CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY vol. 1

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CHAMBERS'S

TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY, ETYMOLOGICAL, WITH COMPOUND PHRASES,

TECHNICAL TERMS IN USE IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,

COLLOQUIALISMS, FULL APPENDICES, AND

COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED

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ASSISTANT-EDITOR OF 'CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA*
EDITOR OF 'CHAMBERS'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY*

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PREFACE.

THIS is the third English Dictionary which the present Editor has prepared, and he may therefore lay claim to an unusually prolonged apprenticeship to his trade. It is surely unnecessary for him to say that he believes this to be the best book of the three, and he can afford to rest content if the Courteous Reader receive it with the indulgence extended to his Library Dictionary, published in the spring of 1898. It is based upon that work, but will be found to possess many serviceable qualities of its own. It is not much less in content, and its greater relative

portability is due to smaller type, to thinner paper, and still more to a rigorous compression and condensation in the definitions, by means of which room has been found for many additional words.

The aim has been to include all the common words in literary and conversational English, together with words obsolete save in the pages of Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and the Authorised Version of the Bible. An attempt has been made also to include the common terms of the sciences and the arts of life, the vocabulary of sport, those Scotch and provincial words which assert themselves in Burns, Scott, the Brontes, and George Eliot, and even the coinages of word-masters like Carlyle, Browning, and Meredith. Numberless compound idiomatic phrases have also been given a place, in each case under the head of the significant word.

Correctness in technical matters has been ensured by consulting such books as Smyth's Sailor's Word-Book, Voyle's Military Dictionary, Wilson's Stock-Exchange Glossary, Lee's Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms, &c. Besides books of this class, the Editor has made constant use of special books such as Schmidt's Shakespeare-Lericon, Calderwood's edition of Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, the Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases, Yule and Burnell's Anglo-Indian Glossary, Addis and Arnold's Catholic Dictionary, and the Dictionaries of the Bible of Sir William Smith and Dr Hastings.

In Latin, his authority is Lewis and Short ; in Greek, Liddell and Scott ; in Romance Philology, Diez and Scheler ; in French, Littrd ; in Spanish, Velazquez ; in German, Weigand and Fliigel ; in Gaelic, Macleod and Dewar, and M'Bain ; in Hebrew, Gesenius.

In English etymology the Editor has consulted Professor Skeat's Dictionary and his Principles of English Etymology First and Second Series ; the magistral New English Dictionary of Dr James A. H. Murray and Mr Henry Bradley, so far as completed ; and the only less valuable English Dialect Dictionary of Professor Wright (begun 1896).

Two complete American English Dictionaries still hold the first place as works of reference, Professor Whitney's Century Dictionary and Funk and WagnalFs Standard Dictionary.

The Editor has great pleasure in acknowledging his personal obligations to his brothers, the Rev. Robert P. Davidson, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, and David G. Davidson, M.D., Edinburgh ; and to his equally capable and courteous colleagues, Mr J. R. Pairman and David Patrick, LL.D., Editor of Chambers's Encyclopedia.

1. D.

June 12, 1901.

CONTENTS.

PACK

THE MORE COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, WITH THEIR ORIGIN

AND MEANING 1178

WORDS AND PHRASES IN MORE OR LESS CURRENT USE FROM LATIN,

GREEK, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES 1184

EXPLANATIONS TO THE STUDENT.

The Arrangement of the Words. Every word is given in its alphabetical order, except in cases where, to save space, derivatives are given after and under the words from which they are derived. Each uncompounded verb has its participles, when irregular, placed after it. Exceptional plurals are also given. When a word stands after another, with no meaning given, its meanings can be at once formed from those of the latter, by adding the signification of the affix : thus the meanings of Darkness are obtained by prefixing the meaning of ness, state of being, to those of Dark,

Many words from French and other tongues, current in English usage, but not yet fairly Anglicised, are inserted in the list of Foreign Phrases, &c., at the end, rather than in the body of the Dictionary.

The Pronunciation. The Pronunciation is given immediately after each word, by the word being spelled anew. In this new spelling, every consonant used has its ordinary unvarying sound, no consonant being employed that has more than one sound. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. No consonant used has any mark attached to it, with the one exception of ///, which is printed in common letters when sounded as in thick, but in italics when sounded as in /$en. Unmarked vowels have always their short sounds, as in lad, led, lid, lot, but, book. The marked vowels are shown in the following line, which is printed at the top of each page :

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ; m5te ; mute ; moon ; Men.

The vowel u when marked thus, if, has the sound heard in Scotch bluid, gude, the French du, almost that of the German ii in Miiller. Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is more accepted.

The Spelling. When more than one form of a word is given, that which is placed first is the spelling in current English use. Unfortunately our modern spelling does not represent the English we actually speak, but rather the language of the i6th century, up to which period, generally speaking, English spelling was mainly phonetic, like the present German. The fundamental principle of all rational spelling is no doubt the representation of every sound by an invariable symbol, but in modern English the usage of pronunciation has drifted far from the conventional forms established by a traditional orthography, with the result that the present spelling of our written speech is to a large extent a mere exercise of memory, full of confusing anomalies and imperfections, and involving an enormous and unnecessary strain on the faculties of learners. Spelling reform is indeed an imperative necessity, but it must proceed with a wise moderation, for, in the words of Mr Sweet, ' nothing can be done without unanimity, and until the majority of the community are convinced of the superiority of some one system unanimity is impossible.' The true path of progress should follow such wisely moderate counsels as those of Dr J. A. H. Murray : the dropping of the final or inflexional silent ej

the restoration of the historical -/ after breath consonants ; uniformity in the employment of double consonants, as in traveler, &c. ; the discarding of ue in words like demagogue and catalogue; the uniform levelling of the agent -our into

-or; the making of ea=S short into e and the long ie into ee; the restoration of
some, come, tongue, to their old English forms, sum, cum, lung; a more extended
use of z in the body of words, as chozen, praize, raize; and the correction of the
worst individual monstrosities, as foreign, scent, scythe, ache, debt, people, parlia-
ment, court, would, sceptic, phthisis, queue, schedule, twopence-halfpenny, yeoman,
sieve, gauge, barque, buoy, yacht, &c.

Already in America a moderate degree of spelling reform may be said to be
established in good usage, by the adoption of -or for -our, as color, labor, &c. ; of
-er for -re, as center, meter, c. ; -ize for -ise, as civilize, &c. ; the use of a uniform
single consonant after an unaccented vowel, as traveler for traveller; the adoption
of e for a or as in hemorrhage, diarrhea, &c.

The Meanings. The current and most important meaning of a word is
usually given first. But in cases like Clerk, Livery, Marshal, where the force of
the word can be made much clearer by tracing its history, the original meaning is
also given, and the successive variations of its usage defined.

The Etymology. The Etymology of each word is given after the meanings,
within brackets. Where further information regarding a word is given elsewhere,
it is so indicated by a reference. It must be noted under the etymology that when-
ever a word is printed thus, Ban, Base, the student is referred to it ; also that here
the sign is always to be read as meaning ' derived from.' Examples are gene-
rally given of words that are cognate or correspond to the English words ; but it
must be remembered that they are inserted merely for illustration. Such words are
usually separated from the rest by a semicolon. For instance, when an English
word is traced to its Anglo-Saxon form, and then a German word is given, no one
should suppose that our English word is derived from the German. German and
Anglo-Saxon are alike branches from a common Teutonic stem, and have seldom
borrowed from each other. Under each word the force of the prefix is usually
given, though not the affix. For fuller explanation in such cases the student is
referred to the list of Prefixes and Suffixes in the Appendix.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

aor. aorist.

abbrev abbreviation.

abl. ablative.

ace. according.

accus accusative.

adj. adjective.

adv adverb.

agri agriculture.

alg. algebra.

anat anatomy.

app apparently.

arch archaic.

archit architecture.

arith arithmetic.

astral astrology.

astron astronomy.

attrib attributive.

augm augmentative.

B Bible.

biol biology.

book-k book-keeping.

bot. botany.

c. (circa) about.

c. , cent century.

carp carpentry.

cf. compare.

chent chemistry.

cog. cognate.

coll., colloq colloquially.

camp. comparative.

conch conchology.

conj. conjunction.

conn connected.

contr. contracted.

cook cookery.

corr corruption.

crystal crystallography.

dat dative.

demons demonstrative.

der derivation.

dial. dialect, dialectal.

Diet Dictionary.

dim diminutive.

dub doubtful.

.?** 1 ecclesiastical

tccles 1 history.

e.g. for example.

elect electricity.

entom entomology.

esp. especially.

ety etymology.

fern feminine.

fig. figuratively.

foi. followed ; following.

fort fortification.

freq frequentative.

fiit future.

gen genitive.

gener. generally.

gfffg geography.

geol geology.

geom. geometry.

ger. gerundive.

gram grammar.

gun gunnery.

her. heraldry.

hist history.

hort horticulture.

hum humorous.

.e that is.

ntit imitative.

mper imperative.

tnpers impersonal.

ndic. indicative.

nfin infinitive.

ntfn intensive.

nterj interjection.

nterrog. interrogative.

jew jewellery.

/// literally.

inach. machinery.

masc masculine.

math mathematics.

meek mechanics.

med medicine.

metaph metaphysics.

mil military.

Milt Milton.

min mineralogy.

mod. modern.

Mt Mount.

jitus. music.

myth. mythology.

., ns noun, nouns.

nat. hist. natural history.

naut nautical.

neg. negative.

neut neuter.

n.pl, noun plural.

n.sing. noun singular.

N. T New Testament

obs. obsolete.

opp opposed.

opt. optics.

orig. originally.

ornith ornithology.

O.S old style.

O. T Old Testament.

p., part participle.

, . J participial adjec-

r~V \ tive.

paint. painting.

paleog paleography.

paleon paleontology.

palm palmistry. _

pa.p past participle.

pass passive.

pa. t. past tense.

path pathology.

perf. perfect.

perh perhaps.

pers person.

pfx prefix.

phil., philos.. . .philosophy.

philol philology.

phon phonetics.

phot photography.

phrenol. phrenology.

phys physics.

physiol physiology.

pi. plural.

poet. poetical.

pal. econ political economy.

pass possessive.

Pr Bk I Book of Common

pr.p present participle.

prep preposition.

pres. present.

print. printing.

priv privative.

prob probably.

Prof. Professor.

/pronoun ;
fron -j pronounced ;

I pronunciation.

prop properly.

pros. prosody.

prov provincial.

y.v. which see.

R.C Roman Catholic.

recip reciprocal.

redup reduplication.

reft reflexive.

rel. related ; relative.

rhet rhetoric.

sculp. sculpture.

Shak. Shakespeare.

sig sjgnifying.

sing. singular.

spec specifically.

Spent Spenser.

subj. subjunctive.

suff. suffix.

superl. superlative.

surg surgery.

term. termination.

teleg telegraphy.

Tenn Tennyson.

Test Testament.

theat. | theatre ;theatri-

theol theology.

trig. trigonometry.

//. ultimately.

v.i verb intransitive.

DOC. vocative.

v.t. verb transitive.

vul. vulgar.

tool zoology.

vm

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

Amer. American.

Ar Arabic.

A.S Anglo-Saxon.

Austr. Australian.

Bav Bavarian.

Beng Bengali.

Bohem Bohemian.

Braz Brazilian.

Bret Breton.

Carib Caribbean.

Celt Celtic.

Chal Chaldean.

Chin Chinese.

Corn Cornish.

Dan Danish.

Dut Dutch.

Egypt Egyptian.

Eng English.

Finn Finnish.

Flem Flemish.

Fr French.

Fris Frisian.

Gael Gaelic.

Ger German.

Goth Gothic.

Gr Greek.

Heb Hebrew.

Hind Hindustani.

Hung Hungarian.

Ice Icelandic.

Ind Indian.

Ion Ionic.

Ir Irish.

It Italian.

Jap Japanese.

Jav Javanese.

L Latin.

Lith Lithuanian.

L. L Low or Late Latin.

M. E Middle English.

Mex Mexican.

Norm Norman.

Norw Norwegian.

O. Fr Old French.

Pers Persian.

Peruv Peruvian.

Pol Polish.

Port Portuguese.

Prov Provencal.

Rom Romance.

Russ Russian.

Sans Sanskrit.

Scand Scandinavian.

Scot Scottish.

Singh Singhalese.

Slav Slavonic.

Sp Spanish.

Sw Swedish.

Teut Teutonic.

Turk Turkish.

U.S United States.

W Welsh.

CHAMBERS'S

TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY.

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ; mote ; mute ; mC3n ; then.

Abate

the first letter in our alphabet, its corresponding symbol standing first also in many other alphabets derived from the Phoenician. It originated in the hieroglyphic picture of an eagle (Old Egyptian atom), the cursive hieratic form of which was the original of the Phoenician aleph, an ox, from a fancied resemblance to its head and horns. A, as a note in music, is the major sixth of the scale of C ; Al, the symbol by which first-class vessels are classed in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, hence first-rate.

A, the indefinite article, a broken-down form of An, and used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant. [An was a new development, after the Conquest, of the A.S. numeral an, one.]

A, a or a, a. prep. , derived from the old prep, on, and still used, as a prefix, in afoot, afield, apart, asleep, nowadays, twice-rt-day ; also with verbal nouns, as a-building, to be a-doing, to set a-going. It is now admitted only colloquially. [Short for A.S. an, a dialectic form of on, on, in, at. See Prefixes.]

A, a, a dialectic corruption of he or she, as in quotha, (Shaft.) 'A babbled of green fields.' A, usually written a', Scotch for all ; A, a form of the L. prep. at, from, of, used before consonants, as in Thomas a Kempis, Thomas a Becket, &c.

Aardvark, ard'vark, . the ground-hog of South Africa. [Dut aarde, earth ; vark, found only in dim. varktn, a pig.]

AardWOlf, ard'woolf, . the earth-wolf of South Africa, a carnivore belonging to a sub-family of the Hysenidz. [Dut. aarde, earth, wolf, wolf.]

AaronlC, -al, a-ron'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to Aaron, the Jewish high-priest, or to his priesthood. . Aa'ron S-rod (archit.), a rod having one serpent twined round it. Aaron's beard, a popular name for a number of cultivated plants among the best known, a species of Saxifrage (S. sarmentosa), usually grown in hanging pots, from which hang down long stems or runners, bearing at intervals clumps of roundish, hairy leaves.

Ab, ab, . the eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of July and August. [Syriac.]

Aba, ab'a, n. a Syrian woollen stuff, of goat's or camel's hair, usually striped : an outer garment made of this. [Ar.]

Abaca, ab'a-ka, n. the native name of the so-called Manilla hemp of commerce really a plantain, much grown in the Philippine Islands.

Aback, a-bak', adv.(na-ut.) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind hence (fig.) Taken aback, taken by surprise. [A.S. on bcec. See On and Back.]

Abactinal, ab-ak'ti-nal, adj. (zool.) remote from the actinal area, without rays. adv. Abac'tinally.

Abaction, ab-ak'shun, n. (law) the stealing of a number of cattle at once. . Abac'tOT, one who does this. [L. abigere, abac turn, to drive off.]

Abacus, ab'a-kus, n. a counting-frame or table : (archit.) a level tablet on the capital of a column, supporting the entablature :

// Ab-aci.-^.

Abaciscus, Ab-

ac'ulus, dims, of Abacus.

Abacus; A b'-

acist, one who counts with the abacus. [L. Gr. ab.ix, abakos, a board for reckoning on.]

Abaddon, a-bad'don, n. the destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit : (Milton) the bottomless pit, or abyss of hell itself. [Heb., from abad, to be lost]

Abaft, a-baft', adv. and prep, on the aft, hind, or stern part of a ship: behind. [Pfx. a-, for A.S. on, on, and bczftan, after, behind ; itself made up of pfx. be-, and aftan. See Aft]

Abalienate, ab-al'yen-at, v.t. Same as Alienate.

Abandon, a-ban'dun, rn.lt. to give up : to desert : to yield (one's self) without restraint (with to). v.t. Aband' (Spens.), to abandon. . Aban'don (to be nasalised), freedom from conventional restraints : careless freedom of manners. adj. Abandoned, given up, as to a vice : profligate : completely deserted : very wicked. adv. Aban'donedly. - . Aban'donment, act of abandoning : state of being given up : enthusiastic surrender of self to a cause : (law) the renunciation of a claim. [O. Fr. tandott, from the Teut. root ban, proclamation, came to mean decree, authorisation, permission ; hence a bandon = at will or discretion, abandonner, to give up to the will or disposal of some one. See Ban, Banns.]

Abase, a-bas' ? v.t. to cast down: to humble: to degrade. adjs. Aba'sed, Abaisse'' (her.), depressed. n. Abase'ment, state of humiliation. [O. Fr. abaissier, to bring low L. ad, to, and root of Base, adj.]

Abash, a-bash', v.t. to confuse with shame or guilt. pa. p. Abashed' (with at, of an occasion ; by, of a cause). . Abashment, confusion from shame. [O. Fr. esbhir (Fr. stbahir), pr.p. esbahiss-ant, to be amazed L. ex, out, and interj. bah, expressive of astonishment.]

Abate, a-bat', v.t. to lessen: to deduct (with of): to mitigate : (law) to put an end to, do away with, as of an action or a nuisance, to render null, as a writ. v.i. to grow less. adjs. Abat'able, capable of being abated ; Abat'ed, beaten down or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. . Abate'ment, the act of abating: the sum or quantity abated : (law) the act of intruding on a freehold and taking possession before the heir, the abandonment of an action, or the reduction of a legacy : (lier.) a supposed mark of dishonour on a

Abatis

file, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Abject

coat of arms apparently never actually used. Abated arms, those whose edges have been blunted for the tournament. [O. Fr. abatre, to beat down L. ab, from, and batere, popular form of batuere, to beat : conn, with Beat.]

Abatis, AbattiS, a'bat-is, n.sing. and //. (/art.) a rampart of trees felled and laid side by side, with the branches towards the enemy. [Fr. See Abate.]

Abattoir, a-bat-war 7 , . a public slaughter-house. [Fr. See ety. of Abate.]

Abature, ab'a-tur. . the trail of a beast of the chase. [Fr.]

Abb, ab, . the yarn for a weaver's warp. [Pfx. a-, and Web.]

Abba, ab'a, . father, a term retained in the Gr. text of the New Testament, together with its translation ' father,' hence Abba father, applied to God the Father : also a bishop in the Syriac and Coptic Churches. [L. Gr. iiyriac and Chaldee, abba Heb. ab, father.]

Abbacy, ab'a-si, . the office or dignity of an abbot : the e_stablishment under an abbot : an abbey. adj. Abba'tial. [The earlier form was abbatie said by Dr Murray to have been originally a Scotch form.]

Abbate, ab-ba'te, . a title loosely applied to ecclesiastics in Italy. Also Abate. [It.]

Abbaye, an arch, form of Abbey.

Abbe", ab'a, . originally the French name for an abbot,
but often used in the general sense of a priest or clergyman. Before the Revolution, abbes were often merely holders of benefices, enjoying a portion of the revenues, although in minor orders, or even laymen. They were often tutors in noble families, or men of letters, and were marked by a short violet-coloured robe.

Abbess, ab'es, . the female superior of a religious community of women. [Earlier Abbatess, fern, of Abbot.]

Abbey, ab'e, . a monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess : the church now or formerly attached to it : in Newstead Abbey, &c., the name has been retained after the abbatial building had become a private house : -pi. Abb eys. [O. Fr. abate (Fr. abbaye) L. abbatia. See Abba.]

Abbot, ab'ut, . the father or head of an abbey '.fern. Abb'ess. . Ab'botship. [L. abbas, abbatis
Abba.]

Abbreviate, ab-bre'vi-at, v.t. to make brief or short : to abridge. ns. Abbreviation, Abbre'viature, a shortening, a part of a word put for the whole ; Abbre'Viator, one who abbreviates. adj. Abbre'-vlatory. [L. abbrevidre, -dtumab, intensive, and brevis, short. See Brief.]

Abe, Abcee, a-be-se", K. the alphabet from its first letters : a first reading-book (obs.), hence fig. the first rudiments of anything. ABC book (Shak.), a book to teach the a, b, c, or alphabet.

Abdicate, ab'di-kat, v.t. and v.i. formally to renounce or give up office or dignity. adj. Ab'dicant. n. Abdica'tion. [L. ab, from or oft", dicdre, -at um, to proclaim.]

Ibdomen, ab-do'men, . the lower part of the belly. adj. Abdominal. adv. Abdom'inally. adj. Abdom'inous, pot-bellied. [L.]

A.bduce, ab-dus', i>.t. an earlier form of Abduct. adj. Abduc'ent, drawing back : separating. [L. abditcere ab, from ducere, ductunt, to draw.]

Abduct, ab-dukt', v.t. to take away by fraud or violence. ns. Abduc'tion, the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force ; Abduc'tor, one guilty of abduction: a muscle that draws away. [L. abdvcere. See AbdUCO.]

Abeam, a-bem', adv. (naut.) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length. [Pfx. a- (A.S. on), on, and Beam.]

Abear, a-bar', v.t. (Spent.) to bear, to behave : (prov.)

to endure or tolerate. n. Abear'ance, (obs.) behaviour. [A.S. pfx. a-, and Bear.]
Abecedarian, a-be-se-da'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the a, b, c: rudimentary. Abecedarian Psalms(as the iigth) or Hymns are such as are divided into successive portions according to the letters of the alphabet.
Abed, a-bed', adv. in bed. [Pfx. a-, on, and Bed.]
Abele, a-bel', . the white poplar-tree. [Dut. abeel ; O. Fr. abel, aubel Late L. albelius, albits, white.]
Aberdevine, ab-er-de-vln', . a bird-fancier's name for the siskin. [Ety. uncertain ; prob. a fanciful coinage.]
Aberrate, aber-rat, v.i. to wander or deviate from the right way : pr.p. ab'errating ; pa.p. ab'errated. ns. Aberrance, Aberrancy (rare forms). adj. Aberrant (zool. and bat.), wandering, deviating in some particulars from its group. . Aberra'tion, a wandering from the right path : deviation from truth or rectitude : in science, deviation from the type : abnormal structure or development. Aberration Of light, an apparent alteration in the place of a star, arising from the motion of the earth in its orbit, combined with the progressive passage of light. [L. aberrdre, -atum ab, from, errdre, to wander.)
Abet, a-bet', v.t. to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense): pr.fi. ahet'ting ; /<./. abet' ted. ns. Abet'ment; Abet'ter, Abet'tor, one who ahets. [O. Fr. abetef a (L. ad, to), and beter, to bait, from root of Bait.]

Abeyance, a-ba'ans, . a state of suspension or expectation: temporary inactivity also Abey'ancy. The v. to Abey is rare. [Fr. a (L. ad, to), and bayer, to gape in expectation, from imitative root bn, to gape.]

Abhominable, an earlier spelling of Abominable.
Abhor, ab-hor', v.t. to shrink from with horror : to detest : to loathe : pr.p. abhor'ring ; pa. p. abhorred'. ns. Abhor'rence, extreme hatred; (obs.) Abhor'rency. adj. Abhorrent, detesting; repugnant (with of).ns. AbhorTer, one who abhors; Abhor'ring (B. and Shak.), object of abhorrence. [L. abhorrere, from ab, from, and horrerc. See Horror.]

Abib, a'bib, . the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the seventh of the civil year, later called Nisan, answering to parts of March and April.

[Heb., 'an ear of corn' dbab, to produce early fruit.]

Abide, a-bld', v.t. to bide or wait for : to endure : to tolerate. v.i. to remain in a place, dwell or stay : pa.t.an&pa.p. abode'. n. Abid'ance. adj. Abid'-ing, continual. n. an enduring. adv. Abidingly. [A.S. dofd'anpfx. d- (= Goth, us = Ger. er), and bfdan, to wait.]

Abide, a-bld', v.t. (Shak. and Milton) to redeem, pay the penalty for, suffer. [M. E. abyen, con-founded with Abide. See Aby.]

Abies, ab'i-ez, . the silver-fir. adj. Abiet'ic, per-taining to trees of the genus Abies. fL.]
Abigail, ab'i-gal, K. a lady's-maid. [From Abigail,

i Sam. xxv.)

Ability, a-bil'i-ti, . quality of being able : power : strength : skill. n.pl. Abilities, the powers of the mind. [O. Fr. ablet f (Fr. habile tf) L. habilitas habilis, easily handled, from habere, to have, hold. See Able.]

Abintestate, ab-in-tes'tat, adj. inheriting the estate of one who died without having made a will. [L. ab, from, and Intestate.]

AbiOgenesiS, ab-i-o-jen'es-is, n. the origination of living by not-living matter, spontaneous genera-tion. adj. Abiogenet'ic. . Abio'genist, one who believes in such. [Coined by Huxley in 1870 ; Gr. a, neg., bios, life, genesis, birth.]

Abject, ab-jekt', v.t. (obt.) to throw or cast down or away. [L. abjiclre, -jectutn ab, away, jaclre, to throw.]

Abject, ab'jekt, adj. cast away: mean : worthless. n. an outcast. ns. Abjeo'tion, Atfjectneaa, a

Abjudge

mOte ; mute ; mCon ; then.

Abranchiate

mean or low state : baseness : degradation. adv. Ab'jectly. [L. abjectus, cast away ab, away, iacere, to throw.]

Abjudge, ab-juj', v.t. (rare) to take away by judicial sentence. [L. ab, from, and Judge.]

Adjudicate, ab-jco'di-kat, v.t. to give by judgment from one to another. [L. ab, from, and Judicate. J

Abjure, ab-jo"or','z/./. to renounce on oath or solemnly :
to recant : to repudiate. . Abjura'tion, official renunciation on oath of any principle or pretension. adj. Abjur'atory. . Abjufer. [L. ab, from, jurdre, -alum, to swear.]

Abkari, ab-ka'ri, . the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors: the excise duty levied on such. Also Abka'ry. [Pers.]

Ablactation, ab-lak-ta'shun, . a weaning. [L. ab, from, lac tare, to suckle lac, lac t 'is, milk.]

Ablation, ab-la'shun, . the act of carrying away: (geol.) the wearing away of rock by the action of water. adj. Ablati'tiOUS. [L. ab, from, latum, supine offerre, to bear.]

Ablative, ab'lat-iv, adj. used as a noun. The name applied to one of the cases in the declension of nouns and pronouns in the Indo-European lan-guages, retained as in Latin and Sanskrit, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. Its meaning was to express direction front or time when. adj. Ablati'val. [L. atlativiu ab, from, ferre, latum, to take; as if it indicated taking away, or privation.]

Ablaut, ab'lowt, n. (philol.) vowel permutation, a substitution of one root vowel for another in deri-vation, as in s/ng, sang, song, sung, distinct from the phonetic influence of a succeeding vowel, as in the Umlaut. It is especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs. [Ger., from ab, off, and laut, sound.]

Ablaze, a-blaz 7 , adj. in a blaze, on fire : gleaming brightly. [Prep, a, and Blaze.]

Able, a'bl, adj. (comp. A'bler ; superl. A'blest) having sufficient strength, power, or means to do a thing : skilful. adj. A/ble-bod'ied, of a strong body : free from disability, of a sailor, labourer, &c. : robust adv. A'bly. [See Ability.]

Abloom, a-bl6T5m', adv. in a blooming state. [Prep. a, on, and Bloom.]

Abluent, ab'lo5-ent, adj. washing or cleaning by a liquid. . a medicine which carries off impurities from the system. [L. abluens, -entis, pr.p. of abluere, to wash away ab, from, away, and Inert = lavdrc, to wash. See Lave.]

Ablution, ab-loo'shun, n. act of washing, esp. the body, preparatory to religious rites : any ceremonial washing, symbolic of moral purification : the wine and water used to rinse the chalice, drunk by the officiating priest. adj. AblU'tionary. [L. ablutio ab, away, lucre =lavdre, to wash.]

Abnegate, ab'ne-eat, v.t. to deny. ns. Abnegation, renunciation ; Ab negator, one who abnegates or renounces. [L. ab, away, and negdre, to deny. See Negation.]

Abnormal, ab-nor'mal, adj. not normal or according to rule : irregular also Abnor'mous. ns. Abnormality, Abnor'mity. adv. Abnormally. [L. ab, away from, and Normal.]

Aboard, a-bord', ad-: or prep, on board : in a ship, or in a railway-car (Amer.). [Prep, a, on, and Board.]

Abode, a-bOd', . a dwelling-place : stay. [See Abide.]

Abode, a-bSd'./a.r. and pa.p. of Abide.

Abodement, a-bod'ment, n. (pbs.) a foreboding : an omen. [From Abode, with suff. -ment. See Bode, Forebode.]

Abolish, ab-ol'ish, v.t. to put an end to: to annul. adj. AbOl'iShable, capable of being abolished. HI, Abol'ishment (rare) ; Abolition, the act of abolishing ; Abob'tlonlim, advocacy of abolitionist

principles ; Aboli'tionist, one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery. [Fr. abolir, apoJissfrom'L. aboiere, -itum ab, from, olere, to grow. The prep. ab here reverses the meaning of the simple verb.]

AbomaSUS, ab-5-ma'sus, . the fourth stomach of ruminants, lying close to the omasum or third stomach. Also Aboma sum. [L. ab, and omasum, paunch.]

Abominate, ab-om'in-at, v.t. to abhor: to detest extremely. adj. Abom inable, hateful : detestable, an old spelling is Abhom'inable, to agree with a fancied etymology in Lat. ab homine. n. Abom'inableness. adv. Abom'inably. . Abomina'tion, extreme aversion : anything disgusting or detestable. [L. abomindri, -dtus, to turn from as of bad omen. See Omen.]

Abord, a-bord', v.t. (arch.) to accost : (Spens.) astray, at a loss. . (Sfens.) harbour : act of approaching : manner of approach. [Fr. aborder, d hard. See Aboard and Border.]

Aboriginal, ab-o-rij'in-al, adj. first, primitive, indigenous. adv. Aboriginally.

Aborigines, ab-o-rij'in-ez, .//. the original inhabitants of a country. [L. See Origin.)

Abort, ab-ort', v.t. to miscarry in birth : to remain in a rudimentary state. n. Abor'tion, premature delivery, or the procuring of such : anything that does not reach maturity : a mis-shapen being or monster. adj. Abortive, born untimely : unsuccessful : producing nothing : brought forth in an imperfect condition : rudimentary. adv. Abort'ively. n. Abort'iveness. [L. aboriri, abortus ab, from, away, oriri, to rise.]

Abound, ab-ownd', v.i. to overflow, be in great plenty : to possess in plenty (with in) : to be filled

with (used with with). [O. Fr. abundei L.

abimddre, to overflow, ab, from, unda, a wave.]

About, a-bowt', prep, round on the outside : around : here and there in : near to : concerning : engaged in. adv. around: nearly: here and there. Bring about, to cause to take place ; Come about, to take place ; Go about, to prepare to do ; Put about, disturbed ; To be about, to be astir ; Turn about, alternately. [A.S. on b&tan; on, in, butan, without, itself compounded of be, by, and utan, locative of ut, out.]

Above, a-buv*, prep, on the upside : higher than : more than. adv. overhead : in a higher position, order, or power. adjs. Above'- board, open, honourable; Above'-ground, alive: not buried. [A.S. dbufan d, on, bufan, above, itself compounded of be, by, ufan, high, upwards, prop, the locative of /, up.)

Abracadabra, ab-ra-ka-dab'ra, n. a cabalistic word, written in successive lines, each shorter by a letter than the one above it, till the last letter A formed the apex of a triangle. It was worn as a charm for the cure of diseases. Now used generally for a spell or conjuring word : mere gibberish. [First found in 2d-cent. poem (Pmcepta de Medicina) by Q. Serenus Sammonicus ; further origin unknown.]

Abrade, ab-rad', v.t. to scrape or rub off: to wear down by friction. [L. ab, off, radere, rasum, to scrape.]

Abraham-man, a'bra-ham-man, n. originally a lunatic beggar from Bethlehem Hospital in London, marked by a special badge. Many sturdy beggars assumed this, hence the phrase To sham Abraham, to feign sickness, still used among sailors. [The wards in the old Bedlam are said to have been distinguished by the names of saints and patriarchs, as Abraham. Some find the origin of the name in an allusion to the parable of the beggar Lazarus, who found his rest in Abraham's bosom (Luke xvi.).]

Abranchiate, a-brangTci-at, adj. having no gills. Also Abran'cnial. [Gr. a, priv., and brangchia, gill*.]

Abrasion

file, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Abstract

Abraxas.

Abrasion, ab-ra'zhun, n. the act of rubbing off. adj. and n. Abra'sive. [See Abrade.]

Abraxas, a-braks'as, n. a mystic word, or an amulet, consisting of a gem engraved therewith on some part of it. often bearing a mystical figure of combined human and animal form, used as a charm. [Said to be coined by the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides in 2d century to express 365 in Greek letters ; thus a.$px.\u.t used as numerals = 1 + 2+ 100+ i + 60+1+200. But Mr C. W. King finds its origin in Heb. ha-b'rdkah, ' the blessing,' or 'sacred name,' used as the title of a Gnostic deity representing the 365 emanations of the Divine PlerSma or fullness.]

Abray, a- bra', Abrayd, a-brad', v.i. (S^ens.) to start out of sleep: to awake. v.t. and v.i. to arouse, startle. The more correct form is abraid. [Made up of pfx. a-, znAabredan. A.S. breydan, to twist. See Braid.]

Abreast, a-brest', adv. with fronts in a line : side by side: (ttaut.) opposite to. [Prep, a, on, and Breast.]

Abricock. See Apricot.

Abridge, a-brij', v.t. to make brief or short : to shorten : to epitomise : to curtail, as privileges or authority. us. Abridgment, Abridge'ment, contraction : shortening of time, labour, or privileges : a compendium of a larger work : an epitome or synopsis : {law) the leaving out of certain portions of a plaintiffs demand, the writ still holding good for the remainder. [O. Fr. abregier (Fr. abrtger) L. abbrevidre. See Abbreviate.]

Abroach, a-brOch', adv. broached : in a condition to let the liquor run out : in a state to be diffused, afloat: astir. [Prep, a, and Broach.]

Abroad, a-brawd', adv. on the broad or open space : out of doors : in another country. [Prep, a, and Broad.]

Abrogate, ab'ro-gat, v.t. to repeal (a law). . Abrogation, act of repealing. adj. Ab'rogative. [L. ab, away, rogdre, -atum, to ask or propose a law.]

Abrook, a-brooV, v.t. (Shak.) to brook, bear, or endure. [Pfx. a-, and Brook, .]

Abrupt, ab-rupt', adj. the opposite of gradual, as if broken off: sudden : unexpected : precipitous : (of style) passing from one thought to another without transitions. n. an abrupt place. n. Abruption, a sudden breaking off: violent separation: (Shak.) interruption, pause. adv. Abruptly. n. Abrupt'-

ness. [L. abruptus ab, off, rumpere, ruptum, to break.]

Abscess, ab'ses, n. a collection of purulent matter within some tissue of the body. [L. abscessus abs, away, cedere, cessum, to go, to retreat.]

Abscind, ab-sind', v.t. to cut off. . Abscis'sion, act of cutting off, or state of being cut off: (rhet.) a figure of speech in which the words demanded by the sense are left unsaid, the speaker stopping short suddenly. [L. abscindo; ab, off, scindo, to cut.]

Absciss, ab'sis, Abscissa, ab-sis'sa, n. the straight line cut off or intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis://. Absciss' es, Absciss'ao, Absciss'as. [L. abscissas, cut off, pa. p. of abscindere ab, from, scindere, to cut.]

Abscond, abs-kond', v.i. to hide, or quit the country, in order to escape a legal process. [L. abscondire, abs, from or away, condere, to hide.]

Absent, abs'ent, adj. being away : not present : inattentive v.t. (abs-ent') to keep one's self away. us. Abs'ence, the state of being away or not pre- ent : want : inattention ; Absentee', one who is

absent on any occasion : one who makes a habit of living away from his estate or his office ; Absentee'- Ism, the practice of absenting one's self from duty or station, esp. of a landowner living away from his estate. adv. Ab'sently. [L. absent-, pr.p. of ab- si<mab, away from, sum, esse, to be.]

Absinth, Absinthe, ab'sinth, . spirit combined with extract of wormwood. adjs. Absinth'ian, Ab- Sinth'iated, impregnated with absinth. [Fr. L. absinthium, wormwood Gr.]

Absolute, ab'sol-ut, adj. free from limits or conditions : complete : unlimited : free from mixture : considered without reference to other things : unconditioned, unalterable : unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government): (gram.) not immediately dependent : (phi I.) existing in and by itself without necessary relation to any other being : capable of being conceived of as unconditioned. In the sense of being finished, perfect, it may be considered as opposed to the Infinite ; but, in the sense of being freed from restriction or condition, it is evident the Infinite itself must be absolute. Opposite schools differ on the question whether the Absolute can be known under conditions of consciousness. adi 1 . Absolutely, separately: unconditionally: posi- tively: completely. ns. Absoluteness ; Absolu'- tion, release from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins declared officially by a priest, or the formula by which such is expressed ; Ab'solutism, govern- ment where the ruler is without restriction ; Ab'- SOlutist, a supporter of absolute government. adjs. Absolutory, AbsolVatory. The Absolute, that which is absolute, self-existent, uncaused. [L. absolutus, pa. p. of absolvere. See Absolve.]

Absolve, ab-zolv', v.t. to loose or set free : to pardon : to acquit: to discharge (wilhfroirt). ns. Absolv'er, one who gives absolution or acquits ; Absolv'itor, Assoil'zie, in Scots law, the phrase expressing that the accused in a criminal case is absolved on the grounds that the evidence disproves or does not establish the charge. [L. ab, from, solvere, solutum, to loose. See Solve.]

Absonant, ab'so-nant, adj. discordant : absurd : un- natural (with to or from) opp. to Consonant. [L. ab, from, sonant-, pr.p. of sondre, to sound.]

Absorb, ab-sorb', v.t. to suck in: to swallow up: to engage wholly. n. Absorbability. adj. Ab- sorb able, that may be absorbed. p. adj. Ab- sorbed', swallowed up: entirely occupied. adrs. Absorb'edly, Absorbingly. adj. Absorb'ent, imbibing : swallowing. n. that which absorbs. . Absorption, the act of absorbing : entire occupation of mind. adj. Absorptive, having power to ab- sorb. . Absorptivity. [Fr. L. ab, from, sorbere, -sorptum, to suck in.]

Abstain, abs-tan', v.i. to hold or refrain from. ns. Abstain'er, specially one who does not take alcoholic drinks ; Abstention, a refraining. [Fr. abstenir L. abs, from, tenere, to hold. See Tenable.]

Abstemious, abs-tem'i-us, adj. temperate : sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments. adv. Abstemiously. . Abstemiousness. [L. abstemius abs, from, temttitm, strong wine.]

Abstersion, abs-ter'shun, n. act of cleansing or wash- ing away impurities. v.t. Absterge', to cleanse, purge. adjs. Abster'gent, serving to cleanse ; Abster'sive, having the quality of cleansing : purgative. [L. abstergere, -tersum, to wipe away.]

Abstinent, abs'tin-ent, adj. abstaining from : tem- perate. n. Abstinence, an abstaining or refraining,

especially from some indulgence (with from) also Abs'tinency. adv. Abstinently. [See Abstain.]

Abstract, abs-trakt', v.t. to draw away : to separate : to purloin. adj. Abstract'ed, drawn off (with from): removed : absent in mind. adv. Abstractedly. ns. Abstract' edness ; Abstraction, act of abstracting : state of being abstracted : absence of mind :

r M mf* m ft BM ;...:-..;.i.:r. :i:. i.---
= ~S*u. -:-. n^ a' i^uis. (fffc l

Accentor

f5te, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Accordion

accents. [Fr. L. acctnius, a tone or note ad, to, canire, to sing.]

Accentor. See Hedge-sparrow.

Accept, ale-sept*, v.t. to receive : to agree to : to promise to pay : (B.) to receive with favour. adj. Acceptable (ak-septa-bl, or ak'sept-a-bl), to be accepted : pleasing : agreeable. ns. Accept'ableness, Acceptability, quality of being acceptable. adv. Acceptably. ns. Acceptance, a favourable reception : an agreeing to terms : an accepted bill ; Accept' ancy, willingness to receive ; Accept - ant, one who accepts also adj. ; Accepta tion, a kind reception : the received meaning of a word ; Accepter, Acceptor, one who accepts.^ [L. acceptare acdpere, acceptum ad, to, capere, to take.]

Acceptilation, ak-sept-il-a'shun, n. (Roman and Scots lau') the remission of a debt through an aquittance by the creditor testifying to the receipt of money which never has been paid a kind of legal fiction for a free remission : (theol.) the doctrine that the satisfaction rendered by Christ was not in itself really a true or full equivalent, but was merely accepted by God, through his gracious good-will, as sufficient laid down by Duns Scotus, and maintained by the Arminians. [L. acceptilatio.)

Access, ak'ses, or ak-ses', n. liberty to come to, approach : increase. . Accessibility. adj. Accessible, that may be approached. adv. Accessibly. [See Accede.]

Accessary, ak-ses'ar-i, or ak'ses-ar-i. Same as Accessory. Accessary is now the usual spelling of both the adjective and the noun in their legal sense.

Accession, ak-sesh'un, . a coming to : increase. A deed Of accession (Scots laiv), a deed by which the creditors of a bankrupt approve of a trust settlement executed by the debtor for the general behoof, and consent to the arrangement proposed.

Accessory, ak'ses-sor-i, adj. additional : contributing to : aiding : (law) participating in a crime, as in reset of theft, and the like. n. anything additional : one who aids or gives countenance to a crime. adj. Accessorial, relating to an accessory. adv. Ao'cessorily, in the manner of an accessory : by subordinate means.

Accidence, ak'sid-ens, . the part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are ' accidentals ' of words and not ' essentials ').

Accident, ak'sid-ent, . that which happens : an unforeseen or unexpected event : chance : an unessential quality or property. adj. Accidental, happening by chance : not essential. . anything not essential. ns. Accidentalism, Accidentallty. adv. Accidentally. The chapter of accidents, the unforeseen course of events. [L. acddere, to happen ad, to, cadere, to fall.]

Accite, ak-slt', v.t. (Shak.) to cite or call, to summon : pr.p. accTtUng ; pa.p. acclt'ed. [L. accire, -citunt ad, to, dire, citum, to call.]

Acclamation, ak-klam-a'shun, . a shout of applause (poet.) Acclaim'. v.t. Acclaim', to declare by acclamation. adj. Acclam'atory, expressing acclamation. [L. acclamare ad, to, clamdre, -atum, to shout. See Claim.]

Acclimatise, ak-kllm'at-Tz, v.t. to inure to a foreign climate also Acclim'ate. . Acclimatisation, the act of acclimatising: the state of being acclimatised also Acclima'tion, Acclimata tion, the former anomalous, the second used in French. [Fr. acclimater, from a and climat. See Climate.]

Acclimature, ak-kli'ma-tur, n. Same as Acclimat-isation.

Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-t!, n. a slope upwards opp. to Declivity, a slope downwards. adj. Accli'VOUS, rising as an acclivity also Acclivltous. [L. ad, to, clivus, a slope.]

Accloy, ak-kloi', v.t. (obi.) to cloy or choke ; to fill to satiety : to encumber, [See Cloy.)

Accoast, ak-k8st', v.t. (Spent.) to fly near the earth. [See Accost.]

Accoil, ak-koil', v.i. (Spens.) to gather together. [Through Fr. L. ad, to, colligire, to collect See CoiL]

Accolade, ak-ol-ad', . a ceremony used in conferring knighthood, formerly an embrace, a kiss, now a slap on the shoulders with the flat of a sword. [Fr. L. ad, to, collum, neck.]

Accommodate, ak-kom'mod-at, v.t. to adapt : to make suitable : to adjust : to harmonise or force into consistency (to) : to furnish or supply (with) : to provide entertainment iw.p.adj. Accom mod-ating, affording accommodation : obliging: pliable: easily corrupted. . Accommoda'tion, conveni-ence : fitness : adjustment : obligingness : an arrangement or compromise : (theol.) an adaptation or method of interpretation which explains the special form in which the revelation. is presented as unessential to its contents, or rather as often adopted by way of compromise with human ignor-ance or weakness: a loan of money. adj. Accom'-modative, furnishing accommodation : obliging. ns. Accom'modativeness ; Accom'modator. Ac-commodation bill, a bill drawn, accepted, or en-dorsed by one or more persons as security for a sum advanced to another by a third party, as a banker ; Accommodation ladder, a stairway at the outside of a ship's gangway to facilitate access to boats. [L. ad, to, commodus, fitting. See Commodious.]

Accompanable, ak-kum'pan-a-bl, adj. (obs.) sociable. [From Accompany.]

Accompany, ak-kum'pan-i, v.t. to keep company with : to attend : to support a singer by singing or playing on any instrument an additional part (with, of music ; on, of the instrument). ns. Accom'panier ;

Accom'paniment, that which accompanies: (mns.) the assisting of a solo part by other parts, which may consist of a whole orchestra, or a single instru-ment, oreven subservient vocal parts ; Accom'panist, one who accompanies a singer on an instrument to sustain his voice. [Fr. accompagner. See Com-pany.]

Accomplice, ak-kom'plis, . an associate, esp. in crime,
in modern use (with /"and with before a person, and in or of before the crime). [L. ad, to, complex, -ids, joined.]

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, v.t. to complete : to bring about : to effect : to fulfil : to equip. adjs. Accom'-plishable, that may be accomplished ; Accom-plished, complete in acquirements, especially grate-ful acquirements : polished. . Accomplishment, completion: ornamental acquirement, \fr.acomplir L. ad, to, compllre, to fill up. See Complete.]

Accompt, ak-komt', . an almost obsolete form of Account ; Accomptable, of Accountable ; Ac-compt ant, of Accountant.

Accorage. Same as Accourage.

Accord, ak-kord', v.i. to agree : to be in correspondence
(with). v.t. to cause to agree: to reconcile: to grant (to, of a person). . agreement : harmony. n. Accord'ance, agreement: conformity also Accord'ancy. adj. Accord' ant, agreeing : cor-responding, adv. Accordantly. p.adj. Accord-ing, in accordance: agreeing: harmonious. adv. Accordingly, agreeably : suitably : in agreement (with what precedes). According as, in pro-portion as, or agreeably as; According to, in accordance with, or agreeably to. Of one's own accord, of one's own spontaneous motion. [O. Fr. acordet L. ad, to, cor, cordis, the heart.]

Accordion, ak-kor'di-on, n. a portable musical instru-ment consisting of a hand-bellows, with keyboard on one side, the keys resting on free metal reeds so arranged that each sounds two notes, one in expand-ing, the other in contracting the bellows. [From

Accord.)

Accost, ak-kost'. v.t. to speak first to : to address. as. Accost', Accosting (obs.), address : greeting. adj. Accosfable, easy of access. [O. Fr. acostcr Low L. accostdre, to be side by side L. ad, to, costa, a side.]

Accouchement, ak-kcosh'mong, n. delivery in child-bed. [Fr. accoucher. See Couch.]

Accoucheur, ak-koO-sher', . a man who assists women
in child-birth : a medical practitioner with this speciality :fem. Accoucheuse (ak-koo-shez'). [Fr.]

Account, ak-kownt', v.t. to reckon: to judge, value. v.i. (with for) to give a reason : to give an account of money held in trust. . a counting : statement : value : sake : a reckoning as to money, as in phrases like, ' to render an account,' 'to settle an account,' 'to square accounts' with any one, &c. adj. Accountable, liable to account, responsible (for, of the thing ; to, of the person). ns. Accountableness, Accountability, liability to give account, responsibility to fulfil obligations. adv. Accountably. ns. Accountancy, the office or work of an accountant ; Accountant, one who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts ; Accountantship, the employment of an accountant ; Account -book, a book in which accounts are kept. Account current, or open account, a course of business dealings still

foing on between two persons, or a person and a ank. For account Of, on behalf of; For the account, for settlement on the regular fortnightly or monthly settling-day, instead of for cash (of sales on the Stock Exchange). In account with, in business relations requiring the keeping of an account with some one. On or To account, an instalment or interim payment. To make account of, to set value upon ; TO take into account, to take into consideration ; To take no account of, to overlook. [O. Fr. acconter'L. ad, to, computare, to reckon. See Compute, Count.]

Accouple, ak-kup'l, v.t. (obs.) to couple or link together. [O. Fr. acopler a, to, cople. SeeCouple.]

Accourage, ak-kur'aj, v.t. (Spens.) to encourage. [O. Fr. acorager a (L. ad), and corage (Fr. courage). See Courage.]

Accourt, ak-kort', v.t. (Spens.). Same as Court.

Accoutre, ak-koo'ter, v.t. to dress or equip (esp. a warrior): pr.p. accou'tring; pa-p. accou'tred. n.pl. Accoutrements, dress : military equipments (Sfens.) Accou'strementS. [Fr. accoutrer, earlier

accoustret of doubtful origin, prob. conn, with

O. Fr. coustre, coutre, a sacristan who had charge of sacred vestments Low L. custor L. custos, a keeper.]

Accoy, ak-koi', v.t. (obs.) to still or quieten : to soothe :
to subdue. [O. Fr. acoyer a, to, and cot, quiet L. quiet-urn. See Coy.]

Accredit, ak-kred'it, v.t. to give credit, countenance, authority, or honour to : to furnish with credentials (with to, at) '. to vouch for anything belonging to some one to ascribe or attribute it to him (wit A). v.t. Accred'itate (obs.).n. Accredita'tion, fact of being accredited. The pa.p. Accredited, as adj., recognised. [Fr. accrediter a, to, credit, credit. See Credit.]

Accrescent, ak-kres'ent, adj. growing: ever-increasing. ns. Accres'cence, gradual growth or increase ; Accre tion, the process of growing continuously : the growing together of parts externally, or continuous coherence : that which has grown in such a way, any extraneous addition. adj. ACCre'tiVO. [L. ad, in addition, crescere, to grow.]

Accrew, ak-kr65' (Spens.). Same as Accrue.

Accrue, ak-kr55', v.i. to spring or grow as a natural result (with from) : to fall to any one by way of advantage (with unto, to). [O. Fr. acrewe, what grows up in a wood to the profit of the owner ; acreistre L. accrescere.]

Accubation, ak-ku-ba'shun, . a lying or reclining on a couch. [L. ad, to, and cubare, to lie down.]

Accumbent, ak-kumb'ent, adj. lying down or reclining on a couch. [L. ad, to, cumbere, to lie.]

Accumulate, ak-kum'ul-at, v.t. to heap or pile up: to amass : to take degrees by accumulation, to take a higher degree at the same time with a lower, or at a shorter interval than usual. v.i. to incre'ase greatly: to go on increasing.//. Accumula'tion,

a heaping up : a heap, mass, or pile. adj. Accum'-ulative, heaping up. . Accum'ulator, a thing or person that accumulates, esp. an apparatus for storing electricity. [L.ad, to, cumulus, a heap.]

Accurate, ak'kur-at, adj. done with care : exact. n. Ac'curacy, correctness: exactness. adv. Ac'-curately. . Ac'CUrateness. [L. accuratus, per-formed with care (of things) ad, to, cura, care.]

Accurse, ak-kurs', v.t. to curse : to devote to misery or destruction. adj. Accursed, subjected to a curse : doomed : worthy of a curse : extremely wicked. [Pfx. a-, and A.S. cursian, to curse.]

Accusative, ak-kuz'a-tiv, adj. accusing. n. (gram.) the case which expresses the direct object of transi-tive verbs (in English, the objective) primarily ex-pressing destination or the goal of motion. adj. Accus'atival. [Fr. accusattf L. accusative, 'of the nature of accusation,' a translation of the Gr. (ptosis) aitiatike, (the case) 'of accusing,' but also ' of or pertaining to what is caused or effected ' (aitiaton, effect, aitia, cause); hence, properly, the case of the effect.]

Accuse, ak-kuz', v.t. to bring a charge against: to blame (with of before the thing charged, sometimes for). adj. Accus'able, that may be accused. ns. Accus'al, accusation ; Accusa tion, the act of accus-ing : the charge brought against any one. adjs. Accusatorial, of an accuser; Accus'atory, con-taining accusation. . Accuse (Shak.), accusation. p. adj. Accused', charged with a crime : usually as a n., the person accused. ns. Accuse'ment (Spens.), a charge; Accus'er, one who accuses or brings a charge against another. [O. Fr. acuser L. accusare ad, to, causa, cause.]

Accustom, ak-kus'tum, v.t. to make familiar by cus-tom : to habituate (with to). adj. Accus'tomary. p.adj. Accus'tomed, usual : frequent : habituated. . Accus'tomedness. [O. Fr. ac as turner (Fr. accoutumer) a, to, costume, coustume L. con-suetudinem. See Custom.]

Ace, as, . the one at dice, also at cards, dominoes, &c. : a single point, an atom. [Fr. L. as, unity as, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. heis, one.]

Aceldama, a-sel'da-ma, . a field of blood the name given to the field outside Jerusalem bought with the blood-money of Jesus. [Gr. Aramaic.]

Acephalan, a-sefa-lan, n. (zool.) one of the Acephala, a class of molluscs, which present no traces of a head. adj. Aceph'alous, without a head. [Gr. a, neg., kephale, the head.]

Acerbity, as-er'bi-ti, . bitterness : sourness : harsh-ness : severity. adj. Acerb'. [Fr. , L. acerbitat-em L. acerbus, harsh to the taste acer, sharp.]

Aceric, a-ser'ik, adj. obtained from the maple. [From L. acer, a maple-tree.]

Acetabulum, as-e-tab'u-lum, . (anat.) the cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone : also a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals : pi. Acetab'ula. [L., a cup-shaped vessel.]

Acetic, as-et'ik, adj. of the nature of vinegar: sour also Ace'tous, Acetose'. . Aces' cence, a tendency to sourness.^'. Aces'cent. . Ac'etate, salt of acetic acid which is the sour principle in vinegar. [L. acetum, vinegar ac-ere, to be sour.]

Acetify, as-et'i-fl, v.t. or v.i. to turn into vinegar. n. Acetifica tion. [L. acttum, vinegar, and/acere, to make.]

Acetopathy, as-et-op'a-thi, . the treating of ailments by the external application of dilute acetic acid. [L. acetum, acid, and Gr. pathos , feeling.]

Acetylene, u-.-et'i-leu, n. a powerful illuminant gas

Achsean

fete, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Acquaint

procured from carbide of calcium by means of water.

Achaean. See Achean.

Acharnement, a-sham'ment (sometimes nasalised as in French), n. thirst for blood, ferocity. [Fr. achar-ntr, refl. sacharner, to thirst for blood.]

Achates, a-kats', n.pl. (Spens.). Same as Gates.

Achates, a-ka'tes, n. trusty comrade, from the ' fidus Achates ' of Virgil's ALtuid the constant companion of lEneas in his wanderings after the fall of Troy.

Ache, ak, . a continued pain. v.i. to be in continued pain :pr.p. ach'ing ; pa.p. ached. . Ach ing, continued pain or distress. [The verb is properly akf, the noun ache, as in speak and speech. The A.S. noun act is from the verb ac-an, to ache.]

Achenlum, a-ke'ni-um, n. (bot.) a small hard one-seeded fruit, which does not open when ripe, as in the buttercup. [From Gr. a, neg., and chainein, to gape.]

Acheron, ak'ker-on, n. death, hell from the name of that river in the infernal regions of classical mythology. adj. Acheron'tic, deadly.

Achieve, a-cheV, v.i. to bring to a head or end : to perform : to accomplish : to carry out successfully : to gain, win. adj. Achiev'able, that may be achieved. n. Achieve'ment, a performance: an exploit : an escutcheon or armorial shield granted in memory of some achievement, applied especially to the escutcheon over the tomb of a dead person, generally called a hatchment. [Fr. achever, from a chief {venir) Low L. ad caput venire, to come to a head. See Chief.]

Achillean, ak-il-le'an, adj. like Achilles, the great Greek hero in the Trojan war, brave, swift of foot, unrelenting in wrath. Achilles tendon, the attachment of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles of the calf of the leg to the heel-bone, so named from the infant Achilles's mother, Thetis, having held him by the heel when she dipped him into the Styx to make him invulnerable.

Achitophel, a-hit'6-fel, n. an able but unprincipled counsellor, from the name of David's sage counsellor who treacherously abetted the rebellion of Absalom. Dryden in his famous satire applied the name to Shaftesbury. Also Ahith'OpheL

Achromatic, a-krOm-at'ik, adj. transmitting light without colour, of a lens or telescope. adv. Achromat'ically. . Achrom atism, the state of being achromatic. v.t. Achromatize, to render achromatic. [Gr. a, neg., and chroma, chromatos, colour.]

Acicular, as-ik'Q-lar, adj. needle-shaped ; slender and sharp-pointed. Also Acic'ulate, Acic'ulated. [L. acicula, dim. of acus, a needle.]

Acid, as'id, adj. sharp : sour. n. a sour substance : (chem.) one of a class of substances, usually sour, which turn vegetable blues to red, and combine with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c. to form salts. adj. Acid ifiable, capable of being converted into an acid. ns. Acidification ; Acid'ity, the quality of being acid or sour also Ac'idness. v.t. Acid'Ulate, to make slightly acid. [L. ac-ere, to be sour root ak, sharp.]

Acidify, as-id'i-fl, v.t. to make acid : to convert into an acid :pr.p. acid'ifying ; pa.p. acid'ified. [L. acidus, sour, andfatere, to make.]

Acidimeter, as-id-im'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the strength of acids. . Acldim'etry, the act of such measurement. [Acid and Meter.]

Acidulous, as-id'Q-lus, adj. slightly sour: subacid: containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters : (fig.) caustic, sharp. [L. acidulus, dim. of acidus, sour. See Acid.]

Aclerage, a'sS-er-Sj, . the covering of an engraved copper-plate with a film of iron to ensure durability. [Fr. acier, steel L. acies, a sharp point, and aft.'}

Acifonn, as'i-form, adj. needle-shaped. [L. acus, a needle, and Form, iiom/orma, shape.]

Aciniform, a-sin'i-form, adj. in clusters like grapes, or having the form of grapes. [L. acinus, a grape.]

Acknow, ak-no', v.t. (obs.) to know, to recognise. adj. Acknown (Shak.), known or acquainted. [A.S. on, in, on, cndwan, to Know.]

Acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, v.t. to own a knowledge of: to own as true : to confess : to admit or give intimation of the receipt of. adj. Acknow'ledgeable. adv. Acknow'ledgeably. . Acknowledgment, recognition : admission : confession : thanks : a receipt. [From the v. Acknow, with suffix -ledge.)

Aclinic, ak-lin'ik, adj. without inclination, applied to the magnetic equator, which cuts the terrestrial equator, inasmuch as on that line the magnetic needle has no dip, but lies horizontal. [Gr. aklines a, neg., klin-ein, to bend.]

Acme, ak'me, . the top or highest point : the culmination or perfection in the career of anything : crisis, as of a disease. Acme Skates, the name given to a kind of skates, formed of steel, fixed to the boot by

a mechanical device, permitting them to be quickly fixed on or taken off". [Gr. akmiake, a point.]

Acne, ak'ne, n. a common skin disease, an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles of the skin, often occurring on the nose. [A corr. of Gr. akme, a point]

Acock, a-kok', adv. in a cocked manner : defiantly. A COCk-bill (iiaut.), having the ends pointing upward, as of an anchor hanging by its ring at the cat-head, in a position for dropping ; or of the yards when topped up by one lift to an angle with the deck the symbol of mourning. [Prep, a, and Cock.]

Accemetl, a-sem'6-tT, n.pl. a congregation of monks founded in 460 near Constantinople, who by alternating choirs kept divine service going on day and night without intermission in their monastery. [Gr. akoimetoi, sleepless, a, neg., and koi matin, to put to sleep.]

Acold, a-kold', adj. (arch.) cold. [A.S. aciled, pa.p. olacilian ; pfx. a-, intens., and c6lian, to COOL]

Acolyte, ak'o-lit, Acolyth, ak'o-lith, . an inferior church officer : an attendant or assistant : (R. C. Church) one ordained to the fourth of the minor orders, next to the sub-deacon. [Gr. akolouthos, an attendant.]

Aconite, ak'o-nlt, n. the plant wolf s-bane or monk's-hood: poison. adj. Aconit'ic. . Aeon itine, the essential principle of aconite. [L. aconitumGi. akonilon.)

Acop, a-kop', adv. (obs.) on the top or head : on high. [Prep, a, and A.S. cop, copp, summit.]

Acorn, a'korn, . the seed or fruit of the oak. adj. A corned. n. A'corn-shell, a name for the Balanus (L., acorn), a genus of Cirri pedes in the class Crustacea. _ [A.S. txcern, prob. from freer, field, hence meaning ' the fruit of the unenclosed land. The modern form is due to confusion with oak (A.S. ac) and corn.]

Acosmism, a-ko/mizm, n. refusal to believe in the existence of an eternal world. [Gr., a, neg., and kosmos, the world.]

Acotyledon, a-kot-i-l'dun, n. a plant without distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes. adj. Acotyle'donous. [Gr. a, neg., and kotyleddn. See Cotyledon.]

Acoustic, a-kowst'ik, adj. pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds : used in hearing, auditory. . Acoustics, the science of sound. [Fr. Gr. akoustikos akouein, to hear.]

Acoy. Same as Accoy.

Acquaint, ak-kwant', v.t. to make or let one to know: to inform a person of a thing (with) : to inform (with personal object only). ns. Acquaintance, familiar knowledge : a person whom we know ; Acquaintanceship, familiar knowledge. p.adj. Acquainted (with), personally known : having personal knowledge of. [O. Fi\ acointerLow L. accognit&rt L. ad, to, cognitui, known.]

Acquest

mote ; mute ; inOon ; /Aen.

Actual

Acquest, ak-kwest', n, an acquisition or thing acquired. [O. Fr. L. acyuisitus, acquirirt. See Acquire J

Acquiesce, ak-kwi-es', v.i. to rest satisfied or without making opposition: to assent (with in). n. Acquies'cence, quiet assent or submission. adj. Acquies cent, resting satisfied : easy : submissive. advs. Acquiescently, Acquies cingly. [L. acquiesceread, and quies, rest.]

Acquire, ak-kwir 7 , v.t. to gain : to attain to. n. Acquirabil'ity. adj. Acquirable, that may be acquired. ns. Acqulre'inent, something learned or got by effort, rather than a gift of nature ; Acquisition, the act of acquiring : that which is acquired. adj. Acquisitive, desirous to acquire. . Acquis'itiveness, propensity to acquire one of the phrenologists' so-called faculties, with its special organ. [O. Fr. aquerre L. acquirire, -quisitum ad, to, and qutzrere, to seek.]

Acquist, ak-kwisr/, n. (Milton) a form of Acquest.

Acquit, ak-kwit', v.t. to free : to release : to settle, as a debt : to behave or conduct (one's self): to declare

innocent (with of before the thing of which ac-
quitted) :pr.p. acquit'ting ; pa.p. acquit' ted. ns. Acquit'tal, a judicial discharge from an accusation ; Acquit'tance, a discharge from an obligation or debt : a receipt in evidence of such a discharge. v.t. (S/iak.), to acquit, clear. [O. Fr. acquiterL. ad, to, quietare, to give rest. See Quit.]

Acre, u'ker, . a measure of land containing 4840 sq. yards. The Scotch acre contains 6150-4 sq. yards (48 Scotch = 61 imperial acres): the Irish, 7840 sq. yards (50 Irish = 81 imperial acres): (pi.) for lands, estates generally : (fig-) large quantities of any-thing. n. A'creage, the number of acres in a piece of land. adj. A'cred, possessing acres or land. [A.S. acer ; Ger. acker, L. ager, Gr. agros, Sans. ajras, a plain.]

Acrid, ak'rid, adj. biting to the taste : pungent : bitter. ns. Acridity, Ac'ridness, quality of being acrid : a sharp, bitter taste. [L. acer, acris, sharp root ak, sharp.]

Acrimony, ak'ri-mun-i, n. bitterness of feeling or language. adj. Acrimonious, sharp, bitter. . Acrimo'niOUSness, the state or quality of being acri-monious : severity. [L. acrimonia acer, sharp.]

Acritochromacy, a-krit-o-kro'ma-si, . inability to distinguish between colours : colour-blindness. [From Gr. akritos, unciistinguishable (a, neg. , and krinein, to separate), and chroma, -atos, colour.]

Acntude, ak'ri-tud, . the quality of being acrid : a sharp bitter taste : bitterness of temper or language. [L. acritudo acer, sharp.]

Acroamatic, -al, ak-ro-a-mat'ik, -al, adj. oral, esoteric, secret applied to the lectures of Aristotle delivered to a select circle of students as opposed to his more popular lectures. [Gr. akroaniatikos akroastiiai, to hear.]

Acrobat, ak'ro-bat, . a rope-dancer : a tumbler : a vaulter. adj. Acrobatic. . Acrobatlsm, the art of the acrobat. [Gr. akrobatos, walking on tip-toe ; akros, point, batos bainein, to go.]

Acrogen, ak'ro-jen, . a plant that grows at the top chiefly, as a tree-fern. adj. Acrog'enous. [Gr. akros, top, genes, born.]

Acrolith. ak'ro-lith, . a statue of the earlier Greek artists having the trunk made of wood and the extremities of stone. [Gr. akrolithos akros, extreme, and litlws, stone.]

Acronycal, a-kron'ik-al, adj. midnight, applied to stars
that rise at sunset and set at sunrise, or opposite to the sun. adv. Acron'ycally. [Gr. akros, summit, middle (of time), and nyx, nyktos, night.]

Acropolis, a-krp'pol-is. . a citadel, esp. that of Athens.
[Gr. akropoiis akros, the highest, polls, a city.]

Acrospire, ak'ro-spir, n. (hot.} the first leaf that ap-pears when corn sprouts. [Gr. akros, summit, end, ipeira, anything twisted round.]

Across, a-kros', prep, or adv. crosswise : from side to side. [Prep, a, and Cross.]

Acrostic, a-kro'stik, . a poem of which, if the first or the last letter of each line be taken in succession they will spell a name or a sentence. adj. Acro'sti' v&,adv. Acro'stically. . Acro'sticism, method of acrostics. [Gr. akros, extreme, and stichos a line.]

thing done or doing : an exploit : the very process of doing something : a law or decision of a prince or legislative body : an instrument in writing for verifi-cation : (theol.) something done once for all. in opposition to a work : a distinct section of a play : in universities, a public disputation or lecture main-tained by a candidate for a degree. . Acting, action : act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part : feigning. adj. performing some duty tempo-rarily, or for another. . Act' or, one who acts : a stage-player :fem. Act'reSS. Act Of GrOd, a result of natural forces, unexpected and not preventable by human foresight. In act to, on the very point of doing something. To act on, to act in accordance with ; To act up to, to come up in practice to some expected standard : to fulfil. [L. agere, acttim ; Gr. agein, to put in motion ; Sans, aj, to drive.]

Acta, ak'ta, n.pl. proceedings in a court civil or ecclesiastical, or the minutes of such. Acta Mar-tyrum, the early accounts of the martyrs ; Acta Sanctorum, a general name for collections of ac-counts of saints and martyrs, especially of the great collection of the Bollandists, begun in 1643, inter-rupted in 1794 at the fifty-third vol. (Oct. 6), but resumed in 1845.

Actinia, ak-tin'i-a, n. a genus of marine animals of the class Polypi, growing on rocks or shells, with numerous tentacles or rays like the petals of a flower, from which they are often called animal flowers or sea-anemones. [From Gr. aktis, aktinos, a ray.]

Actiniform, ak-tin'i-form, adj. having a radiated form. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, ray, and Form.]

Actinism, ak'tin-izm, n. the chemical force of the sun's rays, as distinct from light and heat. adj. Ac'tiniC. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, a ray.]

Actinolite, ak-tin'3-llt, . a green variety of horn-blende. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, a ray, lithos, a stone.]

Actinometer, ak-tin-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, ray, and Meter.]

Actinomyces, ak-ti-no-m!'sez, . the minute ray-fungus. n. Actinomyco'siS, an inflammatory disease in cattle, swine, and sometimes man, caused by that fungus. [Gr. aktis, aktinos, ray, and myces, mush-room.]

Actinozoa, ak'tin-S-zo'a, n.pl. one of the three classes of Ccelenterata, including sea-anemones, dead-men's fingers, corals, &c. [Gr. aktis, -inos, a ray ; z5a, animals.]

Action, ak'shun, n. a state of acting : activity in the abstract : a deed : operation : gesture : a battle : a lawsuit, or proceedings in a court : the movement of events in a drama, novel, &c. adj. Ac'tionable, liable to a lawsuit. . Ac'tion-tak'ing (Shak.), resenting an injury by a lawsuit instead of fighting it out like a man of honour.

Activate, ak'ti-vat, v.t. (Bacon) to make active: pr.f. activating ; pa.p. ac'tivated.

Active, akt'iv, adj. that acts : busy : nimble : prac-tical, as opposed to speculative : effective : (gram.) transitive adv. Actively. ns. Activity, Act'-iveness.

Acton, ak'tun, . a stuffed leather jacket which used to be worn under a coat of mail. [O. Fr. auqueton, through Sp. from Ar. al-qutun.~\

Actual, akt'u-al, adj. real : existing in fact and now, as opp. to an imaginary or past state of things. v.t.

Act ualise, to make actual : to realise in action. n . Actual'ity. adv. Actually.

Actuary, akt'u-ar-i, n. a registrar or clerk : one who makes the calculations connected with an insurance office. [L. actuarius (scriba), an amanuensis, a clerk.]

Actuate, akt'Q-St, v.t. to put into or incite to action : to influence. Actua'tion. [L. actus, action. See Act.]

Aculeated, ak-ul-e-at'ed, p.adj. pointed : (fig.) pun-gent, incisive. [L. aculttitus, aculeus, dim. of acus, needle.]

Acumen, ak-u'men, n. sharpness : quickness of per-ception : penetration. [L. See Acute.]

Acuminate, a-ku'min-at, adj. (bat.) having a long tapering point also Acu'minated. v . t. Acu'min-ate, to sharpen : (fig) give point to. K. Accumin-ation. [L. acuminatum, pa.p. of acumindre, to make pointed acumen, a point. See Acumen, j

Acupressure, ak-u-presh'ur, n. a mode of arresting hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting a needle into the flesh so as to press across the mouth of the artery. [L. acus, a needle, and Pressure.]

Acupuncture, ak-u-pungkt'ur, n. an operation for relieving pain by puncturing the flesh with needles. [L. acus, a needle, and Puncture.]

Acute, ak-ut', adj. sharp-pointed : keen : opp. of dull : shrewd : shrill. adv. Acute'ly. n. Acute' -ness. Acute angle, an angle less than a right angle (see Angle) ; Acute disease, one coming to a violent crisis, as opp. to Chronic. [L. acutus, pa.p. of acuere, to sharpen, from root ak, sharp.]

Adage, ad'aj, n. an old saying : a proverb. [Fr. L. adagiutn, from ad, to, and root of aio, I say.]

Adagio, a-da'gt-o, adv. (>nus.) slowly. n. a slow movement : a piece in adagio time. [It. ad agio, at ease.]

Adam, ad'am, n. the first man : unregenerate human nature : a gaoler. n. Ad'amite, one descended from Adam : one of a 2d-century heretical sect in Northern Africa, and in the isth in Germany, whose members, claiming the primitive innocence of Eden, went

about naked. adjs. Adamit'ic, -al n. Ad'am-

itism.

Adamant, ad'a-mant, n. a very hard stone : the diamond. adjs. Adamante an (Milton), hard as adamant ; Adaman'tine, made of or like adamant : that cannot be broken or penetrated. [L. and Gr. adamas, -antos a, neg., and damaein, to break, to tame. See Tame.]

AdamiC, a-dam'ik, adj. relating to Adam.

Adam'S-apple, ad'amz-ap'pl, n. the angular projection of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx in front of the throat, so called from an idea that part of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. Adam's ale, water.

Adansonia, ad-an-sO'ni-a, n. the baobab, monkey-bread, or calabash-tree of West Africa. [So called from Adanson, a French botanist (1727-1806).]

Adapt, ad-apt', v.t. to make apt or fit: to accommodate (with to or/or). ns. Adaptability, Adapf-ableness._ adj. Adapt'able, that may be adapted. n. Adaptation, the act of making suitable : fitness : (biol.) the process of advantageous variation and progressive modification by which organisms are adjusted
to the conditions of their life the perfected result of adaptation being a life in harmony with the environment. [Fr. L. adaptdread, to, and aptdre, to fit.]

Adar, a'dar, . the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, the sixth of the civil, year, corresponding to the later part of February and the first part of March. [Heb. addr.)

Adays, a-daz 7 , adv. nowadays : at the present time. [Prep, a, and gen. sing, of Day, A.S. ondatye.)

Add, ad, v.t. to put (one thing) to (another) : to sum up (with to) : to increase. adjs. Add' able, Add'ible. ru. Addlbll'lty ; Addlt'ament (Charles Lamb), an addition ; Addition, the act of adding : the thing added : the rule in arithmetic for adding numbers together: title, honour. adj. Additional, that is added. [L. addere ad, to, dare, to put.]

Addax, ad'aks, n. a species of large antelope found in Africa, with long twisted horns. [African word.]

Addeem, ad-dem', v.t. to deem: to adjudge: to award. [Pfx. ad-, and Deem.]

Addendum, ad-den'dum, n. a thing to be added : an appendix : //. Adden'da. [L. See Add.]

Adder, ad'er, n. the popular English name of the viper. ns. Ad'der'S-tongue, a genus of ferns the seeds of which grow on a spike resembling a serpent's tongue ; Ad'der's-wort, a wort or plant, so called from its being supposed to cure the bite of serpents also called SnakeTvecd. [A. S. ncedre ; cf. Ger. after for natter. An adder came by mistake into use for a nadder; the reverse mistake is a newt for an ewt or eft.}

Addict, ad-dikr/, v.t, to give (one's self) up to (generally in a bad sense) : (B.) to devote or dedicate one's self to. adjs. Addict', Addicted, given up to (with to). ns. Addict'edness, Addic'tion. [L. addicere, addictum ad, to, dicere, to declare.]

Addle, ad'dl, Addled, ad'dld, adj. diseased : putrid : barren, empty. adjs. Ad die -head ed, Addle-pat 6d, having a head or pate with addled brains. n. Ad'dlement. [M. E. adeteA.S. adela, mud ; cf. Scot, eddle, liquid manure.]

Addoom, ad-doSm', v.t. (Spens.) to doom, to adjudge,
to award. [Pfx. a-, and Doom.]

Addorsed, a variant spelling of Adorst.

Address, ad-dres', v.t. to direct (with to) : to speak or write to : to court : to direct in writing : to arrange properly : (arch.) to don : (re/I.) to turn one's skill or energies towards. n. a formal communication in writing : a speech : manners : dexterity : direction of a letter : //. Address 'es, attentions of a lover. To address one's self to a task, to set about it. [Fr. adresser Low L. addirectidre L.

ad. to, directum, straight. See Dress, Direct.]

Adduce, ad-dus', v.t. to bring forward : to cite or quote. adj. AddUC'ent, drawing forward or together, as of the adductor muscles. n. Adduc'er. adj. Adduc'ible. . Adduc'tion, the act of adducing or bringing forward : the movement by which a part of the body is drawn forward by muscles. adj. Adduc'tive, tending to bring forward. [L. adducere ad, to, and dncere, to bring.]

Adductor, ad-dukt'ur, n. a muscle which draws one part towards another. [See Abductor.]

Addulce, ad-duls', v.t. (obs.) to make sweet. [O. Fr. adoulcir L. ad, to, dulcis, sweet.]

Adelphous, a-del'fus, adj. (hot.) united in brotherhoods
or bundles, as stamens. [Gr. adelphos, brother.]

Adenitis, ad-en-I'tis, n. inflammation of the lymphatic glands. [Gr. aden, a gland, -itis, denoting inflammation.]

Adenoid, -al, ad'en-oid, -al, adj. of a gland-like shape : glandular. [Gr. aden, a gland, eidos, form.]

Adenotomy, ad-en-ot'o-mi, n. a cutting or incision of a gland. [Gr. aden, a gland, tome, a cutting.]

Adept, ad-ept', or ad'ept, adj. completely skilled (in). . a proficient. n, Adep'tion (Bacon), attainment. [L. adeptus (artem), having attained (an art), pa.p. of adipisci, to attain ad, to, and apisci.}

Adequate, ad'e-kwat, adj. equal to : proportionate : sufficient. adv. Adequately. ns. Ad'equateness, Ad'equacy, state of being adequate : sufficiency. [L. adcequatus, made equal ad, to, and <rquus, equal.]

Ades, n. an obsolete variant of Hades.

Adhere, ad-heY, v.t. to stick to : to remain fixed or attached (with to) '. (SAaik.) to be consistent : (Scots law) to affirm a judgment. . Adherence, state of adhering : steady attachment. adj. Adher'ent, sticking to. n. one who adheres : a follower : a artisan (with of) a less common form is Adher'er. L. ad, to, hterere, tuerum, to stick.]

!L.

Adhesion

mOte : mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Admire

Adhesion, ad-he'zhun, w, the act of adhering or sticking to : steady attachment : (path.) a vital union between two surfaces of a living body which have been either naturally or artificially separated. adj. Adhes ive, sticky : apt to adhere. adv. Adhes'ively. . Adhesiveness. [See Adhere.]

Adhibit, ad-hib'it, v.t. to apply to : to use : to attach : to admit : to devote to : to administer. . Adhibi - tion, application : use. [L. adhibere, -itum ad, to, and liabere, to hold.]

AdiantUZU, ad-i-an'tum, . maidenhair, a large genus of ferns. [Gr. adiantos, a, neg., and diantos, capable of being wetted.]

Adiaphoron, a-di-af'or-on, n.pl. in theology and ethics, things indifferent any tenet or usage which is considered as non-essential also Adiaph'ora. . Adiaph'orism, tolerance in regard to non-essential points in theology. adj. Adiaph'orous. [Gr., from a, neg., and diaphoros, differing dia, apart, pherein, to carry.]

Adiathennic, a-dl-a-ther'mik, adj. impervious to radiant heat. [Gr. a, neg., dia, through, thermos, heat.]

Adieu, a-du', adv. (I commend you) to God : farewell. . a farewell : //. Adieus or Adieux (a-duz'). [Fr. a. Dieu, to God.]

Adipocere, ad'i-p5-ser, . a fatty, waxy substance resulting from the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places or under water. [Through Fr. from L. adeps, adipts, soft fat, and cera, wax.]

Adipose, ad'i-pSz, adj. fatty. Adipose tissue, the vesicular structure in the animal body which contains the fat. [L. adeps, adipis, soft fat.]

Adit, ad'it, ft. an opening or passage, esp. into a mine.

[L. aditus ad, to, ire, itum, to go.]

Adjacent, ad-jas'ent, adj. lying near to : contiguous. ft. Adjac'ency, the state of being near : that which is adjacent. adv. Adjac'ently. [L. ad, to, jacere, to lie.]

Adjective, ad'jek-tiv, n. a word added to a noun to qualify it, or limit it by reference to quality, number, or position. adj. Adjectlv'al adv. Ad'j ectively . [L. adjectivum (nonten), an added (noun) -adjicere, -jectum, to throw to, to add ad, to, jacere, to throw.]

Adjoin, ad-join', r.i. to lie next to. adj. Adjoining, joining to : near : adjacent. . Ad joint, a civil officer who assists a French maire : an assistant professor in a French college. [Through Fr. from L. adjungere. See Join.]

Adjourn, ad-jurn', v.t. to put off to another day: to postpone : to discontinue a meeting in order to reconstitute it at another time or place. v.i. to suspend proceedings and disperse for any time specified, or sine die, without such time being specified. n. Adjoum'ment, the act of adjourning: the interval it causes (obs.) Adjourn'al. [O. Fr. ajorner Low L. adiurnare L. ad, to, Low L. jumits, L. diumus, daily. See Journal.]

Adjudge, ad-juj', v.t. to decide: to assign. . Adjudgment, the act of adjudging : sentence. [O. Fr. ajsifcr L. adjudicdre. See Judge.]

Adjudicate, ad-joo'di-kat, v.t. to determine judicially: to pronounce. v.i. to pronounce judgment. ns. Adjudication (Eng. lav.), an order of the Bankruptcy Court, adjudging the debtor to be a bankrupt, and transferring his property to a trustee ; Adju dicatpr. [L. adjudicare, -dtum.]

Adjunct, ad'junkt, adj. joined or added to. . the thing joined or added, as a qualifying addition to a name expressing any personal quality, or the like : a person joined to another in some office or service : (gram.) any word or clause enlarging the subject or predicate : (logic) any accompanying quality or non-essential attribute. n. Adjunc'tipn, the act of joining : the thing joined. adj. Adjunct'ive, joining. advs. Adjunct'ively, Adjunctly, in connection with. [L. See Join.]

Adjuration, ad-j50r-a'shun, . the act of adjuring : the charge or oath used in adjuring. adj. Adjur'atory, containing an adjuration, p.adj. Adjuring, acting as an adjuration. [Fr. L. adjuration-em.}

Adjure, ad-jODr', v.t. to charge on oath or solemnly: to cause to swear (B. and Milton). [L..ad to' jurdre, -dtum, to swear.]

Adjust, ad-just', v.t. to arrange properly (with to) : to regulate: to settle. adj. Adjustable. . Adjust'ment, arrangement. [O. Fr. ajouster LowL. adjujctare, to put side by side L. juxta, near].

Adjutage, ad'joo-taj, n. Same as Ajutage.

Adjutant, adjoot-ant, . a regimental staff officer not above the rank of major, specially appointed to assist the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment there are also adjutants of auxiliary forces, of depSts, of brigade, &c. : a large species of stork or crane found in India. ns. Ad'jutancy, the office of an adjutant : assistance ; Ad'jutant-gen'eral, the head of his department on the general staff of the army, the executive officer of the commander-in-chief. [L. adjutdre=adju-vare ad, to, ju~'dre, to assist.]

Admeasure, ad-mezh'ur, v.t. to measure : to apportion : P r -P- admeas'uring : pa.p. admeas'ured. . Admeasurement (see Measurement). [Fr. Late L. admensurdre L. ad, to, mensura, Measure.]

Adminicle, ad-min'i-kl, . anything that aids or supports : an auxiliary : (law) any corroboratory evidence. adj. Adminic Ular. [L. adminiculum, a support ad, to, trianus, hand.]

Administer, ad-min'is-ter, v.t. to manage as a steward,
substitute, or executor : to supply : to conduct or execute, as offices of religion : to apply : to impose. v.i, to bring aid (with to). adjs. Admin istrable, that may be administered ; Admin istrant. n. Administra'tion, the act of administering : management : dispensation of sacraments : the power or party that administers the government of the country. adj. Administrative, that administers. . Administrator, one who manages or directs : the person to whom is committed, under a commission entitled Letters Of Administration, the administration or distribution of the personal estate

of any one dying intestate or leaving a will in which no executor is named :fem. Administratrix. . AdminiStra'torship. [Through Fr. from L. administrdre ad, to, and ministrdre, to minister.]

Admiral, ad'mir-al, . the chief commander of a navy the ancient English title of Lord High Admiral is now in abeyance, his functions falling to the five Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the High Court of Admiralty: a naval officer of the highest rank. In the British navy, admirals are distinguished into three classes Ad'mirals, Vice'-ad miralS, and Rear'-ad'miralS ; the admiral carrying his colour at the main, the vice-admiral at the fore, and the rear-admiral at the mizzen mast-head. In former times each grade was subdivided into three sections, known as admirals (or vice- or rear-admirals) of the Red, of the White, and of the Blue, respectively: admiral-ship (Milton's ammiral) or flag-ship : the chief ship in a fleet of merchantmen. ns. Ad miralship, the office of an admiral ; Ad'miralty, the board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs : the building where these transact business. [Through Fr. from Ar. amir, a lord, a chief.]

Admire, ad-mlr 7 , v.t. to have a high opinion of: to love. v.i. (arch.) to be affected with wonder at. adj. Ad'mirable, worthy of being admired. n. Ad'mirableness. adv. Admirably. ns. Admir'-ance (Sfeus.\ admiration ; Admira'tion, the act of admiring : wonder, together with esteem, love, or veneration: (B., Skak., and Milton) astonishment.

adj. Ad'mlratlve. n, Admir'er, one who ad-

Admit

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Advene

mires : a lover. adv. Admiringly. [Fr. admirer L. ad, at, mirdri, to wonder.]

Admit, ad-mit', v.t. to allow to enter: to let in: to concede : to acknowledge : to be capable of : pr.p. admit'ting ; pa. p. admit'ted. . Admissibil'-ity. adj. AdmiS'Sible, that may be admitted or allowed (generally, or specially as legal proof)- ns. Admls'sion, Admittance, the act of admitting : anything admitted or conceded : leave to enter. adj. Admit'table, that may be admitted. adv. Admittedly. [Through Fr. from L. admittere, -missumad, to, mittere, to send.]

Admix ad-miks', v.t. to mix with something else. . Admixture, what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture. [L. ad, to, and Mix.]

Admonish, ad-mon'ish, v.t. to warn: to reprove mildly Admonishment, admonition. [O. Fr. admonester Late L. atimonestdreadmoneread, to, tnonere, to warn.]

Admonition, ad-mon-ish'un, . kind reproof: counsel: advice : ecclesiastical censure. adjs. Admon itive, Admonitory, containing admonition. . Admon'-itor. [L. admonition-em. See Admonish.]

Adnascent, ad-nas'ent, adj. growing to or upon. [L. adnascens, -entis, pr.p. of atinasci ad, to, nasci, natus, to grow.]

Adnate, ad-nat', adj. (bet.) growing close to the stem. [L. adnatus, usually agnattis ad, to, (g)natus, born.]

Ado, a-d03', . a to do : bustle : trouble : difficulty : stir or fuss. [Contr. of at do = to do, a form of the infin. borrowed from the Scandinavian.]

Adobe, a-d6'ba, . and adj. a sun-dried brick, or made of such. [Sp. adobar, to plaster.]

Adolescent, ad-o-les'ent, adj. growing to manhood. n. AdolOS'cence, the period of youth, in man, from 14 to 25 ; in woman, from 12 to 21. [Through Fr. from L. adolescent-em, adolescere, to grow, adolere, to magnify.]

Adonis, a-do'nis, . a beautiful youth, beloved by Aphrodite (Venus) : a beau or dandy. v.t. and v.i. Ad'Onise, to make beautiful.

Adoors, a-d5rr / , adv. (obs.) at doors : at the door. fPrep. a, at, and Door.]

Adopt, ad-opt', v.t. to choose : to take up or embrace : to take into any relationship : to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c. ns. Adop'tian-ism, an Sth-century heresy akin to Nestorianism, that Christ, in respect of his divine nature, was doubtless the Son of God ; but that, as to his

human nature, he was only declared and adopted to be the first-born Son of God ; Adoption, the act of adopting : the state of being adopted : assumption : the taking into one language of words from another : formal acceptance : choice : (theol.) an act of divine grace by which the redeemed in Christ are admitted to the privileges of the sons of God. adjs. Adoptions (Shak.), adopted ; Adoptive, that adopts or is adopted. [L. adopt are ad, to, and, of tare, to choose.]

Adore, ad-OV, v.t. to worship: to love intensely. aiii. Ador'able, worthy of being adored. . Ador'ableness. adv. Ador'ably. ns. Adoration, divine worship, homage : profound regard ; Ador'er, one who adores : a lover. adv. Ador"-ingly. [L. ad, to, ordre, to pray. See Oracle.]

Adorn, ad-orn', v.t. to deck or dress : to embellish. n. (Spens.) adornment. adj. (Milton) adorned, ornate. n. Adorn'ment, ornament: decoration. [O. Fr. aorner, adornei L. adomdre ad, to, orndre, to furnish.]

Adown, a-down', adv. and prep. down. [A.S. cf-dHne of, from, dun, a hill. See Down, a bank.]

Adrad, a-drad', Adread, a-dred', adj. (obs.) in a state of fear. [Prob. from A.S. of-drad, of-drede, to terrify. See Dread.]

Adrift, a-drift', adj. or adv. floating as driven (by the wind) : moving at random. [Prep, a, and Drift.]

Adroit, a-droit', adj. dexterous : skilful. adv. Adroit ly. . Adroit'ness. [Fr. a droit, according to right L. directus, straight. See Direct.]

Adry, a-drl', adv. thirsty. [Pfx. a-, and Dry.]

Adscititious, ad-sit-ish'us, adj. added or assumed : additional. [L. adsciscere, -scitum, to take or assume ad, to, sciscere, to inquire sclre, to know.]

Adscript, ad'skript, adj. written after: attached to the soil, of feudal serfs in this sense also used as a noun. [L. adscriptus ad, to, scribere, to write.]

Adulate, ad'u-lat, v.t. to fawn upon, to flatter : pr.p. ad'ulating ; pa.p. ad'ulated. . Ad Ulator, a servile flatterer. adj. Adulatory (ad'u-lu-tor-i). [L. aduldri, adiilatus, to fawn upon.]

Adulation, ad-u-la'shun, . fawning : flattery. [L. adiiiari, adulatus, to fawn upon.]

Adullamite, ad-ul'am-It, adj. an inhabitant of Adullam, where was a cave to which flocked from all sides to David in exile men in debt, distress, or discontent (i Sam. xxii. i, 2). The name was applied by John Bright in 1866 to a Whig secession from the Liberal party.

Adult, ad-ult', adj. grown : mature. . a grown-up person. . Adult ness. [L. adultus adolescere, to grow. See Adolescent.]

Adulterate, ad-ult'er-at, v.t. to corrupt : to make impure (by mixing). v.i. (obs.) to commit adultery. adj. denied by adultery : spurious : corrupted by base elements. ns. Adult'erant, the person or substance that adulterates; Adulteration, the act of adulterating : the state of being adulterated. [See Adultery.]

Adultery, ad-ult'er-i, . violation of the marriage-bed, whether one's own or another's : in Scripture applied loosely to unchastity generally. n. Adult' erer, a man guilty of adultery : /em. Adulteress. adj. Adult'erine, resulting from adultery : spurious. . the offspring of adultery. v.t. and v.i. Adult WC\S>Q(arch.).adj. Adulterous, guilty of adultery. [O. Fr. avoutrie, avoutre, an adulterer L. adultenttn, prob. from ad, to, and alter, another. The modern form of the word is due to a later approximation to the Latin form.]

Adumbrate, ad-um'brat, or ad'-, v.t. to give a faint shadow of: to exhibit imperfectly. adjs. Adum'-brant, Adum'brative, adumbrating or giving a faint shadow. . Adumbration. [L. adumbrat-its, adutnbrdre ad, to, umbra, a shadow.]

Adust, a-dust', adj. burnt up or scorched: browned with the sun. [L. adustus, pa.p. of adurere, to burn up.]

Advance, ad-vans', v.t. to put forward : to promote to a higher office : to encourage the progress of : to propose : to supply beforehand : to pay before the money is legally due, to pay on security. v.i. to move or go forward : to make progress : to rise in rank or in value. . progress : improvement : a rise in price or value: a giving beforehand, a No the sum so given : a loan. . Advance ment, promotion : improvement : payment of money in

advance. In advance, beforehand. [O. Fr. avancer Late L. abante (Fr. avant) L. ab ante, from before.]

Advantage, ad-vant'aj, n. superiority over another : gain or benefit : at tennis, the point gained by either side after deuce, when both sides stand at an equal score (more commonly Vant'agel. v.t. to benefit or profit. adjs. Advantageable, profitable : convenient (rare) ; Advanta gOOUS, of advantage : useful (with to and for). adv. Advanta'geously. . Advanta'geousness. To have the advantage of any one, to be known by a person without one's self knowing him ; To take at advantage, to avail one's self of any opportunity, often implying an unfair sense. [Fr. avantage (It. vantaggioy-Yr. avant, before. See Advance.]

Advene, ad-ven', v.i. to accede : to be superadded to. [Through Fr. from L, adventn, to corn* to.]

Advent

mOte ; mute ; mo"0n ; then.

JEon

Advent, ad' vent, w. a coming or arrival : the first or the second coming of Christ : the period immediately before the festival of the Nativity, including four Sundays from the first after St Andrew's Day (November 30) to Christmas eve. w. Ad'ventiSt, one who believes in the second coming of Christ to set up a kingdom on the earth : a millenarian. adj. Advent ual (obs.), relating to Advent. [Through Fr. from L. adventus ad, to, venire, to come.]

Adventitious, ad-vent-ish'us, adj. accidental : additional : foreign: appearing casually. adv. Adventi'tiOUSly. adj. Advent'iVO (Bacon), adventitious. . a thing or person coming from without. [See Advent.]

Adventure, ad-vent'ur, . a risk or chance : a remarkable incident : an enterprise : trial of the issue : risk : a commercial speculation : the spirit of enterprise. v.i. to attempt or dare. v.t. to risk or hazard : (re/I.) to venture. v.i. to risk one's self (with on, into, upon) : to dare, go so far as to. . Advent'urer, one who engages in hazardous enterprises : a soldier of fortune, or speculator : one who pushes his fortune by equivocal means, as fal<e pretences, &c. :/ci. Advent'UTOSS. adjs. Advent'UPOUS, Adventuresome, enterprising : ready to incur risk. adv. Advent UTOUSly. . Advent-UTOUSness. [O. Fr. L. adventums, about to happen, fut. perf. of advenlre. See Advent.]

Adverb, ad'verb, . a word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to express some modification of the meaning or an accompanying circumstance. adj. Adverbial, pertaining to an adverb used also as a . adv. Adverbially. [L. ad verbium ad, to, vertniH, a word. It is so called, not because it is added to a verb, but because it is a word (verbum) joined to, or supplemental of, other words.]

Adversaria, ad-vers-ar'i-a, .//. collections of miscellaneous things in a commonplace-book : consecutive notes on any book. [L., lit. things written on the opposite sides of the paper, from adversas, against.]

Adversary, ad'vers-ar-i, n. an opponent : an enemy : Satan, as the general adversary of mankind. [O. Fr. aversier L. adversarius. See Adverse.]

Adversative, ad-vers'a-tiv, adj. denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety. [See Adverse.]

Adverse, ad'vers, adj. acting in a contrary direction (with to): opposed to: unfortunate: injurious. adv. Adversely. ns. Ad'verseness, Advers'-Ity, adverse circumstances : affliction : misfortune. [Through Fr. from L. adversus ad, to, and vertere, versum, to turn.]

Advert, ad-vert', v.i. to turn the mind to (with to) : to refer to : (obs.) to regard or observe. us. Advert'ence, Advertency, attention to : needfulness : regard. adj. Advertent, attentive : heedful. adv. Advertently. [O. Fr. avertir, avertiss-antL. advertere ad, to, and vertere, to turn.]

Advertise, ad-vert-Iz', or ad'-, v.t. to turn one's attention to : to inform : to give public information or announcement of: (obs.) to instruct. ns. Advertisement, the act of advertising or making known : a public notice in a newspaper or periodical : notoriety: (o6s.)news; Advertls'er, one who advertises : a paper in which advertisements are published. fi.adj. Advertls'ing (Shak.), attentive. [Fr., from L. See Advert.]

Advice, ad-vis', . counsel : intelligence (usually in //.) : formal official intelligence about anything : specially skilled opinion, as of a physician or lawyer. n. Advice'-boat, a swift vessel employed in conveying despatches. adjs. Advice'ful, Avize'full (Sfiens.). The form Adviso, advice, counsel (Sir T. Bro-jjne), and in Caraval of adviSO = an advice-boat (Fuller), is obsolete modern form Aviso. [O. Fr. advis (Fr. arris) L. ad vis-urn, according to what is seen or seem* bet. J

13

Advlew. Same as A view.

Advise, ad-vlz', v.t. to give advice or counsel to : to recommend : to inform (with of). v.i. to consult (with) : (ots.) to deliberate :pr.p. advls'ing ; pa.p. advised'. ns. Advisability, Advis ableness. adj. Advis'able, that may be advised or recommended: prudent: expedient: open to advice. adv. Advis'ably. adjs. Advis'atory (rare) ; Advised', cautious : deliberate, as in well-advised and ill-advised. adv. Advis'edly. ns. Advis'edness, deliberate consideration : prudent procedure ; Advise' -ment(<7<5j. or arch.), counsel, deliberation ; Advts'er,
one who advises or gives advice ; Advising (Sliak.), counsel, advice. [O. Fr. aviser, from advis or avis. See Advice.]

Advocacy, ad'vo-ka-si, , the function of an advocate : a pleading for : defence. [See Advocate.]

Advocate, ad'vo-kat, . an intercessor or defender : one who pleads the cause of another, esp. in a court of law in Scotland and France. v.t. to plead in favour of : to recommend. >is. Advoca tion ; Ad'vocator. Lord Advocate, the first law-officer of the crown and public prosecutor of crimes for Scotland. [O. Fr. avocat L. advocatiis advocare, -atui ad, to, vocare, to call : to call in (another to help, as in a lawsuit or in sickness).]

Advoutrer, ad-vow'trer, n. (obs.) an adulterer :fem. Advou'tress. [See Advoutry.]

Advoutry, ad-vow'tri, n. (obs.) adultery. [O. Fr. aroiitrie L. adulteriutn.]

Advowson, aJ-vow'zun, . the right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice. . Advowee', one who has the right of advowson. [O. Fr. avoeson L. advocation-em, right of the patron L. advocattis, a patron.]

Adynamic, a-di-nam'ik, adj. without strength : (fkys.) characterised by the absence of force. [Gr. a, neg., 3cnA.dynamis, strength.]

Adytum, ad'i-tum, n. the most sacred part of a heathen temple : the chancel of a church : //. Ad'yta. [L. Gr. adyton a, neg., and dyein, to enter.]

Adze, Adz, adz, . a carpenter's tool consisting of a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [A.S. adesa; ultimate origin unknown.]

Ae, a, or ya, modem Scotch form of A.S. an, one, used
as an adjective.

JEdile, Edile, e'dil, . a magistrate in ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings, games, markets, police, &c. . ^B'dileship. [L. cedllis, ades, -is, a building.]

JEgiS, e'jis, n. (orig.) a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva : anything that protects. [L. Gr. aigis.}

.3]glogue, an archaic form of Eclogue.

./Egrotat, e'gr5-tat, . in the English universities, a medical certificate of inability from illness to attend lectures or examinations. . ./Eger (e jer), sick, the word used at Oxford and Cambridge in excusing absence on account of illness, hence a note certifying a student to be eeger or sick. [L., 'he is sick, 1 3d pers. sing. pres. indie, of cegrotare, to be sick ; <eger, sick.]

2Eneid, e'ne-id, . an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is .<Eneas. [L. /Etteis, -idos.]

JEolian, e-o'li-an, adj. pertaining to or acted on by the wind : aerial : of jEolis or JEo\\a., a district of Asia Minor colonised by the Greeks. Also .ffi'olic. [Aeolus, the god of the winds.]

JEolipile, e-ol'i-pil, . an instrument consisting of a hollow ball of metal partly filled with water, and having a small orifice through which steam escapes on the application of heat, thus turning the ball. It is the first instrument on record for showing the power of steam. [From L. ^Eolus, a.nA6Ua, ball.]

Son, Eon, e'on, . a period of time, an age or one of a series of ages, eternity : the personification of an age, power emanating from the supreme Deity,

Aerate

fate, far ; mf , her ; mine ;

Affeer

with its share in the creation and government of the universe. adj. JEd'nian, age-long, eternal. [Gr. aidn.]

Aerate, a'er-at, v. t. to put air into : to supply, or cause to mix, with carbonic acid or other gas, as Aerated waters ns. Aera'tion, exposure to the action of the air : the act of mixing or saturating with a gas : the oxygenation of the blood by respiration ; A'erator, an apparatus for such purpose. [L. aer, air.]

Aerial, a-eVi-al, adj. belonging to the air : inhabiting or existing in the air : elevated, lofty, ethereal, visionary. ns. Aerial'ity, Aer'ialness. adv. Aer ially.

Aerie, a'ri, or e'ri, n. the nest of any bird of prey, esp. an eagle : a house perched on some high or steep place: (SAa&.)the brood in the nest, or a stock of children. Also Aery, Eyrie, Eyry. [O. Fr. aire : Low L. aeria. aerea L. area, a stop of level ground. The form Eyry seems to have been originally due to a confusion with M. E. ey, an egg.]

Aeriferous, a-er-ifer-us, adj. carrying or containing air. [L. aer, air, acnAferre, to carry.]

Aeriform, a'er-i-form, adj. having the form or nature of air or gas : unsubstantial, unreal. [L. aer, and forma.}

Aerify, a'er-i-fr, v.t. to change from a solid or liquid state into air or gas : to fill or combine with air. . Aerifica'tlon, act of being aerified or changed from a solid or liquid state into air or gas : act of combining air with anything : state of being filled with air. [L. aer, air, undfacere, to make.]

Aerodynamics, a-er-o-di-nam'iks, . the science of the motion of the air and other gases, and of their mechanical effects when in motion. [Gr. aer, aeros, air, and dynamis, power.]

Aerolite, a'er-o-llt, . a meteoric stone or meteorite also A'erolith. . Aerolithol'ogy, that branch of science which treats of aerolites. adj. Aerolit'ic. [Gr. aer, air, lithos, a stone.]

Aerology, a-er-ol'o-ji, . the branch of science which treats of the atmosphere. adj. Aerologlcal. n. Aerol'oglst. [Gr. aer, aeros, air, logos, discourse.]

Aeromancy, a-er-om'an-si, . divination by means of atmospheric phenomena : weather forecasting. [Fr. L. -Gr. air, air, manteia, divination.]

Aerometer, -a-er-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases. [Gr. aer, and Meter.]

Aerometry, a-er-om'e-tri, . the measuring of the air, now called pneumatics. adj. Aeromet'ric. [Gr. aer, aeros, air, metron, a measure.]

Aeronaut, a'er-o-nawt, . one who makes ascents in

a balloon. adjs. Aeronautic, Aeronautical

n. Aeronaut'ics, the science or an of aerial navigation. [Gr. aer, air, naiites, sailor.]

Aerophyte, a'er-o-fTt, . a plant nourished by the air, as epiphytal orchids and many lichens. [Gr. aer, air, phyton, a plant.]

Aerostat, a'er-o-stat, . a machine formed to sustain weights in the air: a flying machine sometimes applied in the newspapers to the aeronaut himself. adj. Aerostatic. n. Aerosta'tlon, the art of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. aer, aeros, air, and states, standing histemi, I cause to stand.]

Aerostatics, a-er-o-stat'iks, . the science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids : the science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. aer, air, statikos, relating to equilibrium. See Statics.]

.ffiruginous, -roo'ji-nus, adj. pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris. [L. ezruginosus arugo, arrvginis, rust of copper ers, arts, brass, copper.]

Aery, a'er-i, adj. aerial, incorporeal, spiritual, vision-

ary. adj. Ae'rylight (Milton\ light as air. As a noun, Aery is a variant spelling ofAerie.

.^Esthetics, es-thet'iks, n. the feeling of beauty in objects, the principles of taste and of art : the philosophy of the fine arts. . JE* thete, a protested

14

disciple of aestheticism, one who affects an extravagant love of art. a.ijs. JBsthet'ic, JEsthet'ical, pertaining to aesthetics. adv. ^Jsthet'ically. ns. jEstheti cian. JBstbet'icist, one devoted to aesthetics ; ./Esthet'iCism, the principles of aesthetics : the cult of the beautiful, applied esp. to an art movement in London in the last quarter of the igth century, which aimed at carrying art into every home and every relation of life, but made itself ridiculous by its fantastic and superficial dogmatism, and its puerility. v.t. JEsthet icize, to render aesthetic, to refine. [Gr. aisthetikos, perceptive aisthanesthai, to feel or perceive.]

JEstival, es-ti'val, adj. pertaining to the summer. [L. crstivalis trstas, summer.]

^Estivation, es-ti-va'shun. n. (tot.) the manner of folding of the petals in the flower-bud : (zool.) the act of remaining dormant during the dry season opposed to Hibernation : {Bacon) the passing of the summer : a summer retreat. [L. astivus, relating to summer efstas, summer.]

JEthriOSCOpe, e'thri-o-skOp, . an instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to the condition of the sky. [Gr. aithria, the open sky, skofos, an observer.]

JEtiolOgy, e-ti-ol'o-ji, . the science or philosophy of causation, esp. an inquiry into the origin and causes of a disease. adj. JEtiblog'ical. [L. Gr. aitioiogia aitia, cause, logos, discourse.]

Afar, a-far 7 , adv. from a far distance (usually preceded by from) : to a distance (usually followed by off). [A. S. feor, with prep, of or on. See Far.]

Afear, Affear, a-fer', v.t. (obs.) to terrify. adj. Afeard' (SAaA.), affected with fear, afraid. [Pfx. a-, and A.S. feerart, to frighten.]

Affable, affa-bl, adj. condescending : easy to be spoken to (used with to). ns. Affability, Affableness. ad-'. Affably. [Fr. L. affabitis affdri, to speak to ad, to, andfdri, to speak.]

air, af-fay, . that which is to be done : business : any small matter : a battle of minor importance : a matter of intimate personal concern, as a duel a so-called affair of honour, or an intrigue : (/*/.) transactions in general : public concerns. [O. Fr. afaire (Fr. affaire) d andfaire L. ad, zndfacere, to do. Cf. Ado.]

Affamisn, af-fam'ish, v.t. and v.i. (obs.) to cause to perish from hunger. [Fr. affamer L. ad, to, fames, hunger.]

Affect, af-fekt', v.t. to act upon : to produce a change upon : to move the feelings : to assign, apply (only in pass.). adj. Affect'ed, touched with a feeling either for or against (with by) : full of affectation : feigned. adv. Affect'edly. . Affect'edness. adj. Affect ing, having power to move the passions : pathetic. adv. Affect'ingly. [L. afficlre, affectum ad, lo,facere, to do.]

Affect, af-fekt', v.t. to make a show or pretence of, to assume, to counterfeit or pretend to, to take upon one's self to : (o6s.) to aim at, seek to obtain : (arch.) have a liking for, to love : to practise, wear, or frequent : to haunt or inhabit by preference. n. Affecta'tion, a striving after, or an attempt to assume, what is not natural or real : pretence. [L. affectare, freq. of officer*. See Affect above.]

Affection, af-fek'shun, . kindness or love : attachment : (JShak.) affectation : an attribute or property : a disposition of mind : a disease or abnormal state of body or mind. adjs. Affec'tional ; Affectionate, full of affection : loving : (obs.) eager, passionate, well inclined to ; Affec'tionated (obs.). adz>. Affec'tionately. . Affec'tionateness. adj. Affec'tioned (B.\ affected, disposed: (Shak.) full of affectation. [L. See Affect.]

Affeer, af-fer', v.t. to fix the market value of: to reduce to a certain fixed sum. adj. Affeered' (Sfiak.), confirmed. . Affeerment. [O. Fr. affeurer Low L. affarart L. eui, lo, forum, a market.]

Afferent

mote ; mute ; mCDn ; then.

Afferent, af'fer-ent, adj. (anat.) bringing to, applied to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres. [L. afferens ad, to, andferre, to carry.]

AffettUQSO, af-fet-toO-6'so, adj. and adv. (mus.) ten-
der, tenderly, with feeling used as a noun by Burke.

Affiance, af-fr'ans, . faith pledged to : marriage contract : trust : affinity (in, on). v.t. to pledge faith : to betroth. adj. and . Aff I'anced, betrothed. [O. Fr. afiance, after L. ad, to, fides, faith.]

Affidavit, af-fi-da'vit, . a written declaration on oath. [Affidavit, 3d pers. sing. perf. of a Low L. affiddre, to pledge one's faith.J

Affied (arch.), Pa.p. of Affy.

Affiliate, af-fil'i-at, v.t. to receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member : to attach to, or connect with, as minor colleges with a university : to impute paternity to, to attribute to, to father on or upon. . Affiliation, the act of receiving into a family or society as a member : (law) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father, the assignment of anything to its origin. [L. affilidre, to adopt ad, to, filius, a son.]

Affine, af-fln', . (obs.) a relation, connection. adjs. Affine', Affined', related, bound by some tie. [O. Fr. L. affinis, neighbouring ad, to, at, finis, a boundary.]

Affinity, af-fin'i-ti, . nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance : causal relationship : structural resemblance between languages of ultimately common origin : structural resemblance between plants, animals, or minerals pointing to identity of stock : relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood : (B.) social relationship : the spiritual relationship between sponsors and their godchild : a mysterious attraction supposed to exist between two persons : (chem.) the peculiar attraction between the atoms of two simple substances that makes them combine to form a compound. adj. Affin'itive. [Fr. L. affinitas affinis, neighbouring ad, at, finis, boundary.]

Affirm, af-ferm', v.t. to assert confidently or positively : to ratify a judgment : to confirm or maintain a statement of one's own or another's : (log.) to make a statement in the affirmative : (law) to make a formal declaration or affirmation, without an oath. adj. Affirm'able, that may be affirmed (with of). H. Affinn'ance, affirmation, assertion, confirmation. adj. Affirm'ant also . , one who affirms. . Affirma'tion, act of asserting : that which is affirmed : (law) the solemn declaration made by Quakers and others incapable of taking an oath. adj. and . Affirm' ative, that affirms or asserts: positive, not negative : dogmatic. adv. Affirm 'a., lively. adj. Affirm'atory. [O. Fr. afermer'L. affinndre ad,firmus, firm. See Firm.]

Affix, af-fiks', v.t. to fix to : to add : to attach (to, on, upon). . Affix, an addition to a root, stem, or word, to modify its meaning or use, whether prefix or suffix: any appendage or addition. [L. affigere, fixunt ad, to, figere, to fix. See Fix.]

Afflation, af-fla'shun, . a breathing upon. p.adj. Afflat'ed, inspired. [From L. affldre,fidtutn ad, to, andfZare, to breathe.]

Afflatus, af-fla'tus, . inspiration, as of the poet or orator : esp. religious inspiration, the divine afflatus = L. afflatus divinus. [See Inflation.]

Afflict, af-flikt', v.t. to give continued pain, distress, or
grief: to harass, or vex. pa.p. Afflict'ed, harassed by disease of body or mind : suffering. adj. Afflict'-ing, distressing. n. Afflic'tion, state or cause of pain or distress : misery : loss of friends, sickness, persecution, &c. adj. Afflictive, causing distress. [L. affiigere,fiictum ad, \.o,fiigere, to dash to the ground.]

Affluent, af'flCC-ent, adj. abounding : wealthy (with in). n. a stream flowing into a river or lake. ns. Affluence, abundance : wealth ; Af fluency (obs.).

adv. Affluently. . Af fluentness. [L. affiuire,

affluent-em ad, \.o,fiuere, to flow.]

Afflux, af'fluks, Affiuxion, af-flux'shun, n. a flowing

to : an accession. [L. ajfiuere, affiuxum. See Affluent.]

Afforce, af-fSrs', v.t. (law) to reinforce a jury or other deliberative body by specially skilled persons. . Afforce ment. [O. Fr. aforcer Low L. exfortidre \^.fortis, strong.]

Afford, af-fOrd', v.t. to yield or produce : to be able to
sell, to expend, or to bear the expense of. [M. E. afortlun, from A.S. geforthian or forthian, to further or cause to come forth.]

Afforest, af-for'est, v.t. to turn land into forest. n. Afforesta'tion. [Low L. a/orestdreL. ad, to, andforesta. See Forest.]

Affranchise, af-fran'chiz, v.t. to free from slavery, or from some obligation. [O. Fr. afranchir, afran-chiss-, from a, to, fra nchir, to free./ranc, free. See Frank.]

Affrap, af-frap', v.t. or v.t. (Spens.) to strike or strike down. [It. affrappareaf(ad), to, and frappdre (Vr.frapper), to strike.]

Affray, af-fra', . a fight causing alarm : a brawl, or fray: terror (Spens.). v.t. to startle: to frighten: esp. in pa.p. Affrayed' = afraid. [O. Fr. ajrayer, esfreer (Fr. effrayer) Low L. exfredidre, to break the king's peace L. ex, and Old High Ger. fridu (Ger. friede), peace.]

Affret, af-fret', . (Spens.) a furious onset. [Prob. from It. affrettare, to hasten.]

Affriended, af-frend'ed, adj. (Spens.) made friends : reconciled.

Affright, af-frlt', v.t. to frighten also Affright'en. n. Affright', sudden terror. pa.p. Affrighted, frightened. adv. Affright'edly. adj. Affright'-ful (arch.).n. Affright'ment, sudden fear. [A.S. afyrktan. See Fright.]

Affront, af-frunt', v.t. to meet face to face : to insult openly : (Shak.) to throw one's self in the way of. . contemptuous treatment : an open insult : dis-grace. adj. Affronte\y*v. Affrontee, facing each other : (lier.) of animals represented front to front, or expectant opp. to Adorsed, also looking front-wise, or toward the beholder. -p.adj. Affronted, insulted, offended. adj. Affront'ive. To put an affront upon, To offer an affront to=to openly insult a person. [O. Fr. afronterLov/ L. affron-tare Li. ad, to, front-, the forehead.]

Affusion, af-fu'zhun, . the act of pouring upon or sprinkling. Baptism by affusion is effected by the pouring of water on the subject, as distinct from baptism by dipping, or baptism by sprinkling. [L. affusion-em, affunderead, to, fundere, fusum, to pour.]

Affy, af-ff, v.t. (obs.) to pledge one's faith to, to betroth. v.i. to trust or confide :pr.p. affy'ing ; pa.p. affied'. [O. Fr. aficr Low L. affiddre ad, to, fides, faith. See Affiance.]

Afield, a-feld', adv. to, in, or on the field.

Afire, a-flr', adv. on fire: in a state of inflammation.

Aflame, a-flam', adj. and adv. flaming : glowing. [Pfx. a-, and Glowing.]

Afloat, a-flot', adv. or adj. floating : at sea : unfixed : in circulation.

Afoot, a-foot', adv. on foot : astir.

Afore, a-for 7 , prep. (B. and Shak.) beforehand, previ-
ously.

Aforehand, a-for'hand, adv. before the regular time of accomplishment : in advance.

Aforesaid, a-foYsed, adj. said or named before.

Aforethought, a-fSr'thawt, adj. thought of or medi-tated before : premeditated.

Aforetime, a-fOr'tim, adv. in former or past times. _

Afoul, a-fowl', adj. or adv. entangled : in collision (with of).

Afraid, a-frad', adj. struck with fear: timid. [See Affray.]

Afresh

file, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Afresh, a-fresh', adv. anew.

African, af'rik-an, adj. pertaining to Africa also Af'ric. us. African, a native of Africa ; Afric-and'er, one born of white parents in Cape Colony or other parts of South Africa. [L. Africus, A/ricanta Afer, African.]

Afrit, a-frit', . an evil demon in Arabian mythology. Also Afreet'. [Ar. 'i/rtt, a demon.]

Afront, a-frunt', adv. (oos.)'m front.

Aft, aft, adj. or adv. behind : near or towards the stern of a vessel. [A. S. er/t-an.}

After, aft'er, prep, and adi'. behind in place : later in time: following in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to, or in agreement with : concerning : subsequent to, or subsequently : afterward : after the manner of, or in imitation of. adj. behind in place : later in time : more toward the stern of a vessel. [A.S. after, comp. of (if, or of, the primary meaning being 'more off,' 'farther away;' -trr as a comparative affix is seen in L. al-ter, Eng. o-ther. [See Of]

Afterbirth, aft'er-berth, . the placenta and mem-branes which are expelled from the uterus of the mother after the birth.

Afterclap, aft'er-klap, . an unexpected event happen-ing after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Aftercrop, aft'er-krop, . a second crop in the same year.

After-damp, aft'er-damp, . choke-damp, arising in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

Aftereye, aft-er-I', v.t. (Shak.) to look after.

Aftergame, aft'er-gam, . a second game played to reverse the issue of the first, hence the means em-ployed after the first turn of affairs.

Afterglow, aft'er-gls, . the glow often seen in the sky after sunset.

Afterguard, aft'er-gard, . the men on the quarter-deck and poop who work the after sails, not need-ing to go aloft : a drudge or person in a mean capacity.

After -hands, after -handz, n.pl, (Ttnn.) future labourers.

After-image, afr''er-im'aj, . the image that remains for a brief period after the eye has been withdrawn from the object.

Afterings, aft'er-ingz, . the last milk drawn in milking.

Aftermath, aft'er-math, . a second mowing of grass in the same season. [See MOW, Meadow.]

Aftermost, aft'er-mOst, adj. hindmost. [A.S. <eftem-est : Goth, af-tuma, -tuma, being equiv. to L. tu>nus in op-tvmus, best. Goth, has also a/-tutn-ists = A.S. tef-tem-est, which is thus a double super-lative. Thus in aftermost, r is intrusive and -most is not the adv. most.}

Afternoon, aft'er-nSSn, . the time between noon and evening. . Aft'er-mom (Tenn.), the morrow.

Afterpains, aft'er-panz, . the pains which succeed childbirth and the expulsion of the afterbirth.

Afterpiece, aft'er-pes, . a farce or other minor piece performed after a play.

Aftersupper, aft'er-sup-per, n. the time between supper and bedtime.

Afterthought, aft'er- thawt, n. thought or reflection after an action : a later thought.

Afterward, aft'er-ward, Afterwards, afr/er-wardz, adv. in after-time: later: subsequently. [A.S. a/tenweard.'}

Aga, Agha, a'ga, . a Turkish commander or chief officer. [Turk, agha, Pers. ak, oka, a lord.]

Again, a-gen', adv. once more : in return : back. [A.S. on-gedn, again, opposite; Ger. ent-gtgen.]

Against, a-genst', also a-ganst', prep, opposite to : in opposition to : in contact or collision with : in provision for: in exchange for, instead of: (B. and Shaft.) by the time that, elliptically for 'against (the time) at which' or ' that I come.' [Formed from again, with genitive ending -//, as -juhiitt from while

the -/ being a later addition, as in amongs-t, amids-t, &c.]

Agami, ag a-mi, n. the golden-breasted trumpeter, a grallatorial bird of Souih America. [Native name.)

Agamogenesis, a-gam-o-jen'e-sis, . reproduction without sex, found among lower animals and in plants. [Gr. a, priv., gatnos, marriage, genesis, reproduction.]

Agamous, ag'a-mus, adj. (bot.) having no visible flowers or organs of fructification. [Gr. agamosa t neg., tcbAfmmtt, marriage.]

Agape, ag'a-pe, . a love-feast, held by the early Christians at communion time, when contributions were made for the poor : //. Ag'apaa. . Agapem'-on6 (Gr., 'love abode'), a community of religious visionaries with unedifying ideas about the sexual relations, founded in 1859 at Charlinch, near Bridg-water, by one H. J. Prince, formerly an Anglican clergyman. [Gr. agape, love.]

Agape, a-gap', adj. or adv. gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention. [Lit., 'on gape.']

Agaric, ag'ar-ik, . a family of fungi, including the mushroom. [Gr. agarikon.}

Agastric, a-gas'trik, adj. having no stomach. [Gr. a, neg., and gaster, stomach.]

Agate, ag'at, . a precious stone composed of layers of quartz, of different tints. adj. Agatif erous. [Gr. achates, said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily.]

Agate, a-gat', adv. agoing, on the way. [Prep, a, and Gat6 ; a northern word.]

Agave, a-ga've, . a genus of herbaceous plants, natives of the warmer parts of America, which in Mexico usually flower about the seventh or eighth year, the stem rising to a height of forty feet. It is called also the American Aloe and Century Plant, receiving the latter name from the number of years (40-60, popularly a hundred) it takes to flower in our hot-houses.

Agazed, a-gazd', adj. (Shak.) struck with amazement. [Prob. a variant of Aghast.]

Age, 3j, . the ordinary length of human life : the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed : mature years : legal maturity (at 21 years), or time of life with regard to crime, contracts, marriage, &c. : a period of time : any great period of human history, as the Golden Age, the Bronze Age, the Middle Ages, or of individual history, as the age of infancy, the five or seven so-called ages of man : a generation of men : a century. v.i. to grow old : pr.p. ag'ing ; pa.p. ag'ed. adj. Aged (aj'ed), advanced in age : having a certain age. n.pl. old people. . Agedness (fij'ed-nes), condition of being aged or old. adjs. Ageless ; Age'long. [O. Fr. edage (Fr. Age) L. atas = tevitas L. nz'iint. age ; cog. with Ever.]

Agen, a-gen', adv. Same as Again.

Agenda, aj-end'a, . things to be done : a memor-andum-book: (pbs.) a ritual. [L. agoidus, fut. perf. pass, of agere, to do.]

Agent, aj'ent, . a person or thing that acts or exerts power : any natural force acting on matter : one authorised or delegated to transact business for an-other. . Ag'ency, the office or business, operation or action, of an agent; instrumentality. Law agent, a general term in Scotland, including Writers to the Signet, Solicitors to the Supreme Court, and Procurators in the sheriff courts the requirements are an indentured apprenticeship of five years to a law agent, the passing of examinations in general knowledge and in law, and formal admission by the Court of Session. [L. agere, to do. See Act.]

Agglomerate, ag-glom'er-at, v.t. to make into a ball : to collect into a mass. v.i, to grow into a mass. a,fjs. Agglom'erate, Agglom'erated, collected into a heap or mass. n. Agglomera'tion, a growing or heaping together : a mass : a cluster. adj. Agglom'eraUve. [Agglomtrdre, -dtum

Agglutinate

mflte ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Agony

ad, to, L. glomus, glomeris, a ball. See Clew, Globe.]

Agglutinate, ag-glOoVin-at, v.t. to cause to adhere by glue or cement, adj. Agglutinant, uniting or causing to stick together. - ns. Agglutinate, Agglutinative, a classification formerly much used in contrast to inflectional, to describe such languages as Turkish, which show, in the words of Whitney, an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words, or of unification of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added ; Agglutina'tion, the act of uniting, as by glue : adhesion of parts. adj. Agglut'-inative, tending to or having power to cause adhesion. [L. agglutinarc ad, to, gluten, glue. See Glue.]

Aggrace, ag-gras', v.t. (Sfens.) to grace, to favour. . kindness : favour. [Low L. aggratidre L. ad, to, gratia, grace.]

Aggrandise, ag'grand-Iz, v.t. to make great or larger : to make greater in power, rank, or honour. us. Aggrandisa'tion : Aggrandisement (ag'grand-iz-ment, or ag-grand'iz-ment), act of aggrandising : state of being aggrandised. [Fr., from L. ad, to, and grandis, large.]

Aggrate, ag-grat', v.t. (pis.) to gratify or please. [It. afgratare L. ad, lo, grains, pleasing. See Grace.]

Aggravate, ag'grav-at, ?'.{. to make worse : to provoke. adj. Aggravating. adv. Ag'gravatingly. . Aggravation, a making worse : any quality or circumstance which makes a thing worse : an exaggeration. [L. aggravdre ad, to, graz-is, heavy. See Grave.]

Aggregate, ag'greg-at, v.t. to collect into a mass: to accumulate. v.t. (rare) to add as a member to a society : to combine with. adj. formed of parts taken together. n. the sum total. adv. Aggregately. n. Aggregation, act of aggregating: state of being collected together: an aggregate. adj. Ag'gregative. [L. aggregdre, -dtunt, to bring together, as a flock ad, to, grex, gregis, a flock.]

Aggress, ag-gres', v.i. to make a first attack : to begin a quarrel : to intrude. adj. Aggressive, making the first attack, or prone to do so : offensive as opposed to defensive. ns. Aggressiveness; Aggress'or, one who attacks first. [L. aggredi, -gressus ad, to, gradi, to step.]

Aggression, ag-gresh'un, . first act of hostility or injury : a breach of the peace : an attack on public privileges. [L. aggredi, -gressus ad, to, gradi, to step.]

Aggrieve, ag-grev', v.t. to press heavily upon: to pain or injure. [O. Fr. agrever (Sp. agraviar) L. ad, to, and gravis, heavy. See Grief, Grieve.]

Aghast, a-gast', adj. stupefied with horror. [Properly agast ; M. E. agasten, to terrify ; A.S. intens. pfx. d-, and gastan, to terrify. The primary notion of the root gees- (Goth, gais-) is to fix, stick ; to root to the spot with terror. See Gaze.]

Agile, aj'il, adj. active : nimble. . Agility, quickness of motion : nimbleness also Aglleness. [Fr. L. agilis agere, to do or act.]

Agio, a'ji-o, . the difference between the real and nominal value of money, or between metallic and paper money : the variations from fixed pars or rates of exchange : discount. [It. agio, aggia, ease, convenience.]

Agiotage, aj'i-o-taj, . exchange business, hence the manoeuvres of speculators to raise or depress the funds : stock -jobbing.

Agist, a-jist', v.t. to take in the cattle of others to graze for a certain sum : to charge lands or the like with any public burden. ns. Agist'ment, the action of agisting : the price paid for cattle pasturing on the land : a burden or tax ; Agist'or, Agist'er, an officer who takes charge of cattle agisted. [O. Fr. agister L. jacitare. jacere, to lie.]

Agitate, aj'i-tat, v.t. to keep moving : to stir violently : to disturb : to discuss, or keep up the discussion of a question. . Agita'tion, commotion : perturbation of mind : discussion: public excitement. adj. Agltative. . Agitator, one who excites or keeps up a public agitation. [L. agitare, freq. of agere, to put in motion. See Act.]

Aglet, Aiglet, a'glet, . the tag or point of the lace or string by which different parts of dress were fastened together, orig. to facilitate passing through the eyelet-holes, afterwards themselves ornamental,

like Shakespeare's aglet-baby, and still surviving in the so-called aiguillettes or tagged points of braid hanging from the shoulder in some military and naval uniforms: a technical name for white stay-laces. [Fr. aiguiilette, dim. of aiguille, a needle from L. acucttla=acicula, dim. of acus, a needle.]

Agley, Aglee, a-gle', adv. (Scot.) off the right line : wrong. [Pfx. a-, and Scot, gley, gleg, squint.]

Aglimmer, a-glim'er, adv. in a glimmering state.

Aglow, a-glo', adj. and adv. very warm : red-hot.

Agnail, ag'naJ, n. an inflammation round the toe- or finger-nail : a whitlow : a hangnail. [A.S. angncegl ang, tight, and nagl, a nail ; confounded in meaning by the dictionary-makers with Fr. angonailles, blotches, sores Low L. anguinalia, carbuncles.]

Agname, ag'nam, . a name over and above the name and surname. adj. Ag named, styled by such a name. [L. ag = ad, and Name ; formed after L. agnomen.]

Agnate, ag'nat, adj. related on the father's side : allied. K. a relation by the father's side. adjs. Agnatlc, Agnatlcal. adv. Agnat'ically. . Agnation. [L. agnat-us ad, to, nasci, to be born. See Cognate.]

AgniSO, ag-nlz', v.t. (arch.) to acknowledge, to confess. [L. agnoscere ad, to, gnoscere, noscere, to know.]

Agnomen, ag-n5'men, n. a surname added to the family name, generally on account of some great exploit, as Africanus to P. Cornelius Scipio. [L. ad, to, andgnomen, nonten, a name.]

Agnostic, ag-nos'tik, . one who holds that we know nothing of things beyond material phenomena that a First Cause and an unseen world are things unknown and apparently unknowable. . Agnos'ticism. [Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1869 from the word in Acts, xvii. 23 ; a, privative, and Gr. gnostikos, good at knowing. See Gnostic.]

Agnus Dei, ag'nus-de'I, a part of the Mass beginning with the words Agnus Dei, also the music set to it : a figure of a lamb emblematic of Christ, bearing with its right foot the banner of the cross, and having the nimbus inscribed with the cross around its head : a round cake of wax stamped with such a figure, and blessed by the Pope. [L., lit. 'lamb of God.']

Ago, a-go', Agone, a-gon', adv. gone : past : since. [Pa.p. of A.S. dgdn, to pass away inten. pfx. a-, andgd't, to go.]

Agog, a-gog', adj. or adv. eager : astir. [Perh. connected with O. Fr. en gogues; estre en ses gogves, to be frolicsome, or Fr. vivre a gogo, to live in abundance. The ultimate origin is unknown.]

Agoing, a-gO'ing, adv. going on : current.

Agone. See Ajgo.

Agonic, ag'on-ik, adj. having or making no angle. Agonic line, the line of no magnetic variation an irregular line passing through the magnetic poles of the earth, along which the magnetic needle points directly north or south. [Gr. agonos; a, neg., gonia, angle.]

Agonist, ajpo-nist, n. one who contends for a prize in public games. adjs. Agonistic, -al, relating to athletic contests : combative. adv. Agonist'ically. . Agonist'ics. the art and theory of games and prize-fighting. [See Agony.]

Aeony, ajfo-ni. n. a violent struggle : extreme suffer-

ing : the death struggle in particular : Christ's anguish in Gethsemane. v.t. Ag/onise, to struggle, suffer agony: to subject to agony. adj. Ag'onis-Ing, causing agony. adv. Agonisingly. Agony Column, the part of a newspaper containing special advertisements, as for missing friends and the like. [Gr. agon, contest.]

Agood, a-good', adv. (obs.) in good earnest, heartily. [A.S. pfx. a-, and Good.]

Agora, ag'o-ra, . an assembly, hence a place of assembly, the market-place. [Gr.]

Agouta, a-gSS'ta, . a rat-like animal of Hayti.

Agouti, a-g5D'ti, n. a small South American rodent allied to the guinea-pig. [Native word.]

Agraffe, a-graf, . a kind of clasp or hook. [Fr. agrafe, a clasp Low L. grappa, Old High Ger. chrapfo (Ger. krappen), a hook.]

Agrarian, ag-ra'ri-an, adj. relating to land, or its management, as in 'agrarian crime,' &c., applied esp. to Roman laws for the equal distribution of the public lands: rural. n. Agra'rianism, an equal division of lands : a political movement in favour of interference with the ordinary conditions of private property in land. [L. agrarius ager, a field. See Acre.]

Agree, a-gre', v.i. to be of one mind: to concur: to assent to : to be consistent, to harmonise : to determine, to settle : to resemble, to suit : (gram.) to be in concord with taking the same gender, number, case, or person : to do well with climate, &c. (followed by with before the person or thing agreeing : by upon, on, for, to, in before the condition of the agreement) :pa.p. agreed'. adj. Agree'able, suitable : pleasant : favourable to, consenting to. n. Agree'ableness, suitableness : conformity : quality of pleasing also Agreeabil'ity. adv. Agree'ably. n. Agree'ment, concord : conformity : harmony : a bargain or contract. [O. Fr. agreer, to accept kindly L. ad, to, and gratns, pleasing.]

Agrestic, a-gres'tik, adj. pertaining to the fields : rural : unpolished. [L. agrestis ager, a field.]

Agriculture, ag'ri-kult-ur, n. the art or practice of cultivating the land. adj. Agricultural, relating to agriculture. n. Agriculturist, one skilled in agriculture: a farmer also Agriculturalist. [L. agricultura ager, a field, cultitra, cultivation. See Culture.]

Agrimony, ag'ri-mun-i, n. a genus of plants of the rose-group, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste. [L. agrimonia, for argemonia, Gr. argentine.}

Agrin, a-grin', adv. on the grin.

Agrlse, a-grlz*, v.t. (obs.)\o terrify, to make frightful. [A.S. agrtsan, to dread.]

Agronomial, ag-rO-nO'mi-al, adj. relating to the management of farms also Agronomic. n. Agron'omy, agricultural pursuits. [Gr. agronomos; agros, a field, nemein, to deal out.]

Aground, a-grownd', adv. stranded.

Aguardiente, a-gwar-di-en'te, . a kind of grape-brandy made in Spain and Portugal : any spirituous liquor, applied even to Mexican pulque. [Sp., from agua ardiente, burning water ; agua L. aqua ; ardiente, arder L. ardere, to bum.]

Ague, a'gu, n. a fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering : chilliness : quaking. adj. A'gued, struck with ague : shivering : cold ; A'guish. [O. Fr. aigue (Fr. aigu, sharp) L. acutus. See Acute.]

Aguerried, a-ger'id, adj. inured to war, or instructed in it. [Fr. aguerrir, to make warlike ; a Lat. ad, to, and guerre, war.]

Aguise, a-gT/, v.t. (Spent.) to dress, to adorn. [Pfx. a-, and Guise.]

Ah, a, inter j. an exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, complaint, &c.

Aha, a-ha', interj. an exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt.

18

Ahead, a-hed', adv. farther on : in advance : headlong, as in the phrase ' to go ahead.'

Aheap, a- hep', adv. in a heap : in a state of collapse through terror or astonishment.

Aheight, a-hlt', adv. (arch.) on high, aloft.

Ahem, a-hem', interj. a lengthened form of Hem.

Ahithophel. See AchitopheL

Ahigh, a-hi', adv. an obsolete form of On high.

Ahold, a-hold', adv. (Shak.) near the wind, so as to keep clear of the land.

Ahorseback, a-hors'bak, adv. on horseback.

Ahoy, a-hoi', interj. a nautical term used in hailing. [Form of interj. Hoy.]

Ahull, a-hul', adv. (naut.) with sails furled, and helm lashed to the lee-side, driving before the wind, stern foremost.

Ahungered, a-hung'gerd, adj. oppressed with hunger. [Erroneously written an hungered, as in Bible.]

Aiblins, ab'linz, adv. (Scot.) perhaps, possibly. [See Able.]

Aid, ad, v.t. to help, assist. . help: assistance, as in defending an action : an auxiliary : subsidy or money grant to the king. . Aid'ance, aid, help, support. adj. Ald'ant, (arch.) aiding, helping. . Aid'er, one who brings aid : a helper. adjs. Aid'ful ; Aidless. Court Of Aids, the court that supervised the customs duties. [O. Fr. aider L. adjutare ad, and juvare, jutum, to help.]

Aide-de-camp, ad'-de-kong, . an officer who carries the orders of a general on the field, and brings him intelligence : pi. Aides'-de-camp. [Fr., assistant on the field.]

Aiery, a variant of Aerie.

Aigrette, a'grct, . (zool.) a small white heron : (bot.) the down attached to vegetable seeds, as in the thistle : a plume composed of feathers, or of precious stones, like a heron's crest. [Fr. aigrette.]

Aiguille, a-gwel', . a sharp, needle-like peak of rock, applied esp. to many of the peaks near Mont Blanc : a slender boring -drill for blasting. [Fr. See Aglet.]

Aiguillette. See Aglet.

Ail, 51, v.i. to feel pain : to be in trouble. v.t. to trouble, afflict obs. except in impers. phrase ' What ails you?' . trouble : indisposition. . Ail'ment, pain: indisposition: disease. [A.S. eglan, to pain. See Awe.]

AilantO, el-an'to, . a lofty and beautiful tree, native to South-eastern Asia, but grown to shade public walks in France and Italy. Its leaves give food to a species of silkworm it is sometimes called the Vernis du Japon, or Japan Varnish, apparently by confusion with certain species of Rhus. Also Ailan'tUS. [Native Amboyna name, meaning ' tree of the gods. ']

Ailette, al-let', . an iron plate once worn by men-at-arms for defence on the shoulder. [Fr., dim. of aille'L,. a/a, a wing.]

Aim, am, v.i. to point at with a weapon : to direct the intention or endeavour (at) : (ois.) to conjecture. v.t. to point, as a weapon or firearm. n. the pointing of a weapon : the thing pointed at : design : intention. adj. Aimless, without aim. adv. Alm'-lessly. n. Aim'worthiness, good aim. -To cry aim, in old writers, to encourage archers when shooting by crying 'aim,' hence to applaud or en-courage. [O. Fr. esmer, to reckon L. tfstimdre, to estimate. See Estimate.]

Ain't, ant. a colloquial contracted form of are not also As.'\= aren't, are not. An't (Shak.) occurs as a variant of ont on it, of it.

Air, ar, . the fluid we breathe : the atmosphere : any special condition of atmosphere, as in 'the night-azV," 'to take the air:' a light breeze: pub-licity : the bearing of a person : outward appear-ance, manner, look : an assumed or affected manner : (tns.)a. rhythmical melody : a song, also specially a sprightly song : the soprano part in a harmonised

Air ling

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Albigrenses

composition, being that which gives it its character : (//.) affectation. v.t. to expose to the air : to dry : to expose to warm air: (pbs.) to take an airing. ns. Air 1 -bath, an arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature ; Air' -bed, a bed for the sick, inflated with air ; Air'-blad'der, in some fishes, an organ containing air, by which they main-tain their equilibrium in the water ; Alt' -brake, a railway brake worked by compressed air. adj. Air" -built, built in air : having no solid foundation. ns. Air 1 -cell, a cavity containing air; Air'-CUSh ion, an air-tight cushion, which can be in-flated ; Air'-drain, an ample space at the foot of foundation walls, for the sake of dryness. adj. Air'-drawn, drawn in air: visionary : (S 'hak.) imaginary .

ns. Air'-en'gine, an engine put in motion by air expanded by heat; Air'-gas, illuminating gas made by charging atmospheric air with vapour of petroleum
or other hydrocarbon ; Air'-gun, a gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air. adv. Airily, gaily. us. Airiness, state of being airy; openness : liveliness ; Airing, exposure to the air or fire : a short excursion in the open air ; Air'-jack'et, a jacket with air-tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water. adj. Air less, void of air : not having free communication with the open air. ns. Air' -lock, a small chamber to serve for the entrance and exit of men and materials, at the top of the caisson or hollow cylinder when these are used for founding the piers of bridges under water ; Air'-pump, an instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel ; Air'-saC, an air-cell or air-space, esp. in the bones of birds ; Air'-shaft, a passage for air into a mine ; Air'-space, the cubic content of a room, hospital-ward, or the like, with reference to the respirable air contained in it. adj. Air'-tight, so tight as not to admit air. . Air'-ves'sel, a vessel or tube containing air. adv. Air wards, up in the ir. adj. Air'y, consisting of or relating to air : open to the air : like air : unsubstantial : light of heart: sprightly. To take air, to get wind, to become publicly known. [Fr. L. acr Gr.]

Airling, ar'ling, . (obs.) a thoughtless, gay person.

Airt, art, n. (Scat.) direction, quarter. [Gael, aird, ard ; Ir. ard.~\

Aisle, 71, . any lateral division of any part of a church, whether of nave, choir, or transept. The word is often erroneously applied to the passage in a church between the pews or seats. adj. Aisled (lid), having aisles. [O. FT. elf, aisle (Fr. aile) L. axilla, ala, a wing.]

Ait, at, . a small island in a river or lake. [A.S. forms, (get, tgeoth, supply the key to the word, but its history is obscure.]

Aitchbone, ach'bon, . the bone of the rump : the cut of beef over this bone. [Orig. naclie- or nage-bone ; O. Fr. nache, nage L. nates, buttock ; a nache became aitch, and erroneously edge-bone.]

Ajar, a-jar', adv. partly open. [A.S. on, on, cyrr, a turn.]

Ajee, Agee, a-je', adv. (Scot, and prov) aside, off the straight, ajar. [Prep, a, and gee, to move to one side ; jet, a call to a horse to move to one side.]

Ajutage, Adjutage, ad'joo-taj, . a tube adjusted to an orifice through which water is discharged. [Fr. Fr. ajouter. See Adjust.]

Ake, ak, old form of Ache.

Akee, a-ke', . the fruit of a small African sapindaceous tree, now common in the West Indies.

Akimbo, a-kimTx), adj. with hand on hip and elbow bent outward. [Ety. uncertain ; Skeat suggests the Ice. kengbpginn, bent into a crook, from kcngr, a crook, twist, kink, and boginn, bowed. Others connect the -him with Keen.]

Akin, a-kin', adj. of kin : related by blood : having the same properties. [Of and Kin.]

Alabaster, al'a-bas-ter, . a semi-transparent kind

of gypsum or sulphate of lime : the fine limestone deposited as stalagmites and stalactites. adj. made of alabaster. adj. Alabas'trian. [Gr. alabastros, said to be derived from Atabastron, a town in Egypt.]

Alack, a-lak', interj. an exclamation denoting sorrow.

Alack-a-day, a-lak'-a-da, interj. (rare) an exclamation of sadness. [Interj. ah, lak (Lack), and Day.]

Alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, . briskness : cheerful readiness : promptitude. [L. alacris, brisk.]

Alalia, a-la'li-a, . loss of speech. [Gr. a, priv., and lalein, to talk.]

Alameda, a-la-me'da, n. a public walk or promenade between two rows of trees. [Sp.]

Alamode, a-la-mSd', adv. and adj. according to the mode or fashion. n. a light kind of glossy silk for scarfs, hat-bands, &c. . Alamodal ity (rare). Alamode beef, beef larded and stewed with vegetables. [Fr. d la mode.}

Alamort, a-la-mort', adj. half-dead : in a depressed condition : dejected. Sometimes erroneously AH amort. [Fr. a la mart, to death. See Mortal.]

Aland, a-land', adv. on or to land : landed.

Alar, alar, adj. of, or having, wings. Also Alary. [L. ala, a wing.]

Alarm, a-larm', . notice of danger : sudden surprise with fear: a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep: a call to arms. v.t. to call to arms: to give notice of danger: to fill with dread. adv. Alarm' -ingly. . Alarmist, one who excites alarm : one given to prophesy danger. adj. alarming. [Fr. alarnte It. alt artne, to arms L. ad, to, arma, arms.]

Alarum, al-ar'um, . and v.t. same as Alarm-now used, except poetically, only of an alarum-clock.

Alas, a-las', interj'. expressive of grief. Alas the day, Alas the While (in old writers), ah ! unhappy day, or time. [O. Fr. ha las, a las (mod. Fr. h-las) ; ha ! and las, lasse, wretched, weary L. lass us, wearied.]

Alate, a-lat', adv. (arch.) lately. [A.S. pfx. a-, on, and Late.]

Alate, al'at, adj. winged: (bot.) bordered by a leafy expansion. Also Al'ated. [L. aiatus ala, a. wing.]

Alb, alb, n. in R.C. churches, a white linen vestment with tight sleeves, reaching to the feet, worn by the officiating priest at the celebration of the eucharist, under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic. [A.S. albe'Low L. alba, L. albus, white.]

Albacore, al'ba-kor, . a large species of the tunny fish, found in West Indian waters. [Port. Ar. al, the, bukr, pi. bakdrat, a young camel.]

Albata, al-ba'ta, . a white silvery alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper also British plate and German Silver. [L., all-are, to whiten, albus, white.]

Albatross, al'ba-tros, . a large, long-winged, web-footed sea-bird of remarkable powers of flight, found abundantly in the Southern Ocean, particularly near the Cape of Good Hope. [Corr. from Alcatras (q.v.), perh. with reference to albus, white, from its colour.]

Albe, Ale-be, awl-be', obs. forms of Albeit.

Albeit, awl-be'it, adv. although it be : notwithstanding : even if, although. [All be it (that) = all though it be that.]

Albert, al'bert, . a short kind of watch-chain. [Named from Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria.]

Albescent, al-bes'ent, adj. becoming white : whitish. . Albes'cence. [L. albescens, -entis, pr.p. of albescere, to grow white albus, white.]

Albespyne, Albespine, al'be-spin, . whitethorn, hawthorn. [O. Fr. albespine, aubespine (Fr. aute-fine) L. alba spina, white thorn.]

Albigenses, al-bi-jen'sez, n.pl. a name applied to anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France during the

tath and isth centuries, infected with Manichajan heresy, and extirpated with the most horrible cruelties. [The town Albi.]

Albino, al-bl'no, . a human being or animal whose skin and hair are abnormally white, and the pupil of the eye of pink colour :/em. Albi ness : fil. Albl'nos. . Al'binlsm, state or condition of being an albino. [Sp. albino, whitish L. albus, white.]

Albite, al'blt, . a species of mineral of the felspar family, of a white colour, and forming a constituent part of many varieties of rocks. [From L. albus, white.]

Albuglneous, al-bu-jin'e-us, adj. like the white of an egg, or of the eye. [L. albugo, albuginis, whiteness, from albus, white.]

Album, al'bum, n. among the Romans, a white tablet or register on which the praetor's edicts and such public notices were recorded : a blank book for the insertion of portraits, autographs, poetical extracts,

memorial verses, postage-stamps, or the like. adj. ATbume'an, and . Al'bumess, whimsical coinages of Charles Lamb. [L. albus, white.]

Albumen, al-bu'men, . the white of eggs : a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies. ns. Albu'min, one of the classes of albuminoids, such as are soluble in water, or in dilute acids or alkalis ; Albu'minate, one of a class of bodies in which albumin appears in weak combination with a base. v.t. Albuminise' (phot.), to cover or im- pregnate with albumen : to coat paper with an albuminous solution. adj. Albuminous, like or containing albumen : insipid. \\,. albus, white.]

Albuminoid, al-bu'min-oid, adj. like albumen. [Albumen, and Gr. eidos, form.]

Alburnum, al-burn'um, . in trees, the white and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood. adj. Alburn'ous. [L. albus, white.]

Alcahest. See Alkahest.

Alcaic, al-ka'ik, adj. of or pertaining to the Greek lyrical poet, Alcaeus (c. 600 B.C.), or to the kind of verse invented by him. The most common form consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls ; a second, of a catalectic iambic penta- meter, the third foot always being a spondee ; a third, of two dactyls followed by two trochees. The most common arrangement \vas two lines of (i), followed by one of (2) and one of (3). Cf. Tennyson's ' O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies.'

Alcaid, Alcayde, al-kad', n. a governor : a chief magistrate : a gaoler. [Sp. and Port. Ar. alkald al, the, qdid, a leader, qada, to lead.]

Alcalde, al-kal'da, . a judge. [Sp. Ar. al-qddi.]

Alcatras, al'ka-tras, . a name applied loosely to several large ocean birds, as the pelican, gannet, frigate-bird, and even the albatross. [Sp. alcatraz, a white pelican.]

Alchemy, Alchymy, al'ki-mi, . the infant stage of chemistry, as astrology was of astronomy. A chief pursuit of the alchemists was to transmute the other metals into gold, and to discover the elixir of life. adj. Alchem'lC. . Al'chemist, one skilled in alchemy. [Ar. Al-kimla al, the, and ktmia late Gr. cliemeia, ' transmution,' prob. as specially an Egyptian art, from Khent, the native name of Egypt ; confused with Gr. chumeia, pouring, from chein, to pour, hence the old spellings alckymy, ckymistry.]

Alcohol, al'kO-hol, . pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors. adj. Alcohol'iC, of or like alcohol. . Alcohollsa'tion. v.t. Al'cohollse, to convert into alcohol, or saturate with it : to rectify. . Alcoholism, a term employed to denote the symptoms of disease produced by alcoholic poison- ing. Absolute alcohol, alcohol entirely free from water. [Ar. al-koh'lal, the, kah'l, fine powder of antimony used in the East to stain the eyelids.]

Alcoholometer, al-kO-hol-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. n. AlCO- holom'etry, the process of such measurement. [Alcohol and Meter.]

Alcoran, al'ko-ran, n. the Koran. [Al, the Arabic article.]

Alcove, al'kOv, or al-koV, . a recess in a room : any recess : a shady retreat. [Sp. alcoba, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed Ar. al, the, qobbah, a vault.]

Aldehyde, al'de-hTd, . a volatile fluid with a suffocat- ing smell, obtained by the oxidation of alcohol : a large class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids. [From Al. dehyd., a contr. for A Icohol dehydrogenatitm.]

Alder, awl'der, . a tree related to the birch, usually growing in moist ground. [A.S. alor; Ger. trie ; L. aliius.]

Alder liefest, awl-der-lefest, adj. (SItak.) most be- loved of all. [The M. E. gen. pi. forms alra, alre, oiler, alder, survived till about 1600; for liefest, see Lief.]

Alderman, awl'der-man, . in English and Irish boroughs, a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor. They are usually chosen for three years ; those of London are chosen for life. The name was assumed incongruously enough for superior members of the county councils set up in England in 1888 : in Anglo-Saxon times, the governor of a shire until by Canute displaced by the earl ; thenceforward, any head man of a guild. adjs. Alderman 1C, Al'dermanlike, Al'dermanly, pompous and portly. [A.S. ealdor (from eald, old), senior, chief; ealdor- man, ruler, king, chief magistrate.]

Aldem, awl'dern, adj. made of alder.

Aldine, al'din, adj. applied to books printed by Aldus Manutius of Venice, in i6th century.

Ale, al, . a beverage made from an infusion of malt by fermentation : a festival, so called from the liquor drunk. ns. Ale'berry, a beverage made from ale ; Ale Conner, an ale-taster, a civic officer appointed to test the quality of the ale brewed A.S. cunnere, a trier ; Ale'-house, a house in which ale is sold. [A.S. alu; Ice. dl.\

Aleatory, a'le-a-tO-ri, adj. depending on the throw of the dice : dependent on certain contingencies. [L. alfatorius, alea, a die.]

Alee, a-le', adv. on the lee-side. [See Lee.]

Aleft, a-left', adv. on or to the left hand.

Alegar, al'e-gar, . sour ale. [Ale, and Fr. aigre L. acer, sour.]

Aleger, al'e-jer, adj. (Bacon) lively, cheerful. [O. Fr. altgre L. aldcr-ei.]

Alegge, an obsolete form of Allege.

Alembic, al-em'bik, . a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation. [Ar. al, the, anbiq Gr. ambiks, a cup.]

Alength', a-length', adv. at full length. [A. S. pfx. a-, on, and Length.]

Alerce, a-lers', . the wood of the sandarac-tree : the Chilian Arbor vita both of the pine family. [Sp. Ar. al arza, cedar.]

Alert, al-ert', adj. watchful : brisk. . a sudden attack or surprise. adv. Alertly. . Alert -ness. Upon the alert, upon the watch. [Fr. It. alt erta, on the erect erto, L. erectus, erect.]

Alew, a-lu' (Sfens.) an obsolete form of Halloo.

Alewlfe, al'wif, . a fish of the same genus as the shad, about a foot in length, common on the east coast of North America. [Said to be a corr. of aloof e, the Indian name of a fish.]

Alexandrian, al-egz-an'dri-an, adj. relating to Alexandria in Egypt, or its school of philosophy : relating to Alexander.

Alexandrine, al-egz-an'drin, . a rhyming verse of twelve syllables, six iambic feet, so-called from its use in old French poems on A Uxander the Great. It is the ordinary verse of French tragedy. French

Alfa

mote ; mate ; mOOn ; (fan.

All

Alexandrines are arranged in couplets, alternately acatalectic with masculine rhymes, and hypercata-lectic with feminine rhymes.

Alfa, al'fa, n. an African name for esparto grass also spelt Haifa.

Alfalfa, al-fal'fa, . a Spanish name for a variety of lucerne used also in some parts of the United States. [Sp. alfalfa, three-leaved grass; Ar. alfacfacah.\

Alfresco, al-fresk'o, adv. on the fresh, as to paint al fresco = on the fresh plaster : in the fresh or cool air. [It.]

Algae, al'je, . (bot.) a division of plants, embracing seaweeds. [L., pi. of alga, seaweed.]

Algates, al'gats, adv. (pbs.) always, altogether, at all events, nevertheless. AlsoAl'gate. [Lit. alle gate, every way. See Gate.]

Algebra, al'je-bra, . a method of calculating by symbols by means of letters employed to represent the numbers, and signs to represent their relations, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic. adjs. Algebra'iC, -al, pertaining to algebra. . Alge-bra'ist, one skilled in algebra. [It. and Sp., from Ar. al-jebr, the resetting of anything broken, hence combination ; jabara, to reunite.]

Algerine, al'je-ren, adj. of or belonging to Algeria in Northern Africa. . a native of Algeria : a pirate.

Algorism, al'go-rizm, . the Arabic system of numera-

tion : arithmetic. Also Al'gorithm. [Through O. Fr. and Late L. from Ar. al-kJiowarazmi, the native of Kluvarazm, the mathematician Abu Ja'far Mohammed Ben Musa (oth century).]

Algous, al'gus, adj. relating to or like the algae or seaweeds.

Alguazll, al-gwaz'il, . in Spain, a warrant officer or sergeant. [Sp. Ar. al-wazir. See Vizier.]

Algum, al'gum. Same as Almug.

Alhambresque, al-ham'bresk, adj. after the style of the rich ornamentation of the Alhambra, a palace of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain.

Alias, a'li-as, adv. otherwise. . an assumed name : pi. A'liases. [L. alias, at another time, otherwise alms, Gr. alias, other.]

Alibi, al'i-bT, . the plea that a person charged with a crime was elsewhere when it was committed. [L. alms, other, ibi, there.]

Alicant, al'i-kant, . a Spanish wine formerly much esteemed, said to have been made near Alicante in Spain.

Alien, al'yen, adj. foreign : different in nature : adverse to. . one belonging to another country : one not entitled to the rights of citizenship. . Al ienage, state of being an alien. [L. alieniis alius, other.]

Alienate, Bl'yen-St, v.t. to transfer a right or title to another : to withdraw the affections : to misapply. adj. withdrawn: estranged. . Alienability. adj. Alienable, capable of being transferred to another. ns. Aliena'tion ; Aliena' tor. adj. AT-iened, made alien, estranged. . Alienism, the position of being a foreigner. [L. See Alien.]

Alienist, al'yen-ist, . one who specially treats mental diseases. [Fr.]

Alife, a-lTf, adv. (obs.) on my life, as one's life, excessively.

Alight, a-lit', v.i. to come down, as from a horse (front) : to descend : to land anywhere (upon) : to fall upon. [A.S. alfhtan, to come down. See Light, v.]

Alight, a-llt', adj. on fire : lighted up. [a, on, and Light. See Light, .]

Align, a-lln', v.t. to regulate by a line : to arrange in line, as troops. n. Align'ment, a laying out by a line : arrangement of soldiers in a line or lines : the ground-plan of a railway or road. [Fr. aligner L. ad, and linea, a line.]

Alike, a-lik', adj. like one another : having re-semblance. adv. in the same manner or form :

equally: similarly. [A.S. ftltc, anile, onllc. See Like.]

Aliment, al'i-ment, n. nourishment : food : provision for maintenance, alimony : support. v.t. to support, sustain : make provision for the maintenance of. adjs. Aliment'al, supplying food ; Aliment'ary, pertaining to aliment : nutritive. ns. Alimenta'-tion, the act or state of nourishing or of being nourished ; Aliment'iveness (phrenol.), desire for food or drink ; Alimony, an allowance for support made to a wife when legally separated from her husband, or temporarily while the process is pend-ing. Alimentary canal, the principal part of the digestive apparatus of animals, in man extending, with convolutions, about 30 feet from the mouth to the anus including pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, &c. [L. alimentum a/ere, to nourish.]

Alineation. See Allineation.

Aliped, al'i-ped, adj. wing-footed. n. an animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving as a wing, as the bat. [L. alipes ala, a wing, and pes, pedis, a foot.]

Aliquant, al'i-kwant, adj. an aliquant part of a number is one that will not divide it without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12. [L. aliquantum, somewhat, alius, another, and quantus, how great.]

Aliquot, al'i-kwot, adj. such a part of a number as will divide it without a remainder. [L. aliquot, some, several alius, other, quot, how many.]

Alisma, al-iz'ma, . a small genus of aquatic plants, the chief being the common water-plantain. [Gr.]

Alive, a-liv', adj. in iife : susceptible. [Prep, a = OH, and A.S. If/e, dat. of (if, life.]

Alizarin, a-liz'a-ren, . a colouring matter used in the dyeing of Turkey red, formerly extracted from madder, the commercial name of which in the Levant is alizari. [Fr. ; Ar. al, the, and ' afarah, juice pressed out.]

Alkahest, Alcahest, al'ka-hest, . the universal solvent of the alchemists. [A coinage of Paracelsus on Arabic analogies.]

Alkali, al'ka-li, or -ll, . (chent.) a substance which combines with an acid and neutralises it, forming a salt. Potash, soda, and lime are alkalies ; they have an acrid taste (that of soap), and turn vegetable blues to green : pi. Alkalies. . Alkales'cency, tendency to become alkaline. adj. Alkales'cent, tending to become alkaline : slightly alkaline. . Alkalim'eter, an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies. adj. Alkaline(al'ka-lTn, or-lin), having the properties of an alkali. . Alkalinity. v.t. Al'kalise, to render alkaline :pr.p. al'kallsing; pa.p. al'kallsed. See Acid. [Ar. al-qalty, ashes.]

Alkalify, alTca-li-fl, v.t. to convert into an alkali. v. i. to become alkaline : pr.p. al'kalifying ; pa.p. al'kalif led. adj. Alkalifi'able, capable of being converted into an alkali. [Alkali, and L. facere, to make.]

Alkaloid, alTca-loid, . a vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties. adj. pertaining to or resembling alkali. [Alkali, and Gr. eidos, form or resemblance.]

Alkanet, al'ka-net, . a plant, native of the Levant and Southern Europe, cultivated for its root, which yields a red colouring matter : the dye itself. [Sp. alcaneta.}

Alkoran, . Same as Alcoran.

All, awl, adj. the whole of: every one of: any whatever. adv. wholly : completely : entirely : (Skak.) only, alone. . the whole : everything : the totality of things the universe. n. All'-Fath'er, God. All (obs.), entirely, altogether, as in 'all to-brake ' (Judges, ix. 53). The prefix to- originally belonged to the verb (tf brecan), but as verbs with this prefix were rarely used without all, the fact was forgot teui

Allah

(Ate, ftr ; ml, her ; mine ;

Allot

and the to was erroneously regarded as belonging to the all. Hence came into use ail-to = wholly, utterly ; All but, everything short of, almost ; Ail In all, all things in all respects, all or everything together (adverbially) altogether ; All over, thoroughly, entirely ; All over With, finished, done with (also coll., All up With); All right, a colloquial phrase expressing assent or approbation ; All '8 OHO, it is just the same; All to one (obs.), altogether. After all, when everything has been considered, nevertheless ; And all, and everything else ; And all that, and all the rest of it, et cetera; At all, in the least degree or to the least extent. For all, notwithstanding ; For good and all, finally. Once for all, once only. [AS. all, eal ; Ger. all, Gael uile, W. oil.}

Allah, al'la, n. the Arabic name of the one God. [Ar. al-ilah, ' the worthy to be adored.']

AllantOJS, a-lan't5-is, . a membranous sac-like appendage for effecting oxygenation in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. adjs. Allantd ic, Allan' told. [Gr. alias, a sausage.]

Allay, al-la', v. t. to lighten, relieve : to make quiet or calm. . Allay ment (obs.), state of being allayed : state of rest : that which allays. [M. E. forms, aleggen, aleyen (A.S. a-lecgan; lecgan, causal of licgan, to lie) ; identical in form, and accordingly confounded in meaning with M. E. words of Latin origin ; alegge (later allege, now obs.} L. alleviare ; alaye (modern allay, alloy) L. alligdre ; aleye (obs.) L. allegdre ; alegge (modern allege) Low L. ex-litigdre.)

Allay, an obsolete form of Alloy.

Alledge. Old spelling of Allege.

Allege, al-lej', v.t. to produce as an argument or plea : to assert: (B.) to give proofs. . Allega'tion, an assertion. p.adj. Alleged', cited, quoted. [Through

O. Fr. forms from Low L. ex-litigare, to clear at law. See Allay above.]

Allegiance, al-lej'i-ans, . the duty of a subject to his liege or sovereign. adj. AUe'giant. [L. ad, to, and Liege.]

Allegory, alle-gor-i, n. a description of one thing under the image of another. adjs. Allegoric, -al, in the form of an allegory : figurative. adv. Allegortcally. v.t. Allegorise, to put in form of an allegory. v.t. to use allegory. us. Al'legOriSt, one who uses allegory ; Allegoriza'tion. [Gr. alUgoria ; alias, other, and agoreuein, to speak.]

Allegro, al-le'gr5, adv. and adj. (mus.) a word denoting a brisk movement. adv. and adj. Allegret'tO, somewhat brisk. [It. L. alacer, brisk.]

Alleluia, Alleluiah, al-le-loo'ya. Same as Halleluiah.

Allemande, al'le-mand, . a name given to various German dances : (mus.) the first movement after the prelude in a suite. [Fr. Allemande, German.]

Allenarly, al-len'ar-li, adv. solely, only obsolete save only in Scotch conveyancing. [All, and anerly, formed from ane, one.]

Alleviate, al-lev'i-at, v.t. to make light : to mitigate. j. Allevia'tion ; Alleviator. [L. ad, levis, light.]

Alley, al'li, . a walk in a garden or shrubbery : a passage in a city narrower than a street : a long narrow enclosure for playing at bowls or skittles : //. Alleys. [O. Fr. alee (Fr. allie), a passage, from aller, to go, O. Fr. aner, most prob. from L. adndre, to go to by water, or adit are, adtre.}

Alley, Ally, al'li, . a name given by boys to a choice taw or large marble. [Contraction of alabaster, of which it was originally made.]

All-fired, awl-flrd', adj. (slang) infernal. adv. excessively. [A softening of hell-fired, U.S.]

All-fools' -day, awl-fcolz'-da, . April first. [From the sportive deceptions practised on that day.]

All-fours, awl-fOrz', n.pl. (preceded by on) on four legs, or on two hands and two feet : a game at cards played by two, so called from the four particulars by which the reckoning is made high, low, Jack, and the game : also a game at dominoes.

All-hail, awl-haT, interj. all health ! a phrase of salutation. [See Hall, interj.]

All-hallow, awl-hal'lo, All-hallows, awl-hal'lOz, n. the day of all the holy ones. See All-saints. [All and Hallow.]

All-hallow-mass. See Hallow-mass.

All-hallown, awl-hal'lCn, n. (Skak.) fine summer weather late in the season near All-hallows-day.

All-hallow-tide, awl-hal'lc-tld, . the time near All-hallows-day. [See Hallow and Tide.]

Allheal, awl-heT, n. (obs.) a balsam for all wounds, a panacea applied to various plants, as the mistletoe, the great valerian, &c.

Alliaceous, al-li-a'shus, adj. pertaining to, or having the properties of allium or garlic. [L. alliunt, garlic.]

Alliance, al-ll'ans, . state of being allied : union by marriage or treaty. [See Ally.]

Alligation, al-li-ga shun, . (arith.)a. rule for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values. [L. alligatio, a binding together ad, to, and ligare, to bind.]

Alligator, al'li-ga-tur, . an animal of the crocodile genus, found in America. [Sp. el lagarto L. lacerta, a lizard.]

Allineation, Alineation, al-lin-e-a'shun, . the position of two or more bodies in a straight line with a given point.

Allision, al-lizh'un, n. a striking against. [L. allisio, from allidere ad, and Icfdere, to hurt.]

Alliteration, al-lit-er-a'shun, . the recurrence of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in Churchill's 'apt alliteration's rtrtful aid :' the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words : initial rhyme the characteristic structure

of versification of Old English and Teutonic languages generally. Every alliterative couplet had two accented syllables, containing the same initial consonants, one in each of the two sections. v.i. Allit'erate, to begin with the same letter : to constitute alliteration. adj. Alliterative. [Fr. L. ad, to, and litera, a letter.]

Allocate, allo-kat, v.t. to place : to assign to each his share. . Alloca'tion, act of allocating : allotment : an allowance made upon an account. [L. allocare, ad, to, and locare, locus, a place.]

Allocution, al-lo-ku'shun, n. a formal address, esp. of the Pope to his clergy. [L. allocutionem ad, to, and loqui, locutus, to speak.]

Allodial, al-lo'di-al, adj. held independent of a superior : freehold opp. to Feudal.

Allodium, al-lq'di-um, . freehold estate : land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior. Also Allod, Alod. [Low L. allodium Ger. alod, ailed.]

Allograph, al'lo-graf, . a writing made by one person on behalf of another. [Gr. alias, other, graphe, writing.]

Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, . a name given by homeopathists to the current or orthodox medical practice, to distinguish it from their own Homeopathy. adj. Allopathic. ns. Allop athist, Allopath. [Coined by Hahnemann (1755-1843), Ger. allopathic Gr. alias, other, patheia, pathos, suffering.]

Allophyllan, al-lO-fll'i-an, adj. of another race, alien applied by Prichard (1786-1848) to the Turanian or non- Aryan and non-Semitic languages of Europe and Asia. . Allophyle'. [L. Gr. allophylos, of another tribe ; alias, other, phyle, a tribe.]

Allot, al-lot', v.t. to divide as by lot : to distribute in portions : to parcel out : pr.p. allotting ; pa.p. allot' ted. . Allotment, the act of allotting : part or share allotted : a portion of a field assigned to a cottager to labour for himself. [O. Fr. aloter ; lot is Teut., seen in Goth, hlauts, A.S. hlot.}

Allotropy, al-lot'ro-pi, w. the property in some elements, as carbon, of existing in more than one form. adj. Allot'ropic. [Gr. ; alias, another, and tropos, form.]

Alloyerishness, awl-0'ver-ish-nes, n. a general sense of indisposition over the whole body, a feeling of discomfort, malaise. adj. Allo'veriSu.

Allow, al-low', v.t. to grant : to permit : to acknowledge : to abate : make allowance for : (pbs.) invest, entrust : assert, say (coll. in U.S.). adj. Allo'W'able, that may be allowed : not forbidden : lawful. n. Allow'ableness. adv. Allow'ably. . Allow' - ance, that which is allowed : a limited portion of anything: a stated quantity of money, &c., to meet expenses : abatement : approbation : permission. v.t, to put any one upon an allowance : to supply anything in limited quantities. To make allpw-anC6 for, to take excusing circumstances into account. [O. Fr. alouer, to grant L. ad, to, and locare, to place. Allow, in the sense of approve or sanction, as used in B. and by old writers, has its root in L. allauddre ad-, and laudare, to praise.]

Alloy, al-loi', v.t. to mix one metal with another : to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it : (fig.) to debase : to temper or qualify. . a mixture of two or more metals (when mercury is one of the ingredients, it is an amalgam) '. a baser metal mixed with a finer : anything that deteriorates. n. Alloy'age, the act of alloying or mixing metals : a mixture of different metals. [O. Fr. alei (Fr. aloi), aleiei L. alligdre. The modern Fr. words aloi and aloyer were confounded with Fr. a lot, to law, and the same confusion was transferred into English.]

All-saints'-day. awl-sants'-da, . November i, a feast of the Church in honour of all the saints collectively. [See All-hallows.]

All-SOUls' -day, awl-sol/-da, n. November 2, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls.

Allspice, awl'spls, . a name given to a kind of spice

called Pimenta or Jamaica pepper, from its being supposed to combine the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. [All and Spice.]

Allude, al-lud', v.i. to mention slightly, or convey an indirect reference to, in passing : to refer to. n. Allu'sion, an indirect reference. adj. Allus'ive, alluding to : hinting at : referring to indirectly. adv. Allus'ively. Allusive arms (.her.), also canting- or funning arms, and armes parlantes, those in which the charges convey reference to the bearer's name or title, as the column of the Colonna family, the Vele calf (O. Fr. veel, a calf), the Arundel martlets (O. Fr. arondel, a young swallow). [L. alludere ad, at, liidere, lusum, to play.]

Allumette, al-Q-met', . a match for lighting. [Fr.]

Allure, al-lur', v.t. to draw on as by a lure or bait : to entice. n. Allure'ment. adj. Alluring, enticing : seductive : charming. adv. Alluringly. [O. Fr. alurer a, to, lurer, to Lure.]

Alluvion, al-lu'vi-un, . land gained from the sea by the washing up of sand and earth. [L. alluvia alluere. See Alluvium.]

Alluvium, al-lu'vi-um, n. the mass of water-borne matter deposited by rivers on lower lands: //. Allu'via. adj. Allu'Vial. [L. alluere, to wash to or on ad, and lucre = lavdre, to wash.]

Ally, al-ll', v.t. to form a relation by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance, pa.p. and adj. Allied'. n. Ally (al-ll', or al'll), a confederate : a prince or state united by treaty or league: //. Allies', or Allies. [O. Fr. alter L. alligdre ad, to, ligare, to bind.]

Alma, Almah, al'ma, . an Egyptian dancing-girl. Also Alme, Almeh. [Ar. ' ' almah, learned, 'alamah, to know.]

Almacantar, al-mak-an'tar, . a name for circles of altitude parallel to the horizon, and hence for an astronomical instrument for determining time and latitude. [Ar. almuqantardt, qantarah, an arch.]

Almagest, al'ma-jest, n. a collection of problems in geometry and astronomy, drawn up by the Egyptian astronomer Ptolemy (about 140 A. D.), so named by the Arabs as the greatest and largest on the subject. (Ar. al, the, and Gr. megistos, greatest.]

Almain, al'man, n. (pbs.) an inhabitant of Germany : a kind of dance music in slow time. [Fr. Allemand Allemanni, an ancient German tribe.]

Almanac, al'ma-nak, . a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c. . Almanog'rapher, an almanac-maker. [Most prob. the original of the word as in Fr., It., and Sp. was a Spanish- Arabic al-tnandkh. Eusebius has alntenichiaka, an Egyptian word, prob. sig. ' daily observation of things,' but the history of the word has not been traced, and it is hazardous without evidence to connect this with the Arabic word.]

Almandine, al'man-dln, n. a red transparent variety of the garnet. Also Al'mandin. [Earlier Alabandine Low L. alabandina Alabanda, a town in Caria, a province of Asia Minor, where it was found.]

Almighty, awl-mlt'i, adj. possessing all might or power : omnipotent : very powerful generally : (slang) mighty, great. Older form Almight'. adv. Almight'ily. ns. Almight'iness, Almight'yship. The Almighty, God ; The almighty dollar, a phrase of Washington Irving's, expressive of the greatness of the power of money. [A.S. celmeahtig. See All and Mighty.]

Almner, an old spelling of Almoner.

Almond, a'mund, . the fruit of the almond-tree. n.pl. Almonds (a'mundz), the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the almond-tree. [O. Fr. almande (Fr. amande) L. amygdalum Gr. amygdale.]

Almoner, al'mun-er, n. a distributer of alms. . Al'monry, the place where alms are distributed. [O. Fr. aumoner, aumonier (Fr. aumdnier) Low L. eleernosynarius (adj.). See Alms.]

Almost, awl'mOst, adv. nearly, all but, very nearly. [All and Most.]

Almry, am'ri, . Same as Almonry.

Alms, amz, . relief given out of pity to the poor. ns. Alms'-deed, a charitable deed ; Alms'-drink (Shak.), leavings of drink ; Alms'-fee, an annual tax of one penny on every hearth, formerly sent from England to Rome, Peter's pence ; Alms'house, a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor; Alms'-man, a man who lives by alms. [A.S. &lmysse, through Late L., from Gr. eleemosyne eleos, compassion. Dr Murray notes the Scot, and

North Country almous, a-uimous, as an independent adoption of the cognate Norse alntusa; and the legal Almoign, Almoin, perpetual tenure by free gift of charity, from O. Fr., perhaps due to a confusion with alimonium.}

Almuce, an early form of Amice.

Almug, al'mug, . the wood of a tree described in the Bible as brought from Ophir in the time of Solomon, for the house and temple at Jerusalem, and for musical instruments probably the red sandalwood of India. [Heb. algummtnt, almuggim. The better form is Algum. j

Aloe, al'5, n. a genus of plants of considerable medicinal importance, of the 200 species of which as many as 170 are indigenous to the Cape Colony. The so-called American Aloe is a totally different plant (see Agave). adj. Al'oed, planted or shaded with aloes. The Aloes WOOd of the Bible was the heart-wood of Aquilaria ovata and Aquilaria Agallochum, large spreading trees. The wood contains a dark-coloured, fragrant, resinous substance, much prized for the odour it diffuses in burning.

[The word was used erroneously in the Septuagint and New Testament as a translation of the Heb. ahalim, ahaloth (Gr. agallpchon), an aromatic resin or wood called later in Gr. xylaloe, from which descend lignum aioes, lign-aloes, wood-aloes, and aloes-wood. A.S. aluwan L. aloe Gr. aloe.]

Aloes, al'Oz, a purgative bitter drug, the inspissated juice of the leaves of several almost tree-like species of aloe. Used both as a sing. n. , and as a //. of Aloe. . and adj. Aloet'iC, a medicine containing a large proportion of aloes.

Aloft, a-loft , adv. on high : overhead : at a great height : (naut.) above the deck, at the masthead : sometimes used as equivalent to aloof (Mad. D'Arblay). [Scand. ; Icel. d lopt (pron. loft), expressing motion ; d lopti, expressing position. [Pfx. a- = Icel. d = A.S. on, in. See Loft.]

Alone, al-On', adj. single : solitary : alone of its kind : of itself, or by themselves. adv. singly, by one's self only. . Alone'ness. [All and One.]

Along, a-long 7 , adv. by or through the length of: lengthwise : throughout : onward : (fol. by with) in company of. prep, by the side of: near. n.pl. Along'shore-men, labourers employed about the docks or wharves in the Thames and other rivers. prep. Alongside, by the side, beside. Along Of, (arch, or dial.) owing to. [A.S. andlang pfx. and-, against, and lang, Long.]

Alongst, a-longst', prep. (obs. except dial.) along : by the length. [M. E. alongest, from along, with adv. gen. -es.]

Aloof, a-loof, adv. at a distance : apart. . Aloofness, withdrawal from common action or sympathy. [Pfx. a- (A.S. on), on, and Loof, prob. Dut. loef. See Luff]

Aloud, a-lowd', adv. with a loud voice : loudly. [Prep, a (A.S. on), and hlud, noise; Ger. laut. See Loud,]

Alow, a-lo', adv. in a low place opp. to Aloft.

Alow, al-low', adv. (Scot.) ablaze. [Prep, a, and Low, a flame.]

Alp, alp, n. a high mountain : pi. Alps, specially applied to the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland. adjs. Alp' en ; Alpine (alp'in, or alp'In), pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains: very high. ns. Arpinist, Alpes'trian, one devoted to Alpine climbing. [L. ; of Celtic origin ; cf. Gael. alp, a mountain ; allied to L. dibits, white (with snow).]

Alpaca, al-pak'a, n. the Peruvian sheep, akin to the llama, having long silken wool : cloth made of its wool. [Sp. alpaca or al-paco, from al, Arab, article, andpaco, most prob. a Peruvian word.]

Alpenhorn, al'pen-horn, n. a long powerful horn, wide and curved at the mouth, used chiefly by Alpine cowherds. Also Alp'horn. [Gr. Alpen, of

the Alps, horn, horn.]

Alpenstock, alp'n-stok, . a long stick or staff used by travellers in climbing the Alps. [Ger. Alpen, of the Alps ; stock, stick.]

Alpha, al'fa, . the first letter of the Greek alphabet : the first or beginning. [Gr. alpha Heb. aleph, an ox, the name of the first letter of the Phoenician and Hebrew alphabet. See A.]

Alphabet, al'fa-bet, . the letters of a language arranged in the usual order. n. Alphabeta'rian, one learning his alphabet, a beginner : a student of alphabets. adjs. Alphabetic, -al, relating to or in the order of an alphabet. adv. Alphabet'ioally. v.t. Alphabetise, to arrange alphabetically : pr.p. al'phabetTsing; pa.p. al'phabetlsed. [Gr. alpha, beta, the first two Greek letters.]

Alphonslne, al'fons-Tn, adj. of Alphonso (X.) the Wise, king of Castile, pertaining to his planetary tables, completed in 1252.

Already, awl-red'i, adv. previously, or before the time specified. Sometimes used adjectively = present. [All and Beady.]

Als, an old form of Also.

Alsatian, al-sa'shi-an, adj. of or pertaining to Alsatia (Ger. Elsass), a province between France and Germany. . a rogue or debauchee, such as haunted Alsatia a cant name for Whitefriars, a district in London between the Thames and Fleet Street, which enjoyed privileges of sanctuary down to 1697, and was consequently infested with lawless characters. See Scott's Fortunes of Nigel.

Also, awl'so, adv. in like manner : further. [Compounded of all and so ; A.S. /and JTC./.]

Alt, alt, . high tone, in voice or instrument. In alt, in the octave above the treble stave beginning with G ; (fig.) in an exalted and high-flown mood.

Altaltissimo, alt-al-tis'si-mo, . the very highest summit. [It. reduplicated comp. of alto, high, and altissimo, highest.]

Altar, awlt'ar, n. an elevated place or structure, block or stone, or the like, on which sacrifices were anciently offered : in Christian churches, the table on which the officiating priest consecrates the eucharist : the communion table: (fig-) a place of worship. ns. Alt'arage, offerings made upon the altar during the offertory, provided for the maintenance of the priest; Altar-cloth, the covering of the altar, placed over and around it, of silk, velvet, satin, or cloth, often used as including the frontal (antependiunt), and the super-frontal ; Alt'arpiece, a decorative screen, retable, or reredos, placed behind an altar a work of art, whether a sacred painting or sculpture. n.pl. Alt'ar-rails, rails separating the sacrarium from the rest of the chancel. ns. Alf ar-stone, the slab forming the top or chief part of an altar; Alt'ar-tomb, a monumental memorial, in form like an altar, often with a canopy. These were often placed over the vaults or burying-place, and frequently on the north and south walls of choirs, aisles, and chantry chapels. adj. Alt'ar-Wise, placed like an altar north and south, at the upper end of the chancel. Family altar, the practice or the place of private devotional worship in the family ; High altar, the principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar ; Portable altar, a small tablet of marble, jasper, or precious stone, used by special license for Mass when said away from the parish altar, in oratories or other similar places. It was termed super-altare, because commonly placed upon some other altar, or some fitting construction of wood or stone. [L. altare alt us, high.]

Altazimuth, alt-az'i-muth, . an instrument devised by Sir G. B. Airy for determining the apparent places of the heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere. [A contr. for ' altitude and azimuth instrument.']

Alter, awl'ter, v.t. to make different : to change : (U.S.) to castrate.- v.i. to become different: to vary. ns. Alterabil'ity, Al'terableness. adj. Alterable, that may be altered. adv. Al'terably. adj. Al'terant, altering : having the power of producing changes. n. Alteration, change. adj. Alterative, having power to alter. n. a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions. n. Alter'ity (Coleridge), the state of being other or different. [L. alter, another al (root of alius, other), and the old comp. suffix -ter = Eng. -ther.]

Altercate, al'ter-kat, v.i. to dispute or wrangle. n. Altercation, contention : controversy. adj. Alterca'tive. [L. altercari, -catus, to bandy words from one to the other (alter).]

Alter ego, al'ter e'go, . second self, counterpart, double. [L. alter, other ; ego, I.]

Alternate, al'ter-nat, or al-ter'nat, v.t. to cause to follow by turns or one after the other. v.i. to happen by turns : to follow every other or second time also Al'ternise. adjs. Altern (Milton), alternate, acting by turns ; Alter'nant (geoL), in

Althaea

mOte ; mGte ; m5on ; Men.

Amaze

alternate layers ; Alter nate, one after the other : by turns. adv. Alternately. us. Alternate- ness, Alter'nacy (rare); Alternation, the act of alternating : interchange : reading or singing antiphonally. adj. Alter'native, offering a choice of two things. . a choice between two things. adv. Alter'natiVOly. [L. alter, other.]

Althaea, al-the'a, . a genus of plants including the marsh mallow and the hollyhock. [Gr.]

Although, awl-MO',' conj. admitting all that : not- withstanding that [See Though.]

Altimeter, al-tim'e-ter, n. an instrument for measur- ing heights. adj. Altimet'rical. . Altim'etry. [L. altus, high, and Meter.]

Altissimo. al-tis' si-mo, adj. {tints.) in phrase 'in altissimo,' in the second octave above the treble stave beginning with G. [It. altissimo, superl. of alto, high.]

Altitude, alt'i-tude, . height : a point or position at a height above the sea : high rank or eminence_. n.pl. Altitudes, passkjn, excitement. adj. Altitu'dlnal. . Altitudina'rian, one given to Mightiness in doctrine or belief. [L. altitude altus, high.]

Alto, alt/o, n. (nuts.) properly the same as counter- tenor, the male voice of the highest pitch (now principallyya/.r^/tf), and not the lowest female voice, which is properly contralto, though in printed music the second part in a quartet is always called alto. [It. L. altus, high.]

Altogether, awl-too-geM'er, adv. all together : wholly : completely : without exception.

AltO-reli6VO, AltO-rilievo, alt'o-re-le'vo, . high re- lief: figures projected by at least half their thick- ness from the background on which they are sculp- tured. [It. alto, high. See Relief.]

Altruism, al'troS-ism, . the principle of living and acting for the interest of others. adj. Altruist 1C. adv. Altruistically. [Fr. altruisme, formed by Comte from It. altrui L. alter, another.]

Alum, al'um, . a mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash, used as a mordant in dyeing and for many purposes. adj. Al'umish, having the character or taste of alum. ns. Al'um-shale, or -slate, a slate consisting mainly of clay, iron pyrites, and coaly matter, from which alum is obtained. [L. alutiten.}

Alumina, al-u'min-a, Alumina al'u-min, n. one of the earths, the characteristic ingredient of common clay the oxide of the metal aluminium. adj. Alu'- minous, containing alum or alumina. [L. aluntcn, alum.]

Aluminium, al-u-min'i-um, . the metallic base of alumina ; a metal somewhat resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness, now made in the electric furnace from Bauxite. Aluminium bronze, an alloy lighter than gold, but like it in colour. [First called Aluminum by the discoverer, Sir. H. Davy (1778-1829).]

Alumnus, al-um'nus, n. one educated at a college is called an alumnus of that college '.pi. Alum'ni n. Alum'niate, the period of pupilage. [L., alere, to nourish.]

Alure, al-lur', n. (OPS.) a place to walk in, a gallery, a covered passage. [O. Fr. aleure, aller, to go.]

Alveary, al've-ar-i, . a beehive : (anat.) the hollow of the external ear. adj. ATveolate, pitted like a honeycomb. [L. alvearium, beehive alveus, a hollow vessel.]

Alveolar, al've-o-lar, adj. (anat.) of or belonging to the sockets of the teeth, as the alveolar arch, the part of the upper jaw in which the teeth are placed also Al'veolary. . Al'veole, the hollow or socket of a tooth more common Alve'olus.

Alvlne, al'vin, adj. of or from the belly. [From L.

alvus, belly.]

Always, awi'waz, Alway, awl'wa, adv. through all ways : continually : forever. [Gen. case of Alway.]

Am, am, the ist pers. sing, of the verb To be, [A.S.

earn; Gr. ei-tfti; Lat. s-n-m (as-(u)-ti) Goth, -im; Sans, as-mi.]

Amadou, am'a-do75, n. a soft spongy substance, grow-
ing as a fungus on forest trees, used as a styptic and as tinder. [Fr. amadoner, to allure (as in the phrase ' to coax a fire '); prob. of Scand. origin ; cf. Norse mata, to feed.]

Amain, a-min', adv. with main force or strength : violently : at full speed : exceedingly. [Pfx. a- = on, and Main.]

Amalgam, a-mal'gam, n. a compound of mercury with
another metal : any soft mixture : a combination of various elements : one of the ingredients in an alloy. v.t. Amal gamate, to mix mercury with another metal: to compound. v.i. to unite in an amal-gam: to blend. n. Amalgamation , the blending of different things : a homogeneous union of diverse elements. adj. Amalgama'tive. [L. and Gr. malagma, an emollient Gr. malassein, to soften.]

Amandine, am an-din, ft. a kind of cold cream pre-pared from sweet almonds. [Fr. atnande, almond.]

Amanuensis, a-man-u-en'sis, . one who writes to dictation : a copyist : a secretary : //. Amanu-en'ses. [L. ab, from, and manus, the hand.]

AmaracUS, a-mar'a-kus, n. (Tennyson) marjoram. [L.-Gr.]

Amaranth, -US, am'ar-anth, -us, . a genus of plants with richly-coloured flowers, that last long without withering, as Love-lies-bleeding, early employed as an emblem of immortality. adj. Amaranth me, pertaining to amaranth : unfading. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. amarantos, unfading a, neg., and root mar, to waste away ; allied to L. tnori, to die.]

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'is, . a genus of bulbous-rooted plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, &c. [Am-aryllis, the name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil]

Amass, a-mas', v.t. to gather in large quantity: to accumulate. adjs. Amass'able. pa.p. Amassed'. . Amass'ment. [Fr. amasser L. ad, to, and massa, a mass.]

Amasthenic, am-as-then'ik, adj. uniting all the chemi-cal rays of light into one focus, applied to a lens perfect for photographic purposes. [Gr. hama, to-gether, sthenos, force.]

Amate, a-mit', v.t. to accompany: (Spens.) to match. [Pfx. a-, and Mate.]

Amate, a-mat', v.t. (arch.) to subdue, to daunt, to stupefy. fO. Fr. amatir, to subdue.]

Amateur, am-at-ar',. one who cultivates a particular study or art for the love of it, and not professionally: in general terms, one who plays a game for pleasure, as distinguished from a professional who plays for money nearly every game has its special definition to meet its own requirements. adjs. Amateur'; Amateurish, imperfect and defective, as the work of an amateur rather than a professional hand. adv. Amateurishly. us. Amateurishness ; Amat-eurism, Amateur'ship. [Fr. L. amator, a lover, amare, to love.]

Amative, am'at-iv, adj. relating to love : amorous. . Am'ativeness, propensity to love or to sexuality. [From L. amare, -dtunt, to love.]

Amatory, am'at-or-i, adj. relating to or causing love : affectionate. <//>. Am'atory, Amato'rial, Amato rian (ots.). adv. Amato 'rially.

Amaurosis, am-aw-ro'sis, . total blindness when no change can be seen in the eye sufficient to account for it ; Amblyopia being partial loss of sight under similar circumstances. The old name was Gutta serena the 'drop serene' of Paradise Lost, iii. 25. adj. Amauro'tic. [Gr. amaurosis, amauros, dark.]

Amaze, a-maV, v.t. to confound with surprise or won-
der. . astonishment : perplexity (much less com-mon than Amaze'ment). adv. Amaz'edly, with amazement or wonder. . Amaze'ment, Amaz'ed-ness (rare), surprise mingled with wonder: aston-

Amazon

ishment. p.adj. Amazing, causing amazement: astonishment : astonishing. adv. Amaz ingly. [Pfx. a-, and Maze.]

Amazon, am'az-on, . one of a fabled nation of female warriors: a masculine woman: a virago. adj. Amazo nian, of or like an Amazon : of masculine manners: warlike. [Popular Gr. ety. from a, neg., mazos, a breast they being fabled to cut off the right breast that they might draw the bow to its head (of course all this is idle) ; some have suggested an original in the Circassian niaza, the moon.]

Ambage, am'baj, . roundabout phrases : circuitous paths, windings: dark and mysterious courses '.pi. Am bages. adj. Amba'gious, circumlocutory : circuitous. adv. Amba'giously. n. Ambagious-ness. adj. Amba'gitory (rare).

Ambassador, am-bas'a-dur, n. a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another :ftnt. Ainbass'adr ess. adj. Ambassa-dorial.;;. Ambass'adorship. n. Ambass'age now usually Embassage, the position, or the busi-ness, of an ambassador : a number of men despatched on an embassy or mission. Ambassador Extra-ordinary, an ambassador sent on a special occasion, as distinguished from the ordinary or resident am-bassador. [It. ambasciadore L. ambactus, derived by Grimm from Goth, andbahts, a servant, whence Ger. amt, office ; by Zeuss and others traced to a Celtic source, and identified with W. amaeth, a husbandman.]

Ambe, am'be, . an old mechanical contrivance, ascribed to Hippocrates, for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [Gr. ambe, Ionic for ambon, a ridge.]

Amber, am'ber, n. a yellowish fossil resin, used in makingoniaments. adji. Am bered(03.r.), flavoured with amber or ambergris ; Amb'ery. [Fr. Ar. ' anbar, ambergris.]

Ambergris, am'ber-gres, . a fragrant substance of an ash-gray colour, found floating on the sea or on the seacoast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [Fr. ambre gris, gray amber.]

Amberite, am'be-rlt, . a smokeless powder.

Ambidexter, am-bi-deks'ter, adj. and n. able to use both hands with equal facility : double-dealing, or a double-dealer. n. Ambidexterity, superior clever-ness or adaptability. adj. Ambidex'trous. [L. ambo, both, dexter, right hand.]

Ambient, am'bi-ent, adj. going round : surrounding : investing. n. an encompassing sphere : the air or sky. [L. ambi, about, tens, ientis, pr.p. of eo, iff, to go.]

Ambiguous, am-big'u-us, adj. of doubtful significa-tion : indistinct : wavering or uncertain : equivocal. . Ambiguity, uncertainty or dubiousness of meaning also Ambig'uousness. adv. Ambig'u-OUSly. [L. ambiguus ambigere, to go about ambi, about, agfre, to drive.]

Ambit, am' bit, . a circuit : a space surrounding a house or town : extent of meaning of words, &c.

Ambition, am-bish'un, . the desire of power, honour, fame, excellence. . Ambi'tionist (Carlyk), an ambitious man. adj. Ambi tious. full of ambition (with<2/; formerlyy&r) : strongly desirous of any thing
esp. power: aspiring: indicating ambition: showy or pretentious. adv. Ambi'tiOUSly. . Ambi tiousness. [Fr. L. ambition-em, the going about that is, the canvassing for votes practised by candidates for office in Rome ambi, about, and ire, Hum, to go.]

Amble, am'bl, ;'.:'. to move, as a horse by lifting together both legs on one side alternately with those on the other side : to move at an easy pace affectedly. . a pace of a horse between a trot and a walk. n. Am'bler, a horse that ambles : one who ambles in walking or dancing. . and adj. Ambling. [Fr. ambler L. ambuld-re, to walk about]

Amblygon, am'bli-gon, adj. obtuse-angled. [Gr. atnblus, obtuse, gonia, angle.]

Amblyopia, am-bh-o'pi-a, . dullness of sight (see Amaurosis). . Amblyop'sis, the bony fish found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, the rudimen-tariness of whose eyes is due to darkness and

consequent disuse. [Gr. amblys, dull, dps, eye.]

Amblystoma, am-blis'tO-ma, n. a genus of tailed amphibians in the gill-less or salamandroid sub-order the adult form of axolotl. [Gr. amblys, blunt, stoma, mouth.]

Ambo, am'bs, . a kind of reading-desk or pulpit, which in early Christian churches was placed in the choir. The ambo had two ascents one from the east, aud the other from the west. [Gr. ambon, a rising.]

Ambrosia, am-bro'zhi-a, . the fabled food of the gods, which gave immortal youth and beauty to those who ate it : the anointing oil of the gods : any finely-flavoured beverage : something delightfully sweet and pleasing. adj. Ambrosial, fragrant: delicious : immortal : heavenly. adv. Ambro'si-ally. adj. Ambro'Slan, relating to ambrosia: relating to St Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the 4th century. [L. Gr. ambrosios=ambrotos, immortal a, neg., and brotos, mortal, for mratos, Sans. mrita, dead mri (L. mart), to die.]

Ambry, am'bri, . a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept : a cupboard for victuals. [O. Fr. armarie, a repository for arms (Fr. armoirc, a cupboard) L. armariu in, a chest for arms arma, arms-]

Ambs-ace, amz'-as, . double ace : the lowest possible throw at dice : ill-luck : worthlessness. [O. Fr. ambes as L. ambas as. See Ace.]

Ambulacrum, am-bu-li'krum, . a row of pores in the shell of an echmoderm, as a sea-urchin, through which the tube-feet protrude. adj. Ambula'craL [L., a walk ambuldre, to walk.]

Ambulance, am'bul-ans, . a carriage which follows an army and serves as a movable hospital for the wounded also used as an adj., as in ambulance wagon. n. Ambulan'Cier, a man attached to an ambulance. adj. Am bulant, walking : moving from place to place : (rare) unfixed, v.t. and r.i. Am'bulate (rare), to walk. p.adj. Am'bulating. n. Ambula'tion. adj. Am'bulatory, having the power or faculty of walking : moving from place to

Elace, not stationary : mutable. . any part of a uilding intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church, or the cloisters of a monastery : any kind of corridor. [Fr. L. ambulant, -antis, pr.p. of ambuldre, to walk about.]

Ambuscade, am'busk-ad, . a hiding to attack by surprise : a body of troops in concealment : the hidden place of ambush used also as a verb. n. Ambusca do, a now archaic form of Ambuscade (common in 171)1 century) : //. Ambusca does. [Fr. embuscade. See Ambush.]

Ambush, am'boosh, n. and v. same meanings as Ambuscade. n. Am'bushment (.), ambush. [O. Fr. embusche (mod. embAche\ embuscher, Low L. tmboscdre in-, in, and boscus, a bush.]

Ameer, or Amere, a-mer^, . a title of honour, also of an independent ruler in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. amir. See Admiral.]

Ameliorate, a-mel'yor-at, v.t. to make better : to improve. v.i. to grow better. . Ameliora'tion, the condition of being made better : improvement

Ambry.

Amen

mOte ; mQte ; mOon ; Men.

Amceba

or the means of such. adj. Ameliorative. [L. ad, to, and melior, better.]

Amen, a'men', or a'men', interj. so let it be ! v.t. to say amen to anything, to ratify solemnly. [Gr. Heb. amen, firm, true.]

Amenable, a-men'a-bl, adj. easy to be led or governed :
liable or subject to. ns. Amenability, Amen able-
ness. adv. Amen' ably. [Fr. amener, to lead a
= L. ad, and metier, to lead Low L. mindre, to
lead, to drive (as cattle) L. minari, to threaten.]

Amenage, am'e-naj, v.t. (Spens.) to manage. [O. Fr.
amenager. See Manage.]

Amenance, am'e-nans, n. (Speits.) conduct, behaviour.
[O. Fr. amenance, from root of Amenable.]

Amend, a-mend', v.t. to correct : to improve : to
alter in detail, as a bill before parliament, often so
fundamentally as to overthrow entirely the thing
originally proposed. v.i. to grow or become better.
adjs. Amend able. Amend'atory, corrective. .
Amend ment, correction : improvement : an altera-
tion proposed on a bill under consideration : a
counter-proposal put before a public meeting : a
counter-motion. n.pl. Amends', supply of a loss :
compensation : reparation. [Fr. atnender for
emender L. tmenddre, to remove a fault e, ex,
out of, and menda, a fault.]

Amende, a-mend', n. a fine, penalty. Amende
honorable, a public confession and apology made
for any offence. [Fr. See Amend.]

Amenity, am-en'i-ti, . pleasantness, as regards
situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [Fr.
amfnitt L. amaenitas amoenus, pleasant, from
root of am-dre, to love.]

Amenorrhcea, Amenorrhea. a-men-6-re'a, . absence
of menstruation. [From Gr. a, priv., men, month,
roia, a flowing.]

Amentum, a-men'tum, A ment, am'ent, n. a scaly
sort of spike, as of the willow : a catkin : pi.
Amen'ta. adjs. Amentaceous, Amen'tal. [L.

amentum, thong.]

Amerce, a-mers', v.t. to punish by a fine : to deprive
of anything, or inflict loss upon. . Amerce'ment,
a penalty inflicted also Amerc'iament. [O. Fr.
amercier, to impose a fine L. merces, wages, fine.]

American, a-mer'ik-an, adj. pertaining to America,
esp. to the United States. n. a native of America.
v.t. Americanise, to render American. .
Americanism, a custom, characteristic, word,
phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans : condition
of being an American citizen : devotion to American
institutions. [From America, so called unfairly
from Amerigo Vespucci, a navigator who explored
a small part of South America seven years after the
first voyage of Columbus.]

Amethyst, a'meth-ist, . a bluish-violet variety of
quartz of which drinking cups used to be made,
which the ancients supposed prevented drunken-
ness. adj. Amethystine. [Gr. amethystos a,
neg., metky-ein, to be drunken methti, wine, cog.
with Eng. mead, Sans, madhu, sweet.]

Amiable, am'i-a-bl, adj. lovable : worthy of love : of
sweet disposition. us. Amiability, Am'iableness,
quality of being amiable, or of exciting love. adv.
Amiably. [O. Fr. amiable, friendly L. arnica-
bilis, from amicus, a friend ; there is a confusion
in meaning with O. Fr. amable (mod. Fr. aitnable),
lovable L. amabilis am-dre, to love.]

AmiantUS, a-mi-ant'us, . the finest fibrous variety
of asbestos it can be made into cloth which
when stained is readily cleansed by fire. Also
Amianth'US. [G r . amiantos, unpollutable a,
neg., and miain-ein, to soil.]

Amicable, am'ik-a-bl, adj. friendly, ns. Amicability,
Amlcableness. adv. Amicably. [L. amicabilis
amicus, a friend, am-dre, to love.)

Amice, am'is, . a flowing cloak formerly worn by
priests and pilgrims : a strip of fine linen, with a
piece of embroidered cloth sewn upon it, worn

formerly on the head, now upon the shoulders, by
Roman Catholic priests in the service of the Mass.
[O. Fr. amit L. amictus, amic-ere, to wrap about
amb, about, zn&jac-ere, to throw.]

Amice, am'is, n. a furred hood with long ends hang-
ing down in front, originally a cap or covering for
the head, afterwards a hood, or cape with a hood
later a mere college hood. [O. Fr. aumuce, of
doubtful origin ; but at any rate cog. with Ger.
mutse, miitze, Scot, tnutck.}

Amid, a-mid', Amidst, a-midst', prep, in the middle
or midst: among. adv. Amld'most (W. Morris),
in the very middle of. adv. and . Amidships,
half-way between the stem and stern of a ship, [a,
on, and Mid.]

Amide, am'Id, n. one of the compound ammonias

derived from one or more molecules of common ammonia, by exchanging pne or more of the three hydrogen atoms for acid radicals of equivalent acidity.

Amine, am'In, n. one of the compound ammonias, in which one or more of the three hydrogen atoms in ammonia are exchanged for alcohol or other positive radicals, or for a metal.

Amildar, am'il-dar, . a factor or manager in India : a collector of revenue amongst the Mahrattas. [Hind. ' ' amalddr Ar. ' amal, work.]

Amir, a-mer 1 . Same as Ameer.

Amiga a-mis', adj. in error: wrong. adv. in a faulty manner. n. Amiss ibility. adjs. Amiss -ible ; AmiSS'ing, wanting, lost, [a, on, and Miss, failure.)

Amity am'i-ti, . friendship : good-will. [Fr. amitie ami L. amicitia, friendship, amicus, a friend. See Amicable.]

Ammiral, an old spelling of Admiral.

Ammonia. am-mOn'i-a, n. a pungent gas yielded by smelling-salts, and by burning feathers, &c. : a solution of ammonia in water (properly liquid ammonia) '. a name of a large series of compounds, analogous to ammonia, including amines, amities, and alkalamides. adjs. Ammoniac, Ammoni'-acal, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia. ns. Ammoniac, Ammoni acum, a whitish gum resin of bitter taste and heavy smell, the inspissated juice of a Persian umbelliferous plant it is used in medicine for its stimulant and expectorant qualities ; Ammonlaphone, an instru-ment invented about 1880, and claimed to improve the quality of the singing and speaking voice, being an apparatus for inhaling peroxide of hydrogen and free ammonia ; Ammonium, the hypothetical base of ammonia. [From sal-ammoniac, or smelling-salts, first obtained by heating camel's dung in Libya, near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.]

Ammonite, am'mon-It, . the fossil shell of an extinct genus of molluscs, so called because they resemble the horns on the statue of Jupiter Ammon, wor-shipped as a ram.

Ammunition, am-mun-ish'un, . anything used for munition or defence : military stores, formerly of all kinds (as still in the word used adjectively, as in ammunition wagon, &c.), now esp. powder, balls, bombs, &c. v.t. to supply with ammunition. [O. Fr. amunition. See Munition.]

Amnesia, am-ne'si-a, n. loss of memory. [Gr. am-nesia.}

Amnesty, am'nest-i, . a general pardon of political offenders : an act of oblivion. v.t. to give amnesty to. [Gr. a-mnestos, not remembered.]

Amninn, am'ni-on, . the innermost membrane en-veloping the embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals. [Gr. amnos, a lamb.]

Amoeba, a-meb'a, n. a. name given to a number of the
simplest animals or Protozoa, which consist of unit masses of living matter. They flow out in all directions in blunt processes (pseiidopodia, 'false feet'), and have thus an endlessly varying form,

hence the name : //. Amceb'86. adjs. Anttab i-form, Amceb'oid. [Gr. amoibe, change.]

Amceusean, am-e-be'an, adj. answering alternately, responsive, as in some of Virgil's eclogues. [L. Gr. amoibaios, amoibe, change, alternation.]

Amomum, a-mO'mum, n. a genus of herbaceous tropical plants (nat. ord. Scitamineiz), allied to the ginger-plant, several species yielding the carda-moms and grains of paradise of commerce. [Gr. atndmon.]

Among, a-mung', Amongst, a-mungst', prep, of the number of: amidst. [A.S. on-gemang mengan, to mingle.]

Amontillado, a-mon-til-ya'do, n. a dry or little sweet kind of sherry of a light colour and body. [Sp.]

Amoret, am'or-et, n. (obs.) a sweetheart. [O. Fr. amorette L. amor-em.]

Amoretto, am-or-et'to, n. a lover : a cupid : //. Amoret'ti. [It.]

AmomingS, a-morn'ingz, adv. (pbs.) of mornings. [Of and Morning.]

Amoroso, am-or-ro'so, adj. (mus.) tender : descriptive of love. . one in love, a gallant : //. Amoro'sl. n. Amoro'Sity (rare), fondness.

Amorous, am'or-us, adj. easily inspired with love : fondly in love (with of): relating to love. . Am'orlSt, a lover : a gallant. adv. Am'orOUSly. . Am'orousness. [O. Fr. amorous (Fr. amoureux) L. amoros-um, amor, love.]

Amorpha, a-morTa, . a genus of North American shrubs of the bean family, the false indigoes or lead-plants also bastard or wild indigo.

Amorphisrn, a-mor'fizm, . a state of bein^ amorphous or without crystallisation even in the minutest particles. adj. Amor/phOUS, without regular shape, shapeless, uncrystallised. [Gr. a, neg., morphe, form.]

Amort, a-morr/, adj. (pbs. or arch, merely) spiritless, dejected. . Amortisa'tion. v.t. Amortise, to alienate in mortmain : to convey to a corporation : P r -P- amort'Ising ; pa.p. amort'ised. [Fr. a, to, mart, death. See Mortal.]

Amount, a-mownt', v.i. to mount or rise to : to result in : to come in meaning or substance to (with to). . the whole sum : the effect or result. [O. Fr. amonter, to ascend L. ad, to, mont, mons, a mountain.]

Amour, am-5oV, . a love intrigue, or illicit affection : a love affair (humorously only, for the old innocent sense is now obsolete). . Amourette', a petty love affair : the love-grass, or quaking-grass : a cupid. Amour propre, self-esteem ready to take offence at slights. [Fr. L. amor, love.]

Amove, a-mOoV, v.t. (Spens.) to stir up: to affect: pr-P- amoving ; pa.p. amoved'. [L. admovere ad, to, and mov-ere, to move.]

Amove, a-m(5oV, v.t. to remove, esp. from a place (obsolete except in law). [O. Fr. amover L. amovere, ab, from, mov-ere, to move.]

Ampere, am-pehr', n. in electricity, unit of current. [From Ampere, a French electrician who died in 1836.]

Ampersand, am'pers-and, . a name formerly in use for the character & (also called short and), commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers. Also Am'perzand, Am'pussy-and, and simply Am'passy. [A corr. of and per se and that is, <C standing by itself means and.}

Amphibalus, am-fib'a-lus, . an ecclesiastical vestment like the chasuble. [L. Gr., from amphi, around, ball-ein, to cast.]

Amphibia, am-fib i-a, Amphiblals, Amphibians, n.pl. animals capable of living both under water and on land. . Amphibian, adj. Amphibious. [L. Gr., from amphi, both, bios, life.]

Amphlbole, am-fib' ol-e, . the name of a group of minerals which are essentially silicates of lime and magnesia, but these bases are often partly replaced by alumina, and oxides of iron and manganese tremolite, nephrite (jade), and hornblende. [Gr.]

Amphibology, am-fib-ol'o-ji, n. the use of ambiguous phrases or such as can be construed in two senses. A good example is Shakespeare's ' The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose' (2 Henry VI., I. iv. 33) also Amphib'oly. adjs. Amphibolous, Amphibolic. [Gr., from amphi, on both sides, balt-ein, to throw.]

Amphibrach, am' fi-brak, n. in prosody, a foot of three syllables a short, a long, and a short, as amdre. The name is sometimes applied in English to such a word as amusement, where an accented syllable falls between two unaccented. [L. Gr., made up of Gr. amphi, on each side, brachys, short.]

AmphictyoniC, am-fik-ti-on'ik, adj. The Amphictyonic Council was an old Greek assembly composed of deputies (Amphictyons) from twelve of the leading states. . Amphic' tyony, an association of such states. [Gr. amphiktyones, ' those dwelling around.']

Amphimacer, am-fim'a-ser, . in prosody, a foot of

three syllables, the middle one short, and the first and last long, as cdritas. Sometimes applied to such Eng. words as runaway. [Gr. , ' long at both ends ; ' amphi, on both sides, makros, long.]

AmphiOXUS, am-fl-oks'us, . the lancelet, one of the lowest backboned animals, found on the sandy coasts of warm and temperate seas. The body is about two inches long and pointed at both ends. [Gr. amphi, on both sides, and oxys, sharp.]

Amphipods, am'fi-pods, . an order of small sessile-eyed crustaceans a familiar example is the sand-hopper. [Gr. amphi, both ways, pans, pados, a foot.]

Amphisbasna, am-fis-be'na, . a family of lizard-snakes, chiefly found in tropical America, which have their tails so rounded as to give them the appearance of having a head at both ends. adj. AmphiSbe'niC. [Gr. amphisbaina amphi, amphis, both ways, and bain-ein, to go.]

Amphiscians, am-fish'i-anz, n.pl. the inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows are thrown both ways that is, to the north one part of the year, and to the south the other part, according as the sun is north or south of the equator. [Gr. amphiskios amphi, both ways, skia, a shadow.]

Amphistomous, am-iis'to-mus, adj. having a mouth-like orifice at either end, as some parasitic worms. [Gr. amphistomos, double mouthed.]

Amphitheatre, am-fi-thfi'a-ter, . an oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles are exhibited : anything like an amphitheatre in form. adjs. Amphitheat'rical, Amphitheat'ral. adv. Amphitheat'rically. [Gr. amfhi, round about, theatron, a place for seeing theaomai, to see.]

Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on, . a host or entertainer. [From Amphitryon in Moliere's comedy, who gives a great dinner. Amphitryon in Gr. mythology was husband of Alcmene, who was deceived by Zeus in her husband's semblance, and so became the mother of Hercules.]

Amphora, am'fo-ra, n. a two-handled vessel or jar used by the Greeks and Romans for holding liquids. adj. Am'phoriC (wed.), like the sound produced by speaking into an amphora or any large vessel with a small mouth. [Gr. amphoreits, antphiphorens amphi, on both sides, an&p/ier-ein, to bear.]

Ample, am'pl, adj. spacious : large enough : abundant : liberal : copious, or of great length. -its. Am'plenesS; Am- Amphora, plia'tion, enlarging, an enlargement. adj. Amplia'tive (rare). adv. Am'ply. [Fr. L. antplus, large.]

Amplexicaul

mote ; mQte ; mCOn ; then.

Anacoluthon

Ampulla.

Amplexicaul, am-pleks'i-kawl, adj. (pot.) nearly surrounding the stem said of sessile leaves. [Modern L. amplexicaulis L. amplexus, embrace, and caulis, stem.]

Amplify, am'pli-fl, v.t. to make more_ copious in expression : to add to. w. Amplification, enlargement. adj. Amplifica'tory. . Am'plifier, one who amplifies : a lens which enlarges the field of vision. [L. amplus, large, andfac-ere, to make.]

Amplitude, am'pli-tud, . largeness : abundance : width : splendour : wide range of mind : the distance from the east point of a horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets. [Fr. L. amplitude.}

Ampul, am'pul, . a small earthenware or glass vessel of an oblong globular form, used for containing consecrated oil or wine and water for the eucharistic service now more commonly Ampulla. [O. Fr. antpole L. ampulla.}

Ampulla, am-pul'la, . a small two-handled flask or bottle for holding liquids or unguents : a vessel for holding con-

secrated oil or chrism, esp. at the
coronation of kings : a kind of cruet
of transparent glass for holding the
wine and water used :<t the altar :
(biol.) the dilated end of any canal or
duct in an animal body, also the
spongiole of a root in plants. adjs.
Ampulla'ceous, Am'pullar, Am'pul-
lary, Am'pullate. . Ampullosity, turgidity of
language, bombast. [L. : made up of amb, on both
sides, and olla, a jar ; or an irregular dim. of
amphora, a flagon.]

Amputate, am'put-at,_t>./. to cut off, as a limb of an
animal. . Amputa'tion. [L. amb, round about,
putdre, to cut.]

Amrita, am-re'ta, . the drink of the gods in Hindu
mythology. [Sans.]

Amuck, a-muk', adv. madly : in murderous frenzy
hardly ever used save in the phrase ' to run amuck.'
[Malay, amog, intoxicated or excited to madness.]

Amulet, am'u-let, . a gem, scroll, or other object
carried about the person, as a charm against sick-
ness, harm, or witchcraft. [Fr. L. amuletum, a
word of unknown origin ; curiously like the mod.
Ar. himalat, lit. 'a carrier,' applied to a shoulder-
belt, by which a small Koran is hung on the breast.]

Amuse, a-mu/, v.t. to occupy pleasantly : to divert:
to beguile with expectation : (pbs.) occupy the at-
tention with : (arch.) to beguile. adj. Amus'ablO,
capable of being amused. . Amuse'ment, that
which amuses : pastime. adj. Amus'ing, affording
amusement : entertaining. adv. Amus'ingly.
. Amus'ingneSS. adj. Amusive (rare), having
the power to amuse or entertain. . AmUS'ive-
ness. [Fr. amitser.}

Amusette, am-u-zet', . a light field-gun invented by-
Marshal Saxe. [Fr.]

Amutter, a-mut'er, adv. in a muttering state.

Amygdalate, a-mig'da-lat, adj. pertaining to, like, or
made of almonds. adj. Amygdala' ceous, akin to
the almond. [L. amygdala Gr. amygdale, an
almond.]

Amygdalin, Amygdaline, a-mig'da-lin, . a crystal-
line principle existing in the kernel of bitter
almonds.

Amygdaloid, a-mig'da-Ioid, . a variety of basaltic
rock containing almond-shaped nodules of other
minerals, as quartz, felspar. adj. Amygdaloi dal.
[Gr. amygdale, and eidos, form.]

Amyl. am'il, . the fifth in the series of the alcohol
radicals, a natural product of the distillation of coal.
As thus found, two molecules are united together,
usually called diamyl, being a colourless liquid with
an agreeable smell and burning taste. . Am'ylene.
[Gr. amylon, starch, fine meal.]

Amylaceous, am-i-la'shus, adj. pertaining to or
resembling starch. [L. amyliim, starch Gr.
amylon. }

Amyloid, am'i-loid, ft. a half-gelatinous substance
like starch, found in some seeds. adj. Amyloid'al.
[Gr. amylon, the finest flour, starch ; lit. ' un-
ground' a, neg., myli, a mill, and eidos. form.]

An an, adj. one : the indefinite article, used before
words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A.S.
an. See One.]

An, an, conj. if. [A form of And.]

Ana, a'na, a suffix to names of persons or places,
denoting a collection of memorable sayings, items
of gossip, or miscellaneous facts, as Johnsoniana,
T-unbrigiana, &c. : applied also to the literature of
some special subject, as Bojciana, Burnsiana,
Shaktspeariana. n.pl. specially a collection of the
table-talk of some one. [The neut. pi. termination
of L. adjectives in -anus = pertaining to.]

Anabaptist, an-a-bapt'ist, . one who holds that
baptism ought to be administered only to adults (by
immersion), and therefore that those baptised in
infancy ought to be baptised again. The name is
disclaimed by recent opponents of infant baptism
both in England and the Continent. v.i. Anabap'-
tise. . Anabaptism. adj. Anabaptist'ic. [Gr.
ana, again, baptiz-ein, to dip in water, to baptise.]

Ana.ha.sig, an-ab'a-sis, n. a military advance into the
interior of a country specially the title of the
famous story of the unfortunate expedition of Cyrus
the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes, and of
the retreat of his 10,000 Greek allies under the con-
duct of Xenophon. [Gr. ; made up of ana, up, and
bain-ein, to go.]

Anableps, an'a-bleps, n. a genus of bony fishes with

open air-bladders, and projecting eyes divided into an upper and lower portion, so that each eye has two pupils. [Gr. anablepsis, 'a looking up.']

Anaconda

Anabolism, an-ab'ol-izm, n, the constructive processes
within the protoplasm, by which food or other material, at a relatively low level, passes through an ascending series of ever more complex and unstable combinations, till it is finally worked up into living matter. [Gr. anabole, 'rising up.']

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Anapaest

Anacanthous, an-a-kan'thus, adj. without spine. [Gr. an-, without, akantha, spine.]

an,

Anacard, an'a-kard, n. the cashew-nut, the fruit of the A nacardium occidentale. [Gr. , made up of ana, according to, and kardia, heart, from the shape of the fruit.]

AnacatharsiS, an-a-kath-ar"sis, . vomiting or expectoration. . Anacathar tic, a medicine with this effect expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, &c. [Gr. ; made up of ana, up, and kathair-ein, to cleanse.]

Anacharis, an-ak'ar-is, n. a North American weed found in ponds and slow streams, which was first found in Britain in 1842, and is now very troublesome in the Trent, Derwent, and other rivers. [Made up of Gr. ana, up, and charts, grace.]

Anachorism, a-nak'O-rizm, . (rare) something incongruous with the spirit of the country. [Coined on the analogy of anachronism, from Gr. ana, back, and chorion, country, with suff. ism.}

Anachronism, an-a'kron-izm, . an error in regard to time, whereby a thing is assigned to an earlier or to a later age than it belongs to : anything out of keeping with the time. v.t. Ana'chronise. . Ana'-chronist. adjs. Anachronistic, Ana'chronous. adv. Ana'ChronoUSly. [Gr. ana, backwards, chronos, time.]

Anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, adj. pertaining to refraction : bending back. [Gr. ana, back, klaein, break off.]

Anacoluthon, an-a-ko-lu'thon, . want of sequence in the construction of a sentence, when the latter part does not grammatically correspond with the former : a sentence exhibiting an Anacoluthia, or the passing from one construction to another before the former is completed. [Gr. anakolouiho. neg., and akolouthos, following.]

Anaconda, an-a-kon'da, n. a large South American water-snake of the Python family, closely related to the boa-constrictor. [Singhalese (?).]

Anacreontic, an-a-kre-ont'ik, adj. after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon : free, convivial, erotic. . a poem in this vein. adv. Anacreont'ically.

Anacrusis, an-a-krOO'sis, n. {pros.) an upward beat at
the beginning of a verse, consisting of one or two unaccented syllables introductory to the just rhythm. [Gr. from ana, up, krou-ein, to strike.]

Anadem, an'a-dem, . a band or fillet bound round the head : a wreath or chaplet of flowers. [Gr. anadema ana, up, and de-ein, to bind.]

AnadromoUS, an-ad'ro-mus, adj. ascending rivers to spawn. [Gr; ana, up, dramas, running.]

Anaemia, an-m'i-a, n. a comprehensive term employed
to denote those conditions in which there is a diminished quantity of blood, or a smaller number of its red corpuscles than in health : lack or poverty of blood marked by a paleness and languor. adj. Anaemic. [Gr. ; made up of an, neg., haima, blood.]

Anaesthetic, an-s-thet'ik, adj. producing insensibility to external impressions. n. a substance, as chloroform or cocaine, that produces insensibility, whether general or local. ns. Anoasthe'sia, Anaesthe'sis, loss of feeling, insensibility. adv. Ansesthet'ically. v.t. Anaes'thetise. [Gr. a, an, neg., aisthesis, sensation aisthanomai, to feel.]

Anaglyph, an'a-glif, . an ornament carved in low relief. adj. Anaglypt'iC. [Gr. ; ana, up, glyph-ein,

to carve.]

Anaglyptography, an-a-glip-tog'ra-fi, . the art of engraving so as to give the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the paper as if embossed used in representing coins, &c. [Gr. anaglyptos, embossed, and graphia } writing.]

Anagogy, an'a-goj-i, n. the mystical interpretation or hidden sense of words. adjs. Anagog'ic, An agog'-leal. adv. AnagOglcally. [Gr. anagoge, elevation, an-ag-ein, to lift up.]

Anagram, an'a-gram, n. a word or sentence formed by rewriting (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence: as, ' live ' = ' evil,' 'Quid est veritas?' = 'Est vir qui adest," and 'Florence Nightingale ' = ' Flit on, cheering angel.' Many pseudonyms are merely anagrams, as ' Voltaire ' = 'Arouet 1. j.' that is, ' Arouet lejeune (the younger).' adjs. Anagrammat'ic, Anagrammat'ical. adv. Anagrammat ically. ->.t. Anagram'matise, to transpose, so as to form an anagram. ns. Anagram'matism, the practice of making anagrams ; Anagram'matist, a maker of anagrams. [Gr. ana, again, graph-ein, to write.]

Anagraph, an'a-graf, . a catalogue or inventory : a description. [Gr. anagraphe ana, up, out, graphtin, to write.]

Anal, an'al, adj. pertaining to or near the anus.

Analects, an'a-lekts, n.pi. collections of literary fragmentsalso Analec'ta. adj. Analec'tic. [Gr. analektos analegein, to collect ana, up, legein, to gather.]

Analeptic, an-a-lep'tik, adj. restorative : comforting. [Gr. analeptikos, restorative analepsis, recovery ana, up, and lamband, llpsomai, to take.]

Analgesia, an-al-je'zi-a, . painlessness, insensibility to pain. [Gr. an-, priv., and algein, to feel pain.]

Analogy, an-al'o-ji, . an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different a resemblance o_f relations, as in the phrase, ' Knowledge is to the mind what light is to the eye :' relation in general : likeness : (geotn.) proportion or the equality of ratios : {gram.) the correspondence of a word or phrase with the genius of a_ language, as learned from the manner in which its words and phrases are ordinarily formed : similarity of deriva-

ttve or inflectional processes. adjs. Analogical, Ana.l'os\o.adv. Analogically. v.t. Anal'ogise, to explain or consider by analogy :pr.p. anal'oglsing ; pa.p. anal'ogised. ns. Anal'Ogism (o6s.), investigation by analogy : argument from cause to effect ; Anal'Ogist, one who adheres to analogy ; Anal Ogon = analogue. adj. Anal OgOUS, having analogy : bearing some correspondence with or resemblance to : similar in certain circumstances or relations (with to). adv. Analogously. ns. Anal'-OgOUSness ; An'alOgue, a word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling, another : (liiol.) a term used
to denote physiological, independent of morphological
resemblance. Organs are analogous to one another, or are analogues, when they perform the same function, though they may be altogether different in structure ; as the wings of a bird and the wings of an insect. Again, organs are homologous, or homologates, when they are constructed on the same plan, undergo a similar development, and bear the same relative position, and this independent of either form or function. Thus the arms of a man and the wings of a bird are homologues of one another, while the wing of a bird and the wing of a bat are both analogous and homologous. [Gr. ana, according to, and logos, ratio.]

Analphabete, an-al'fa-bet, . and adj. one who does not know his alphabet, an illiterate. adj. Analphabetic. [Gr. an, neg., and Alphabet.]

Analysis, an-al'is-is, . a resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts the tracing of things to their source, and so discovering the general principles underlying individual phenomena. Its converse is synthesis, the explanation of certain phenomena by means of principles which are for this purpose assumed as established. Analysis as the resolution of our experience into its original elements, is an artificial separation ; while synthesis is an artificial reconstruction : (grain.) the arrangement into its logical and grammatical elements of a sentence or part of a sentence : pi. Anal'yses. adj. Analys'able. . Analysa'tion. v.t. An alyse, to resolve a whole into its elements : to separate into component parts. n. An'alyst, one skilled in analysis, esp. chemical analysis. adjs. Analytic, -al, pertaining to analysis : resolving into first principles. adv. Analytically. //

Analytics, the name given by Aristotle to his treatises on logic. Analytical geometry, geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of co-ordinates ; Analytic method (logic) proceeds regressively or inductively to the recognition of general principles, as opposed to the Syntlietic method, which advances from principles to particulars. [Gr. analysis, analyein, to unloose, ana, up, ly-ein, to loose.]

Anamnesis, an-am-nes'is, . the recalling of things past to memory : the recollection of the Platonic pre-existence : the history of his illness given by the patient to his physician. [Gr.]

Anamorphosis, an-a-mor'fo-sis, . a figure, appearing from one view-point irregular or deformed, but from another regular and in proportion: (hot.) a gradual transformation, or an abnormal development of any part. adj. Anamor phous. [Gr. ; ana, back, morphosis, a shaping ntorplie, shape.]

Ananas, an-an'as, n. the pine-apple : the West Indian penguin. Also Anan'a. [Peruvian. 1

Anandrous, an-an'drus, adj. without stamens, or male organs, applied to female flowers. [Gr. an, neg. , and aner, andros, a man.]

Anantherous, an-an'ther-us, adj. without anthers. [Gr. an, neg., and Anther.]

AnanthOUS, an-an'thus, adj. without flowers. [Gr. an, neg., and anfhos, a flower.]

Anapaest, Anapest, an'a-pest, . (in verse) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third

Anaphora

mOtc : mOte ; mCon ; Men.

Anchor

accented, as colonnadt a familiar example of a poem in this metre is Byron's Destruction o/ Sennacherib. adjs. Anapaestic, -aL [Gr. anapaistos, reversed, because it is the dactyl reversed.]

Anaphora, an'af-or-a, n. (rhet.) the repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses, as in i Cor. L so. [Gr. ; ana, back, pher-ein, to bear.]

Anaphrodisiac, an-af-r5-diz'i-ak, adj. and . tending to diminish sexual desire, or a drug supposed to have that effect. [Fr. an, neg., and adj. from Aphrodite.]

Anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, n. the reparation of superficial lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue, as by transplanting a portion of skin. adj. An aplastic. [Gr. ; that may be formed anew, ana, again, plass-ein, to form.]

Anaplerosis, an'a-ple-ro'sis, . the filling up of a deficiency, esp. in medicine : the filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, &c. adj. Anaplerot ic. [Gr. ; from ana, up, and ptero-ein, to fill up.]

Anaptotic, an-ap-tot'ik, adj. (philol.) again uninflected a term sometimes applied to languages which have lost most of their inflections through phonetic decay. [Gr. ana, again, aptotos, without case, indeclinable, aptos, -otos, not falling, pipt-ein, to fall.]

Anarchy, an'ark-i, . the want of government in a state : political confusion : conflict of opinion. adjs. Anarch' al (rare); Anarchic, Anarchical. v.t. Anarch 136. ns. An'archism, anarchy: the negation of government the name adopted by a phase of revolutionary socialism associated with the names of Proudhon and Bakunin. Their ideal of society was of one without government of any kind, when every man should be a law unto himself; An archist , An'arch, one who promotes anarchy. [Gr. a, an, neg., arche, government.]

Anarthrous, an-ar'thrus, adj. without the article, of Greek nouns : (enfant.) having neither wings nor legs. adv. Anar thrOUSly. [Gr. an, neg., arthron, a joint, the article.]

Anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, adj. furnished with characters standing up, or raised in relief esp. of the anastatic printing process, in which copies of drawings are printed from fac-similes produced in relief on zinc plates. [Gr. anastatikos ana, up, statikos, causing to stand histemi, to make to stand.]

Anastomosis, an-as-to-mO'sis, . the union or inter-communication of vessels with each other, as seen in the junction of the branches of the arteries. v. i. Anas' tomose, to communicate in such a way. adj. Anastomot'ic.

Anastrophe, an-as'tro-fi, . an inversion of the natural order of words, as 'Loud roared the thunder," for ' The thunder roared,' &c. [Gr. ; ana, back, and streph-ein, to turn.]

Anathema, an-ath'em-a, . a solemn ecclesiastical curse or denunciation involving excommunication : any person or thing anathematised : generally, any imprecation or expression of execration. . Anathe-matisation. v.t. Anath'ematise, to pronounce accursed. Anathema maranatha, as m i Cor. xvi. 22 ; maranatha (Syr. tndran ethd, ' our Lord hath come') is properly a mere solemn formula of confirmation, like Amen, having no other connection with the antecedent anathema it is so printed in the Revised Version. It seems to have been used by the early Christians as a kind of watchword of mutual encouragement and hope. So the words in i Cor. xvi. 23 are nearly equivalent to the similar expressions in Phil. iv. 5 ; Rev. xxii. 20. [The classical Gr. anathema meant a votive offering set up in a temple, ana, up, titlieitai, to place; the anathema of the Septuagint and New Testament

meant something specially devoted to evil, as in Rom. ix. 3.]

Anatomy, an-a'tom-i, n. the art of dissecting any organised borfy : science of the structure of the body learned by dissection : a skeleton, a shrivelled and shrunken body, a mummy : (Jig.) the lifeless form or shadow of anything : humorously for the body generally : the detailed analysis of anything, as in Burton's famous treatise, The Anatomy oj Melancholy. adjs. Anatom'ic, -al, relating to anatomy. adv. Anatomically . v.t. Anat omise, to dissect a body : (fig.) to lay open minutely. n. Anat'omist, one skilled in anatomy. [Gr. ana, up, asunder, temnein, to cut.]

Anatopism, an-at'op-izm, n. (rare Coleridge) a faulty arrangement. [Gr. ana, up, topos, a place.]

Anatta, an-at'ta, . the reddish pulp surrounding the seeds of the Bijca orellana, a medium-sized tree growing in Guiana and elsewhere. It yields a dye which gives a bright orange tint to cloth, and is much used to add colour to butter and cheese. Also Anat to, Annat to, Arnot to. [Supposed to be a native Amer. word.]

Anbury, an'ber-i, n. a disease in turnips, produced by one of the slime-fungi, and usually the result of improper cultivation. It is often confounded with Finger-and-toe (dactylorhiza), which is rather a degeneration of the plant than a disease, the bulb branching out into a number of taproots, while the skin remains unbroken. Anbury causes a scabbed and broken skin, and tubercular growths on the roots and at the base of the bulb. [Often explained as a disguised form of A.S. ampre, a crooked swelling vein ; more probably, a variant of anbury = ang-berry, A.S. ang-, pain, as in ang-nail.]

Ancestor, an'ses-tur, . one from whom a person has descended : a forefather :fem. An cestress. adj. Ances'traL ns. An cestor-wor'ship, the chief element in the religion of China and other countries erroneously supposed by Herbert Spencer to be the foundation of all religion ; An'cestry, a line of ancestors : lineage. [O. Fr. ancestre L. antecessor ante, before, cedere, cessum, to go.]

Anchor, ang'kor, n. an implement for retaining a ship in a particular spot by temporarily chaining it to the bed of a sea or river.
The most common form has
two flukes, one or other of
which enters the ground, and
so gives hold ; but many
modifications are used, some
with movable arms, some self-
canting. Anchors are distin-
guished as the starboard and
port bowers, sheet, spare, ,1
stream, hedge, and grapnel, \
or boat anchors: (Jig.) any-
thing that gives stability or
security. v.t. to fix by an
anchor : to fasten. v.t. to cast
anchor : to stop, or rest on.
ns. Anchorage, the act of B, shank ; s, s, stock ;
anchoring: the place where a c, crown; ^, blades;
ship anchors or can anchor : h, fluke.
(Shak.) the anchor and all the

necessary tackle for anchoring : a position afford-ing support: (fig.) anything that gives a rest-ing-place or support to the mind : duty imposed on

ships for anchoring ; Anch'or-hold, the hold of an anchor upon the ground: (Jig.) security. adj. Anch'orless, without such : unstable.- 1 *. Mush-room-anchor, an anchor with a saucer-shaped head on a central shank, used for mooring. At anchor, anchored. To cast anchor, to let down the anchor, to take up a position ; To weigh anchor, to take up the anchor so as to be able to sail away. [A.S. ancor L. ancora Gr. angkyra, angkos, a bend. Conn, with Angle.]

Anchor :

Anchoret

fate, far ; mt, h*r ; mine ;

Aneroid

Anchoret, ang'kor-et, Anchorite, ang'kor-Tt, . one who has withdrawn from the world, especially for religious reasons : a hermit. The form Anach'oret occurs in many books on church history for the recluses of the East in the early history of the church. ns. Anch'or (Shak.), an anchorite earlier still also an anchoress, as in the book-title Ancren Riwle, the ' Rule of Nuns ; ' Anch'orage, the retreat of a hermit ; Anch'oress, a female anchorite : a nun also Anc'ress, Ank'ress, Anch'oritess. adjs. Anch'oretic, -at [Gr. anachoretesana, apart, ckdrein, to go.]

Anchovy, an-chO'vi, . a small fish of the herring family, much fished in the Mediterranean for pickling, and for a sauce made from it, anchovy-paste, &c.-^i. AnchO'vy-pear, the fruit of a myrtaceous Jamaica tree, pickled and eaten like the East Indian mango, which it much resembles in taste. [Sp. and Port, anchova; FT. anchoii. Of doubtful etymology. The Basque anchoa, anchua, has been connected with antzua, dry.)

Anchylosis, Ankylosis, ang-kl-Ia'sis, . the coalescence of two bones, or the union of the different parts of a bone : stiffness in a joint through destruction of the articular cartilages, or a thickening and shortening of the natural fibrous tissues around the joint. [Gr. ; angkylos, crooked.]

Ancient, an'shent, adj. old : belonging to former times, specifically, of times prior to the downfall of the western Roman empire (476 A.D.) : of great age or duration : of past times in a general sense : venerable : antique, old-fashioned. . an aged man, a patriarch : a superior in age or dignity. adv. An'ciently. ns. An'cientness ; An'cientry, ancientness, seniority : ancestry : dignity of birth : (SAa&.) old people, n.pl. An'cients, those who lived in remote times, esp. the Greeks and Romans of classical times: (B.) elders. The Ancient of days, a title in the Holy Scriptures for the Almighty, applied by Byron to Athens. [Fr. ancient-Low L. antianus, old L. ante, before. See Antique.]

Ancient, an'shent, n. (obs.) a flag or its bearer: an ensign. [Corn of Fr. enseigne. See Ensign.]

Ancillary, an'sil-ar-i, adj. subservient, subordinate (with to). [L. ancilla, a maid-servant.]

Ancipital, an-sip'i-tal, adj. two-headed : double : doubtful: (hot?) two-edged and flattened. Also Ancip'ltOUS. [L. anceps, ancipit-is, double an for aiiib, on both sides, and caput, the head.]

Ancome, ang'kum, n. (prov. Scot, income) a small inflammatory swelling, coming on suddenly. [Same as Income.]

And, and, conj. signifies addition, or repetition, and is used to connect words and sentences, to introduce a consequence, &c. in M. E. (but not A.S.) it was used for if, and often also with added if, as in Luke xii. 45. An became common for and in this sense, as often in Shakespeare. It sometimes expresses emphatically a difference in quality between things of the same class, as ' there are friends . . . and friends.' [A.S., and in the other Teut. lang. ; prob. allied to L. ante, Gr. anti, over against.]

Andante, an-dan'te, adj. and . (ntus.) moving with moderate and even expression : a movement or piece composed in andante time. adj. Andanti no, of a movement somewhat slower than andante, but sometimes meaning ' with less of andante ' = somewhat quicker. Andante affettUOSO, slow but pathetically ; Andante cantabile, slow, but in a singing style ; Andante con moto, slow, but with emotion ;

Andante grazioso, slow, but gracefully ; Andante maestoso, slow, with majesty ; Andante non troppo, slow, but not too much so. [It. pr.p. of andare, to go.]

Andean, an-de'an, adj. of or like the Andes Mountains.

Andiron, and'I-urn, n. the iron bars which support the ends of the logs in a wood fire, or in which a spit turns. [O. Fr. andier(Mod. Fr. landier=* I' andier) ; Low. L. anderius, andena ; further ety. dubious, perhaps ultimately cog. with End. The termination was early confused with iron, hence the spe\lingsand-iron, hand-iron.]

A n d r o c e phalous, an - dro - sef'a - lus, adj. having a human head, as a

Andiron.

sphinx or Assyrian bull. [Gr. aner, andros, a man, kephale, a head.]

Androgynous, an-droj'i-nus, adj. having the characteristics of both male and female in one individual : hermaphrodite : (bot.) having an inflorescence of both
male and female flowers also Androg'ynal (rare). . Androg'yny, hermaphroditism. [Gr. ; aner, andros, a man, and gyne, woman.]

Android, an'droid, . an automaton resembling a human being. Also Andro'ides.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da, n. a genus of shrubs of the heath family : the name of a northern constellation. [Andromeda, in Greek mythology, a maiden bound to a rock, and exposed to a sea-monster, but delivered by Perseus.]

Ane, an, or yin, Scotch form of One.

Aneal, Anele, an-el', v.t. to anoint with oil: to administer extreme unction. [M. E. anele, from an A.S. verb compounded of A.S. on, on, and ele, oil.]

Anear, a-neV, adv. nearly : near. prep. near. v.t. to approach, to come near to.

Anecdote, an'ek-dot, . an incident of private life : a short story. n. An'ecdotage, anecdotes collectively : garrulous old age. adjs. An'ecdotal, Anecdot'ical, in the form of an anecdote. [Gr. ; ' not published' a, an, neg. , and ekdotos, published ek, out, and didonai, to give.]

Anelace. See Anlace.

Anelectrotonus, an'el-ek-trot'on-us, n. (phys.) the diminished excitability of a nerve near the anode of an electric current passing through it. adj. An'-elec trie, parting readily with its electricity. . a body which readily gives up its electricity. n. Anelec'trode, the positive pole of a galvanic battery. adj. An'electrOt'oniC. [Gr. an, up, elektron, amber.]

Anemograph, a-nem'5-graf, n. an instrument for measuring and recording the direction and velocity of the wind. [Gr. anemos, wind, graphein, to write.]

Anemometer, a-ne-mom'et-er, n. an instrument for measuring the velocity or pressure of the wind. adj. Anemomet'ric. . Anemom'etry, the measurement of the force or velocity of the wind. [Gr. anemos, wind, and Meter.]

Anemone, a-nem'o-ne, n. a plant of the crowfoot family. . Sea'-anom one, a popular name of Actinia and some allied genera of Actinozoa. [Gr. anemone, said to be from anemos, wind, because some of the species love exposed and wind-swept situations.]

An-end, an-end', prep, phrase, to the end, continuously : upright. Most an-end, almost always.

Anent, a-nent', prep, and adv. in a line with : against : towards : in regard to, concerning, about. [Mainly prov. Eng. and Scot., M.E. anent A.S. on- efen, 'on even with ' (dat.).]

Aneroid, an'e-roid, adj. denoting a barometer by

which the pressure of the air is measured without

Aneurism

mOte ; mOte ; mCon ; Men.

Angrulne

the use of quicksilver or other fluid. n. a contr. of 'aneroid barometer.' [Fr. Gr. a, neg., niros, wet.)

Aneurism, an'Or-izm, n, a soft tumour arising from the dilatation of an artery acting on a part weakened by disease or injury : (Jig-.) any abnormal enlargement adjs. An'eurismal, An'eurismatic. [Gr. ancurysmaana, up, eurys, _wide.]

Anew, a-nu', adv. afresh : again. [Of and New.]

Anfractuous, an-fract-u'us, adj. winding, involved, circuitous. n. AnfractUOSlty. [L. anfract-udsus, anfract-us.]

Angel, an'jel, . a divine messenger : a ministering spirit : an attendant or guardian spirit : a person possessing the qualities attributed to such gentleness, purity, &c. : one supposed to have a special commission, as the head of the Church in Rev. ii. andiii., or the angel of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, who corresponds in a limited sense to the bishop of other Christian denominations: {fact.) a messenger generally : in art, the conventional figure attributed to the angel a figure of great beauty, youthful, clothed in flowing garments, with wings : an old Eng. coin=ios., bearing the figure of an angel. n. An'gel-fish, a voracious fish, allied to the shark, from six to eight feet long, with large, wing-like pectoral fins. adjs. Angel'iC (an-), AXLgel'ical.

adv. Angelically. ns. Angelol'atry (an-), angel-worship ; Angelol'Ogy, the doctrine regarding angels ; Angeloph'any, the manifestation of an angel to man. [Gr. angclos, a messenger.]

Angelica, an-jel'i-ka, . a genus of umbelliferous plants, the roots and seeds of some species of which are used in making gin, bitters, &c. the tender stalks and midribs of the leaves are candied and used as a confection : confections. . An'gel-wat'er, a perfumed liquid, at first made largely from angelica, then from ambergris, rose-water, orange-flower water, &c. [From their supposed magical properties.]

Angelas, an'je-lus, n. the ' Hail, Mary,' or prayer to the Virgin, containing the angelic salutation : the bell rung in Roman Catholic countries at morning, noon, and sunset, to invite the faithful to recite the Angelic Salutation. [From its first words, ' Angelas domini nuntiavit Marise.']

Anger, ang'ger, . a strong emotion excited by a real or fancied injury, and involving a desire for retaliation. v.t. to make angry: to irritate. adj. An'gerless. adv s. An'gerly, a lyth-cent. form (still used in an archaic sense) for Angrily ; Ang'rily . . Ang riness. adj. Ang'ry, excited with anger: inflamed: lowering. [Ice. angi ; allied to Anguish.]

Angevin, an'je-vin, adj. pertaining to Anjou : relating to the Plantagenet house that reigned in England from 1154 to 1485, its first king, Henry II., being son of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. By some the term Angevin is only allowed until the loss of Anjou under John (1204); by others, till the deposition of Richard II. in 1399.

Angina, an-j!'na, . any inflammatory affection of the throat, as quinsy, croup, &c. : usually in medical phraseology with adjective, as Angina rheumatica = rheumatic sore throat. Angina pectoris. a disease of the heart marked by paroxysms of intense pain, beginning at the breastbone and radiating thence mainly towards the left shoulder and arm. [L. angina. See Anguish.]

Angiocarpous, an-ji-O-kar'pus, adj. having the fruit in an envelope distinct from the calyx. [Gr. angeioit, a case, karpos, fruit.]

Angiosperm, an'ji-o-sperm, . a plant whose ovules or future seeds are enclosed in a closed ovary, and fertilised through the medium of a stigma, while in Gymnosperms the ovule is naked, and the pollen is applied directly to its surface. adjs. Angiosperm. -ous, Angiosperm'al, Angiosper matous.

Angle, ang'gl, n. a corner : the point where two lines meet : (geom.) the inclination of two straight lines which meet, but are not in the same straight line :

A, right angle ; B, acute angle ; C, obtuse angle.

any outlying corner or nook. adj. Angular, having an angle or corner : (fig) stiff in manner : the opposite of easy or graceful : bony and lean in figure. . Angularity. adj. Ang'ulated, formed with angles. [Fr. L. angulus ; cog. with Gr. angkylos ; both from root ank, to bend, seen also in Anchor, Ankle.]

Angle, ang'gl, . a hook or bend : a fishing-rod with line and hook. v.i. to fish with an angle. v.t. to entice : to try to gain by some artifice. ns. Angler, one who fishes with an angle : a voracious fish about three feet long, not uncommon on British shores, and called also the Fisking-frog, the Sea-devil, and by the Scotch, Wide-gab ; Ang ling, the art or practice of fishing with a rod and line. [A.S. angel, a hook, allied to Anchor.]

Angles, ang'glz, n.pl. the Low German stock that settled in Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia.

Anglican, ang'glik-an, adj. English : belonging to, or characteristic of, the Church of England. . Anglicanism, attachment to English institutions, esp. the English Church : the principles of the English Church. v.t. Anglicise, to express in English idiom. n. Ang'licism, an English idiom or peculiarity of language. v.t. Ang'lify, to make English.

Anglo-, ang'glo, pfx. English used in composition, as A nglo - Saxon, &c. ns. Anglo-Cath'oliC, one who calls himself a Catholic of the Anglican pattern, refusing the name of ' Protestant ;' used adjectively, as in 'Anglo-Catholic Library;' Anglo-Catholicism. adj. and . Ang'lo-Sax'on, applied to the earliest form of the English language the term Old English is now preferred. Properly it should have referred only to the Saxons of Wessex, Essex, Middlesex, and Sussex, as distinct from the Angles. ns. Ang lo - Sax ondom ; Anglo - Sax'onism. Anglo-Israelite theory, an opinion held by not a few well-meaning persons, innocent of scientific ethnology, that the English are descended from the Israelites who were carried into captivity by the Assyrians under Sargon in 721 B.C.

Anglomania, ang'glo^man'i-a, K. a mania for what is English : an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.^. Angloman (rare), Ang'lo-man'iac.

Anglophobia, ang-glO-fO'bt-a, n. fear and dislike of England. ns. An'glophobe, Anglopho'bist. adj. Anglopho'bic. [Fr. Anglophobe'L. Anglo-, English, Gr. phobein, to fear.]

Angora, ang-go'ra, . cloth made from the wool of the Angora goat. Angora wool, the long white silky hair of the Angora goat, highly valued in manufactures. \Angora, a city of Asia Minor, famous for its breed of goats.]

Angostura, ang-gos-tCB'ra, . a town of Venezuela, on the Orinoco (renamed Ciudad Bolivar in 1819), giving its name to an aromatic bitter bark, valuable as a febrifuge and tonic. Angostura bitters is an essence containing angostura, canella, cinchona, lemon peel, and other aromatics, but much of what is sold under that name contains no angostura, but consists mainly of cheretta or other simple tonic.

Angry. See Anger.

Anguine, ang'gwln, adj. of or like a snake. (L. anguis, anguin-is, a snake.]

Anguish, ang'gwish, . excessive pain of body or mind : agony. . Ang^Uishment. [O. Fr. anfaisse L. angustia, a. strait, straitness ang-u-tre, to press tightly : to strangle. See Anger.]

Anharmonic, an-har-mon'ik, adj. not harmonic : in geometry, a term applied to the section of a line by four points. A, B, C, D, when their mutual distances are such that AB divided by CB is unequal to AD divided by CD ; the ratio between these two quotients being called the anharmonic ratio of AC.

Anhelation, an-he-la'shun, . difficult respiration : shortness of breath. [L. anlielatio anheldre, from an, for amb, around, and hal-dre, to breathe.]

Anhungered. See Ahungered.

Anhydrous, an-hl'drus, adj. a term applied to a chemical substance free from water. n.pl. Anhy'-drides, a term now commonly given to the compounds formerly known as anhydrous acids in some cases the result of the dehydration of acids, and in all cases representing in their composition the acid minus water. . Anhy'drite, a mineral consisting of anhydrous sulphate of lime, with some slight addition of sea-salt, appearing in several varieties granular, fibrous, radiated and translucent, compact and of various shades white, blue, gray, red. [Gr. a, an, neg. , hydor, water.]

Anight, a-mt', adv. (Skak.) of nights, at night. [Of and Night.]

Arnl an'il, n. a plant from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made. [Sp. anil ; Ar. an-nil for al-nil, the indigo plant.]

Anile, an'Il, adj. old womanish : imbecile. . Anility, imbecile dotage. [L. anus, an old woman.]

A nilirn^ an'il-in, n. a product of coal-tar extensively used in dyeing and other industrial arts. [Port. anil, indigo, from which it was first obtained.]

Animadvert, an-im-ad-vert', v.t. to criticise or censure.
. Animadversion, criticism, censure, or reproof. [L., to turn the mind to animus, the mind, ad, to, and vertere, to turn.]

Animal an'im-al, . an organised being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion it is distinguished from a plant, which is organised and has life, but not sensation or voluntary motion : the name sometimes implies the absence of the higher faculties peculiar to man. adj. of or belonging to animals : sensual. n. Animalisa'tion, the act of converting into animal substance, or of endowing with animal attributes: brutalisation. v.t. Animalise, to endow with animal life : to convert into animal matter : pr.p. an'imallsing ; pa.p. an'imalised. . Animalism, the state of being actuated by animal appetites only : the exercise or enjoyment of animal life, as distinct from intellectual : brutishness : sensuality : (rare) r mere animal being. adv. An'imally, physically merely. Animal spirits, nervous force : exuberance of health and life : cheerful buoyancy of temper : (Milton) the spirit or principle of volition and sensation. [L. anima, air, life, Gr. anemos, wind ad, of mi, Sans, an, to breathe, to blow.]

Animalcule, an-im-al'kul, n. a small animal, esp. one that cannot be seen by the naked eye : //. Anim. alCUlOS, Animal'CUla. adj. Aniiria.Vr.iila.r-, [L. animalculum, dim. of Animal.]

Animate, an'im-at, v.t. to give life to : to enliven or inspirit : to actuate. adj. living : possessing animal life. adj. Animated, lively : full of spirit : endowed with life. adv. Animatedly. /. adj. An'imating. adv. Animat'lngly. us. Animation, liveliness : vigour ; Animator, he who, or that which, animates. [See Animal]

Anime, an'im, . the resin of the West Indian locust-tree used also for other gums and resins. [Said to be Fr. animf, living, from the number of insects in it ; but perhaps a native name.]

Animism, an'im-izm, . a theory which regards the belief in separate spiritual existences as the germ of religious ideas. It is adopted by E. B. Tylor in his Primitive Culture as the minimum definition of religion, being considered to have arisen simply from the evidence of the senses, interpreted by the crude and child-like science of the savage : the theory of Stahl, which regarded the vital principle and the soul as identical. . An'imist. adj. An'imistiC. [L. anima, the soul.]

Animosity, an-im-os'i-ti, . bitter hatred : enmity. [L. animositas, fullness of spirit.]

Animus, an'im-us, . intention : actuating spirit : prejudice against. [L. animus, spirit, soul, as distinguished from anima, the mere fife.]

Anise, an'is, . an umbelliferous plant, the aromatic seeds of which are used in making cordials. The anise of Matt, xxiii. 23 (Gr. anethon) is properly the dill. ns. Aniseed; Anisette', a cordial or liqueur prepared from anise seed. [Gr. anison.]

Anker, angk'er, n. a liquid measure used in Northern Europe, formerly in England, varying considerably that of Rotterdam having a capacity of 10 old wine gallons, or 8J imperial gallons^ [Dut.]

Ankle, Ancle, angk'l, n. the joint connecting the foot and leg. adj. Ank'led, having, or pertaining to, ankles. n. Anklet, an ornament for the ankle. [A.S. ancUow, cog. with Ger. enkel, and conn, with Angle.]

Ankylosis. See Anchylosis.

Anlace, Anelace, an'las, . a short two-edged knife or dagger, tapering to a point, formerly worn at the girdle. [Low L. attelacius ; perh. the old Welsh anglas.]

Anna, an'a, . an Indian coin worth nominally iJJ. sterling, but always the sixteenth part of a rupee. [Hind, ana.}

Annals, an'alz, n.pl. records of events under the years in which they happened : any historical work that follows the order of time in its narrations, separating them off into single years, as the Annals of Tacitus : historical records generally : year - books. v.t. Ann'alise, to write annals : to record. n. Ann'al-ist, a writer of annals. [L. annales annus, a year.]

Annat, an'at, Annate, an'at, . the first-fruits, or one year's income, or a specified portion of such, paid to the Pope by a bishop, abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice. It was abolished in England in 1534, and next year the right was annexed to the crown, the fund thus arising being administered for the benefit of the Church of England, afterwards transferred to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, next to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners : (Scots law) the half-year's stipend payable for the vacant half-year after the death of a parish minister, to which his family or nearest of kin have right under an act of 1672. [Low L. annata L. annus, a year.]

Annatto. See Anatta.

Anneal, an-eT, v.t. to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradual cooling : to heat in order to fix colours on, as glass. . Anneal-ing. [Pfx. an-, and A.S. celan, to burn.]

Annelida, an-el'i-da, . a class of animals comprising the red-blooded worms, having a long body composed of numerous rings. n. Ann'elid. [L. annellus, dim. of annulus, a ring.]

Annex, an-neks', v.t. to add to the end : to join or attach : to take permanent possession of additional territory : to affix : append (with to).n. something added : a supplementary building often with the Fr. spelling annexe. . Annexa'tion, act of annex-ing, n. and adj. Annexa'tionist. ns. Annex ion, Annex'ment (SAaA.), addition : the thing annexed. [Fr. annexet L. annex-urn, annectere; ad, to, nect-ere. to tie.]

Annihilate, an-nl'hil-at, v.t. to reduce to nothing : to put out of existence : to render null and void, to abrogate. ns. Annihila tion, state of being reduced to nothing : act of destroying : (theol.^ the destruc-tion of soul as well as body ; Annlhlla'tlnnliim, the

Anniversary

mote ; mute ; ir.OOn ; Men.

Antagonism

belief that the soul dies with the body. adj. Annl-hila'tive. . Annihila'tor, one who annihilates. [L. annihilatus, annihilare ; ad, to, nihil, nothing.]

Anniversary, an-ni-vers'ar-i, adj. returning or hap-pening every year : annual. n. the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated : the celebration proper to such, esp. a mass or religious service. [L. anniversarius ; a units, a year, and vertere, versum, to turn.]

Annotate, an'not-at, v.t. to make notes upon. ns. Annotation, a note of explanation : comment; An'notator, a writer of notes, a commentator. [L. annotare ad, to, notare, -dtunt, to mark.)

Announce, an-nowns', v.t. to declare : to give public notice of : to make known. . Aimounce'ment. [O. Fr. anoncer L. annuntiare ad, to, nnnti, -are, to deliver news.]

Annoy, an-noi', v.t. to trouble : to vex : to tease : to harm, esp. in military semse ;pr.p. aimo/ing ; pa. p. annoyed'. ns. Annoy (now poetic only), Annoy'ance, that which annoys. adv. Annoy 7 -ingly. [O. Fr. anoier (It. annoiare); noun, anoi (mod. ennui), ace. to Diez from L. phrase, in odea, as in ' est mini in odio ' = ' it is to me hateful. ']

Annual, an'nu-al, adj. yearly : coming every year : requiring to be renewed every year : performed in a year. . a plant that lives but one year : a book published yearly, esp. applied to the sumptuous books, usually illustrated with good engravings,

much in demand in the first half of the igth century for Christmas, New Year, and birthday presents. adv. An'nually. [Through Fr. from L. annnalis annus, a year.)

Annuity, an-nu'i-ti, n. a payment generally (but not necessarily) of uniform amount falling due in each year during a given term, such as a period of years or the life of an individual, the capital sum not being returnable. . Annuitant, one who receives an annuity. Certain annuity, one for a fixed term of years, subject to no contingency whatever ; Contingent annuity, one that depends also on the continuance of some status, as the life of a person whose duration is calculated by the theory of probabilities. An annuity is usually held payable to the end of each year survived ; but when, in addition, a proportion of the year's annuity is payable up to the day of death, the annuity is said to be Complete the ordinary annuity being sometimes, for distinction, referred to as a Curtate annuity. When the first payment is due in advance, the annuity is known as an Annuity due ; when the first payment is not to be made until the expiry of a certain number of years, it is called a Deferred or Reversionary annuity.

Annul, an-nul', v.t. to make null, to reduce to nothing : to abolish :pr.p. annulling ; pa.p. annulled'. . Annul'ment, the act of annulling. [Fr. annuler Low L. annulld-re, to make into nothing L. ad-, to, nullus, none.]

Annular, an'nul-ar, adj. ring-shaped. adjs. An'nn. late, An'nulated, formed or divided into rings. ns. Annula'tion, a ring or belt : a circular formation ; An'nulet, a little ring : (archit.) a small flat fillet, encircling a column, &c., used either by itself or in connection with other mouldings : (her.) a little circle borne as a charge on coats of arms. adj. An'nulose, having rings : composed of rings. [L. annularis; annulus or anulus, a ring dim. of anus, a rounding or ring.]

Annunciation, an-nun-si-a'shun, n. the act of announcing. v.t. Annun'ciate, to proclaim. . Annuncia'tion-day, the anniversary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March, Lady-day. [See Announce.]

Anode, an'Sd, . a term in electrolysis introduced by Faraday to designate the positive pole, or that surface by which the galvanic current enters the body undergoing decomposition (.electrolyte) as opp. to Cathode, the negative pole. [Gr. ana, up, hodos, way.]

Anodyne, an'o-dln, . a medicine that allays pain, whether acting on the nerves and nerve terminations (aconite, belladonna, cocaine), on the brain (chloral, Indian hemp), or on all these parts (opium, bromide of potassium). [Gr. ; , an, neg., and odyne, pain.]

Anoint, an-oint 1 , v.t. to smear with ointment or oil : to consecrate with oil. n. Anoint'ment, the act of anointing or state of being anointed. The Anointed, the Messiah. [= an+oint. See Ointment]

Anomaly, an-om'al-i, . irregularity : deviation from rule: (astron.) the angle measured at the sun between a planet in any point of its orbit and the last perihelion. adjs. Anomalistic, -al, anomalous : departing from established rules : irregular. n. Anom'alite, an irregular mineral. adj. Anom'al-OUS, irregular: deviating from rule. Anomalistic year, the interval that elapses between two successive passages of the earth through its perihelion, or point of nearest approach to the sun = 365 days 6 hr. 13 min. 49 sec., being 4 min. 39 sec. longer than the sidereal year. [Gr. anomalos a, an, neg., and homalos, even homos, same.]

Anon, an-on', adv. in one (instant) : immediately.

Anonymous, an-on'im-us, adj. wanting a name : not having the name of the author, as distinguished from pseudonymous, when another than his real name has been given. ns. An'onym, a person whose name is not given : a pseudonym ; Anonym.' -ity, the quality or state of being anonymous. adv. Anon'ymously. [Gr. anonymos a, an, neg., and onoma, name.]

Another, an-uM'er, adj. not the same : a different or distinct (thing or person) : one more : a second : one more of the same kind : any other. One another, now used as a compound reciprocal pronoun (of two or more) ; One with another, taken all together, taken on the average. You 're another, the vulgar Tu guogue. [Orig. an other.)

Anserine, an'ser-In, or -in, adj. relating to the goose or goose-tribe : stupid, silly. [L. anserinus, anser.)

Answer, an'ser, v.t. to reply to: to satisfy or solve:

to repay : to suit : to suffer the consequences of. v.i. to reply : to reply favourably : to act in conformity with, as ' to answer the helm : ' to be accountable for (with for) \ to correspond : to be advantageous to : to turn out well. . a reply : a solution. adj. An'swerable, able to be answered : accountable: suitable: equivalent: proportional (with to). adv. An'swerably. . An'swerer. adv. An'SWerless. [A. S. andswar-ian andswaru ; and-, against, swerian, to swear.]

Ant, ant, . a small insect : the emmet or pismire. ns. Ant' -bear, one of the largest species of the anteaters, found in the swampy regions in Central and Southern America, also called the Great Ant-eater ; Ant' -cow (see Aphides) ; Ant'-eat'er, a genus of edentate South American quadrupeds, feeding on insects, and chiefly on ants, which they procure by means of their very long cylindrical tongue covered with a viscid saliva ; Ant'-hill, the hillock raised by ants to form their nest : also figuratively applied, as to the earth ; Ant' -thrush, a general name applied to birds of tropical and sub-tropical countries which feed to a large extent on ants. [A contr. of Emmet A.S. amete.)

An't, a contr. of aren't, are not ; colloquial for am not, is not, has not. An't=<wV, on it (Shak.).

Antacid, ant-as'id, . a medicine which counteracts acidity. adj. possessing such quality. [Gr. anti, against, and Acid.]

Antagonism, ant-ag'on-izm, . a contending or struggling against : opposition (with to, and also with). . Antagonist' tion. v.t. Antag'onise, to struggle violently against: to counteract the action of an opposite muscle. p.adj. Antag'onised, made antagonistic, opposed beyond hope of reconciliation.

n. Antagonist, one who contends or struggles with another : an opponent. adjs. Antagonist, Antagonist ic, contending against: opposed to. adv. Antagonis tically. [Gr. and, against agon, contest. See Agony.]

Antalkali, ant-al'ka-li, n. anything that counteracts the action of an alkali. [Ant- and Alkali.]

Antarctic, ant-arkt'ik, adj. opposite the Arctic: relating to the south pole or to south polar regions. -adj. Antarctica!. adr. Antarct'ically (obs.). [Gr. and, opposite, and Arctic.]

AntarthritiC, ant-ar-thrit'ik, adj. counteracting gout [Gr. anti, against, and Arthritic.]

AntasthmatiO, ant-ast-mat'ik, adj. counteracting asthma. [Gr. anti, against, and Asthmatic.]

Antecedent, an-te-sed'ent, adj. going before in time : prior. n. that which precedes in time : (gram.) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers : (logic) a statement or proposition from which another is logically deduced : (math.) the antecedent of a ratio is the first of two terms which compose the ratio the first and third in a series of four proportionals : (//.) previous principles, conduct, history, &c. n. Anteced'ence. adv. Antecedently. [L. antecedent-tin; ante, before, cedere, cessum, to go.]

Antecessor, an-te-ses'sor, . (rare) a predecessor.

Antechamber, an'te-cham-ber, n. [Fr. anti-chatnbre, ante-chambrt.]

Antechapel, an'te-cha-pl, . the outer part of the west end of a college chapel. [L. ante, before, and ChapeL]

Antedate, an'te-dat, . a date assigned which is earlier than the actual date. v.t. to date before the true time : to assign an event to an earlier date : to bring about at an earlier date : to be of previous date : to accelerate : to anticipate. [L. ante, before, and Date.]

Antediluvian, -al, an-te-di-lu'vi-an, -al, adj. existing or happening before the Deluge or Flood : resembling the state of things before the Flood : very old-fashioned, primitive. adv. Antedilu'vially. . Antedilu'Vian, one who lived before the Flood : one who lives to be very old. [See Deluge.]

Antefix, an'te-fiks, n. (usually in //.) term in ancient architecture, used of the ornamental tiles placed on the eaves of buildings to conceal the ends of the

common or roofing tiles '.pi. An tefixes, An'tefixa. adj. An'tefixal. [L. ante, before, in front, and fixum,figere, to fix.]

Antelope, an'te-lOp, . a quadruped belonging to the hollow-horned section of the order of Ruminants, differing from the goat in its beardless chin a gregarious, peaceable animal, remarkable for grace, agility, and swiftness. [O. Fr. antelpp'L. antalopus(jr. antholops, of which the origin is uncertain, perhaps from Gr. anthein, to blossom, shine, and dps, eye, and thus equivalent to 'bright-eyes.']

Antelucan, an-te-lcs'kan, adj. before dawn or daylight. [L. antelucanus ante, before, lux, iuc-is, light.]

Antemeridian, an-te-me-ri'di-an, adj. before midday or noon. [See Meridian.)

Antemundane, an-te-mun'dan, adj. before the existence or creation of the world. [L. ante, before, and Mundane.]

Antenatal, an-te-na'tal, adj. existing before birth. n. An'te-na'tl, those born before a certain time, as opposed to Posf-na'ti, those born after it of Scotsmen born before 1603, and Americans before the Declaration of Independence (1776). [L. ante, before, and Natal.]

Ante-nicene, an'te-nl'sen, adj. before the first general council of the Christian Church held at Nice or Nicaea in Bithynia, 325 A.D.

Antenna, an-ten'S, ./>/. the feelers or horns of insects, crustaceans, and myriopods. adjs, Antenn'al, Antenn'ary, Antenn iform, Antenniferoua. [L.

antenna, a sailyard, the L. translation of Aristotle's keraiai, horns of insects, a word also used of the projecting ends of sailyards.]

Antenuptial, an-te-nupsh'al, adj. before nuptials or marriage. [L. ante, before, and Nuptial.]

Anteorbital, an-te-or'bit-al, adj. situated in front of the eyes. [L. ante, before, and Orbit, eye-socket.]

Antepaschal, an-te-pas'kal, adj. relating to the time before Easter. [L. ante, before, and Paschal.]

Antepast, an'te-past, n. (obs.) something to whet the appetite : a foretaste. [L. ante, before, and pastinn, pascere, to feed.]

Antependium, an-te-pend'i-um, . a frontlet, forecloth, frontal, or covering for an altar, of silk, satin, or velvet, often richly embroidered. [L. ante, before, and pend-ere, to hang.]

Antepenult, an-te-pen'ult, . the syllable before the penult or next ultimate syllable of a word : the last word of a syllable but two. adj. Antepenultimate. [L. antf, before, and Penult.]

Anteprandial, an-te-prand'i-al, adj. before dinner. [L. ante, before, and prandium, dinner.]

Anterior, an-te'ri-or, adj. before, in time or place : in front us. Anteriority, Ante'riorness. adv. Ante'riorly. [L. ; comp. of ante, before.]

Anteroom, an'te-roSm, n. a room before another : a room leading into a principal apartment. [L. ante, before, and Room.]

Antevenient, an-te-ve'ni-ent, adj. coming before, preceding. [L. antevenient-ent : ante, before, ven-ire, to come.]

Anthelion, ant-hel'yun, . a luminous coloured ring observed by a spectator on a cloud or fog-bank over against the sun '.pi. Anthel'ia. [Gr. anti, opposite, helios, the sun.]

AnthelmintiC, an-thel-mint'ik, adj. destroying or expelling worms. [Gr. anti, against, and helmins, hehninthos, a worm.]

Anthem, an' them, . a piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts: a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture : any song of praise or gladness. v.t. to praise in an anthem. adv. An'themwise. [A.S. antefn Gr. antiphona. anti, in return, phone, the voice. See Antiphon.]

Anther, an'ther, . the top of the stamen in a flower which contains the pollen or fertilising dust. adjs. An'theral; Antheriferous, bearing anthers; Anth'eroid, resembling an anther. [L. anthera, which meant a medicine extracted from flowers,

and consisting esp. of the internal
organs of flowers Gr. antheros,
flowery anthos, a flower.]

Antheridium, an-ther-id'i-um, n. the Wall-flower, male reproductive organs of many cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, mosses, &c. [L. anthera, and -idiutn, Gr. dim. ending.]

Antherozooid, an-ther-o-zo'oid, . a minute moving body in the antheridia of cryptogams. [L. anthera, and zooid Gr. zooeides, like an animal soon, animal, and eidos, shape.]

Anthocarpous, an-tho-kar'pus, adj. (bot.) bearing fruit resulting from many flowers, as the pine-apple. [From Gr. anthos, a flower, karpos, fruit.]

Anthoid, an'thoid, adj. flower-like. [Gr. anthos, a flower, and -eides, like.]

Antholite, an'tho-llt, . a flower turned into stone, a fossil flower. [Gr. anthos, a flower, lithos, stone.]

Anthology, an-thol'oj-i, n. (lit.) a gathering or collection of flowers : a collection of poems or choice literary extracts, esp. epigrams, orig. applied to the collections of Greek epigrams so called. adj. Antholog'ical. [Gr. anthos, a. flower, Ug-ein, to gather.]

Anthomanla, an-tho-man'ya, . a madness for flowers.

a, Anthers of

Anthony

w. Anthoman'iac. [Gr. an/has, and mania, madness.]

Anthony (St), an'ton-j, the patron saint of swine-herds : the smallest pig in a litter. Anthony's fire, a popular name for erysipelas.

Anthozoa, an'tho-z5-a, n.pl. another name for Actinozoa, one of the three classes of Coelenterates, including sea-anemones, corals, &c. [Gr. anthos, a flower, zoa, animals.]

Anthracene, an-thra-sen', n. a substance obtained in 1832 in the distillation of coal-tar, of value as the source of artificial alizarin. [Gr. anthrak, coal, and -ene.]

Anthracite, an'thras-It, n. a kind of coal that burns nearly without flame, smell, or smoke, consisting almost entirely of carbon, and not readily ignited. adjs. Anthracif erous, yielding anthracite ; Anthracit'ic. . Anthracit'ism. [Gr. anthrakites, coal-like anthrax, coal.]

Anthrax, an'thraks, . a widely distributed and very destructive disease, most common among sheep and cattle, the first infectious disease proved to be due to the presence of microscopic vegetable organisms (bacilli) other names are Splenic Apoplexy, Splenic fever, and as it occurs in man, Malignant Pustule and Woolsorter s Disease : a carbuncle or malignant boil. adjs. Anthra'cic, An'thracoid. [L. Gr. anthrax, coal, a carbuncle.]

Anthropical, an-throp'ik-al, adj. (rare) connected with human nature. [Gr. anthropikos, human, anthrdpos, man.]

Anthropinism, an-thr5p'in-ism, n. the looking at things in their relation to man. [Gr. anthropinos, human (anthrdpos), and -ism.)

Anthropocentric, an-thro-po-sent'rik, adj. centring all the universe in man. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, and kentron, centre.]

Anthropography, an-thro-pog'ra-fi, n. that branch of anthropology which treats of the human race according to its geographical distribution. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, graphia, description graphein, to "write.]

Anthropoid, an'throp-oid, adj. in the form of or resembling man. . the anthropoid ape, the highest and most man-like monkey. adj. An'thropoidal. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, eidos, form.]

Anthropolatry, an-thro-pol'a-tri, . the giving of divine honours to a human being, a term always employed in reproach. It was used by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the 4th and 5th centuries, with reference to the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ. [Gr. anthropos, man, latreia, worship.]

Anthropolite, an-throp'o-llt, . human remains turned into stone, fossil human remains. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, lithos, stone.]

Anthropology, an-throp-ol'oj-i, n. the science of man, more especially considered as a social animal : the natural history of man in its widest sense, treating of his relation to the brutes, his evolution, the different races, &.c.adj. Anthropological. adv. Anthropologically. n. Anthropologist, one versed in anthropology. [Gr. anthropos, man, and logos, discourse legein, to say.]

Anthropometry, an-thrC-pom'et-ri, . the measurement of the human body to discover its exact dimensions and the proportions of its parts, for comparison with its dimensions at different periods, or in different races and classes. adj. AnthTO-pomet'ric. [Gr. anthropos, man, and ntetrein, to measure.]

Anthropomorphism, an-throp-o-morf'izm, . the representation of the Deity in the form of man or with bodily parts : the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions. adj. Anthropomorphic. v.t. Anthropomorph'ise, to regard as or render anthropomorphous. ns. Anthropomorph '1st ; Anthropomorph'ite ; Anthropomorphltism. [Gr. anthropos, man, tnorphl, form.]

mote ; mute ; mSOn : Men. Anticipate

Anthropomorphosis, an-thro-po-morf-os'is, or -morf-

os-is. . transformation into human shape. adt Anthropomorphous, formed like or resembling man. [Gr. anthropomorphosis anthrdpos, man and a verb of action, formed from tnorphe. shape 1 '

Anthropopathism, an-thro-pop'a-thizm, . the ascnption to the Deity of human passions and affections also Anthropop'athy. adj. Anthropopath'ic adv. Anthropopath'ically. [Gr. anthrdpos, man pathos, suffering, passion.]

Anthropophagy, an-thro-pofaj-i, . cannibalism. n.pl. Anthropoph'agi, man-eaters, cannibals. ns. Anthropophagin'ian (Shak.), a cannibal ; Anthro-

poph'agite. adj. AnthropOph'agOUS. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, phag-ein, to eat.]

Anthropophuism, an-thro-pof u-izm, n. the ascription of a human nature to the gods. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, a.n& phue, nature, and -ism.]

Anthroposophy, an-thro-pos'o-fi, . the knowledge of the nature of men : human wisdom. . Anthropos'ophist, one furnished with the wisdom of men. [Gr. anthrdpos, man, and sophia, wisdom.]

Anthropotomy, an-thrO-pot'om-i, n. anatomy of the human body. [Gi. anthropos, man, and temnein, to cut.]

Anti, ant'i, p/x. against, in opposition to, rivalling, simulating. It forms numerous derivatives, alike nouns and adjectives, as antichrist, antipope, anti-climax, anti-tobacconist; anti-Ritualistic, anti-Semite. [Gr. anti, against, instead of, &c.]

Antiar, an'ti-ar, . the upas-tree (see Upas). [Jav. ant jar.]

Anti-attrition, an'ti-at-trish'on, n. anything which counteracts attrition or friction also figuratively. [Pfx. Anti- and Attrition.]

AntibiliOUS, an'ti-bil'yus, adj. of use against biliousness. [Anti- and Bilious.]

Antiburgher, an-ti-burg'er, . that section of the Scottish Secession Church which parted from the main body (the Burghers) in 1747, holding it unlawful to take the oath administered to burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, because of the reference to ' the true religion presently professed within this realm." They read into it an allusion to the Church as by law established, while others interpreted it as signifying simply the Protestant religion. [Anti- and Burgher.]

Antic, ant'ik, adj. grotesque : odd : ridiculous in shape, dress, &c. . a fantastic or ancient figure, caricaturing or combining grotesquely animal or vegetable forms, or both together : (Shak.) a grotesque pageant : a buffoon, clown, mountebank : atrick, mostly in//. v.t. (Shak.) to make grotesque. v.i. An'ticize (Browning), to play antics. [It. antico, equivalent to It. grottesco, and orig. used of the fantastic decorations composed of human and other forms found in the remains of ancient Rome L. antiquus.]

Anticatholic, an-ti-kath'o-lik, adj. opposed to what is Catholic. [Anti- and Catholic.]

Antichlor, an'ti-klOr, n. a substance used in the making of paper to free the pulp from the injurious after effects of chlorine. [Anti- and Chlor-ine.]

Antichrist, an'ti-krlst, n. the great opposer of Christ and Christianity : the name of a great enemy of Christ always expected to appear by the early Church, applied by some to the Pope and his power. adj. Antichristian (-krist'-), relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity. n. Anti-christ'ianism. adv. Antichrist'ianly. [Gr. ; anti, against, and Christ-os.]

Anticipate, an-tis'ip-at, v.t. to be beforehand with (anotner person or thing), to forestall or preoccupy : to take in hand, or consider, before the due time : to foresee : realise beforehand, or count upon as certain : to expect. v.t. and v.i. to accelerate : to occur earlier than. adj, and . Anticipant, antici-

Anticivlc

fate, far ; m6, her ; mine ;

Antiphlogistic

pating, anticipative. . Anticipation, act of anticipating : assignment to too early a time : fore-taste I previous notion, or presentiment : expectation. adjs. Anti' cipative,_ Anti' cipatory. advs. An-ticlpa'tlvely, Anticipa'torily (rare). [L. antici-pare, -at urn ante, before, cap-ere, to take.]

Anticivlc, an-ti-siv'ik, adj. opposed to citizenship, esp. the conception of it engendered by the French Revolution.;/. AnticiVism.

Anticlimax, an-ti-kllm'aks, . the opposite of climax : a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close : also of any descent as against a previous rise e.g. Waller's

' Under the Tropicks is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. '

[Gr. anti, against, and Climax.]

Anticlinal, an-ti-klln'al, adj. sloping in opposite directions. . (geol.) applied to strata which are inclined in opposite directions from a common axis in a roof-like form. [Gr. anti, against, klin-ein, to lean.]

Anticyclone, an-ti-sT'k!On, . name given to the rotatory flow of air from an atmospheric area of high pressure. adj. Anticyclon'ic. [Anti- and Cyclone.]

Antidote, an'ti-dOt, . that which is given against anything that would produce bad effects : a counter-poison : (fig.) anything that prevents evil (with against, for, to). adj. An'tidotal. [Gr. antidotes anti, against, didonii, to give.]

Antient See Ancient.

Antifebrile, an-ti-feb'ril, adj. efficacious against fever. . a substance with such properties.- Also Antifebrific.

Anti-federal, an-ti-fed'e-ral, adj. opposed to fed-eralism ; applied to the U.S. party whose funda-mental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. Later names for the party were Republican, Democratic Republican, and Democratic alone. as. Anti-fed' eralism ; Anti-fed'eralist.

Antifriction, an-ti-frik'shun, n. anything which pre-vents friction. [Anti- and Friction.]

Anti-Galilean, an-ti-gal'ik-an, adj. and . opposed to what is French : or esp. opposed to the Gallican liberties of the French Church. . Anti-Gall -icanism. [Anti- and Galilean.]

Antigropelos, an-ti-grop'el-os, . waterproof leggings. [Said to be made up from Gr. anti, against, hygros, wet, and pelos, mud. Prob. this barbarous word was orig. an advertisement.]

Antihelix, an'ti-he-liks, . the inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear: //. AntiheTices. Also An'thelix.

Anti-Jacobin, an'ti-jak'o-bin, adj. opposed to the Jacobins, a party in the French Revolution, hence an opponent of the French Revolution, or of demo-cratic principles. n. one opposed to the Jacobins : a weekly paper started in England in 1797 by Canning and others to refute the principles of the French Revolution. n. An'ti-Jac'Obinism. [Anti-ami Jacobin.]

Antilegomena, an-ti-leg-om'en-a, n.pl. a term applied to those books of the New Testament not at first accepted by the whole Christian Church, but ulti-mately admitted into the Canon the seven books

of 3 Peter, James, Jude, Hebrews, 2 and 3 John, and the Apocalypse. The other books were called Homologoumena, 'agreed to.' [Gr., lit. 'spoken against.']

Antilogarithm, an-ti-lqg'a-rithm, . the complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant. [Anti- and Logarithm.]

Antilogy, an-til'o-ji, n. a contradiction. [Gr. anti-logia, contradiction, antilegein, to contradict.]

Antimacassar, an-ti-mak-as'ar, . a covering for sofas, cushions, &c., to protect them from grease,

esp. in the hair, also for ornament. [Anti- and Macassar.]

Antimask, Antimasque, an'ti-mask. n. a ridiculous interlude dividing the parts of the more serious mask. [Gr. anti, against, and Mask.]

Antimetabole, an-ti-me-tab'ol-e, n. (rhet.) a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order, as Quarles's ' Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise.' [Gr.]

AntimetathesiS, an'ti-me-tath'e-sis, . inversion of the members of an antithesis, as in Crabbe's 'A poem is a speaking picture ; a picture, a mute poem.' [Gr.]

Antimnemonic, an-ti-ne-mon'ik, adj. and . tending to weaken the memory. [Anti- and Mnemonic.]

Antlmonarchical, an-ti-mon-ark'i-kal, adj. opposed to monarchy and monarchical principles. . Anti-mon'archist. [Anti- and Monarchical.]

Antimony, an'ti-mun-i, . a brittle, bluish -white metal of flaky, crystalline texture, much used in the arts and in medicine. adjs. Antimon'ial, Antimon'ic. [Through Fr. from Low L. anti-monium, of unknown origin, prob. a corr. of some Arabic word.]

Anti-national, an-ti-nash'un-al, adj. hostile to one's nation.

Antinephritic, an-ti-ne-frit'ik, adj. acting against diseases of the kidney. [Gr. anti, against, and Nephritic.]

Antinomianlsm, an-ti-n5m'i-an-izm, n. the belief that Christians are emancipated by the gospel from the obligation to keep the moral law a monstrous abuse and perversion of the Pauline doctrine of justifica-tion by faith, esp. applied to the party of Johann Agricola in the German Reformation. . and adj. Antinom'ian, against the law : pertaining to the Antinomians. [Gr. anti, against, nomos, a law.]

Antinomy, an'ti-nom-i, or an-tin'o-mi, . a contra-diction in a law : a conflict of authority : conclusions discrepant though apparently logical. adjs. An, tino'mic, Antino'mical. [Gr. anti, against, nomos, a law.]

Antinous, an-tin'S-us, . an ideal of youthful manly beauty, from the name of the favourite of the Roman emperor Hadrian so famous in ancient art.

Antiochian, an-ti-0'ki-an, adj. of or pertaining to the city of Antioch, or the eclectic system in philosophy of Antiochus of Ascalon. - . Antio'chianism, a school of theology in the 4th and 5th centuries which spread over the whole Graeco-Syrian Church, and was a revolt against the allegorical interpretation of Scripture favoured by the Alexandrian school.

AntiodontalgiC, an-ti-O-dont-alj'ik, adj. of use against toothache. [Gr. anti, against, odous, tooth, and algein, to suffer pain.]

Antipathy, an-tip'ath-i, . dislike : repugnance : opposition : the object of antipathy (with against, to, between of persons). adjs. Antipathetic, -al ; Antipath'iC, belonging to antipathy : opposite : contrary. . Antip'athlst, one possessed by an antipathy. [Gr. anti, against, pathos, feeling.]

Antiperiodic, an-ti-pe-ri-od'ik, adj. destroying the periodicity of diseases, such as ague, whose attacks recur at regular intervals : a drug with such an effect, esp. cinchona bark and its alkaloids (quinine), and arsenic.

Antiperistaltic, an-ti-per-i-stal'tik, adj. contrary to peristaltic motion : acting upwards. [Anti- and Peristaltic.]

AntiperistasiS, an-ti-per-ist'a-sis, n. opposition of circumstances : resistance exerted against any train of circumstances. [Gr. ; anti, against, and perista-sis, a circumstance peri, around, and histcmi, make to stand.]

Antiphlogistic, an-ti-floj-ist'ik, adj. of remedies act-ing against heat, or inflammation, as blood-letting,

purgatives, low diet. . a medicine to allay inflammation. [Anti- and Phlogistic.]

Antiphon

mote ; mQte ; mCOn ;

Anxious

Antiphon, an'tif-On, . alternate chanting or singing : a. species of sacred song, sung by two parties, each responding to the other also Antipn'ony. adj. Antiph'onal, pertaining to antiphony. . a book of antiphons or anthems also Antiph'onary and Antiph'oner. adjs. Antiphon'ic, Antiphonlcal, mutually responsive. adv. Antiphon ically. [Gr. ; anti, in return, and phone, voice. A doublet of Anthem.]

Antiphrasis, an-tifra-sis, . (rhet.) the use of words in a sense opposite to the true one. adjs. Antiphras'tic, -al, involving antiphrasis : ironical. adv. Antiphras'tically. [Gr. ; anti, against, phrasis, speech.]

Antipodes, an-tip'od-ez, n.pl. those living on the other side of the globe, and whose feet are thus opposite to ours : the inhabitants of any two opposite points of the globe : places on the earth's surface exactly opposite each other, the region opposite one's own : the exact opposite of a person or thing : sing. An'tipode. adjs. Antip'odal, Antipode'an. At antipodes, in direct opposition. [Gr. anti, opposite to,ppits, podos, a foot.]

Antipole, an'ti-pOl, . the opposite pole : direct opposite. [Anti- and Pole.]

Antipope, an'ti-p5p, . a pontiff elected in opposition to one canonically chosen, e.g. those who resided at Avignon in the i3th and I4th centuries. [Gr. anti, against, and Pope.]

Antipopular, an-ti-pop'u-Iar, adj. adverse to the people or the popular cause. [Anti- and Popular.]

Antipyrin, an-ti-pl'rin, . a white crystalline powder, tasteless, colourless, and soluble in water, obtained from coal-tar products by a complex process, with valuable qualities as a febrifuge, but not as an antiperiodic. adj. Antipyretic.

Antiquary, an'ti-kwar-i, . one who studies or collects old things, esp. the monuments and relics of the past but not very ancient things, and rather from curiosity than archaeological interest. adj. (Skak.) ancient. adj. and ft. Antiquar ian, connected with the study of antiquities, also one devoted to the study. n. Antiquar'ianism. [See Antique.]

Antique, an-tek', adj. ancient : of a good old age, olden (now generally rhetorical in a good sense) : old-fashioned, after the manner of the ancients. n. anything very old : ancient relics : an American name for a kind of type of thick and bold face in which the lines are of equal thickness Egyptian in England. v.t. An'tiquate, to make antique, old, or obsolete : to put out of use :pr.p. an'tiquating ; pa.p. an'tiquated. adj. An'tiquated, grown old, or out _of fashion : obsolete : superannuated. n. Antiqua'tion, the making obsolete : abrogation : obsoleteness. adv. Antiquely.//. Antique ness. adj. Antiq'ulsh, somewhat antique. The Antique, ancient work in art, the style of ancient art. [Fr. L. antiquus, old, ancient ante, before.]

Antiquity, an-tik'wi-ti, . ancient times, esp. the times of the ancient Greeks and Romans : great age : (Snub.) old age, seniority : ancient style : the people of old time : (//.) manners, customs, relics of ancient times. n. Antiquitarlan, one attached to the practices and opinions of antiquity. [Fr. L. antiquitat-etn antiquus, ancient]

Antirrhinum, an-tir-rl'num, n. the genus of plants to which Snapdragon belongs. [Neo- Latin, from Gr. anti, opposite, and ris, rinos, nose ; from its resemblance to a beast's mouth.]

AntiSCian, an-tish'i-an, adj. of or pertaining to people living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows_at noon fall in opposite directions. n.pl. Antls'cii. [Gr. ; anti, opposite, skia, a shadow.]

Antiscorbutic, an-ti-skor-but'ik, adj. acting against scurvy. n. a remedy for scurvy. [Gr. anti, against, and Scorbutic.]

Antiscriptural, an-ti-skrip'tflr-al, adj. opposed to Holy Scripture. [Anti- and Scriptural.]

Anti-Semites, an'ti-sem'Its, n.pl. the modem opponents of the Jews in Russia, Roumania, Hungary, and Eastern Germany. adj. Antisemit ic.

Antiseptic, an-ti-sept'ik, adj. and . counteracting putrefaction and analogous fermentive changes : preventing moral decay. adv. Antiseptlcally. [Gr. anti, against, and sepein, to rot.]

Antisocial, an-ti-sosh'al, adj. opposed to the principles
and usages of society. [Anti- and Social.]

Antispasmodic, an-ti-spaz-mod'ik, adj. opposing spasms or convulsions. . a remedy for spasms or convulsions. [Gr. anti, against, and Spasmodic.]

Antispast, an'ti-spast, n. in metre, a foot composed of an iambus and a trochee. adj. Antispast'ic. [Gr. antispastos, antispa-ein, to draw into a contrary direction.]

Antistrophe, an-tis'trOf-e, n. (poet.) the returning movement from left to right in Greek choruses and dances, the movement of the strophe being from right to left : the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe : an inverse relation. adj. Antistroph'ic, pertaining to the antistrophe. [Gr. ; anti, against, and streph-ein, to turn.]

Antitheism, an-ti-the'izm, . the doctrine which denies the existence of a God. n. Antithe'ist. adj. Antitheistlc.

Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, . a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast : a counter-thesis, counter-proposition : opposition : the contrast : pi. Antith eses. . Ant'ithet (rare), an instance of antithesis. adjs. Antithetic, -al. adv. Antithetically. [Gr. ; anti, against, tithemi, to place.]

Antitoxin, an-ti-tok'sin, . the name applied to substances present in the blood of an animal which neutralise the action of toxins or bacterial poisons. adj. Antitoxic.

Antitrade, an'ti-trad, . a wind that blows in the opposite direction to the trade-wind that is, in the northern hemisphere from south-west, and in the southern hemisphere from north-west.

Antitrinitarlan, an-ti-trin-it-ar'i-an, . and adj. opposed to the doctrine of the Trinity. n. Anti-trinitar ianism.

Antitype, an'ti-tlp, n. that which corresponds to the type : that which is prefigured by the type, as Christ by the paschal lamb. adjs. Antityp'al, -typical.

Antler, ant'ler, n. a bony outgrowth from the frontal bones of deer restricted to males, except in the rein-deer : the branch of a stag's horn. adj. Ant'lered. [Q.Vr.antoitlier l_.a.te'L.ant(e)ociilar-em(ramui), the branch of a stag's horn before the eyes.]

Ant-lion, ant'll-on, . the larva of an insect of the order Neuroptera, remarkable for the ingenuity of its insect-catching habits. [Trans, of Gr. murmeko-leon in the Septuagint ; murtnex, ant, and lean, lion.]

Antonomasla, ant-pn-om-az'i-a, . figure of speech which uses an epithet on the name of an office or attributive for a person's proper name, e.g. his lordship for an earl; and conversely, e.g. a Napoleon for a great conqueror. [Gr. ; anti, instead, and onomazein, to name, onoma, a name.]

Antre, an'ter, n. a cave or grotto. [Fr. ; L. antrum, a cave.]

Anura, a-nu'ra, n.pL tailless amphibia such as the frog and toad. Also Anou'ra. [Gr. an-, priv., oura, tail.]

Anus, an'us, . the lower orifice of the bowels. [L., for as-nus, 'sitting-part,' from root as, to sit.]

Anvil, an'vil, . an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape. On or Upon the anvil, in preparation, under discussion. [A.S. anfilte, on Jilte; on, on, and a supposed_/?#, to weld, appearing also in Felt.]

Anxious, angk'shus, adj. uneasy regarding something doubtful : solicitous. . Anxiety, state of being anxious.-W?. An'xiously. . An'xiousness. [L.

Any

anxiusang-ire, to press lightly. See Anger, Anguish.]

Any, en'ni, adj. one indefinitely : some : whoever. n. An'ybody, any single individual. adv. Any-how, in any way whatever : in any case, at least. ni. An'ythlng, a thing indefinitely, as opposed to nothing: any whit, to any extent; Anythinga rian, one with no beliefs in particular ; Anythinga nan-ism. advs. An'yway, An'yways, in any manner : anyhow : in any case ; An ywhere, An'ywhen, in any place whatever, at any time ; An'ywlse, in any manner, to any degree. Any one, any single individual, anybody. At any rate, whatever may happen, at all events. If anything, if in any degree. [A. S. tznig an, one.]

Aonian, a-O'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Aonia in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there. Aonian fount, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon the Ionian mount.

Aorist, a'or-ist, . the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing indefinite time. adj. Aorist'ic. [Gr. aoristos, indefinite a, neg., and horistos, horizein, horos, a limit.]

Aorta, a-or'ta, n. the great arterial trunk which, rising from the left ventricle of the heart, sends its branches ramifying through the whole body in man sub-divided into the arch, the tlioracic aorta, and the abdominal aorta. adjs. Aortal, Aor'tic. [Gr. aorte aeir-ein, to raise up.]

Apace, a-pas', adv. at a quick pace : swiftly : fast : said of the flight of time generally. [Prep, a, and Pace.]

ApagOgiC, -al, ap-a-goj'ik, -al, adj. proving indirectly by an apagoge or reduction to an absurdity, the truth of the thesis being evinced through the false-hood of its opposite opposed to direct or osientiv* proof. [Gr. apagoge, leading away, abduction, apagein, to lead off.]

Apanage. See Appanage.

Apart, a-part', adv. separately : aside : asunder, parted : separate : away from all employment : out of consideration, not considered for the moment (with froin).n. Apart'ness. To set apart, to separate, consecrate. [Fr. d part L. aparte, from the part or side.]

Apartment, a-part'ment, . a separate room in a house occupied by a particular person or party : (arch.) a suite or set of such rooms now in this sense the pi. : (obs.) a compartment. adj. Apart-ment' al. [Fr. apparteinent, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling, through Low L., from L. ad, and partlre, to divide /<irtf, a part.]

Apathy, ap'ath-i, . want of feeling: absence of passion: indifference. adjs. Apathetic, Apathet'-ical (rare). adv. Apathetically. [Gr. ; a, neg., pathos, feeling.]

Apatite, ap'a-tlt, . a phosphate of lime of great variety of colour. [Gr. apate, deceit, its form and colour being deceptive.]

Apay, a-pa', v.t. (arch.) to satisfy, content: (obs.) to repay. [O. Fr. apayer, from L. ad, and pacare, pac-e>n, peace.]

Ape, ap, . a monkey : a monkey without a tail or with a very short one : a simian proper, linking man and the lower animals, and hence termed Anthro-poid gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, or gibbon : one who plays the ape, a silly imitator : (Shak.) an imitator in a good or neutral sense. v.t. to imitate as an ape. ns. Ape'dom; Ape'hood; Ap'ery, con-duct of one who apes, any ape-like action : a colony of apes. adj. Apish, like an ape : imitative : foppish. adv. Ap'ishly. ns. Ap'ishness, Ap'ism(Car/y/<-). 7-God's ape, a born fool. To lead apes in hell, be-lieved to be the lot of old maids there ; To make any one his ape, To put an ape in his hood (ois.), to make a fool of any one. [A.S. apa ; Ger. affe.\

Apeak, Apeek, a-pek', adv. (naut.) vertical the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it. [a, to, and Peak.]

Apelles, a-pel'ez, . any consummate artist, from the great Greek painter Apelles, under Alexander the Great.

Apepsy, a-pep'si, Apepsia, a-pep'si-a, . weakness of digestion. [Gr. apepsia, indigestion ; a, priv., pep-tein, to digest.]

AperfU, a-per'sOO, n. a summary exposition : a brief outline. [Fr. aferfu, pa. p. of apercevoir, to perceive.]

Aperient, a-pe'-ri-ent, adj. opening : mildly purga-tive. n. any laxative medicine. [L. aperient-em, apertre, to open.]

Apert, a-pert', adj. (arch.) open, public opp. to Privy. n. Apert'ness. tL. apert-um, pa. p. of aperlre, to open.]

Aperture, a'pert-ur, . an opening : the space through which light passes in an optical instrument : a hole. [L. apertura aperlre, to open.]

Apetalous, a-pet'al-us, adj. (bat.) without petals. [Gr. a, neg., an&petalon, a petal.]

Apex, a'peks, . the summit or point : the vertex of a triangle : the culminating point, climax of anything : pi. Apexes (a'peks-ez), Apices (ap'i-sez). [L. apex, the peak of the flamen's cap.]

Aphaeresis, Apheresis, a-fer'i-sis, n. (gram.) the taking away of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word. [Gr. aphairesis, a taking away, apo, away, and haire-ein, to take.]

Aphaniptera, af-an-ip'ter-a, n.pl. a small order of insects having but rudimentary scales in place of wings. adj. Appenip terous. [Gr. aphanes, in-visible, pteron, wing.]

Aphasia, a-fa'zi-a, . inability to express thought in words by reason of some brain disease : or, more widely still, the loss of the faculty of interchanging thought, without any affection of the intellect or will. adj. AphaS'iC. [Gr. ; a, neg., phasis, speech phanai, to speak.]

Aphelion, a-fe'li-on, . the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun : //. Aphe'lia. [Gr. apo, from, hilios, the sun.]

Apheliotropic, a-fe-li-o-trop'ik, adj. turning away from the sun. [Gr. apo, away, helios, sun, and tropikos, belonging to turning trep-ein, to turn.]

Aphemia, a-fem'i-a, . loss of speech caused by diffi-culty in articulation due to paralysis. [Gr. a, neg., zn&pheiHe, voice, fame phanai, to speak.]

Apheresis. See Aphaeresis.

Aphesis, af es-is, . the gradual loss of an unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in squire = esquire a special form of Aphaeresis. adj. Aphet'iC. [Coined by Dr Murray. Gr.]

Aphis, a'fis, n. a family of small 'plant-lice' belong-ing to the order of hemipterous insects, occurring in temperate regions as parasites on the roots, leaves, stems, &c. of plants. Some kinds are tended, pro-tected, and imprisoned by ants for the 'honey-dew* which they secrete, hence called Ant-cows: //. Aphides (afi-dez). adj. and . Aphid'ian. [Ety. unknown ; one conjecture connects the word with Gr. apheideis, unsparing (a, neg., and pheidoinai, to spare), from the remarkable rapidity of propaga-tion.]

Aphony, af'on-i, n. loss of voice : dumbness the more common form is Aphonia. aiijs. Aphonic, Aphon - OUS, voiceless. [Gr. a, neg., phdne, voice.]

Aphorism, afor-izm, . a concise statement of a prin-ciple in any science : a brief, pithy saying : an adage. v.t. and v.i. Aph'orise, to coin or use aphorisms. us. Aph'oriser ; Aph'orist, a writer of aphorisms. adj. Aphoris'tic, in the form of an aphorism. adv. Aphorist'ically. [Gr. aphorizein, to mark off by boundaries apo, from, and horos, a limit.]

Aphrodisiac, af-ro-diz'-t-ak, adj. exciting to sexual in-tercourse. n. that which excites to sexual inter-course. adj. Aphrodis'ian, belonging to Venus,

devoted to sensual love. [Gr. aphrodisiakos Aphrodite, Venus, the goddess oflove.]

Aphthae, af the, n.pl. small whitish ulcers on the sur-face of a mucous membrane. [Gr. aphtha, mostly

in pi. aphthai, usually connected with hapt-tin, to set on fire.]

Aphyllous, a-fil'us, adj. (tot.) destitute of leaves. [Gr. a, neg., phyllon, a leaf.]

Apiary, ap'i-ar-i, . a place where bees are kept. adjs. Apiarian, Ap'ian, relating to bees or bee-keeping. . Ap'iarist, one who keeps an apiary : one who studies the habits of bees. [L. apiarium apis, a bee.]

Apical, ap'ik-al, adj. relating to the apex, or top. adv. Aplcally. [See Apex.]

Apices. See Apex.

Apician, a-pish'yan, adj. relating to Apicius, the Roman epicurean in the time of Tiberius : luxuri-ous and expensive in diet.

Apiculture, a'pi-cult-ur, . bee-keeping. [L. apis, bee, and cultura, keeping colere, to keep.]

Apiece, a-pes', adv. for each piece, thing, or person : to each individually. adv. Apiec'es (pbi.~), in pieces.

Apinch, a-pinsh', adv. pinching, so as to pinch. [Prep. a, and Pinch.]

Aplacental, ap-Ia-sen'tal, adj. having no placenta. [a. and Placental. See Placenta.]

Aplomb, a-plom', . the perpendicular, perpen-dicularity : self-possession, coolness. [Fr. aplomb, perpendicular position a plomb, according to plummet.]

AplUStre, ap-Ius'ter, . the ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships, often a sheaf of volutes. [L.-Gr. aphlaston.}

Apnoea, ap-ne'a, n. a cessa-tion of breathing. [Gr. apnoia.\

Apocalypse, a-pok'al-ips, . the name of the last book of the New Testament containing the 'revelation' granted to St John : any revelation or disclosure. us. Apoc'alypst, Apoc'alypt, a revealer of the future, adjs. Apocalypt'ic, -al. adv. Apocal-yptically. n. Apocalypt'ist, the writer of the Apocalypse. Apocalyptic number, the mystical number 666, spoken of in the Apocalypse. The best solution of the riddle is Neron Kesar Hebrew form of the Latin Nero Csesar. The vowels f and a are not expressed in the ancient Hebrew writing : accordingly NeRON KeSaR gives

N R O N K S R
50 + 200 + 6 + 50 + ioo + 60 +200 = 666.
[Gr. ; a revelation, an uncovering apo, from, kalypt-ein, to cover.]

Apocarpous, ap-o-kar'pus, adj. (hot.) having the car-pels distinct. [Gr. apo, from, karpos, fruit.]

Apocatastasis, a-po-ka-tast'a-sis, n. (fheol.) the final restitution of all things, when at the appear-ance of the Messiah the kingdom of God shall be extended over the whole earth an idea extended by Origen to imply the final conversion and salvation of all created beings, the devil and his angels not ex-cepted. [Gr. ; apo-kathisttinai, to set up again.]

Apocopate, a-pok'o-pat, v.t. to cut off the last letter or syllable of a word '.pr.p. apoc'opating ; pa.p. apoc'opated. ns. Apocopa'tion ; Apocope (a-pok'-op-e), . the cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word. [Gr. apo, off", koptein, to cut.]

Apocrypha, a-pok'rif-a, . as applied to religious writings (t) those suitable for the initiated only; (2) those of unknown date and origin ; (3) those

Aplustre.

which are spurious the term generally means the fourteen books or parts of books known as the Apocrypha of the Old Testament found in the Septuagint but not the Hebrew or Palestinian canon : (i) First, or Third, Esdras ; (2) Second, or Fourth, Esdras ; (3) Tobit ; (4) Judith ; (5) the parts of Esther not found in Hebrew or Chaldee ; (6) The Wisdom of Solomon ; (7) The Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus ; (8) Baruch ; (p) The Song of the Three Holy Children ; (to) The History of Susannah; (n) Bel and the Dragon ; (12) The Prayer of Manasses, king of Judah ; (13) First

Maccabees ; (14) Second Maccabees. The Apocryphal books of the New Testament, as the Protevangelium of James, the Gospel of Thomas, the Gesta Pilati, &c,, stand on quite a different footing, never having been accepted by any as canonical, or in any way authoritative : hidden or secret things. adj. Apoc'ryphal, of doubtful authority. [Gr., 'things hidden' apo, from, krypt-ein, to hide.]

Apodal, ap'od-al, adj. without feet : without ventral fins. [Gr. a, neg. , pous, podos, a foot.)

ApodeiCtiC, a-po-dlk'tik, adj. a logical term signifying
a proposition which is necessarily true demonstrative without demonstration, beyond contradiction opp. to Dialectic. adj. Apodeic'tical. adv. Apodeic'tically. [Gr. apodeiktikos apodeikttunai (apo and deiknunai), to show off, demonstrate.]

Apodiabolosis, a-po-di-a-bol'o-sis, n. (rare Hare) lowering to the rank of a devil. [Gr. apo, and diabolos, devil. Formed like Apotheosis.]

ApodOSiS, a-pod'o-sis, . (grant.) the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, as opp. to the Protasis. [Gr. ; apo, back, didonai, to give.]

Apodyterium, a-po-di-ter'i-um, . the apartment in an ancient bath where the clothes were deposited. [Gr. ; apodyein (apo, from, and dy-ein), to undress.]

Apogee, ap'o-je, . properly the greatest distance of the earth from any of the heavenly bodies (the earth being regarded as the centre of the universe in the old Ptolemaic astronomy), now restricted to the sun and moon, the sun's apogee corresponding to the earth's aphelion, and the moon's being the point of its orbit farthest from the earth : the highest point, climax opp. to Perigee. adjs. Apogffl'ic, Apoge'an ; Apogeotrop'ic, turning away from the ground (of leaves, &c.). adv. ApOgeotrop'ically. K. Apogeot'ropism. [Gr. apogaion ; apo, from, ge, the earth.]

Apograph, a'po-graf, n. an exact copy. [Gr. apographon, a copy apo-graph-ein, to write off, copy.]

ApolaUStiC, a-po-Iaw'stik, adj. devoted to the search of enjoyment. n. the philosophy of the pleasurable. [Gr. apolaitstikos apolctn-ein, to enjoy.]

Apollinarianism, a-pol-i-na'ri-an-izm, . the doctrine that the Logos, or divine nature in Christ, took the place of the rational human soul or mind, and that the body of Christ was a spiritualised and glorified form of humanity taught by Apollinaris the younger, Bishop of Laodicea in Syria (died 390 A. D.),
condemned as denying the true human nature of Christ by the second (Ecumenical Council at Constantinople (381). adj. Apollina'rian.

Apollonian, a-po-lon'i-an, adj. having the characteristics of Apollo, sun-god of the Greeks and Romans, patron of poetry and music : named from Apollonius of Perga, who studied conic sections in the time of Ptolemy Philopator. Also Apollon'iC.

Apollonlcon, a-pol-On'i-kon, . a chamber organ of vast power, supplied with both keys and barrels, first exhibited in 1817. [Formed from Apollonic, as hartnonicon from harmonic.)

Apollyon, a-pol'yun, . the destroyer : Satan (same as Abaddon, Rev. ix. n). [Gr. apollydn, destroying utterly ; apolly-ein, apo-, and ollynai, to destroy.]

Apologetic, -al, a-pol-oj-et'ik, -al, adj. excusing : regretfully acknowledging : said or written in defence. adv. Apologetically. . Apologetics, that

Apologue

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine :

Appanage

branch of theology concerned with the defence of Christianity. It falls under the two heads of natural and revealed theology in the former it proves the existence of God, of the soul in man, a future state ; in the latter, the canonicity, inspiration, and trustworthiness of Scripture.

Apologue, a'pol-og, . a fable, parable, or short allegorical story, intended to serve as a pleasant vehicle for some moral doctrine applied more particularly to one in which the actors are animals or inanimate things, e.g. the apologue of Jotham in Judges, ix. 7-15. [Fr. Gr.apologos, a fable apo, from, logos, speech.]

Apology, a-pol'oj-i, . something spoken to ward off an attack : a defence or justification : frank acknow-

ledgment of an offence : a poor substitute (whhfar ; pfis obsolete). v.i. Apologise, to make excuse : to express regret for a fault (with for). n. Apol'OgiSt, one who makes an apology : a defender by argument. [Gr. ; apo, from, -logia, speaking leg-ein, to speak.]

Apomorphia, a-po-morf'i-a, n. an alkaloid prepared from morphia by heating hydrochloric acid a rapid and powerful emetic. [Gr. apo, from, and Morphia.]

Apoop, a-pCop', adv. on the poop, astern.

ApopetalOUS, ap-o-pet'al-us, adj. (hot.) having distinct
or free petals. [Gr. apo, away, and petalon, a leaf.]

Apophlegmatic, a-po-fleg-mat'ik, adj. and n. promoting the removal of phlegm. [Gr. apo-, and Phlegmatic.]

Apophthegm, Apothegm, a'po-them, . a pithy saying, more short, pointed, and practical than the aphorism need be, e.g. 'God helps them that help themselves.' adjs. Apophthegmat ic, -al, pertaining to the nature of an apophthegm, pithy, sententious. adv. Apophthegmat'ically. v.i. Apophtheg'matise, to speak in apophthegms. . Apophtheg'matist. [Gr. apophthegma apo, forth, and phtfiengesttiai, to utter.]

Apoplexy, a'po-pleks-i, . loss of sensation and of motion by a sudden stroke, generally applied by modern medical writers to rupture of a blood-vessel, with hemorrhage in the brain or its membranes, whether with or without consciousness also figuratively. adjs. Apoplec tic, -al, pertaining to or causing apoplexy : suffering from, or likely to suffer from,
apoplexy. adv. Apoplec tically. . Ap'oplex (arch.), apoplexy. adj. Ap'0plexed(^/z<i/t.), affected with apoplexy. [Gr. apoplexia apo, from, away, and pless-ein, to strike.]

Aposiopesis, a-po-si-o-pe'sis, n. a figure by which the speaker suddenly stops as though unable or unwilling to proceed, e.g. Virgil, JEneid, i. 135,

' Quos ego ' [Gr. ; apo-sidpa-ein, to keep

silent, apo and sidpi, silence.]

Apostasy, Apostacy, a-post'a-si, . abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party : a revolt from ecclesiastical obedience, from a religious profession, or from holy orders. . Appst'ate, one guilty of apostasy : a renegade from his faith from unworthy motives. adj. false : traitorous : fallen. adjs. Apostat'io, -al v.i. Apost'atise. [Gr. 'a standing away ;' apo, from, stasis, a standing.]

A posteriori, a pos-te-ri-0'ri, adj. applied to reasoning from experience, from effect to cause, as opposed to a priori reasoning, from cause to effect : empirical : gained from experience. Synthetic and analytic, deductive and inductive, correspond in a general way to a priori and a posteriori. [L. a = ab, from, posteriori, abl. of posterior, comp. of posterus, after.]

Apostil, -ille, a-pos'til, n. a marginal note. [Fr. apostille. See POStil.]

Apostle, a-pos'l, . one sent to preach the gospel : specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ : the founder of the Christian Church in a country, e.g. Augustine, the apostle of the English ; Columba, of the Scots ; Boniface, of Germany, &c. : the principal champion or supporter of a new system, or of some cause : the highest in the fourfold ministry of the Catholic and Apostolic Church : one of the twelve

officials forming a presiding high council in the Mormon Church. us. Apos'tleship, the office or dignity of an apostle ; Apost olate, the office of an apostle : leadership in a propaganda. adjs. Apostol'lc, -al. ns. Apostol'icism, profession of apostolicity ; Apostolic ity, the quality of being apostolic. Apostles' creed, the oldest form of Christian creed_ that exists, early ascribed to the apostles, and indeed substantially, if not strictly, apostolic ; Apostle spoons, silver spoons with handles ending in figures of the apostles, a common baptismal present in the i6th and I7th centuries ; Apostles, Teaching of the Twelve often called merely the Didache (Gr. ' teaching ')the title of a treatise discovered in 1883 on Christian doctrine and government, closely connected with the last two books (vii.-viii.)of the Apostolic Constitutions. Apostolic Constitutions and Canons, notes of ecclesiastical customs held to be apostolical, written in the form of apostolic precepts, and erroneously ascribed by tradition to Clement of Rome; Apostolic Fathers, the immediate disciples and fellow-labourers of the apostles, more especially those who have left writings
behind them (Barnabas, Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Hermas, Polycarp) ; Apostolic see, the see of

Rome ; Apostolic Vicar, the cardinal representing the Pope in extraordinary missions. Apostolical succession, the derivation of holy orders by an assumed unbroken chain of transmission from the apostles through their natural successors, the bishops the theory of the Catholic Church : the assumption that a ministry so ordained enjoy the succession of apostolic powers and privileges. [Gr. ; one sent away, apo, away, stell-ein, to send.]

Apostrophe, a-pos'trof-e, n. (rltet.) a sudden turning away from the ordinary course of a speech to address some person or object present or absent, explained by Quintilian as addressed to a person present, but extended by modern use to the absent or dead : a mark (') showing the omission of a letter or letters in a word, also a sign of the modern Eng. genitive or possessive case orig. a mere mark of the dropping of the letter e in writing. adj. Apostroph'ic. v.t. Apos trophise, to address by apostrophe. [Gr. apo, from, and Strophe, a turning.)

Apothecary, a-poth'ek-ar-i, . one who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes a term long since substituted by druggist, although still a legal description for licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society of London, or of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. apotJiike, a storehouse afo, away, and tithe-nai, to place.]

Apothecium, ap-0-the'si-um, n. the spore-case in lichens. [Gr. apotheke, a storehouse. See Apothecary.]

Apothegm. See Apophthegm.

Apotheosis, a-po-the'o-sis, or a-po-the-0'sis, . deification, esp. the formal attribution of divine honours to a deceased Roman emperor, or special object of the imperial favour a logical corollary to the worship of ancestors, degenerating naturally by anticipation into the adoration of the living : the glorification of a principle or person : ascension to glory, release from earthly life: resurrection. v.i. Apothe'osise, Apoth'eosise. [Gr. ; apotheo-ein, apo, away from what he was, theos, a god.]

Apozem, a'po-zem, n. a decoction or infusion. [Gr. apozema apo, off, and ze-ein, to boil.]

Appal, ap-pawl', v.i. (Spens.) to wax faint, fail, decay.
v.t. and v.i. (obs.) to dim, weaken : to terrify, dismay : pr.p. appal'ling ; pa.p. appalled'. -p.adj. Appalling, shocking. adv. Appallingly. [Perh. from O. Fr. apalir, apallir, to wax pale, also to make pale. See Pall and Pale.]

Appanage, Apanage, ap'pan-aj, . the assignation or conveyance by the crown of lands and feudal rights to the princes of the royal family, a provision for younger sons, a dependency : any perquisite : an

Apparatus

mOte ; mute ; mCon ; then.

Apple

adjunct or attribute. -p.adj. Ap panagecl, endowed with an appanage. [Fr. apanage L. ad, and pan-is, bread.]

Apparatus, ap-par-a'tus, . things prtpared or provided, material : set of instruments, tools, natural organs, &c. : materials for the critical study of a document. [L. ; ad, to, paratus (parare), prepared.]

Apparel, ap-par'el, . covering for the body, dress : aspect, guise: (arch.) the rigging of a ship. v.t. to dress, adorn :fr.p. appar'elling or appar'eling ; pa.p. appar'elled or appar'eled. ns. Appar'elling, Appar eling. [O. Fr. apartiller, through obscure Low L. forms from L. par, equal, like.]

Apparent, ap-par'ent, adj. that may be seen : evident : palpable : seeming, as opposed to what really is : (Shak.) by ellipsis for heir-apparent. adv. Appar 1 -ently. ns. Appar'entness ; Heir-apparent, applied to one who will undoubtedly inherit if he survives the present possessor. [Through Fr. from L. apparent-em, afpare-re.)

Apparition, ap-par-ish'un, . an appearance of a visitor, a comet, the appearance in history : an immaterial appearance of a spirit of the departed, as of a real being, a ghost : (as iron.) the first appearance of a celestial body after occultation. adj. Appari tional. [See Appear.]

Apparitor, ap-par'it-or, . an officer who attends on a court, or on a magistrate, to execute orders : still applied to the officer of an archiepiscopal, episcopal,

archidiaconal, or other ecclesiastical court, sometimes to the beadle of a university bearing the mace : (rare) one who appears. [L. See Appear.]

Appay, ap-pa', v.t. See Apay.

Appeach, ap-pech', v.t. (pbs.) to accuse, censure, or impeach. n. Appeach men t. [O. Fr. empechier L. itnpedicare, to catch by the feet in, in, and pedica, a fetter. See Impeach.]

Appeal, ap-peT, v.i. to call upon, have recourse to (with to) : to refer (to a witness or superior authority) :
make supplication or earnest request to a person for a thing : to resort for verification or proof to some principle or person. v.t. to remove a cause (to another court). . act of appealing : a supplication : removal of a cause to a higher tribunal. adjs. Appeal'able ; Appealing, relating to appeals. adv. Appeal'ingly. . Appealingness. [O. Fr. apeler appellare, -dtuiti, to address, call by name ; also to appeal to, impeach.]

Appear, ap-peY, v.i. to become visible : to present one's self formally before an authority or tribunal, hence to act as the representative or counsel for another : to be manifest : to be in one's opinion, to seem : to come into view, to come before the public, to be published (of a book) : to seem though not real. ns. Appear ance, the act of appearing, e.g. in court to prosecute or answer a charge : the publication of a book : the effect of appearing conspicuously, show, parade : the condition of that which appears, form, aspect : outward look or show : a natural phenomenon : an apparition ; Appear er, one that appears : one who puts in an appearance in court. It appears (impers.).1o all appearance, so far as appears to any one ; To keep up appearances, to keep up an outward show with intent to conceal the absence of the inward reality ; To put in an appearance, to appear in person. [Through Fr. from L. appare-re ad, to, parere, paritum, to come forth.]

Appease, ap-peV, v.t. to pacify : propitiate one who is angry : to quiet : to allay : to pacify by granting demands. adj. Appeas'able. n. Appeasement. the action of appeasing : the state of being appeased. adv. Appeas'ingly. [O. Fr. apese-r, to bring to peace L. puc-em, peace.]

Appellant, ap-pel'ant, n. one who makes an appeal from the decision of a lower court to a higher : one who makes earnest entreaty of any kind : (pbs.) one who challenges another to single combat : one of the clergy in the Jansenist controversy who rejected the bull Unigenitus issued in 1713, appealing to a popje 'better informed,' or to a general council adj. Appell 'ate, relating to appeals. [See Appeal.]

Appellation, ap-pel-a'shun, . that by which anything is called : a name, especially one attached to a particular person. adj. Appella' tional. . Appell'ative, a name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from a proper name : a designation. adj. common to many : general : of or pertaining to the giving of names. adv. Appell atively. [See Appeal.]

Append, ap-pend', v.t. to hang one thing to another : to add. n. Append age, something appended. adj. Append ant, attached, annexed, consequent. . an adjunct, quality. n. Appendici'tls, inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the caecum. adj. Appendic Ular, of the nature of or belonging to an appendix. . Append! cula ria, a genus of Ascidians whose members retain the larval vertebrate characters which are lost in the more or less degenerate sea-squirts adj. Appendic ulate, furnished with appendages.;;. Append'ix, something appended or added : a supplement : an addition to a book or document, containing matter explanatory, but not essential to its completeness : (anat.) a process, prolongation, or projection: //. Appendixes, Appendices. Appendix auricula, the appendix of the auricle of the heart ; Appendices eplploicae. saccular processes, containing fat attached to the serous covering of the large intestine ; Appendix vermiformis, or Vermiform appendix, a blind process terminating the caecum in man. [L. ad, to, pendere, to hang.]

AppentiCO, a-pen'tis, n. (archil.) a pent-house.

Apperception, ap-er-sep'shun, . the mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent : an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness.

Apperil, a-per'il, n. (Shak.) peril. [L. ad, and PeriL]

Appertain, ap-per-tan', v.i. to belong to, as a possession, a right, or attribute. n. Apper'tainance.

p.adj. Appertaining, proper, appropriate (with to). it. Appertain'ment (Shak.), that which appertains to any rank or dignity. adj. Apper'tinent, pertaining or belonging to. n. (Shak.) that which pertains to anything else. [Through Fr. from L. ad, to, pertine-re, to belong. See Pertain.]

Appetency, ap'pet-ens-i, n. a seeking after : craving or appetite : desire, especially sensual desire also Ap'petence. adj. Ap'petent. [L. appetent-em, appetere ad, to, petere, to seek.]

Appetite, ap'pet-it, . physical craving, accompanied with uneasy sensation (hunger, thirst, sex) : natural desire : inclination : desire fur food : hunger (with for). adjs. Ap'petlble, Ap'petitive. v.t. Ap'petise, to create or whet appetite. ns. Appetise - ment ; Appetis'er, something which whets the appetite./.^'. Appetising, adv. Appetis'ingly. [Through Fr., from L. appetitus, appetere.)

Applaud, ap-plawd', v.t. to praise by clapping the hands : to praise loudly : to express loudly approval of anything: to extol. . Applaud'er. p.adj. Applaud'ing. adv. Applaudingly. . Applause, praise loudly expressed : acclamation. adj. Applausive. adv. ApplaUSlvely. [L. applaud-ere ad, to, plaudere, plausitm, to clap. See Explode.]

Apple, ap'l, . the fruit of the apple-tree. ns. Ap'ple-blight, the rotting substances found on apple-trees, caused by the Apple-aphis (see Aphis); Ap'ple-John (Shak.), a variety of apple considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered also John'-ap'ple ; Ap'ple-pie, a pie made with apples ; Ap'ple-Wife, Ap'ple-WOm'an, a woman who sells apples at a stall. Apple of discord, any cause of envy and

contention, from the golden apple inscribed ' for the fairest,' thrown by Eris, goddess of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and claimed by Aphrodite (Venus), Pallas (Minerva), and Hera (Juno). The dispute being referred to Paris of Troy, he decided in favour of Aphrodite, to the undying and fatal wrath of Hera against his city ; Apple of Sodom, or Dead Sea fruit, described by Josephus as fair to look upon, but turning, when touched, into ashes : any fair but disappointing thing ; Apple of the eye, the eyeball : something especially dear ; Apple-pie order, complete order. [A.S. appel; cf. Ger. apftl, Ice. epli, Ir. abhal, \V. afal.}

Appliqu<, ap'lik-a, . work applied to, or laid on, another material, either of metal-work or of lace or the like. [Pa.p. of Fr. appliquer.}

Apply, ap-plf, v.t. to lay or put to: to administer a remedy : to bring a general law to bear on particular circumstances : (obs.) to ascribe : to employ : to fix the mind on: to bring (a ship) to land. v.i. to suit or agree : to have recourse to : to make request : {Milfoil) to assign or impute blame to : pr.p. apply'ing; pa. p. applied'. adj. Appli'able, that may be applied: compliant, well disposed. ns. Appli ableness ; Appliance, anything applied : means used : (Stiak.) compliance. ns. Applicabil'-ity, Ap'plicableness. adj. Applicable, that may be applied: suitable. ady. Ap'plicably. n. Ap'-plicant, one who applies: a petitioner. adj. Ap'plicate, put to practical use, applied. . Application, the act of applying, e.g. the administration of a remedy : diligence : employment, use of anything in special regard to something else, as in the 'application' of a story to real life, the lesson or moral of a fable : close thought or attention : request: a kind of needlework, applique: (pbs.) compliance. adj. Applicative, put into actual use in regard to anything: practical. adj. and . Ap'plicatory, having the property of applying. [O. Fr. aplier L. applicare, dtum ad, to, plicare, -dtum, to fold.]

Appoggiatura, ap-pod-ja-tu'ra, n. an Italian musical term, designating a form of embellishment by insertion of notes of passage in a melody. [It. appoggiare, to lean upon. See Appui.]

Appoint, ap-point', v.t. to fix : to settle : assign, grant : to name to an office : to destine, devote : to equip (OPS. except in pa. p.). p. adj. Appointed, established : furnished. n. Appointment, settlement : engagement : direction : situation : arrangement : (06s.) allowance paid to a public officer : (/) equipments. [O. Fr. apointer, Low L. appunctare L. ad, to, punctum, a point. See Point.]

Apportion, ap-pOr'shun, v.t. to portion out : to divide in just shares : to adjust in due proportion. n. Ap-por'tionment. [L. ad, to, and Portion.]

Appose, a'pOz, v.t. to apply one thing to another, e.g. a seal to a document : to place side by side. [Formed from L. apponere, -positum.]

Apposite, ap'poz-Tt, adj. adapted : suitable. adv. Ap'positely. . Ap'positeness. [L. appositus, pa. p. of apponere , to put to ad, to, ponere, to put.]

Apposition, ap-poz-ish'un, n. the act of adding : state of being placed together or against : juxtaposition : (gram.) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain or limit the first : also used of a public disputation by scholars, and still the word in use for the ' Speech Day' at St Paul's School, London. adjs. Apposi'-tional ; Appos'itive, placed in apposition. [See Apposite.]

Appraise, ap-pra/, v.t. to set a price on : to value with a view to sale : to estimate the amount and quality of any thing, adj. Apprais'able. ns. Ap-prais'al, appraisement ; Appraise'ment, a valua-tion : estimation of quality ; Apprais'er, one who values property : one who estimates quality. [Late in appearing ; for some time used in the same sense as praise. Perh. formed on analogy of the synonymous Prize, Apprize.]

Appreciate, ap-pre'shi-at, v.t. to estimate justly, to be fully sensible of all the good qualities in the thing judged : to estimate highly : to raise in value, to advance the quotation or price of, as opposed to de-preciate. v.i. to rise in value. adj. Appreciable. adv. Appreciably. . Appreciation, the act of setting a value on, also specially of a work of litera-ture or art : just and also favourable estimation : risk in exchangeable value : increase in value. adjs. Appreciative, Appre'Ciatory, implying ap-preciation. n. Apprecia'tor, one who appreciates, or estimates justly. [L. appretiatus, pa. p. of appre-tiare ad, to, and pretium, price.]

Apprehend, ap-pre-hend', v.t. to lay hold of : to seize by authority : to be conscious of by means of the senses : to lay hold of by the intellect : to catch the meaning of : to consider or hold a thing as such : to fear. . Apprehensibility. adj. Apprehensible. n, Apprehen'sion, act of apprehending or seiz-ing: arrest : (arch.) conscious perception : concep-tion : ability to understand: fear: (obs.) sensitive-ness, sensibility to. adj. ApprehenS'iVO, pertaining to the laying hold of sensuous and mental impres-sions : intelligent, clever : having an apprehension or notion of : fearful : anticipative of something adverse. . Apprehens iveness. [L. apprehen-dere ad, to, prehendere, -hensitm, to lay hold of.]

Apprentice, ap-prent'is, . one bound to another to learn a trade or art : one learning the rudiments of anything, a novice. v.t. to bind as an apprentice. ns. Apprent'icehood(5"A<?/t.), apprenticeship ; Ap-prenticeship, the state of an apprentice : a term of practical training : specially, a period of seven years. TO serve apprenticeship, to undergo the train-ing of an apprentice. [O. Fr. aprentis, aprendre, to learn L. apprehendere. See Apprehend.]

Apprise, ap-prl/, v.t. to give notice : to inform. [Fr. apf>rendre, pa. p. appris L. adprendere. See Apprehend.]

Apprize, -ise, a-priz', v.t. (Scots law) to put a selling price on : to value, appreciate. n. Appriz'er, a creditor for whom an appraisal is made. [O. Fr. apriser a, to, and prisier, to price, prize. See Appraise, Praise, and Prize.]

Approach, ap-pr5ch', v.i. to draw near : to draw nigh (of time or events) : to come near in quality, condi-tion, &c. : (arch.) to come into personal relations with a person. v.t. to come near to : to resemble : attain to : to bring near in any sense. . a drawing near to in military attack, in personal relations : access : a path or avenue : approximation : (//.) trenches, &c., by which besiegers strive to reach a fortress. n. Approachabil'ity. adj. Approach-able. [O. Fr. aprochier, Low L. adpropiare L. ad, to, prope, near.]

Approbation, ap-prob-5'shun, . formal sanction : approval : (Shak.) confirmation. v.t. Ap'probate, to approve authoritatively (pbs. except in U.S.): (Scots law) to approve of as valid. adjs. Ap'pro-batory, Ap'probative, of or belonging to one who approves. To approbate and reprobate, a phrase in Scotch law which means that no one can be permitted to accept and reject the same deed or instrument, analogous in the law of England to Election. [See Approve.]

Approof, ap-pr55f , n. trial, proof: sanction, approba-tion.

Appropinquate, ap-pro-pink'wat, v.i. to come near to. ns. Appropinqua'tion, Appropin'quity. [L.

appropinquare, to approach ad, to, and propin-
quits, near (prope).}

Appropriate, ap-pr6'pri-St, v.t. to make the private property of any one : to take to one's self as one's own : to set apart for a purpose : (arch.) to select as suitable (with to). adj. set apart for a particular purpose : peculiar : suitable. adv. Appropriately.

Approve

mOte ; mOte ; mOOn ; Men.

Aquarium

ns. Appro'priateness ; Appropriation, the act of appropriating : in Church law, the making over of a benefice to an owner who receives the tithes, but is bound to appoint a vicar for the spiritual service of the parish : in Constitutional law, the principle, that supplies granted by parliament are only to be expended for particular objects specified by itself. adj. Appro'priative. ns. Appro'priativeness ; Appro'priator, one who appropriates. Appropriation Clause, a clause in a parliamentary bill, allotting revenue to any special purpose or purposes. [L. appropridre ; -atum ad, to, proprius, one's own. See Proper.]

Approve, a-prOoV, v.t. to show, demonstrate (also re-
Hexively) : to sanction or ratify : to think well of, to be pleased with, to commend : (Shak.) to put to the trial, hence also, to convict upon proof. v.i. to judge favourably, to be pleased (with of). adj. ApproVable, deserving approval. ns. Approval, the act of approving : approbation ; Approver, one who approves : (law) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner. adv. Approvingly. [O. Fr. aproverL. approbdre ad, to, and probdre, to test or try probus, good.]

Approve, a-prS5V, v.t. (law) to turn to one's profit, increase the value of. [Confused with Approve, but from O. Fr. aproer, approuer , to (L. ad), a.n& pro, prou, advantage. See Prow-ess.]

Approven, ap-prOov'n, old pa.p. of Approve.

Approximate, ap-proks'im-at, adj. nearest or next : approaching correctness. v.t. to bring near. v.i. to come near, to_approach. adv. Approximately. . Approximation, an approach : a result in mathematics not rigorously exact, but so near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose. adj. Approximative, approaching closely. [L. approximdre, -atum ad, to, proximus, nearest, superl. of prope, near.]

Appui, ap-we", . the reciprocal action between the mouth of the horse and the rider's hand. vs.t. Appui, Appuy, to support, e.g. to post troops in order to support. Point d'appui, a point at which troops form as a base of operations. [O. Fr. apuyer Low L. appodia-re L. ad, to, and podium, support (Fr. puy, a hill).]

Appulse, ap-puls', n. a striking against : the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star. . Appul'sion. adj. Appul'sive. [L. appuls-us appelt-ere, ad, towards, pell-ere, to drive.]

Appurtenance, ap-pur'ten-ans, n. that which appertains to : an appendage or accessory : (law) a right belonging to a property. adj. and . Appur' tenant. [O. Fr. apurtenance. See Appertain.]

Apricate, ap'ri-kat, v.i. to bask in the sun. v.t. (rare) to expose to sunlight. . Aprica'tion. [L. appricat-, apricdri, to bask in the sun, apricus, open to the sun.]

Apricot, a'pri-kot, n. a fruit of the plum kind, roundish, pubescent, orange-coloured, of a rich aromatic flavour older form A'priCOCk. [Port, albricoque (Fr. abricot) Ar. al-birquq. But birquq is a corn of Late Gr. praikokion, which is simply the L. preecoquum or pracox, early ripe ; the form is perh. due to a fancied connection with L. apricus, sunny. See Precocious.]

April, a'pril, n. the fourth month of the year. . A'pril-fbol, one sent upon a bootless errand on the ist of April, perhaps a relic of some old Celtic heathen festival. In Scotland called gowk (a cuckoo, a fool). [L. Aprilis, usually regarded as from aperire, as the month when the earth opens to bring forth new fruits.]

A priori, a pri-5'rl, a term applied to reasoning from what is prior, logically or chronologically, e.g. reasoning from cause to effect ; from a general principle to its consequences ; even from observed fact to another fact or principle not observed, or

to arguing from pre-existing knowledge, or even

cherished prejudices ; (fCant) from the forms of cognition independent of experience. ns. Aprio'rism, Aprio'rity ; Aprio'rist, one who believes in Kant's view of a priori cognition. [L. a, ab, from, priori, abl. of prior, preceding.]

Apron, a'prun, . a cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress, or as part of a distinctive official dress, as by Freemasons, &c. aprons of silk or the like are often worn by ladies for mere ornament : the short cassock ordinarily worn by English bishops : anything resembling an apron in shape or use, as a gig-apron, &c. v.t. to cover with, as with an apron. adj. Aproned. ns. A pron-man (Shak.), a man who wears an apron, a mechanic ; Apron-string, a string by which an apron is attached to the person. To be tied to a woman's apron-strings, to be bound to a woman as a child is bound to its mother. [O. Fr. naperon nappe, cloth, tablecloth L. tnappa, a napkin.]

Apropos, a-pro-p5', adv. to the purpose : appropriately : in reference to (with to and of). adj. opportune. [Fr. apropos. See Propose.]

Apse, aps, . an arched semicircular or polygonal recess at the east end of the choir of a church here, in the Roman basilica, stood the praetor's chair. adj. Ap'sidal. n. Apsid'iole, a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or main apse in a church of triapsidal plan. [See Apsis. J

Apsis, ap'sis, n. one of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest, the other at the least distance from the sun : one of the two points in the orbit of a satellite one nearest to, the other farthest from, its primary ; corresponding, in the case of the moon, to the perigee and apogee : //. Apsides (ap'si-dez). adj. Ap'sidal. [L. apsis Gr. hapsis, a connection, an zxshhapt-ein, to connect. See Apt.]

Apt, apt, adj. liable : ready for or prone to anything : prompt, open to impressions (with at). adv. Aptly. . Aptness. [L. apt-us, fit, suitable, apposite ; cog. with Gr. hapt-ein.]

Apterous, ap'ter-us, adj. without wings. adj. Ap 7 - teral, without wings : (archit.) without lateral columns. [Gr. a, neg., pteron, a wing.]

Apteryx, ap'ter-iks, n. a bird found in New Zealand, wingless and tailless, reddish-brown, about the size of a large hen. [Gr. a, neg. , pteryx, wing.]

Aptitude, apt'i-tud, n. fitness : tendency : readiness, teachableness, talent (wither). [Low L. aptitude L. apt-us.}

Aptote, ap'tOt, . a noun without any variation of cases. [Gr. aptotos a, priv., ptosis, a falling, a case pipt-ein, to fall.]

Apyretic, a-pir-et'ik, adj. without pyrexia or fever, especially of those days in which the intermission of fevers occurs in agues . Apyrex'ia. [Gr. a, neg., and pyretos, fever.]

Aqua-fortis, a'kwa-for'tis, . nitric acid, a powerful solvent, hence used figuratively. ns. Aquafortist, one who prepares etchings or engravings by means of aqua-fortis ; A'qua-mlrab'ilis, a preparation distilled from cloves, nutmeg, ginger, and spirit of wine ; A'qua-re'gia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called because it dissolves the royal metal, gold ; A' qua Tofa'na, a poisonous fluid (prepared from arsenic) made in Palermo in the iyth cent, by a woman To/ana; A'qua-Vi'tSB, an old name for alcohol, used of brandy, whisky, &c. ; cf. Fr. eau de vie, and usquebaugh. [L. aqua, v/a.ter,/brtis, strong.]

Aquamarine, a'kwa-ma-ren', . the beryl. adj. bluish-green, sea- coloured. [L. aqua, water, marina mare, the sea.]

Aquarelle, ak-wa-rel', n. water-colour painting, or a painting in water-colours. . Aquarel list. [Fr., It. acquereila, acqua L. aqua.]

Aquarium, a-kwa'ri-um, . a tank or series of tanks for keeping aquatic animals, usually made mostly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, having

rocks, plants, &c. as in nature : an artificial pond

or cistern for cultivating water-plants : //. Aqua-
riums, Aqua'ria. [L. aqua, water.]

Aquarius, a-kwa'ri-us, n. the water-bearer, the eleventh
sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about aist January, so called from the constellation of the same name, supposed to represent a man holding his left hand upward, and pouring with his right water from a vase into the mouth of the Southern Fish. [L. aqua, water.]

Aquatic, a-kwar/ik, adj. relating to water : living or growing in water. .//. Aquat'iCS, amusements on the water, as boating, &c.

Aquatint, a'kwa-tint, n. a mode of etching on copper, by which imitations are produced of drawings in Indian ink, &c. also Aquatint'a. v.t. and v.i. A'quatint, to engrave in aquatint. [It. acqua tinta L. aqua, water, and tingere, tincium, to wet, to colour.]

Aqueduct, ak'we-dukt, . an artificial channel for conveying water, most commonly understood to mean a bridge of stone, iron, or wood for conveying water across a valley : also a bridge carrying a canal for the purposes of navigation. [L. aqua, water ducere, ductunt, to lead.]

Aqueous, a'kwe-us, adj. watery : deposited by water. adv. A'quOOUSly. Aqueous humour, the watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye ; Aqueous rocks, in geology, rocks composed of matter deposited by water.

Aquiferous, ak-wif'er-us, adj. bearing water. [L. .iqita, water, ./frn, I bear.]

Aquiform, a/kwi-form, adj. having the form of water. IL. aqua, water, and Form.]

Aquiline, ak'wil-in, or -In, adj. relating to or like the eagle : curved or hooked, like an eagle's beak. [L. aqitila.)

Aquilon, ak'wi-lon, n. (Shak.) the north wind. [L. aquilo, -onis.]

Arab, ar'ab, . a native of Arabia : an Arab horse, noted for its gracefulness and speed : a neglected or homeless boy or girl usually Street or City Arab. adj. of or belonging to Arabia. adj. Arab'ian, relating to Arabia. . a native of Arabia. adj. Ar' able, relating to Arabia, or to its language. . the language of Arabia. ns. Ar'abism, an Arabic idiom ; Ar'abist, one skilled in the Arabic language or literature ; Ar'aby, a poetical form of Arabia. [L. Arabs, Arab-em Gr. Arafs.}

Araba, ar-a'ba, . a heavy screened wagon used by the Tartars. Also Ar ba and AroT)a. [Ar. and Pers. ardbaJt.]

Arabesque, ar'ab-esk, adj. after the manner of Arabian designs. n. a fantastic painted or sculp-tured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously intertwined. adj. Ar abesqued, so ornamented. [Fr. It. arabesco; -esco cor-responding to Eng. -isA.]

Arabine, ar'ab-in, . the essen- Arabesque Ornament, tial principle of gum-arabic. From the Mosque

Arable, ar'a-bl, adj. fit for at Cordova, ploughing or tillage. [L.

arabilis ara-re, cog. with Gr. aro-ein, to plough, A.S. erian, Eng. Ear (v.t.), Ir. araim.]

Arachnida, a-rak'ni-da, n.pl. a sub-class of Tracheate Arthropoda, embracing spiders, scorpions, mites, &c., first separated by Lamarck from the Insecta of Linnaeus. adj. Arach'nidan. . and adj. Arach'-

noid, like a cobweb. adjs. Arachnoi'dal, Arach nplog'ical. n. Arachnol ogist. one who devotes himself to the study of arachnida. Arachnoid membrane, one of the three coverings of the brain and spinal cord, situated between the dura-mater and the pia-mater, non-vascular, transparent, thin. [Gr. arackrte, spider.]

Araise, a-raz', v.t. (Sftak.) to raise from the dead. [Pfx. a-, and Raise.]

Aramaic, ar-a-ma'ik, adj. relating to Arantaa, the whole of the country to the north-east of Palestine, or to its language also Arame an, Ar amite. .

Arama'ism, an Aramaic idiom.

Araneiform, ar-a-ne'i-form, adj. in the form of a spider. adj. Arane'idan. . Araneologist Arachnol'ogist. adj. Aran'eous, like a spider's web. [L. aranea, spider, and Form.]

AraphorostiC, ar-af-or-os'tik, adj. (Lytton) seamless. Also Arophos tic. [A barbarous formation from Gr. arraphas, unsewed a, neg., and hropt-ein, to sew.]

Araucaria, ar-aw-ka'ri-a, . a genus of lofty evergreen trees of the natural order Coniferae or Pines, natives of South America and Australasia. [Arauco, name of a province, whence Araucania, a territory in the south of Chili.]

Arbalest, ar'bal-est, . a crossbow of steel or horn used in war and the chase also Ar'balist, ATblast, Arcu'balist. ns. Ar'balister, Arbalester, one armed with an arbalest. [O. Fr. arbaleste L. arcuballista arcus, bow, and ballista, engine for throwing missiles.]

Arbiter, ar'bit-er, n. one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them : a judge having absolute power of decision : an arbitrator : umpire : fern. ATbitress. j. Arbitrage, exercise of the functions of the arbiter ; Arbitrament, Arbit'rement, the decision of an arbiter : determination : choice. v.i. Arbitrate, to act as an arbiter: to determine. ns. Arbitration ; Arbitrator (same as Arbiter) :fem. A^bitratrix. Arbitration of exchange, the determination of the rate of exchange between two currencies when there are one or more intermediate places through which the operations must pass. To submit to arbitration, to defer a matter of private, public, or international controversy to the judgment of certain persons selected. [L. arad, to, and bit-ire (cog. with Gr. bai-nein), to go or come ; sig. one who comes to look on, a witness, a judge.]

Arbitrary, ar'bi-trar-i, adj. not bound by rules : despotic, absolute, arising from accident rather than from rule, varying, uncertain. adv. Arbitrarily. . Arbitrariness. [L. arbitrarius, arbiter.]

Arblast. See Arbalest.

Arbor, ar'bur, . the Latin word for tree. adjs. Arbora ceous, Arbor'eal, of tree-like character.?/. Arbor-day, iii many of the United States, a day yearly set apart for the general planting of trees by school children in Canada, the first Friday in May. adj. Arbor'eous, of or belonging to trees. ns. Arbores'cence, Arborisa'tion, tree-like growth. adj. Arbores'cent, growing or formed like a tree : (archil.) branching like a tree. ns. ArTwret (obs.\ shrubbery : (Sfens.) a little tree, shrub ; Arbore'tum, a place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated : //. Arbore'ta. adj. Arboricul'tural. ns. Arboriculture, forestry, the culture of trees, esp. timber-trees ; Arboriculturist ; ATborist, one who studies trees. adj. ArT>orous, formed by trees. Arbor Vit89, a popular name of several evergreen shrubs of the genus Thuja. When the human cerebellum is cut vertically, a tree-like appearance seen receives this name.

Arbor, ar'bur, n. the main support of a machine : an axis or spindle on which a wheel revolves. [L.]

Arbour, ar'bur, n. an enclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, &c. : a

bower: a shaded walk. adj. ArTlOUred. [See Harbour.]

Arbute, ar'but, . the strawberry-tree : an evergreen shrub, which bears a scarlet fruit somewhat resembling the strawberry. Also Ar'butus. [L. arbutus, akin to arbor, tree.]

Arc, ark, . a segment of a circle or other curve. [O. Fr. L. arcus, a bow.]

Arcade, ark-ad', . a row of arches supported by columns the Gothic counterpart to the classical colonnade : the row of piers, or columns and arches, by which the aisles are divided from the nave of a church, or by which cloisters are enclosed : a walk arched over : a long arched gallery lined with shops

on both sides. [Fr. L. arcata, arched. See Arch.]

Arcadian, ark-ad'i-an, adj. pertaining to Arcadia (poet. Ar'cady), a district in Greece whose people were primitive in manners and given to music and dancing : pastoral : simple, innocent. . Arcad i-anism. adv. Arcad ianly.

Arcanum, ark-an'um, . a secret : a mystery : a secret remedy or elixir : //. Arcan a. adj. Arcane' (rare). [L. arcanus area, a chest.]

Arcature, ar-ka-tur, . French for arcade, a small arcade : a blind arcade for decorating wall spaces.

Arch, arch, . a concave construction of stones or other materials, built or turned on a centering over an open space, so as by mutual pressure to support each other and sustain a superincumbent weight. v.t. to cover with an arch : to bend into the form of an arch. f.adj. Arched, made with an arch, or like an arch. ns. Arch'let, a little arch ; Arch'way, an arched or vaulted passage, esp. that leading into a castle. Arches, or Court Of Arches, the ecclesias-

steeple. [O. Fr., L. area, chest.]

Arch, arch, adj. cunning : waggish : roguish : shrewd, now mostly of women and children. adv. Arch'ly. . Arch'ness. [Derived from the prefix arch-, in its use in words like arcA-rogue, &c.]

Arch, arch (ark in archangel), adj. used as a prefix, now chiefly as an intensive in an odious sense : the first or chief. ns. Arch'-en'emy, a chief enemy : Satan also Arch'-foe ; Arch'-fiend, the supreme fiend : Satan ; Arch'-fla'men, a chief flamen or priest ;
Arch-he'resy ; Arch'-he'retic, a leader of heresy ; Ajrch'-mock r (^/2a*.), the height o_f mockery ; Arch'-
pirate, a chief pirate: Arch'-po'et, a chief poet: (obs.) a poet-laureate ; Arch'-prel ate, a chief prel-ate ; Arch'-priest', a chief priest : in early times, a kind of vicar to the bishop later, a rural dean : the title given to the superiors appointed by the Pope to govern the secular priests sent into England from the foreign seminaries during the period 1598-1621 ; Arch'-tralt'or, a chief traitor, sometimes applied esp. to the devil, or to Judas. [A.S. arce, terce, through L. from Gr. archi, cog. with arch-ein, to begin.]

ArchSBOlOgy, ark-e-ol'oj-i, . a knowledge of ancient art,

customs, &c. : the science which deduces a know-ledge of past times from the study of their existing remains. adj. Archaeological. adv. Archaeo-log'ically. . Archaeol'ogist. [Gr. archaios, ancient arche, beginning, and logos, discourse.]

Archasopteryx, ar-ke-pp'ter-iks, n. the oldest known fossil bird, found in the Jurassic limestone of Bavaria, having a long bony tail of twenty verte-brae. [Gr. archaios, ancient, pteryx, wing.]

Archaic, -al, ark-a'ik, -al, adj. ancient : obsolete, esp. of language. adj. Archaean (ark-e'an), of or belonging to the earliest zoological period. n. Archaepg'raphy. adj. Archaeozo ic (Gr. zoe, life), pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on the earth. adv. Archaically. n. Archa'icism. v.t. AT" chaise, to imitate the archaic. ns. Archa'-ism, an archaic or obsolete word or phrase ; Archa'-1st (Mrs Browning). adj. Archais'tic, affectedly

or imitatively archaic. [Gr. archaikos archaios, ancient arche, beginning.]

Archangel, ark-an'jel, n. an angel of the highest order. adj. Archangel'ic. [Arch, chief, and AngeL]

Archbishop, arch-bish'up, n. a chief bishop : a metro-politan bishop who superintends the conduct of the suffragan bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese. n. Arch-bish'opric. [Arch, chief, and Bishop.]

Archdeacon, arch-de'kn, n. a chief deacon : the ecclesiastical dignitary having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop the 'bishop's eye.' ns. Archdeac'onry, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon ; Arch-deac'onship, the office of an archdeacon. adj. Archidlac'onal. . Archidiac'onate. [Arch, chief, and Deacon.]

Archdiocese, arch-di'o-sez, . the diocese of an arch-bishop. [Arch, chief, and Diocese.]

Archduke, arch-duk', n. a duke of specially exalted rank : a prince of Austria :fem. Archduch'ess. adj. Archdu'cal. ns. Archduch'y, Archduke' -dom, the territory of an archduke or archduchess. [Arch, chief, and Duke.]

Archer, arch'er, . one who shoots with a bow and arrows :fem. Arch'eress. ns. Arch'er-fish, an acanthopterygious fish of India which catches in-

sects by shooting water at them from its mouth ; Arch'ery, the art of shooting with the bow : a company of archers. [O. Fr. archier L. arcari-um, arcus, a bow.]

Archetype, ark'e-tTp, n. the original pattern or model, a prototype. adj. Archetyp'al. [Gr. archetypon, archi-, and typos, a model.]

Archiepiscopal, ark-i-ep-is'kop-al, adj. belonging to an archbishop. ns. Archiepis'copacy, Archiepis'-COpate, dignity or province of an archbishop. [See Episcopal.]

Archil, ar'kil, . a colouring substance obtained from various species of lichens. [Corrupt form of Orchil O. Fr. orchel, orseil (Fr. orseille) It. orcello, origin undetermined.]

Archilochian, ar-ki-18'ki-an, adj. pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Archilochus of Paros (714-676 B.C.),
the supposed originator of iambic metre, noted for the bitterness of his satire hence the proverbial phrases, 'Archilochian bitterness' and 'Parian verse:' a lesser Archilochian verse = a dactylic hexameter alternating with a penthemim ; a greater Archilochian, a verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees.

Archimage, ar'ki-maj, n. a chief magician or enchanter. [Gr. archi-, chief, and L. magus, a magician.]

Archimandrite, ar-ki-man'drlt, . in the Greek Church, the superior of a monastery, an abbot : sometimes the superintendent of several monasteries. [Late Gr. archimandrites pfx. archi, first, and tnandra, an enclosure, a monastery.]

Archimedean, ark-i-me-de'an, adj. pertaining to

Archimedean Screw.

Archimedes, a celebrated Greek mathematician of Syracuse (287-212 B.C.). Archimedean screw, a

machine for raising water, in its simplest form consisting of a flexible tube bent spirally round a solid cylinder, the ends of which are furnished with pivots, so as to admit of the whole turning round us axis. Principle of Archimedes, a fundamental law in Hydrostatics, that a body when immersed in a fluid weighs less than it does in vacua by the weight of the fluid it displaces.

Archipelago, ark-i-pel'a-g3, n. the chief sea of the Greeks, or the Aegean Sea : a sea abounding in small islands, also a group of such islands : fl. Archipel'agoes. adj. Arcnipelagic (-aj'ik). [An Italian compound from Gr. arcki-, chief, pelagos, sea.]

Architect, ark'i-tekt, . a master-builder : one who designs buildings and superintends their erection : a maker : any contriver, as the Creator. adjs. Architectonic, pertaining to architecture : constructive : controlling, having direction : (nietaph.) pertaining to the arrangement of knowledge. .
the science of architecture : the systematic arrangement of knowledge. adj. ArchitOCt'ural. . Architect'ure, the art or science of building : structure : in specific sense, one of the fine arts, the art of architecture also used of any distinct style, e.g. Gothic, Byzantine architecture. [Gr. architektdn arcki-, chief, and tektdn, a builder.]

Architrave, ark'i-trav, n. (archit.) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column : collective name for the various parts, jambs, lintels, &c. which surround a door or window./.^'. Arch'itraved. [It. from Gr. archi-, chief, and L. trab-etn, trabs, a beam.]

Archives, ark'Ivz, . the place in which government records are kept : (//.) public records also figuratively in both senses. adj. Archival, pertaining to, or contained in, archives or records. . Arch'-ivist, a keeper of archives or records. [Fr. Gr. nrcheion, magisterial residence arche, government.]

Archivolt, aVki-volt, . the band or moulding which runs round the lower part of the archstones of an arch. [Fr. archivolte, It. archivolto L. arcus, an arch, volta, a vault.]

Archolpgy, ark-ol'oj-i, n. (rare) doctrine of the origin of things : the science of government. [Gr. arche, beginning, logos, discourse.]

Archon, ark on, . one of nine chief magistrates of ancient Athens. ns. Arch'onship, the office of an archon ; Arch'ontate, the archon's tenure of office. [Gr. arch-ein, to be first, to rule.]

Archwise, arch'wlz, adv. in the form of an arch. [Arch, and Wise, way.]

Arctic, ark'tik, adj. relating to the constellation the Great Bear, or to the north, used figuratively to express extreme cold. Arctic Circle, a circle drawn round the North Pole, at a distance of 234 degrees. [O. Fr. artique \j.arcticnsGr. arktikos arktos, a bear.]

Arcturus, ark-tu'rus, . the Bear-ward, a yellow star in the northern hemisphere, fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. [Gr. arktourps ^arktos, a bear, and euros, ward, guard (from its situation at the tail of the bear).]

Arcuate, aVku-at, Arcuated, ar'ku-at-ed, adj. bent in the form of a bow. n. Arcua'tion. [L. arcu-atus, pa.p. of arcu-dre, to bend like a bow arcus, a bow.]

Arcubalist. See Arbalest.

Ardeb, ar'deb, . an Egyptian dry measure of 5} bushels. [Ar. irdab.]

Ardent, ard'ent, adj. burning : fiery : passionate : zealous : fervid. adv. Ard'ently. n. Ard'our, warmth of passion or feeling : eagerness : enthusiasm (with for) also Ard'ency. Ardent spirits, distilled alcoholic liquors, whisky, brandy, &c. The use of the word as = ' jnflammable, combustible,' is obsolete, except in this phrase. [L. artient-tm, ardl-rt, to burn.)

Arduous, ard'0-us, adj. deep, difficult to climb : difficult to accomplish : laborious. adv. Ard'u-ously. . Ard'uousness. [L. arduus, high ; cog. with Celt, ard, high.]

Are, ar, n. the unit of the French land measure, containing 100 sq. metres=ii9.6 English sq. yards. [Fr. L. area.]

Are, ar, the plural of the present indicative of the verb To be. [Old Northumbrian aron, of Scand. origin. This form ousted the older A.S. sind, sindon. Both are cog. with Sans, s-anti, Gr. eis-in, L. sunt, Ger. s-ind.]

Area, a're-a, . any plane surface or enclosed space : the sunken space around the basement of a building : (fig.) extent conceived by the mind : (geom.) the superficial contents of any figure. [L. area.]

Aread, Arede, a-red', v.t, (obi.) to make known, utter : guess : interpret, explain : to counsel, advise. [A.S. arfdan. See Read.]

Arear, a-rer', adv. in the rear. [A.S. pfx. a-, on, to, and Rear.]

Areca, ar'e-ka, n. a genus of palm, one species of which, the Betel-nut Palm, or Penang Palm (Areca catechu), bears nuts with austere and astringent properties, which are chewed by the Malays with a little lime in a leaf of the betel-pepper, making the lips and spittle red.

Arefaction, ar-e-fak'shun, n. (obs.) the action of drying. v.t. and v.i. Ar'efy, to dry up, wither. [L. arefacere, to make dry arere, to be dry, and facere, to make.]

Arena, a-re'na, . part of the ancient amphitheatre strewed with sand for the combats of gladiators and wild beasts : any place of public contest : a battlefield : place of action of any kind. adj. Arena 'C60US, sandy : dry : (geol.) applied to rocks composed entirely or largely of grains of quartz. us. Arena'ria, the sandwort, a genus of low herbs allied to the chickweeds ; Arena'tion, the application of hot sand to the body as a remedy. [L. arfna, sand.]

Areography, fi-re-S'gra-fi, . description of the physical features of the planet Mars. [Gr. Arcs, Mars, and graphein, to write.]

Areola, a-re"o-la, . a small area : (bot.) any slightly sunk spot on the surface : (physiol.) the interstice in the tissue of an organised substance : any circular

spot such as that around the human nipple :_/>/. Are'olae. adj. Are'olate, divided into small areas. n. Areola'tion, division -into areolae. [L. areota, a dim. of Area.]

Areometer, Araeometer, 5-re-om'e-ter, . an instrument for determining specific gravity, called also Hydrometer. n. Areom'etry, the measuring the specific gravity of bodies. [Gr. araios, thin, and Meter.]

Areopagus, ar-e-op'ag-us, n. Mars' Hill, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held : the court itself: also used of any important tribunal. . Areop'agite, a member of the Areopagus. adj. Areopagit'ic, pertaining to the Areopagus. . a speech on the model of Isocrates's oration of that name addressed to the Areopagus. [Gr. Areios pages, hill of Ares, or Mars.]

Aret, Arette, a-ret', v.t. (Spent.) to entrust, commit a charge to. [O. Fr. arete-r, a-, to, rttet L. ref>utare, to reckon.]

Arete, ar-iit', . a sharp ridge : esp. in French Switzerland, a rocky edge on a mountain. [Fr. L. arista, an ear of corn, fish-bone, spine.]

Arew, a-r50', adv. (Spens.) arow, in a row.

Argal, ar'gal, adv. (Shak.) corruption of L. ergo, therefore : hence as a noun = a clumsy piece of reasoning.

Argali, ar'ga-li, tt. the great wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia. [Mongol.]

Argand, ar'gand, . applied to a lamp and gas-burner invented by Aime" Argand (1755-1803).

Argent

rnOte J mflte ; mCOn ; ///en.

Arithmetic

Argent, arj'ent, adj. and . silver, or like silver, silvery-white : (her) the silver or white colour in armorial bearings : (poet.) esp. in compounds like argent-c\ezr, argent-lidded. cuijs. Argent'al ; Argentiferous, bearing or containing silver ; Ar'gentine, relating to or like silver : sounding like silver. n. (nat. hist.) white metal coated with silver : a genus of small bony fishes with silvery sides, fished for the nacre which they contain. [Fr. L. argentum, silver.]

Argil, ar'jil, . potter's clay : pure clay or alumina. adjs. Argilla'ceous, of the nature of clay ; Argilliferous, bearing or abounding in clay. [L. argilla, Gr. argilos, white clay arges, white.]

Argive, ar'jlv, adj. belonging to Argos: Greek.

Argol, ar'gol, . a hard crust formed on the sides of wine-vessels, from which cream of tartar and tartaric acid are obtained generally of a reddish tinge. [Prob. conn, with Gr. argos, white.]

Argon, ar'gon, n. a constituent element of our atmosphere, discovered in 1894 by Rayleigh and Ramsay.

Argonaut, ar'go-nawt, n. one of those who sailed in the ship Argo in search of the golden fleece : also (nat. hist.) a name of the nautilus, a mollusc of the octopod type. adj. Argonaut'ic. [Gr. Argo, and naittes, a sailor.]

Argosy, ar'go-si, n. a large merchant-vessel richly laden, esp. those of Ragusa and Venice : also figuratively. [The forms ragosie, rhaguse, used equally with argosie, argosey, &c. , point to the derivation from It. Ragvsea, a ship belonging to Ragusa, a great medieval port on the Adriatic, spelt in i6th-cent. English as Aragouse, Arragosa.]

Argot, ar'go, or a/got, n. slang, originally that of thieves and vagabonds: cant. [Fr. ; of unknown origin.]

Argue, arg'Q, v.t. prove or evince : to prove by argument : to discuss : (obs.) to accuse. v.i. to offer reasons : to dispute (with against, far, with, about) : pr.p. arg'uing ; pa.p. arg'ued. adj. Arg'uable, capable of being argued. . Arg'uer, one who argues : a reasoner. To argue (a person) into, or out of, to persuade him into, or out of, a certain course of action. [O. Fr. argverL. argittare, freq. of argitere, to prove.]

Argufy, arg'u-fl, v.i. to be evidence of something : to be of importance : to argue, wrangle. v.t. to weary with wrangling. [Illiterate corr. of Argue.]

Argument, arjpu-ment, . a statement, or reason based on such, offered as proof : a series of reasons or a step in such : discussion : subject of a discourse : summary of the subject-matter of a book : (obs.) matterof controversy. adjs. Argument'able, Argu- ment al. . Argumentation, an arguing or reasoning. adj. Argumentative. adv. ArgU- ment'atively. . Argument'ativeness. [L. argu-

ntfntum. See ArgUO.J

Argumentum, arg-u-ment'um, . an argument. The following are forms of indirect argument : Argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the known prepossessions or previous admissions of an opponent ; Argumentum ad ignorantiam, an argument founded on the ignorance of an opponent ; Argumentum ad invidiam. an argument appeal- ing to the prejudices of the person addressed ; Argumentum ad judicium, an appeal to the common-sense of mankind ; Argumentum ad vere- CUndiam, an appeal to our reverence for some respected authority ; Argumentum baculinum. the argument of the cudgel most concise of argu- ments, an appeal to force; Argumentum per impOSSibile, or Reductio ad absurdum, the proof of a conclusion derived from the absurdity of a contradictory supposition. For the Ontological, Costnolpgical, Teleological, and Moral arguments in Theism, see under these adjectives.

Argua, arg'us, n. any very quick-eyed or watchful

person, from Argus, described in Greek mythology as having had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake : a genus of gallinaceous birds, re- markable for magnificence of plumage the only known species, the Argus pheasant, native to Sumatra, &c. [Gr. argos, bright.]

Argute, ar-gut', adj. shrill in sound : keen : shrewd. adv. Argute'ly. n . Argute'ness. [L. argutus.]

Argyria, ar-jir'i-a, . silver poisoning. [Gr. argyros, silver.]

Aria, a'ri-a, n. an air or rhythmical song introduced in a cantata, oratorio, or opera, and intended for one voice supported by instruments. [It., from root of Air.]

Arian, a'ri-an, adj. pertaining to A rius of Alexandria (died 336), who denied the divinity of Christ. . one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius : a Unitarian. r.t. A'rianise. . A'rianism, the doc- trines of the Arians.

Arid, arid, adj. dry: parched. us. Aridity, Arld- ness. [L. aridus.]

Ariel, a'ri-el, . a man's name in the Old Testament, variously explained as 'lion of God,' 'hearth of God : ' in later demonology, a water-spirit : an angel : a spirit of the air. [Heb. ariei.]

Ariel, a'ri-el, n. a species of gazelle in Western Asia. [Ar. aryil.]

Aries, a'ri-ez, . the Ram, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on 2ist March. [L.]

Arietta, ar-i-et'ta, n. a little aria or air. Also Ariette'. [It. arietta, dim. of aria.]

Aright, a-rit', adv. in a right way : rightly.

Aril, ar'il, ArillUS, a-ril'lus, . a peculiar covering of the seed of some plants, formed by an expansion of the cord (funiculus) which attaches the ovule to the placenta, or of the placenta itself. adjs. Ar'illary, Ar illated, having an aril. [Low L. arilins.]

Arimaspian, ar-im-as'pi-an, adj. pertaining to the Arimaspi, described by Herodotus as a one-eyed and fierce people inhabiting the most northern region in the world, waging perpetual warfare with the neighbouring griffins for their hoarded gold.

Ariot, a-ri'ot, adv. in riot, riotously.

Aripple, a-rip'l, adv. in a ripple, rippling.

Arise, a-rlz', v.i. to rise up : to come up so as to be heard : to ascend : to come into view : to spring: pa.t. arose'; pa.p. aris'en. [Pfx. a-, up, out, and Rise.]

Aristarch, ar'is-tark, n. a severe critic. [From Aristarchus, a grammarian of Alexandria about 1 60 B.C.]

Aristate, a-ris'tat, adj. (hot.) having awns. [L. arista, an awn.]

Aristocracy, ar-is-tok'ras-i, . government by the men of best birth or condition : political power of a privileged order : the nobility or chief persons of a state : the upper classes generally, also the persons noted for superiority in any quality, taken col-

lectivelyalso Aristarch'y (rare).n. Aristocrat (ar'is-to-krat, or ar-is'-), one who belongs to or favours an aristocracy: a haughty person. adjs. Aristocratic, -al, belonging to aristocracy : gentlemanly, stylish. adv. Aristocratically.?;. Aristocrat ism. [Gr. aristos, best, and kratos, power.]

Aristolochia, ar-is-t5-lu'ki-a, . a genus of shrubs, many climbers, specially abundant in tropical South America. [Gr. ; aristos, best, locheia, child-birth, the roots of several species being formerly thought useful in parturition.]

Aristotelian, nr-is-to-te'li-an, adj. relating to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Arithmancy, ar'ith-man-si, . divination by numbers. Also Arith'momancy. [Gr. arithmos, number, and tnanteia, divination.]

Arithmetic, ar-ith'met-ik, n. the science of numbers : the art of reckoning by figures : a treatise on reckoning. adj. Arithmetical. adv. Arithmet'-ically.-. Arithmetician, one skilled in arith-

Aritlimocracy

Cte, fir ; ml, her ; mine ;

Aroint

metic. Arithmetical progression, a series of numbers that increase or diminish by a common difference, as 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 ; or 12, ioi, 9, 7$, 6. To find the "" of such a series, multiply the sum of the first and last terms by half the number of terms. [Gr. aritkmeliki (teckxi, art), relating to numbers arithmos, number.]

Arithmocracy, ar-ith-mok ras-i, n. a democracy of mere numbers. adj. Arithmocrat 1C. [A coinage of Kingsley Gr. aritJtmM, number, krafia, rule.]

Arithmometer, ar-ith-mom'et-er, n. an instrument for working out arithmetical calculations. [Gi.ar::kmos, number, metiim, measure.]

Ark, ark, n. a chest or coffer : in Jewish history, the wooden coffer in which the Tables of the Law were kept hence To touch or Lay hands on the ark. to touch irreverently what is sacred (2 Sam. vi. 6) : a large floating vessel, like that in which Noah escaped the Deluge (Gen. vi-viiL). adj. and n. Arklta. [A.S. arc L. area, a chest arcere, to rnard]

Aries, arb, or adz, n. earnest money given in confirmation of a bargain, or of the engagement of a servant. HI. Arle'-pen'ny, Aries -penny. [Scot, and northern Eng. ; M. . tries O. Fr. erres (mod. Fr. arrkei) L. arrka.}

Arm, arm, n. the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand : anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea, a rail or support from a chair, sofa, or the like : one of the branches into which a main trunk divides : (fig.) power. ns. Arm-chair, a chair with arms ; Arm'ful ; Arm '-hole, the hole , in a garment through which the arm is put. Arm-in-arm, with arms interlinked, in close com- I munion. adj. Armless. MS. Arm let, a bracelet ; Ann -pit, the pit or hollow under the shoulder. At arm's length, away from any friendliness or familiarity- Right arm, the main support or assistant ; Secular arm, the secular or temporal authority, as distinguished from the spiritual or ecclesiastical. With open arms, with hearty welcome. [A.S. : cog. with L. arm at, the shoulder-joint, Gr. harmos, a joint.]

Arm, arm, H. a weapon : a branch of the military-service: //. Arms, weapons of offence and defence : war, hostilities : deeds or exploits of war : mi il ensigns. v.t. Arm, to furnish with arms or weapons : to fortify. v.i. to take arms. *. Ar'-mature, armour : any apparatus for defence : a piece of iron connecting the poles of a bent magnet. adj. Armed (armd, or arm'ed), furnished with arms: provided with means of defence: (tot.) having prickles or thorns : (ker.) having part of the body different in colour from the rest, as a beak, daws, &c- of a bird. ./ Fire arms, such weapons as employ gunpowder, as guns and pistols. n. Mut'-at-arms, a folly equipped and practised fighting man. .>/. Small' -arms, such as do not require carriages, as opposed to artillery. Armed to the teeth, completely armed. College of Arms, the Heralds' College, which grants armorial bearings. In arms with, quartered with ; Of all arms, of every kind of troops ; Stand Of aims, a complete equipment of arms for one soldier. The armed eye, with a magnifying-glass, as opp. to eye. To lay down arms, to surrender or t ; Dp In arms, in readiness to fight. [Through

Fr. from li arma; cog. with Arm.]

lrmda, arm-a'da, n. a fleet of armed ships, esp. the self-styled Irroincitie Armada sent by Philip II. againq England in 1588. [Sp. L. armata, armare, to arm.]

Armadillo, arm-a-dlTo, n. a small American edentate quadruped, having its body armed with bands of bony plates: / Armadillos. [Sp., dim. of armada, armed.]

Armageddon, ar-mag-ed'on, n. the great symbolical battlefield of the Apocalypse, in which the final

struggle between the powers of good and evil is to be fought out. [The name was no doubt suggested by the famous battlefield of Mtgidda, in the plain of Esdraelon.]

Armament, arm'a-ment, r. forces armed or equipped for war : munitions of war, esp. the great guns with which a ship is armed. [L. am; amenta arma.]

Armenian, ar-me'ni-an, ajj. belonging to Armenia, in \\ estem Asia : belonging to the Armenian branch of the Christian Church. n, a native of Armenia.

Armet, ar'met, *. a helmet introduced about 1450 in place of the basinet, consisting of an iron cap, spreading over the back of the neck, having in front the visor, beaver, and gorget. [Fr.]

Armgaunt. arm'gant, adj. (Shak. once. Ant. and Cifff. I. v. 4fcX with gaunt limbs (?). The word has not been satisfactorily explained, and is most likely an error.

Anniger, ar'mi-jer, *. an armour-bearer : one entitled to a coat-of-arms : an esquire also Armi'gero (Skat.). adj. Armigerous. [L. ; arma, arms, gfrere, to bear.]

Annillary, ar'mil-lar-i, or ar-milTar-i, adj. resembling an armlet or bracelet : consisting of rings or circles. n, Armilla, in archaeology, a bracelet : one of the coronation ornaments : the regalia. Annillary Sphere, an instrument constructed to show the motions of the heavenly bodies. [L. armilia, an armlet. See Arm (i).}

Arminian, ar-min'yan, n. a follower of Arminius (i56o-i6o9X a Dutch divine, who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of absolute predestination, as well as irresistible grace. adj. holding the doctrines of Arminius. n. Armi'n'la-rngTn-

Armipotent, arm-ip'6-tent, adj. powerful in arms. [L. arma, arms, fctfrts, -tntis, powerful.]

Armistice, arm'ist-is, n. a short suspension of hostilities : a truce. [Fr. Low L. armistitium, from L. arma, arms, sistere stitum, to stop.]

Armoire, arm' war, n. an ambry or cupboard. [Fr.]

ArmoriC, ar-mor'ik, n. the language of the inhabitants of Armorica, the ancient name for Brittany. [L. Armoricus Celt, are-mor, before the sea.]

Armour, ann'ur, n. defensive arms or dress : heraldic iMifcni i : plating of ships of war. adj. Armo rial, belonging to armour, or to the arms of a family. j. Arm'our-bear'er ; Arm'ourer, a maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of, armour. adj. Arm'our-plat'ed. ns. Armoury. Ann'ory, the place in which arms are made or kept : a collection of ancient armour ; Coat -arm OUT, originally a vest of silk embroidered in colours, worn by a knight over his armour. [See Arm (2).]

Armozeen. Armozine. ar-mo-zen', n. a kind of taffeta or plain silk, usually black, used for clerical gowns. [Fr. armoisin.}

Army, arml, n. a large body of men armed for war and under military command : a body of men banded together in a special cause, whether travestying military methods, as the ' Salvation Army,' or not, as the ' Blue Ribbon Army :' a host : a great number. ns. Arm y-corps (-kor), a main division of an army, a miniature army comprising all arms of the service; Ann 'y- list, a list of all commissioned officers, issued periodically by the War Office ; Army-worm, a European grub which collects in vast armies. [Fr. armee L. armata, armare.}

Arnica, ar'ni-ka, n. a genus of composite plants, of which the species A. montana, or Mountain Tobacco, formerly enjoyed a great repute in medicine as a stimulant in paralytic affections, low fevers, &c. its flowers still yield a tincture externally applied to wounds and bruises. [Mod. L. ; orisin unknown.]

ArnottO, ar-not'to. See Anatta.

Aroint, a-roint', interj. (Shak.) away ! begone ! used only twice in the phrase, 'Aroint thee, witch:' to bid begone (arch, usage in Browning). v.t. to

Aroma

mote ; mQte ; mo75n ; then.

Arsenic

drive or frighten away. [Origin unknown ; perh. in some provincialism, like the Yorkshire rynd-ta, 'round-thee,' 'move-round,' spoken to a cow in her stall.]

Aroma, a-ro'ma, *. sweet smell : the odorous principle of plants : (fig.) flavour or peculiar charm of any kind. adj. Aromat'iC, fragrant: spicy. v.t. Aro'matise, to render aromatic : to perfume : pr.p. arO'matising ; pa.p. arO'matised. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. aroma.]

Arose, a-rOz'./a.r. of Arise.

Around, a-rownd', prep, on all sides of: (Amer.) round about. adv. on every side : in a circle : (Amer.) round, all about, [a, on, and Round.]

Arouse, a-rowz', v.t. and v.i. same as Rouse. ns. Arouse, Arous'al (rare).

ArOW, a-r6', adt: in a row : one following the other. [Prep, a, and ROW.]

Aroynt. Same as Aroint.

Arpeggio, ar-pej'5, . (mus.) a chord of which the notes are given, not simultaneously, but in rapid succession. [It. arpeggiare, to play upon the harp arpa. harp.]

Arpent, ar'pent, . an old French measure for land still used in Quebec and Louisiana = 100 sq. perches, varying with the perch from ij acre to f of an acre. [Fr. L. arepennis, said to be a Gallic word.]

Arquebuge, ar'kwi-bus, n. an old-fashioned hand-gun also Harquebus. . Arquebusier". [Fr. aryuebuse Dut. kaakbus kaak, hook, and but, box, barrel of a gun ; Ger. hakenbuckse.)

Arracacha, ar-a-kach'a, n. an umbelliferous plant with esculent roots, native to the northern parts of South America. [Native Ind. name.]

Arrack, ar'ak, n. an ardent spirit used in the East, procured from toddy or the fermented juice of the coco and other palms, as well as from rice and jaggery sugar. [Ar. 'arag, juice.]

Arran, ar'a, interj. Anglo-Irish expletive of emotion, wonder, &c.

Arraign, ar-ran', v.t. to call one to account : to put a prisoner upon trial : to accuse publicly. ns. Arraign'er; Arraigning; Arraign'ment. [O. Fr. aresnier Low L. arratiandre L. ad, to, rationem, reason.]

Arrange, ar-ranj', v.t. to set in a rank or row : to put in order : to settle : (mus.) to adapt a composition for instruments or voices for which it was not originally written, as when orchestral or vocal compositions are set for the pianoforte, or the reverse. ~:i. to come to an agreement. n. Arrange ment, act of arranging : classification : settlement. [O. Fr. arangier a (L. ad, to), and rangier, rengier. See Range.]

Arrant, arrant, adj. downright, notorious (used in a bad sense): unmitigated. adv. Arrantly. [A variant of Errant. From its use in phrases like 'arrant thief,' it passed naturally into a general term used with other terms of abuse.]

Arras, ar'ras, n. tapestry : a hanging screen of such hung round the walls of rooms. p-adj. Ar rased, covered with arras, n. Ar'rasene, an embroidery material of wool and silk stitched in like crewels. [From Arras in Northern France, where first manufactured.]

Arraught, ar-rawt', adj. (Spens.) seized on by force : pa.t. and pa.p. of Arreach. [See Reach.]

Array, ar-ra', n. order: dress: equipage. -:f. to put in order : to arrange : to dress, adorn, or equip. [O. Fr. arroi, array, equipage L. ad, and a Teut. root, found in Eng. Ready, Ger. bereit, A. S. gerscde, preparation, Dan. rede, order.]

Arrear, ar-rer', n. that which is in the rear or behind :

that which remains unpaid or undone (used mostly in pl.\ adr. Arrear', backward, behind. n. Arrearage (Shak.\ arrears. [O. Fr. arere, ariere (Fr. arriere)*. ad, to, retro, back, behind.]

Arrect, a-rekt 7 , adj. upright : erected, as the ears : on
the alert. [L. arrtctia.]

Arrest, ar-rest', v.t. to stop : to seize : to catch the attention: to apprehend by legal authority. n. stoppage : seizure by warrant. adj. Arrest'able, liable to be arrested. . Arresta'tion, the act of arresting : arrest. adj. Arrest'ive, with a tendency to arrest. n. Arrest'ment (la-ut), detention of a person arrested till liberated on bail, or by security : (Scott law) the process which prohibits a debtor from making payment to his creditor until another debt due to the person making use of the arrest-ment by such creditor is paid. [O. Fr. aretter1^. ad, to, restart, to stand still.]

Arret, ar-ret', or a-ra', n. decision : judgment of a tribunal properly of the king or parliament of France. [Fr. arrtt. See Arrest.]

Arride, a-rld', v.t. (Lamb) to please, gratify. [L. arridf-re.]

Arriere-ban, a/yer-ban, or a-rer'ban, . in feudal times, the sovereign's summons to all freemen to take the field : the army thus collected. [O. Fr. ariereban, Old High Ger. hart, army, and ban, public proclamation.]

Arris, aPris, . a sharp ridge or edge on stone or metal. [See Arete.]

Arrive, ar-rlv', v.i. to reach any place : to attain to any object (with at). ns. Arrival, the act of arriving : persons or things that arrive ; Arri Vance (Shak.), company arriving. [O. Fr. antier Low L. adripdre L. ad, to, ripa, a bank.]

Arroba, a-re'ba, . a weight of 25 or more pounds, used in Spanish and Portuguese regions. [Ar.]

Arrogate, ar'rog-at, v.t. to claim as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly. ns. Arrogance, Ar'ro-gancy, undue assumption of importance. adj. Ar rogant, claiming too much : overbearing. a.:'-: Arrogantly. n. Arroga'tion, act of arro-gating : undue assumption. [L. arrogdre ad, to, rogdre, -dtum, to ask, to claim.]

Arrondissement, ar-ron'des-mang, n. a subdivision of a French department, comprising a number of communes. [Fr. arrondir, to make round.]

Arrow, ar'r5, . a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow : any arrow-shaped pin or orna-ment : the chief shoot of a plant, esp. the flowering stem of the sugar-cane. n. Ar'row-head, the head or pointed part of an arrow : an aquatic plant native to England, with arrow-shaped leaves rising above the water reputed good for hydrophobia. adj. Arrow- head ed, shaped like the head of an arrow. n. Ar'row-shot, the distance traversed by an arrow. adj. Arrowy, of or like arrows. [A.S. earh, arwe ; cog. with L. arcus ; akin to Ice. or, Drvar.]

Arrowroot, ar'rOj-rSOt, . a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in West Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children. [Said to be so named because used by the Indians of South America as an antidote against wounds caused by poisoned arrtraii.]

'Any, ar'i, n. a jovial vulgar fellow who drops his h's : -fern. 'Ar'riet. adj. 'Ar'ryisn, in holiday spirits. [From the vulgar Cockney pronunciation of Harry. ~\

Arse, ars, n. the posterior parts of an animal adv. and adj. ATB'y-verS'y, backside foremost, contrary. [A.S. ears; Ger. arsck, Sw. ars; cog. with Gr. orroi.]

Arsenal, ar'se-nal, *. a dock possessing naval stores : a public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [It. arzenale, anenale (Sp., Fr. arsenal) Ar. ddr af find' ah, workshop ; ddr, house, al, the, cind'ttk, art.]

Arsenic, ar'sen-ik, n. one of the chemical elements : a mineral poison : a soft, gray-coloured metal. ns. Ar 1 senate. Arse'niate, a salt of arsenic acid. adjs. Arsenic, -al, composed of or containing

n

Arsis

arsenic : in chemistry, applied to compounds ; Arse'nlOUS, of or containing arsenic. . Ar''sen-ite, a salt of arsenious acid. [Gr. arsenikon, arsen, male ; the alchemists fancied some metals male, others female.]

Arsis, ar'sis, n. grammatical term applied to the elevation of the voice to a higher pitch in speaking : (ntus.) the strong position in a barj the strong syllable in English metre : pi. Ar'ses. [L. Gr. arsis airein, to lift.]

Arson, ars'on. . the crime of wilfully burning houses or other buildings. ns. Ar'SOnite, Ar'SOnlst (rare). [O. Fr. arson L. arsion-em, ardere, arsutn, to burn.]

Art, art, ad pers. sing, of the present tense of the verb To be. [A.S. tart.}

Art, art, . practical skill guided by rules : human skill as opposed to nature : skill as applied to subjects of taste, the fine arts music, painting, sculpture, architecture, and poetry : (//.) specially used of certain branches of learning to be acquired as necessary for pursuit of higher studies, or for the work of life, as in phrase ' faculty of arts, master of arts : ' the rules and methods of doing certain actions : a profession, skilled trade, or craft : contrivance : cun-
ning, artfulness, or address : artifice, special faculty of some kind acquired by practice, skill, dexterity, knack: special faculty of giving expression toaisthetic or artistic quality, as in art-furniture, &c. , supposed, by the buyer, in this respect, to justify its price. adj. Art'ful, full of art : (arch.) dexterous, clever : cunning : produced by art. adv. Art'fully. n. Art fulness. adj. Art less, simple : (rare) inartistic : guileless, unaffected. adv. Artlessly. us. Art'lessness ; Arts'man, one who cultivates some practical knowledge : (arch.) a man skilled in arts or in learning. n.pl. Art'-un'ions, associations having for their object the promotion of an interest in the fine arts. Art and part, as in the phrase 'to be art and part in,' originally in legal expressions like 'to be concerned in either by art or part' i.e. either by art in contriving or by part in actual execution ; now loosely used in the sense of participating, sharing. Useful arts as opposed to Fine arts, those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind. Science and Art differ essentially in their aims Science, in Mill's words, 'takes cognisance of a. phenomenon, and endeavours to ascertain its law ; Art proposes to itself an end, and looks out for means to effect it.' [L,- ars, artis. See Arm.]

Artemisia, ar-tS-miz'i-a, . a genus of composite plants, with a peculiarly bitter taste, including Wormwood, Southernwood, &c.

Artery, ar'ter-i, n. a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart (see Aorta) also metaphorically : any main channel of communication. adj: Arterial. v.t. Arterlalise, to make arterial. ns. Arteriot'omy, the cutting or opening of an artery, to let blood ; Arteri'tiS, inflammation of an artery. [L. Gr. arteria, orig. the windpipe most probably Gr. air-ein, to raise. The ancient conception of the artery as an air-duct gave rise to the derivation from Gr. air, air.]

Artesian, ar-te'zhan, adj. applied to wells made by boring until water is reached. [From Artois (L. Artesium), in the north of France, where the oldest known well of this kind in Europe was sunk in 1126.]

Arthritis, ar-thr!'tis, . inflammation of a joint : gout adj. Arthritic, relating to or affecting the joints : gouty. [Gr. arthritikos arthron, a joint.]

Arthropoda, ar-throp'od-a, n.pl. a great division of the animal kingdom, the body consisting of a definite number of segments, each having a pair of hollow jointed limbs into which the body muscles proceed. It again divides into two great groups the water-breathers or Branchiata, and the air-

breathers or Tracheata. adj. Arthrop'Odal. [Gr. arthron, joint, and pans, pod-os, a foot.]

Artichoke, ar'ti-chOk, . a thistle-like, perennial, eatable plant with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine, now growing wild in the south of Europe, though probably a native of Asia. Jerusalem artichoke, a totally different plant, a species of sunflower, bearing tubers like those of the potato,

Jerusalem being a corr. of It. girasolc (' twin-sun '), sunflower. By a quibble on Jerusalem, the soup made from it is called Palestine soup. [Old It. articiocco (It. carcio/o) Old Sp. a/carcAo/aAr. al-kharshofa, al-kharshuf. Popular definitions are many e.g. the plant that chokes the garden or the heart.]

Article, Srt'i-kl, . a separate element, member, or part of anything : a particular substance : a single clause or term : a distinct point in an agreement, or an agreement looked at as complete, as in ' articles of apprenticeship,' &c. : rules or conditions generally : a section of any document : a literary composition in a journal, newspaper, encyclopaedia, &c., treating of a subject distinctly and independently : (gram.) the name given to the adjectives the (definite article) and a or an (indefinite article). v.t. to draw up or bind by articles : to indict, charge with specific accusations : bind by articles of apprenticeship. adj. Artic'ular, belonging to the joints. Articles Of association, regulations for the business of a joint-stock company registered under the Companies Acts ; Articles Of faith, binding statement of points held by a particular Church ; Articles Of war, code of regulations for the government and discipline of the army and navy. In the article of death (L. in articnlo mortis), at the point of death. Lords Of the Articles, a standing committee of the Scottish parliament who drafted the measures to be submitted. The Thirty-nine Articles, the articles of religious belief finally agreed upon by the entire bishops and clergy of the Church of England in 1562. [L. articulus, a little joint artus, a joint.]

ArtiCUlata, ar-tik-u-la'ta, . one of the great primary divisions of the animal kingdom, according to Cuvier, including those animals of which the body is divided into a number of distinct joints viz. the higher worms or Annelids, and also the Insects, Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Myriopods.

ArtiCUiate, ar-tik'ul-at, adj. distinct: clear. v.t. to joint : to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words. v.i. to speak distinctly. adv. ArtiC'Ulately. ns. Artic'ulateness ; Articula'tion, a joining as of the bones: part between two joints: distinctness, or distinct utterance : a consonant ; Artic'ulator, one who articulates or speaks : one who articulates bones and mounts skeletons. [L. articuldrc, -dtuitt, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly. See Article.]

Artifice, art'i-fis, n. artificer's work : a contrivance : a trick or fraud. n. Artificer, a workman : an inventor. adj. Artificial (art-i-fish'yal), made by art : not natural : cultivated : not indigenous : feigned : not natural in manners, affected. v.t. and v.i. Artificlali SO, to render artificial. ns. Artificiality, Artific'ialness. adv. Artificially. [L. artifidum artifex, -ficis, an artificer ars, artis, and/acere, to make.]

Artillery, ar-til'er-i, . offensive weapons of war, esp. cannon, mortars, &c. : the men who manage them : a branch of the military service : gunnery. ns. Artill'erist, one skilled in artillery or gunnery ; ArtilTery-man, a soldier of the artillery. [O. Fr. artillerie, artiller, to arm ; through a supposed Low L. artilldre L. ars, artis, art.]

Artiodactyla, ar-ti-o-dak'til-a, . a sub-order of the great mammalian order of Ungulata, having the third digit unsymmetrical in itself, but forming a symmetrical pair with the fourth digit as distin-

Artisan

mCte ; mOte ; mSOn ; then.

Asclepias

guished from the Perissodactyla (horse, tapir, rhinoceros), which have the third digit of each limb symmetrical in itself, an odd number of digits on the hind-foot, and at least twenty-two dorso-lumbar vertebrae. The Artiodactyla, again, divide into two groups, the Non-Rummantia and the Ruminantia.

Artisan, art'i-zan, . one skilled in any art or trade : a mechanic. [Fr. It. artigiano, ult. from L. artitus, skilled in the arts ars, artis, art.]

Artist, iirt'ist, . one who practises an art, esp. one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, or architecture. adjs. Artistic, -al, according to art. adv. Artistically. . Artistry, artistic pursuits : artistic workmanship, quality, or ability. [Fr. artiste, It. artista L. ars, artis, art.]

Artiste, ar-test', u. one dexterous or tasteful in any art, as an opera dancer, a cook, a hairdresser, &c. [Fr.]

Art-union. See Art.

Arum, a'rum, . a genus of plants represented in England by the Cuckoo-pint or Wake Robin (A. maculatum), whose root yields a wholesome farina known as Portland Sago or Arrowroot. [L. Gr. aron.}

Arundinaceous, a-run-di-na'shus, adj. relating to or like a reed. Also Arundin'eous. [L. arundinaceus amndo, a reed.]

Aruspex, Aruspice, Aruspicy. See Haruspex.

Arvicola, ar-vik'5-la, . the general name of the family of animals to which belong the water-vole and field-vole. [Coined from L. arvum, a field, cole-re, to inhabit.]

Ary, a'ri, e'ri, adj. (prov.) any. [A modification of e'er a for ever a. Cf. Nary.)

Aryan, ar'i-an, or a'ri-an, adj. relating to the family of nations otherwise called Indo-European (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe except the Basques, Turks, Magyars, and Finns and those of Armenia, Persia, and North Hindustan), or to their languages Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, Lettic. v.t. Aryanise'. [L. arianus, belonging to Ariana or Aria (Gr. Areia), the east part of Ancient Persia Sans. Arya (cf. Old Pers. Ariya, andjran, Persia), often traced to a root ar, plough.]

As, az, adv., conj., and pron. in that degree, so far, as ... as: the consequent in a co-relation expressing quantity, degree, &c., as . . . as, such . . . as, same . . . as: since, because: when, while: expressing merely continuation or expansion, for instance : similarly: for example: while: in like manner: that, who, which (after such, same). As concerning, As to, As for, so far as concerns ; As it Were, so to speak, in some sort : As much, the same ; As Well (as), just as much (as), equally (with). [A worn-down form of ail-so, A.S. all-swd, wholly so.]

As, as, . in Norse mythology, one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asg-ard : it. Aesir (a'ser). [Ice. ass, a god (pi. if sir) A.S. ds, seen in such proper names as Oswald, O^ric.]

As, as, . Latin unit of weight, 12 ounces (L. undo) : a copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome.

Asafoatida, as-a-fet'i-da, . a medicinal gum-resin, having an offensive smell, procured by drying the milky juice which flows from the root of the plant Ferula (Narthex) asafaetida. [Pers. azd, mastic, and 'L.faetida, stinking.]

Asar, e'sar, n.pl. the Swedish name for those long, winding banks and ridges of gravel and sand which occur abundantly in the low grounds of Sweden, supposed to mark the site of sub-glacial streams and rivers. These asar are the same as the Irish eskar and the Scotch kames.

Asarabacca, as-a-ra-bak'a, . a F.uropean plant, a species of Asarum, having acrid properties, formerly used in the preparation of snuffs for catarrh, &c. [L. asanim, bacca, a berry.]

Asbestos, az-best'os, . an incombustible mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax : (jig.) anything unquenchable. adjs. Asbes'tic, Asbes'tous, Asbes'tine, of or like asbestos : incombustible. [Gr. ; (lit.) unquenchable a, neg., sbestos, extinguished.]

Ascaris, as'ka-ris, n. a genus of parasitic worms, of the family Ascar'idae, infesting the small intestines. [Gr. askaris, pi. askarides."\

Ascend, as-send', v.t. to climb or mount up : to rise, literally or figuratively: to go backwards in the order of time. v. t. to climb or go up on : to mount. adjs. Ascend'able, Ascend'ible. Ascending rhythm, in prosody, a rhythm in which the arsis follows the thesis, as an iambic or anapaestic rhythm : opposed to descending rhythms, as the trochaic and dactylic. [L. ascenders, ascensum ad, and scandere, to climb.]

Ascension, as-sen'shun, n. a rising or going up. adjs. Ascend'ant, -ent, superior : above the horizon. . superiority : (astrol.) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth ; it was supposed to have commanding influence over the person's life, hence the phrase, 'in the ascendant:' superiority or great influence : (rare) an ancestor. n. Ascend'ency, controlling influence also Ascend'ancy, Ascend'ance, Ascend'ence (rare). adj. Ascen'sional, relating to ascension. n. Ascen'-Sion-day, the festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whitsunday, to commemorate Christ's ascension to heaven. adj. Ascen'sive, rising : causing to rise. n. Ascent, act of ascending : upward

movement, as of a balloon : way of ascending : degree of elevation or advancement : slope or gradient : a flight of steps. Line Of ascent, ancestry. Right ascension (astron.), the name applied to one of the arcs which determine the position relatively to the equator of a heavenly body on the celestial sphere, the other being the declinator. [L. ascensio ascendere.]

Ascertain, as-ser-tan', v.t. to determine : to obtain certain knowledge of: (rare) to insure, certify, make certain. adj. Ascertain'able. . Ascertain'ment. [O. Fr. acertener. See Certain.]

Ascetic, as-set'ik, . one who rigidly denies himself ordinary sensual gratifications for conscience" sake, one who aims to compass holiness through self-mortification, the flesh being considered as the seat of sin, and therefore to be chastened : a strict hermit. adjs. Ascetic, -al, excessively rigid : austere : recluse. adv. Ascet'ically. . Asceticism. [Gr. asketikos (adj. asketes), one that uses exercises to train himself askein, to work, take exercise, (eccles.)lo mortify the body.]

Ascian, ash'yan, n. name given to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who are shadowless at certain seasons, from the sun being right over their heads. [Gr. askios, shadowless a, neg., skia, a shadow.]

Ascidians, a-sid'i-anz, n.pl. a group belonging to the tunicate Mollusca, forming a class of degenerate survivors of ancestral vertebrates, asymmetrical marine animals with a tubular heart and no feet, of a double-mouthed flask shape, found at low-water mark on the sea-beach. . Ascid'ium, a genus of Ascidians : (bot.) a pitcher-shaped, leafy formation, as in the Nepenthes. [Gr. askidion, dim. of askos, a leathern bag, wine-skin.]

AscltitiOUS. Same as Adscititious.

Asclepiad, as-kle'pi-ad, AsclepiadlC, as-kle-pi-ad'ik, . in ancient prosody, a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus : --|-oo-|-oo-|u-| . adj. Asclepiad'ic. [Asclepiades, a Greek poet.]

Asclepiads, as-kle'pi-adz, n.pl. an order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or ./Esculapius, the god of medicine. [Gr. asklepius, Asclepius.]

Asclepias, as-kle'pi-as, n. a genus of plants, native to North America, giving name to the natural order of the Asclepidacese, and containing the milk-weed, swallow-wort, &c.

Ascribe, a-skrib', v.t. to attribute, impute, or assign. adj. Ascrib able. . Ascrip'tion, act of ascribing or imputing: any expression of ascribing, or any formula for such, like the formula ascribing glory to God repeated at the conclusion of a sermon. [L. ascribere, -scriptum ad, to, scnb-ire, to write.]

Aseptic, a-sep'tik, adj. not liable to decay or putrefaction. . Asep'ticism. [From Gr. a, neg., septos, sepomai, to decay.]

Asexual, a-seks'u-al, adj. without sex, formerly applied to cryptogams agamic. [Gr. a, neg., and Sexual.]

Asgard, as'gard, . the heaven of Norse mythology, abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle. [Ice. asgardhr, ass, a god, gardhr, an enclosure.]

Ash, ash, n. a well-known timber tree, or its wood, which is white, tough, and hard, much used in carpentry and wheel-work : the ashen shaft of a spear, or a spear itself. adj. Ash'en. . Ground'-ash, or Ash'-plant, an ash sapling. Mountain ash, the rowan-tree ; Quaking ash, the aspen.' [A.S. asc Ger. esche, Ice. askr.]

Ashake, a-shak', adv. phrase, shaking. [Prep, a, and Shake.]

Ashamed, a-shamd', adj. affected with shame (with of for the cause of shame ; for, the person). v.t. and v.i. Ashame', to feel shame : to put to shame. n. Ashamed ness. p. adj. Asham'ing. [Pa. p. of old verb ashame.]

Ashes, ash'ez, n.pl. the dust or remains of anything

burnt : the remains of the human body when burnt : (Jig.) a dead body : used to express pallor, from the colour of wood-ashes, as in 'pale as ashes,' 'ashy-pale. '. Ash'-bUCk'et, a box or bucket in which house-ashes and general refuse are collected for re-moval. adjs. Ash' en, Ash'en-gray. ns. Ash'ery. a place where potash or pearl-ash is made ; Ash -heap, a heap of ashes and household refuse ; Ash -leach, a tub in which alkaline salts are dissolved from wood-ashes ; Ash'-pan, a kind of tray fitted underneath a grate to receive the ashes. adjs. Ash'y, Ash'y-gray. To lay in ashes, to destroy utterly by burning. [A.S. asce; Ice. aska.}

Ashet, ash'et, . (now only Scot.) a large flat dish in which meat is served. [Fr. assiette.}

Ashiver, a-shiv'er, adv. phrase, quivering.

Ashkenazim, ash-ke-naz'im, n.pl. the Polish and German Jews, as distinguished from the Sephar-dtm, the Spanish and Portuguese Jews. [Heb. Ashkenaz, the name of a northern people in Gen. x., located in Arabia, by later Jews identified with Germany.]

Ashlar, ash'lar, Ashler, ash'ler, n. hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall, as distinguished from roueh, as it comes from the quarry also in Ash'lar-WOrk, as opposed to Rubble-work. p.adj. Ash'-lared.-. Ash'laring. [O. Fr. aiseler-^L. axil-(arts, axilla, dim. of axis, assis, axle ; also plank (cf. Fr. ais, It. asse).]

Ashore, a-shOr', adv. on shore. [Prep, a, and Shore.]

Ash-Wednesday, ash-wenz'da, . the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Asian, azh'yan, or ash'i-an, Asiatic, 5-zhi-at'ik, or ash-i-at'ik, adj. belonging to Asia : florid in litera-ture or art. n. Asiat'lcism, imitation of Asiatic or Eastern manners.

Aside, a-sTd', adv. on or to one side : privately : apart. . words spoken in an undertone, so as not to be heard by some person present, words spoken by an actor which the other persons on the stage are supposed not to hear: an indirect effort of

any kind. adj. private, apart. To set aside, to quash (a judgment).

Asinego, as-i-ne'go, K. (Skak.) a stupid fellow. Also

Asini'CO. [Sp. asnico dim. of asno, L. asinus,

ass.]

Asinine, as'in-In, adj. of or like an ass. n. Asln-

in'ity. [See Ass.]

Ask, ask, v.t. to seek: to request, inquire, beg,

question, invite. v.i. to request : to make inquiry

(with about and fot as to ask one after or for

another). [A.S. dscian, dcsian ; Ger. heischen, Ice.

cfskja. Sans, esh, to desire.]

Askance, a-skans', Askant, a-skant', adv. sideways :

awry : obliquely : with a side glance, or with a

side meaning. v.t. (Shak.) to turn aside. To eye,

look, or view askance, to look at with suspicion.

[Ely. very obscure; perh. conn, with It. a schiancio,

slopingly, or with Ice. a-skd, as in Askew.]

Askew, a-sku', adv. obliquely : aside : awry. [See

Askance.]

Aslake, .i-slak', v.t. (arch.) to slake : to mitigate.

[Prep, a, and Slake.]

Aslant, a-slant', adj. or adv. obliquely. Also Ask-

lent' (Scot.).

Asleep, a-slep', adj. or adv. in sleep : sleeping : in the sleep of death, dead. [Prep, a, and Sleep.]

Aslope, a-slup', adj. or adv. on the slope.

Asmoulder, a-smol'der, adv. phrase, smouldering.

Asnort, a-snort', adv. phrase, snorting. [Prep, a, and Snort.]

Asp, asp, Aspic, asp'ik, . a popular name applied loosely to various genera of venomous serpents now chiefly to the Vipera aspis of Southern Europe. Cleopatra's asp was probably the small Vipera luisselquistii, or horned viper : the biblical asp (Heb. pethen) was probably the Egyptian juggler's snake \Naja haje). [L. Gr. aspis.]

Asparagus, as-par'a-gns, . a plant cultivated for its young shoots, esteemed as a table delicacy. . Aspar'agine, a nitrogenised crystallised substance found in asparagus and other vegetables. Sparrow-grass was long the form of the word in English. [L. Gr. aspara^os.]

Aspect, as'pekt(in Shak. and 1 else where, as-pekt'), . look : view : appearance, also applied figuratively to the mind : position in relation to the points of the compass : the situation of one planet witli respect to another, as seen from the earth. - 7'.?. (obs.) to look at. adj. As'pectable, visible, worth looking at. [L. aspectus ad, at, specere, to look.]

Aspen, nsp'en, . the trembling poplar. adj. made of or like the aspen : tremulous : timorous. adj. As'pen-like. [A.S. eespe, Ger. espe.]

Asper, as'per, n. a small silver Turkish coin.

Asperated. See Aspirate.

Asperges, as-per'jes, . a short service introductory to the mass, so called from the words Asperges me, Dentine, hyssopo e t ntundabor (Ps. li.).

Aspergill, -um, as'per-jil, -urn, . a kind of brush used in R.C. churches for sprinkling holy water on the people. Also Asperge', Asper'soir. [L. aspergere, to sprinkle, and dim. suffix.]

Aspergillum, as-per-jil'um, . a remarkable genus of boring Lnmellibranch Molluscs, in which the shell has the form of an elongated cone, terminating at the lower end in a disc, pierced by numerous small tubular holes. n. Aspergil'lus, the name of a genus of minute fungi or moulds occurring on decaying substances of various kinds.

Asperity, as-per'i-ti, n. roughness : harshness : bitter coldness. [L. asperitat-em, asper, rough.]

Aspermous, a-sper'mus, AspennatOUS, a-sper'ma-tus,
adj. without seeds. [Gr. a, neg., sperma, seed.]

Asperse, as-pers', v.t. to slander or calumniate: to bespatter (with). n. Asper'Slon, calumny : slander : (Shak.) a shower or spray. adjs. Aspers'iVO, Aspers ory, tending to asperse : defamatory.

Aspersorium, as-per-sOr'i-um, . a vessel used in R.C. churches for holding holy water.

Asphalt, as-falt', or as'falt, Asphaltum, as-falt'um, . a black or dark-brown, hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for paving, cisterns, water-pipes, &c. v.t. Asphalt', to lay or cover with asphalt. adj. Asphalt ic. [Gr. asphaltos, from an Eastern word.]

Aspheterism, as-fet'er-izm, . (Southcy) denial of the right of private property. v.i. Asphet'eriSO. [Gr. a, neg., an&spheteros, one's own.]

Asphodel, as'fo-del, . a kind of lily in Greek mythology, the peculiar plant of the dead. In Greece they cover the bleakest hillsides with enduring blossom. adj. Elysian. [Gr. asphodelos, a plant of the lily kind ; cf. Homer's asphodelos leimdn, the meadow of the dead. See Daffodil.]

Asphyxia, as-fik'si-a, . (Hi.) suspended animation, suffocation, when the blood is in such a state as to render impossible a sufficiently free exchange of carbonic acid for oxygen also Asphyx'y. . Asphyxiant, a chemical substance which produces asphyxia. adj. _Aspliyx'iat6d. ns. Asphyxia'tion ; Asphyx'iator. [Gr., a stopping of the pulse a, neg., sphyxis, the pulse.]

Aspic, Aspick, as^>ik, n. (poet.) a venomous serpent. [See Asp.]

Aspic, as'pik, n. a savoury meat-jelly containing fish, game, hard-boiled eggs, &c. [Littre suggests its derivation from aspic, asp, because it is ' cold as an aspic,' a French proverb.]

Aspirant, as-plr'ant, or as'pir-ant, . one who aspires (with after, for) : a candidate. adj. ambitious : mounting up (rare in both tenses). [See Aspire.]

Aspirate, as'pir-at, v.t. to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter h in house. . a mark of

aspiration, the rough breathing in Greek (') : an aspirated letter. p.adj. As'perated, made harsh. ns. Aspira'tion, pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing : an aspirated sound (like Gr. ch, th, &c.) ; Aspira'tor, an apparatus for drawing air or other gases through bottles or other vessels : (tried.) an instrument for removing fluids from the cavities of the body. adj. Aspir'atory, relating to breathing. To drop one's aspirates, not to pronounce //, a mark of imperfect education ur humble social standing. [See Aspire.]

Aspire, as-plr' (followed by to or after with the ooject, or by an infinitive), v.i. to desire eagerly : to aim at high things : to tower up. . Aspira'tion, eager desire. adj. Aspiring. adv. Asplrlngly. H. Aspir'ingness. [Fr. L. aspirdre, -dtumad, to, spirare, to breathe.]

Asplenium, as-ple'ni-um, ti. spleenwort, a genus of ferns, mostly tropical, with long or linear sort, with indttsium arising laterally from above a vein including the lady-fern, black maiden-hair, &c. [Gr. asplenion.)

Asport, as-p5rt', v.t. (rare) to carry away, esp. in a bad sense. n. Asporta'tion, feloniously carrying away. [L. asportdreabs, away, and portiire, to carry.]

Aspout, a-spowt/, adv. phrase, spouting.

Asprawl, a-sprawl', adv. phrase, sprawling.

Aspread, a-spred', adv. phrase, spread out.

Asprout, a-sprowt', adv. phrase, sprouting.

Asquat, a-skwat', adv. phrase, squatting.

Asquint, a-skwint', adv. and adj. towards the corner of the eye : obliquely.

ASS, as, n. a well-known quadruped of the horse family : (Jtg.) a dull, stupid fellow. Asses' bridge, or Pons asinorum, a humorous name for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid. [A. S. assa, the earlier Teutonic form being esol, esil (Goth, asilus) L. asinus ; Gr. onos, ass. Perh. ult. of Semitic origin, as in Heb. at/ton, a she-ass.]

Assafetida. Same as Asafcetida.

Assagai, Assegai, as'sa-gT, . a slender spear of hard wood, tipped with iron, some for hurling, some for thrusting with used by the South African tribes,

Various forms of Assagais.

notably the war-like Zulus. v.t. to kill or slay with an assagai. [Through Fr. or Port, from Ar. az-zaghdyah, az = al, the zaghdyah, a Berber word.]

Assail, as-suT, v.t. to assault: to attack. adj. Assail'able. ns. Assail'ant, one who assails or attacks ; Assail'ment. [O. Fr. asaillir'L. assil-ire ad, upon, and sallre, to leap.]

Assassin, as-as'in, n. one who, usually for a reward, kills by surprise or secretly. v.t. Assas sinate, to murder by surprise or secret assault : (Milton) to maltreat : also figuratively, to destroy by treacherous means, as a reputation. . (obs.) one who assassinates. ns. Assassina'tion, secret murder ; Assas'-Sinator. [Through Fr. or It. from Ar. hashshdshln, 'hashish-eaters,' a military and religious order in Syria, of the nth century, who became notorious for their secret murders in obedience to the will of their chief, and fortified themselves for their adventures by hashish, an intoxicating drug or drink made from hemp.]

Assault, as-sawlt', . a sudden attack : a storming, as of a town : (Eng. law) unlawful attempt to apply force to the person of another when force is actually applied, the act amounts to battery : an attack of any sort by arguments, appeals, &c. v.t. to make an assault or attack upon : (law) to make an assault. n. Assault'er. Assault at arms, a display of attack and defence in fencing. [O. Fr. asant1-:. ad, upon, saltus, a leap, salire, to leap. See Assail.]

Assay, as-sa', v.t. to determine the proportions of a metal in an ore or alloy : endeavour (more usually Essay) : (Spens.) to affect or move : (S/tak.) to put one to the proof, as to accost with a particular purpose, to measure swords with another, &c. : (poet.) put to proof, examine by trial. v.i. to attempt. n. the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy : the trial of anything, as in the ancient custom of tasting the drink before handing it to a king or noble : an attempt or endeavour : probation or trial : (Spens.) ascertained purity. ns. Assay'er, one who assays, esp. metals ; Assaying, the process of assaying or determining the proportion of pure

metal in an ore or alloy ; Assay'-mas'ter, the officer who determines the amount of gold or silver in coin or bullion. [O. Fr. assayer, n. assai. See Essay.]

Assegai, Assegay. Same as Assagai.

Assemble, as-sem'bl, v.t. to call or bring together : to collect. v.i. to meet together. ns. Assem'blage, a collection of persons or things ; Assem'blance (Spens.), an assembling : (Shak.) semblance : representation ; Assem'bly, the act of assembling : the company so assembled : a gathering of persons for any purpose, as for religious worship or social entertainment : specially applied to the lower house of the legislature in some of the United States and British colonies : (mil.) a drum-beat, esp. that before a march, upon which the soldiers strike their tents ; Assem'bly-room, a room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. General Assembly, in Scotland, Ireland, and the United States, the highest court of the Presbyterian Church j

Legislative Assembly, in many of the British colonies, the title of the lower house of the legislature ; National Assembly, the first of the revolutionary assemblies in France, which sat 1789-91 also called the Constituent Assembly, superseded in 1791 by the Legislative Assembly. [Fr. assembler Late L. assimuldre, to bring together, ad, to, similis, like. See Assimilate.]

Assent, as-sent', r.i. to think or concur with, to admit as true (with to). . an agreeing or acquiescence : compliance. adj. Assenta'neous, ready to agree. ns. Assent'er, Assent'or, one of the eight voters who indorse the proposer and seconder's nomination of a candidate for election to the parliament of the United Kingdom. adjs. Assen'tient, Assent'ive. adv. Assent'ingly. . Assent iyeness. Royal Assent, in England, the sovereign's formal acquiescence in a measure which has passed the two Houses of Parliament. [O. Fr. asenter, assent L. assentare, assentire, L. ad, to, senttre, to think.]

Assentation, as-sen-ta'shun, . obsequious assent, adulation. n. As sentator (obs.).adv. Assent - atorily (pbs.). [L. assentdri, to flatter, freq. of assentiri, assent, agree.]

Assert, as-sert', v.t. to vindicate or defend by arguments or measures (now used only of the cause as object or reflexive) : to declare strongly : to lay claim to or insist upon anything : to affirm : (rare) to bear evidence of. adj. Assert able. ns. Assert' OF, Assert'or, a champion, one who makes a positive statement ; Asser'tion, affirmation : the act of claiming one's rights: averment. adj. Assert'Ive, asserting or confirming confidently : positive : dogmatic. adv. Assert'ively. n. Assert'iveness. adj. Assert'ory, affirmative. To assert one's self, to defend one's rights or opinions, sometimes with unnecessary zeal, to thrust one's self forward. [L. asserere (superl. assertunt), aliquem manu in libertatem, to lay hands on a slave in token of manumission, hence to protect, affirm, declare ad, to, and serf re, to join. Cf. Series.]

Assess, as-ses', v.t. to fix the amount of, as a tax (with upon) : to tax or fine : to fix the value or profits of, for taxation (with at) : to estimate. adj. Assess able. ns. A886SS ment, act of assessing : a valuation for the purpose of taxation : a tax ; Assess'or, a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate : one who assesses taxes : one who shares another's dignity. adj. Assesso rial. . Assess orship. [Fr. L. assessart, freq. of assidere, assessunt, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court, from ad, to, at, sedere, to sit.]

Assets, as'sets, n.pl. the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, &c. : the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. [From the Anglo-Fr. law phrase aver assetz, to have sufficient, O. Fr. asez, enough L. ad, to, satis, enough.]

Asseverate, as-sev'er-at, v.t. to declare solemnly an earlier form is Assev'er. adv. Asseverat'ingly. . Assevera tion, any solemn affirmation or confirmation. [L. asseverdre, -dtum ad, to, severus, serious. See Severe.]

Assiduity, as-sid-u'i-ti, n. constant application or diligence : (//.) constant attentions, as to a lady. adj. Assid'UOUS, constant or unwearied in applica-

tion : diligent. ady. Assid'uously. . Assid'-
uousness. [L. assiduitas assiduus, sitting close
at ad, to, at, sedere, to sit.]

Assiege, as-sej', v. t. (Spens.) to besiege. [See Siege.]

Assiento, as-e-en'to, n. a word especially applied to an exclusive contract between Spain and some foreign nation for the supply of African slaves for its American possessions. [Sp., a seat, a seat in a court, a treaty.]

Assign, as-sln', v.t. to sign or mark out to one: to allot : to appoint : to allege : to transfer : to ascribe or refer to : to suggest : to fix, as a time : to point out

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exactly. n. one to whom any property or right is made over: (//.) appendages (Shak.). adj. As-sign'able, that may be assigned. ns. Assigna-tion, an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-trysts, and mostly in a bad sense : (Scats law) the making over of any right to another, equivalent to Assignment ; Assignee (as-sin-e'), one to whom any right or property is assigned : (//.) the trustee* of a sequestrated estate ; Assign' ment, act of assign-ing : anything assigned : the writing by which a trans-fer is made: (Spens.) design. [Fr. L. assigndre, to mark out ad, to, signum, a mark or sign.]

Assignat, as-sin-ya', n. one of the notes (chiefly for loo francs =4 each) in the paper currency first issued in 1790 by the French revolutionary govern-ment as bonds on the security of the appropriated church lands.

Assimilate, as-sim il-fit, -.(. to makesimilaror like to: to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies (with tc, witk). v.i. to become like, or to be in-corporated in. . Assim'ilability (Coleridge). adj. Assim'ilable. . Assimilation. adj. As-similative, having the power or tendency to assimilate. [L. assinrilare, -atum ad, to, similis, like.]

Assist, as-sist', r.t. to help. v.i. to be present at a ceremony : (Shak.) to accompany. . Assist'-ance, help : relief. adj. AssiSt'ant, helping or lending aid. . one who assists : a helper. [L. assistere, to stand by ad, to, sistere.]

Assize, as-slz', r.t. to assess : to set or fix the quantity or price. . a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything : (Scot.) a trial by jury, the jury : judgment, sentence, the Last Judgment : (//.) the sessions or sittings of a court held periodically in English counties, at which causes are tried by judges of the High Court of Justice on circuit and a jury. n. Assiz er, an officer who inspects weights and measures. [O. Fr. assist, an assembly of judges, a set rate asseoir L. assidere.]

Associate, as-sO'shi-at, v.t. to join with, as a friend or partner: to unite in the same body. v.i. to keep company (with) : to combine or unite. ns. Asso-ciabil'ity, Asso ciableness. adjs. Asso'ciable, that may be joined or associated : sociable : com-panionable : ASSO Ciate, joined or connected with. . one joined or connected with another : a com-panion, friend, partner, or ally. ns. Associate-ship, office of an associate ; Association, act of associating : union or combination : a society of persons joined together to promote some object. adj. Asso'ciative, tending to association. Associa-tion football, the game as formulated by the Football Association (formed in 1863). Associa-tion (Of Ideas), applied to laws of mental combina-tion which facilitate recollection : similarity : con-tiguity, repetition. [L. association, associdre ad, to socius, a companion.]

Assoil, as-soil', v.t. to loosen from : to absolve or acquit : to solve : (Spent.) to remove, to let loose, to renew, to get rid of. u. Assoil ment. [Through Fr. from L. L. ab, from, solvere, to loose.]

Assoil, as-soil', v.t. to soil, stain, or make dirty. [L. ad, and Soil. See Soil (2).]

Assoilzie, as-soil'ye, v.i. to free one accused from a charge : a Scots law term, the same as the archaic assail, to absolve from sin, discharge, pardon. See Absolvltor, under Absolve. [Through Fr. from L. absolvfre.]

Assonance, as'son-ans, n. a correspondence in sound : in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to the con-sonants, as in mate and shape, feel and need. adjs. As'sonant, resembling in sound ; As'sonantal, As'sonantic. v.t. As'sonate, to correspond in sound. [Fr. L. assondre, as = ad-, to, sonart, to sound.]

Assort, as-sort', v.t. to separate into classes: to arrange. v.i. to agree or be in accordance with : to fall into a class with, suit well with : (arch.) to ke<_p company with. p.adj. Assort'ed, classified, arranged in sorts. as. Assort'edness ; Assort'ment, act of assorting": a quantity or number of things assorted : variety. [Fr. assortir L. ad, to, sors, a lot.]

Assot, as-sot', v.t. (Sptns.) to besot, to infatuate. p.adj. Assot', or Assot'ted (Sfois.), infatuated. [O. Fr. asoter a, to, sot, foolish. See Sot.]

Assuage, as-swaj', v.t. to soften, mitigate, or allay. '.'. to abate or subside : to diminish. . Assuage'-ment, abatement : mitigation. adj. Assua'Sive, softening, mild. [O. Fr., formed as if from a L. assuavidread, to, siiavis, mild.]

Assubjugate, as-sub'joO-gat, v.t. (Skak.) to reduce to subjugation.

Assuefaction, as-\ve-fak'=hun, n. (Sir T. Bro-une) the act of accustoming, habituation. [L. assite/acere assi<etns, accustomed, and facere, to make.]

Assuetude, as'we-tud, . (obs.) custom, habit. [L. assuftus.]

Assume, as-sfim', v.t. to adopt, take in : to take up, to take upon one's self: to take for granted : to arrogate: to pretend to possess. v.i. to claim

usurped : pretended : taken as the basis of argument. advs. Assum'edly, Assum'ingly. adj. Assuming, haughty : arrogant. [L. assumere ad, to, sumere, sitmptitm, to take.]

Assumpsit, a-sump'sit, ti. an action at law, wherein the plaintiff asserts that the defendant undertook (L. assumpsit) to do a certain act and failed to fulfil his promise : in the United States, the most common form of action.

Assumption, as-sum'shun, . act of assuming : a supposition : the thing supposed, a proposition : (li.'^ic) the minor premise in a syllogism. Assumption Of the Virgin, a church festival kept on the I5th of August, based on the notion that after the death of Mary, her soul and body were preserved from corruption and taken up to heaven by Christ and His angels. Deed of assumption (Scots law), a deed executed by trustees under a trust-deed assuming a new trustee or settlement. [L. See Assume.]

Assure, a-sh55r', v.t. to make sure or secure : to give confidence: (Shak.) to betroth: to tell positively: to insure. adj. Assur'able. . Assur'ance, confidence : feeling of certainty : self-reliance : impudence : positive declaration : insurance, as applied to lives: the securing of a title to property : (tkeol.) subjective certainty of one's salvation : a solemn declaration or promise, a certain proof: surety, warrant. adj. Assured', certain : without doubt : insured: overbold, adv. Assuredly. ns. Assuredness ; Assur'er, one who gives assurance : an insurer or underwriter : one who insures his life. [O. Fr. ascurer (Fr. assurer) Late L. adseciirare att, to, securus, safe. See Sure.]

Assurgent, as-ur'jent, adj. rising, ascending: (bot.) r:>i:i.j in a curve to an erect position : (her.) of a bearing depicted as rising from the sea. . ASSUX - gency, the tendency to rise.

Asswage. A form of Assuage.

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, adj. belonging to Assyria.//, an inhabitant of Assyria : the language of Assyria. us. Assyriol'Ogist ; Assyriol'Ogy, the science of Assyrian antiquities. [Gr. Assiirios Assitria, Assyria.]

Astare, a-star', adv. phrase, staring.

Astart, a-start', v.i. (Spens.) to start up suddenly : to happen, fall out. adv. with a start, suddenly. [Pfx. a-, and Start.]

Astatic, a-stat'ik, adj. having a tendency not to stand still : losing polarity, as a magnetic needle. [Gr.

neg., astatos a, neg., states, verb. adj. of histanai, to stand.]

Astay, a-sta', an'r. applied to an anchor when, in lifting it, the cable forms such an an^le with the surface of the water as to appear in a line with the

stays of the ship. [Prep, a, on, and Stay.]

Aster, as'ter, . a genus of plants of the natural order Composite, with showy radiated flowers varying from white to lilac-blue or purple, mostly perennial, flowering in late summer and autumn, hence often called in England Michaelmas or Christmas daisies. China aster, the best-known and most valued of the family, brought from China to France by a missionary in the iSth century. [Gr. aster, a star.]

Asterias, as-ter'i-as, . a genus of Echinoderms, containing the common five-rayed starfish. [Gr. asterias, a fish aster, a star.]

Asterisk, as'ter-isk, a. a star, used in printing as a reference to a note at the bottom or on the margin of the page, and sometimes as a mark of the omission of words, thus*. a. As terism, a group or collection of small stars : a constellation : three asterisks placed to direct attention to a passage : a property of some minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light e.g. the asteriated sapphire. [Gr. asteriskos, dim. of aster, a star.]

Astern, a-stern', adv. in the stern : towards the hinder part of a ship : behind. [Prep, a, and Stern.]

Asteroid, as'ter-oid, . one of the minor planetary bodies revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. adj. Asteroid' aL [Gr. aster, a star, eidos, form.]

Astert, a-stert'. Same as Astart.

Asthenia, as-the-nl'a, . debility, lack of strength. adj. Asthen'ic. [Gr. a, priv., and sthenos, strength.]

Asthma, ast'ma, . a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration, characterised by the occurrence of paroxysms in which the breathing becomes difficult, and accompanied by wheezing and a distressing feeling of tightness in the chest. adjs. Asthmatic, al, pertaining to or affected by asthma. adv. Asthmat'ically. [Gr. asthma, asthmat-os az-eiti, to breathe hard, a-ein, to blow.]

Astigmatism, a-stig'ma-tizm, . a defective condition of the eye, in which rays proceeding to the eye from one point are not correctly brought to a focus at one point. adj. Astigmat ic. [Gr. a, neg., and stigma, stiftitat-os, a point.]

Astir, a-stir 7 , prep. phr. or adz', on the move, out of bed, in motion or excitement. [Prep, a, and Stir.]

Astomatous, as-tom'a-tus, adj. having no mouth, used of a division of the protozoa.

Astonish, as-ton'ish, v.t. to impress with sudden surprise or wonder : to amaze : (Sluik.) to stun older form Aston'y, whence the p.adj. Aston'ied, dazed, bewildered, greatly astonished. Aston', Astun', Astoned', Astunned', are obsolete./.^'. Astonished, amazed : (obs.) stunned. adj. Aston'ishing, very wonderful, amazing. adv. Astonishingly. . Astonishment, amazement : wonder : a cause for astonishment. [From the earlier form, Astoiu ; O. Fr. estotter ; L. attondre, to strike with a thunderbolt.]

Astound, as-townd', v.t. to amaze, to strike dumb with astonishment '.pa.p, astound'ed ; pr.p. astound'ing. pa.p. Astound' (arch.). p.adj. Astounding. [Astound (adj.) is developed from Astoned, hence the verb is a doublet of Astonish.]

Astraddle, a-strad'dl, adv. sitting astride. [Prep, a, on, and Straddle.]

Astragal, as'tra-gal, . (arc/tit.) a smalT semicircular moulding or

Astragal

bead encircling a column : a round moulding near the mouth of a cannon : the bars which hold the panes

Astragalus

f5te, far ; mi, her ; mine :

Atheology

of a window. [Gr. astragalos, one of the vertebrz, a moulding.]

Astragalus, as-trag'al-us, . a bone of the foot, forming with the leg-bones the hinge of the ankle-joint, by a convex upper surface and smooth sides. [Gr.]

Astrakhan, as'tra-kan, . name given to lamb-skins with a curled wool obtained from Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea : a rough fabric made in imitation of it.

Astral, as'tral, adj. belonging to the stars : starry : in the science of Theosophy, descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and enter into all bodies. Astral body, a living form composed of astral fluid, a ghost or wraith ; Astral spirits, pervading spirits supposed to animate the heavenly bodies, forming, as it were, their souls among the most potent of demoniacal spirits in medieval demonology. [L. astralis, as-tritm, a star.]

Astrand, a-strand', adv. stranded. [Prep, a, on, and Strand.]

Astray, a-stra', adv. out of the right way. [Prep, a, on, and Stray.]

Astrictiqn, as-trik'shun, . a binding or contraction : restriction. :'./. Astrict', to bind, restrict. [L. astriction-em, astringere. See Astringent.]

Astride, a-strld', adv. with the legs apart, or across. [Prep, a, on, and Stride.]

Astringent, as-trin'jent, adj. binding : contracting : strengthening. n. a medicine that causes costiveness. v.t. Astringe', to bind together: to draw tight: hence to render constipated. n. Astrin'gency. adv. Astrtn'gently. [L. astringent-em, astringere ad, to, stringere, to bind.]

Astrolabe, as'tr6-lab, n. an instrument for measuring the altitudes of the sun or stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant. [Gr. ; astron, a star, Inbb-, lambano, I take.]

Astrolatry, as-trol'a-tri, . the worship of the stars. [Gr. astron, a star, latreia, worship.]

Astrology, as-trol'o-ji, . the infant stage of the science of the stars, out of which grew Astronomy ; it was occupied chiefly in determining from the positions and motions of the heavenly bodies their supposed influence on human and terrestrial affairs. . Astrol'oger, one versed in astrology. adjs. Astrologies, -at adv. Astrolog'ically. [Gr. astrologia astron, star, logos, knowledge.]

Astronomy, as-tron'om-i, . the laws or science of the stars or heavenly bodies. . Astron'omer, one versed in astronomy. adj. Astrpnom'ic. adv. Astronomically. v.t. Astron'omise. [Gr. astronomia astron, star, nomos, a law.]

Astrophel, as'tro-fel, . a name applied by Spenser to some kind of bitter herb.

Astrut, a-strut', adv. in a strutting manner. [Prep. a, on, and Strut.]

Astute, ast-ut', adj. crafty : cunning : shrewd : sagacious. adv. Astute'ly. . Astute'ness. The ad/. Astu'cious, adv. Astu'ciously, and . Astu'city are all rare. [L. astutus astits, crafty, akin perhaps to Acute.]

Astylar, a-stl'lar, adj. without columns. [Gr. a, neg., stylos, a column.]

Asudden, a-sud'en, adv. suddenly. [Prep, a, and Sudden.]

Asunder, a-sun'der, adv. apart : into parts : separately. [Prep, a, and Sunder.]

Aswarm, a-swarm', adv. swarming. [Prep, a, and Swarm.]

Asway, a-swa', adv. swaying.

Aswim, a-swim', adv. afloat.

Aswlng, a-swing', adv. swinging.

Aswoon, a-swSOn', adv. in a swoon.

Asylum, a-sll'um, . a place of refuge for debtors and for such as were accused of some crime : an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate, such as the blind or insane : any place of refuge or protection. [L. Gr. asylon a, neg., syle, right of seizure.]

Asymmetry, a-sim'e-tri, . want of symmetry or proportion between parts. adjs. Asymmet'riC, -al. adv. Asymmetrically. [Gr. See Symmetry.]

Asymptote, a'sim-tOt, n. (maifi.) a line that continually approaches nearer to some curve without ever meeting it. adjs. Asymptotic, -al. adv. Asymptotically. [Gr. asymptotes, not coinciding a, not, syn, with, ptotos, apt to fall, pipt-ein, to fall.]

Asynartete, a-sin'ar-tet, adj. and n. not connected, consisting of two members having different rhythms ; a verse of such a kind. Also Asyn'artetic. [Gr. ; a, neg., syn, together, arta-ein, to knit.]

Asyncnronism, a-sin'kro-nizm, K.want ot synchronism
or correspondence in time. adj. Asynchronous.

Asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton, n. (rhet.) a figure in which the conjunctions are omitted, as in Matt. x. 8. adj. Asyndetic. [Gr. ; a, neg., syndetos, bound together, syn, together, dein, to bind.]

Asyntactic, as-in-tak'tik, adj. loosely put together, irregular, ungrammatical. [Gr. ; a, neg., syntaktos, syntass-ein, to put in order together.]

Asystole, a-sis'to-le, . (tned.) the condition of a heart the left ventricle of which is unable to empty itself. Also Asys'tOlism. [Made up of Gr. a, neg., systole, contraction.]

At, at, prep, denoting presence, nearness, or relation. Often used elliptically, as in 'At him, good dog." [A.S. at; cog. with Goth, and Ice. at, L. ad; Sans. adhi, on.]

Atabal, at'a-bal, n. a Moorish kettledrum. [Sp. Ar. at-tabl, the drum.]

Ataghan. Same as Yataghan.

Atavism, at'av-izm, . frequent appearance of ancestral, but not parental, characteristics in an animal or plant : reversion to an original type. adj. At avistic. [L. atavus avus, a grandfather.]

Ataxia, at-ak'si-a, Ataxy, a-tax'i, or at'ax-i, n. (ttd.) irregularity of the functions of the body through disease, esp. inability to co-ordinate voluntary movements, as in locomotor ataxy. [Gr. ; a, neg. , taktos, tassein, to arrange.]

Ate, et, or at, pa.t. of Eat.

Ate, a'te, . (iityt/t.) the goddess of mischief and of all rash actions and their results. [Gr.]

Atelier, at-el-ya', . a workshop, esp. an artist's studio. [Fr.]

Athanasia, ath-a-na'si-a, . deathlessness. Also Athan'asy. [Gr. ; athanatos, a, neg., thanatos, death.]

Athanasian, ath-a-naz'yan, adj. relating to Atkanasius (296-373), or to the creed erroneously attributed to him.

Athanor, ath'a-nor, . a self-feeding digesting furnace, used by the alchemists, in which a uniform heat was maintained. [Ar. at-tannur, al = al, the niir, fire.]

Atheism, a'the-izm, . disbelief in the existence of God. v.i. and v.t. A'theise, to talk or write as an atheist. . A'theist, one who disbelieves in the existence of God. adjs. Atheistic, -aL adv. AtheiStlcally. adj. A'thOOUS (Milton), atheistic. [Fr. atlttisme Gr. a, neg., and theos, God.]

Atheling, ath'el-ing, n. a member of a noble family, latterly a prince of the blood royal, or the heir-apparent. [A.S. atlieling; Ger. adcl.\

Athenaeum, Atheneum, ath-e-ne'um, . a temple of Athena or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works : a public institution for lectures, reading, &c. [Gr. Athenaion Athena or Athene, the goddess Minerva.]

Athenian, a-the'ni-an, adj. relating to Athens, the capital of Greece. . a native of Athens.

Atheology, a-the-ol'oj-i, n. opposition to theology.

Atherine

mote ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Atropia

adj. Atheolog'ical. [Gr. atheos, without God, login, discourse.]

Atherine, ath'er-In, . a genus of small fishes, allied

to the Gray Mullet family, abundant in the Mediterranean one species {A therina presbyter), found on the south coast of England, is often sold as a smelt. [Gr.]

Athermancy, ath-er'man-si, . the property of stopping radiant heat. adj. Ather'manous. [Gr. a, neg., thermain-ein, to heat.]

Atheroma, ath'er-o-ma, . a name formerly applied to cysts on the scalp, with contents of the consistence of porridge, but now only used of a common form of inflammation of arteries. adj. Atherom'atous. [Gr. ; athare, porridge.]

Athirst, a-therst', adj. thirsty : eager for. [A.S. of thyrst. See Thirst.]

Athlete, ath'let, . a contender for victory in feats of strength : one vigorous in body or mind. The form Athle'ta survived till the later half of the i8th century. adj. Athlet'ic, relating to athletics : strong, vigorous. adv. Athletically. n. Athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), the act of engaging in athletic exercises : devotion to athletics. n.pl. Athlet'ics, the art of wrestling, running, &c. : athletic sports. [Gr. athletes athlos, content.]

Athrill, a-thril', adv. thrilling.

Athrob, a-throb', adv. throbbing.

Athwart, a-thwawrt', prep, across. adv. side wise : wrongly: perplexingly. [Prep, a, on, and Thwart.]

Atilt, a-tilt', adv. on tilt : ns a tiller.

Atimy, at'i-mi, n. loss of honour : in ancient Athens, loss of civil rights, public disgrace. [Gr. atitnia a, neg., time, honour.]

Atkins. See Tommy Atkins.

Atlantean, at-lan-te'an, adj. relating to or like Atlas, gigantic : also relating to Atlan'tis, according to ancient tradition, a vast island in the Atlantic Ocean, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name. [See Atlas.]

Atlantes, at-lan'tez, n.pl. figures of men used instead of columns. [From Atlas.]

Atlantic, at-lan'tik, adj. pertaining to Atlas, or to the Atlantic Ocean. . the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America. [From Mount Atlas, in the north-west of Africa, named from the Titan, Atlas.]

Atlas, at'las, . that piece of the human vertebral column which articulates with the skull, so called because it supports the head : a collection of maps. [Gr. Atlas, Atlantis, a Titan who bore the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases.]

Atlas, at'las, . a kind of silk-satin manufactured in the East. [Ar.]

Atmology, at-mol'o-ji, n. the science of the phenomena of aqueous vapour. . Atmol'OgiSt. [Gr. attnos, vapour, and logia, discourse legein, to speak.]

Atmolysis, at-mol'i-sis, n. a method of separating a mixture of gases by taking advantage of their different rates of passage through a porous septum. [Gr. atmos, vapour, and lysis, loosing lyein, to loose.]

Atmometer, at-mom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface. [Gr. atmos, vapour, and Meter.]

Atmosphere, at'mo-sfer, . the gaseous envelope that surrounds the earth or any of the heavenly bodies : any gaseous medium : a conventional unit of atmospheric pressure : (fig.) any surrounding influence. adjs. Atmospheric, -al, of or depending on the atmosphere. adv. Atmospherically. Atmospheric engine, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston; Atmospheric hammer, a hammer driven by means of compressed air ; Atmospheric railway, a railway where the motive-power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in an iron tube of uniform bore. [Gr. atmos, air, sphaira, a sphere.]

Atoll, a-tol', or at'ol, n. a coral island consisting of a circular belt of coral enclosing a central lagoon. [A Malay word.]

Atom, at'om, . a particle of matter so small that it cannot be cut or divided, the unit of matter; anything very small. adjs. Atomic, _-al, pertaining to atoms. ns. Atomicity ; Atomisa'tion (med.), the reduction of liquids to the form of spray ; At'omism, the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe : the atomic theory ; At'omist, one who believes in atomism. adj. Atomis'tic. adv.

Atomist'ically. . At'omy, an atom, or mote : (Shak.) a pygmy. Atomic philosophy, a system of philosophy enunciated by Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles, differing in form and in their relations to each other ; Atomic theory, the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the ultimate particles of bodies, uniting each atom to atom, or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms. [Gr. atomos a, not, temnein, tamein, to cut. See Atom.]

Atomy, at'om-i, n. (Shak.) a skeleton, walking skeleton. [Formerly also atamy and natomy, for anatomy, mistakingly divided an atomy.)

Atone, at-on', adv. (Spens.) at one, at once, together. [M.E. also attone, earlier atoon, aton, at one, at on.)

Atone, at-5n', v.i. to give satisfaction or make reparation (wither) : to make up for deficiencies : (Shak.) to agree, be in accordance. v.t. to appease, to expiate : (arch.) harmonise, or reconcile. its. Atone' - ment, the act of atoning ; reconciliation : expiation : reparation : esp. (theol.) the reconciliation of God and man by means of the incarnation and death of Christ ; Aton'er. adv. Aton'ingly. [See Atone, above.]

Atony, at'on-i, n. want of tone or energy : debility : relaxation. adj. At'onic (pros.), without tone : unaccented. [Gr. atonia a, neg. , tones, tone, strength. See Tone.]

Atop, a-top', adv. on or at the top. [Prep, a, and Top.]

Atrabiliar, at-ra-bil'i-ar, adj. of a melancholy temperament : hypochondriac : splenetic, acrimonious. Also Atrabil'iary, Atrabil'ious. [L. ater, atra, black, bilis, gall, bile. See Bile.]

Atramental, at-ra-men'tal, adj. (Sir T. Browne) inky, black. [From L. atramentum, ink atra, black.]

Atremble, a-trem'bl, adv. trembling.

Atrip, a-trip', adv. said of an anchor when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction of a sail, when it is hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming. [Prep, a, on, and Trip.]

Atrium, a'tri-um, . the entrance-hall or chief apartment of a Roman house. [Prob. orig. the kitchen, and so lit. ' the apartment blackened with smoke ' L. ater, black ; others connect the word with tedes, orig. a fireplace, then a house, a temple.]

Atrocious, a-tro'shus, adj. extremely cruel or wicked : heinous : very grievous : execrable. adv. Atro'ciously. ns. Atro'ciousness ; Atrocity, atrociousness : an atrocious act. [L. atrox, atrocis, cruel ater, black.]

Atropal, at'ro-pal, adj. (6ot.) not inverted. [Gr. atropos a, neg., and trepein, to turn.]

Atrophy, a'trof-i, . an alteration of the vital processes in a Jiving organism, either animal or vegetable, resulting in a diminution of size and functional activity of the whole organism (general atrophy), or of certain of its organs or tissues : emaciation. adjs. Atroph'iC, At'rophied. [Gr. a, neg., and trophe, nourishment.]

Atropia, a-tr5'pi-a, Atropin, Atropine, at'ro-pin, . a poisonous alkaloid existing in the deadly night-

shade. n. At'ropism, poisoning by atropin. [From Gr. Atropos, one of the Fates, who cuts the thread of life.]

Attach, at-tach', v.t. to bind or fasten: to seize: to gain over : to connect, associate : to join to in action or function : (Shak.) to arrest. v.i. to adhere, to be fastened upon : (rare) to come into effect. adj. Attach/able. p.adj. Attached', fastened, fixed, joined by taste or affection (with (?). fond, devoted to. . Attach'ment, a bond of fidelity or affection : the seizure of any one's goods or person by virtue of a legal process. [O. Fr. atachier, from a (L. ad), and the root of Tack (q.v.).]

Attache*, a-ta'sha, . a young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador. [Participle of Fr. attacker, to attach.]

Attack, at-tak', v.t. to fall upon violently : to assault : to assail with unfriendly words or writing : to begin to affect, fall upon (of diseases). . an assault or onset : the offensive part in any contest : the beginning of active operations on anything, even dinner : severe criticism or calumny. adj. Attack'-able. [Fr. attaquer. See Attach, of which it is a doublet.]

Attain, at-tan', v.t. to reach or gain by effort: to obtain: to reach a place: to reach. v.i. to come or arrive: to reach. aJj. Attainable, that may be reached. ns. Attain' ableness, Attainability ; Attain'ment, act of attaining : the thing attained : acquisition : (//.) acquirements in learning. [O. Fr. ataindre* at ting-eread, to, tang-ere, to touch.]

Attainder, at-tan'der, n. act of attainting : (law) loss of civil rights through conviction for high-treason. v.t. Attaint', to convict : to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason : to accuse of: dis-grace, stain (from a fancied connection with taint). . (arch.) the act of touching, a hit (in tilting): (Shak.) infection : attainder : a stain, disgrace. Older pa.p. Attaint' (Shak.) corrupted, tainted. MS. Attaint'ment, Attaint'ure, state of being attainted. [O. Fr. ataindre L. att ing-ire. See

Attain.]

Attar, at'ar, n. a very fragrant essential oil made in Turkey and other Eastern lands, chiefly from the damask rose. Also Otto. [Pers. afar.]

Attask, at-task', v.t. to task. [Pfx. a-, and Task.]

Attemper, at-tem'per, v.t. to mix in due proportion : to modify or moderate : to adapt. p. adj. Attem-pered, tempered, mild, regulated. [O. Fr. atemprer L. attemperdre ad, to, and temperare. See Temper.]

Attempt, at-temt', v.t. to try or endeavour : to try to obtain : tempt, entice : to make an effort or attack upon. v.i. to make an attempt or trial. . a trial : endeavour or effort : a personal assault : (Milton) temptation : (law) any act which can fairly be described as one of a series which, if uninterrupted and successful, would constitute a crime. . Attemptabil'ity. adj. Attempt'able, that may be attempted.//. Attempt'er (Milton), a tempter. [O. Fr. atemptcr L. attentare ad, and tem-pt, tentare, to trytendere, to stretch.]

Attend, at-tend', v.t. to wait on or accompany : to be present at : to wait for : to give attention (with to). v.i. to yield attention : to act as an attend-ant : to wait, be consequent (with to, on, upon). ns. Attend'ance, act of attending : (B.) attention, careful regard : presence : the persons attending ; Attend'ancy (OPS.), attendance, a retinue : (obi.) relative position. adj. Attend'ant, giving attend-ance : accompanying. n. one who attends or accompanies : a servant : what accompanies or follows : (law) one who owes a duty or service to another. ns. Attend'er, one who gives heed : a companion :fe>n. Atten'dress ; Attend'ment (Sir T. Brmvnr), attention. adj. Attent' (Spins.), giving attention. . (Spent.) attention. In attend-

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ance on, waiting upon, attending. [O. Fr. atendre L. attendere <t >', to, tendcre, to stretch.]

Attention, at-ten'shun, n, act of attending, as in to pa}') give, call, or attract attention : steady applica-tion of the in. ud : heed : civility, courtesy : care. interj. (mil.) a cautionary word used as a command to execute some manoeuvre. adj. Attentive, full of attention : courteous, mindful. adv. Attent'-ively. . Attenti veness. [L. attention-em at tend- f re. See Attend.]

Attenuate, at-ten'u-at, v.t. to make thin or lean : to break down into finer parts : to reduce in density : reduce in strength or value, simplify. v.i. to become thin or fine: to grow less. . Atten'uant, any-thing possessing this property. adjs. Atten'uate. Atten'uated, made thin or slender : dilute, rarefied: . Attenua tion, process of making slender : re-duction of intensity, density, or force : specially in homeopathy, the reduction of the active principles of medicines to minute doses. [L. attenudre, -dttim ad, to, tennis, thin.]

Attest, at-tesl', -:t. to testify or bear witness to : to affirm by signature or oath : to give proof of, to manifest : (ofis.) to call to witness. r.z. to bear witness. n. (Sfiiii:) witness, testimony. adjs. Attest'able, Attest'atiye. >ts. Attesta tion, act of attesting: administration of an oath: Attest'or,

Attest'er, one who attests or vouches for. [L. attestari, a.f, to, testis, a witness.]

Attic, ,-it'ik, adj. pertaining to Attica or to Athens: chaste, refined, elegant like the Athenians. i'.t. Att'icise, to make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica. v.i. to use the idioms of the Athenians : to side with the Athenians, to affect Attic or Greek style or manners. . At'ticism. Attic Salt, wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality. [Gr. Attikos, Attic, Athenian, Attike, Attica, perh. from aktf, headland, though connected by some with astu, city.]

Attic, at'ik, n. (archil.) a low story above the cornice that terminate-; the main part of an elevation : a room in the roof of a house. [Introduced in architecture from the idea that the feature to which it alluded was constructed in the Athenian manner]

Attire, at-t Ir', ~: t. to dress, array, or adorn : to prepare. . dress: any kind of covering, even the plants that clothe the soil : (SAa&.) a. dress or costume. ns. Attire'ment, Attiring. [O. Fr. atirer, put in order a tire, in a row a (L. ad), to, and tire. Here, order, dress. See Tier.]

Attitude, at'ti-tud, . posture, or position : gesture : any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as expressing some thought, feeling, &c. adj. Attitud inal. . Attitudina rian, one who studies attitudes. v.i. Attitudinise, to assume affected attitudes.-;/. Attitudinl'ser. -To strike an attitude, to assume a position or figure to indicate a feeling or emotion not really felt. [Fr. or It. from L. aptitudin-ent, apt us, fit.]

Attollent, at-tol'lent, adj. lifting up, raising. . a muscle with this function. ' [L. attollens, -end's, pr.p. oiattolicre, to lift up ad, to, tollere, to lift.]

Attorney, at-tur'ni, . one legally authorised to act for another hence the sense of the phrases ' in person ' and ' by attorney : ' one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law : a solicitor a solicitor or attorney prepares_ cases and does general law business, while a barrister pleads before the courts: (//.) Attorneys. v.t. Attorney (Shak), to perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy. ns. Attor'ney-gen'eral, the first ministerial law-officer of the Crown in England and Ireland : the title of the king's attorney in the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and the county palatine of Durham : in the United States, one of the seven officials who constitute the president's cabinet, the head of the department of Justice ; Attor'neyship, Attorney-ism, Attor'neydom. Attorney-at-law, or Public

Attract

mote ; mute ; motm ; Men.

attorney, a professional and duly qualified legal agent ; Attorney in fact, or Private attorney, one duly appointed by letter or power of attorney to act for another in matters of contract, money payments, and the like. Letter warrant, or Power of attorney, the formal instrument by one person authorising another to perform certain acts for him. [O. Fr. atorne Low L. attornatus atorndre, to commit business to another. See Turn.]

Attract, at-trakr'', v.t. to draw to or cause to approach :
to allure : to entice : to draw forth. adj. Attractable, that may be attracted. . Attraction, act of attracting : the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other : that which attracts. adj. Attractive, having the power of attracting : alluring. advs. Attractively, Attract'ingly. ns. Attractiveness, Attractabil'ity ; Attract'or, Attract' er, an agent of attraction. [L. attraherc, at tract us ad, to, trahere, to draw.]

Attrahent, at'tra-hent, adj. attracting or drawing. . that which attracts. [L. attrahens, -entis, pr.p. of a t trahere. See Attract.]

Attrap, at-trap', r.t. (Sfens.) to adorn with trappings: to dress or array. [L. ad, to, and Trap.]

Attribute, at-trib'ut, v.t. to ascribe, assign, or consider as belonging. adj. Attrib'Utable. ns. At'-tribute, that which is attributed : that which is inherent in, or inseparable from, anything : that which can be predicated of anything : a quality or property ; Attribution, act of attributing : that which is attributed : commendation. adj. Attrib'-Utive, expressing an attribute. n. a word denoting an attribute. [L. attriiniere, -tributmti ad, to, triou-ere, to give.]

Attrist, at-trist', v.t. (obs.) to sadden. [Fr. L. ad, to, tristis, sad.]

Attrite, at-trlt', adj. worn by rubbing or friction :

(theol.) repentant through fear of punishment, not yet from the love of God. . Attri tion, the rubbing of one thing against another : a wearing by friction : (theol.) a defective or imperfect sorrow for sin. [L. attritus atter-ere = ad, and terere, tritum, to rub.]

Attune, at-tun', v. t. to put in tune: to make one sound accord with another : to arrange fitly : to make musical. . Attune'ment. [L. ad, to, and Tune.]

Atwain. a-twan', adv. in twain : {arch.) asunder. [Prep, a, and Twain.]

Atween, a-twen', adv. (Spots.) between. [Prep, a, and Twain.]

Atwixt, a-t\vikst', ad-.-. (Stens.) betwixt, between. [Pfx. a-, and 'twixt. Betwixt.]

Aubade, 0-bad', . a musical announcement of dawn : a sunrise song. [Fr. aube, dawn L. alba, white.]

Auberge, a-berj', . an inn. adj. Auberglcal (H. \Valpole\-n. Aubergiste (O-berj-est'). [Fr., of Teut. origin. See Harbour.]

Aubergine, O'ber-jen, . the fruit of the egg-plant, the brinjal. [Fr. dim. of anberge, a kind of peach Sp. albtrchigo Ar. al, the, persigo L. persicum, a peach.]

Auburn, aw'burn, adj. reddish brown. [The old meaning was a light yellow, or lightish hue ; Low L. aUmrnus, whitish L. albus, white.]

Auction, awk'shun, . a public sale in which the bidder offers an increase on the price offered by another, and the articles go to him who bids highest. v.t. to sell by auction. a<ij. Auc'tionary. . Auctioneer 7 , one who is licensed to sell by auction. v.t. to sell by auction.- Dutch auction, a kind of mock auction at which the salesman starts at a high price, and comes down till he meets a bidder. [L. auction-em, an increasing augere, aitctuttt, to increase.]

Auctorial, awk'tSr-i-al, adj. of or pertaining to an author or his trade. [L. attctor.]

Audacious, aw-da'shus, adj. daring: bold: impudent. adv. Auda'ciously. ns. Auda'ciousness,

Audacity (aw-das'i-ti). [Fr. audacifitx L. audax audere, to dare.]

Audible, awd'i-bl, adj. able to be heard. ns. Aud'ibleness, Audibility. adv. Audibly. . Audience, the act of hearing : a judicial hearing : admittance 10 a hearing : a ceremonial interview : an assembly of hearers : a court of government or justice in Spanish America, also the territory administered by it Sp. audiencia. adj. Aud'ient, listening : paying attention. . a hearer. [L. audibilis audlre, to hear, conn, with Ger. ous, dtos, the ear.]

Audiometer, awd-i-om'et-er, n. an instrument for measuring and recording differences in the power of hearing.

Audiphone, awd'i-fon, . an instrument which is pressed against the upper front teeth, the convex side outwards, in order to communicate sounds to the teeth and bones of the skull, thence to the organs of hearing.

Audit, awd'it, . an examination of accounts by one or more duly authorised persons : a calling to account generally : a statement of account : (obs.*) a periodical settlement of accounts : (obs.) audience, hearing. v.t. to examine and verify by reference to vouchers, &c. ns. Audi'tion, the sense of hearing : the act of hearing : (rare) something heard ; Auditor, a hearer : one who audits accounts :fem. Aud'itress ; Auditorium, in an opera-house, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers : the reception-room of a monastery ; Aud'itorship. adj. Auditory, relating to the sense of hearing. . an audience: a place where lectures, &c., are heard. Audit ale, an ale of special quality brewed for some Oxford and Cambridge colleges ; orig. for use on the day of audit. [L. aiiditus, a hearing audire, to hear. See Audible.]

Augean, aw-je'an, adj. filthy: difficult. [From Augeas, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stalls, containing 3000 oxen, and uncleaned for thirty years, were swept out by Hercules in one day by his turning the river Alpheus through them.]

Auger, aw'ger, . a carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood. n. Au'ger-bit, an auger that fits into a carpenter's brace (see Brace). [A corr. of

nauger, an auger, A.S. nafitgarnafii, a nave of a

See Nave

a triangular piece.]

wheel, gdr, a piercer. See Nave (of a wheel), Gore,

a soothsayer. p. /. to foretell from signs. v.i. to guess or conjecture : to forebode. aJj. Au'gural. us. Au'gUTShip ; Au'gury, the art or practice of auguring : an omen. The words Au'gurate and Augura'tion are obsolete. [L. ; prob. from avis, bird, and root, gar, in L. garrire, to chatter, Sans. gir, speech.]

Aught, awt, . a whit : ought : anything : a part. [A.S. d-wiht, contr. to dht, whence oht, oght, and ought. Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope use ought and aught without distinction. Awiht is from 4, <<, ever, and -wiht, creature, a wight, a thing.]

Augite. aw 'jit, . one of the Pyroxene group of minerals, closely allied to hornblende, usually of a greenish colour, occurring crystallised in prisms, and forming an essential component of many igneous rocks. adj. AugitlC. [Gr. auge, brightness.]

Augment, awg-ment', v.t. to increase : to make larger. v.i. to grow larger. . Aug'ment, in-crease : (grant.) the prefixed vowel to the past tenses of the verb in Sanskrit and Greek. Sometimes applied also to such inflectional prefixes as the ge- of the German perfect participle. adjs. Augment'-able, Augment' atiVO, having the quality or power of augmenting. n. (gram.) a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning. ns. Augmentation, increase : addition : (her.) an addi-tional charge in a coat-of-arms bestowed by the sovereign as a mark of honour : (mus.) the repetition of a melody in the course of the piece in notes of greater length than the original : (Scots law) an in-crease of stipend obtained by a parish minister by an action raised in the Court of Teinds against the titular and heritors ; Augment'er. [L. augntentitm, increase augere, to increase, Gr. auxan-ein.)

Augur, aw'gur, . among the Romans, one who gained knowledge of secret or future things by observing the flight and the cries of birds : a diviner;

August, aw-gust 7 , adj. venerable : imposing : sub-lime : majestic. adv. August'ly. . August'ness. [L. augustus augere, to increase, honour.]

August, aw'gust, n. the eighth month of the year, so called after the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar.

Augustan, aw-gust'an, adj. pertaining to the Emperor Augustus, or to the time in which he reigned (31 B.C.-I4 A.D.) the most brilliant age in Roman literature, hence applied to any similar age, as the reign of Anne in English, or that of Louis XIV. in French literature : classic : refined.

Augustine, aw-gust'in, Augustinian, aw-gus-tin'i-an, . one of an order of monks who derive their name and rule from St Augustine : (theol.) one who holds the opinions of St Augustine, esp. on predestina-tion and irresistible grace. adj. Augustin'ian, of or relating to St Augustine. . Augustin'ianism.

Auk, awk, . a genus of web-footed sea-birds, with short wings used only as paddles, found in the northern seas. The Great Auk is supposed to have become extinct in 1844. [Ice. dlkft.]

Aula, aw'la, n. a hall. adj. Aula'rian, relating to a hall. . at Oxford, a member of a hall, as dis-tinguished from a collegian. Aula regis, also called Curia Regis, a name used in English history for a feudal assembly of tenants-in-chief, for the Privy Council, and for the Court of King's Bench. [L. aula, a hall.]

Auld, awld, adj. (Scot.) old. adjs. Auld'-far'rant (lit. 'favouring the old'), old-fashioned, wise beyond their years, as of children ; Auld'-warld, old-world, ancient. Auld langsyne, old long since, long ago.

Aulic, awl'ik, adj. pertaining to a royal court. AuliC Council (Ger. Reichsliofratli), a court or personal council of the Holy Roman Empire, established in 1501 by Maximilian I., and co-ordinate with the

Imperial Chamber (Reichskamtnergericht). [L. aulicus aula, Gr. aule, a royal court.]

Airmail, aw-mal', v.t. to enamel: (Spens.) to figure or variegate. [See Enamel.]

Aumbry, awm'bri, n. Same as Ambry.

Aumil, o'mil, n. Same as Amildar.

Aumuce, aw'mus, . Same as Amice.

Aunt, ant, n. a father's or a mother's sister also the wife of one's uncle: (obs.) an old woman, a gossip, a procuress or bawd. Aunt Sally, a pastime at English fairs, in which a wooden head is set on a pole, and in the mouth a pipe, which has to be smashed by throwing sticks or the like at it. [O. Fr. ante (Fr. tante)L,. amita, a father's sister.]

Aura, awr'a, . a supposed subtle emanation proceeding from anything, esp. that essence which is claimed to emanate from all living things and to afford an atmosphere for the operations of animal magnetism and such-like occult phenomena: C/f^Oatr, distinctive character : (path.) a sensation as of a current of cold air a premonitory symptom of epilepsy and hysteria. adj. Aur'al, pertaining to the air, or to a subtle vapour or exhalation arising from a body. [L. aura.}

Aural, awr'al, adj. pertaining to the ear. adv. Aur'ally. [L. auris, ear.]

Aurate, awr'at, . a compound of auric oxide with a base. adjs. Aur'ated, gold-coloured : compounded with auric acid; Aur'eate, gilded: golden. . Aure'ity, the peculiar properties of gold. [L. auruiii, gold.]

Aurelia, awr-el'ya, . the chrysalis of an insect, from its golden colour. adj. Aurel'ian formerly also a name for an entomologist devoted esp. to butterflies and moths. [L. anrunt, gold.]

Aureola, awr-e'o-la, . in Christian art, the gold colour surrounding the whole figure in sacred pictures, distinct from the nimbus, which only covers the head, usually reserved for representations of the three Divine Persons, of Christ, and the Virgin and Child : (theol.) an increment to the ordinary blessedness of heaven gained by virgins, martyrs, and doctors for their triumph respectively over the flesh, the world, and the ! devil. . Aur'eole, the aureola : the gold disc round the head in early pictures symbolising glory : (fig.) a glorifying halo : a halo of radiating light, as in eclipses. p. adj. Aur'eoled, encircled with an aureole. [L. aureo- Ins, dim. of aureus, golden.]

Auric, awl'ik, adj. pertaining Aureola,

to gold : (cneiu.) applied to

compounds in which gold combines as a triad. [L. aurum, gold.]

Auricle, awr'i-kl, . the external ear : (pi.) the two upper cavities of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins. adj. Aur'icled, having appendages like ears. . AuriC'Ula, a species of primrose, also called bear's ear, from the shape of its leaf. adj. Auric'ular, pertaining to the ear : known by hearing, or by report. adv. AuriC'ularly. adjs. Auric'ulate, Auric'ulated, ear-shaped. Auricular confession, secret, told in the ear. [L. auricula, dim. of auris, the ear.]

Auriferous, awr-if'er-us, adj. bearing or yielding gold. v.t. and v.i. Aur'ify, to turn into gold. [L. aurifer aurum, go\d,ferre, to bear.]

Auriform, awr'i-form, adj. ear-shaped. [L. auris, ear, and Form.]

AuriSCOpe, aw'ri-sk<3p, n. an instrument for examining the Eustachian passage of the ear. [L. auris, ear, and Gr. skopein, to look.]

Aurist, awr'ist, . one skilled in diseases of the ear. [L. auris, ear.]

Aurochs, awr'oks, . the European bison or wild ox. [Ger. aiierochs, Old High Ger. urohso, ur (L. urus, Gr. euros), a kind of wild ox, and ochs, ox.]

Aurora, aw-ro'ra, . the dawn : in poetry, the goddess of dawn. adjs. Auro'ral, Auro'rean. adv. Auro'rally. [Ace. to Curtius, a reduplicated form for

ausosa ; from a root seen in Sans, ush, to burn ; cog. with Gr. eos, dawn, helios, the sun ; Etruscan, Usil, the god of the sun.]

Aurora Borealis, aw-ro'ra bC-re-a'lis, the northern aurora or light : a luminous meteoric phenomenon of electrical character seen in northern latitudes, with a tremulous motion, and giving forth streams of light. Aurora Australia (aws-tra'lis), a similar phenomenon in the southern hemisphere : //. Auroras. [L. borealis, northern boreas, the north wind. See Austral.]

Auscultation, aws-kult-a'shun, n. the art of discovering the condition of the lungs and heart by applying the ear or the stethoscope to the part. v.i. to examine by auscultation. . Ausculta'tor, one who practises auscultation, or an instrument for such : in Germany, a title formerly given to one who had passed his first public examination in law, and who was merely retained, not yet employed or paid by government. adj. Auscult'atory, relating to auscultation. [L. auscultare, to listen.]

Ausonian, aw-s6'ni-an, adj. Italian. [L. Ausonia, a poetical name for Italy.]

Auspice, aw'spis, . an omen drawn from observing birds : augury generally used in //. Au'spices,

Auster

mfite ; mute ; mOSn ;

Autonym

protection : patronage : a good start (generally in phrase, Under the auspices of).-v.t. Au'spicate, to foreshow : to initiate or inaugurate with hopes of good luck :pr.fi. au'spicating ; pa.p. au'spicated. adj. Auspi'cioUS, having good auspices or omens of success : favourable : fortunate : propitious. adv. Auspi'ciously. . Auspi'ciousness. [Fr. L. aiispicium auspex, auspicis, a bird-seer, from avis, a bird, spectre, to observe.]

Auster, aws'ter, . the south wind. [L.]

Austere, aws-ter', adj. harsh : severe : stern : grave : sober : severe in self-discipline, strictly moral or abstinent: severely simple, without luxury. adv. Austerely. ns. Austere'ness, Austerity, quality of being austere : severity of manners or life : harshness : asceticism : severe simplicity of style, dress, or habits. [L. austerus Gr. austerosau-ein, to dry.]

Austral, aws'tral, adj. southern. adj. Australasian (aws-tral-a'zhi-an), pertaining to Australasia, or the islands and island-groups that lie to the south of Asia. . a native or colonist of one of these. adj. Australian, of or pertaining to Australia, a large island between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. . an aboriginal native of Australia proper, later also a white colonist or resident. [L. australis auster, the south wind.]

Austrian, aws'tri-an, adj. of or pertaining to Austria, an empire of Central Europe.- . a native of Austria.

Austringer, aw'string-er, . a keeper of goshawks. Also A'Stringer. [O. Fr. ostruchier, austruchier. See Ostrich.]

Autarchy, awt'ar-ki, . absolute power. [Gr., from itutos, self, and archein, to rule.]

Authentic, -al, aw-thent'ik, -al, adj. real : genuine, as opposed to counterfeit, apocryphal: original: true : entitled to acceptance, of established credibility. A distinction is sometimes made between authentic a.n& genuine the former, that the writing is trustworthy, as setting forth real facts ; the latter, that we have it as it left its author's hands an authentic history : a. genuine text. adv. Authentically. [Fr. and L. from Gr. aut/tentes, one who does anything with his own hand autos, self.]

Authenticate, aw-thent'ik-at, v.t. to make authentic : to prove genuine : to give legal validity to : to certify the authorship of. ns. Authentica'tion, act of authenticating : confirmation ; Authenticity, quality of being authentic : state of being true or in accordance with fact : genuineness.

Author, awth'or, . one who originates or brings anything into being : a beginner or first mover of any action or state of things : the writer of an original book : elliptically for an author's writings : one's authority for something : an informant : fent. Auth'oress. adjs. Autho'rial, Auth'orish; Authoris'able. . Authorisation. v.t. Auth'orise, to give authority to : to sanction : to permit : to justify: to establish by authority. adj. Auth'or-

lOSS, anonymous. ns. Auth'orling, a petty author ; Auth'orship, Auth'oring, Auth'orism, state or quality of being an author. [Through Fr. from L. auctot augere, auctunt, to cause things to increase, to produce.]

Authority, awth-or'it-i, . legal power or right : power derived from office or character: weight of testimony : permission : pi. Authorities, precedents : opinions or sayings carrying weight : persons in power. adj. Authoritative, having the sanction or weight of authority : dictatorial. adv. Author" -itatively. . Authorltativeness. [L. auctoritat-

em, auctoritas, aitctor.]

Autobiography, aw-to-bl-ogVaf-i, . the biography or life of a person written by himself. . AutobiOg'-rapher, one who writes his own life. adjs. Autobiographic, -al. [Gr. autos, one's self, bios, life, graphein, to write.]

AutO-car, aw'to-kar, . a vehicle for the road moved

from within by steam, electric power, &c. instead of by traction. [Gr. autos, self, and Car.]

Autocarpous, aw-to-kar'pus, adj. applied to such fruit as consists only of the pericarp, with no adnate parts. [Gr. autos, self, karpos, fruit.]

Autochthon, aw-toVtboo, n. one of the primitive inhabitants of a country : an aboriginal :pl. Autoch'thons and Autoch'thones. adj. Autochthonous. ns. Autoch'thony, Autoch thonism, the condition of being autochthonous. [Gr. ; made up of autos, self, chthon, chthotios, the soil ; the Athenians claiming to have actually sprung from the soil on which they lived.]

Autocrat, aw'to-krat, n. one who rules by his own power : an absolute sovereign. . AutOC'racy, an absolute government by one man : despotism. adj. Autocratic. adv. Autocratically. [Gr. autokrates autos, self, kratos, power.]

Auto-da-fe", aw'to-da-fa', . the public declaration of the judgment passed on heretics in Spain and Portugal by the Inquisition, also the infliction of the punishment which immediately followed thereupon, esp. the public burning of the victims : pi. Autos-da-fe*. [Port, auto da/e'Sp. auto de fe ; auto L. actum, act; da L. de, of; and fe L. fides, faith.]

Autogenous, aw-toj'e-nus, adj. self-generated : independent. . AutOg'eny, a mode of spontaneous generation. [Gr. autogenes, autos, self, genos, offspring.]

Autograph, aw'to-graf, . one's own handwriting : a signature : an original manuscript. v.t. to write with one's hand. adj. Autographic, adv. AutOgraph'ically. . Au'tography, act of writing with one's own hand : reproduction of the outline of a writing or drawing by fac-simile. [Gr. autos, self, graphe, writing.]

Autogravure, aw-to-grav'ur, . a process of photo-engraving akin to autotype. [Gr. auto, self; Fr. gravure, engraving.]

Autolatry, aw-tol'a-tri, . worship of one's self. . Autol'Ogy is merely a justifiable enough scientific study of ourselves. [Gr. autos, self, latreia, worship.]

Autolycus, aw-tol'i-kus, n. a thief: a snapper up of unconsidered trifles : a plagiarist. [From the character in Shakespeare's Winters Tale.]

Automaton, aw-tom'a-ton, . a self-moving machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery : a living being regarded as without consciousness : the self-acting power of the muscular and nervous systems, by which movement is effected without intelligent determination : a human being who acts by routine, without intelligence : pi. Autom'atons, Autom'ata. adjs. Automatic, -al. adv. Automatically. ns. Autom'atism, automatic or involuntary action : power of self-moving : power of initiating vital processes from within the cell, organ, or organism, independently of any direct or immediate stimulus from without : the doctrine that animals are automata, their motions, &c., being the result of mechanical laws ; Autom'atist, one who holds the doctrine of automatism. [Gr. automates, self-moving autos, self, and a stem mat-, to strive after, to move.]

Automobile, aw-to-mo'bil, adj. self-moving. [Gr. autos, self, L. ntobilis, mobile.]

Automorphic, aw-to-mor'fik, adj. marked by automorphism, the ascription to others of one's own characteristics. [Gr. autos, self, ntorplie, form.]

Autonomy, aw-ton'om-i, . the power or right of self-government: (Kant's philos.) the doctrine that the human will carries its guiding principle within

itself. adjs. Auton'omous, Autonomlc. [Gr. autos, and notnos, law.]

Autonym, aw'ton-im, . a writing published under the author's real name. [Gr. autos, self, onoina, a name.]

Autophagous

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Average

Autophagous, aw-tof'ag-us, adj. self-devouring. . Autoph'agy, sustenance by self-absorption of the tissues of the body. [Gr. autos, self, phagein, to eat]

Autophoby, aw-tof'ob-i, . a shrinking from making any reference to one's self. [Gr. autos, self, phobia, fear.]

Autopnony, aw-tof'on-i, . observation of the resonance of one's own voice, heard by placing the ear to the patient's chest. [Gr. autos, self, phone, sound.]

Autoplasty, aw'to-plas-ti, . a mode of surgical treatment which consists in replacing a diseased part by means of healthy tissue from another part of the same body. [Gr. auto-plastos, self-formed.]

Autopsy, aw'top-si, . personal inspection, esp. the examination of a body after death. Also Autop'sia. [Gr. ; autos, self, opsis, sight.]

Autoptic, -al, aw-topt'ik, -al, adj. seen with one's own eyes. adv. Autopt'ically. [See Autopsy.]

Autoschediasm, aw-to-sked'i-azm, . anything extemporised. v.t. Autosched'iase. adj. Auto-SChedias'tiC. [Gr. autos, self, schedios, off-hand.]

Autotheism, aw'to-the-izm, . assumption of divine powers : the doctrine of the self-subsistence of God, esp. of the second person in the Trinity. . Au'totheist, a self-deifier. [Gr. autos, self, theos, a god.]

Autotype, aw'to-tlp, . a true impress or copy of the original : a process of printing from a photographic negative in a permanent black or other pigment. v.t. to reproduce by such a process. n. Autotypog'raphy, a process by which drawings made on gelatine are transferred to a plate from which impressions may be taken. [Gr. autos, self, typos, a stamp.]

Autumn, aw'tum, n. the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and October in North America, September, October, and November. Astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, it begins at the autumnal equinox, when the sun enters Libra, 2zd September, and ends at the winter solstice, when the sun enters Capricorn, 2ist December. adj. Autum'nal. adv. Autum'nally. [L. autumnus, auctuttinus, anciently referred to attg-ere, as the season of increase ; by Corssen and others, to the Sans, av, to do good to.]

Auxesis, awk-se'sis, . gradual deepening in force of meaning: hyperbole. [Gr.]

Auxiliar, awg-zil'yar, Auxiliary, awg-zil'yar-i, adj. helping : subsidiary, as troops. us. Auxiliar, an auxiliary ; Auxiliary, a helper : an assistant : (gram.) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. [L. auxiliaris auxiliunt, help auf-ere, to increase.]

Ava, a'va, . native name in the Sandwich Islands for a species of cordyline yielding an intoxicating drink, also called kava : any similar drink.

Avail, a-vaT, v.i. to be of value or service to : to benefit : to take the benefit of (used reflexively with of). v.i. to be of use : to answer the purpose : (obs.) to take or draw advantage : (Ainer.) to inform, assure of. . benefit: profit: service. adj. Avail'able, that one may avail one's self of, utilise : profitable : suitable, obtainable : accessible. us. Avail'ableness, Availability, quality of being available : power in promoting an end in view: validity. advs. Avail'ably ; Avail'ingly, in an availing manner. [Fr. L. ad, to, val-ire, to be strong, to be worth.]

Avail. Same as Avale.

Avalanche, av'al-ansh, n. a mass of snow and ice slidjng down from a mountain : a snow-slip. v.i. Avale' (Spens.), to descend. v.t. (Spens.) to cause to descend. [Fr. avaler, to slip down L. ad, to,

Tall-em, the valley.]

Avant, av'ang, prefix used as adj. in combination, as

in Av'ant-COnr'ier, one who runs before, in pi. the skirmishers or advance-guard of an army ; Av ant-garde, the vanguard of an army. [Fr. ; L. ante.]

Avanturine. See Aventurine.

Avarice, av'ar-is, n. eager desire for wealth : covet-ousness. adj. Avari'ciOUS, extremely covetous: greedy. adv. Avari'ciously. . Avari'cious-ness. [Fr. L. avaritia avarus, greedy avere, to pant after.]

Avast, a-viist', interj. (naut.) hold fast ! stop ! [Dut houd vast, hold fast.]

Avatar, a-va-tar', . the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form : incarnation: (fig.) supreme glorifica-tion of any principle. [Sans. ; ava, away, down, tar, to pass over.]

Avaunt, a-vawnt', interj. move on ! begone ! (Skak.) used as . ' to give her the avaunt.'v.i. (Spens.) to advance : (cbs.) depart. [Fr. avant, forward L. ab, from, ante, before.]

Avaunt, a-vawnt', v.i. (Spens.) to advance boastfully. [O. Fr. ayanter Low L. vanitare, to boast L. vanus, vain.]

Ave, a've, interj. and . be well or happy : hail, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary: in full, Ave Mari' a. Ave Maria, or Ave Mary, the Hail Mary, or angelic salutation (Luke, i. 28). [L. avere, to be well or propitious. See Angelus.]

AvenaceoUS, av'en-a-shus, adj. of the nature of oats. [L. avena, oats.]

Avenge, a-venj', v.t. to vindicate : take vengeance on some one on account of some injury or wrong (with on, upon : of obsolete). adj. Avenge'ful. ns. Avenge'ment ; Aveng'er, one who avenges :fem. Aveng'eress. [O. Fr. avengier L. vindicdre. See Vengeance.]

AvenS, a'vens, n. popular name of two species of Geum the herb bennet (once used to flavour ale) and the sub-alpine moun-tain-avens. [Fr.]

Aventail, Aventaile, av'en-tal, . the flap or movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting air to the wearer. [O. Fr. esventail, air-hole L. ex, out, ventus, wind.]

Aventre, a-ven'tr, v.t. or v.i. (Spens.) to throw, as a spear or dart. [O. Fr. venter, to cast to the wind.]

Aventure, a-vent'ur, v.t. obsolete form of Adventure.

Aventurine, a-ven'tu-rin, . a brown, spangled kind of Venetian glass : a kind of quartz. Also Avan'-turine. [It. awentura, chance because of the accidental discovery of the glass.]

Avenue, av'en-u, . the principal approach to a country-house, usually bordered by trees : a double row of trees, with or without a road : a wide and handsome street, with or without trees, esp. in" America : any passage or entrance into a place : C/fg-.) means of access or attainment. [Fr. : from L. ad, to, venire, to come.]

Aver, a-ver', v. t. to declare to be true : to affirm or declare positively : (tow) to prove or justify a plea : pr.p. aver'ring ; pa.p. averred. . Aver'ment, positive assertion : (law) a formal offer to prove a plea: the proof offered. [Fr. averer L. ad, and vcrus, true.]

Average, av'er-aj, . the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities: any expense incurred beyond the freight, payable by the owner of the goods shipped, as in the phrase Petty average : any loss or damage to ship or cargo from un-avoidable accidental causes Particular average. Again, General average is the apportionment of loss caused by measures taken for the ship's safety, as cutting away the masts, throwing overboard cargo,

Averroism

accepting towage, or the like. adj. containing a mean value : ordinary. v.t. to fix an average. v.i. to exist in, or form, a mean quantity. [Dr Murray says the word first appears about 1500 in connection with the maritime trade of the Mediterranean (Fr. avarie, Sp. averia, It. avaria); probably averia is a derivative of It. avere (O. Fr. aveir), goods, the original sense being a ' charge on property or goods.' The It. avere and O. Fr. aveir meant goods, substance, cattle L. habere, to have. The Old Eng. aver in the same sense is obsolete, but in Scotland aver still means an old horse.]

Averroism, av-er-o'izm, . the doctrine of the Arabian philosopher Averrhoes (died 1198), that the soul is perishable, the only immortal soul being the world-soul from which individual souls went forth, and to which they return. u. Averro'ist, one who holds this doctrine.

Averruncate, a-ver-ungk'at, v.t. (rare) to avert _or ward off: to pull up by the roots. ns. Averrunca'tion, act of averting : extirpation ; Averrunc'ator, an instrument for cutting off branches of trees. [L. averruncare, to avert.]

Averse, a-vers', adj. having a disinclination or hatred (with to ; /rout is, however, still used) : disliking : turned away from anything : turned backward ; (her.) turned so as to show the back, as of a right hand.;/. Aversa'tion (obs.). adv. Aversely. . Averse'neSS. [L. aversus, turned away, pa. p. of avcrt-cre. See Avert.]

Aversion, a-ver'-shun, . dislike : hatred : the object of dislike. ^See Avert.]

Avert, a-vert', v.t. to turn from or aside : to prevent : ward oK.p.adj. Averted. adv. Avert'edly. adj. Avertible, capable of being averted. [L. avert-ere at, from, vert-ere, to turn.]

Avertiment, for Advertisement (Milton).

Aves, a'vez, n.pl. birds. [L.]

Aviary, a'vi-ar-i, . a place for keeping birds. . A'Viarist, one who keeps an aviary. [L. aviarium avis, a bird.]

Aviculture, a'vi-kul-tur, n. rearing of birds : bird-fancying. [L. avis, bird, and Culture.]

Avidity, a-vid'i-ti, . eagerness : greediness. adj. Av'id, greedy : eager. [L. aviditas avidus, greedy avere, to pant after.]

Avifauna, a'vi-fawn-a, . the whole of the birds found in a region or country : the fauna as regards birds. [L. avis, bird, and Fauna.]

Avised. See Blapk-avised.

Aviso. See Adviso (under Advice). Avis, Avise, obsolete forms of Advise, adj. Avise'ful (Sfens.), watchful, circumspect.

Avital, av'i-tal, adj. of a grandfather : ancestral. [L. ai'ittts, pertaining to a grandfather (avus).]

Avizandum, av-iz-an'dum, . (Scats law) private consideration of a case by a judge before giving judgment. Also Avisan'dum. [Gerund of Low L. avisure, to advise.]

Avocado, a-vo-ka'do, n. the alligator-pear, a West Indian fruit. [Corr. from Mexican.]

Avocation, a-vo-ka'shun, . formerly and properly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment now, one's proper business = Vocation : business which calls for one's time and attention : (arch.) diversion of the thoughts from any employment : the calling of a case from an inferior to a superior court. [Through Fr. from avocation-em, a calling away ab, from, vocare, to call.]

Avocet, Avoset, av'o-set, . a widely spread genus of birds, with webbed feet, long legs, bare thighs, a long, slender, upward-curved, elastic bill, and the general snipe -like habit. [Fr. avocette, It. avosetta.]

Avoid, a-void', v.t. to try to escape from : to shun : (Inii) to invalidate, adj. Avoid'able. . Avold'ance, the act of avoiding or shunning : act of annulling. [Pfx. a- Fr. = L, tx, out, and Void.]

Avoirdupois, av-or-du-poiz', adj. or n. a system of weights in which the Ib. equals 16 oz. [O. Fr. aveir de pes (avoir du pots), to have weight L. hab-ere,

to have, pensiim, that which is weighed. J

Avoset. See Avocet.

Avouch, a-vowch', v.t. to avow; to assert or own positively : to maintain : guarantee ; to appeal to. v.t. to give assurance of. n. (Shak.) evidence. adj. Avouch'able. . Avouch'ment. [O. Fr. avochier L. advocare, to call to one's aid. See Vouch.]

Avoure, a-vowr', n. (Spens) confession, acknowledgment, justification. [See AVOW.]

Avow, a-vow', v.t. to declare openly: to own or confess : to affirm or maintain : (law) to justify an act done. n. a solemn promise : a vow. pa.p. as adj. self-acknowledged. adj. Avow'able. ns. Avow'ableness, Avow'ance (obs.) ; Avow'al, a positive declaration: a frank confession. adv. Avowedly. . Avow'ry (law), the act of avowing and justifying in one's own right the distraining of goods : (obs.) advocacy considered as personified in a patron saint. [O. Fr. avoner, orig. to swear fealty to L. ad, and Low L. votare votuin, a vow. See Vow.]

Avulse, a-vuls', v.t. to pluck or tear away. n. Avul'sion, forcible separation. [L. avell-ere, avulsitm.]

Avuncular, a-vung'ku-lar, adj. pertaining to an uncle. v.t. or v.i. Avunc'ulise (Fuller), to act like an uncle. [L. Ovuncufus, an uncle.]

Await, a-wat', v.t. to wait or look for: to be in store for : to attend : (obs.) to lie in wait for, to watch. [Through Fr. from the common Teutonic root of Ger. wacht, en, Eng. Wait.]

Awake, a-wak', v.t. to rouse from sleep : to rouse from a state of inaction. v.i. to cease sleeping: to rouse one's self from sleep or indifference \pa.p. awaked', or awoke'. adj. not asleep : vigilant. adj. Awak'able, capable of being awakened. v.t. and v.i. Awak'en, to awake : to rouse into interest or attention : (theol.) to call to a sense of sin. adj. Awak' enable. ns. Awak'enment, Awak'ing, Awak'ening, the act of awaking or ceasing to sleep : an arousing from indifference : a revival of religion. To be awake to, to be fully aware of anything. [A.S. aiuacnan. See Wake, Watch.]

Awanting, a-wont'ing, adj. wanting : missing. [Framed as if from a verb awant mostly Scotch.]

Award, a-wawrd', v.t. to adjudge: to determine. . judgment : final decision, esp. of arbitrators. adj. Award' able, that may be awarded. . Award'ment. [O. Fr. ewarder, eswarder, from an assumed Romanic form compounded of ex, thoroughly, and guardare, watch. See Ward, Guard.]

Aware, a-war', adj. wary : informed, conscious (with of).ns. Aware'dom (H. Walpole), Aware'ness. [A.S. gewter, pfx. ge-, and -utter, cautious. See Wary.]

Awarn, a-wawrn', v.t. (Spens.) to warn. [Pfx, a-, and Warn.]

Awash, a-wosh', adv. on a level with the surface of the water: floating at the mercy of the waves. [Pfx. a-, and Wash.]

AwastO, a- wast', adv. wasting.

A watch, a-wotch', adv. watching.

Awave, a-wav', adv. waving.

Away, a-wa', adv. onward, along : forthwith : in the direction of, about: absent : gone, dead, fainted. interj. begone ! Away (elliptically), to go away, esp. imperatively, Away 1 or Away with you ! Away with him=take him away. Fire away, fire at once, without hesitation. I cannot away with = bear or endure. Make away With, to destroy. Once and away, once in a way (the usual modern form), once. There away, in that direction, thereabout. To do away (with), to make an end

of anything ; To explain away, to explain till the thing that needs explanation is itself removed ; To fall away (with from), to desert ; To fight away, to go on fighting ; To work away, to keep on working. [A.S. a-weg prep, a, on, tueg, way, lit. 'on

one's way. ']

Awe, aw, n. reverential fear, or wonder : dread : (arch.) power to inspire awe. v.t. to strike with or influence by fear. adj. Awe'lOSS, without fear. . Awe'lessness. adjs. Awe'some, Aw'some (Scot.), full of awe : inspiring awe : weird, dreadful. v, t. Awe'-Strike, to strike with awe. adjs. Awe'-Struck, struck or affected with awe ; Aw'ful, full of awe : dreadful : inspiring respect : expressive of awe : (slang) ugly : and as a mere intensive of anything. adv. Aw'fully (also in slang merely = very). n. Aw'fulness. [Ice. agi, A.S. ege, fear; cog. with Gael, eaghal ; Gr. achos, anguish.]

Aweary, a-we'ri, adj. weary (with of). adj. Awea'-ried, weary. [Pfx. a-, and Weary.]

A-weather, a-weM'er, adv. (naiit.) towards the weather or windward side, in the direction from which the wind blows, applied to the position of a helm when its tiller is moved to the windward side of the ship opp. to A-lee. [Prep, a, on, and Weather.]_

A-week, a-wek', adv. phrase, in the week, per week. [Prep, a, and Week.]

A-weigh, a-wa', adv. in the act of being weighed, as an anchor, when the strain on the cable lias just raised it from the bottom. [Prep, a, and Weigh.]

Awhape, a-hwap', v.t. (Spots.) to strike : to terrify. [Dr Murray compares the Goth, af Invapjan, to choke, which would give an A. S. ofhweppan. See Whap.]

Awhile, a-hwll', adv. for some time : for a short time. [A.S. due hwile=a. while ; combined as early as i3th century.]

A-Wing, a-wing*, adv. phrase, on the wing. [Prep. a, and Wing.]

Awkward, awk'ward, adj. clumsy : ungraceful : em-barrassed : difficult to deal with : (Shak.) unfavour-able : (pbs.) froward. adj. Awk'wardish. adv. Awk'wardly, clumsily, embarrassingly, danger-ously. . Awk'wardness. [Prob. Ice. afug, turned wrong way, and suff. -ward, expressing direction.]

Awl, awl, . a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. al; cog. with Ice. air, Ger. a/tie.)

Awn, awn, n. a scale or husk : beard of corn or grass. adjs. Awned ; Awn'less ; Awn'y. [Ice. ogn ; Ger. akne.]

Awning, awn'ing, n. a covering to shelter from the sun's rayF. [Perh. due to the Fr. auvent, a screen of cloth before a shop window, with Eng. ending -ing. Skeat suggests Pers. await, dwang, any-thing suspended. The history of the word is still unsolved.]

Awoke, a-wOk', did awake pa.t. of Awake.

Awork, a-wurk', adv. at work. [Prep. a. and Work.]

Awrack, a-rak', adv. in a state of wreck.

Awrong, a-rong / , adv. wrongly.

Awry, a-rl*, adj. twisted to one side : distorted, crooked : wrong : perverse. adv. unevenly : per-versely : erroneously. To look awry, to look ask-ance at anything ; To walk awry, to go wrong. [Prep, a, on, and Wry.]

Axe, Ax, aks, n. a well-known tool or instrument for hewing or chopping, usually of iron with a steel edge://. Ax'es. [A.S. <ex ; L. ascia ; Gr. axinl.)

Axlle, aks'il, adj. lying in the axis of anything, as an embryo in the axis of a seed.

Axilla, aks'il-la, n. (anat.) the armpit. ni. Ax'illa, Ax'll (tot.), the angle between the upper aide of a branch and the trunk, or a petiole and the stem it springs from. adjs. Ax'illar, Ax'illary. [L. axilla, the armpit.]

Axinomancy, aks'in-o-man-si, . a mode of divination from the motions of an axe poised upon a stake, or of an agate placed upon a red-hot axe. [Gr. axine, an axe, and manteia, divination.]

Axiom, aks'yum, . a self-evident truth : a universally received principle in an art or science. adjs. AxiO-mat'ic, Axiomatical adv. Axiomat'ically. [Gr. axioma axio-ein, to think worth, to take for granted axios, worth.]

Axis, aks'is, n. the axle, or the line, real or imaginary,

on which a body revolves : the straight line about which the parts of a body or system are systematically arranged, or which passes through the centre of all the corresponding parallel sections of it, as of a cylinder, globe, or spheroid. The axis of a curved line is formed by a right line dividing the curve into two symmetrical parts, as in the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola : pi. Axes (aks'ez). adj. Axial. adv. Ax'ially. . Ax'oid, a curve generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis. Axis Of a lens, the right line passing through a lens in such a manner as to be perpendicular to both sides of it ; Axis Of a telescope, a right line which passes through the centres of all the glasses in the tube ; Axis Of incidence, the line passing through the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting surface ; Axis Of refraction, the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium ; Axis Of the equator, the polar diameter of the earth, which is also the axis of rotation ; Axis Of the eye, the right line passing through the centres of the pupil and the crystalline lens. [L. axis; cf. Gr. axon, Sans, aksha, A.S. eax.\

Axis, aks'is, . the hog-deer of India. [L. axis, Pliny's name for an Indian quadruped.]

Axle, aks'l, Axle-tree, aksl-tre, n. the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns : a pivot or support of any kind ; the imaginary line of ancient cosmographers on which a planet revolved. adj. Ax'led. [More prob. Norse oxull than a dim. from A.S. tax.)

Axolotl, aks'o-lotl, n. a reptile found in Mexico, allied to the tailed batrachia, but distinguished by retaining its gills through life. [Mexican.]

Ay, a, interj. ah ! oh ! alas ! esp. in ay nte ! [M. E. ey, et, perh. from Fr. ahi, a'i', cf. Sp. ay de mi !]

Ay, Aye, T, adv. yea : yes : indeed. n. Aye (T), a vote in the affirmative : (//.) those who vote in the affirmative. [Perh. a dial, form of aye, ever ; perh.

1*6

Ayah, a'ya, n. a native Indian waiting-maid. [Anglo-Ind. : Hind, dya, derived from the Port, aia, nurse.]

Aye, Ay, a, adv. ever : always : for ever. For aye, For ever and aye, for ever, to all eternity. In combination, with sense of ' ever,' as in Shakespeare's 'aye-remaining,' &c. [Ice. ei, ever; A.S. a; conn, with Age, Ever.]

Aye-aye, T'l, . a quadruped about the size of a hare found in Madagascar, closely allied to the lemurs, with much of the aspect of a squirrel. [Malagasy aiay.)

Ayelp, a-yelp', adv. yelping.

Ayenbite, I'en-blt, . (ois.) remorse, as in the book-title Ayenbite of Initiyt (' remorse of conscience '). [M. E. ayen, again bite.]

AygUletS, obsolete form of Aiglets.

Ayme, obsolete form of Aim.

Ayry. See Eyry.

Azalea, a-za'le-a, . a genus of shrubby plants, with fine white, yellow, or crimson flowers, mostly natives of China or North America, closely allied to the rhododendron. [Gr. azaleas, dry aza, dryness.]

Azimuth, az'im-uth, n. the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. adj. Az'imutbal, per-

Azo

mOte ; mute ; mOSn ; then.

Back

tain ing to the azimuth. [Ar. as-fitmut, as = al, the, sfimut, satnt, direction. See Zenith.]

Azo-, iu combination, for Azote.

Azoic, a-zo'ik, adj. without life : before the existence of animal life : formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as rocks. [Gr. a, neg., and zoe, life za-ein, to live.]

Azonic, a-zon'ik, adj. not limited to a zone, not local. [Gr. ; , neg., zone, a belt region.]

Azote, a-zOt', . an old name for nitrogen, so called be-
cause it does not sustain animal life. adj. Azot'iC. v.t. Azotise, to impregnate with acid. n. Az'otite, a salt of azotic or nitrous acid. adj. Azot'ous, nitrous. [Gr. a, neg., and za-ein, to live.]

Azoth, az'Oth, n. the alchemist's name for mercury : Paracelsus's universal remedy. [From Ar. az-zdiig, az=al, the, zdiig, from Pers. zhlivah, quicksilver.]

Azrael, az'ra-el, n. in Mohammedan mythology, the angel of death.

Aztec, az'tek, adj. relating to or descended from the

Aztecs, the dominant tribe in Mexico at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards.

Azure, azh'ur, or a'zhur, adj. of a faint blue : sky-coloured ; clear, cloudless. . a delicate blue colour : the sky. aiijs. Azure'an, Az'urine, azure. . Az'urite, blue carbonate of copper. adjs. Az'UTH (Milton), azure ; Az'Uiy, bluish. [O. Fr.

azu> Low L. azura Ar. (al) laz-uiard, Pers.

lajward, lapis lazuli, blue colour.]

AzygOUS, az'i-gus, adj. not yoked or joined with another : (anat.) not one of a pair, as a muscle. [Gr. azygos a, neg., and zygos, a yoke, from zeug-nutni, to join.]

Azymous, az'i-mus, adj. unfermented : unleavened. us. A^ym, Az'yme, unleavened bread ; Az'ymite, a member of a church using unleavened bread in the Eucharist a name applied by the Eastern Church to the Western, as well as to the Armenian and Maronite Churches. [Gr. azytnosa, neg., izynt, leaven.]
the second letter of our alphabet, called by the Phoenicians Beth, ' the house,' corespond-ing to Greek 0, ' 6e/a.'B in music is the seventh note of the scale of C major; B or B flat, a humorous euphemism for the domestic bug.
Baa, ba, n. the cry of a sheep. v.i. to cry or bleat

as a sheep. . Baa'ing. [From the sound.]
Baal, ba'al, . the chief male deity of the Phoenician nations: a false god generally: pi. Baalim. ns. Ba'alism ; Ba'alite. [Heb.]

Babble, bab'bl, r.i. to speak like a baby : to make a continuous murmuring sound like a brook, &c. : to make a babbling noise: to tell secrets. v.t. to prate: to utter. adjs. Bab'blative, BabT)ly. ns. Babble, Bab'blement, Bab'bling, idle senseless talk : prattle : confused murmur, as of a stream ; Bab'bler, one who babbles. [Prob. imit., from the repeated syllable ba; cf. Dut. babbelen, Ger. pappelen, Fr. babiller.]

Babe, bab, Baby, ba'bi, n. an infant or child : a doll, puppet : the reflection of one's self in miniature seen in the pupil of another's eye. ns. Ba'by-farm'er, one who takes in infants to nurse on payment ; Ba'byhood. adj. Ba'byish. . Ba'by-jump'er, a seat suspended from the ceiling of a room by elastic straps, to enable a baby to jump. [Prob. imitative. See Babble.]

Babel, ba'bel, . a lofty structure : a confused com-bination of sounds : a scene of confusion. ns. Ba'beldom, Ba'belism. [Heb. Babel, explained in Gen. xi. as confusion.]

Babiroussa, -russa, ba-bi-rOo'sa, . a species of wild hog found in the East Indies, often called the horned or deer hog. [Malay babi, hog, and rusa, deer.]

Baboo, batiCS, . orig. the Hindu title corresponding to our Mr, but often applied disparagingly to a Hindu with a superficial English education, or adjectively as in ' baboo English,' which is more copious than correct, with long and learned words often most ingeniously misapplied. ns. Ba'boodom, Ba'booism. [Hind. Mtu.]

Baboon, ba-boT5n', . a species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. n. Baboon'ery. adj. Baboon'ish. [Fr. babouin; remoter origin unknown.]
Babylonian, bab-i-l5n'i-an, adj. pertaining to Baby-lon : hence {Jig.) huge, gigantic : Romish, popish (obs. from the identification with Rome of the scarlet woman of Rev. xvii.) : Babel-like, confused in lan-guage. Also Babylon'ish.

Baccalaureate, bak-ka-law're-at, . the university degree of bachelor. adj. Baccalau'rean. [Low L. taccalaureus, corrupted from taccalarius, with some

imaginary reference to bacca lauri, the laurel berry. See Bachelor.]

Baccarat, Baccara, bak-ar-a', . a French game of cards played by any number of betters and a banker. [Fr. baccara.]

Baccate, bak'at, adj. having berries : berry-like or pulpy. adjs. Bacciferous (bak-sifer-us), bearing berries ; Bar/Ciform, of the shape of a berry ; Bac-CiVorous, living on berries. [L. baccatus bacca, a berry.]

Bacchanal, bak'a-nal, . a worshipper of Bacchus : one who indulges in drunken revels : a dance or song in honour of Bacchus, adj. relating to drunken revels also Bacchanalian. ns.pl. Bacchanalia, Bac'chanals, originally feasts in honour of Bacchus : drunken revels. . Bacchana lianism. n. andadj. Bacchant (bak'kant), a priest of Bacchus, the god of wine : a reveller : a drunkard. . Bacchante (bak-kant', bak'kant, bak-kant'i), a priestess of Bacchus, the god of wine : a female bacchanal :pl. Bac-Chant'es. adj. Bacchic (bak'kik), relating to Bac-chus: jovial: drunken. [L. Bacchanalis, Bacchus, Gr. Bacchos, the god of wine.]

Baccy, Bacco, abbreviations of Tobacco.

Bacharach, bak'ar-ak, K. an excellent wine named from Bacharach, a town on the Rhine.

Bachelor, bach'el-or, . a young knight who followed the banner of another, as being too young to display his own : an unmarried man : one who has taken his first degree at a university. ns. Bachelorhood, Bachelorship ; Bach'elorism, habit of a bachelor ; Bach' elor'S-but 'ton, the popular name of the double-flowered yellow or white varieties of buttercup. Knight bachelor, title of one who has been knighted, but not attached to any special order. [O. Fr. bacheler. Ely. disputed ; ace. to Brachet from Low L. baccalarius, a farm-servant, orig. a cowherd, from bacca. Low L. for vacca, a cow.]

Bacillus, ba-sil'us, . properly the name of a distinct genus of Schizomycetes, but popularly used in the same sense as Bacterium://. Bacilli adjs. Bacillar, Bacil'lary, of the shape or nature of a bacillus, consisting of little rods. . Bacil'licide, that which destroys bacilli. adj. Badl'liftim. [Low L. bacillus, dim. of baculus, a rod.]

Back, bak, . a brewer's or dyer's tub or trough. [Dut bak.]

Back, bak, . the hinder part of the body in man. and the upper part in beasts, extending from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone : put for the whole body in speaking of clothes : the hinder part, or the part opposite to the front side : the convex part of a book, opposite to the opening of the leaves : the thick edge of a knife or the like : the upright hind part of a chair : the surface of the

Back

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Baculite

sea, or of a river : the keel and keelson of a ship : (football) one of the players stationed behind the 'forwards,' the full back's duty being merely to guard the goal : {mining) that side of an inclined mineral lode which is nearest the surface of the ground the back of a level is the ground between it and the level above. adv. to the place from which one came : to a former state or condition : behind: behind in time: in return: again. v./. to get upon the back of: to help, as if standing at one's back : to force back : to support one's opinion by a wager or bet ' to back a horse,' to bet money on his winning in a race, ' to back the field," to bet upon all the horses in a field, against one in particular : to countersign a warrant, or in-dorse a cheque or bill ; to write or print at the back of, as a parliamentary bill, or the like : to put or propel backward, or in the opposite direction, by reversing the action, as of an engine or a boat hence the phrases, To back the oars, To back water. v.i. to move or go back. n. Back'-band, a broad strap or chain passing over the cart saddle, and serving to keep up the shafts of a vehicle. v.t. Back'bite, to speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence. >ts. Back'biter; Backbiting ; Back'-board, a board placed at the back of a cart, boat, &c. : a board fastened across the back to straighten the figure ; Back bond (Scats law), a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the

terms of a conveyance or other instrument used when particular circumstances render it necessary to express in a separate form the limitations or qualifications of a right ; Back'bone, the bone of the back, the vertebral column : the main support of anything : mainstay : firmness, reliableness ; Back'-door, a door in the back part of a building : (attrib.) unworthily secret : clandestine. adj. Backed, as in humpbacked. us. Back'-end, the later part of a season : the late autumn ; Back'er, one who backs or supports another in a contest : one who bets on a horse or the like ; Back'-fall, a fall on the back in wrestling also figuratively : a lever in the coupler of an organ ; Back friend (obs.), a pretended friend : a backer, a friend who stands at one's back ; Back'-ground, ground at the back : a place of obscurity : the space behind the principal figures of a picture ; Back -hair, the long hair at the back of a woman's head ; Back'-hand, the hand turned backwards in making a stroke : handwriting with the letters sloped backwards. adj. Back'-hand'ed, with the hand turned backward (as of a blow) : indirect. ns. Back'-hand'er, a blow with the back of the hand : an extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back ; Backing, support at the back : mounting of a horse : the action of putting back : a body of helpers : anything used to form a back or line the back; Baok'ing-down, shirking; Back'-lash, the jarring reaction of a wheel in a machine when the motion is not uniform ; Back' -log, a log at the back of a fire. adj. Back'most, farthest to the back. ns. Back'-piece, Back' -plate, a piece or plate of armour for the back ; Back'-set, a setting back, reverse : an eddy or counter-current ; Back Side, the back or hinder side or part of anything : the hinder part of an animal ; Back'-sight, in surveying, a sight taken backwards : the sight of a rifle nearer the stock ; Back' -Slang, slang in which every word is pronounced backwards. v.t. Back-Slide', to slide or fall back in faith or morals : fa. p. backslid', or backslid'den. ns. Backslid'er ; Back-Slid'ing. n.pl. Back'stairs, back or private stairs of a house. adj. secret or underhand. n.pl. Back'-stays, ropes or stays extending from the topmast-heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward, to second the shrouds in supporting the mast when strained by a weight of sail in a fresh wind : any stay or support at the back. ns. Back'-Stitch, a method of sewing in which, for every new

stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one ; Back'sword, a sword with a back or with only one edge : a stick with a basket-handle; BackSWOrd'man (S/taA.) ; Back'-wash, a backward current, v.t. to affect with back-wash : to clean the oil from wool after combing. . Back'water, water held back in a mill-stream or river by the obstruction of a dam below a pool or belt of water connected with a river, but not in the line of its course or current : water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel : a backward current of water : the swell of the sea formed by the paddles of a steamship. n.pl. Back'-woods, the forest or uncultivated part of a country beyond the cleared country, as in North American Backwoods'man. Back! go back, turn back (imperatively). At the back of (in U.S. often Back of), in support or pursuit ; On, Upon the back of, weighing down as a burden. To and back (Shak.), forward and back ward. To back down, to abandon one's opinion or position ; To back out, to recede from an engagement or promise ; To back up, to give support to ; To be on one's back, to have come to the end of one's resources ; To break the back of, to overburden, to complete the hardest part of a task ; To cast behind the back (B.), to forgive ; To set or put up the back, to arouse to resentment ; To the backbone, thoroughly. [A.S. bcec, Sw. bak, Dan. bag.}

Backare, Baccare, bak'are, interj. (Shak.) back ! stand back ! [Perh. for back there .']

Backet, bak'et (Scot.), n. a shallow wooden trough for carrying ashes, coals, &c. [Fr. baquet, dim. of 6ac, back.]

Backgammon, bak-gam'un, . a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each. [M.E. gamen, play; and named from the fact that the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to go back that is, re-enter at the table. Always called Tables till the 171)1 century.]

Backsheesh, Backshish, bak'shesh, . a gift or present of money in the East, a gratuity or tip. [Pers.]

Backward, bak'ward, adv. towards the back : on the back : towards the past : from a better to a worse state : in a direction opposite to the normal also Back'wards. adj. Back'ward, keeping back: unwilling : slow : late : dull or stupid. . the past portion of time. n. Backwardation, percentage paid by a seller of stock for keeping back its delivery till the following account. adv. Back'wardly. . Backwardness. Backward and forward, to and

fro. To ring bells backward, to ring them, beginning with the bass bell, in order to give tidings of dismay. [Back, and affix Ward, Wards, in the direction of.]

Bacon, baTcn, . swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried: (Shak.) a rustic, 'chaw-bacon.' -TO save or sell one's bacon, i.e. one's own flesh or body. [O. Fr. bacon, of Teut. origin ; cf. Old High Ger. bahho, bacho Ger. bache.]

Baconian, bak-on'i-an, adj. pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561-1626), or to his philosophy, which was inductive or based on experience.

Bacterium, bak-tc'n-um, ., Bacteria, bak-te'ri-a, n.pl. Schizomycetes, extremely small, single-celled, fungoid plants, single or grouped, reproducing rapidly by cross division or by the formation of spores, almost always associated with the decomposition of albuminoid substances, and regarded as the germs or active cause of many diseases. >ts. Bacteripl'Ogist; Bacteriol'Ogy, the scientific study of bacteria. [Gr. bakterion, dim. of baktron, stick, staff.]

Baculine, bak'u-lTn, adj. pertaining to the stick or cane in flogging. [L. bacuhtm.]

Baculite, bak'u-llt, . a genus of fossil shells, allied to the ammonites, having a shell of perfectly straight form, tapering to a point. [L. baculunt, a stick.]

Bad, bad, adj. ill or evil : wicked : hurtful : incorrect, faulty : unfavourable : painful : camp. Worse ; superl. Worst. adj. Bad' dish, somewhat bad : not very good. adv. Bad'ly. ns. Bad'ness. Bad blood, angry feeling ; Bad Coin, false coin ; Bad debts, debts that cannot be recovered ; Bad Shot, a wrong guess. To go had, to decay ; To go to the bad, to go to ruin ; To the bad, to a bad condition : in deficit. With bad grace, unwillingly. [Ely. very obscure. The M. E. badde is referred by Zupitza to A.S. b<?ddel, a hermaphrodite, bcedling, an effeminate fellow.]

Bade, bad, /><*./. of Bid.

Badge, baj, . a mark or sign by which a person or object is known or distinguished. [M.E. bage Low L. bagia, bagea, connected by Skeat with Low L. taga, a golden ring, from L. bacca, baca, a berry, also the link of a chain.]

Badger, baj'er, n. a burrowing, nocturnal, hibernating animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted by dogs. v.t. to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger : to pester or worry. ns. Badg'er-bait'ing, the sport of setting dogs to draw out a badger from its hole ; Badg'er-dog, a long-bodied and short-legged dog used in drawing the badger the Ger. dackshund. adj. Badg'er-legged, having legs of unequal length, as the badger was vulgarly supposed to have. adv. Badg'erly, like a badger : grayish - haired, elderly. To overdraw one's badger, to overdraw one's banking account. [Prob. from Badge and suffix -ard, in reference to the white mark borne like a badge on its forehead. Derivations connecting the word with O. Fr. tlaier, thus meaning ' little corn hoarder, 1 in allusion to a popular notion about the animal's habits, seem to be erroneous.]

Badinage, bad'in-azh, . light playful talk : banter. [Fr. badinage badin, playful or bantering.]

Badminton, bad'min-ton, . a cooling summer drink compounded of claret, sugar, and soda-water : a predecessor of lawn-tennis, played with shuttlecocks. [From Badminton in Gloucester, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort.]

Baff, baf, T'. f. (golf) to strike the ground with a club in playing, and so to send the ball up in the air.

Baffle, baf'fl, v.t. to check or make ineffectual : (obs.) to cheat, hoodwink, bewilder, bring to nought : (obs.) to disgrace publicly. ns. Baffle (obs.), confusion, check ; Baffler, a bewilderer, confounder. To baffle out of (obs.), to juggle out of anything. [Prob. Scotch and connected with bauchle ; but cf. Fr. beffler, from O. Fr. be/e, mockery. Paul Meyer suggests a derivation from Prov. baf, interj. of disdain.]

Baft, baft, n. a coarse fabric, originally Oriental, now manufactured in and shipped from England. {Pers.

baft, woven.]

Baft, baft, n. adv. and prep, behind, in the rear (mostly naut.). [A.S. betrftan, from be, by, and ceftan, behind.]

Bag, bag, n. a sack, pouch : specially the silken pouch to contain the back-hair of the wig : a measure of quantity for produce : a game-bag, i.e. the quantity of fish or game secured : an udder : (vulg. in pi.) trousers. ~'.t. to bulge, swell out : (naut.) to drop away from the right course. ~'.t. to cram full : to put into a bag, specially of game, hence to kill game, to seize, steal :pr.p. bag'ging ; pa.p. bagged. ns. Bag'ging, cloth or material for bags; Bag'git, a salmon that has just spawned. adj. Bag'gy, loose like a bag : inflated, verbose. ns. Bag'man, a familiar name for a commercial traveller ; Bag'-wig, an i8th-cent. wig, the back-hair of which was enclosed in an ornamental bag. Bag and bag-gage, originally a military expression, hence the phrase, 'to march out with bag and baggage,' i.e. with all belongings saved : to make an honourable retreat : now used in the sense of ' to clear out

completely.' Bag Of bones, an emaciated living being. In the bottom of the bag, remaining as a la-,1 resource : The Whole bag of tricks, every ex-pedient ; To give one the bag to hold, to engage any one and meanwhile disappear ; To let the cat out Of the bag, to disclose the secret. [M. E. bagge, perh. Scand. ; not Celtic, as Diez suggests.]

Bagasse, ba-gas', . refuse in sugar-making. [Fr. ; Sp. bagazo, husks of grapes or olives after pressing.]

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', n. a trifle : a piece of music in a light style : a game played on a board (7 feet long and 21 inches broad) with nine balls and a cue, the object being to put the balls down into as many numbered holes at the farther semicircular end of the board. [Fr. It. bagatella, a conjurer's trick, a trifle.]

Baggage, bag'aj, . the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army : (U.S.) traveller's luggage ; a worthless woman : a saucy woman. [O. Fr. bfigage baguer, to bind up, from which we may infer all the meanings, without reference to Fr. bagasse, It. bagdscia, a strumpet.]

Bagnio, ban'y5, . a bath, esp. one with hot baths : an Oriental place of detention: a stew or house of ill-fame. [It. bagno L. balneum, a bath.]

Bagpipe, bag'pTp, n. a musical wind-instru-ment, consisting of a leathern bag fitted with pipes. The Highland bagpipe has five pipes : a, the mouthpiece, to keep the bag filled with air; b, the chanter, having a reed and finger-holes to produce the melody ; and c, three drones with reeds, tuned to act as a bass to the chanter: (//.) an inflated, senseless talker. n. Bag'-piper.

Bah. ba, interj. an ex-clamation of disgust or contempt. [Fr.]

Bahadur, ba-had'oor, n. a title of respect often added by natives to the names of English officers in India. [Hind, bahadur, brave.]

Baignoire, ban'war, . a box at the theatre on a level with the stalls. [Orig. = ' bathing-box,' Fr. baigner, to bathe.]

Bail, bal, n. one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming guardian or security for his appearing in court : the security given : (Spens.) jurisdiction. v.t. to set a person free by giving security for him : to release on the security of another. adj. Bail'able. ns. Bail'-bond, a bond given by a prisoner and his surety upon being bailed ; Bail'-dock, Bale'-dock, a room at the Old Bailey, London, in which prisoners were kept during the trials ; Bailee', one to whom goods are delivered in trust upon a contract ; Bailer, one who delivers goods to another in trust ; Bail'ment, a delivery of goods in trust : the action of bailing a prisoner ; Bails'man, one who gives bail for another. To accept, admit to, allow bail, are all said of the magistrate ; the prisoner offers, surrenders to his bail; the one who provides it goes, gives, or stands bail. To give leg bail, to be beholden to one's legs for escape. [O. Fr. bail, jurisdiction baillier, to control, deliver. Primarily implying

' custody ' or ' charge,' the word became associated with Norm. Fr. bailler, to deliver L. bajuius.]

Highland Bagpipe.

Ball

fate, far; me, her; mine ;

Balderdash

Ball, bal, v.t. (rare) to confine. To ball up (Australia), to secure a cow's head during milking : to disarm travellers so as to be able to rob them without resistance. [Prpb. conn, with the preceding word.]

Bail, bal, . palisades, barriers : a pole separating horses in an open stable. [M. E. O. Fr. tai/e, perh. from baillier, to enclose. Others suggest a derivation from L. baculum, a stick.]

Ball, bal, . one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket. . Bailer, a ball bowled so as to hit the bails. [Prob. conn, with the preceding word.]

Bail, bal, v.t. to clear (a boat) of water with bails or shallow buckets : a man or instrument for bailing water out of a ship, pit, &c. Also spelled Bale. [Fr. bailie, a bucket, perh. from Low L. bacula, dim. o(baca.)

Bailey, bal'i, . the outer court of a feudal castle : either of the two courts formed by the spaces between the circuits of walls, hence Outer and Inner Bailey. The Old Bailey in London, the Central Criminal Court, from the ancient bailey between Lud Gate and New Gate. [Fr. bailie, from Low L. balliuin.)

Bailie, bal'i, . a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an English alderman : (obs.) a sheriffs officer; but cf. Scotch Wafer-bail' ies, constables employed to carry out the Tweed Fisheries Acts : (obs.) the chief magistrate of a Scottish barony or part of a county, with functions like a sheriffs. [O. Fr. bailli, land-steward, officer of justice. See Bailiff.]

Bailiff, bal'if, . formerly any king's officer, e.g. sheriffs, mayors, &c., but applied specially to the chief officer of a hundred, still the title of the chief magistrate of various towns (e.g. High-bailiff of Westminster, cf. Bailiff of Dover Castle, also the bailly or first civil officer of the Channel Islands : a sheriffs officer: an agent or land-steward. n. Bailiwick, the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [O. Fr. baitlif'Lovi L. bajulivusbajalus, carrier, administrator. See Bail.]

Bairam, bl'ram, . the name of two Mohammedan festivals the Lesser Bairam lasting three days, after the feast of Ramadan, and the Greater Bairam seventy days later, lasting four days. [Pers.]

Bairn, barn, H. (Scat.) a child. adj. Baini'-like. ns. Bairn team. Bairn time, brood of children. [A.S. beam beran, to bear.]

Baisemain, baz'mang, . (obs.) mostly in //., compliment paid by kissing the hand. [Fr. baiser, to kiss, and main, hand.]

Bait, bat, n. food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite : any allurement or temptation : a refreshment taken on a journey, or the time taken up by such. v.t. to set food as a lure : to give refreshment on a journey : to set dogs on a bear, badger, &c. : to worry, persecute, harass. v.t. to take refreshment on a journey. [M. E. bey ten Scand. beita, to make to bite, causal of bfta, to bite.]

Baize, baz, . a coarse woollen cloth with a long nap, used mainly for coverings, linings, &c., but in some countries for clothing. [Fr. baies, pi. of bai L. badius, bay-coloured.]

Baian. See Bejan.

Bake, bak, v.t. to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire : to prepare bread or other food in an oven : to harden as by frost. v.i. to work as a baker : to become firm through heat. pa.f>. baked (bakt); pr.p. bak'ing. ns. Bakehouse, a house or place used for baking in : Bake meat (B.), pastry, pies pa. p. BaX6H. = 6aAfd'.ns. Bak'er, one who bakes bread, &c. (obs.) Bax'ter ; Bak'ery, a bakehouse ; Bake'stone, a flat stone or plate of iron on which cakes are baked in the oven ; Bak'ing, the process by which bread is baked : the quantity baked at one time. [A.S. bacan ; cog. with Ger.

backen, to bake, Gr. pliog-ein, to roast. J

Baksheesh. See Backsheesh.

Balaam, ba'lam, n. a prophet who strives to mislead, like Balaam in Numb, xxii.-xxiv. : unimportant paragraphs kept in readiness to fill up a newspaper. ns. Balaam-box, or -bas'ket, a place in which paragraphs such as the foregoing are kept in readiness ; Ba laamite. adj. Balaamit ical.

Balance, bal'ans, n. an instrument for weighing, usually formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle : act of weighing two things : equality or just proportion of weight or power, as the balance of power : the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account : what is needed to produce equilibrium, a counterpoise : (watchmaking) a contrivance which regulates the speed of a clock or watch. v.t. to weigh in a balance : to counterpoise : to compare : to settle, as an account, to examine and test accounts in book-keeping, to make the debtor and creditor sides of an account agree. v.i. to have equal weight or power, &c. : to hesitate or fluctuate./.^'. Balanced, poised so as to preserve equilibrium : well arranged, stable. >ts. Bal'ancer, an acrobat ; Bal'ance-sheet, a sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts ; Bal ance-wheel, a wheel in a watch or chronometer which regulates the beat or rate. [Fr. L. bilanx, having two scales bis, double, lanx, lands, a dish or scale.]

Balanus. See Acorn-shell.

Balas, bal'as, . a variety of the spinel ruby. [O. Fr. balais (It. balascio) Low L. balascus Pers. Badakhshdn, a place near Samarcand where they are found.]

Balata, bal'a-ta, . the gum of the bullet or bully tree of South America, used as a substitute for gutta-percha in insulating telegraph-wires.

BalbUtient, bal-bu'shi-ent, adj. stammering. [L. balbutiensbalbutire, to stutter.]

Balcony, balk'on-i (iSth c., bal-ko'ni), . a stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded with a balustrade or railing : in theatres, usually the gallery immediately above the dress circle. . Bal'COnette, a miniature balcony. adj. Bal'COttied. [It. balconebalco, of Teut. origin ; Old High Ger. balcho (Ger. balken), Eng. Balk.]

Bald, bawld, aitj. without hair (feathers, &c.) on the head (or on other parts of the body) : bare, un-adorned, destitute of literary grace : paltry, trivial : undisguised. ns. Bald'-COOt, popular name for the coot, from its pure white wide frontal plate : a monk also Baldicoot; Bald'-ea'gle, a common but inaccurate name for the American white-headed eagle, used as the national emblem. adj. Bald -faced, having white on the face, as a horse. . Bald head, a person bald on the head. atijs. Bald-headed ; Bald ish, somewhat bald. adr. Baldly. ns. Bald'ness ; Bald'pate, one destitute of hair : a kind of wild-duck. adjs. Bald'pate, Bald'pated, destitute of hair. [Orig. 'shining,' 'white,' Ir. and Gael, bal, ' white ' spot : but perh. conn, with ball in the sense of 'rounded,' whence 'smooth,' 'hair-less.']

Baldachin, bal'da-kin, . silk brocade : a canopy, either supported on pillars, or fastened to the wall, over a throne, pulpit, or altar, &c. : in R.C. proces-sions, a canopy borne over the priest who carries the Host. [It. baldacchino, Fr. baldaquin, a canopy, from It. Baldacco, Bagdad, whence was brought the stuff of which they were made.]

Balderdash, bawl'der-dash, n. idle senseless talk : anything jumbled together without judgment : ob-scene language or writing. [Ety. dub. ; but cf. the prov. Eng. balder, to use coarse language, Dut. baldtren, to roar. Some adduce Welsh baldorrdus baldordd, idle noisy talk.]

Baldmoney, bawld'mnn-i, ft. popular name for several kinds of Gentian. [Ely. quite unknown.]

Baldrick, bawld'rik, . a warrior's belt or shoulder-sash : (Spens.) the zodiac, being regarded as a gem-studded belt. [O. Fr. baldrei (Mid. High Ger. balderich, girdle) Low L. baldringus, perh. from L. battens.}

Bale, bal, . a bundle, or package of goods : (obs.) the set of dice for any special game. v.t. to make into bales. [M. E. bale, perh. from O. Fr. bale Old High Ger. balla, palla, ball. See Ball.]

Bale, bal, I'.t. to throw out water. [See Bail.]

Bale, bal, . evil, injury, mischief: misery : woe. adj. Bale'ful, full of misery, destructive : full of sorrow, sad. adv. Bale'fully. n. Bale'fulness .

Bliss and bale are often alliteratiyely opposed; halo; Ice. bol.]

also Boot and bale. [A.S. bealu; Old High Ger.

Balistraria.

Bale, bal, n. (arch. Morris) a fire, funeral pyre : {Scot.) a beacon-fire. . Bale'-fire, a blazing fire : a beacon-fire : a bonfire. Spenser confounds with Bale, woe. [A.S. b<rl; Scanc 1 . bdl ; cog. with Gr. phalos, bright. See Beltane.]

Baleen, ba-len', . the whalebone of commerce. [Fr. 'L.balcena, whale.]

Balistraria, bal-is-trar'i-a, n. an aperture or loophole in the wall of a fortification through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts. . Bal ister (pbs.), name for an arbalester or cross-bowman, also an arbalest or crossbow itself. [Low L. ballis-trurius, balistra, a variant form of ballista, a crossbow.]

Balk, Baulk, bawk, . a ridge left unploughed, intentionally or through carelessness : (obs.) an omission : squared timber : a tie-beam of a house, stretching from wall to wall, esp. when laid so as to form a loft, 'the balks:' (ois.) the beam of a balance : the rope by which fishing-nets are fastened together : a hindrance or disappoint-ment. v.t. to ignore, pass over: refuse: avoid: let slip : to check, disappoint, or elude : to meet argu-ments with objections. v.i. to swerve, pull up : (Spens.) lie out of the way. . Balk'-line, in billiards, a line drawn across the table 28^ inches from the face of the bottom cushion a ball is said to be in balk when within this space. [A.S. balca, ridge ; Old High Ger. balcho.]

Ball, bawl, n. anything round : any celestial body, esp. the 'globe:' the golden orb borne with the sceptre as the emblem of sovereignty : a globular body to play with in tennis, football, golf, billiards, &c. : any rounded protuberant part of the body : a bullet, or any missile thrown from an engine of war : a rounded mass of anything : a throw or delivery of the ball at cricket : a well-known game played with a ball. v.i. to gather itself into a ball, become clogged. us. Ball'-cart'ridge. a cartridge contain-ing both powder and ball [Ball and Cartridge] ; Ball'-COCk, the stopcock of a cistern, attached to one end of a lever, at the other end of which is a hollow metal ball which rises and falls with the water, thus regulating the supply : Ball'-flow'er, an orna-ment of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, resembling a ball placed in a circular flower. adj. Ball' -proof, proof against balls discharged from firearms. Ball and socket, a joint formed of a ball partly enclosed in a cup, thus insuring great strength ; Ball of taa ye, the eye

Ball-flower.

within the lids and socket. No ball, a ball unfairly bowled. Three golden or brass balls, the sign of a pawnbroker. To nave the ball at one's feet, to have a thing in one's power ; To keep the ball up or rolling, to keep from flagging ; To take up the ball, to take one's turn in anything. Wide ball, one out of the batsman's reach. [M. E. bal, Scand. bollr; cog. with Old High Ger. hallo, fallo.}

Ball, bawl, n. an entertainment of dancing. . Ball room. To open the ball, to begin the dancing, to begin operations. [O. Fr. bal. bailer, to dance Low L. ballare, referred by some to Gr. ballizein.]

Ballad, ballad, . a simple spirited narrative poem in short stanzas of two or four lines, in which a story is told in straightforward verse, often with great elaborateness and detail in incident, but always with graphic simplicity and force a sort of minor epic : a simple song, usually of a romantic or sentimental nature, in two or more verses, each sung to the same melody, as in the so-called Ballad Concerts : any popular song, often scurrilous. ns. Balladist, a writer or singer of ballads ; Ballad-monger, a dealer in ballads. [Fr. ballade, from ballare, to dance, being orig. a song sung to the rhythmic movement of a dancing chorus a dramatic poem sung or acted in the dance, of which a shadow survives in the ring-songs of our children.]

Ballade, ba-lad', . a poem of one or more terns or triplets of seven or eight lined stanzas, each ending with the same line as refrain, and usually an envoy : now frequently used of any poem in stanzas of equal length. Ballade royal, stanzas of seven or eight lines of ten syllables called also Rime or Rhythm royal. [An earlier spelling of Ballad.]

Balladine, bal'a-den, . a female public dancer. [Fr.]

Ballast, ballast, . heavy matter employed to give a ship sufficient immersion in the water, to insure her safe sailing with spread canvas, when her cargo and equipment are too light : that which renders anything steady. v.t. to load with ballast : to make or keep steady : (Shak.) load. . Ballast-hearer. [Probably the Old Sw. barlast bar, bare, and last, load, the mere load.]

Ballerina, bal-ler-en'a, . a female dancer : pi. Ballerine (bal-ler-in'), Ballerin'as. [It.]

Ballet, balla, . a theatrical exhibition composed of dancing, posturing, and pantomimic action : (pbs.) a dance. [Fr. ; dim. of bal, a dance.]

Ballista, Balista, bal-lis'ta, . a Roman military engine in the form of a crossbow, which, like the catapulta and the onager, propelled large and heavy missiles, chiefly through the reaction of a tightly twisted rope, or else by a violent movement of levers. adj. Ballis'tic, projectile. ns. Ballis'tic-pen'dulum, an instrument for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles ; Ballis'tite, an improved kind of gunpowder. [L. Gr. ballein, to throw.]

Ballium, bal'li-um, . the Low L. form of Bailey.

Balloon, bal-loSn', . an inflated air-tight envelope of paper or silk, constructed to float in the air and carry a considerable weight when filled with heated air or light gas : anything inflated, empty : (obs.) a game played with a large inflated ball. v.i. to ascend in a balloon : to puff out like a balloon. . Balloonist, an aeronaut. [It. ballone, augmentative of balla, ball.]

Ballot, bal'ut, n. a little ball or ticket used in voting : a method of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into an urn or box. v.i. to vote by ballot : to select by secret voting (with for) : draw lots for :pr.p. balloting ; pa.p. balloted. ns. Bal'lotage, in France, the second ballot to decide which of two candidates has come nearest to the legal majority ; BallOt-bOZ, a box to receive balls or tickets when voting by ballot. [It- ballotta, dim. of balla, ball. See Ball.]

Balm, bam, . an aromatic substance : a fragrant and healing ointment : aromatic fragrance : anything that heals or soothes pain : a tree yielding balm : name of some fragrant garden herbs. v.t. (arch.) to embalm: (Shak.)lo anoint with fragrant oil: (arch.) to soothe. . Balm'iness. adj. Balm'y, fragrant : mild and soothing : bearing balm.

Balm, or Balsam, Of Gilead, the resin of the tree Balsamodendron Gileatiense, formerly esteemed as an antiseptic, the name originating in the belief that this is the substance mentioned in the Bible as found in Gilead, and called in the English translation ' balm.' [O. Fr. basme L. balsainuni. See Balsam.]

Balm-cricket, bam'-krik'et, . (Tennyson) a cicada. [Ger. bauin, a tree, and Cricket.]

Balmoral, bal-mor'al, . a kind of Scotch cap : a figured woollen petticoat : a kind of boot lacing in front.

Balneology, bal-ne-ol'o-ji, . the scientific study of bathing and of mineral springs. [L. balneum, bath.]

Balsam, bawl'sam, . the common name of a genus of succulent herbaceous plants : a resinous oily substance generally supposed to be derived from a species of Balsamodendron, early famous in the East for its fragrance and medicinal virtues : (jig.) any healing agent. v.t. to heal : (rare) embalm. adjs. Balsam'lC, Bal'samous, having the qualities of balsam : soothing ; Balsamlf erbus. producing balsam ; Bal'samy, fragrant. Canada balsam, a kind of turpentine obtained from the Balm of Gilead fir. [L. balsamwn GT. balsanton ; prob. of Semitic origin.]

Baltimore, bal'tim-5r, . a finch-like perching bird of the starling family, very common in North America, called also Baltimore oriole, Fire-bint, &c. [From Lord Baltimore, whose livery was orange and black its colour.]

Baluster, bal'ust-er, n. a small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. adj. Bal'ustered. . Balustrade, a row of balusters joined by a rail, forming an ornamental parapet to a balcony, &C. [Fr. balustre Low L. balaiistium Gr. baiaustion, the flower of the pomegranate ; from the similarity of form.]

Bam, bam, . a slang word for a hoax : a false tale. v.t. to cheat or hoax. [See Bamboozle.]

Bambino, bam-bi'no, . a term in art descriptive of the child Jesus, esp. of the swaddled figure of the infant Saviour exhibited at Christmas in Catholic churches. [It., dim. of bambo.}

Bamboo, bam-bpo', . a gigantic Indian reed or grass, with hollow -jointed stem, and of hard texture. [Malay bambu.}

Bamboozle, bam-b50'zl, v.t. to deceive : to confound or mystify. -n. BambOO'Zlement. [Of cant origin but not Gipsy ; first appears about 1700.]

Ban, ban, . a proclamation : sentence of banishment : outlawry : anathematisation : a denunciation : a curse. v.t. (arch.) to curse : (prov.) to chide or rail upon : to anathematise : to proscribe. [A.S. bannan, to summon ; the noun bann does not appear in A.S. (which \a&^gebann), but is a common Teut. word, as in Old High Ger. and Scand. bann. The O. Fr. ban and Low L. bannuin are of the same origin.]

Ban, ban, . the governor ot a Banat, an old name for the military divisions on the eastern boundaries of the Hungarian kingdom. ns. Banate, Bannat. [Pers. ban, lord.]

Banal, ban'al, or ban'al, adj. commonplace, trivial. n. Banal ity, triviality. [Fr.]

Balustrade.

72

Banana, ba-na'na, . a gigantic herbaceous plant, remarkable for its nutritious fruit. [Sp. or Port. banana, from the native name in Guinea.]

Banbury, ban'ber-i, n. a kind of cake made at Banbury, a town in Oxfordshire.

Banco, bang'ko, . a commercial term meaning the standard money in which a bank keeps its accounts, as distinguished from the current money of the place. In banco, applied to the sittings of a superior court of common law as a full court distinguished from sittings at Nisi Prius or on circuit. [It. See Bank.]

Band, band, n. that by which loose things are held

together: (_fig.) a moral bond of restraint or of obligation: a tie or connecting piece : (//.) shackles, bonds, fetters (B.) : (arch.) an agreement or promise given : (arch.) security given : (Spelts.) a pledge. [M. E. band, bend; A.S. bend, from bindtui, to bind. See Bind.]

Band, band, . a strip of cloth, or the like, to bind round anything, as a hat-band, waist-band, &c. : a stripe crossing a surface distinguished by its colour or appearance : the neck-band or collar of a shirt, also the collar or ruff worn by both sexes in the ijth century (termed a falling-band later, when turned down over the shoulders) : (//.) the pair of linen strips hanging down in front from the collar, worn by some Protestant clergymen and by English barristers. n. Band' age, a strip or swathe of cloth used by surgeons to keep a part of the body at rest, to apply pressure, or to retain dressings or apparatus in position the two chief varieties, the roller and the triangular hnndkerchief bandage : a piece of cloth used to blindfold the eyes. v.t. to bind with such.;/. Band'bOX, a light kind of box for holding bands, caps, millinery, &c. p. adj. Band'ed, fastened as with a band : striped with bands : leagued, allied. ns. Band'nsh, a name given to various kinds of fish with long, thin, flat bodies ; Band'saw, an endless saw, consisting of a toothed steel belt ; Band'ster, one who binds the sheaves after the reapers. [M. E. bande O. Fr. bande, of Teut. origin; cf. A.S. bindan; Ger. bittdc, a band, Eng. Bind.]

Band, band, n. a number of persons bound together for any common purpose : a troop of conspirators, confederates, &c. : a body of musicians, the company of musicians attached to a particular regiment in the army: (Scot.) band = bond. v.t. to bind together. "'./'. to associate, assemble, confederate. ns. Band'master, the leader of a band of musicians ; Bands'man, a member of a band of musicians ; Band -stand, a platform for accommodating a band of musicians. Band of Hope, an association of young persons often mere infants pledged to lifelong abstinence from alcoholic drinks first instituted about 1847. [Fr. bande, of Teut origin; cf. Bend, Bind.]

Band, band, r.t. (S/t-as.) to ban or banish.

Band, an obsolete pa.t. of Bind.

Bandana, Bandanna, ban-dan'a, . a kind of silk or cotton coloured handkerchief, with a pattern of spots or diamond prints, originally from India. [Hind. bandhnil, the mode of dyeing these, bdndh, a cord.)

Bandeau, ban'do, . a fillet or narrow band worn by women to bind their hair : pi. Ban deaux. [Fr.]

Bandelet, band'e-let, n. (archil.) a small flat moulding or fillet surrounding a column. [Fr. bandeletle.\

Bandolier, ban-de-leY, . a form of Bandoleer.

Banderol, Banderole, ban'de-r5l, . a small banner or streamer, as that borne on the shaft of a lance : (archil.) a flat band with an inscription common in Renaissance buildings. [Fr.]

Bandicoot, ban'di-kOot, . a genus of insectivorous marsupials found in Australia : the largest species of rat, found in India and Ceylon, called also Malabar rat and Pig-rat. [Telegu faiiiiikokkti, pig-rat.]

Bandied

mOte ; mfite : mSDn ; //en.

Banshee

Bandied. See Bandy.

Bandit, ban'dit, n. an outlaw : a robber :pl. Ban'dits, Banditti. [It. bandito Low L. bannire, bandire, to proclaim. [See Ban.]

Bandog, ban'dog, n. a dog tied up as a watch-dog, or because of its ferocity. [Band, fastening, and Dog.]

Bandoleer, Bandolier, ban-do-leY, . a leathern belt worn by musketeers, to which their ammunition was fixed. [O. Fr. bandouillere It. bandoliera, banda, a band.]

Bandoline, ban'do-lin, n. a gummy substance used for stiffening th hair and keeping it in shape. [Prob. from Band.]

Bandore, ban-doV, n. a musical instrument like a guitar, with three or more strings. [Sp. bandurria, Fr. mandore ; L. pandura, Gr. pandoura.\

Bandrol, band'rol, n. Same as Banderol.

Bands, of clergymen and barristers. See Band (2).

Bandy, ban'di, n. a club bent at the end for striking a ball : a game at ball with such a club (bandy-ball = hockey). v.t. to beat to and fro as with a bandy : to toss from one to another (as words with any one) = to discuss or debate; to give and take blows or reproaches : (Shak.) to fight, strive '.pa.p. ban'died. n. Ban'dying. adj. Ban' dy- legged, having bandy or crooked legs. [Fr. bander, perh. conn, with bnnde, a side.]

Bane, ban, n. destruction : death : mischief : poison. v.t. (arch.) to harm, to poison. adj. Bane'ful, destructive. adv. Bane'fully. n. Bane'fulness. [A.S. bana, a murderer ; Ice. 6,mi, death.]

Bang, bang, n. a heavy blow : a sudden loud noise : an explosion. v.t. to beat : to strike violently : to slam, as a door : to make a loud noise : to beat or surpass, to bounce upon. interj. Bang, used with verbs like 'go,' &c., and in such a phrase as 'bang off.' p.adj. Banging, dealing blows : overwhelm- ing. <//'. Bang 1 -up (slang), in the height of style or fashion. . Bang'Ster (prov.), a braggart, a victor. [Scand. banga, to hammer; cf. Ger. tengel, a cudgel.]

Bang, bang, n. a woman's hair cut square across the brow. p.adj. Banged, wearing the hair in such a way. n. Bang'- tail, a horse's tail with the end squared. [An Americanism, doubtless from the phrase ' bang off.']

Bang. Same as Bhang.

Bangle, bang's!, . a ring, bracelet, or anklet. adj. Ban'gled, adorned with such. [Hind. bangri.]

Banian, Banyan, ban'yan, . an Indian tree of the fig family, remarkable for its vast rooting branches : a Hindu trader, esp. from Guzerat, sometimes loosely applied to all Hindus in Western Asia : a loose flannel jacket or gown worn in India. Banian days, a sailor's phrase, meaning days on which no meat is served out, hence days of short commons

S:nerally, from the abstinence from flesh of the anian merchants. [Port, banian, perh. through Ar. banyan, from Hind, banya Sans, vanij, a merchant.]

Banish, ban'ish, v.t. to condemn to exile : to drive away: to expel (wMifrom, out of). . Banish- ment, exile. [Fr. ban/tit Low L. bannire, to proclaim. See Ban.]

Banister, ban'ister, n. a corr. of Baluster.

Banjo, ban'jo, n. a musical instrument of the guitar kind, played with the fingers, but without frets to guide the stopping, having a long neck, a body of stretched parchment like a drum, and from five to nine catgut strings. [Corr. of Fr. bandore or pan- dare L. pandura Gr. pandoura.}

Bank, bangk, . a mound or ridge of earth : the earthy margin of a river, lake, &c. : the raised edge of a road, railway cutting, &c. : (ntin.) the surface at the pit -mouth, as in banksman: rising ground in the sea. v.t. to enclose with a bank : to deposit or pile up : to make up a fire by covering it with a

heap of fuel so pressed down as to remain a long time burning slowly banked fires. n. Banks'man, an overseer at a pit-mouth. From bank to bank] from the time the collier begins to descend the pit for his spell of work till he reaches the top again. [M. E. banke, of Scand. origin ; cog. with Bank Bench.]

Bank, bangk, . a bench in a galley : a tier or rank of oars : the bench on which judges sat. [O. Fr. bane, of Teut. origin, cog. with the foregoing word.]

Bank, bangk, . a place where money is deposited : an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, &c. of money : in games of hazard, the money the proprietor, who plays against all the others, has before him. v.t. to deposit in a bank, as money. ns. Bank'-a'gent, the head of a branch bank ; Bank'- bill, a bill drawn by one bank upon another, payable at a future date, or on demand ; Bank'-cheque, an order to pay issued upon a bank ; Bank'er, one who keeps a bank : one employed in banking business : fern. Bank'eress ; Bank'-hol'iday, a day on which banks are legally closed, bills falling due on these being payable the following day ; Bank'ing, the business of a banker. adj. pertaining to a bank. ns. Bank' -note, a note issued by a bank, which passes as money, being payable to bearer on demand ;
Bank'-pap'er, bank-notes in circulation; Bank'-

StOCk, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank ; Branch'-bank, a branch office of a bank ; Savings-bank, one intended originally to develop a spirit of saving amongst the poor. Bank annuities, the consolidated three per cent, annuities British Government funds. Bank of issue, one that issues its own notes, or promises to pay ; Joint-stock bank, one of which the capital is subscribed by a large number of shareholders ; Private bank, one carried on by any number of persons less than ten. To break the bank, to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit the bank is willing to lose on any one day : To play against the bank, to take the risks of a game against the manager who holds the bank, as at rouge-et-noir, &c. [Fr. banque, of Teut. origin, cog. with two foregoing words.]

Bankrupt, bangk'rupt, n. one who breaks or fails in business; an insolvent person. adj. insolvent: destitute (with of).n. Bank'ruptcy, the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt. [Fr. bangiie-rciite, It. banca rotta.]

Banksia, bangk'sia, . a genus of Australian shrubs, named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks (1744-1820).

Banner, ban'er, . a military standard : a flag or ensign bearing some device, as in processions, &c. adj. Ban'nered, furnished with banners. [O. Fr. banere Low L. bandum, bannum; cog. with Band and Bind.]

Banneret, ban'er-et, . a higher class of knight, inferior to a baron. [Fr. dim. of Banner.]

Bannerol, ban'er-ol, n. Same as Banderol

Banning, ban'ning, n. cursing. [See Ban.]

Bannock, ban'nok, . a flat home-made cake of oatmeal, barley, or pease-meal. [Gael, bannach.]

Banns, banz, .//. a proclamation of marriage. To forbid the banns, to make formal objection to a projected marriage. [From Ban.]

Banquet, bangk'wet, n. a feast : any rich treat or entertainment : a course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine, separately, or after the principal meal still used in the Scotch phrase, ' a cake and wine banquet.' v.t. to give a feast to. v. i. to fare sumptuously. ns. Banq'ueter, Banq'ueteer; Banq'ueting; Banq'ueting-house. [Fr. ; bane, bench, like It. banchetto, from banco.]

Banquette, bang-ket', . a raised way inside a parapet : the long seat behind the driver in a French diligence. [Fr. ; It. banchetta, dim. of banca, seat.]

Banshee, ban'she, . a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere, who makes herself known by waitings

Bantam

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Barbette

and shrieks before a death in the particular family to which she is attached. [Ir. bean sldhe, Old Ir. ben side, woman of the fairies.]

Bantam, ban'tam, . a small variety of the common domestic fowl, supposed to be named from Bantam in Java, notable for courage. adj. of bantam-breed : little and combative.

Banter, bant'er, v.t. to assail with good-humoured raillery : to joke or jest at : (arch.) to impose upon, trick, n. humorous raillery: jesting. us. Bant'erer; Bant ering. adv. Bant'eringly. adj. Bant'ery (Carlyle). [Ely. quite unknown.]

Banting, bant'ing, . a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat. . Bant'inglsm. [From W. Banting (1797-1878), a London cabinetmaker, who recommended it to the public in 1863.]

Bantling, bant'ling, . a child. [So called from the bands in which it is wrapped.]

Bantu, ban'toS, . a native name sometimes applied to the South African family of languages and the peoples speaking these, including Kaffirs and Zulus, Bechuans, and the peoples from the Hottentot country to the Gulf of Guinea.

Banxiing, bangks'ring, . a small insectivorous animal of Java and Sumatra. [Jav.J

Banyan. See Banian.

Baobab, ba'o-bab, . a magnificent tree (native to

tropical Western Africa, whose trunk is 20 to 30 feet thick, called also the Monkey-bread Tree. [African.]

Baphomet, baf'O-met, . the alleged name of a mysterious idol the Templars were accused of worshipping. adj. Baph'ometiC. [A medieval corr. of the name Mahomet.]

Baptise, bapt-Tz', v.t. to administer baptism to : to christen, give a name to. . Baptism, immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony a sign and seal of the covenant of grace. It is symbolic of spiritual purification, and as a religious rite marks initiation into the Christian community. adj. Baptls'mal. adv. Baptis'mally. ns. Bapt'lSt, one who baptises : one who approves only of baptising by immersion, and that only to persons who profess their faith in Christ ; Bap'tistery, a place where baptism is administered, either a separate building or a portion of a church. Baptismal regeneration, the doctrine of the remission of sin original and actual, and of the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism ; Baptism by desire, the grace given to a believer who ardently desires baptism, but dies before he can receive it ; Baptism for the dead, the vicarious baptism of a living Christian for an unbaptised dead Christian, who was thereby accounted baptised and received into bliss it is supposed to be alluded to in i Cor. xv. 29 ; Baptism of blood, martyrdom for Christ's sake ; Baptism of fire, the gift of the Holy Spirit : martyrdom by fire for Christ's sake : (jtg.) any trying ordeal to be endured, as a young soldier's first experience of being under fire ; Clinical baptism, baptism administered to sick persons ; Conditional (or Hypothetical) baptism, baptism administered to those about whom it is doubtful whether they were baptised or whether the form of their earlier baptism was valid ; Name of baptism, the Christian or personal name given at baptism ; Private baptism, baptism administered at home, or elsewhere, not in the church. [Gr. baptiz-einbapt-ein, to dip in water.]

Bar, bar, . a rod of any solid substance : a bolt : a hindrance or obstruction the barrier of a city or street, as the bars of York, Temple Bar, a toll-bar : a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river : any terminus or limit (of life) e.g. as in To cross the bar : the railing that encbses a space in a tavern, the counter across which drinks are served, A public - house : tht wooden rail dividing off the judge's seat, at which prisoners are placed for arraignment or sentence hence, To appear at the bar, To pass the bar = to be formally referred for trial from a lower court to a higher : any tribunal : the pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges: a division in music. v.t. to fasten or secure, as with a bar : to hinder or exclude : Pr.p. barring ; pa. p. barred. ns. Bar'-l'ron, iron in malleable bars ; Barmaid, a female waiter at the bar of a tavern or hotel. prep. Bar'ring, excepting, saving. ns. Bar'ring-OUt, the shutting of the school-room doors and windows by the pupils against the master, in order to enforce assent to their demands ; Bar' wood, a kind of red dye-wood imported from Africa in bars. [O. Fr. barre Low L. barra, perh. of Celt, origin.]

Baracan. Same as Barracan.

BaragOUln, ba-rag-wen, n. any jargon or unintelligible language. [Fr. ; from Bret, bara, bread, and gu>ln, wine, supposed to have originated in the Breton soldiers' astonishment at white bread.]

Barb, barb, . the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, &c. -'./. to arm with barbs, as an arrow, &c. : to shave, trim, mow, to pierce, as with a barb. adjs. Barb'ate (bat.), bearing a hairy tuft ; Barb'ated, barbed, bearded. ;/. Barbe, a term applied by the Waldenses to their teachers, adjs. Barbed, furnished with a barb : of a horse, armed or caparisoned with a barb or bard ; Barb ellate (bot.), having barbed or bearded bristles. [Fr. L. barba, a beard.]

Barb, barb, n. a swift kind of horse, the breed of which came from Barbary in North Africa.

Barbacan. See Barbican.

Barbarous, Lar'bar-us, adj. uncivilised : rude : savage : brutal. adjs. Barbaresque, pertaining to Barbary: barbarous, esp. in art ; Barbarian, uncivilised : savage : without taste or refinement : foreign. . an uncivilised man, a savage : a cruel, brutal man. adj. Barbaric, foreign : uncivilised.//. Barbarisa'tion. v.t. Bar'barise, to make barbarous: to corrupt as a language. ns. Bar'barism, savage life : rudeness of manners : an incorrect form of speech; Barbarity, savageness : cruelty. adv. Barbarously. . BarTjarousness. [L. Gr. btirbaros, foreign, lit. stammering, from the unfamiliar sound of foreign tongues.]

Barbary ape, bar'bar-i ap, . the magot, or small tailless ape found in Africa and also on the rock of Gibraltar.

Barbecue, barb'e-ku, v.t. to roast whole, as a pig : to cure flesh by exposing it on a barbecue. . a framework on which to dry and smoke meat above a fire : an animal roasted whole : an open floor on which coffee-beans and the like are spread out to dry : (Amer.) a large social or political entertainment, where the hospitalities are on a lavish scale. [Sp. barbacoa Haytian barbacda, a framework of sticks set upon posts.]

Barbel, barb'el, . a fresh-water fish with beard-like appendages at its mouth. [O. Fr. barbel Low L. barbellus\.. barba, a beard.]

Barber, barb'er, . one who shaves beards and dresses hair. ns. Barb'er-mong'er (S/tai:\ a man decked out by his barber, a fop ; Barb'er-sur'geon, one who let blood and drew teeth as well as shaved the company of Barber-surgeons was incorporated in 1461, but by an act in 1545 barbers were confined to the more humble function. Barber's block, a round block on which wigs are made ; Barber's pole, the barber's sign in England, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of colours, generally red or black and white, having often a brass basin hung at the end. [Fr. L. barba, a beard.]

Barberry, bar'bcr-i, . a thorny shrub with yellow flowers and red berries, common in hedges. [Low L. berberis ; the Ar. barbaris is borrowed.]

Barbette, bar-bet', . an earthen terrace inskl the

Barbican

mote ; mute ; moijn ; Men.

Barmecide

par

hea

parapet of a rampart, serving as a platform for heavy guns : in ironclad ships, a heavily armoured redoubt amidships. [Fr.]

Barbican, bar'bi-kan, . a projecting watch-tower over the gate of a castle or fortified town, esp. the outwork intended to defend the drawbridge. [O. Fr. barbacane, also in Sp., Port., and It. forms ; perh. of Ar. or Pers. origin. Col. Yule suggests babkhaiiah, gate-house, name in the East for a towered gateway.]

Barbule, barb'ul, . (pot.) a small barb or beard : a pointed barb-like process fringing the barbs of a feather. [See Barbel.]

Barcarolle, bar'ka-rol, . a boat-song of the Venetian gondoliers : a musical composition of a similar character. [It. barcaruolo, a boatman, from barca, a bark, a barge, a boat.]

Bard, bard, n. a poet and singer among the ancient Celts : a poet dims. Bard'ling, Bard let, poetaster. n. Ezra.' -craft (Browning). adj. Bardic. [Gael and Ir. bard.)

Barded, bard'ed, adj. caparisoned, as horses. . Bard (obs.), the protective covering of a war-horse or a man-at-arms. [Fr. barde Sp. albarda, pack-saddle, perh. from Ar. al-barda ah ; at, the, and barda'ah, mule's pack-saddle.]

Bare, bar, adj. uncovered : naked : open to view : poor, scanty : unadorned : (Shak.) unarmed : mere or by itself: (-M<j.)paltry, desolate: empty: (Spens.) rude. v.t. to strip or uncover. adj. Bare backed, with bare back : unsaddled. n. Bare'bone (Shak.), a very lean person. adj. Bare'faced, with the face uncovered : (Shak.) avowed : impudent. adv. Bare'facedly. . Bare facedness. adjs. Bare'-foot, -ed, having the feet bare, often of some monastic orders ; Bare'-gnawn (Shak.), gnawed bare ; Bare'headed, having the head bare ; Banish (Carlyle), somewhat bare ; Barelegged, having the legs bare. adv. Barely. ns. Bare'ness ; Bare'-sark, a fierce Norse fighter, a berserker. adv. in a shirt only. [A.S. beer; Ger. baar, bar; Ice. berr.]

Bare, bar, old/,*.r. of Bear.

Barege, ba-razh', n. a light, silky dress-stuff, named from Bareges in the Pyrenees.

Bargain, bar'gin, . a contract or agreement : a favourable transaction : an advantageous purchase :

(Shak.) chaffering. v. i. to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer: to count on, take into consideration (with for) : to lose by bad bargaining (with away). n. Bargainer. Bargain and sale, in law, a mode of conveyance whereby property may be assigned or transferred for valuable consideration. Into the bargain, over and above ; To make the best of a bad bargain, to make the best of difficult circumstances ; To sell any one a bargain (Shak.), to befool him; To Strike a bargain, to come to terms about a purchase. [O. Fr. bargaigner Low L. barcaniare ; ace. to Diez from barca, a boat.]

Barge, barj, . flat-bottomed freight boat, with or without sails, used on rivers and canals : the second boat of a man-of-war : a large pleasure or state boat. ns. Bargee, a bargeman ; Barge'man, the manager of a barge ; Barge'-mas'-ter, the proprietor of a barge. [O. Fr. barge Prob. a doublet of Bark, a Barge-board, barge.]

Barge-board, barj'-bOrd, . a board extending along

the edge of the gable of a house to cover the rafters and keep out the rain. [The barge here may be conn, with Low L. bargus, a gallows.]

Barghest, bar'gest, . a dog-like goblin portending death. [Perh. conn, with Ger. berg-gcist, mountain-ghost.]

Baric. See Barium.

Barilla, bar-il'a, . an impure carbonate of soda obtained by burning several marine plants (that grow chiefly on the east coast of Spain), used in the manufacture of soap, glass, &c. [Sp. barrilla.]

Baritone, bar'i-ton. Same as Barytone.

Barium, ba'ri-um, . the metal present in heavy spar (sulphate of baryta) and baryta, formerly thought to be white, but now known to possess a yellow colour. adj. Baric. [From Baryta ; cf. soda, sodium.]

Bark, bark, n. the abrupt cry uttered by a dog, wolf, &c. v.t. to yelp like a dog: to clamour. v.t. (Sjetts.) to utter with a bark. . Bark'er, a shop-tout : (slang) a pistol, cannon. His bark is worse than his bite, his angry expressions are worse than his actual deeds. [A.S. beorcan, prob. a variety of brecan, to crack, snap. See Break.]

Bark, Barque, bark, . a barge : a ship of small size, square-sterned, without head-rails : technically, a three-masted vessel whose mizzen-mast is fore-and-aft rigged instead of being square-rigged, like the fore and main masts barks of over 3000 tons are now frequently built. ns. Bar'kantine, Bar'quentine, a three-masted vessel, with the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main-mast and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged. [Fr. barque Low L. barca; perh. from Gr. baris, a Nile-boat.]

Bark, bark, . the rind or covering of the trunk and branches of a tree : that used in tanning or dyeing, or the residue thereof, laid upon a street to deaden the sound, &c. : the envelopment or outer covering of anything. v.t. to strip or peel the bark from : to rub off (skin). . Bark'-bed, a hotbed made of spent bark. v.t. Bark' en, to dry up into a barky substance. v.t. to become like bark. adjs. Bark'-less ; Bark'y. Cinchona, Jesuits', Peruvian bark, the bark of the cinchona, from which quinine is made. [Scand. borkr ; Dan. bark.]

Barker's mill, bark'erz mil, a water-wheel invented in the iSth century by Dr Barker.

Barley, bar'li, . a hardy grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt liquors and spirits. ns. Barley-bree, -broth, strong ale ; Barley-corn, personified as John Barleycorn, the grain from which malt is made : a single grain of barley : a measure of length = \ of an inch; Barley-SU'gar, a mixture of sugar with a decoction of pearl-barley, boiled till it is candied ; Barley-wafer, a decoction of pearl-barley ; Pearl' -barley, the grain stripped of husk and pellicle, and completely rounded by-grinding ; Pot' -barley, the grain deprived by milling of its outer husk, used in making broth, &c. [A.S. bar lie, bere, and suffix -lie.}

Barley, bar'li, interj. (Scot.) a term used in games in demand of a truce, parley (of which it is most prob. a corruption).

Barley-brake, barli-brak, w. an old country game, originally played by three couples, of which one, left in a middle den called ' hell,' had to catch the others, who could break or separate when about to be overtaken. [Perh. from the grain, barley, because often played in a barley-field ; or perh. from the word preceding.]

Barm, barm, . froth of beer or other fermenting liquor, used as leaven : yeast. adjs. Barm'y ; Barmy-brained, flighty. [A.S. beorma; cog. with Dan. bdrnte, Ger. barme.]

Barmbrack, barm'brak, . a currant-bun. [Ir. bairigen breac, speckled cake.]

Barm-Cloth, barm'-kloth, n. (Morris) an apron. [A.S. burnt, bosom, -beran, to bear, and Cloth.]

Barmecide, bar'me-sld, n. one who offers an imaginary

Barmkin

file, far ; me, her : mine ;

Barren

or pretended banquet or other benefit. adjs. Bar'mecide, Barmeci'dal. [From a story in the Arabian Nights, in which a beggar is entertained to an imaginary feast by one of the Barmecides, a Persian family who attained to great influence at the court of the Abbasside caliphs.]

Barmkin, barm'kin, . the rampart of a castle.

Barn, barn, n. a building in which grain, hay, &c. are stored. v.t. to store in a barn. ns. and adjs. Barn'-door, Barn' -yard, as in barn-yard fowl. . Barn' -owl, the commonest of British owls. Barn-door, in cricket, used of a player who blocks every ball : humorously, any large target. [A.S. bere-em, contracted bern, from bere, barley, ern, a house.]

Barnaby, barn'a-bi, . form of Barnabas, the aoostle. n. BaTnabite, a member of the congregation of regular canons of St Paul, founded at Milan in 1530, so called from their preaching in the church of St Barnabas there. Barnaby-day, Barnaby bright, or Long Barnaby, St Barnabas' Day, nth June, ill Old Style reckoned the longest day.

Barnacle, bar'na-kl, . a shellfish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships : a companion who sticks closely. . Bar'nacle-gOOSB, a species of wild goose belonging to the Northern seas, so called from a notion that they were produced from the barnacles mentioned. [O. Fr. bernaqtte Low L. bernaca ; by some referred to a supposed form pi-macula, dim. of perna, a kind of shellfish; by others to a Celtic origin.]

Barnacle, bar'na-kl, . an instrument consisting of two branches joined by a hinge, placed on the nose of horses to keep them quiet : (/*/.) a colloquial term for 'spectacles.' adj. Barnacled. [O. Fr. bcrnac, of which bernacle seems to be a dim. form. The sense of ' spectacles ' has been traced to O. Fr. bericle, eye-glass berillns, beryl ; but this is improbable.]

Barney, biir'ni, . (slang) humbug : a prize-fight.

Barnumise, bar'num-!z, v.t. to advertise and display on a great scale. n. Bar'numism. [From Barnum, a great showman (1810-91).]

Barograph, bar'o-graf, n. a barometer which records automatically variations of atmospheric pressure. [Gr. baras, weight, grapliein, to write.]

Barometer, bar-om'et-er, . an instrument by which the weight or pressure of the atmosphere is measured, and changes of weather, or heights above sea-level, indicated. adj. Barometric. adv. Barometrically. . Barom'etry. [Gr. baros, weight, metron, measure.]

Barometz, bar'o-metz, . the hairy prostrate stem of a fern found near the Caspian Sea, at one time supposed to be at once plant and animal, to grow on a stalk, and to eat grass like a lamb, &c. : hence also called, as by Mandeville, the Scythian Lamb. [Erroneous form of Russ. baranetz, dim. of baran, ram.]

Baron, bar'on, n. a title of rank, the lowest in the House of Peers : formerly a title of the judges of

the Court of Exchequer : in
feudal times the tenants-in-
chief of the Crown, later the
peers or great lords of the realm
generally : till 1832, the name
for the parliamentary repre-
sentatives of the Cinque Ports :
in Germany, the signification,
instead of becoming restricted Baron's Coronet,
as in England, has become
extended the greater or dynasty barons having
all been elevated to higher titles, a large number
being designated barons in virtue of a diploma
from some reigning prince, the title being used
also by all his descendants. ns. Baronage, the
whole body of barons ; Bar'on-ball'le, a magis-
trate appointed by the lord-superior in a burgh of
barony ; Bar'oness, a baron's wife, or a lady holding

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a baronial title in her own right. adj. Baronial,
pertaining to a baron or barony. . BaTony, the
territory of a baron : in Ireland, a division of a
county : in Scotland, a large freehold estate, or
manor, even though not carrying with it a baron's
title and rank : the rank of baron. Baron of beef,
a joint consisting of two sirloins left uncut at the
backbone. [O. Fr. bantu, -on Low L. baro,
-onetn ; in the Romance tongues the word meant
a man as opposed to a woman, a strong man, a
warrior ; traced by some to Celt, bar, a hero ; by
others to Old High Ger. bero, bearer, carrier.]

Baronet, bar'on^et, n. the lowest hereditary title in
the United Kingdom (of England now of Great
Britain since 1611 ; of Scotland or of Nova Scotia
since 1625 ; of Ireland, since 1619). ns. Baronet-
age, the whole body of baronets : a list of such ;
Baronetcy. adj. Baronet'ical. [Dim. of Baron.]

Baroque, bar-5k', adj. originally a jeweller's term,
but applied in art generally to extravagant orna-
mental designs : whimsical, odd. [Fr. baroque ',
perh. from L. verruca, wart, but referred by some
to Ar. buraq, hard earth mixed with stones.]

Baroscope, bar'0-skop, . an instrument for indicating
changes in the density of the air. [Gr. baros,
weight, skepcin, to see.]

Barouche, ba-roosh', . a double-seated four-wheeled
carriage with a falling top. [It. baroccio L. biro-
tus, two-wheeled, from bis, twice, rota, a wheel.]

Barque. Same as Bark (2).

Barquentine, bar'ken-ten, n. same as Barkantine
(q.v. under Bark, a ship). [Formed from Barque,
like Brigantine from Brig.]

Barracan, bar'a-kan, . a thick, strong stuff resembling
camlet. [Fr. ; It. Ar. barrakan, a dark dress,
Pers. barak, a stuff made of camel's hair.]

Barrace, bar'as, n. (obs.) the lists in a tournament.
[O. Fr. barras barre, bar.]

Barrack, bar'ak, . a hut or building for soldiers,
esp. in garrison (generally in//.). [Fr. baraque (It.
baracca, Sp. barraca, a tent); ace. to Diez from
barra, bar.]

Barracoon, bar'a-koon, . a dep8t for slaves. [Sp.
barraca.]

Barracoota, -cuda, bar'a-koo'ta, -k5o'da, . a vora-
cious West Indian fish. [Sp.]

Barrage, bar'aj, . the forming of an artificial bar in
order to deepen a river. [Fr. barrage barre, bar.]

Barrator, bar-at'or, . one who vexatiously stirs up
lawsuits, quarrels, &c. adj. Barratrous. adv.
Barratrously. . Barratry, fraudulent practices
on the part of the master or mariners of a ship to
the prejudice of the owners : vexatious litigation, or
the stirring up of suits and quarrels among subjects,
forbidden under penalties to lawyers : traffic in
offices of church or state. [O. Fr. barateor barat,
deceit ; traced by some to Gr. prattein, by others to
a Celt, or a Scand. origin.]

Barrel, bar'el, . a cylindrical wooden vessel made of
curved staves bound with hoops : the quantity which
such a vessel contains (36 imperial gallons of ale
and beer) : a certain weight or quantity of other
goods usually sold in casks called barrels : anything
long and hollow, as the barrel of a jpn, or cylindri-
cal and barrel-shaped. v.t. to put in a barrel. n.
BaTrel-bulk, a measurement of five cubic feet.
f.adj. Barrelled, having a barrel or barrels : placed
in a barrel. ns. Barrel-organ, an organ in which
the music is produced by a barrel or cylinder set
with pins, the revolution of which opens the key-
valves and produces the music ; Barrel-vault, a
vault with a simple semi - cylindrical roof. adj.

Barrel- vault'ed. [Fr. 6ari!(Sp. barril, It. barile) Low L. barile, barillas, possibly from barra, bar.]

Barren, bar'en, adj. incapable of bearing offspring : unfruitful: dull, stupid: unprofitable (with cf\ adj. Bar'ren-beat'en. ad-.: Barrenly.". Bar-renness, adjs. Barren-spirited; Barren- wit ted.

Barret

mOte j mute ; moTin ; then.

Basecourt

[O. Fr. barain, brahain, brehaing, perh. from bar, man, as if ' male-like, not producing offspring. ']

Barret, bar'et, . a flat cap, esp. the Biretta (q.v.). [Fr. barrftte, Sp. bhreta. See Biretta.]

Barricade, bar'ik-ad, . a temporary fortification raised to hinder the advance of an enemy, as in the street fights of Parisian insurrections. r./. to obstruct : to fortify. Earlier form Barrica'do. [Fr. ; barrique, a cask, the first street barricades having consisted of casks filled with stones, &c. See Bar.]

Barrico, bar-e'ko, . a small cask._ [Sp.]

Barrier, bar'i-er, n. a defence against attack : a limit or boundary : a fence, railing, gate where customs are collected : the lists in a tournament : any ob-stacle that keeps apart : (//.) a martial exercise in i5th and i6th centuries. -:/. to shut by means of a barrier. . Bar'rier-reef, a coral-reef sur-rounding an island or fringing a coast with a navig-able channel inside. Barrier Act, an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697 as a security against innovations, decreeing that changes in the law of the Church, even when approved by the Assembly, shall not become law till approved also by a majority of presbyteries. [O. Fr. barriere Low L. barraria barm, bar.]

Barrister, bar'is-ter, . one who is qualified to plead at the bar in an English or Irish law-court. adj. Barrister'iaL . BarTistership. Revising bar-rister, a barrister appointed annually by the English judges to revise the lists and settle who are the persons entitled to vote for members of parliament. [From barra, bar, the suffix being undetermined.]

Barrow, bar'ro, n. a small hand or one-wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load. . Bar row-tram, the shaft of a barrow. [M. E. bareivc, from an assumed A. S. form beau'C if ran, to bear.]

Barrow, bar'ro, . originally a mountain, hillock : a mound raised over graves in former times. [A.S. beorg ; cog. with Ger. terg-.]

Barrow, bar'ro, . a long sleeveless flannel garment for infants. [A.S. beorgan, to protect.]

Bar-sinister. Variant of Baton-sinister (q.v. under

Baton).

Barter, bar'ter, z'.t. to give one thing in exchange for

another (withyfcr, away). v.i. to traffic by e_xchang-

ing. . traffic by exchange of commodities. .

Bar'terer, one who barters. [Prob. from O. Fr.

l-arat.}

Bartholomew-tide, bar-thol'o-mu-tTd, . the day of

the festival of St Bartholomew, 24th August : the

name was also applied to

things sold at the fair. Often

spelt Bar'tlemy. Black

Bartholomew, 24th August

1662, the day on which the

Act of Uniformity came into

force within the Church of

England.

Bartisan, bar'ti-zan, K. a small

overhanging turret projecting

from an angle on the top of

a tower. [Apparently an

adaptation by Scott of Scot.

bertisene, traceable to O. Fr.

bretesche, a parapet of wood.]
Barton, bar'ton, . a farm-yard.

[A.S. berc-tun, yard, btre,

barley, and tun, enclosure.]
Barycentric, bar-i-sen'trik,

adj. pertaining to the centre of gravity. [Gr. barys,

heavy, kentron, centre.]
Baryta, ba-n'ta, Barytes, ba-rl'tez, . the earth

present in the minerals witherite and heavy spar.

adj. Baryt'ic, of or containing baryta. [From

Gr. barys , heavy.]
Barytone, bar'i-tOn, . a deep- toned male voice between

bass and tenor : a singer with such a voice : in

Bartisan.

Greek, applied to words not having an acute accent on the last syllable. [Through Fr. from Gr. barys, heavy, deep, and tonos, a tone.]

Basalt, bas-awlt', . a hard, dark-coloured rock of igneous origin. adj. Basaltic. [L. basaltes, an African word.]

Basanite, bas'an-It, . a kind of quartz serviceable for testing the purity of the precious metals by the marks made. [Gr. basanos, touchstone.]

Basbleu. Same as Blue-Stocking (q.v. under Blue).

Bascinet. Same as Basinet.

Bascule, bas'kul, . an apparatus of the lever kind, in which one end is raised while the other is depressed.

[Fr. bos, down, and cul, the posteriors.]

Base, bas, . that on which a thing rests : foot : bottom : foundation : support : the chief ingredient, as in dyeing and chemistry : the starting-point, in a race : the fixed goal across which the ball is struck in hockey, the fixed stations at base-ball : the point from which the operations of a campaign are conducted : a measured line serving as a basis for trigonometrical calculations : the surface on which a plane or solid figure stands : (chem.) a term applied to a compound body, generally consisting of a metal united with oxygen ; (arcfiit.) the foot or lower member of a pillar, on which the shaft rests : (her.) the lower portion of the shield any figure placed on it is said to be ' in base : ' a small portion of the base of a shield parted off by a horizontal line is sometimes called a base. v.t. to found or place on a base: Pf-P- bas'ing ; pa. p. based (bast). adjs. Bas'al, Bas'ilar, pertaining to or situated at the base, esp. of the skull ; Baseless, without a base or foundation. ns. Baselessness ; Base'ment, the base or lowest story of a building. adj. Bas'en-Wide (Spens.), widely extended. . Base'-plate, the foundation plate of a piece of heavy machinery. n.pl. Bas'es, a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback : (Sfeits.) armour for the legs. ns. Base'-String, the string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note ; Base'- vT ol (same as Bass -Viol). adj. Basic (c/ietn.), belonging to or of the nature of a base. ". t. Bas'ify (client.), to convert into a sahfiable base : pr.p. bas'ifying : pa.p. bas'if led. [Fr. L. Gr. basis ba-, in bainein, to go.]

Base, bus, adj. low in place, value, estimation, or principle : mean : vile : worthless : debased : counterfeit : (lau) servile, as opposed to free : humble : (B. and Shak.) lowly. adj. Base'-born, illegitimate. adv. Basely. adj. Base'-mind'ed, of a low mind or spirit : mean. . Base'ness. adj. Base - spirited, mean-spirited. [Fr. bas Low L. bassta, thick, fat, a vulgar Roman word, found also in name 2}fissus.]

Base, bus, v.t. a form of Abase.

Base, bas, . an old game played by two sides occupying contiguous spaces, called bases or homes, off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck by a ball by the enemy, and so attached to their sides. Forms of this game are known as Prisoners Base or Bars, and Rounders, and the national American game of Base-bail is a development from it.

Base-ball, bas'-bawl, . a game played with a bat and a ball, and run round bases, marking the circuit to be taken by each player of the inside after striking the ball. There are nine players on each side ; the pitcher, of the one side, throws the ball ; one of the other side tries to hit it as it passes him ; and the runs to the bases are regulated according as the ball falls inside or outside certain lines, &c. A development from rounders, base-ball has been the American national game since 1865. [Coupled with cricket in Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey (written 1798).}

Basecourt, bas'kSrt, . the outer court of a mansion, which contained the stable-yard and servants' accom-

modation, as distinguished from the principal quadrangle : an inferior court of justice. [Fr. basse-court. \

Basenet. Same as Basinet.

Bash, bash, v. t. to beat or smash in. . Bash. [Prob. Scand.]

Bashaw, ba-shaw', . a pasha : a haughty man now usually written Pasha or Pacha (q.v.). ns. Bashawlsm, Bashaw ship. [Turk.]

Bashful, bash'fSSl, adj. easily confused : modest : shy: wanting confidence. v.i. Bash (Spens.), to be abashed. adv. Bash'fully. . Bash'fulness. adj. Bash'less, unashamed. [See Abash.]

Bashi-bazouk, bash'i-ba-z<5ok', . a Turkish irregular trooper. They are mostly Asiatics, and are brutal plundering ruffians, capable, as in 1876 in Bulgaria, of the most devilish atrocities. [Turk, lashi-bozuq .\

Bashlyk, bash'lik, n. a kind of hood with long ends worn in Russia. [Russ. bashluiku, a Caucasian hood.]

Basil, baz'il, . a mainly tropical or subtropical genus of Labiatae, characterised by a pleasant aromatic smell and taste, and reckoned amongst sweet herbs. Sweet basil is an Indian annual long cultivated in Europe for seasoning purposes. [O. Fr. basile L. basilisca Gr. basilikon, royal.]

Basil, baz'il, . a sheepskin roughly tanned and undressed.

Basil. See Bezel.

Basilica, baz-il'ik-a, . among the Romans, a large oblong hall, with double colonnades and a semicircular apse at the end, used for judicial and commercial purposes many of them were afterwards converted into Christian churches : a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. adj. Basil'ican. [L. basilica, Gr. basilike (pikia, a house), belonging to a king, from basileus, a king.]

Basilicon, baz-il'ik-on, n. a name given to various kinds of ointment as possessing sovereign virtues. [Gr. basilikon, royal.]

Basilisk, ba/il-isk, . a fabulous creature, about a foot long, with a black-and-yellow skin and fiery red eyes, so named, according to Pliny, from the crest on the head like a crown variously regarded as a kind of dragon or cockatrice : in modern zoology, a harmless crested lizard of tropical South America : an ancient brass cannon throwing a shot of about 200 Ib. weight [Gr. basiliskos, dim. of basileus, a king.]

Basin, bas'n, . a wide open vessel or dish : any hollow place containing water, as a dock : the area drained by a river and its tributaries. [O. Fr. bacin Low L. bachinus, perh. from the Celtic.)

Basinet, bas'i-net, . a light globular headpiece worn alone with a visor, or with the great helm resting on the shoulders, worn over it. Also Basnet.

Basis, bas'is, n. the foundation, or that on which a thing rests : the pedestal of a column : the groundwork or first principle : pi. Bas'eS. [See Base (i).]

Bask, bask, v.i. to lie in the warmth or sunshine. [Scand. badask, to bathe.]

Basket, bas'ket, . a vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. ns. Bas'ketful, as much as fills a basket ; Bas'ket-hilt, the hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury ; Bas'ket-mak'er ; Bas'ket- work, any structure of interlaced twigs or the like. [Prob. the L. bascauda ; the W. basged is apparently borrowed from the English.]

Basque, bask, atij. relating to the Basques, or their wonderful language, with its extreme variability of dialects the only example of a consistently incorporating language. n. a native of the Basque

Basinet.

provinces : the distinctive language of the Basques : a kind of short -skirted jacket worn by women, a continuation of the bodice a little below the waist. adj. Basqued (baskt), furnished with a basque. . Basquine, an outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women. [Fr. Basque Low L. Vasco, an inhabitant of Vasconia, whence Gascony. The Basques themselves call their tongue Eskuara, Euscara, whence the Fr. Euscarieri.]

Bas-relief, ba-re-lef, Bass-relief, bas'-re-lef, n. (sculp.) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed also used in the Italian form Bass'o-rilie'vo. [See Base, low, and Relief.]

Bass, bas, . the low or grave part in music. adj. low, deep, grave. v.t. to sound in a deep tone. ns. Bass'-hom, a musical wind-instrument, a modification of the bassoon, much lower and deeper in its tones; Thor'OUgh-bass, the theory of harmony. [See Base, low.]

Bass. Same as Bast.

Bass, Basse, bas, . a marine fish allied to the perch. [A.S. biers; cf. Ger. bars, the perch.]

Bassa, bas'sa, . Same as Bashaw.

Basset, bas'et, . a short-legged dog used in unearthing foxes and badgers : an old Venetian game at cards, resembling faro, widely popular in the i8th century : (geol.) the outcrop or emergence of mineral strata at the surface. v.i. to incline upward so as to appear at the surface, to crop up. . Bas'set-horn (It. corno di bassetto), the richest and softest of all wind-instruments, similar to a clarionet in tone and fingering, but with a twice-bent wooden tube, having a compass of two and a half octaves. [Fr. bas, low.]

Bassinet, Bassinette, bas'si-net, n. a kind of basket with a hood in which an infant is placed as in a cradle : a similarly shaped perambulator. [Fr. dim. of basin, a basin.]

BaSSO, bas'so, n. the same as Bass (i) : also a bass singer.

Bassoon, bas-Oon', . (It. fagotto) a musical wind-instrument filling an important place in the modern orchestra, of the reed species, made of maple-wood or plane-tree, its compass from B flat below the bass stave to C in the treble. The Double bassoon (It. contrafagotto) sounds an octave lower. . Bas-SOOn'ist. [It. bassone, augmentative of basso, low, from root of Base.]

Bass-Tiol, bas'-vl'ol, . a musical instrument with four strings, used for play ing the bass in concerted music ;
the violoncello. [See Bass, low, and VioL]

Bast, bast, . the inner bark of the lime-tree : matting made of it. [A.S. bast; Dut., Dan., Ger. bast.}

Bastard, bas'tard, . a child born of parents not married. adj. born out of wedlock: not genuine: resembling, but not identical with, the species bearing the name : of abnormal shape or size : false. n. Bas'tard-bar, a popular but inaccurate name for the baton-sinister in heraldry. :./. Bas tardise, to prove to be a bastard. adv. Bas'tardly (ots.). ns. Bas'-tard-wlng, three, four, or five feathers springing from the side of the wing of a bird near the point, attached to a bony process which is the homologue of the thumb in some mammalia ; Bas'tardy, Bas'-tardism, the state of being a bastard. Bastard title, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page ; Bastard types, types cast with an extra deep bevel to obviate the use ot leads, as Longprimer face on Pica body. [Fr. b&tard; O. Fr. fils de bast, son of the pack-saddle, bast (bat) being a coarse saddle for beasts of burden.]

Baste, bast, v.t. to beat with a stick. [Prob. conn, with Ice. beysta, Dan. bdste, to beat.]

Baste, bast, v.t. to drop fat or butter over meat while roasting to keep it from burning and to improve the flavour. [Ety. unknown.]

Baste, bast, v.t. to sew slightly or with long stitches.

Bastille

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Battels

[O. Fr. bastir, from Old High Ger. bestan, to sew.]

Bastille, bast-el', . an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished by a revolutionary mob in July 1789 : any prison regarded as a symbol of tyranny. [Fr. O. Fr. bastir (Fr. b&tir), to build.]

Bastinado, bast-in-ad'o, v.t. to beat with a baton or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (a form of punishment in the East) : pr.p. bastinad'ing or bastinad'o-ing ; pa.p. bastinad'ed or bastinad'oed. ns. Bast-inade', Bastinad'O. [Sp. bastonada, Fr. bastonnade boston, tdton. See Baton.]

Bastion, bast'yun, . a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification. <*</'. Bast'ioned. [Fr. O. Fr. bastir, to build.]

Bat, bat, . a heavy stick : a flat club for striking the ball in cricket, a club for base-balls, a batsman : the clown's sword in a pantomime : a piece of brick : (s/ang) rate of speed, style. v.t. to use the bat in cricket :pr.p. bat'ting ; pa. p. bat'ted. ns. Bat'ter, Bats'man, one who wields the bat at cricket, &c. ; Bat'ting, the management of a bat in playing games : cotton fibre prepared in sheets. [Perh. from A.S. bat (a doubtful form), prob. Celt, bat, staff.]

Bat, bat, . an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached mainly to its fore-feet, but extending along its sides to the hind-feet. [M. E. bakke, apparently from Scand. ; cf. Dan. aftenbakke, evening-bat.]

Batable, bat'a-bl, adj. debatable, disputable. [A contr. of Debatable.]

Batata, ba-ta'ta, . a plant with tuberous roots, the sweet potato. [Sp. batata, potato.]

Batavian, ba-ta'vi-an, adj. pertaining to the ancient Batavi in the Low Countries, or to the modern Dutch, their descendants.

Batch, bach, n. the quantity of bread baked or of anything made or got ready at one time : a set. [From Bake.]

Bate. Same as Abate.

Bate, bat, n. (Spens.) strife, contention. adj. Bate -breed'ing (Shak.). [Abbrev. of Debate.]

Bate, bat, . diminution (dial., esp. in combination).

Bate, bat, v. i. (Shak.) to beat the wings impatiently: (obs.) to be impatient. [O. E. batre Low L. batere.]

Bateau, ba-tp', . a light river-boat, esp. those used on Canadian rivers. [Fr. O. Fr. bate!, boat]

Sateless, bat'les, adj. (Shak.) that cannot be bated or blunted.

Batfowling, bat'fowl-ing, n. the catching birds at night when at roost. [Bat, club, and FOWL]

Bath, bath, . water for plunging the body into : a bathing : a house for bathing : a place for undergoing medical treatment by means of bathing : (phot.) a solution in which plates are plunged '.pi. Baths (baMz). ns. Bath'-Drick, a preparation of siliceous silt, manufactured at Bridgwater in the form of bricks, and used in cleaning knives ; Bath'-chair, a large wheeled chair for invalids ; Bath-house ; Bath 'man ; Bath room ; Bath' - stone, a building stone quarried at Bath ; Bath woman ; Blood' -bath, a massacre. Bath Guide, a poem of the i8th century, often taken as a type of ' Society' verse. Order of the Bath, an English order of knighthood, so named from the bath before installation (including three classes military and civil knights grand-cross, G.C. B. ; knights commanders, K.C.B. ; and companions, C.B.). [A.S. bath, cog. with Ger. bad.]

Bath, bath, n. the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about six gallons. [Heb.]

Bathe, baM, r.t. to wash as in a bath : to wash or moisten with any liquid : to moisten, suffuse, encompass. v.i. to take a bath. . the act of taking a bath. ns. Bath'ing-box, a box for bathers to undress and dress in ; Bath'ing-machine', a small carriage in which a bather may be carried out into water conveniently deep for bathing. [A. S. bathian Old High Ger. baddn, bathtn (Ger. baden).]

Bathometer, bath-om'et-er, n. an instrument for ascertaining depth. [Gr. bathos, depth, metron, measure.]

Bathorse, baw'hors, . a packhorse carrying the baggage of an officer. [Fr. b&t, a pack-saddle.]

Bathos, ba'thos, . a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. adj. Bathetic, irregularly formed on the analogy of pathos, pathetic. [Gr. bathos, depth, from bathys, deep.)

BathybiUS, bath-ib'i-us, . name given to a supposed low form of life at the bottom of some parts of the deep sea. [Formed from Gr. bathys, deep, and bios, life.]

Bathymetry, bath-im'et-ri, n. the science of measuring the depth of seas and lakes. [Gr. bathys, deep, inetria, measurement.]

Bating, bat'ing, prep, abating, excepting.

Batiste, ba-test', . usual French name for cambric : applied in commerce to a fine texture of linen and cotton. [Littre derives from Baptiste, the original maker; others from its use in wiping the heads of children after baptism.]

Batlet, bat'let, . a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes. [Dim. of Bat.]

Batman, bat'man, baw'man, n. a man who has charge of a bathorse. [See Bathorse.]

Baton, bat'on, Batoon, ba-toon', n. a staff or truncheon, esp. of a policeman: a marshal's staff. v.t. to strike with a baton. n. Bat'on-sin ister, a well-known heraldic indication of illegitimacy, improperly called Bar-sinister, a diminutive of a bend-sinister, not extending to the sides of the shield, so as to resemble a marshal's baton laid diagonally over the family arms from left to right. [Fr. baton Low L. basto, a stick ; of unknown origin.]

Baton-sinister.

Batrachia, ba-tra'ki-a, n.pl. the order of reptiles which includes the frogs. adj. and . Batra'chian. [From Gr. batrachos, a frog.]

Batswing, bats'wing, . a kind of gas-bumer, with a slit at the top which causes the flame to take the shape of a bat's wing.

Batta, bat'ta, n. an allowance to officers in the British Indian army in addition to their ordinary pay : subsistence money. [Hind.]

Battailant, bat'tSl-ant, adj. (Spens.) fighting. adj. Battailous (arch.), war-like. [Fr. bataillant, pr.p. aflmtafUtr, to fight. See Battle.]

Battalia, bat-tal'ya, N. the order of battle : the main body of an army in array. [It. battaglia. Doublet of Battle.]

Battalia pie, bat-tal'ya pT, titbits in a pie : articles like pin-cushions, embroidered by nuns in convents with .scenes from the Bible. [Corrupted from Fr. beatilles, dim. formed from L. beatus.]

Battalion, bat-al'yun, . a body of soldiers consisting of several companies : a body of men drawn up in battle-array. [Fr. ; from root of Battle.]

Battels, bat'lz, n.pl. an O_xford term signifying accounts for provisions received from college kitchens and butteries : applied generally to the whole of the

sums for tuition, &c., charged in college accounts. v.t. Bat'till, Bat'tel (Spens.), to fatten. [Late L. batilli, perh. conn, with Battle, to fted.l

Batten

fate, far ; me, her ; mine :

Bay

Batten, bat'n, v.i. to grow fat : to live in luxury. i<. t. (obs.) to fatten. [Ice. batna, to grow belter tati, advantage ; cf. Dut. baten, to avail.]

Batten, bat'n, . a piece of board : a ledge, clamp : in ships, a strip of wood used to fasten down the hatches. n. Bat'tening, baltens forming a structure. [Same as Baton.]

Batter, bat'er, -.(. to beat with successive blows : to wear with beating or by use : to attack with artillery. . ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste : paste for sticking. KS. Bat'tering-charge, the full charge of powder for a cannon ; Battering-ram, an ancient engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam with an iron head like that of a ram. [O. Fr. batre (Fr. battre), from the root of Bat.]

Batter, bat'er, . the inclination of a wall from the perpendicular. v.i. to slope backward from the perpendicular. [Perh. from Fr. battre, to beat down.]

Battery, bat'er-i, n. (Shak.) a wound : a number of cannon with their equipment : the place on which cannon are mounted : the men and horses attending one battery, constituting the unit in the artillery : an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments : (law) an assault by beating or wounding : apparatus for preparing or serving meals. Cross batteries, two batteries commanding the same spot from different directions ; Floating battery (see Float); Masked battery, a battery in action out of the enemy's view; To change one's battery, to alter the direction of attacking.

Battle, bat'l, n. a contest between opposing armies : a fight or encounter: (arch.) a body of troops in battle array, esp. in phrase ' main battle.' v.i. to contend in fight : to maintain, champion (with against, with). ns. Battle-axe, -ax, a kind of axe once used in battle; Battle-cry, a war-shout; Battle-field, the place on which a battle is fought ; Battle-piece, a passage, or a painting, describing a battle. adj. Battle-scarred, scarred in battle. ns. Battle-Ship, a war-ship of the first class ; Pitched' -battle, a battle fought on chosen ground. Battle royal, a general metee. Half the battle, said of anything which ensures success. Line Of battle, troops in array for battle ; Line-of-battle Ship, a ship strong enough to form one of the line. To join, do battle, to fight. [Fr. bataille battre, to beat. See Batter.]

Battle, bat'l, adj. (dial.) nourishing. v.t. (obs.) to feed. [Most prob. from Ice. bati, improvement. See Batten.]

Battledoor, Battledore, bat'l-d5r, . a light bat for striking a ball or shuttlecock. Not to know a B from ' a battledoor, to be thoroughly ignorant. [Sp. batidor, a beater, a washing-beetle ; but this is doubtful.]

Battlement, bat'1-ment, . a wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, originally used only on fortifications : the towering roof of heaven, adj. Battlemented.fortified with battlements also pa.f>. Battled (poet,).

Battology, bat-ol'o;ji, . repetition in speech or writing. adj. Battologlcal. [Gr. battos, a person who repeated himself, and legein, to speak.]

Battue, bat-tSo', . a method of hunting in which the woods are beaten and the game driven from cover into some place for the convenience of the shooters : any indiscriminate slaughter. [Fr. battre, to beat.] Jester's Bauble.

Bauble, baw'bl, n. a trifling piece of

finery : a child's plaything : a stick surmounted by a head with ass'* cars, and forming the mock

emblem of the court-jester : a piece of childish foolery: (SAaJt.) a foolish person. adj. Bau'bling (obs.), trifling. [O. .Fr. babel, prob. from the root seen in L. babtilits, a babbler.]
Baudekin, bawd'i-kin, Bawdkin, bawd'kin. Same as Baldachin.

Baudric, bawd'rik. Same as Baldrick.
Baudrons, bawd'runs, n. Scotch name for the cat. [Perh. of Celt, origin ; cf. Ir. beadrac, frolicsome, Gael, bi-adrach, a frolicsome girl.]
Bauk. Baulk. Same as Balk.
Bausond, bawz'ond, adj. (obs) having white spots, esp. on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face. adj. Baus'on-faced (Scott), with a face like a badger. [O. Fr. baitsant (It. balzano), black and white spotted. Further ety. dub.]
Bauxite, bo'zlt, n. a clay found at Les Baujc, near Aries, yielding alumina. Also Beau'xite.
Bavardage, bav-ar-duj', . chattering. [Fr. ba-vard, garrulous bare, drivel.]
Bavin, bav'in, . a fagot of brushwood. Bavin Wits (Shak.), wits that blaze and die like bavins. [O. Fr. tajff, a fagot ; but this is doubtful.]
Bawbee, baw-be', . a halfpenny : originally a Scotch coin of base silver equivalent to six Scotch pennies. [Ety. dub., but very prob. derived from a i6th-cent. Scotch mint-master, the laird of Sillebawby ; others identify with ' baby.']
Bawble. Same as Bauble.
Bawcock, baw'kok, . (Sta*.) a fine fellow. [From Fr. bean, fine, and cog, a cock.]
Bawd, bawd, . a procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes -fan. only since about 1700. . Bawd'ry. adj. Bawd'y, obscene, unchaste, filthy. . Bawd'y-hOUSO, a brothel. [Perh. abbrev. from Bawd'strot, a word for a pander, now obsolete, derived from O. Fr. baldest rot bald, gay, and perh. the Teut. root found in strut.}
Bawd, bawd, n. (Shak.) a hare. [Perh. a contr. of Baudrons.]
Bawl, bawl, v.i. to shout or cry out loudly (with at, against). . a loud cry or shout. . Bawl'er. [Perh. from Low L. bnulare, to bark like a dog ; but cf. Ice. banla, to low like a cow, banla, a cow.]
Bawn, bawn, n. a fortification round a house : an enclosure for cattle. [Ir. bdbhun, enclosure.]
Baxter. See Bake.
Bay, ba, adj. reddish brown inclining to chestnut. . elliptical for ' bay-horse." n. Bayard (bii'ard), a bay-horse : a name for any horse generally, from * Bayard,' the famous bay-coloured magic horse given to Re-naud by Charlemagne : a man recklessly blind to danger : a fellow bold in his ignorance : a type of I the knight, from Bayardl (1476-1524), ' the knight f without fear and without | reproach.' [Fr. bai L. badins, chestnut-coloured.]

Bay, ba, n. an inlet of the

sea with a wider opening I

than a gulf: an inward |

bend of the shore. [Fr.

bait Low L. taia, a

harbour.]
Bay, bu, . the space between '

two columns : (Shak.) the Bay-window : Cowdray

space under one house House, Sussex(Parker).

gable : any recess. n.

Bay'-win'dow, any window forming a recess. adj.

Bay'-Win'dowed. [O. Fr. baeebaer, to gape, bo

open ; prob. conn, with the foregoing word.)

Bay

m8te; m&te ; m&7!n ; then.

Beam

Bay, b5, , the laurel-tree : (//.) an honorary garland or crown of victory, originally of laurel : literary renown. us. Bay'berry ; Bay'-rum, an aromatic stimulant used for the skin and hair, and prepared by distilling the leaves of the bay-berry (Pimenta acris) with rum, or otherwise mixing the volatile oil of the leaves with alcohol. [O. Fr. baie, a berry L. baca.}

Bay, ba, . barking, baying (esp. of a dog when in pursuit) : the combined cry of hounds in conflict with a hunted animal : used often of the last stand of a hunted animal when it faces the hounds at close quarters. v.t. to bark (esp. of large dogs). v.t. to bark at : to utter by baying : to follow with barking : to bring to bay. To bold, keep at bay, said of the hunted animal ; To Stand, be, at bay, at close quarters. [These senses show a confusion of two distinct words, according to Murray: (i) to hold at bay = O. Fr. tenir a bay = It. tenere a bada, bay, bada, denoting the suspense indicated by the open mouth ; (2) in the phrase ' to stand at bay,' the word points to O. Fr. abai, barking, bayer, to bark.]

Bay, Baye, ba, v.t._(Sfens.) to bathe.

Bayadere, ba-ya-der\ n. a Hindu dancing-girl. [Fr. Port. bailadeira.\

Bayonet, bu'on-et, . a stabbing instrument of steel fixed to the muzzle of a musket or rifle : military force : (//.) soldiers armed with bayonets. ~'.t. to stab with a bayonet. [Fr. baionnetle, perh. from Bayonne, in France, where it was supposed to have been first made ; others derive from O. Fr. bayon, arrow.]

Bayou, ba'oO, . name given to the marshy offshoots of lakes and rivers, esp. in North America. [Perh. corrupted from Fr. boyau, gut.]

Bay-salt, ba'-salt, . salt obtained by slow evaporation originally from sea-water. [Prob. from Bay, an inlet, and Salt.]

Bazaar, Bazar, ba-ziir', ?/. an Eastern marketplace or exchange : a fancy fair in imitation of an Eastern bazaar. [Pers. bazar, a market.]

Bdellium, del'i-um, . a kind of gum. [Gr. bdellion, used to translate, but prob. unconnected with Heb. b'ddlakh, Gen. ii. 12.]

Be, be, T.i. to live : to exist : to have a certain state or quality :pr.p. be'ing ; pa.p. been. . Be'-all (Shak.), the whole being. [A.S. beon ; Ger. bin ; Gael, ii, to exist ; W. by.v, to live ; Gr. J hn-ein, L. fui, Jio, Sans, bhit, to be, orig. meaning to grow.]

Beach, bech, . the shore of the sea or of a lake, esp. when sandy or pebbly : the strand. v.t. to haul a boat up on the beach. . Beach'-COmb'er, a long rolling wave : a drunken loafer about the wharfs in Pacific seaports : a settler on a Pacific island who maintains himself by pearl-fishery, and often by less reputable means. adjs. Beached, having a beach, driven on a beach ; Beach'y, pebbly. [Orig. a prov. Eng. word for shingle. The derivation from Ice. bakki, bank, is untenable.]

Beacon, be'kn, . a fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger : a hill on which such could be lighted : anything that warns of danger, esp. an erection of stone, wood, or iron often bearing a light, and marking rocks or shoals in rivers or navigable channels. v.t. to act as a beacon to: to light up : to mark by means of beacons. . Float' - ing-bea'con, a light-ship. [A.S. bcacn, a beacon, a sign.]

Bead, bed, ._ a little ball pierced for stringing, a series of which forms the rosary or paternoster, used in counting the prayers recited : any small ball of glass, amber, &c. strung in a series to form a necklace : a bead-like drop : the small knob of metal forming the front-sight of a gun whence the Americanism, To draw a bead upqn = to take aim at : (flrchit.) a narrow moulding with semicircular

section. v.t. to furnish with beads. v.i. to form a bead or beads. anj. Bead'ed, furnished with beads. ns. Bead'-hOUSO, a house for poor people who were required to pray for the sou! of the founder : an ahnshouse ; Bead'ing, a moulding in imitation of beads. adj. Bead' -proof, of such proof or strength as to carry beads or bubbles when shaken, as alcoholic liquors. ns. Bead'-roll, in pre-Reformation times, a roll or list of the dead to be prayed for, hence a list of names, a long series : a rosary ; Beads man, Bedes'man, one employed to pray for others, or one endowed to do so : (Scot.) a public alms-man or licensed beggar \feni. Beads'WOman. adj. Bead'y, bead-like, small and bright (of eyes) : covered with beads or bubbles. To say, tell, count one's beads, to offer a prayer. [A.S. bed, gebed, a prayer, from biddan, to pray. See Bid.]

Beadle, bed'l, . a mace-bearer (esp. of the ' bedels' or 'bedells,' official attendants of the Oxford and Cambridge vice-chancellors) : a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c. : a parish officer with the power of punishing petty offenders : in Scotland, used of the ' church -officer'' attending on the clergyman : (obs.) a messenger or crier of a court. ns. Bead'ledom, Bead'lehood, stupid officiousness ; Beadleship, Bed'elship, the office of beadle or bedel. [A.S. by del beodan, to proclaim, to bid.]

Beadman. Same as Beadsman (q.v. under Bead).

Beagle, be'gl, . a small hound tracking by scent, formerly much used in hunting hares, but now superseded by the harrier: a spy: a bailiff: a small kind of shark. The beagle was often followed by men on foot, hence Foot'-bea'gle. [Ety. unknown. The Fr. bigle is borrowed from English. Dr Murray suggests Fr. begneule, from bter, to gape, undgnente, throat.]

Beak, bek, . the bill of a bird : anything pointed or projecting : the nose : in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel: (slung) a magistrate. adj. Beaked (bekt). [O. Fr. fee Low L. becctis, of Celt. (Gaulish) origin.]

Beaker, bek'er, . a large drinking-bowl or cup, or its contents : a glass vessel marked for measuring liquids, with a beak or pointed mouth, used by chemists. [Scand. bikarr (Scot, bicker), prob. from Low L. bicariuni, ace. to Diez from Gr. bikos, a drinking-bowl.]

Beam, bem, . a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports against lateral pressure of a building, ship, &c.: (fig.) from the figure of the mote and the beam Matt, vii. 3 : any of the transverse pieces of framing extending across a ship's hull, the greatest width of a ship or boat : the part of a balance from which the scales hang : the pole of a carriage : a cylinder of wood in a loom : a ray of light. v.t. to send forth light: to shine. . Beam'-en'gine, a steam-engine which has a beam connecting the piston-rod with the crank of the wheel-shaft, as distinguished from one that has its piston-rod directly attached to the crank, adv. Beam'ily. //. Beam'iness. adjs. Beam less, without beams : emitting no rays of light; Beamy, shining. A beam sea, one rolling against the ship's side. Before the beam, the bearing of any object when seen more in advance than on the beam ; Abaft the beam, the reverse. Lee or Weather beam, the side away from or towards the wind. On her beam ends, a phrase applied to the position of a ship when so much inclined to one side that the beams become nearly vertical. On the starboard beam, applied to any distant point out at sea, at right angles to the keel, and on the starboard or right-hand (as viewed from the stern) side of the ship ; On the port beam si.iiihrly applies to the left hand. [A.S. beam, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light ; Gcr.

taunt, a tree ; Gr. fhynta, a growth phy-ein, to grow.]

Bean, ben, n. the name of several kinds of leguminous
plants and their seeds : applied also to the seeds of some other plants, from their bean-like form, as the Calabar bean, &c. us. Bean'- feast, an annual dinner given by employers to their hands, perhaps from there having been served on such occasions beans or a Bean'-gOOSO, a species of goose said to be so called from its fondness for devouring new-sown beans ; Bean'-king, the king of the festivities on Twelfth Night, chosen on his finding a bean hidden in the Twelfth Cake. [A.S. bean: Ger. holme. \V.ffden; L./aba.}

Bear, bar, v.t. to carry or support : to endure : to ailmit of: to be entitled to : to afford : to import : to manage : to behave or conduct one's self : to bring forth or produce. v.i. to suffer: to be patient : to have reference to : to press (with on or upon): to be situated :pr.p. beaming; pa.t. bore ; f>a.p. bOrne (but the pa.p. when used to mean ' brought forth ' is born). adj. Bear 1 able, that may be borne or endured. . Bear'ableness. adv. Bear' ably. ns. Bear'er, one who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave : a carrier or messenger ; Bear"-ing, behaviour : situation of one object with regard to another : relation : that which is borne upon an escutcheon : (mack.) the part of a shaft or axle in contact with its supports ; Bear' ing- cloth, the mantle or cloth in which a child was carried to the font ; Bearing-rein, the fixed rein between the bit and the saddle, by which a horse's head is held up in driving and its neck made to arch. Bear hard (S/tak), to press or urge ; Bear in hand (Shak), to keep in expectation, to flatter one's hopes ; To bear a hand, to give assistance ; To bear away, to sail away ; To bear down (with upon or towards), to sail with the wind ; To bear out, to corroborate ; To bear up, to keep up one's courage ; To bear up for (n place), to sail towards ; To bear with, to make allowance for; To be borne in (upon the) mind, to be forcibly impressed upon it ; To bring to bear, to bring into operation (with against, upon); To lose one's bearings, to become uncertain as to one's position. [A.S. beran ; Goth, bairan, "L.ferre, Gr. p/ter-ein. Sans, bhri.}

Bear, an obsolete form of Bier.

Bear, bar, . a heavy quadruped of the order Carnivora, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws : any rude, rough, or ill-bred fellow : one who sells stocks for delivery at a future date, anticipating a fall in price so that he may buy first at an advantage opp. to Bull: the old phrase 'a bearskin jobber ' suggests an origin in the common proverb, ' to sell the bearskin before one has caught the bear ' (hence To bear, to speculate for a fall) : (astron.) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. ns. Bear'-ber'ry, a trailing plant of the heath family, a species of the Arbutus ; Boar bine, a species of convolvulus, closely allied to the bindweed ; Bear 7 - gar'den, an enclosure where bears are kept : a rude, turbulent assembly. adj. Bearish, like a bear. ns. BearlShness ; Bear'-lead'er, a person who leads about a bear for exhibition : the tutor or governor of a youth at the university or on travel ; Bear'S'-breech, a common name for plants of the genus Acanthus ; Boar's'-ear, a common English name for the auricula ; Bear's'-foot, a species of hellebore ; Bear'skin, the skin of a bear : a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats : the high fur cap worn by the Guards in England ; Bear'-ward, a warden or keeper of bears. [A.S. bera; Ger. bar; cf. l~/era, a wild beast, akin to Gr. thlr, /Kolian pher."\

Bear, bcr, . barley, applied in Scotland to the now little grown variety Hordeum hexastichon. [A.S. bere.\

Beard, brd, . the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts of a grown man's face : the tuft on the lower jaw of a goat, seal, &C. : the barbel of the cod, loach, &c. : prickles on the ears of corn : the barb of an arrow : the gills of oysters, &c. v.t. to take by the beard : to oppose to the face. adj. Beard'ed, having a beard : prickly : barbed. n. Beard' - grass, a kind of bearded grass.- adj. Beardless. [A.S. ; W. barf, Ger. bart, Russ. bornda, L. barba.}

Beast, best, . an irrational animal, as opposed to man : a four-footed animal : a brutal person : the

Beast, Antichrist in the Revelation dim. Beast'ies. n.pl. Beast'-fa'bles, stories in which animals pl;iy human parts a widely-spread primitive form of literature, often surviving in more or less developed forms in the more advanced civilisations. ns. Beast'hood ; Beast'lihead (.$>?.?.), the state or nature of a beast, beastliness; Beastliness. adj. Beastly, like a beast in actions or behaviour : coarse : obscene : (colloq.) vile, disagreeable. [O. Fr. beste (Fr. bete)~L. bestia.]

Boastings. Same as Biestings.

Beat, bet, v.t. to strike repeatedly : to break or bruise : to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game : to thrash : to overcome : to be too difficult for : to spread flat and thin by beating with a tool, as gold by a gold-beater also To beat out. v.i. to give strokes repeatedly : to throb : to dash, as a flood or storm :pr.p. beat'ing ; pa.t. beat ; pa^.p. beat'en. n. a recurrent stroke : a stroke recurring at intervals, or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse : a round or course, as a policeman's beat : a place of resort. adj. weary: fatigued. adj. Beat'en, made smooth or hard by beating or treading : trite : worn by use. as. Beat'er, one that beats or strikes : one who rouses or beats up game : a crushing instrument ; Beat'ing, the act of striking : chastisement by blows : regular pulsation or throbbing : rousing of game : exercising the brain. Beaten work, metal shaped by being hammered on an anvil or block of the necessary shape. Dead beat, completely exhausted. To beat about the bush, to approach a subject in an indirect way ; To beat a retreat, to retreat, originally to beat the drum as a signal for retreat ; To beat off, to drive back : To beat OUt, to work out fully, to make gold or silver leaf out of solid metal ; To beat the air, to fight to no purpose, or against an imaginary enemy ; To beat the bounds, to trace out the boundaries of a parish in a periodic survey or perambulation, certain natural objects in the line of journey being formally struck with a rod, and sometimes also the boys whipped to make them remember ; To beat the brains, to puzzle one's brains about something ; To beat the tattoo (mil.), to sound the drum for evening roll-call ; To beat up, to alarm by a sudden attack : to disturb : to pay an untimeous visit to any one also in ' to beat up for recruits,' to go about a town to enlist men. [A.S. bfatan, pa.t. beat.)

Beath, beth. v.t. (Sfens.) to bathe. [A.S. bet Man, to foment.]

Beatify, be-at'i-fl, v.t. to make blessed or happy: to declare to be in the enjoyment of eternal happiness in heaven. adjs. Beatific, -al, making supremely happy. adv. Beatif ically. . Beatinca'tion, act of beatifying : (R.C. Church) a declaration by the Pope that a person is blessed in heaven, authorising a certain definite form of public reverence payable to him the first step to canonisation. Beatific vision, a glimpse of the glory of heaven, esp. that which first bursts upon the disembodied soul. [L. beattis, blessed, an &fac ere, to make.]

Beatitude, bc--at'i-tud, . heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind : (//.) sayings of Christ in Matt, v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed. [L. beatitude beatut, blessed.]

Beau, b3, . a man attentive to dress or fashion : a fop or dandy : a lover : pi. Beaux (b6z) :fem. Belle. . Beau'-ide'al, ideal excellence, or an imaginary standard of perfection : the person in which such is realised.^'. Beau'ish. us. Beau'-monde, the gay or fashionable world ; Beaupere 7 (Spens), a term of courtesy for ' father,' esp. of ecclesiastical persons : a companion. [Fr. beau, bel L. bellus, fine, gay, as if for a benulus, dim. of benus = bonus, good.]

Beaujolais, bO-zhO-la, . a kind of red wine produced in South-eastern France. [From Beaujolais, a subdivision of the old province of Lyonnais.]

Beaune, bon, . a red wine of Burgundy. [From the town of Beaune.}

Beauty, bu'ti, . a pleasing combination of qualities in a person or object : a particular grace or excellence : a beautiful person, esp. a woman, also applied collectively to the beautiful women of a special

place : (//.) beautiful passages or extracts from the poets. v.t. (Shak.) to make beautiful. adj. Beauteous, full of beauty : fair : handsome. adv. Beau'teously. ns. Beau'teousness ; Beau'tifier, one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful. adj. Beau'tiful, fair: with qualities that give delight to the senses, esp. the eye and ear, or which awaken admiration in the mind. adv. Beau'tifully. v.t. Beau'tify, to make beautiful : to grace : to adorn. v.t. (rare) to become beautiful, or more beautiful. ns. Beau'ty-sleep, the sleep before midnight, considered the most refreshing ; Beau ty-spot, a patch placed on the face to heighten or draw attention to a woman's beauty : a foil, or anything that emphasises beauty by contrast. [O. Fr. biaute (Fr. beauieJ'Lo-vf L. bellitat-em-^.. bellus.]

Beauxite. See Bauxite.

Beaver, lev'er, n. an amphibious rodent quadruped valuable for its fur : the fur of the beaver : a hat made of the beaver's fur : a hat : a glove of beaver fur. adj. Beav'erish (Carfyle), like a beaver, merely instinctive. . Beav'ery, a place where beavers are kept. [A.S. befer, beofor; Dut. bez'er, Ger. biber, Gael, beabhar, L.jtber.]

Beaver, bev'er, . in medieval armour, the covering for the lower part of the face, the visor being that for the upper part later the movable beaver was confounded with the visor. adj. Beav'ered. [So called from a fancied likeness to a child's bib. O. Fr. bavie're, from bave, slaver.]

Bebeeru, be-be'roo, . the native name of the greenheart tree of Guiana. . Bebeerine (be-be'rin), :in alkaloid yielded by it, and used as a substitute for quinine.

Beblubbered, be-blub'erd, p.adj. disfigured by weeping. [Pfx. be-, and Blubber.]

Becall, be-kawl', v.t. to call names, miscall.

Becalm, be-kam', v.t. to make calm, still, or quiet. p.adj. Becalmed', motionless from want of wind. [Pfx. be-, and Calm.]

Became, be-kam'./a..". of Become.

Because, be-kawz 7 , adv. and conj. because of: for the reason that : on account of : for (followed by of). [Prep, by, and Cause.]

Beccafico, bek-a-fe'ko, n. a small bird of the family of Sylviadae or Warblers, considered a delicacy by the Italians : pi. Beccafi'coes. [It., from beccare, to peck, and _/?>, a fig.]

Bechance, be-chans', v.t. to happen by chance : to befall. adzr. by chance : accidentally. [A.S. be-, by, and Chance.]

Becharm, be-charm', v.t. to charm : to enchant.

Bche-de-mer, bash'-de-mar, n. the trepang or sea-slug, a species of Holothuria, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy. [Fr.]

Beck, bek, n. (Spens.). Same as Beak.

Beck, bek, . a brook. [Ice. bekkr; Ger. bach.]

Beck, bek, . a sign with the finger or head : a nod : (Scot.) a gesture of salutation. v.t. to make such a sign. v.t. to call by a nod. At one's beck, subject to one's will. [A contr. of Beckon.]

Becket, bek'et, n. (riant.) a loop of rope having a knot at one end and an eye at the other : a large hook, or a wooden bracket used to keep loose tackle or spars in a convenient place. [Prob. Dut. bogt, bocht, a ' bend ' of rope.]

Beckon, bek'n, v.t. to nod or make a sign to. [A.S. biecnan btacn, a sign. See Beacon.]

Becloud, be-klowd', v.t. to obscure by clouds : to dim.

Become, be-kum', v.i. to pass from one state to another : to come to be : to be the fate or end of (followed by of). v.t. to suit or befit, to grace or adorn fittingly (with dat. object) ',pa.t. became'; pa.p. become'. adj. Becom'ing, suitable to : graceful. adv. Becom'ingly. n. Becom'ingness. [A.S. teat man. See Come.]

Becurl, be-kurl', v.t. to curl.

Bed, bed, . a couch or place to sleep on : a plot in a garden : a place in which anything rests, in carpentry, architecture, &c. : conjugal union, the marriage-bed, matrimonial rights and duties : the channel of a river : (geol.) a layer or stratum. v.t. to pjace in bed, as a couple after a wedding : to

provide a bed, or to make a bed, for : to sow or plant : to lay in layers. v.i. to cohabit or use the same bed with another: pr.p. bed'ding ; pa.p. bed'ded. ns. Bed'chamber (see Bed'room) ; Bed'-ding, a collective name for the mattress, bed-clothes, &c., also litter for cattle. adj. Bed'fast, confined to bed. ns. Bed'fellow, a sharer of the same bed ; Bed maker, the name at Cambridge and elsewhere for those who make the beds and sweep the rooms in college ; Bed'-Of-hon'OUT, the grave of a soldier who has fallen in battle ; Bed'-OI-j US'tice (Fr. //'/. de justice), the king's throne in the Parlement of Paris, also a sitting at which the king was present, chiefly for the registration of his own decrees ; Bed'plate (mech.), the foundation plate of an engine, lathe, &c. ; Bed'post, a post forming an angle of a bedstead, often in former days high enough to support a canopy ; Bed'presser (Shak.), a heavy, lazy fellow. adjs. Bed'rid, Bed'ridden, confined to bed by age or sickness : worn out. ns. Bed'right (Shak.), the privilege of the marriage-bed ; Bed'-rock, the solid rock underneath superficial forma-tions ; Bed'room, a room in which there is a bed : a sleeping apartment Bedchamber was the earlier form. n.pl. Bed -sores, painful ulcers that often arise in a long confinement to bed, esp. over the bony prominences of the body the lower parts of the spine, the haunch bones, the heel, and the elbow. ns. Bed'-staff, a staff or stick formerly used about a bed, in old times a handy weapon, whence perhaps the phrase, ' in the twinkling of a bed-staff ; ' Bed'Stead, a frame for supporting a bed ; Bed'-Straw, the name applied to a genus of the Rubiaceae, of which eleven species are found in England, the most familiar our Lady's Bedstraw, or Yellow Bed-straw (Galium verum), sometimes called Cheese Rennet from its property of curdling milk ; Bed'-Swerver (Shak.), one who is false to his marriage vow ; Bed'tiCk, the case in which feathers, hair, chaff, &c. are put for bedding. adv. Bed'ward, in the direction of bed : towards bedtime. n. Bed'-work (Shak.), work easily performed, as if done in bed. Bed and board, food and lodging: full connubial relations ; Bed of down, or roses, any easy or comfortable place. Lords of the Bed-chamber, twelve officers in the British royal house-hold who wait in turn upon the sovereign's person ; in the reign of a queen the office is performed by ladies. To be brought to bed, to be confined in child-birth (with of) ; To keep one's bed, to remain in bed ; To lie in the bed one has made, to have to accept the consequences of one's own conduct ; To make a bed, to put a bed in order after it has been used. [A.S. bed; Ger. bett, Ice. bedr.]

Bedabble, be-dab'l, v.t. to dabble or wet. [Pfx. be-, and Dabble.]

Bedad, be-dad', interj. an Irish minced oath, from begad = by God.

Bedaggle, be-dag'l, v.t. to soil by dragging along the wet ground.

Bedarken, be-dark'n, r.t. to cover with darkness.

Bedash, be-dash', v. t. to bespatter with water.

Bedaub, be-dawb', v.t. to daub over or smear with any dirty matter.

Bedaule, be-daz'l, v.t. to dazzle or overpower by any strong light.- /./. Bedazzled, Bedaied', stupefied, besotted. . Bedaz zlement.

Bede. Same as Bead, a prayer.

Bedeafen, be-def'n, v.t. to make deaf : to stun.

Bedeck, be-dek', v.t. to deck or ornament.

Bedeguar, bed'e-gar, it. a soft spongy gall found on the branches of some species of roses, esp. the sweet-brier, called also the sweet-brier sponge. [Through Fr. from Pers. and Ar. bada-ivar, lit. ' wind-brought.']

Bedel, be dl, Bedell, be-del', archaic forms of Beadle (q.v.X still used at Oxford and Cambridge.

Bedesman. Same as Beadsman (q.v. under Bead).

Bedevil, be-dev'il, -'.t. to throw into confusion : to 'play the devil' with: to torment: to treat with devilish malignity. -ptiss. to be possessed of a devil, to be devil-rid. n. BedeVilment.

Bedew, be-du', v.t. to moisten gently, as with dew.

Bedight, be-dlt', adj. (poet.) adorned. [Pfx. be-, and Dlght.}

Bedim, be-dim', v.t. to make dim or dark. pa.p. Bedimmed'.

Bedizen, be-dTz'n, v.t. to dress gaudily. adj. Be-diz'ened. n. Bediz'enment.

Bedlam, bed'lam, n. an asylum for lunatics : a mad-house : a place of uproar. adj. fit for a madhouse. ns. Bed lamism, anything characteristic of madness : Bedlamite, a madman. [Comipted from BethUliem (St Mary of Bethlehem), the name of a priory in London, afterwards converted into a madhouse.]

Bedouin, bed'OO-in, n. the name given to those Arabs
who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Fr. Ar. badtituin, dwellers in the desert.]

Bedraggle, be-drag'l, r.t. to soil by dragging in the wet or dirt most common, the /.<#. Bedrag'gled. [See Draggle.]

Bedral, bedral, . a beadle. Also Bed'eral. [A Scand. form of Beadle.]

Bedrench, be-drensh', -'./. to drench or wet thoroughly.

Bedrop, be-drop', v.t. to drop upon. pa.f>. Bedropf , sprinkled ns with drops : strewn.

Boduck, be-duk', v.t. to duck or plunge under water.

Boduin, a form of Bedouin.

Bedung, be-dung', v.t. to manure : to befoul with dung.

Bedust, be-dust', v.t. to cover with dust.

Bedwarf, be-dwawrf, v.t. to make dwarfish.

Bedye, be-dl'', v.t. (Sfens.) to dye or stain.

Be, bi, n. a four-winged insect that makes honey : (U.S.) a gathering of persons to unite their labour for the benefit of one individual or family, or for some joint amusement or exercise, as 'a quilting bee,' a husking bee,' 'a spelling bee' (from the bee's habit of combined labour). Compound words are Beo'-floWer, Beo'-gar den, Bee -house, Bee -maa'ter. ns. Bee' -bread, the pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young ; Bee'-eat'er, a brightly-plumaged family of birds nearly allied to the kingfisher, which feeds on bees; Bee'-glUO, the soft glutinous matter by which bees fix their combs to the hive ; Bee'hlvo, a case or box in which bees are kept, of straw-work, wood, &c. Scotch Bee-skcp.adj. shaped like a Ijeehivc, dome-shaped. ns. Bee' -line, the most direct road from one point to another, like the honey-laden bee's way home to the hive ; Bee'-moth, a species of moth whose larva are very destructive to young bees :

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Bees'wax, the wax secreted by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells. v.t. to polish with beeswax. . Bees' Wing, a filmy crust of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping. adj. Bees'Winged, so old as to show beeswing. A bee In one's bonnet, a whimsical or crazy fancy on some point. [A. S. bio ; Ger. biene.}

Beech, bech, . a common forest tree with smooth silvery-looking bark and small edible nuts. adj. Beech'en. us. Beech' -mast, the mast or nuts of the beech-tree, which yield a valuable oil ; Beech' -oil, oil expressed from the nuts of the beech-tree. [A. S. Meet, btce ; Ger. bnche, L. fagiis, Gr. phegos from root oXpkag-ein, to eat.]

Beef, bef, . the flesh of an ox or cow : //. Beeves, used in original sense, oxen. adj. consisting ot beef. J. Beef'-eat'er (bef-et'er), a popular name for a yeoman of the sovereign's guard, also of the warders of the Tower of London [the obvious ety. is the right one, there being no such form as btiffetier, connected with buffet, a sideboard, as often stated] ; Beef iness ; Beefsteak, a thick slice of beef for broiling or frying ; Beef tea, a stimulating rather than nutritious food for invalids, being the juice of beef strained off, after simmering chopped beef in water. adjs. Beef -wit' ted, Beef-brained, dull or heavy in wits : stupid. . Beef -wood, an Aus-tralian wood, of reddish colour, used in cabinet-work. adj. Beefy, like beef, fleshy, stolid. [O. Fr. boef (Fr. bccnf) L- bos, bovis ; cf. Gr. bota. Gael. A), Sans, go, A.S. cti.]

Beelzebub, be-el'ze-bub, . the name under which the Philistines at Ekron worshipped their god Baal or

Bel: (.\'e-u Test.) the prince of the evil spirits. [Heb. btialz'bfib, Hy-lord.]

Been, ben, fa.p. of Be.

Beenah, be'na, ;;. a primitive form of marriage (the name taken from Ceylon) in which the man goes to live with his wife's family he is an unimportant person in the family, and the children are not counted his, but belong to the family and kindred of the wife.

Beer, bcr, n. a wholesome liquor made by fermentation from malted barley flavoured with hops. It was anciently distinguished from ale by being hopped; now beer is the generic name of malt liquor, including ale and porter. >cs. Beer'-en'glne, Beer'-pump, a machine for drawing beer up from the casks to the bar ; Beer'-hOUSe, a house where beer or malt liquors are sold; Beer'iness ; Beer'-mon'ey, money given to soldiers in the British army, in lieu of beer and spirits. adj. Beer'y, of or affected by beer. Beer and Skittles, a phrase used vaguely for Bohemian pleasures, from a simple form supposed to be a nistic ideal. Bitter beer = pale ale, a highly hopped beer made from the very finest selected malt and hops ; Mild or Sweet ale-being of greater gravity or strength, and comparatively lightly hopped ; Black beer, a kind i>f beer made at Danzig, black and syrupy ; Small beer, weak beer, hence trifling things, as in the-familiar phrase, ' to think no small beer of one's self.' [A.S. bior; Ger. and Dut. bier. Ice. bjorr.]

Beestings, bcst'ingz, . the first milk drawn from a cow after calving. [A.S. bysting, bfost ; Ger. and Dut. tiest.]

Beet, bet, n. a plant with a carrot-shaped succulent root, eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted. ns. Beet' -fly, a two-winged insect, which deposits its eggs on beet or mangel-wurzel, and whose larva: are injurious to the plant ; Beetroot, the root of the beet plant. [A.S. Me (Fr. bette)L. beta.\

Beet, Bete, bt, v.t. (pbs. except dial.) to improve, mend, to kindle a fire, to rouse. [A.S. bdetan, Man ; cf. but, Boot.]

Beetle, bS'tl, . an order of insects technically known as Coleoptera, usually with four wings, the front pair forming hard and horny covers for those behind,

Beetle

mote ; mute ; mSOn ; then.

Behead

which alone are used in flight. The Black Beetle or cockroach is not a true beetle. [M. E. bityl A.S. bitula, bitela, Man, to bite.]

Beetle, be'tl, . a heavy wooden mallet used for driving wedges, crushing or beating down paving-stones, or the like : a wooden pestle-shaped utensil for mashing potatoes, beating linen, &c. . Bee'tle-head, a heavy, stupid fellow. adj. Bee'tle-head'ed. [A.S. bfetfl; cog. with beatan, to beat.]

Beetle-browed, be'tl-browd, adj. with overhanging or prominent brow : scowling. v.i. Bee tie, to jut, to hang over first used by Shakespeare. . Beet-ling./.*^', jutting out : prominent: overhanging. [Dr Murray notes that the word is first found in the compound /te/-browed, in the i4th century, ami favours the explanation, ' with eyebrows like a beetle's ' i.e. projecting eyebrows. See Beetle

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Beeves, bevz, .//. cattle, oxen. [See Beef.]

Befall, be-fawl', v.t. to fall or happen to : to occur to. v.i. to happen or come to pass : (Spens.) to fall in one's way : pr.p. befall'ing ; pa.t. befell' ; pa. p. befall'en. [A. S. befeallan. See Fall]

Befana, Beffana, be-fa'na, n. an Epiphany present or gift a corruption of EpifJtania, which name in Italy has become personified for children as a toy-bringing witch or fairy called La Befana.

Befit, be-fit', "'./. to fit, or be suitable to : to be proper to, or right for : pr.p. befit'ting ; pa.p. befit'ted. adj. Befit'ting. -adv. Befit' tingly. 'Pfx. be-, and Fit.]

Beflower, be-flow'er, v. t. to cover or besprinkle with flowers.

Befoam, be-fom', z'.t. to bespatter or cover with foam.

Befogged, be-fogd', adj. enveloped in fog : confused.

Befool, be-foul , -:t. to make a fool of, or deceive : to treat as a fool.

Before, be-f6V, prep, in front of (time or place) : in presence or sight of (Be/ore God) : under the cog-nisance of, as in before the court, the magistrate, or the house : previous to : in preference to : superior to. adv. in front : sooner than hitherto. conj. pre-vious to the time when (often with tliat). adz-s. Before'hand, before the time : by way of prepara-tion ; Before'time, in former time. To be before-hand with, to forestall in any action. [A.S. be-foran. See Fore.]

Befortune, be-for'tun, -'.t. (Sfiak.) to happen to, to befall.

Befoul, be-fowl', v.t. to make foul : to soil.

Befriend, be-frend', v.t. to act as a friend to: to favour.

Befringe, be-frinj', v.t. to adorn with fringes.

Beg. Same as Bey.

Beg, beg, v.i. to ask alms or charity, esp. habitually (\vith of, from ; for, of the thing asked). -'./. toask earnestly : to beseech : to pray : to take for granted what ought to have been proved, esp. in the phrase in logic, ' to beg the question ' the fallacy of the Petit io Principii:pr.p. beg'ging ; pa.p. begged. n. Beg'gar, one who begs : one who lives by begging : a mean fellow, a poor fellow often used with a play-ful and even affectionate sense. z>.(. to reduce to beggary: to exhaust or impoverish : (Jig.) to go beyond the resources of, as of description. ns. Beg'-gardom, the fraternity of beggars ; Beg garliness. adj. Beg'garly, poor: mean: worthless. adv. meanly. us. Beg'gar-my-neigh'bour, a game at cards which goes on till one of the players has gained all the other's cards; Beg'gary, extreme poverty, adz: Beg'gingly. To beg Off, to obtain another's release through entreaty, to seek that one's self may be relieved of some penalty or liability. To go a-begging, to be in want of a pur-chaser, or of a person to fill it (of a situation, &c.). [The ety. is very obscure ; the words beg and beggar first appear in the i3th century, and Dr Murray thinks the most likely derivation is from the O. Fr. begart, begard, and begar (L. begftardus= beghard), or its synonym beguine and derivative verb beguigner, beguiner, to act the beguin. The Beghards or Begitines were a lay mendicant order, and in the i3th century mendicants calling themselves by these names swarmed over Western Europe.]

Begad, be-gad', interj. a minced oath, softened from 'By God.'

Began, be-gan', pa.t. of Begin.

Begem, be-jem', v.t. to adorn, as with gems.

Beget, be-get', v.t. to produce or cause : to generate : to produce as an effect, to cause : pr.p. beget' ting ; pa.t. begat', begot'; pa.p. begot', begot'ten. . Beget'ter, one who begets : a father : the agent that occasions or originates anything. [A.S. begitan, to acquire. See Get.]

Beghard. See Beg.

Begift, be-gift', z:t. to present with gifts.

j Begild, be-gild', v.t. to gild : to cover or overlay with gold-leaf.

Begin, be-gin', v.i. to take rise: to enter on something new : to commence. v.t. to enter on : to commence (with at, with, upon)'. /*"/ begin'ning ; pa.t. began' ; pa.p. begun'. ns. Begin'ner, one who begins : one who is beginning to learn or practise anything ; Begin'ning, origin or commencement : rudiments (Spent.) Beginne'. adj. Begin'ning-less. [A.S. beginnan (more usually onginnan), from be, and finnan, to begin.]

Begird, be-gird', v. t. to gird or bind with a girdle : to surround or encompass (zvitk): pa.t. begirt', be-gird'ed ; pa.p. begirt'. [A.S. begyrdan. See Gird.]

Beglerbeg, beg'ler-beg, . the governor of a Turkish province, in rank next to the grand vizier. [Turk., lit. ' bey of bey?.']

Begloom, be-gloom', v.t. to render gloomy.

Begnaw, be-naw', v.t. to gnaw or bite, to eat away.

Begone, be-gon', interj. lit. be gone ! be off ! get away ! In Woe'-begone', beset with woe, we have the/./. of A.S. began, to go round, to beset.

Begonia, be-g5n'ya, n. a genus of plants cultivated in our greenhouses for their pink flowers and their re-

markable unequal-sided and often coloured leaves 'Elephant's,' 'Earl's,' 'Angel's Wings.' [Named from the botanist Michel Began, 1638-1710.]

Begored, be-gord', adj. (Spens.) besmeared with gore.

Begot, be-goi', Begotten, be-got'n, pa.p. of Beget.

Begrime, be-gr!m', v.t. to grime or soil deeply.

Begrudge, be-gruj', v.t. to grudge : to envy any one the possession of.

Beguile, be-gli', v.t. to cheat or deceive : to divert attention from anything tedious or painful : to divert or amuse : to wile any one into some course. as. Beguile'ment ; Beguil'er. adv. Beguil ingly. [See Guile.]

Beguines, beg'in (see Beg). ?/. Beguinage (beg'in-aj), an establishment for Begiii>:es.

Begum, be'gum, . a Hindu princess or lady of rank. [U rd u bega in.]

Begun, be-gun', pa,p. of Begin.

Behalf, be-haf, n. favour or benefit : cause : sake, account: part only in phrases 'on,' 'in behalf of," ' on his behalf.' [M. E. 6eAatreA.S. be kealfe, by the side. See Half.]

Behappen, be-hap'n, v.t. (Spfns.) to happen to.

Behave, be-hav', v.t. to bear or carry, to conduct (with self). Z'.i. to conduct one's self, also toconduct one's self well : to act. . Behaviour (be-hav'yur), conduct : manners or deportment, esp. good manners : general course of life : treatment of others. To be upon one's behaviour, to be placed where one's best behaviour is politic or necessary. [Formed, according to Dr Murray, in isth century from be- and Have ; apparently unconnected with A.S. bcliabban.}

Behead, be-hed', v.t. to cut off the head. J. Behead'al(r<zr*); Beheading, the act of cutting off the head.

Beheld, be-held', pa.t. and pa.p. of Behold.

Behemoth, be he-moth, . an animal described in the book of Job, usually taken to be the hippopotamus. [Either the pL of Heb. behimAh, a beast, or a Hebraistic form of the Egyptian p-ehe-mout, ' water-ox.']

Behest, be-hest', . command: charge. [A.S. bekaet, a promise. See Hest.J

Behlght, be-hlr', v.t. (Spent.) to promise, to entnist, to speak to, to command, to reckon or esteem to be : pr.p. behTght'ing ; pa.t. behOte' ; pa.p. behlght. H. (pot.) a. vow, a promise. [A.S. behdtan, be-, and kdtan, to call.]

Behind, be-hind', pref. at the back of (place, or as tupport) : remaining after or coming after (time, rank, order) '. inferior to, or not so far advanced as. adv. at the back, in the rear : backward : past. adj. or adv. Behind hand, being behind : tardy, or in arrears of debt, &c. '. clandestine. [A.S. be-hindan; Ger. hinten. See Hind.]

Behold, be-hold', v.t. to look upon : to contemplate. P.I. to look : to fix the attention '.pa.t. and pa. p. beheld'. imper. or interj. see ! lo ! observe ! adj. Behold' en, bound in gratitude : obliged (with to). it. Behold' or, one who beholds : an onlooker. adj.

Behold'lng (Skak.\ beholden. a. (Shak.) sight,

contemplation. [A.S. bekealdan, to hold, observe

pfx. be-, and healdan, to hold.]
Behoof, be-hOOf ', . benefit : convenience (with to,

for, on).

Behot, Behote (Spens.), pa.t. of Behight.
Behove, Behoove, be-hoov', v.t. to be fit, right, or

necessary for now only used impersonally with

it. adj. Behove fill, useful : profitable. adv. Be-

hove'fully (obi.). [M. E. bfhof, dat behove ; A.S.

behAfian, to be fit, to stand in need of.]
Behowl, be-howl', v.t. (Shak.)\o howl at. Warburton

first suggested this as an emendation for 'behold'

in Midsummer Right's Dream, V. 379.
Beige, bazh, H. a woollen fabric made of undyed wool.

[Fr.]
Bein, ben, adj. and adv. (Scot.) comfortable : well

off: well found: (slang) good. . Bein ness.

[M. E. bent, of dubious origin; the derivation tins

been sought in Scand. beinn, or in L. bcne, Fr.

bien.\
Being 1 , bi'ing, . existence : .substance : essence : any

person or thin? existing. adj. Being, existing,

present adj. Be ingless. <;. Be ingness. [From

the pr.p. of Be.]

Belnked, b-inkt', p.adj. smeared with ink.
Bejade, be-jad', v.t. (obs.) to tire out.
Bejan, b''jan, n. a freshman at the universities of

Aberdeen and Si Andrews, and formerly in several

continental universities. [Fr. bejaune, a novice,

from bee jaunt, ' yellow beak," a term used for a

nestling or unfledged bird.]
Bejesuit, be-jez'u-it, v.t. to initiate or seduce into

Jesuitism.

Belewel, be-jTO'el, v.t. to deck with jewels.
Bekah, be'ka, n. (B.) a half-shekel (4.39 drs. avoir.).

[Heb.]

Bekiu, be-kis', v.t. to cover with kisses.
Beknave, be-nav > , v.t. to call or treat as a knave.
Beknown, be-nOn', p. adj. known, acquainted.
Belabour, be-U'bur, v.t. to beat soundly.
Bel-aoooyle, bel ak-koil', . (Spent.) favourable or

kind reception. [O. Fr. bel acoil, fair welcome.

SeeAoOOlL]

Belace, De-las', v.t. to adorn with lace.
Belamour, bef'a-mOor, H. (Spent.) a gallant : a fair

lady : a kind of flower. [Fr. bel amour, fair love.]
Belamy, bel'a-mi, n. (Spent.) a good or intimate

friend. [Kr. bel ami, fair friend.]
Belate, be-lit', v.t. to make late : to retard :pr.f>

belat'ing; pa.p. belat'ed.-AW/ Belated, made
J Ute : out of date : benighted.;/. Belat eclness
Belaud, be-lawd', v.t. to laud or pr.iise highly.

Belay, be-la', v.t. (nnut.) to fasten a running rope by
coiling it round a cleat or Belay'ing-pia : to make
fast : (Sfens.) to lay ornament round
anything. Belay there (naut. slang),
hold! that is enough. [A.S. belecgan;
Ger. belegen, Dut. beleggen. See Lay.]

Belch, belch, belsh, v.t. to void wind
from the stomach by the mouth : to
eject violently : to cast up, as of the
smoke from a volcano or a cannon.
. eructation. [A.S. bealfian ; Dut.
talken.}

Belcher, bel'sher, n. a neckerchief with Belaying-
dark-blue ground, mottled with white pin.
spots, each having a dark-blue spot in
the centre. [From Jim Belcher, a famous English
boxer.]

Beldam, Beldame, bel'dam, . an old woman, esp. an ugly one : a hag, a furious woman : (obs.) a grandmother. [Formed from dam, mother, and bel-, expressing relationship. Cf. belsire.]

Beleaguer, be-leg'er, v.t. to lay siege to. . Beleag'uerment. [Dut. beltgeren, to besiege be, and legfr, camp. See Leaguer.]

Belee, be-le'', v.t. (Sttak.) to place on the lee-side of.

Belemnite, bel'em-im, . a fossil pointed like a dart, being the internal shell of a genus of cephalopods, formerly known as Thunder-bolt, Thunder-stone, Rlf-bolt. [Gr. belemnites belemnon, a dart.]

Belfry, bel'fri, n. the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are huitg : a bell-tower, sometimes standing apart : a movable wooden tower, used in the Middle Ages in attacking a fortification. adj. Bei fried, having a belfry. [Orig. and properly a watch-tower, from O. Fr. berfroi Mid. High Ger. berchfrit -f rid, frit, a tower, bergati, to protect.]

Belgard, bel-gard', . (Spens.) fair or kind looks. [It. bel gitardo, lovely look.]

Belgian, bel'ji-an, adj. belonging to Belgium, a country of Europe. . a native of Belgium.

BelgiC, bel'jik, adj. pertaining to the Belgte who anciently possessed Belgium, or to Belgium. [L. Belgicus Belga, the Belgians.]

Belgravian, bel-gra'vi-an, adj. belonging to Belgravia (a fashionable part of London), or to fashionable li r e: aristocratic.

Belial. bCTyal, . a name for the devil, and, in Milton, for one of the fallen angels. Not a proper name in Old Test. [Heb. b'li-ydal, b'li, without ya'al, usefulness.]

Belie, be-ll', -'. t. to give the lie to : to speak falsely of: to present in a false character: to counterfeit : to be false to : falsify : (Shak.) to fill with lies : pr.p. bel/ing ; pa.p. belied'. [A.S. be, and Lie.]

Believe, be-leV, v.t. to regard as true : to trust in. r.i. to be firmly persuaded of anything : to exercise faith (with in, on) : to think or suppose. n. Belief, persuasion of the truth of anything : faith : the opinion or doctrine believed : intuition, natural judgment (as used by some philosophers). adjs. Belief less; Believable, that may be believed. n. Believ'er, one who believes : a professor of Christianity. p_adj. Believing, trustful. ad-: BelieVingly. The Belief (arch.), the Apostles' Creed. TO make believe, to pretend. [M. E. bilevenbi-, if-, and levtn. Murray says that believe is an erroneous spelling of the 17th century, prob. after relieve. The A.S. hrmgeU/an survived to the i4th century ; the present compound, which superseded it, appears in the nth century.]

Belike, be-llk', adv. probably: perhaps. [A.S. pfx. be-, and Like.]

Belittle, be-lit'l, v.t. to make small: to cause to appear small, to depreciate or disparage. n. Belit'tlement. adj. Belittling. [Pfx. be-, and Little.]

Belive, be-llv', adv. (Scot.) with speed : soon, erelong.
[M. E. bi life; be, b(, by, life, dat. of llf, life, j

H

Bell

mate ; mCte ; mo75n ; then.

Belt

Bell, bel, *. a hollow vessel of metal, which gives forth a ringing sound when struck by the tongue or clapper suspended inside as in church-bell, hand-bell, alarm-bell, night-bell, marriage-bell, &c. : a corolla shaped like a bell : the body of a Corinthian or composite capital, without the surrounding foliage : anything bell-shaped, as in diving-bell, bell-glass, the bell or outward-turned orifice of a trumpet, &c. : a bell rung to tell the hour : (naut.) the bell struck on shipboard every half-hour as many times as there are half-hours of the watch elapsed ' two bells,' 'three bells,' &c., meaning that there are two or three half-hours past ; the watch of four hours is eight bells. v.t. to furnish with a bell, esp. in To bell the cat, to take the leading part in any hazardous movement, from the ancient fable of the mice who proposed to hang a warning bell round the cat's neck. tis. Bell'COte (arckit.), an ornamental structure made to

contain one or two bells,
and often crowned by a
small spire ; BelT-crank,
a rectangular lever in the
form of a crank, used
for changing the direc-
tion of bell-wires; Bell'-
found'er, one who founds
or casts bells; Bell'-
glass, a bell-shaped glass
for sheltering flowers;

Hell-crank.

Bell'-hang'er, one who hangs and repairs bells ;
Bellman, one who rings a bell, esp. on the
streets, before making public announcements : a
town-crier; Bell'-met'al, the metal of which bells
are made an alloy of copper and tin ; Bell'-punch,
a hand-punch containing a signal-bell, used for
punch-
ing a hole in a ticket in order to keep a record of the
number of fares taken ; Bell'-ring'er, one whose
business it is to ring a bell on stated occasions : a
performer with musical hand-bells ; BelT-rope, the
rope by which a bell is rung. adj. Bell' -Shaped.
us. BelT-tow'er, a tower built to contain one or more
bells, a campanile ; BeU'-tur'ret, a turret containing
a bell-chamber, usually crowned with a spire'; Bell'-
weth'er, the leading sheep of a Hock, on whose
neck a bt.l is hung : {fig) an >' loud, turbulent fellow,
esp. the leader of a mob. Bell, book, and candle,
a phrase popularly used in reference to a form of
excommunication ending with the words, ' Do to
[shut] the book, quench the candle, ring the bell.'
To bear or carry off the bell, to have or to
gain the first place. [A.S. belle; cog. with Dut.
lei.]

Bell, bel, . a bubble formed in a liquid. [Ety. dub. ;
cf. Dut. bel, a bubble in water, perh. from L. bulla,
bubble in water.]

Bell, bel, v.i. to bellow, roar : to utter loudly. . the
cry of a stag at rutting-time. [A.S. bellan, to roar ;
cf. Ger. teUen.]

Belladonna, bel'la-don-na, . the deadly nightshade
or dwale, all parts of which are narcotic and poison-
ous from the presence therein of the alkaloid atropia :
the drug prepared from the foregoing. [It. bellfi
donna, fair lady ; one property of belladonna is
to enlarge the pupil, and so add a brilliance to the
eyes.]

Bellarrnine, bel'lar-men, . a large stoneware drink-
ing jug with a big belly and a narrow neck, decor-
ated with a bearded face, originally that of Car-
dinal Bellarmine, made in mockery by the Dutch
Protestants.

Belle, bel, ft. a handsome woman : the chief beauty
of a place : a fair lady generally. [Fr. belle 'L.
bella, bellus.}

Belles-lettres, bel-let'r, n.fl. polite or elegant litera-
ture, including poetry, fiction, criticism, aesthetics,
&c. ns. Bellet'rist, Bellet'trist. adj '. Bellet-
ria'tic. [Fr., lit. ' fine letters.']

Bellibone, bel'i-bOn, it. (Spens.) a beautiful and good
woman.

Bellicose, bel'ik-Os, adj. contentious, war-like. adv.
Bel'licosely. . Bellicosity. [L. tellicosus.}

Bellied, bel'lid, p.adj. with a belly, esp. a big belly,
pot-bellied : bulging : puffed out. [See Belly.]

Belligerent, bel-ij'er-ent, adj. carrying on regular
war. n. a party or person waging such. .
Bellig'erency. [L. belligerant-ei, belligerare, to
wage war.]

Bellona, bel'lo-na, . the Roman goddess of war
hence (Jig.) a woman of great spirit and vigour.

Bellow, bel'15, v.i. to roar like a bull : to make any
violent outcry, often with sense of contempt or
ridicule : to shout aloud : to roar, as of cannon,
the ocean, &c. with objective, to give forth a
loud sound.//, the roar of a bull : any deep sound
or cry. [M. E. belwcn ; there is an A.S. bellan,
to roar.]

Bellows, bel'IOz, or bel'lus, n.pl. an instrument for
producing a current of air so as to blow up a fire,
either in a kitchen, a furnace, or a forge or for
producing the current of air by which the pipes and
reeds of an organ are sounded : {fig.) that which
fans the fire of hatred, jealousy, &c. : the lungs.
[Same as Belly (q.v.) ; now used only in pi., the
sing, not having survived the isth century.]

Belly, bel'li, n. the part of the body between the

breast and the thighs, containing the bowels : the stomach, as the receptacle of the food : the bowels proper : the womb or uterus : the interior of anything : the bulging part of anything, as a bottle, or any concave or hollow surface, as of a sail : the inner or lower surface of anything, as opposed to the back, as of a violin, &c. adj. ventral, abdominal : (theol.) belonging to the flesh, carnal. v.i. to swell or bulge out. ns. Bel'ly-band, a saddle-girth : a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing under the belly of the horse drawing it ; Bellyful, a sufficiency ; Bel'ly-god, one who makes a god of his belly, a glutton. /.ay. Bel'lying. . Bel'ly-tim'ber, provisions. [M. E. bali, belyA..$. b&lig, belig; bcelg, belg, bag.]

Belomancy, bel'o-man-si, . a kind of divination by means of arrows. [Gr. belos, a dart, manteia, divination.]

Belong, be-long', v.i. to go along with : to pertain to : to be one's property : to be a part of, or appendage of, or in any way connected with : to be specially the business of: (U.S.) to be a native of, or have a residence in. n.pl. Belong 7 ings, circumstances or relations of any person : possessions : persons connected, relatives : accessories. [Bi-, be-longen, intens. of longen, with pfx. be-. See Long.]

Beloved, be-luvd', or be-luv'ed, p.adj. much loved, very dear often compounded with ivell-, best-, &c. . one who is much loved. adj. Belov'ing (Shak.) = loving.

Below, be-ls', prep, beneath in place, rank, or quality : underneath : not worthy of. adv. in a lower place : (Jig.) on earth, or in hell, as opposed to heaven. [Pfx. be-, and adj. Low.]

Belt, belt, n. a girdle, zone, or band : such a piece, as of leather, worn by way of ornament, or given as a prize or badge of victory in wrestling or the like : a broad strip of anything, different in colour or material : that which confines or restrains : (feog.) a strait. v.t. to surround with a belt, or to invest formally with such, as in knighting a man : to encircle : to thrash with a belt. p.adj. Belt'ed, wearing a belt, of a knight : marked with a belt, as the 'belted kingfisher.' . Belt'ing, flexible belts for the transmission of motion in machinery, made of leather, indiarubber, &c. as in cftainbelt, crossed belt, endless belt, &c. ; a thrashing. To hold the belt, to hold the championship in wrestling, boxing, or the like. [A.S. belt; Ice. belti, Gael, bait, L. balteut.]

Beltane, bel'tan, . an ancient Celtic heathen festival, held in the beginning of May, when bonfires were lighted on the hills: the first day of May(O.S.) one of the four old quarter-days of Scotland, the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, aud Candlemas. adj. in Beltane games, &C. [Gael, bealltainn, btilteine; usually explained as ' Beal's fire,' Beat being a supposed Celtic deity who has been courageously identified with the Baal or Bel of the Phoenicians and other Semitic peoples, and Gael, feme, fire. But even this last is doubtful.]

Beluga, be-100'ga, . the white whale, one of the dolphin family, closely allied to the narwhal, 12 to 16 feet long, of creamy-white colour, found in droves round Greenland and all over the Arctic seas : applied also to a great Russian sturgeon the Acipenser

ffl4Sf>. [RUSS.J

Belvedere, bel've-dcr, . a pavilion or raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, open for the view, or to admit the cool evening breeze : a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden. [It. belvedere; bet, beautiful, vedere, a view.]

Bema, be" ma, . the tribune or rostrum from which Athenian orators made their speeches hence the apse or chancel of a basilica. [Gr. btma, a step.]

Bemad, be-mad', v.t. to madden.

Barnaul, be-mawl', v.t. to maul thoroughly.

Bemazed, bc-mazd', puidj. stupefied, bewildered.

Bembex, bcm'beks, . a genus of solitary sand-wasps,

with broad heads and very large eyes, noted for their making a loud buzz during their rapid flight. [Gr. bembix.\

Bemean, be-meV, v.t. to make mean, to lower or debase : (ops.) to signify.

Bemire, be-mlr', v.t. to soil with mire. -p.adj. Bomired'.

Bemoan, be-mOn', v.t. to lament: bewail : to pity. v.i. to grieve. ns. Bemoan'er ; Bemoan'ing.

Bemock, bc-mok', v.t. to mock at, to deride.

Bomoil, be-moil', v.t. (Shak.) to bemire, to bedraggle.

Bemonster. be-mon'ster, :'./. to make monstrous: to regard or treat as a monster.

Bemouth, be-mowth', v.i. to declaim, to overpraise.

Bemud, be-mud', v.t. to bespatter with mud : to confuse.

Bomuddle, be-mud'l, v.t. to confuse or muddle completely.

Bemttffle, be-mufl, v.t. to wrap or muffle up completely.

Bemuse, be-mQz', v.t. to put in confusion : stupefy.

Ben, ben, . a mountain peak. [Gael, beaitu.]

Ben, ben, prep, and adv. in toward the inner apartment of a house. n. the inner apartment of a house, as opposed to the But or kitchen through which one must generally pass first. To be far ben with one, to be on terms of great intimacy or friendship with ; TO live but and ben, to live respectively in these rooms, in close neighbourhood with any one. [M. E. bintte A.S. bint/an, within.]

Bench, bensh, . a long seat or form with or without a back : a seat in a boat : a mechanic's work-table : a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges : a tribunal : the dignity of holding an official scat, as 'bench of bishops,' the 'civic bench.' v.t. to

the

place on or furnish with benches. as. Bench'er, a senior member of an inn of court ; Bench ership ; Bonch'-mark, a surveyor's mark cut on a rock, gate-post, wall, or the like, into which a crooked iron is set so as to form a bench or temporary support for the levelling instrument ; Bench'- war'rant, one issued by a judge rather than a justice or magistrate. [A.S. bent; cog. with Gr. and Dut. tank.}

Bend, bend, v.t. to curve or bow : to make crooked : to turn or incline mostly in passive, to be inclined to, towards, to be given to : to subdue : to direct to a certain point : to apply closely, to strain, to nerve one'i selfto : (nant.) to tic, fasten, make fast. v.i. to be crooked or curved : to incline in any direction :

fcS

to stoop : to lean : to bow in submission (with to, before, towards) :pa.p. bend'ed or bent. . a curve or crook : the bent part of anything : (/<</-.) one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of the space contained between two parallel lines crossing the shield diagonally from dexter chief to sinister base. It is said to occupy a fifth part of the shield unless charged, when it occupies a third part its diminutives are the Bend.

Bendlet. Cotise, and Ribbon,

Bend sinister, an occasionally occurring variety of the bend, drawn from sinister chief to dexter base. [OldEng. bfntian.}

Bend, bend, n. in leather, half a butt cut lengthwise.

Beneath, be-ne'th', prep, under, or lower in place : inside of, behind : unworthy the dignity of, unbecoming. [\.'s>.bi-nathan.]

Benedicite, ben-e-dis'i-te, n. the canticle beginning ' Benedicite omnia opera Domini ' (' O all ye works of the Lord '), from the Apocryphal Song of the Three Holy Children in the Anglican morning service an alternate to the Te Deunt : the blessing before a repast.

Benedict, ben'e-dikt, . a common name for a newly

married man, esp. a bachelor who has long held out against marriage, but at last succumbed from Benedick in Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing. adj. blessed : benign.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, adj. pertaining to St Benedict or his monastic rule. . a Black Friar or monk of the order founded at Monte Cassino by St Benedict of Nursia (480-543), which became famous for its learning : a cordial or liqueur resembling Chartreuse, distilled at Fecamp in Normandy once distilled by Benedictine monks.

Benediction, ben-e-dik'shun, . a solemn invocation of the divine blessing on men or things a priestly benediction is defined by Romanists as a formula of imperative prayer which transmits a certain grace or virtue to the object over which it is pronounced : a brief and popular service in the Romish Church, consisting of certain canticles and antiphons sung in presence of the host, and concluding with the priest making the sign of the cross over the people with the monstrance, and giving in silence the benediction of the most holy sacrament. adj. Benedict'ory. ;;. Benedlct'us, the canticle of Zacharias (Luke, i. 68-79), used in the Roman service of matin-lauds, and occurring after the second lesson in Anglican matins. p. adj. Benpdight' (.Longfellow), blessed. Apostolic benediction, that given in 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

Benefaction, ben-e-fak'shun, . the act of doing good : a good deed done or benefit conferred : a grant or endowment. . Benefac'tor, one who gives a benefit to another, esp. one who leaves a legacy to some charitable or religious institution, a patron '.fem, Benefac' tress. adj. Benefac'tory. [L. benefaction-em.]

Benefice, ben'e-fis, n. any kind of church promotion or
dignity, esp. with cure of souls, such as rectories, vicarages, and other parochial cures, as distinguished from bishoprics, deaneries, cathedral preferments, &c. : an ecclesiastical living. adj. Ben'enced, possessed of a benefice. [Through Fr. from L. bene-Jicium.]

Beneficence, be-nef'i-sens, n. active goodness : kindness ; charity : a beneficent gift. n. Benefic'ency (obs.).adjs. Beneficent; Beneficen'tial. aav. Beneficently. [L. beneficent.}

Beneficial, ben-e-fish'al, adj. useful : advantageous : (laiv) enjoying the usufruct of property. adj. Benerio, of good influence astrologically : beneficent, kindly. adv. Beneficially. us. Benefic'ialness ;

Benefic iary, a legal term to denote a person who enjoys, or has the prospect of enjoying, any interest or estate held in trust by others. [L. bcntficium.\

Benefit

mOte ; mOte ; mOOn ; Men.

Bequeath

Benefit, ben'e-fit, . a kindness : a favour : any advantage, natural or olher : a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company. v.t. to do good to. v.t. to gain advantage (with /roi).ns. Ben'efit-Of-Cler'gy, in old English law, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge, they being responsible only to their ordinary. This privilege, at first limited to those in actual orders, was in 1350 extended to all manner of clerks, and in later practice to all who could read, whether of clergy or laity ; Ben'efit-of-in'ventory (Scats /a>), a legal privilege whereby an heir secured himself against unlimited liability for his ancestor, by giving up within the annus dclibcrandi an inventory of his heritage or real estate, to the extent of which alone was the heir liable. Benefit societies, associat;pns for mutual benefit chiefly among the labouring classes, better known as Friendly societies. [M. E. benfet, through Fr. from L. benefactum.\

Benet, be-net', v.t. to catch in a net, to ensnare.

Benet, ben'et, . an exorcist, the third of the four lesser orders in the Roman Church. [Through Fr. from L. benedict-us, blessed.]

Benevolence, ben-ev'ol-ens, . disposition to do good : an act of kindness : generosity : a gift of money, esp. for support of the poor : (Eng. hist.) a kind of forced loan or contribution, levied by kings without legal authority, first so called under Edward IV. in 1^73. adj. Benevolent, charitable, generous, well disposed to. adv. Benevolently. [Through Fr.

from L. tentt'oleatia.]

Bengali, ben-gaw'le, adj. of or belonging to Bengal.

. a native of B.ngal : the language of Bengal. . Bengal' -light, a brilliant signal-light used at sea in a case of shipwreck, and in ordinary pyrotechny for illuminating a district of country prepared from nitre, sulphur, and the black sulphide of antimony.

Benighted, be-nlt'ed, adj. overtaken by night : in- volved in darkness, intellectual or moral : ignorant. v.t. Benight', to involve in such d.trkness : to cloud with disappointment. ns. Benight ening ; Benight'er ; Benight ing ; Benight ment. [Pfx. & and Night.]

Benign, ben-In', adj. favourable, esp. in astrology, as opposed to malign: gracious: kindly: (med.) of a mud type, as oppo-ed to malignant : salubrious. . Benig nancy, benignant quality, aifj. Benignant, kind : gracious : beneficial. atir. Benig nantly. n. Benig'nity, goodness of disposition : kindness : graciousness : favourable circumstances of climate, weather, disease, planets. adv. Benignly. [O. Fr. benigite L. benignus, for benigenus : bene, well, genus, bom.]

Benison, ben'izn, n. benediction, blessing, esp. blessing ot God. [O. Fr. beneifuni,. benediction-em.]

Benitier, ba-ne'tia, . the vase or vessel for holy water in K.C. churches, known in England as the holy-water font, vat, pot, stone, stock, or stoup. [Fr. Low L. benedictatiunt L. tentaictus.]

Benjamin, ben ja-min, . a kind of overcoat formerly worn by men. [Suggested possibly by 'Joseph's coat.' The Gipsy tengari, 'waistcoat,' has been proposed as an etymon.]

Benjamin, ben'ja-min, n. gum benjamin, an essence made from benzoin. n. Ben'jamin-tree, a North American aromatic shrub, with stimulant tonic bark and berries : the tree which yields benzoin Styra.r Benzoin. [A corr. of Benzoin.]

Bennet, ben'et, n. the herb Bennet or common avens (Geum urtanum), a yellow-flowered wayside plant throughout Europe. [Through Fr. from L. 'herba benedict a,' the flower being a protective against the devil.]

Bennet, ben'et, n. the same as Bent, indeed an earlier form.

Bent, bent, pa.t. and pa.p. of Bend.

Bent, bent, n. leaning or bias : tendency : intention : natural inclination of the mind towards anything : the condition of being bent, curved form : (rare) slope or declivity : (Shak.) a cast, as of the eye : the extent to which a bow may be bent degree ot tension, capacity of endurance, as in the phrase ' to the top of one's bent' = to the lull measure of one's inclination. [See Bend.]

Bent, bent, n. any stiff or wiry grass : the old dried stalks of grasses : a special genus (Agrostis) con- taining about sixty species of grasses, all slender and delicate in appearance, and some useful as pasture-grasses and for hay : a place covered with such, a heath : a hillside. Often Bent'-grass. Ben'net is a variant, a name applied to the wild barley-grass. </>'. Bent'y. To take to the bent (Scot.), to fly to the moors, to escape from some danger by flight. [A.S. beonet, found in place-names, as Beonetleah, Bentley ; the history is obscure, but the word is doubtless Teut. ; cf. Ger. biitse.]

Benthamism, ben'tham-izm, . a name applied to the social and political doctrines of Jeremy Benthatn (i74&-i832), whose leading principle is the doctrine of utility, that happiness is identical with pleasure, summed up in Priestley's famous phrase, ' the greatest happiness of the greatest number.'

Bemimb, be-num', v.t. to make insensible or power- less : to stupefy (now chiefly of cold) '. to deaden the feelings : to paralyse generally. p.atlj. Benumbed'. ns. Benumbed ness, Benumb ment. [Pfx. be- and Numb.]

Benzene, ben'zSn, . a compound of carbon and hydro- gen, discovered by Faraday in 1825, in a tarry liquid resulting from the distillation of oil. It is found amongst the products of the destructive distillation of a great many organic bodies, but the most abun- dant source is coal-tar. It must not be confounded with benzine or benzoyl, which names have at different times been used for benzene. Benzine is the name given to a distillate from American petroleum, which is much used as a substitute for turpentine, and for dissolving oils and fats ; Ben zoyl is the commercial name applied to a mixture of substances, including benzene and its homologues. Ben'ZOl is synonymous with benzene, while Ben'zol- Ine is a name applied to benzine and impure benzene indiscriminately.

Benzoin, ben'zO-in, or -zoin, . gum benjamin, the aromatic and resinous juice of tne Styrax Benzoin of Java and Sumatra. It is used in perfumery, in pastilles, and for incense, and its compound tincture yields Friar's Balsam or Jesuit's Drops, and i-. used in making court-plaster. [In the i6th century, Benjoin. Most prob. thmugh It. from Ar. luban jdtul, frankincense of Java, Sumatra, &c.]

Bepaint, be-pant', v.t. to paint over : to colour.

Bepat, be-pat', v.t. to pat Irecjuently, to beat.

Bepatched, be-patcht', p.adj. mended with patches : wearing patches on the face by way of adornment.

Bepearl, be-perl', v.t. to cover over with pearls.

Bepelt, be-pelt', v.t. to pelt vigorously.

Bepepper, be-pep'er, v.t. to pelt with a rain of shot or of blows.

Bepester, be-pest'er, v.t. to vex or pester greatly.

Bepity, be-pit'i, v.t. to pity greatly.

Beplumed, be-ploomd', p.aiij. adorned with feathers.

Bepommel, be-pom el, v.t. to pommel soundly.

Bepowder, be-pow'der, v.t. to powder over.

Bepraise, be-priz', i<.t. to praise extravagantly.

Beprose, be-proY, v.t. to reduce to prose : to discuss in prose, and tediously.

Bepuff, be-puf, v.t. to puff out : to praise beyond measure.

Bequeath, be-kweth', v.t. to leave personal property by will to another : to transmit to posterity, to leave behind : to commit or entrust to any one. adj. Bequeath' able. ns. Bequeath' al, Bequeath ment. [A.S. tecweSan; pfx be-, and civedan, to say. See Quoth.]

Bequest, be-kwesf", . act of bequeathing : that which is bequeathed, a legacy. [M. E. bi-queste A.S. bi'-ctviss; *'-. a form of pfx. if-, qithan, to lay. See Quoth.]

Berate, be-rat', v.t. (If.S.)to scold or chide vigorously.

Berber, ber'ber, . and adj. a member of one of the Hamitic tribes inhabiting the mountainous regions of B.irbary and the nonhern portions of the Great Desert, originally occupying the whole southern coast of the Mediterranean : the language spoken by the Berbers. [Derived by Barth either from the name of their supposed ancestor, Ber, which we recognise in the L. A-/fr, an African ; or from the Gr. and L. term Bar tart.]

Bere, another spelling of Bear, barley (q.v.).

Berean, bf-ri'an, . one of an extinct Scottish sect of the j8th century, named from the people of Berea (Acts, xvii. n), who derived all knowledge of God from the Bible, but differed little from ordinary Calvinists.

Bereave, be-rcV, v.t. to rob a person of anything valued: to leave destitute : pa.t. and pa.p. bereaved' the latter also Bereft'. at/;. Bereaved', robbed by death of some dear relative or friend. n. Bereave ment, the fact or state of being so bereaved. [A.S. berfafian, to plunder. See Reave.]

Beret. Berret, ber'et, . a flat woollen cap worn by the Basques. [Fr.]

Berg, berg, n. * mass or mountain of ice. ns. Berg'-fall, the fall of a mountain rock ; Berg'field, an expanse of ice covered with bergs. [See Iceberg.]

Bergamask, ber'ga-mask, adj. of or pertaining to Bergamo, whose natives are clownish in manners and dialect. n. a rustic dance of theirs.

Bergamot, beKga-mot, . a kind of citron whose aromatic rind yields the well-known oil of Bergamot, used in miking pomades, fragrant essences, eau de Cologne, liqueurs, &c. : the essence so extracted. [From the town of lltrgamo.]

Bergamot, ber'ga-mot, n. a group of varieties of

pear of fine flavour. [Fr. It. Turk. begarmSdi.]

Bergmehl, berg'mal, n. a deposit of diatomaceous white
earth or powder, that used in Norway to be mixed with
flour and used as food. [Ger. 'mountain-flour.']

Beriberi, ber'i-l>er-i, . an Eastern disease marked by anzmia, paralysis, and dropsical symptoms. [Singh.]

Berkelelanlsm, berk'le-an-izm, . the philosophy of Bishop Berktley (1685-1753), who maintained that the world we see and touch is not an abstract independent substance, of which conscious mind may be an effect, but is the very world which is presented to our senses, and which depends for its actuality on being perceived. <#. and . Berkelel'an.

Berlin, herein, . an old-fashioned four-wheeled covered carriage, with a seat behind covered with a hood also Ber line. Berlin blue. Prussian blue ; Berlin wool, a fine dyed wool for worsted-work, knitting, &c.

Bonn, berm, n. a ledge : esp. a fortification. [Fr. berme; Ger. bermt.\

Bernardino, bir'nard-in, adj. Cistercian. [From St Bernard of Clairvaux, founder of the order.)

Berob, l)e-rob', v.t. (Spent.) to rob or plunder.

Berry, l^i, n. a popular term for any small succulent fruit, but restricted in botanical language to simple fruits with pericarp succulent throughout, whether developed from superior (grape, potato, bitternut, belladonna, bryony, asparagus, tomato), or more commonly inferior ovary (gooseberry, currant, barberry, bilberry, &c.) thus, strictly, the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, are not berries. v.i. to come into berry, to swell. adj. Ber'rled, bearing berries. (A.S. tfrie.]

Bermagllerl, bar-sal-va'ri, tt.pl. the riflemen or sharp-ihootert of the Italian army, fir-t organised in the Sardinian army in 1836. [It. ; pi. of benaglitre, bersaflia, a mark.]

Berserk, -or, berserk, -er, n. a Norse warrior whom the tight of the field of battle would fill with a frenzied and resistless fury 'the berserker rage.' [Ice. berserkr; Vigfusson explains the word as 'bear-sark,' and mo*t probably a reference to the uncanny Werewolf superstition is involved.]

Berth, berth, n. a ship s station at anchor : a room or sleeping-place in a ship, a sleeping-carriage, &c. : any allotted or assigned place : a situation or place of employment, usually a comfortable one even without such a qualifying adjective as 'a snug berth.' v.t. to moor a ship : to furnish with a berth. To give a wide berth to, to keep well away from generally. [A doublet of Birth ; from Bear.]

Beryl, ber'il, . a precious stone resembling the emerald, but colourless, yellowish, greenish yellow or blue its finer varieties are called precious beryl, and sometimes aquamarine. It has important uses as a magic crystal in which the future becomes visible. adj. beryl-like in colour. [O. Fr. beryl L. berylius Gr. beryllos.]

Besaint, be-sant', r.t. to make a saint of. pa.p. Be-Saint 6d, canonised : haunted with saints.

Bescatter, be-skat'er, v.t. to scatter over.

Bescrawl, be-skrawl', ?./. to scrawl or scribble over.

Bescreen, be-skren', v.t. to screen : to overshadow.

Bescribble, be-skrib'l, --.t. to write in a scribbling hand : to scribble about or upon.

Beseech, be-sech', v.t. to entreat, to implore (as a person, for a thing, or to do a thing) : to ask or pray earnestly: to solicit (Spots.) Beseeke': pa.t. and pa.p. besought'. ns. Beseech'er ; Beseech'ing. adv. Beseechingly. ns. Beseech'ingness ; Be-seech'ment. [Pfx. be-, and M. E. sechen. to Seek.]

Beseem, be-sem', v.t. to be seemly or fit for : to be-come : to be fit for or worthy of: (Spens.) to become or appear. ns. Beseem 'ing, Beseem ingness. adv. Beseem'ingly.

Beseen, be-sen', pa.p. of good appearance, comely : well furnished (withw?//). Besee' is quite obsolete.

Beset, be-set', v.t. to surround or set round with any-thing (now only in pa.p.): to surround wiih hostile intentions, to besiege : to occupy so as to allow none to go out or in : to assail, perplex, endanger, as by temptations, obstacles, &c. : pr.p. beset'tmg : pa.t. and pa.p. beset'. ns. Beset ment ; Beset'ter. p.adj. Besetting, that besets, as in 'besetiing sin.'

Beshadow, be-shad'O, r.t. to cast a shadow over.

Beshame, be-sham', v.t. to put to shame.

Beshine, be-shm', v.i. to light up. p.adj. Beshone'.

Beshrew, be-shrCO', v.t. to invoke evil upon, to curse now only in such mild imprecations as 'beshrew me,' or 'thee' prob. not imperative but elliptical, like '(I) thank you.' [Pfx. be-, and Shrew.]

Beside, be-sld', prep, and adv. by the side of, near : over and above (in this sense, now usually Besides'), distinct from : apart from, not falling; within, as of a question, resolution, &c. Beside the mark, away from the mark aimed at, irrelevant. To be beside one'8 self, to be out of one's senses. [M. L. bi sidfnA.S. be sldan, by the side (dat.).]

Besides, be-sldz', frep. and adv. in addition, otherwise, aside : over and above, in addition to, away from. [Beside, with the s of the adv. gen.]

Besiege, be-sej', v.t. to lay siege to : to beset with armed forces : to throng round. . Besieg'er. adv. Besieg'ingly (rare), urgently.

Besigh, be-si , v.t. to sigh over.

Besing, be-sing', v.t. to celebrate in song. p.adj. Besung 1 .

Besit, be-sit', v.t. (obi.) to besiege : to sit well on, as clothes, to become. /.<*/>'. Besit'ting (Spent.), becoming.

Beslave, be-slav 1 , v.t. to make a slave of : to call slave.

Beslaver, be-slav'er, v.t. to slaver or slobber upon : to cover with fulsome flattery.

Beslobber, be-slob'er, v.t. to besmear with the spittle running from one's mouth : to cover with drivelling kisses: to flatter fultomely. v.t. Beslub'ber, to bedaub or besmear.

Besmear, be-smer', v.t. to smear over: to bedaub: to pollute.

Besmirch, be-smirch', v.t. to soil, as with smoke or soot : to sully. v.t. BesmutCh', to besmirch.

Besmut, be-snmt', v.t. to blacken with soot. p.adj. Besmut'ted.

Besogno, Besonio. Same as Bezonian.

Bosom, be'zum, . an implement for sweeping, a broom : any cleansing or purifying agent : (Scot.) a term of reproach for a woman. >is. Be'som-head, a blockhead ; Be'som-rid'er, a witch. To jump the besom (see Broom). [A.S. besema, besma; a common Teut. word ; Ger. beseii, Dut. bezem.]

Besort, be-sort 7 , v.t. (obs., Shak.) to match with, befit, become. . suitable company.

Besot, be-sor/, v.t. to make sottish, dull, or stupid : to make a sot of : to cause to dote on : to infatuate (uiith):pr.p. besot'ting ; pa.p. besot'ted. p. adj. Besotted, infatuated. adv. Besot'tedly. . Besot'tedness.

Besought, be-sawt',/a./. and /to./, of Beseech.

Besouled, be-sold', Oiij. endowed with a soul.

Bespangle, be-spang'gl, v.t. to adorn with spangles, or with anything sparkling or shining.

Bespate, be-spat', p. adj. spit upon.

Bespatter, be-spat'er, v.t. to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist : to defame.

Bespeak, be-spek', v.t. to speak for or engage beforehand : to stipulate or ask for : to betoken. v.i, (obs.) to speak: pa.t. bespSke'; pa. p. bespoke' and bespok'en. . an actor's benefit, so called because the actor's friends and patrons bespeak or choose the piece to be performed that night.

Bespeckle, be-spek'l, v.t. to mark with speckles orspots.

Bespectacled, be-spek'ta-kld, pa.p. having spectacles on.

Bespeed, be-sped', v.t. to help on. p. adj. Besped'.

Bespice, be-spls', v.t. (Shak.) to season with spice : to drug or poison.

Bespoke, be-spok'. Bespoken, be-spok'n, pa.p. of Bespeak, ordered, as boots, clothes, &c.

Bespot, be-spot/, v.t. to cover with spots. p.aJj. Be-

spot'ted. . Bespot'tedness.

Bespout, be-spowt', v.t. to spout over: to declaim pompously.

Bespread, be-spred', v.t. to spread over : to cover : pr.p. bespread'ing ; pa.t. and/<t./. bespread'.

Besprent, be-sprent', pa.p. sprinkled over: scattered. [A.S. besprengan. See Sprinkle.]

Besprinkle, be-spring'kl, v.t. to sprinkle over.

Bessemer, bes'em-er, adj. derived from the name of the inventor, Sir H. Bessemer, applied to steel fur rails, tires, ship-plates, &c. , prepared by the Bessemer
process.

Best, best, adj. (serves as snperl. of Good) good in the highest degree : first : highest : most excellent. . one's utmost endeavour : the highest perfection. adr. (snperl. of Well) in the highest degree : in the best m inner. v.t. (coll.) to get the better of. Best man and Best maid, the groomsman and bridesmaid at a wedding. At the best, or At best, in the_ best possible way, at most after every allowance is made ; For the best, with the best intentions : I were best = it were best/^ me. To have the best Of it, to gain the advantage in a contest ; To make the best of one's way, to go by the best possible road ; To put one's best foot foremost, to do the best, or to make the best show, one can. [A.S. betst, betest. See Better.]

Bestain, be-stan', v.t. to stain all over.

Bestead, be-sted', v.t. to help, relieve : to be of use to, to avail. v.i. to profit, be advantageous.

Bestead, Bested, be-sted', p. adj. set about (with) : beset (with by, of foes; with, of dangers, &c.) : situated usually with ill, hard, &c.

Bestial, best'i-al, adj. like a beast : rude : brutally sensual. n. (Scat.) a collective name for cattle. v.t. Besfialise, to make like a beast. ns. Best'ialism,

irrationality ; Bestiality, beastliness : disgusting vice, [L. best tails. See Beast.]

Bestiary, best'i-ar-i, . the name given to a class of books of great popularity in the Middle Ages, describing all the animals of creation, real or fabled, generally illustrated by drawings, and allegorised lor edification. [Low L. bestiarium. a menagerie.]

Bestick, be-stik', v.t. tostickover, as with sharp points.

Bestill, be-stil', v.t. to make quiet, to hush.

Bestir, be-ster / , v.t. to put into lively action : arouse into activity: (refl.) to rouse one's self. p.adj. Bestirring.

Bestorm, be-storm', v.t. to assail with storms or tumult.

Bestow, be-stO', ri.t. to stow, place, or put by : to give or confer : to accommodate with quarters : to a Ppl>" (with on and nfon) : (refl., Shak.) to acquit ones se.f. ns. BestoWal, act of bestowing: disposal ; BestoWer : BestowTnent.

Bestraddle, be-strad'dl, v.t. to I estride.

Bestraught, be-strawt', adj. (obs.) distraught : distracted : mad. [Formed with pfx. be-, on the analogy of distraught L. dis-tractits.)

Bestreak, be-strek', v.t. to overspread with streaks.

Bestrew, be-strOo', v.t. to strew or scatter loosely over: pa.p. bestrewed', bestrCwn', bestrewn' (with).

Bestride, be-strld', v.t. to stride over : to sit or stand across : to defend, protect, from the sense of standing over a fallen man to defend him : pa.t. bestrid , bestr5de' ; pa.p. bestrid', besirid'den.

BestUCk, be-stuk', pa.l. and pa.p. of Bestick, to stick about, adorn : to transfix.

Bestud, he-stud', v.t. to adorn as with studs, as the i-ky with stars.

Bet, bet, . a wager : something staked to be lost or won on the result of a doubtful issue, as a horse-race, or the like. v.t. and v.i. to lay or stake, as a bet : f>r.p. bet'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. bet or I et'ted.

ns. Bet'ter, one who bets alsoBet'tor ; Bet'ting, act of betting or proposing a wager. An even bet, an equal chance. You bet, in American slang, certainly. [Prob. shortened from the noun Abet.]

Betake, be-tak', v.t. to take one's self to, to go (with self)', to apply or have recourse '.pa.t. betook'; pa.p. betak'en.

Beteem, be-tem', v.t. (Shak.) to grant, to suffer, to allow. [Most prob. from pfx. be-, and Teem.]

Betel, be'tl, H. the betel-nut, or nut of the areca palm, with lime and the leaves of the Betel-Pepper, chewed by the Malays as a stimulant. [Through Port, from Malay vetti/a.}

Bethankit, be-thank'it, Scotch for 'God be thanked.'

Bethel, beth'el, . a hallowed spot, a name applied by some Methodists to their places of worship : an old ship fitted up in a port is a place of worship for sailors. [Heb. Beth-el, hoiiFe ot God.]

Bethink, be-thingk', v.t. to think on or call to mind : to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun and of) '. to propose to one's self. v.i, to consider :pa. t. and/.i./. bethought (be-thawt'). [A.S. bithencan; cf. Ger. bcdenken. See Think.]

Bethrall, be-thrawl', v.t. (Spens.) to enslave.

Bethumb, be-thum', v.t. to mark with the thumbs : pa.p. bethumbed'.

Bethump, be-thump', v.t. to thump or beat soundly.

Bethwack, be-thwak', v.t. to thrash soundly.

Betide, be-tTd', v.i. to happen to, to befall in third person, and often impersonally, with dative object, now little used save in phrase, 'woe betide !' : (rare) to betoken :pa.p. (Shak.) Betid'. [See Tide.]

Betime, be-tTm', v.i. (Shak.) to betide.

Betimes, be-tTmz', adv. in good time : early : seasonably : speedily. [Pfx. be-, and Time, with adv. gen. -s ; like besides from beside.]

Betitle, be-tl'tl, v.t. to give a name to.

Betoil, be-toil', v.t. to weary with toil.

Betoken, be-toTcn, v.t. to show by a sign : to foreshow.

[See Token.]

Betony

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Bezoniati

Betony, bet'on-i, *. a common British labiate plant growing in woods, of great repute in ancient and medieval medicine, used to dye wool yellow. [Fr. L. betanica, vettonica.]

Betook, be-took', p-i.t. of Betake.

Betossed, be-tost', pa.p. (SStaA.) agitated.

Betray, be-tra', v.t. to give up treacherously : to disclose in breach of tru-t : to let go basely or weakly : to deceive the innocent and trustful, to seduce : to discover or show : to show signs of. ns. Betray" al, act of betraying ; Betray 'er, a traitor, the seducer of a trustful girl. [Pl'x. be-, and O. Fr. tralr (Fr. trahir) L. tradfre, to deliver up.]

Betrim. be-trim', v.t. to trim or set in order, to deck, to dress.

Betrodden, be-trod'n,/..r. and pa.p. of Betread', to tread over or walk upon.

Betroth, be-troth', v.t. to contract or promise in_order to marriage: to affiance: (obs.) to pledge one's self to any cause. ns. Betroth'al, Betroth'ment, an agreement or contract with a view to marriage. [Pfx. be-, and Troth or Truth.]

Better, bet'er, adj. (serves as comp. of Good) good in a greater degree : preferable : improved : more suitable : larger : kinder : stronger in health. adv. (camp, of Well) well in a greater degree : more fully or completely : over or more than : with greater advantage: (pi.) superiors. v.t. to make better (also reflexively, to better one's self), to improve : to benefit : also with intransitive sense, to grow better. p.adji. Bettered, improved, amended ; Bet'ter-Ing, improving. ns. Bet'tering, Bet torment, Bet'terness. adj. Be t'termost. Better half, a

jocose term for a wife, once applied seriously to either wife or husband, and even the soul as opposed to the body. I had better = I should hold it better to the original construction having been a dative pronoun. To be better off, to be in superior circumstances ; To be better than one's self, to do more than one had promised ; To get the better of, to gain the advantage over. [A.S. *W(adv), belera, better; Goth, batiza, Ger. besser. Prob. cog. with Boot.)

Betty, bet'ti, n. a man who troubles himself with the women's work in a household : a slang name for a burglar's jemmy or jttny. [Betty, Bet, familiar abbrev. of Elizabeth.}

Betumbled, be-tum'bld, adj. (Shak.) tumbled or disordered.

Betutor, be-tfl'tor, v.t. to tutor or instruct

Between, be-twen'. Betwixt, be-twikst', prep, in the middle of two, of space, time, or degree : in the middle or intermediate space, to defend or separate : expressing reciprocal relation from one to another : by the joint action of two or more persons. ns. Between' -decks, the space between any two decks of a ship ; Between ity (rare), state of being between. fref. Between - Whiles, at intervals. Between ourselves, m confidence ; Betwixt and between, in a middling position. To go between, to act as a mediator. [A.S. tet-urt-onuni, bet-ivedntin be, and ttvegtn, tiva, two, twain.]

Bevel, bev'cl, n. a slant or inclination of a surface : an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, and adjustable for measuring angles. adj. having the form of a bevel : slanting. v.t. to form with a bevel or slant : pr.p. bev / -elling ; pa.p. bev'elled ns. Bevel-gear. BeVel-wheels Bevel-gear. (meek.), wheels working on

each other in different planes, the cogs of tl:e wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts.

p.adj. Bev'elled, cut to an oblique angle, sloped off. [Fr. bivean, an instrument for measuring angles ; orig. unknown.]

Sever, an obsolete form of Beaver.

Beverage, bev'er-aj, n. drink : a mixture of cider and water : any agreeable liquor for drinking. . Be'ver, a small repast between meals : (obs.) a time for drinking. v.i. to take such a repast. [O. Fr. bevrage (Fr. brenvage), deivre'L. bibere, to drink]

Bevy, bev^, . a brood or flock of birds, esp. of quails : a company, esp. of ladies. [M. E. tevey, prob. the same as O. Fr. bet'ee, buvee, drink, It. ervH.'a, a draught ; the transference of sense being perh. from a drink or a drinking-bout to a drinking-party.]

Bewail, be-waT, v.t. to lament : to mourn loudly over (esp the dead). v.t. to utter lamentations. adjs. Bewailable, Bewail'ing. [See WaiL]

Beware, be -war', v.i. to be on one's guard : to be suspicious of danger : to take care (with of; with clause lest, that, not, how). [From the words be and ware run together. See Wary.]

Beweep, be-wepV v.t. to weep over, to lament. p.adj. Bewept', disfigured by weeping

Beweltered, be-wel'terd, p.adj besmeared by weltering in blood [Pfx. be-, and Welter.]

Bewet, be-wef/, v.t. (Shak.) to wet or moisten.

Bewig, be-wig/, to cover with a wig. p.adj. Be-

Bewilder, be-wil'der, v.t. to perplex or lead astray. p.adj. Bewil'dered. lost, confused in mind, trackless. adj. Bewil'dering. adv. Bewil'deringly. n. Bewll'derment, confusion, mental con'usion: perplexity. [Pfx. be-, and prov. Eng. wiidern, a wilderness.]

Bewitch, be-wich', v.t. to tffect by witchcraft (mostly malignantly) : to fascinate or charm. us Bewitch'-ery, Bewitch'ment. adj. Bewitching, charming, enchanting. adv. Bewitch'ingly.

Bewray, be-ra', v.t. (B.) to accuse : to point out : to betray or divulge unintentionally. [M. E. be/wreien, be-, and A. S. tvrfgan, to accuse.]

Bey, ba, n. a Turkish governor of a town or province.

[Turk, beg, pronounced ba, a governor.]

Beyond, be-yond' (prep, on the farther side of: farther
onward than : out of reach of : past in time : above, superior to. Beyond measure, excessively ; Beyond seas, abroad ; The back of beyond (De Quincey, &c.). a humorous phrase for any place a great way off; To be beyond one, to pass his comprehension ; To go beyond, to surpass : to circumvent : (B., S/ia&.) to overreach. [A.S. be-eeondan pfx. be-, and gecnd, across, beyond. See Yon.]

Bezant, be-zant', or bez'ant, . a gold coin, first struck at Byzantium or Constantinople : (her.) a small circle or, like a gold coin.

Bezel, bez 7 !, n. the part of the setting of a precious stone which encloses it : the oblique Mde or face of a cut gem : the grooved flange or rim in which a watch-glass is set : the slope at the edge of a chisel or plane (usually Bas'il). [From an O Fr. word represented by mod. Fr. biseau; its ult. origin uncertain.)

Bezlque, be-zeV, n. a game at cards for two, three, or four persons, played with two to four packs, from which cards with from two to six pips have been removed. The name Bezique itself is applied to the combination of the knave of diamonds and queen of spades. [Fr. besigve, of obscure origin.)

Bexoar, bS'zOr, . a stony concretion found in the stomachs of goats, antelopes, llamas, chamois, &c., formerly esteemed an antidote to all poisons. [Through Sp. bezaar and Ar. biizahr, from Pers. pAd-zahr, counter-poison, zahr, poison.]

Bezonian, be-zfi'ni-an, n. (Shak.) a beggar, a low fellow. [It. bitogno; Sp. bisoAo, Fr. bisogxe.)

Bezzle

mfite ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Bifldate

Bezzle, bez'l, v.i. (obs.) to drink hard : to squander : pr.p. bezz'ling ; pa.p. bezz'led. [O. Fr. besiler. See Embezzle.]

Bhang, bang, n. the native name for the Indian preparation of hemp which is smoked or swallowed for its narcotic and intoxicating qualities in Arabic known as hashish. [See Assassin. Hind, bhang; Pers. bang ; Sans, bhanga.}

Bias, bfas, K. a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it slope or turn to one side : a slant or leaning to one side : a one-sided inclination of the mind, preiudice : any special influence that sways the mind. v.t. to cause to turn to one side : to prejudice or prepossess: pa.p. bi'ased or bi'assed. ns. Bi'as-dra vrlng (Shak.), a turn awry ; Bi'asing, a bias or inclination to one side. [Fr. btais, of dubious origin ; Diez suggests L. bifajc, bifacem, two-faced.]

Biaxal, bl-aks'al, adj. having two optic axes. Also Biaxial. [L. hi-, and Axial.]

Bib, bib, . a cloth put under an infant's chin : a similar article of dress for adults, worn over the breast or above the apron. v.t. and v.i. to drink, to tipple, adj. Biba'cious. ns. Biba'tion, tippling; Bibber, a tippler: chiefly used in composition as (B.) wine-bibber. [M. E. bibben, most prob. from L. bib-ere, to drink.]

Bib, bib, n. a fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout.

Bibble-babble, bib'bl-bab'bl, n. (Shak.) idle talk. [Reduplication of Babble.]

Bible, bi'bl, . the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments. adj. Biblical, of or relating to the Bible : scriptural.^!/. Biblically. ns. Bib'licism, biblical doctrine, learning, or literature ; Bib'licist, BIblist, one versed in biblical learning : one who makes Scripture the sole rule of faith. [Fr. Low L. biblia, fern, sing., earlier neut. pi., from Gr. ta biblia, lit. 'the books,' esp. the canonical books of Scripture, biblion, a book, dim. of biblos, papyrus, paper.]

Bibliography, bib-li-og'raf-i, . the description or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. n. BibliOg'rapher, one versed in bibliography or the history of books. adj. Bibliographic. [Gr. biblion, a book, graphia,

description.]

Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'at-ri, . superstitious reverence for the Bible. ns. Bibliol'atrist, Bibliol'ater, one given to bibliolatry. [Gr. biblion, a book, latreia, worship.]

Bibliology, bib-li-ol'6-ji, . an account of books : biblical literature, or theology. [Gr. biblion, a book, lofcs, discourse.]

Bibliomancy, bib'li-O-man-si, . divination by selecting passages of the Bible at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning future events. [Gr. biblion, a book, manteia, divination.]

Bibliomania, bib-li-o-man'i-a, . a mania for possessing rare and curious books. n. Bibliomaniac, one who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books. adj. Bibliomani acal. [Gr. biblion, a book, and Mania.]

Bibliophile, bib'li-o-fll, . a lover of books, esp. a collector of rare books. [Fr. Gr. biblion, a book, philos, friend.]

Bibliopole, bib'li-o-pOl, . a bookseller. Also Bibli-Op'OliSt. [Gr. biblion, a book, poleein, to sell.]

Bibulous, bib u-lus, adj. drinking or sucking in : spongy. [L. bibulits bib-ire, to drink.]

Bicameral, bl-kam'er-al, adj. having two chambers. [L. bi-, twice, and camera, chamber.]

Bicarbonate, bl-kar'bon-at, n. a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. bi-, twice, and Carbonate.]

Bice, bis, it. a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. bis.]

Bicentenary, bi-sen'te-na-ri, Bicentennial, bi-sen-ten'ni-al, adj. pertaining to the two hundredth. . the two hundredth anniversary.

Bicephalous, bl-sef'al-us, adj. double-headed. [L. bis. twice, and Gr. kepnale, head.]

Biceps, bi'seps, . the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow. [L. biceps, two-headed bis, twice, and caput, head.)

Bichromate, bl-krO'mat, adj. having two parts of chromic acid to one of other ingredients. [L. bis, twice, and Chromate.]

Bicipital, bl-sip'it-al, atlj. (anat.) having two heads or origins. Earlier form Bicip'itous.

Bicker, bik'er, v.i. to contend in a petty way: to quiver : to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. n. a fight, a quarrel : a clattering noise : a short run. w. Bick'erment (Sfens.), bickering, strife. [Ace. to Skeat, bicker = pick-er, or peck-er, to peck repeatedly with the beak.]

Bicker, bik'er, . a bowl for holding liquor, esp. of wood : a vessel made of wooden staves for holding porridge. [Scot, form of Beaker.]

Biconcave, bl-kon'kav, adj concave on both sides. [L. bi-, twice, and Concave.]

Biconvex, bl-kon'veks, adj. convex on both sides. [L. bi-, twice, and Convex.]

Bicorporate, b!-kor'por-at, adj. (far.) double-bodied, as the head of a lion to which two bodies are attached. [L. it's, twice, and Corporate.]

Bicuspid, bT-kus'pid, adj. having two cusps : a pre-molar tooth. [L. bi; twice, and Cusp.]

Bicycle, bi'si-kl, . a cycle or velocipede with two wheels furnished with rubber tires, arranged one before the other, impelled by pedals, and steered by transverse handles affixed to the front wheel also Bike (colloq.*).n. Bicyclist. [Formed from L. bi-, bis, twice, and Gr. kykios, a circle.]

Bid, bid, v.t. to offer : to propose : to proclaim, as the banns of marriage : to invite : to command : to make an offer, and to increase the amount offered for a thing at an auction: pr.p. bid'ding ; pa.t. bid or

form of prayer directed to be used before all sermons, lectures, and homilies preached apart from the daily service or holy communion as university sermons, so called because in it the preacher is directed to bid or exhort the people to pray for certain specified objects. To bid fair, to seem likely. [A.S. bodan ; Goth, biitdan, Ger. bieten, to offer.]

Bid, bid, v.t. to ask for: (nearly obs.) to pray. [A.S. biddan; Goth, bidjan; Ger. bitten; the connection with Bid, to command, is dub. See Bead.]

Bide, bid, v.t. and v.i. same as Abide, to wait for. n. Biding (S/tak.), residence, habitation. [A.S. bidan ; Goth, beidan.}

Bidentate, bl-dent'at, adj. having two teeth. Also Bident'aL [L. bi; twice, dens, dentis, a tooth.]

Bield, beld, . (WordrwortK) shelter: protection. [Scot. ; conn, with Bold.]

Biennial, bl-en'yal, adj. lasting two years : happening once in two years. . a plant that lasts two years. adv. Biennially. [L. biennalis bi-, twice, and antiits, a year.]

Bier, ber, . a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [A.S. bxr ; Ger. bahre, L. fer-etrum. From root of verb Bear.]

Biestings. Same as Beestings.

Bifacial, bl-fa'shyal, adj. having two like faces or opposite surfaces. [L. bi; twice, and Facial.]

Biffins, bifinz, n. apples slowly dried in bakers' ovens and flattened into cakes prepared in great quantities in Norfolk. [Said to be properly beefins, because like raw beef.]

Bifldate, bifid-at, adj. (bat) cleft in two. Also Bifid. [L. bifidus bi-, bis, twice, and fi nde re, perf. fidi, to cleave or split.]

Blflorate

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Bill

Blflorate, bl-flO'rat, adj. bearing two flowers. [L. hi-, twice, andy&u, jlons, a flower.]

Blfold. brfold, adj. twofold : (Shak.) of two kinds. [L. bi; twice, and Fold-i

Bifoliate, bl-fo'li-at, adj. having two leaves. [L. bi-, twice, and Foliate.]

Biform, br form, <*//. having two forms. [L. bi; twice, and Form.)

Bifurcate, bi-fur'k.it. Bifurcated, bi-fur'kat-ed, adj. two-forked : having two prongs or branches. n. Bifurcation, a forking or division into two branches. [L. bi/urcusbi-, tit, twice, furca, a lork.]

Big, big, adj. large or great : pregnant : great in air, mien, or spirit : loud : pompous, esp. ' to talk big,' ' took big. adjs. Big-bell'ied, having a big belly : prepant (tuiih) ; Big'gisb,, rather big. -. Bigness, bulk, sire. [M. E. big: origin very obscure Skeat suggest < that it is bilg, the / being dropped, and compares Ice. belfja, to puff out.]

Big, big. v.t. (Scat.) to build, to pile up. . Blg'gln, anything built, a house. [Scand. byggja ; A.S.

Bigamy, big'am-i, . the crim- of having two wives or two husbands at once. . Big'amiSt, one who has committed bigamy. [Fr. L. li; bis, twice, and Gr. fames, marriage.]

Bigg, big, . a kind of barley. [Scand. ; Ice. lygg, Dan. byg.\

Biggin, big'in, n. a child's cap or hood. [Fr. bfguin, from the cap worn by the Begitines, a religious society of women in France.]

Bight, bit, x. a bend of the shore, or small bay : a bend or coil of a rope. [A.S. byltt ; cf. Dan. and Sw. bug!, Dut. bccnt ; from bugan, to bow.]

Blgnonia, big-n6'ni-a, . a genus of tropical plants with trumpet-shaped flowers, named from the Abbe* Bignon, Louis XIV.'s librarian.

Bigot, big'ot, n. one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party. adj. Big oted, having the qualities of a bigot. n. Big'Otry, blind or execssive zeal, esp. in religious matters. [O. Fr. ; of dub. origin ; variously conn, with Visigoth, they being Anans, while the Franks were orthodox ; with Sp. bieote, a moustache; with Begiiine (q.v.); and by Wace with a worthless legend that the Norman Rollo, in refusing to kiss the Toot of Charles the Simple, said, ' Ne se, bi got.'}

BIJOU, be-zhoo', . a trinket : a jewel : a little box : //. BIJOUX (be-zhOu 1). . BijOU try, jewellery: small articles of virtu. [Fr.]

Bike, blk, n. a nest of wasps, wild bees, &c. : a swarm
of people. [Scot. ; ety. dub.]

Bike. See Bicycle.

Bilabiate, bl-la'bi-at, adj. having two lips, as some corollas. [L. bi; twice, and Labiate.]

Bllander. bl'land-er, . a two-masted hoy, having her mainsail bent to the whole length of her yard, hang-ing fore and aft, and inclined to the horizontal at an angle of about 45*. Also By lander. [Dut. bij-lauder.]

Bilateral, bl-lal'er-al, adj. having two sides. adv. Bilaterally. [L. bi; twice, and Lateral.]

Bilberry, bil'ber-i, . called also Whortleberry, a shrub and its berries, which are dark blue. [Cf. Dm. bSUebcer; Scot, blaeberry ; Ger. b/anbeere.]

Bilbo, bil'bo, . a rapier or sword :fi. Bilboes (bil'-boz), fetter*. (From Bilbao, in Spam.]

Bile, bil, n. a thick bitter fluid secret-d by the liver-yellow in man and carnivorous animals, green in vegetable feeders : (fig.) ill-humour n. Bile' duct, the duct which conveys the bile from the liver and the gall-bladder to the small intestine-. adjt. Biliary, belonging to or conveying bile; BirioilS, pertaining to or alfected by bile. arfr. Bil iouslv. (Kr.-L. "///>.]

Bilge, hilj, n. the bulging part of a cask : the broadest part of a ship's bottom. v.i. to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship. us. Bilge -pump ;

Bill

Bilge'-wat'er. adj. Bilg'y, having the appearance

and disagreeable smell of bilge-water. [Most prob.

conn, with Bulge.]

Biliarzia, bil'har-zi-a, . a human parasitic flat worm

in the fluke or Trematode order, with differentiated

sexes. [From tiie helminthologist, Theodor Bil-

karz.}

Bilingual, bl-ling'w.il, adj. of or containing two

tongues or languages. Also Bilin'guar. [L. bi-

linguis bi-, twice, lingua, tongue.]

Biliteral, bl-lit'er-al, adj. consisting of two letters.

|L. bi-, twice, and litera, a letter.]

Bilk, bilk, v.t. to elude : to cheat. [Perh. a dim. of

Balk ; at first a term in cribbage.]

Bill, bil, . a kind of concave battle-axe with a long

wooden handle : a kind of hatchet with a long blade

and wooden handle in the same

line witli it, often with a hooked

point, used in cutting thorn

hedges or in pruning. us. BilT-

nook, a bill or hatchet having a

hooked or curved point ; BuT-

man, a soldier armed with a bill.

[A.S. bil; Ger. biile.]

Bill, bil, . the beak of a bird, or

anything like it, applied even to

a sharp promontory, as Portland

Bill : the point of the fluke of

an anchor hence Bill'-board,

., used to protect the planking

from being injured by the bill

when the anchor is weighed.

r'.;'. to join bills as doves: to

caress fondly. adj. Billed.

[A. S. bilt, most prob. the same

word as the preceding.]

Bill, bil, , an account of money :

a draft of a proposed law : a

written engagement to pay a sum of money at

a fixed date : a placard or advertisement : any

written statement of particulars : in the criminal

law of England, the formal name of a written ac-
cusation of serious crime preferred before a grand-
jury, n. Bill'-book, a book used in commerce in

which an entry is made of all bills accepted and

received. n.pl. Bill'-brok'ers, persons who, being
skilled in the money-market, the state of mercantile
and personal credit, and the rates of exchange, en-
gage, either on their own account or that of their em-
ployers, in the purchase and sale of foreign and
inland
bills of exchange and promissory notes : the business
of Bill'-diSCOUnt'ers, or discount-brokers, again,
con-
sists in discounting or advancing the amount of
bills of exchange and notes which have some time to
run before they come due, on the faith of the credit
of the parties to the bill. . Bill'-cham'ber, a depart-
ment of the Court of Session in Scotland which deals
with summary business so called because formerly
both summonses and diligence or execution were for
the most part commenced by a writ called a bill ;
Bill'-stick'er, one who sticks or posts up bills or
placards. Bill of adventure, a writing by a mer-
chant stating that goods shipped by him, and in
his name, are the property of another, whose adven-
ture or chance the transaction is the shipping mer-
chant, on the other hand, undertaking to account to
the adventurer for the produce ; Bill of complaint,
the name given in the English Court of Chancery,
prior to the Judicature Act of 1873, to the formal
statement of the facts and prayer for relief submitted
by a plaintiff to the court ; Bill of costs, an account
stating in detail the charges and disbursements of
an attorney or solicitor in the conduct of his client's
business : Bill Of exceptions, a statement of ob-
jections, by way of appeal, against the decision of a
judge who is trying a case with a jury in the Court
of Session ; Bill Of exchange, a document purport-
ing to be an instrument of pecuniary obligation for

Billet

mOte ; mute ; m675n ; then.

Binturong

Billet

value received, and which is employed for the pur-
pose of settling a debt in a manner convenient to the
parties concerned ; Bill Of fare, in a hotel, the list
of dishes or articles of food ; Bill Of health, an
official certificate of the state of health on board
ship before sailing ; Bill of lading, a p.tper signed
by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself
responsible for the safe delivery of the goods speci-
fied therein ; Bill of mortality, an official account
of the births and deaths occurring in a certain
district within a given time ; Bill Of sale, in English
law, a formal deed assigning personal property, the
usual mode of transferring ships, and valuable as
mercantile securities over stock-in-trade, furniture,
&c. ; Bill Of Sight, an entry of imported goods of
which the merchant does not know the quantity or
the quality ; Bill Of Store, a license from the customs
authorities to reimport British goods formerly ex-
ported : Bill Of Victualling, a list of necessary
stores shipped from the bonded warehouse, or for
drawback on board vessels proceeding on oversea
voyages. [Through Low L. bitla, from L. bulla,
anything round, a knob, a seal appended to a
charter, hence a document bearing a seal, &c. See
Bull, an edict.]

Billet, bil'et, . a little note or paper : a ticket as-
signing quarters to soldiers. v.t. to quarter or lodge,
as soldiers. [Fr. ; dim. of Bill.]

Billet, bil'et, n. a small log of wood used as fuel :
(archil.) an ornament in Norman architecture re-
sembling billets of wood.

. Bill'et - head, a

billet or round piece of
wood fixed in the bow
or stern of a whale-boat,
round which the har-
poon-line is turned when
the whale is struck.
[Fr. bitlettebille, the

young stock of a tree, prob. of Celt, orig., perh. allied to Bole, the trunk of a tree.]

Billet-doux, bil-e-doo', . a sweet note : a love-letter. [Fr. billet, a letter, donx, sweet.]

Billiards, bil'yardz, . a game played with a cue or mace and balls on a table having pockets at tlu sides and corners. adj. Bill'iard. n. Bill'iard-mark'er, a person who marks the points made by the player. [Fr. billardbillc, a ball.]

Billingsgate, bilingz-gat, . foul and abusive language like that once familiar to the ear at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London).

Billion, bil'yun, . a million or thousand thousand of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French method of numeration, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [L. bi-, twice, and Million.]

Billon, bil'on, . base metal : esp. an alloy of silver with copper, tin, or the like. [Fr., from same root as Billet.]

Billow, bil'o, . a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: (poet.) a wave, the sea. v.i. to roll in large w.ives. adjs. Bill' owed, Bill'owy. [Scand. ; Ice. bylzia ; Sw. bSlja, Dan. boige, a wave. See Bilge, Bulge.]

Billy, Billie, bil'i, . a comrade, a companion-in-arms : an Australian bushman's boiling-pan or tea-pot : //. Billies. n. Bill'y-goat, a he-goat. [Prob. from D:.i, a familiar abbrev. of William.)

Billyboy, bii'i-boi, . a bluff-bowed one-masted trading-vessel. [Prob. conn, with Bilander.]

Billycock, bii'i-ko,;, ;;. a man's low-crowned felt hat. [From bully-cocked, i.e. cocked like the bullies.]

Bilobed, bl'lobd, Bilobular, bi lob'u-lar, adj. having two lobes. [L. bi-, twice, and lobe, a Lobule.]

Bilocation. bl-lok-a'shun, . the power of being in two places at the same time. [Coined from bi-, twice, and Location.]

BllOCUlar, bi-lok'fl-lar, adj. divided into two cells. [L. bi-, twice, and L. loculus, dim. of locus, place.]

Bimana, blm'an-a, or bim'an-a, . a term used by Blumenbach, Cuvier, and others to describe the human species in contrast to other mammals. It is now rarely used, men and monkeys being now zoologically united in the old Linnaean order Primates. adj. Bi'manous.

Bimensal, bi-mens'al, adj. happening once in two months: bi-monthly. adj. Bimes'trial, of two months' duration. [L. bi-, and mentis, a month.]

Bimetallism, bl-met'al-izm, . the name given to a monetary system in which gold and silver are on precisely the same footing as regards mintage and legal tender. adj. Bimetal'liC, adapted to that standard. . and a,ij. Bimet allist. [A recent coinage, from Gr. bi-, double, and Metal.]

Bin, bin, . a place for storing corn, wine. [A.S. binn, a manger.]

Bin, bin, (Skak.) used for Be and Been.

Binary, bl'nar-i, adj. composed of two : twofold. adj. Bi'nate, growing in pairs : double. Binary scale (nuitli.), the scale of notation whose ratio is 2 instead of the ordinary denary scale ; Binary theory (ckein.\ that which assumes all salts to contain merely two substances, which either are both simple, or of which one is simple and the other a compound playing the part of a simple body. [L. I'inariusbini, two by two bis, twice.]

Bind, bind, v.t. to tie or fasten together with a band (with to, itpt>n) : to encircle round (with about, with) : to sew a border on : to tie up or bandage a limb, or the like : to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on : to lay under obligation to answer a charge : to oblige by oath or promise to or from an action : to restrain, to make fast any one also of disease, a magic spell, a passion, &c. : to hold or cement firmly : to render hard. v.t. to produce constipation \-pa.t. and pa.p. bound. . a stalk of hops, so called from its twining or binding itself round a pole or tree : the indurated clay of coal-mines : (inns.) the tie for grouping notes together. ns. Bind'er, one who binds, as books or sheaves : an attachment to a reaping-machine for tying the bundles of grain cut and thrown off, a reaping-machine provided with such ; Bind'ery (U.S.), a book binder's establishment. adj. Binding, restraining: obligatory. . the act of binding : anythin;; that binds: the covering of a book. us. Bind'weed, the convolvulus, a genus of plants, so called from their twining or binding ; Bine, the slender stem of a climbing plant. I dare or Will

be bound, I undertake responsibility for the statement. [A.S. bindan; cog. with Ger. binden, Sans. baiidk.}

Binervate, bT-ner/at, adj. (bot.) applied to leaves that have two ribs or nerves : \entom.) having the wings supported by two nerves. [L. bi-, bis, twice, and Nerve.]

Bing, bing, . a heap or pile, often applied like Bin. [Scand.]

BingO, binq'3, . a familiar name for brandy. [Prob. B, and Stingo.]

Bink, bingk, . a Scotch form of Bench.

Binnacle, bin'a-kl, . (naut.) the box in which on shipboard the compass is kept. [Formerly bittacle Port, bitdcolal^. habitactilum, a dwelling-place habit-are, to dwell.]

Binocle, bin'o-kl, . a telescope through which an object can be viewed with both eyes at the same time. aiij. Binoc'ular, having two eyes : suitable for two eyes. adv. Binof/ularly. [L. bint, two by two, oculus, ah eye.]

Binomial, bl-nom'i-al, adj. and n. (alg.) a quantity consisting of two terms or parts, as a+6. Binomial theorem, a series of analytical formulae by which any power of a binomial can be expressed and developed. [L. bi-, bis, twice, and nomen, a name, a term.]

Binturong, bin'tu-rong, . the native name for an

Bio

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Birth

Indian prehensile -tailed carnivore, akin to the civet.

Bio-, bl'O, a prefix from Gr. Has, life, used in many scientific words to express having organic life.

adj. BiobibliOgraph'ical, dealing with the life and writings of any one. n. Bi'oblast, a formative cell, a minute mass of bioplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell. adj. Biodynam leal. ns. Blodynam'iCS, that part of biology which deals with vital force : Biogenesis (-jen'e-sis), the process of natural generation of life from life, as opposed to spontaneous generation, or abiogenesis. adj. Biogenet'ic. i Biog'enlst ; Biog^eny ; Biomag'net-18 m, animal magnetism ; Bioni Ctry, the measurement or calculation of the probable duration of life ; Bi'oplasm, the germinal matter of all living beings. Blograph, bi'o-graf, . a name sometimes applied to a form of the zoetrope contrived so as to exhibit the successive movements of a living body, thus simulating life. [Gr. bios, life, graf/tein, to write, describe.]

Biography, bl-og'raf-i, . a written account or history of the life of an individual : the art of writing such accounts. . Biog'rapher, one who writes biography. adjs. Biographic, -a\.adv. Biograph'-Ically. [Gr. bios, life, graphein, to write.]
Biology, bl-ol'oj-i, . the science that treats of life or of organised beings, which seeks to classify and generalise the multitude of phenomena presented by and peculiar to the living world, -adj. Biological. adr. Biologically. . Biolo'glst, one who studies biology. [Gr. bios, life, logos, a discourse.]

Blotazy, bl'8-tak-si, . classification according to the sum of the morphological character. [Gr. bios, life, and Taxis.]

Blotlc, hr-ot'ik, adj. pertaining to life. [Gr. bios, life.]

Biparous, bip'ar-us, adj. bearing two at a birth. [L. bis, twice far-ire, to bring forth.]

Bipartite, bi'part-It, or bl-part'It, adj. divided into two like parts. n. Biparti'tion, the act of dividing into two corresponding parts. [L. hi-, bis, twice, partitHSj divided part-Jrc, to divide.]

Bipod, biped, . an animal with two feet adjs Bi'ped, Bi'pedal, having two feet [L. bifesbi-, bis, twice, ptd-em, foot]

Blpennate, bi-pcn'at, Blpennated, bT-pen'at-ed, adj. having two wings. [L. hi; and Pennate.]

Blponrus, bl-pen'nis, . an axe with two blades, one on each side of the handle, usually seen depicted in the hands of the Amazons. [L. bis, twice, Senna, wing.]

Bipetalous, bT-pet'al-us, adj. having two petals or

flower-leaves. [L. bi; twice, and Petal.]

Blpinnate, bl-pin'nat, adj. doubly pinnate. [L. bi- twice, and Pinnate.]

Biquadratic. M-kwod-rat'ik, n. a quantity twice quared, or raised to the fourth power. Biquad- ratic equation, an equation with one unknown uantity raised to the fourth power; Biquadratic root, the square root of the square root of a number. IL. bt-. twice, and quadratus, squared.]

Blqulntlle, bl-kwin'til, . (astron.) the aspect of planets when they are twice the fifth part (144 degrees) of a great circle from each other. [L. bi- twice, quintus, the fifth.]

Birch, birch, . a hardy forest-tree, with smooth, white bark and very durable wood : a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs adjs. Birch, Blrch'en, made of birch, [A.S. here

D\A rCe ' ' J Sr *< Sans, bkiirja.]

Bird, bcrd, a general name for feathered animals. v.t. to catch or snare birds.-. Blrd'-bolt (Stiak.), ' bolt or arrow with a blunted point,

catching birds ; Blrd'-cher'ry, a bush bearing an astringent wild-fruit in drupes. adj. Bird'-eyed, having eyes quick of sight, like those of a bird : quick-sighted. ns. Bird'-fan'cier, one who has a fancy for rearing birds : one who keeps birds for sale ; Birdlng (S/iitA.), catching birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose ; Bird'ing-piece, a fowling-piece ; Bird'-lime, a sticky substance used for catching birds ; Bird'-of-Par'adise, a kind of Eastern bird with splendid plumage ; Bird's'-eye, a kind of tobacco ; Bird's' -nest, the nest in which a bird lays her eggs and hatches her young ; Bird'- spi'der, a species of large spiders which prey on small birds, found in Brazil. adj. Bird'-Wit'ted, flighty : incapable of sustained attention. Bird's- eye View, a general view from above, as if by a bird on the wing, a representation of such, a general view or resume" of a subject ; Bird'S-foot trefoil, the popular name of several leguminous plants, having clusters of cylindrical pods resembling a bird's foot A little bird told me, 1 heard in a way I will not reveal. [A.S. brid, the young of a bird, a bird : either from root of Breed (bredan, to breed) or of Birth (beran, to bear).]

Bireme, bT'rem, . an an- cient vessel with two rows of oars. [Fr. L. biremis bi-, twice, and remus, an oar.]

Biretta, bir-et'a, . a square cap worn by clergy by priests, black ; bishops, purple ; cardinals, red. [It. berretta Low L. bir- retiim, a cap.]

Birk, berk, n. Scotch and prov. Eng. for Birch. adj. Birk'en (Scot.), birchen.

Birkie, birk'i, . a strutting

'>{?.?, '\

Biretta.

or swaggering fellow: a fellow generally. adj. active. [Scot. A dubious connection with Scand. berkja, to bark, boast, has been suggested.]

Birl, birl, v.t. to spin anything round : to throw down a coin as one's share in a joint contribution.- v.i. to whirl round. [Scot, an onomatopoeic word.]

Birle, birl, v.t. and v.i. (Scot.) to ply with drink : to carouse. ns. Birl'er (Cumberland) ; Birllng, the act of drawing liquor. [A.S. byrelian, byrele, a cup-bearer, beran, to bear.]

Birlinn, bir'lin, . a chief's barge in the Western Isles. [Gael.]

Birminghamise, bir'ming-ham-Tz, v.t. to make up artificially. [See Brummagem.]

Birostrate, bT-ros'trat, adj. having a double beak. [L. bi-, twice, and restrains, beaked rostrum, a beak.]

Birr, bir, . impetus : a violent push : stress in pro-
nunciation : any sharp whirring sound. [Scot. ;
Ice. byrr, a favouring wind.]

Birse, birs, n. bristle. adj. Birs'y. To lick the
birse, to draw a hog's bristle through the mouth-
part of the ceremony of citizenship in Selkirk ; To
Set up one's birse, to rouse the wrath of, from the
habit of animals bristling up when enraged. [Scot. ;
A.S. byrst.)

Blrsle, birs'l, v.t. to scorch, to toast. [Scot]

Bi l th ' ,tf rth > "" a ship ' s station at anchor. [Same as
Berth.]

Birth, birth, n. the act of bearing or bringing forth :
e |. s P r 'ng born : dignity of family : origin. .
Birthday, the day on which one is born, or the
anniversary of that day. adj. relating to the day of
one s birth ns. Birth'day-book, a booh in diary
lorm, in which the birthdays of one's friends are
entered in their autographs ; Birth'dom (Skak.),

Bia

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Bitumen

birthright : Birth'-mark, a peculiar mark on one's
body at birth ; Birth night, the night on which one
is born, or the anniversary of that night ; Birth'-
place, the place of one's birth ; Birth'right, the
right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth :
native rights. adj. Birth' - Strangled (Shak.),
strangled in birth. . Birth'-WOrt, a genus of
perennial plants, formerly used medicinally in cases
of difficult parturition. [M. E. bir^te, prob. Scand. ;
cf. Goth. ga-baurtys, Ger. ge-burt.\

Bis, bis, adv. twice : (mus.) a direction that a passage
is to be repeated [L.]. . Biseg'ment, a segment
of a line or figure cut into two equal parts. adjs.
Biser'rate (M.), doubly serrate ; Bisex'ual, of both
sexes : (pot.) applied to flowers which contain both
stamens and pistils within the same envelope.

Biscayan, bis'ka-an, adj. and . of or pertaining to
the Basque province of Biscay in Spain, or its people :
Basque generally : a long heavy musket, or the
bullet fired by such.

Biscuit, bisTcit, . hard dry bread in small cakes : a
kind of unglazed earthenware. [O. Fr. bescoit (mod.
biscuit) L. bis, twice, coquerc, coctum, to cook or
bake.]

Else, bez, n. a cold north or north-east wind prevalent
at certain seasons in Switzerland and neighbouring
parts of France and Italy. [Fr.]

Bisect, bl-sekt', v.t. to cut into two equal parts. n.
Bisection. [L. bi, twice, and secare, sectunt, to
cut.]

Biserial, bT-se'ri-al, adj. arranged in two series or
rows. [L. bi; and Series.]

Bishop, bish'op, K. in theWestern and Eastern Churches,
and in the Anglican communion, a clergyman con-
secrated for the spiritual direction of a diocese, under
an archbishop, and over the priests or presbyters and
deacons : a spiritual overseer in the early Christian
Church, whether of a local church or of a number
of churches the terms bishop [Gr. episcopos\ and
presbyter [Gr. presbyteros\ are used interchangeably
in the New Testament for the officers who direct
the discipline and administer the affairs of a single
congregation the differentiation in function and
dignity is, however, well marked by the end of the
ad century : one of the pieces or men in chess, from
the upper part being carved into the shape of a
bishop's mitre (formerly the arclu r) : a wholesome
hot drink compounded of red wine (claret, Burgundy,
&c.) poured warm or cold upon ripe bitter oranges,
sugared and spiced to taste. v.t. (jocularly) to
play the bishop, to confirm : to supply with bishops :
to let milk or the like burn while cooking. its.
Bish'opess, a she-bishop, a bishop's wife ; Bish'opric,
the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: a diocese
also Bish'opdom. Bishop in partibus (see Parti-
bus). [A.S. biscop L. episcopus Gr. episcopos, an
overseer epi, upon, skop-ein, to view.]

Bisk. See Bisque (i).

Bismar, bis'mar, . a kind of steelyard still used in
Orkney. [Dan. bismer.]

Bismillah, bis-mil'a, interj. in the name of Allah or

God a common Mohammedan exclamation. [Ar.]

Bismuth, biz'muth, n. a brittle metal of a reddish-white colour used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. bismuth, wissmitth ; origin unknown.]

Bison, bl'son, or bis' on, . a large wild animal like the bull, found in Lithuania, the Caucasus, &c., with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders. The American 'buffalo' is also a bison. [From L. pi. bisontes, prob. of Teut. origin ; cf. Old High Ger. wisunt, A.S. wesend.]

Bisque, bisk, . a rich soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed and seasoned, crayfish soup. Also Bisk. [Fr.]

Bisque, bisk, . pottery that has undergone the first firing before being glazed. [See Biscuit.]

Bisque, bisk, . a term at tennis for the odds given by one player to another, in allowing him to score one

point once during the set a means of equalising a strong and a weak player. [Fr.]

Bissextile, bis-sext'il, n. leap-year. adj. containing the Bissext (L. bissextus), or extra day which the Julian calendar inserts in leap-year the sixth before the kalends of March, 24th February. [L. bis, twice, and sextus, sixth.]

Bisson, bis'son, adj. (Shak.) blind, blinding. [A.S. blsenc, blind.]

Bistort, bis'tort, n. a perennial plant with astringent properties (Polygonum bistorta), so named from its twisted roots, called also Snakeweed and Adder s Wort. [Fr. L. bistorta; bis, twice, torta, twisted.]

Bistoury, bis'tfJor-i, . a narrow surgical knife for making incisions, having a straight, convex, or concave edge. [Fr.]

Bistre, Bister, bis'ter, . a pigment of a warm brown colour made from the soot of wood, esp. beechwood. adj Bis'tred. [Fr. bistre ; origin unknown.]

Bisulcate, bl-sul'kat, adj. (zool.) cloven-footed. '[L. bi; twice, sulcus, a furrow.]

BiSUlphate, bl-sul'fat, n. a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal. [L. bi; twice, and Sulphate.]

Bit, bit, . a bite, a morsel : a small piece : the smallest degree : a small tool for boring (see Brace) : the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth (see Bridle) hence, To take the bit in his teeth, to be beyond restraint. v.t. to put the bit in the mouth ; to curb or restrain : pr.p. bit'ting ; pa.p. bit'ted. Bit by bit, piecemeal, gradually. [From Bite.]

Bitch, bich, n. the female of the dog, wolf, and fox. [A.S. bicce; Ice. bikkja.]

Bite, bit, v.t. to seize or tear with the teeth : to sting or pain : to wound by reproach : to deceive, or take in now only passive: pa.t. bit; pa.p. bit or bit/ten. . a grasp by the teeth : a nibble at the bait by a fish : something bitten off : a mouthful. v.t. Bite' -in, to eat out the lines of an etching with acid: to repress. . Bit'er, one who bites: a fish apt to take the bait : a cheat. n. and aiij. Biting. To bite the dust, to fall, to die ; To bite the thumb, to express defiance by putting the thumb-nail into the mouth and knocking it against the teeth. [A.S. bftan; Goth, beitan, Ice. bita, Ger. beissen.]

Bitt, bit, v.t. (naut.) to fasten round the Bitts (q.v.).

Bittacle. Same as Binnacle.

Bitter, bit'er, adj. biting or acrid to the taste : sharp : painful. . any substance having a bitter taste. adj. Bitt'erish. aih. Bitt'erly. . Bitterness. n.pl. Bitt'ers, a liquid prepared from bitter herbs 01 roots, and used as a stomachic. . Bitt'er-SWeet, the Woody Nightshade, a slender, climbing hedge-

Elant, having red poisonous berries, said to be named om its root, when chewed, having first a bitter, then a sweet taste : (Shak.) an apple that has a compound taste of sweet and bitter : a mixture of sweet and bitter. [A. S. bftan, to bite.]

Bitter (Spvis), used for Bittern.

Bittern, bit'ern, n. a bird of the heron family, said to have been named from the resemblance of its voice to the lowing of a bull. [M. E. bittourfr. Low L. butorius(bos, tannin).]

Bittern, bit'ern, . an oily liquid remaining in salt-works after the crystallisation of the salt, and used in the manufacture of Epsom salts.

Bittor, BittOUT, bit'tur, . (Dryden) the bird Bit-tern.

Bitts, bits, . a frame in the forepart of a ship round which the cables are passed when the vessel rides at anchor.

Bitumen, bi-tii'men, or bit'yu-men. . a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum. v.t. Bituminate,

Bivalve

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Blade

to mix with or make into bitumen also BitU min-toe.- <**>>. Bituminous, Bitumed' (5/iaX-.), im-pregnated with bitumen. [L.]

Bivalve, bl'valv, . an animal having a shell m two valves or parts, like the oyster : a seed-vessel of like kind. adj. having two valves. <<?>'. BivalVUlar. [L. ti-, twice, valra, a valve.]

Bivious. biv'i-us, adj. leading two, or different, ways. [I* bwita-bi; twice, n'a. a way.]

Bivouac, biv'OO-ak, . the resting at night of soldiers in the open air, instead of under cover in camp. v.i. to pass the night in the open air :pr.p. biv'-ouacking: //. biv'ouacked. [Fr. Ger. benvacht, to watch beside bei, by. toachen, to watch.)

Bi-weekly, bl'-wek'li, adj. properly, occurring once in t.vo weeks, but usually twice in every week. [L. /;-, twice, and Week.]

Bizarre. bi-zar, adj. odd : fantastic : extravagant. M. Biiar'rerie. (Fr. Sp. bizarro, high-spirited ; ace. to Littre, adapted from Basque bizarre, the beard.]

Bixcacha. See Viscacha.

Blab, bl.ib, v.i. to talk much : to tell tales. v.t. to tell what ought to be kept secret (with eut t forth) : pr.p. blao'bing ; pa,p. blabbed. . an open-mouthed person, a tattler : tattling. . Blab'ber, one who blabs. [M. E. blabbe, a chatterer, also Blabber, to babble, with which cf. Norse blabbra, Ger. plafiptrn.)

Black, bl.ik, adj. of the darkest colour : without colour : obscure : dismal : sullen : horrible : dusky : foul, dirty : malignant : dark -haired, wearing dark armour or clothes. . black colour : absence of colour : a negro : mourning : the dark smut which attacks wheat : a speck of black on the face, a sooty panicle in the air : black clothes, esp. dress trousers. v.t. to make black : to soil or stain : to draw in black. n. Black 1 amoor, a black Moor : a negro. adji. Black'-and-tan, having black hair on the back, and tan or yellowish -brown elsewhere, esp. of a terrier ; Black'-a-Vised, of dark complexion (prob-ably originally b.ack-Ci-vii).-i.t. Blackball, to re-ject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot-box. us. Blackballing, the act of so rejecting a candidate : Black'-band, iron ore containing enough of coal to calcine it ; Black'-bee'tle, a cockroach : BlaclT/berry, the berry of the bramble : Black'bird, a spec:cs of thrush of a black colour : a current name for a negro or Polynesian kidnapped for labour ; Black blrding, the kidnapping of such; Black-board, a board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, &c. adjs. Black -bod ing, of evil omen ; Black' -browed, having black eye-brows : sullen. its. Black' -cap, a bird, a species of warbler, so called from its black crown : (cook.) an apple roasted until it is black, and served up in a custard : the full-dress cap put on by English judges when about to pronounce sentence of death ; Black -Cattle, oxen, bulls, and cows ; Black' -Chalk, a variety of clay late of a bluish-Mack colour, used for drawing, and also for making black paint ; Blackcock, a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland ; Black'-curr'ant, a garden shrub with black fruit used in making pre-serves ; Black death, a name given to the plague of the 1 4th century from the black spots which ap-peared on the skin ; Black draught, the popular name for a purgative medicine consisting chiefly of senna and Epsom salts ; Black'-drop, a liquid preparation of opium, vinegar, and sugar. v.t. Blacken, to make black : to defame. adj. Black -faced, having a black face : dismal. ns. Black flag, the flag of a pirate, or that hoisted at the execution of a criminal from its colour ; Black'-

frtar, a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black mantle (over a white woollen habit): (/) the region in a city, as London, where their convent Hood ; Blackguard (blag'ard), originally applied to

93

the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, &c. : a low, ill-conducted fellow. adj. low : scurrilous. v.t. to treat as a blackguard ; T'.J. tonlay the blackguard. . Blackguardism. ,i.:r. Black'guardly. its. Black'-heart'edness ; Black' -hole, formerly the name for the punishment-cell in a barrack : the memorable black-hole in the Fort-William barracks at Calcutta, into which, in in 1756, as many as 146 Europeans were thrust over night, of whom only 23 were found surviving in the morning ; Black ing, a substance used for blacking leather, &c.adj. Black'ish. ns. Black' -jack, a vessel for holding drink, originally made of leather: (iiaut.) the flag of a pirate ; Black'-lead, a black mineral (plumbago, not lead) used in making pencils, blacking grates, &c. ; Blackleg, a low, gambling fellow : a turf-windler : a term applied by strikers to mm willing to work for the wages against which themselves have struck also Black'-neb : Black'-let'ter, the old English (also called Gothic) letter (JSlaCfcslettCr) ; Black'-list, a list of defaulters; Black' -Maria, the closely covered, usually black-painted van in which prisoners are conveyed between the court and the prison ; Black'-Mon'day, Easter Monday, so called on account of the sufferings experienced by the army of Edward III. from the severity of the weather on that day in 1360; Black'-monk, a monk of the order of St Benedict, from his garments ; Black'ness ; Black' -pudd'ing, a blood-pudding (q.v.). ; Black'-rod, the usher of the chapter of the Garter and of the House of Lords, so called from the black wand tipped with a golden lion which he carries ; Black'-sheep, a disreputable member of a family or group ; Black smith, a smith who works in iron, as opposed to a Whitesmith, or one who works in tin; Blackthorn, a species of dark-coloured thorn : the sloe : a stick made from its stem. adjs. Black' - tressed, having black tresses; Black - visaged (blak'-viz'ajd), having a black visage or appearance. n. Black'-wash, a lotion of calomel and lime-water : anything that blackens. Black and blue, with the livid colour of a bruise in the flesh ; Black book, an official book bound in black, a book recording the names of persons

deserving punishment; Black eye. an eye of which the iris is dark a point of beauty : a discoloration around the eye due to a blow or fall ; Black fellow, a native in Australia. In black and white, in writing or in print: in art, in no colours but black and white. To be black in the face, to have the face purple through strangulation, passion, or effort ; To be in any one's black books, to have incurred any one's displeasure ; To black out, to obliterate with black. [A.S. blac, btec, black.]

Black-art, blak'-art, n. necromancy : magic. [Ace. to Trench, a translation of the Low L. nigrotnantia, subst tuted erroneously for the Gr. necrotnanteia (see Necromancy), as if the first syllable had been L. >tiger, black.]

Blackmail, blak'mal, . rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection : hush-money extorted under threat of exposure or denunciation, esp. of a baseless charge. t'.t. to extort money from a person by this expedient. [Black and A.S. mal, tribute, toll.]

Blad, blad, . a fragment of anything, a good lump. [Scot.]

Bladder, blad'er, n. a thin bag distended with liquid or air : the receptacle for the urine. adjs. Bladd -ered, Bladd'ery, swollen like a bladder. . Bladd'erwort, a genus of slender aquatic plants, the leaves floating. [A.S. blxdre biaiunn; Old Ger. blahan, blajan, to blow ; Ger. blase, bladder btasen. to blow; cf. L.JZat-us, breath.]

Blade, blad, . the leaf or flat part of grass or corn : the cutting part of a knife, sword, &c. : the flat part of an oar : a dashing fellow. . Blade' bone, the flat bone at the back of the shoulder: the

Blae

mOte ; mflte ; mo75n ; Men.

Bleb

scapula. adj. Blad'ed. [A.S. blted; Ice. blad, Ger. blatt.1

Blae, bla, adj. blackish or blue in colour : livid : bleak. . Blae'berry, Scotch name for the bil- berry or whortleberry. [M. E. bio, bloo Scand. bid.}

Blague, blag, . blustering humbug. [Fr.]

Blain, blan, . a boil or blister. [A.S. blegen, a blister, prob. from blavjan, to blow.]

Blame, blam, v.t. to find fault with : to censure. n. imputation of a fault : crime: censure. adj. Blam'- able, deserving of blame : faulty. n. Blam'able- ness. adv. Blam' ably. adj. Blame'ful, meriting blame: criminal. ai/t: Blame fully. x. Blame'- fulness. adj. Blameless, without blame : guilt- less: innocent. adv. Blamelessly. *. Blame' - lessness ; Blame'worthiness, quality of being worthy of blame : blamableness. adj. Blame'- worthy, worthy of blame: culpable. [Fr. bldmer,

Hasmet Gr. blaspheme-ein, to speak ill. See

Blaspheme.]

Blanch, blansh, v.t. to whiten. v.i. to grow white. [Fr. blanckirblaric, white. See Blank.]

Blanc-mange, bla-mawngzh', . a white jelly pre- pared with milk. [Fr. blanc, white, manner, food.]

Bland, bland, adj. smooth: gentle: mild. adv. Blandly. . Bland'ness. [L. blandus, perh. =

:/a(u)tha = Eng. mild.]

Bland, bland, . an Orcadian name for butter-milk and water. [Scand. blatida.}

Blandish, bland'ish, v.t. to flatter and coax, to cajole. M. Blandishment, act of expressing fondness : flattery : winning expressions or actions. [Fr. blandir, blandiss-, from L. blandiri.\

Blank, blangk, adj. without writing or marks, as in white paper : empty, empty of results : vacant, confused : (poetry) not having rhyme. . a paper without writing : a lottery-ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless : an empty space, a void, or vacancy : (archery) the white mark in the centre of a target at which an arrow is aimed, hence the object or aim of anything : a form of document having blank spaces afterwards to be filled in. v.t. to make pale : (Uliitori) to confuse. . Blank'- cart'ridge, a cartridge without a bullet. /.W/. Blanked, a minced form of damned, from the usual form of printing d A. adv. Blankly. f. Blank' - ness ; Blank'-verse, verse without rhyme, esp. the heroic verse of five feet. [Fr. blanc, from root of Ger. blinkcn, to glitter Old High Ger. biiclten, Gr. phlegein, to shine.]

Blanket, blangk'et, . a white woollen covering for beds: a covering for horses, &c. v t. to cover with a blanket : to toss in a blanket. n. Blank eting, cloth for blankets : the punishment of being tossed in a blanket. [Fr. biaitchet, dim. of blanc, from its usual white colour.]

Blare, blar, v.i. to roar, to sound loudly, as a trumpet. n. roar, noise. [M. E. blaren, orig. blasen, from A.S. bltrsan, to blow. See Blast.]

Blarney, blar'ni, . pleasing flattery or cajoling talk. v.t. to beguile with such. {Blarney Castle, near Cork, where there is a stone difficult to reach, he who kisses which ever after possesses the gift of blarney.]

Blase, bla-za, adj. fatigued with pleasures, used up. [Fr. bt*cr.\

Blash, blash, . watery stuff". adj. Blash'y. [Scot.]

Blaspheme, blas-fem', v.t. and v.i. to speak im- piously of, as of God : to curse and swear. . Blasphemer, adj. Blas'phemous, containing blasphemy : impious. adv. Blas'phemously . . Bias phemy, profane speaking : contempt or in- dignity offered to God. [Gr. blasphetne-einblapt- ein, to hurt, phemi, to speak. See Blame.]

Blast, blast, . a blowing or gust of wind : a forcible stream of air : sound of a wind-instrument : an explosion of gunpowder : anything pernicious. v.t. to strike with some pernicious influence, to blight : to affect with sudden violence or calamity : to rend asunder with gunpowder. adj. Blast ed, blighted : cursed, damned, its. Blast -fur'nace, a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown ; Blast' -hole, a hole in the bottom of a pump through which water enters ; Blasting, the separating of masses of stone by means of an explosive substance ; Blast ing- gel'atine, a powerful explosive made of gun-cotton and nitro glycerine ; Blast'ment, withering or shrivelling up caused by blasting ; Blast' -pipe, a pipe in a steam-engine, to convey the waste-steam

up the chimney. [A.S. blsest ; cf. Ice. bedsa; Ger. blasen.]

Blastoderm, blas'to-derm, n. an embryological term applied to the layer or layers of cells arising from the germinal disc, or the portion of a partially seg- menting egg which undergoes division. [Gr. blasto-, blastos, a sprout, derma, dennat-, skin.]

Blatant, blat'ant, adj. noisy, clamorous, loud. adv. Blat'antly. [Prob. a coinage of Spenser.]

Blate, blat, adj. bashful, timidly awkward. [Scot. ; A.S. blat, pale.]

Blatter, blat'ter, v.i. to talk overmuch, to prate. v.i. to hurry or rush noisily. . a clatter of words, sound of rapid motion. [L. blaterare.]

Blawort. bla'wort, . the harebell : the corn blue- bottle. Also Ble'wart. [Scot. Blae, and -wort, herb.]

Blay, bla, . the fish 6lea&.Aho Bley. [See Bleak, a fish.]

Blaze, blaz, . a rush of light or of flame : a bursting out or active display : a white spot on the face of a horse or ox : a mark made on a tree by cutting off a strip of bark to mark a track or a boundary. v.i. to burn with a flame: to throw out light. n. Blazer, a cricket or golf jacket of bright colour. Blazes, from the fires of hell, in imprecations like To blazes ; also Like blazes = with fury. To blaze a tree, to make a white mark by cutting off a piece of the bark. [A. S. blase, a torch, from root of Blow.]

Blaze, blaz, Blazon, bla'zn, v.t. to proclaim, to spread abroad. n. Blaz'er (Spens.), one who spreads abroad or proclaims. [Same as Blare ; Blazon is the M. E. blasen, with the retained.]

Blazon, bla'zn, v.t. to make public: to display: to draw or to explain in proper terms the figures, &c., in armorial bearings. . the science or rules of coats-of-arms. ns. Blaz'oner, one who blazons : a herald : a slanderer ; Blaz'onry, the art of drawing or of deciphering coats-of-arms : heraldry. [Fr. blason, a coat-of-arms, from root of Blaze.]

Bleach, blech, v.t. to make pale or white : to whiten, as
textile fabrics. v.i. to grow white. ns. Bleach' er, one who bleaches, or that which bleaches ; Bleach'- ery, a place for bleaching ; Bleach'-field, a place for bleaching cloth: a bleacher's office or works;

Bleaching, the process of whitening or decolouris- ing cloth ; Bleach'ing-green, a green for bleaching clothes on ; Bleach ing-pew 1 der, chloride of lime. [A.S. blzcan, from root of Bleak.]

Bleak, blek, adj. colourless : dull and cheerless : cold, unsheltered. adv. Bleakly, n. Bleak'- ness. [A.S. bltec, bl&c, pale, shining; a different word from bloc (without accent), black. The root is blican, to shine.]

Bleak, blek, . a small white river-fish.

Blear, bier, adj. (as in Blear-eyed, bleV-!d) sore or inflamed : dim or blurred with inflammation. [Low Ger. bleer-oged, 'blear-eyed.']

Bleat, blet, v.i. to cry as a sheep. . the cry of a sheep, any similar cry, even of the human voice. . Bleating, the cry of a sheep. [A.S. blietan ; L. balare, Gr. bliche, a bleating ; root bla- ; formed from the sound.]

Bleb, bleb, . a transparent blister of the cuticle : a bubble, as in water. [See Bulb.]

Bled

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Block

Bled, bled,/*./, and /to./, of Bleed.

Blee, ble, n. (Mrs Browning) complexion, colour. [A.S. bUo.\

Bleed, bled, v.i. to lose blood : to die by slaughter : to issue forth or drop as blood : to have money ex- torted from one : to feel great pity for, as in the phrase, ' the heart bleeds : ' to be as red as blood. v.t. to draw blood from, esp. surgically: to extort sums of money from: /a./, and pa. p. bled. . Bleeding, a discharge of blood : the operation of letting blood. adj. full of compassion : emitting sap : terribly weakened by war : (Sliak.) bloody. [A.S. bttdan. See Blood.]

Blemish, blem'ish, . a stain or defect : reproach. v.t. to mark with any deformity : to tarnish : to defame. . Blem'ishment (Spens.), the state of being blemished, disgrace. [O. FT. blesntir, bleniir, pr.p. blemissant, to stain, of dubious origin. Prof. Skeat thinks it Scand., Ice. bldman, livid colour blAr, Blue.]

Blench, blensh, v.t. to shrink or start back : to flinch. [From root of Blink.]

Blench, blensh, adj. or adv. based on the payment of a nominal yearly duty. Also Blanch. [See Blank.]

Blend, blend, v.t. to mix together : to confound. v.i. to be mingled or mixed : pa. p. blend'ed and blent. n. a mixture. . Blend ing, the act of mingling : the process by which the fusion of paints is effected. [A.S. blandan.}

Blende, blend, . native sulphuret of zinc. [Ger. blenden, to dazzle, from the lustre of the crystals.]

Blenheim, blen'em, n. a kind of spaniel named from the Duke of Mariborough's house.

Blennorrhcea, blen-no-re'a, . discharge of mucus. [Gr. blennos, mucus.]

Blenny, blen'ni, . a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, covered with mucus or slimy matter. [Gr. blennos, mucus.]

Blent, blent, (obi.) pa.p. of Blend mixed : mingled : (Spent.) blinded, obscured.

Bless, bles, v.t. to invoke a blessing upon : to make joyous, happy, or prosperous : to consecrate by some religious rite, to cross one's self: to extol as holy, to pronounce happy, to invoke the divine favour upon : to wish happiness to : to praise or glorify: pa.p. blessed (blest), or ble^t Bless'ed, happy: prosperous: happy in heaven, beatified. ajv. Bless edly. ns. Bless'edness ; Bless'ing, a wish or prayer for happiness or success : any means or cause "f happiness: (B.) a gift or present : a form of invoking the favour of God at a meal. adv. Bless'lngly. Single blessedness, the celibate life, the unmarried state generally. [A.S. tUtsian, to bless, prob. from bUt, sacrifice ; the word taken as = benedicfre. }

Bless, bles, v.t. (Spent.) to brandish. [Blaze (?).!

Blest, blest, pap. of Bless.

Blether, bleM'er, z'.i. to talk garrulous nonsense. . fluent, garrulous nonsense also Blath'er. p.adj. Bleth'ering, over- talkative. ns. Bleth'erskato, Blath'erskite (Amer.\, a blustering, noisy, talkative fellow. [M. E. blatlier, of Scand. origin, Ice. i/a'Sra, to talk foolishly, blaftr, nonsense.]

Blew, blOO, pa.t. of Blow.

Blewits, blu'its, n. a kind of mushroom. [Fr. Blue.]

Blight, bllt, n. a disease in plants, which blasts or withers them: anything that injures or destroys. v.t. to affect with blight : to blast : to frustrate. p.adj. Blighting, withering, blasting. [Dr Murray notes that it first appears in literature in the 171(1 century; prob. orig. of Scand. origin; cf. Ice.

-. b . lettr \ stail >: perh. related to Bleach, Bleak.]

Blln, bhn, v. t. (Spent.) to cease. . cessation : stoppage. [A.S. t'linnan, to cease, pfx. be-, and linnan, to cease.]

Blind, blind, adj. without sight : dark : ignorant or imdiicermnK : without an opening. n. something to mislead : a window-screen : a shade. v.t. to make

blind ; to darken, obscure, or deceive ; to dazzle t pa.p. blind'ed ; pr.p. blind'ing. as. Blind'age (mil.) a temporary wooden screen faced with earth as a protection against splinters of shell and the like ; Blind'-coal, non-bituminous coal. adj. Blind'ed, deprived of sight: without intellectual discernment. n. Blind'er, one who or that which blinds : (//.) a horse's blinkers. adj. Blind fold, having the eyes bandaged, so as not to see : thoughtless : reckless. v.t. to cover the eyes : to mislead. adj. Blind'ing, tending to make blind.- pr.p. making blind. adv. Blindly. ns. Blind'ness, want of sight, ignorance, folly ; Blind'-side, the side on which a person is blind to danger : weak point ; Blind'WOTm, a small reptile, like a snake, having eyes so small as to be supposed blind. Blind-man's buff, a game in which one of the party is blindfolded and tries to catch the others. [A.S. blind ; Ice. blindr.]

Blink, blingk, v.i. to glance, twinkle, or wink : to see obscurely, or with the eyes half-closed : to shine unsteadily. v.t. to shut out of sight: to avoid or

evade. . a glimpse, glance, or wink : a momentary gleam of light, a spark. . Blink'ard, one who blinks or has bad eyes. p.adj. Blinked, affected with blinking. n.//. Blink'ers, pieces of leather fastened to the cheek-pieces of a horse's head-stall in driving to prevent him seeing in any direction except straightforward. [M. E. a variant of blenk, pro'), the same as Blench (q.v.).]

Blirt, blirt, n. (Scat.) A fit of crying. v.i. to burst into tears. [Prob. the same as Blurt.]

BliSS, blis, n. the highest happiness : the special happiness of heaven, heaven. atij. Bliss'ful. adv. Bliss'fully. n. Bliss'fulness. adj. Blissless, without bliss. [A.S. Mifts, bliSc, Blithe.]

Blist, blist, pa.t. (Spens.) wounded: struck. [From Fr. blester, to wound.]

Blister, blis'ter, . a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule : a plaster applied to raise a blister. v.t. to raise a blister. ns. BliS'ter-bee tie, Blis'ter-fly, the cantharis, or Spanish fly, used for blistering ; Blis'ter-plas'ter, a plaster made of Spanish flies used to raise a blister ; Blis'ter-Steel, Blis'tered-Steel, steel blistered in the process of manufacture, used for making tools, &c. adj. Blis'tery. [M. E. ; most prob. O. Fr. blestre, conn, with Old Norse bldstr t bldsa, to blow; Ger. blase.]

Blithe, bliM, adj. happy: gay; sprightly. adr, Blithely. . Blithe'ness. adj. Blithe'some, joyous. adv. Blithe'somely. . Blithe'someness. [A. S. blifte, joyful. See Bliss.]

BliVO, bllv, adv. (Sptns.). Same as Belive.

Blizzard, bliz'ard, n. a blinding storm of wind and snow, a snow-squall. adjs. Blizz'ardly, Blizz'ardOUS. [A modern coinage most prob. onomatopoeic, on the analogy of blow, blast, &c.]

Bloat, blot, v.t. to swell or puff out : to dry by smoke (applied to fish). v.i. to swell or dilate: to grow turbid. p.adj. Bloated. n. Bloat'er, a herring partially dried in smoke, esp. at Yarmouth. [Scand., as in Sw. blSt, soft.]

Blob, blob, . a drop of liquid : anything soft and round, like a gooseberry : a round spot. [Imit.J

Block, blok, n. an unshaped m;iss of wood or stone, &c. : , the wood on which criminals were wont to be beheaded : (meek.) a pulley together with its framework ; a piece of wood on which something is formed : a connected group of houses : an obstruction : a blockhead. v.t. to enclose or shut up : to obstruct : to shape or sketch

, Double ' inside ironbound ' block ; 6, single 'outside iron bound ' block (with swivel hooks).

Bloke

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Blow

out roughly. . Blockade', the blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships. v.t. to block up by troops or ships. ni. Block' - head, one with a head like a block, a stupid fellow ; Block'-hOUSO, a small temporary fort generally made of logs. adj. Blockish, like a block : stupid : dull. ns. Block'-print'ing, printing of Block'-books, from engraved wooden blocks or pages ; Block'-ship, a war-ship, inefficient for service in action on account of age, but useful in defence of ports ; Block'-sys'tem, a system of working trains in which no train is aljowed on to a section of line so long as any other train is on that section ; Block - tin, tin in the form of blocks or ingots. [Widely spread, but ace. to Skeat, of Celt, origin, Gael ploc, Old Ir. blag, a fragment. See Plug.]

Bloke, blok, n. a fellow, a man familiarly. [Ety. quite unknown at any rate not Gipsy.]

Bloncket, blongk'et, adj. (SJens.) gray. [Fr. blanchet, whitish, dim. oiblanc, white.]

Blonde, blond, . a person of fair complexion with light hair and blue eyes opp. to Brunette. adj. of a fair complexion : fair. [Fr.]

Blond-lace, blond'-las, . lace made of silk, so called from its colour.

Blont, blont, adj. {Spent.). Same as Blunt.

Blood, blud, . the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals: descent, of human beings, good birth : relationship, kindred : elliptically for a blood-horse, one of good pedigree : a rake or swaggering dandy about town : the blood - royal, as in ' princes of blood : ' temperament : bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red: the supposed seat of passion hence temper, anger, as in the phrase, 'his blood is up," &c. : the sensual nature of man. interj. '8 blood = God's blood. adjs. BlOOd' -bespot'ted (S/tak.), spotted with blood ; BlOOd'-bolt'ered (SJtak.), sprinkled with blood as from a bolter or sieve ; Blood'-bought, bought at the expense of blood or life ; Blood'-froz'en (Spens.), having the blood frozen or chilled. ns. Blood'-guilt iness, the guilt of shedding blood, as in murder ; Blood'heat, heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98 Fahr.) ; Blood'-horse, a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock. adj. Blood -hot, as hot or warm as blood. . Blood hound, a large hound formerly employed in tracing human beings : a blood-thirsty person. adv. Bloodily. adj. Blood'less, without blood, dead : without the shedding of blood : (Skak.) without spirit or activity. ns. BlOOd'-let'ting, the act of letting blood, or bleeding by opening a vein ; BlOOd'-mon'ey, money earned by laying or supporting a capital charge against any one, esp. if the charge be false or made by an accomplice ; BlOOd'-pois'Oning, a name popularly, but loosely, used of pyaemia and allied diseases'; Blood'-pud'dlng, a pudding made with blood and other materials ; Blood'-rela'tion, one related by blood or marriage ; Blood'-sac'rifice (Skak.\ a sacrifice made with bloodshed ; Blood'shed, the shedding of blood : slaughter. adjs. Blood 'shot (of the eye), red or inflamed with blood : Blood'- Sized, sized or smeared with blood. n. Blood'-spav'in, a disease of hnijes consisting of the swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock, from a checking of the blood, adj. Blood' -Stained, stained with blood: guilty of murder. ns. Blood'-Stone, a dark-green variety of quartz, variegated with blood - like spots of red jasper, the heliotrope : a brown ore of iron, hematite ; Blood'-suck'er, an animal that sucks blood, esp. a leech : an extortioner, one who sponges upon another. adj. Blood - SUCk'ing (Shak), that sucks or draws blood, -ns. Blood' - tax, conscription or universal military service, as drawing from the nation a certain number of lives or recruits annually; Blood'-thirst'iness, thirst or desire for shedding blood. adj. Blood' - thirst'y,

having a thirst or desire to shed blood. ns. Blood'-ves'SOl, a vessel in which blood circulates, a vein or artery ; Blood'-worm, a small red earthworm used by anglers. adj. Blood'y, of the nature of blood : stained with blood : murderous, cruel : vulgarly, as an adj. emphasising anger or the like : as an adv. employed as a mere intensive most prob. from the habits of the ' bloods ' about the beginning of the 1 8th
century (Etheredge, ' bloody-&T\ini ') v.t. to make bloody. . BlOOd'y-bones, a phrase, together with Rawhead, applied to a children's bugbear. adjt. Blood'y-eyeo. ; Blood'y-faced. ns. Blood'y-flux, dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood ; Blood'y - hand (/urr.), the armorial device of Ulster, hence of baronets, adj. Blood'y - mind'ed. ns. Blood'y - mind edness ; BlOOd'y-Sweat, a sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood. Avenger of blood, the next-of-kin to a murdered man, whose duty it was to avenge his death the Hebrew Gael. Eating of blood, prohibited under the Old Testament dispensation, Jews still killing their own butcher-meat. In blood, in full vigour ; In hot or Cold blood, under or free from excitement or sudden passion. [A.S. bUd root bloivan, to bloom ; cog. with Old. Fris. tlOd, Ger. blut.\

Bloom, bloom, i/.i. to put forth blossoms : to flower : to be in a state of beauty or vigour : to flourish : to give a bloom or warm tint to anything. n. a blossom or flower : the opening of flowers : rosy colour : the prime or highest perfection of anything : the first frohness of beauty of anything : the flush or glow on the cheek (Spens.) Blosme. p.adj. Blooming, bright, shining, flourishing : (slang) full-blown. adjs. Bloom'less, without bloom ; Bloom'y, flowery : flourishing. [Ice. Mint; cf. Goth, bioma, Ger. MNW*.]

Bloomer, blczsm'er, . and adj. a dress for women, partly resembling men's dress, devised by Mrs Bloomer of New York about 1849, consisting of a jacket with close sleeves, a skirt falling a little

below the knee, and a pair of Turkish trousers.

Bloomery, bl5Cm'er-i, . the first forge through which iron passes after it has been melted from the ore, and where it is made into Blooms, or rough ingots, for hammering or drawing out.

Blore, bl6r, n. a violent gust of wind. [Prob. related to Blare and Blow.]

Blosme. See Bloom.

Blossom, blos'om, . a flower-bud, the flower that precedes fruit. v.i. to put forth blossoms or flowers : to flourish and prosper. . Blossoming. adj. BlOSS'omy, covered with flowers, flowery. [A.S. bldstin, bldstma, from root of Bloom.]

Blot, blot, . a spot or stain : an obliteration, as of something written : a stain in reputation. -^v.t. to spot or stain : to obliterate or destroy : to disgrace : to dry writing with blotting-paper :pr.p. blot'ting ; pa.p. blot'ted. . and adj. Blottesque, a painting executed with heavy blot-like touches, a daub or (_/??-.) a vigorous descriptive sketch. . Blot'ting-pa'per, unsized paper, used for absorbing ink. adj. Blot'ty. [Prob. Scand., as in Dan. plet. Ice. blettr, a spot.]

Blot, blot, . a piece liable to be taken at backgammon :
a weak place in anything. [Ety. obscure ; Dut. bloot, naked.]

Blotch, bloch, n. a dark spot on the skin : a pustule. i>. t. to mark or cover with blotches. adjs. Blotched, Blotch'y. [Prob. formed on Blot.]

Blouse, blowz, n. a loose sack-like outer garment, somewhat like the English smock-frock. [Fr.]

Blow, bio, . a stroke or knock : a sudden misfortune or calamity. At a blow, by a single action, suddenly ; To come to blows, To exchange blows, to come to hostilities ; Without striking a blow, without a struggle. [A.S. bUowan is do'.ibtful, cog. with Dut. blovwen, to dress (beat) flax, Ger. blaven,

to beat hard. The noun appears in the isth century without evidence of parentage.]

BlOW, bl'), t'.. to bloom or blossom :pr.p. blOw'ing ; fa.p. blown. [A.S. blfavan; Ger. bttthen. See Bloom, Blossom.]

Blow, blO, T.I. to produce a current of air : to move, as air or the wind. v.t. to drive air upon or into : to drive by a current of air, as 'to blow away, down,' &c. : to sound, as a wind-instrument : to breathe hard or with difficulty : to spout, as whales : (prtrv.) to boast : to spread by report : to fan or kindle : Ai./ 1 . blew (blCO) ; pa.p. blown (blOn). ns. Blow'-ball, the downy head of a dandelion in seed ; Blow'er, a metal plate put upon the upper part of a fireplace, so as to increase the draught through the fire : a machine for driving a blast of air, as into a furnace : Blow'-fly, or Flesh-fy, an insect of the order Diptera, and of the large family Muscidae, to which the common house-fly and blue-bottle belong. p.adj. Blown, out of breath, tired : swelled : stale, worthless.//. Blowpipe, a pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat : a kind of weapon much used by some of the Indian tribes of South America both in hunting and war, consisting of a long straight tube in which a small poisoned arrow is placed, and forcibly expelled by the breath. adj. BlOW'y. To blow hot and cold, to be favourable and unfavourable by turns, to be irresolute ; To blow off (steam, &c.), to allow to escape, to escape forcibly ; To blow one's own trumpet, to sound one's own praises ; To blow over, to pass away, to subside, as a danger or a scandal ; TO blow up, to shatter or destroy by explosion : to scold ; To blow upon, to take the bloom, freshness, or the interest oil anything, to bring into discredit: to inform upon. [A.S. ttdwan ; Ger. blahen, blasen ', L. _flare.]

Blowze, blowz, n. a ruddy, fat-faced wench. adjs. Blowzed, Blowz'y, fat and ruddy, or flushed with exercise, dishevelled, slatternly. [Perh. related to root of Blush ; or of cant origin.]

Blubber, blub'er, n. the fat of whales and other sea

animals. v.i. to weep effusively. p.adj. Blubb'-
ered, of a face swollen with weeping. [M. E. blober, bluber ; most likely onomatopoeic.]

Blucher, blOOch'er, n. a strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named from Marshal Bliicher, the Prussian general at Waterloo.

Bludgeon, blud'jun. . a short stick with a heavy end to strike with. [First in i8th century; origin very obscure ; from a cant word conn, with Blood.]

Blue, blCJO, n. the colour of the sky when unclouded hence the sea, the sky, as in 'a bolt from the blue :' one of the seven primary colours. adj. of the colour blue : learned, pedantic : indecent or obscene, as in blue stories. ns. Blue'-beard, a monster who murders a series of wives in Perraiilt's famous conte, before he is himself cut off: one who is ' unfortunate' with his wives after the fashion of Henry VIII.; Blue'bell, a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers ; Blue' - bird, a small American bird akin to the warblers; Blue'-black, black with a tinge of blue; Blue-book, the name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by parliament, because usually stitched up in blue paper wrappers ; Blue -bot tie, a common name for the Blue Cornflower : a familiar name for a policeman or beadle ; Blue'-cap. a fish of the salmon kind with blue spots on its head : the blue titmouse : (Shak.) a Scotchman, from his blue bonnet : BlUO'-oye, a beautiful little bird in New South Wales, one of the honey-eaters ; Blue 1 -fish, a fisli of the family Scomberidae,
abundant on the cast coast of North America. n.pl. Blue -gowns, the name commonly given to a former class of privileged mendicants in Scotland called also the Kind's Jledtini,->i. -ns. Blue -grass, a permanent grass found in Kurope and North America ; Blue'-gum, a kind of Eucalyptus ; Blue -jack'et, a

Blue-peter.

seaman in the navy, as distinguished from a marine ; Blue'-jay, a common North American bird of the jay family ; Blue'ness ; Blue'-nose, a nickname for a Nova Scotian ; Blue'-pe'ter, a blue flag with white square in the centre, used in the navy as a signal for sailing ; Blue'-pill, a mercurial pill, used as a purgative in cases of torpid or inflamed liver; Blue'-Stock'ing, a name given to learned and literary ladies who display their acquirements in a vain and pedantic manner, to the neglect of womanly graces about 1750 Mrs Montague and some other ladies began to substitute literary conversation for cards, and the name implying a disregard for the conventional costume of polite society was suggested by the blue stockings of Benjamin Stillingfleet the French bas bleu is a translation ; Blue'-stone, blue copperas, sulphate of copper ; Blue'- throat, or Blue' -breast, a beautiful and melodious bird, nearly allied to the nightingale; Blue'- Wing, a kind of duck, either a sub-genus of Anas, or a special genus Cyanopterus the best-known species, the Common or Lunate Blue-wing, the Blue-winged Teal of the United States. adj. Blu'ish, slightly blue. Blue blood, aristocratic blood the sangre azul of the Spanish hidalgoes ; Blue bonnet, a round flat cap of blue woollen, much worn in Scotland : a blue-bonneted Scotch peasant or soldier ; Blue-bottle fly, the meat-fly, or blow-fly ; Blue-coat boy, a scholar of Christ's Hospital also (from the blue coat having formerly been the usual dress of servants) a servant, beadle, soldier; Blue devil, an evil demon: (pi.) deep despondency, the apparitions seen in delirium tremens ; Blue funk (slang), great terror ; Blue ribbon, a term applied to any great prize, as the Derby stakes from the blue ribbon worn by Knights of the Garter : the badge assumed by the so-called Blue Ribbon Army introduced from America in 1878; Blue Water, the deep sea, as opposed to port or a narrow channel. Light blue, and Dark blue, the distinctive colours in their athletic contests of Eton and Cambridge, and of Harrow and Oxford respectively ; An Old blue, one once so chosen. The blues, the Royal Horse Guards ; The blues, (for blue devils), a colloquial expression for depression of spirits. To be a blue, to be chosen to represent one's college or school at a rowing or cricket match. To drink till all's blue, until everything around one looks blue ; To look blue, to be down-spirited. True blue, faithful to the principles of the political party wearing blue as its colour, in many places identified with Conservative. [M. E. blnv O. Fr. bleu, of Teut. origin ; as also Scand. bid, which gave M. E. bin, bio, and modern tint.]

Bluff, bluf, adj. blustering : rough and hearty in manners : outspoken : steep. . a high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river : the act of bluffing at cards, as in poker hence any kind of boastful swagger intended to impose upon another : (siting) an excuse. adjs. Bluff'-bowed, having broad and

flat bows, as a ship; Bluff'-head'ed, applied to a ship having her stem too straight up. adv. Bluff'ly. . Bluff'ness. (Prob. Out.]

Blunder, blun'der, r.i. to make a gross mistake, to flounder about : to utter thoughtlessly. n. a gross mistake. p.adj. Blun'dering, apt to make gross mistakes: apt to stumble. To blunder away, to throw away some opportunity or advantage. [M. E. blondren ; prob. conn, with Bland ; perh. from Ice. blmida, to doze.]

Blunderbuss, blun'der-bus, n. a short hand-gun with a wide bore. [Corr. of Dut. donderbusdonder, thunder, bus, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun ; Ger. dannerbucJtse.}

Blunt, blunt, adj. having a dull edge or point : rough,

Blur

mate ; mate ; mCOn ; (/ten.

Bodikln

outspoken, dull. v.t. to dull the edge or point : to weaken. . (slang) money. adj. Blunt'ish.

adv. Bluntly. . Blunt'ness. adj. Blunt'-Wit'ted (Skak.), dull, stupid. [Orig. sleepy, dull; prob. conn, with Ice. btunda, to doze ; perh. akin to Blind.]

Blur, blur, . a blot, stain, or spot. v.t. to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish (with out, over) : pr.p. blur'ring ; pa.p. blurred. [A variety of Blear.]

Blurt, blurt, v.t. to utter suddenly or unadvisedly (with out). . an abrupt outburst. p.adj. Blurt'-ing, impulsively frank. [From sound. Cf. Blirt.]

Blush, blush, . a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c. : any reddish colour: sudden appearance. v.i. to show shame or confusion by growing red in the face : to grow red. . Blush et (Ben yonson), a young, modest girl. adj. BlUSh'-fttl, full of blushes : modest. . BlUSh'ing, the act of turning red : the appearance of colour upon the cheek. p.adj. showing blushes: modest. adv. Blushlngly. At the first blush, at the first glance. To put to the blush, to cause to blush. [Prob. Scand. ; cog. with A. S. blysa, a blaze. See Blaze, Blowze.]

Bluster, blus'ter, v.i. to make a noise like a blast of wind : to bully or swagger. . a blast or roaring as ot the wind : bullying or boasting language : a storm of anger. . Blus'tering, a noisy blowing as of a blast : swaggering : noisy pretension. adj. stormy: tumultuous: boastful. adv. Blus'teringly. adjs. BlUS'teroUS (Shak.), noisy : boastful ; BlUS'-tery, stormy : (Cariyle) swaggering. [An augmentative of Blast.]

Bo, bo, inter/, a word used to frighten children. To say bo to a goose, to open the mouth, to say even a word.]

Boa, bo'a, . a genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpents (the Boa-COnstric'tor), which kill their prey by constriction or pressure : a long serpent-like coil of fur, feathers, or the like, worn round the neck by ladies. [Perh. conn, with L. bos, an ox.]

Boad. Same as Abode, pa.p. of Abide : also the same as Bode.

Boanerges, bo-an-erj'es, n. a noisy preacher or shouting orator. [' Sons of thunder' Mark, iii. 17.]

Boar, bur, . the male of swine, or its flesh. adj.

Bearish, swinish : brutal . Boar'-spear, a spear

used in boar-hunting. [A.S. bar ; Dut. beer; Ger. bar.}

Board, bOrd, . a broad and thin strip of timber: a table to put food on : food : a table round which persons meet for some kind of business: any council or authorised body of men, as a 'school-board :' the deck of a ship : (//.) the stage : a kind of thick stiff paper, as in pasteboard, Bristol-board, esp. that used in the binding of books. v.t. to cover with boards : to supply with food at fixed terms : to enter a ship: to attack. v.i. to receive food or take meals. us. Board'er, one who receives board (food) : one who boards a ship ; Boarding, the act of covering with boards: the covering itself : act of boarding a ship ; Board'ing-hOUSO, a house where boarders are kept; Board'ing-pike, a pike used in boarding a ship, or in defending it when attacked ; Boardlng-SChool, a school in which board is given as well as

instruction ; Board'-SChOOl, a school under control of a school-board, as elected by the Elementary Education Act of 1870. n.pl. Board'-wa'ges, wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in food. Above board, openly. By the board, over the board or side of a ship hence, To go by the board, to be lost or destroyed. To sweep the board, to take all the cards. [A.S. bord, a board, the side of a ship ; Ice. borft, the side of a ship : conn, either with Bear or with Broad.]

Boast, bOst, v.i. to talk vaingloriously : to brag (with of). v.t. to brag of: speak proudly or confidently

of, esp. justifiably : to magnify or exalt one's self. n. an expression of pride : a brag : the cause of boasting. adj. Boast'ful, given to brag. adv. Boast'fully. us. Boast'fulness, Boasting, ostentatious display: vaunting. adj. Boast'less, without boasting: simple, unostentatious. [M E. bast, of doubtful origin ; apparently W. bostio, Gael, bdsd, a bragging, are borrowed.]

Boat, bot, . a small open vessel usually moved by oars : a small ship : a vessel like a boat in shape, as a 'sauce-boat.' v.i. to sail about in a boat. its. Boat'-liook, an iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat ; Boat' -house, a house or shed for a boat : Boating, the art or practice of sailing in boats ; Boat'man, a man who has charge of a boat : a rower. In the same boat, in the same circumstances. To have an oar in another's boat, to meddle with the affairs of others. [A.S. bat; Dut. boot; Fr. bateau.']

Boatswain, bOt'swan (colloq. bo'sn), . a petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, &c., and calls the seamen to duty wiih a whistle. [Boat, and swain, Scand. sveinn, a boy.]

Bob, bob, r.t. to move quickly up and down, to dangle : to fish with a bob. v.t. to move in a short, jerking manner :/>-./. bob'bing ; pa.p. bobbed. n. a short jerking motion : a slight blow: anything that moves with a bob or swing : a pendant : a knot of hair, as in Bob'-wig, one with the ends turned up into short curls : a bunch of lobworms, used in catching eels : any small roundish body : the refrain or burden of a song: a term in bell-ringing a Bob minor is rung upon six bells ; a Bob major on eight ; a Bob royal on ten ; a Bob maximus on twelve. adj. Bob'bish, in good spirits. . Bob'ble, the movement of water in commotion. [Perh. Celt., Gael, baban, babag.}

Bob, bob, n. (slang) a shilling. [Hardly the O. Fr. bobe = ijd.]

Bob, bob, Bobby, bob'i, . a shortened familiar form of Robert: a familiar name for a policeman from Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary at the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1828. n. Light' -bob, a soldier of the light infantry.

Bobadil, bob'a-dil, . a swaggering boaster, from Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour.

Bobbery, bob'er-i, . a noisy row. [Hindi bap re! O father ! Col. Yule.}

Bobbin, bob'in, . a small piece of wood on which thread is wound. . Bobb'inet, a kind of fine netted lace made by machines. [Fr. bobine, prob. Celt. ; cf. Gael, baban, a tassel.]

Bobolink, bob'O-lingk, . a North American singing bird, found in the northern states in spring and summer. [At first Bob Lincoln, from the note of the bird.]

Bobstays, bob'staz, n.pl. (naut.) ropes or stays used to confine the bowsprit downward to the stem or cutwater, and counteract the strain of the foremast-stays.

Bobtail, bob'tal, . a short or cut tail : a word applied in contempt to the rabble, as in 'tag-rag and i'obtail.'adj. Bob tailed, with tail cut short.

Bocage. See Boscage.

Bode, bod, v.t. to portend or prophesy. v.i. to be an omen : to foreshow. adj. BodO'ful, boding, ominous. . Bode'ment, an omen, presentiment. pr.p. Boding, presaging. n. an omen or portent. [A.S. bodian, to announce bod, a message ; allied to Bid.]

Bode, bod (Sf>ens.). Same as Abode.

Bodega, bo-de'ga, . a wine-shop. [Sp.]

Bodge, boj, v.i. to make bad work, to fail. . Bodg'er, a botcher, a pedlar. [A form of Botch.]

Bodice, bod'is, . a woman's outer garment covering the waist and bust : the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's gown.

Bodikin, bod'i-kin, . a form of an oath, ' 'Od's bodikins ' = God's little body.

Bodkin, bod'kin, w. a small dagger : a small instrument for pricking holes or for dressing the hair : a large blunt needle. To Sit, or ride, bodkin, to be wedged in tight between two others. [Prob. conn, with W. bidog, a dagger.]

Bodle, bod'l, . a Scotch copper coin, equal to about one-sixth of an English penny, the smallest coin. [Said to be named from a mint-master, one Both-

BodragOS, bod'rS-jiz, .//. (S^erts.) a hostile attack, a raid. [Ir. buaidhreadh, a disturbance.]

Body, bod'i, n. the whole frame of a man or lower animal : the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs : the main or middle part of anything : matter, as opposed to spirit : substance or substantial quality : a mass : a person : a number of persons united by some common tie. v.t. to give form to : to embody :pr.p. bod'ying ; pa.p. bod'ied. adj. Bod iless, without a body : incorporeal. adv. Bodily, relating to the body, esp. as opposed to the mind. HI. Boay-COl'OUr, a term applied to paints to express their degree of consistence, substance, and lingeine power ; Bod'y-CUT'er (Shak.), a doctor ; Bod'yguard, a guard to protect the person, esp. of the sovereign ; Bod'y-pol'ltic, the collective body of the people in its political capacity ; Bod'y-ser/Vant, a personal attendant; Bod'y-snatch'er, one who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead for the purposes of dissection. [A.S. bodig, of dubious origin.]

Boeotian, be-0'shyan, adj. pertaining to Baeotia in Greece, noted for the dullness of its inhabitants hence stupid, dull.

Boer, bQOr, . a Dutch colonist at the Cape engaged in agriculture. [Dut. borr. See Boor.]

Bog, bog, . soft ground : a marsh or quagmire. ;. t. to sink or to entangle. . Bog'-butt'er, a mineral substance, resembling butter, found in Irish bogs. adj. Bogg'y. ns. Boglet, Bogland : Bog 7 -moss, a genus of moss plants ; Bog'-oaK, trunks of oak embedded in bogs and preserved from decay of a deep black colour, often used for making ornaments ; Bog'-ore, a kind of iron ore found in boggy land ; Bog'-spav'in, a lesion of the hock-joint of the horse, consisting in distension of the capsule enclosing the joint, usually arising suddenly from a sprain in action ; Bog'-trot'ter, one who lives in a boggy country, hence an Irishman. [Ir. bogach; Gael. bog, soft.]

Boggard. See Bogle.

Boggle, bog'l, v.i. to stop or hesitate as if at a bogle : to start with fright : to make difficulties about a thing : to equivocate. . a scruple, objection : a bungle. n. Boggier, one who boggles : a doubter : (Shak.) one who starts from the right path. [See Bogle.]

Bogle, Bogey, bog's, . a low truck on four wheels, so constructed as to turn easily, a trolly : a revolving wider-carriage, as in a locomotive engine. [Ely. unknown ; perh. conn, with Bogy, a fiend.]

Bogle, bOgl, . a spectre or goblin : a scarecrow : a bugbear, or source of terror also Boggle. Bogg'ard is a common form in the North country. [Scot. bogle, a ghost ; W. bwg, a goblin. See Bug.]

Bogus, bO gus, adj. counterfeit, spurious. [An American cant word, of very doubtful origin it may possibly be ult. related to Bogy.]

Bogy, Bogey, bOg'i, . a goblin : a bugbear or special object of dread, the devil. . Bog'yism. [A form of Boggle and Boggard.)

Bobea. bo-he", . the lowest quality of black tea : tea generally. [Chin.]

Bohemian, bo-hf'mi-an, n. and adj. applied to persons of loose or irregular habits : an artist or man of letters, or indeed any one, who sets social conventionalities aside. . Bohe'mlanlgm. [Kr. bohfnntn,

* K'Psy. from the belief that these wanderers came

from Bohtmut.\

Boiar. Same as Boyar.

Boil, boil, v.i. to bubble up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated. v.t. to heat to a boiling state : to cook or dress by boiling. nt. Boil'er, one who boils : that in which anything is boiled : a vessel in which steam, usually for a steam-engine, is generated : a vessel for heating water for baths, &c. ; Boil ing, the bubbling up of any liquid by the application of heat : the act of dressing food by boiling water. adj. bubbling : swelling with heat or passion. . Boll'ing-point, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under heat. To boll down, to reduce in bulk by boiling, to extract the substance of, to epitomise ; To boll over, to bubble over the sides of the containing vessel, to break out into unrestrained indignation. [O. Fr. boillir L. bulltrebulla, a bubble.]

Boll, boil, n. an inflamed swelling or tumour. [A.S. byl; Ger. beule.}

Boisterous, bois'ter-us, adj. wild : noisy : turbulent : stormy. adv. Bols'terously. n. Bols terousness. [M. E. boiitous, approximating, but not in sense, to the O. Fr. boisttus, whence modern boiteitx, lame. The Celtic words throw no light upon its origin.]

Bolas, bO'las, n. missiles used by the South American ganchos, consisting of balls or stones strung together, swung round the head and hurled, usually so as to entangle the legs of an animal running. [Sp.]

Bold, bold, adj. daring or courageous : forward or impudent : presumptuous : executed with spirit : striking to the sight, well marked : steep or abrupt. v.i. IJold'en (obs.), to make bold. adj. Bold'-faced, impudent. adv. Bold'ly. . Bold'ness. To make bold, to take the liberty, to make free. [A.S. bald; Old High Ger. bald. Ice. ballr.\

Bole, bOl, . the round stem or body of a tree. [Scand. bolr; Ger. bohle, a plank.]

Bole, bOl, n. an earthy mineral resembling clay in structure, and consisting essentially of silica, alumina,
red oxide of iron, and water ; the bole of Lemnos, Lemnian Earth, is red in colour, and was once used as a tonic and astringent medicine. [Gr. bolos, a clod.]

Bole, bol, n. a recess in a wall : an opening to admit light and air. [Scot. ; origin unknown.]

Bolero, bo-la' ro, or bo-le'ro, n. Spanish national dance :
also the air to which it is danced. [Sp.]

Boletus, bol-e'tus, n. a genus of fungi, having a pore-like surface occupying the place of gills. [Gr. tOli tit, mushroom.]

Bolide, bol'ld, n. a large meteor or fireball. [Fr. L. bolid-em, bolts Gr. bolts, ballein, to throw.]

Bolin, an obsolete form of Bowline.

Boll, bOl, . one of the round heads or seed-vessels of flax, poppy, &c. : a pod or capsule. -p-iuiis. Boiled (bold), swollen, podded : Bollen (bOln), swollen (.Shak.). [A form of Bowl ; A. S. bolla.]

Boll, bOl, . a measure of capacity for grain, &c. , used in Scotland and the north of England in Scotland = 6 imperial bushels ; in England, varying from 2 to 6 bushels : also a measure of weight, containing, for flour, 140 Ib. [Scot, bow; prob. a Scand. word ; cf. Ice. belli.}

Bollandlst, bol'an-dist, . one of the Jesuit writers who continued the Ada Sanctorum (q.v.), begun

by John Boltand (1596- 1665).
illard, bol'ard, . a strong po

Bollard, bol'ard, . a strong "post fixed in the ground, to which vessels are secured when alongside a wharf: a thick piece of wood on the head or forepart of a whale-boat, round which the harpooner turns the line, when a whale is struck, to check the animal s velocity. [Prob. Bole.]

Bologna, bol-On'ya, adj. from an ancient town of Italy,
which gives its name to Bologna phial or bottle, Bologna phosphorus, and Bologna or 'Polony sausages. atij, Bologn'ese.

Bolster, bol'ster, . a long round pillow or cushion : a

pad: anything resembling it in form or use, esp.

Bolt

mfite ; mflte ; mOOn ; /Aen.

Bone

any piece of mechanism affording a support against pressure. v.t. to support with a bolster: to hold up. fi.udj. Bol'Stered, supported: swelled out. H. Bol'stering, a propping up or supporting. [A.S. bolster; from root of Bowl]

Bolt, belt, n. a bar or pin used to fasten a door, &c. : an arrow: a thunderbolt, as in 'a bolt from the blue.' r.t. to fasten with a bolt : to throw or utter precipitately : to expel suddenly : to swallow hastily. v.t. to rush away (like a bolt from a bow): to Start up : (U.S.) to break away from one's political party. ns. Bolt -head, the head of a bolt: a chemical flask ; Bolt'-rope, a rope sewed all round the edge of a sail to prevent it from tearing ; Bolt'-sprit (same as Bowsprit). adv. Bolt'-up'right, upright and straight as a bolt or arrow. n. Bolt'-np'rightness. [A.S. bolt; Old High Ger. bolz.}

Bolt, bolt, v.t. (better spelling, Boult), to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour : to examine by sifting : to sift through coarse cloth. ns. Bolt er, a sieve: a machine for separating bran from flour; Bolt'ing, the process by which anything is bolted or sifted ; Bolt'ing-hutch, a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted. [O. Fr. butter, or balder = bureter, from tare Low L. burra, a coarse reddish-brown cloth Gr. pyrros, reddish.]

Bolus, bO'lus, . a rounded mass of anything : a large pill. [L. bolus Gr. bolos, a lump.] .

Bomb, bom, or bum, n. a hollow projectile, usually of cast-iron, fired from a mortar, filled with gunpowder and fitted with a time-fuse : any similar missile or case of explosives, as a dynamite bomb. . Bom'-bard, an engine or great gun for throwing bombs : (Shak.) a barrel or large vessel for holding liquor. v.t. Bombard', to attack with bombs. ns. Bom-bardier', the lowest non-commissioned officer in the British artillery, formerly a man employed about the mortars and howitzers ; Bombard'ment ; Bombar'-don, a deep-toned brass instrument, with a tube likened to a bombard. adj. Bomb' -proof, proof or secure against the force of bombs. ns. Bomb'-shell (same as Bomb): Bomb'-vess'el, Bomb'-ketch, a vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea. Bombardier beetle, a name given to several species of beetles, which discharge an acrid volatile fluid with explosive force from the abdomen. [Fr. bombe L. bombus Gr. bombos, a humming sound an imitative word.]

Bombasine, Bombazine, bom'-, bum-ba-zen', . a twilled or corded fabric of silk and worsted, or of cotton and worsted. n. Bom'bax, a genus of silk-cotton trees, native to tropical America. [Fr. bom-basin Low L. bombasinum Gr. bombyx, silk.]

Bombast, bom'-, bum'bast, n. inflated or high-sound-ing language : originally cotton or any soft material used for stuffing garments. adj. Bombas'tic, high-sounding : inflated. [Low L. bombax, cotton Gr. bombyx, silk.]

Bombax. See Bombasine.

Bombay-duck, bom-ba'-duk, . a fish of the family Scopelidz, nearly allied to the salmon and trout family, which is salted, dried, and eaten as a relish.

Bombyx, bom'biks, n. the silkworm. [Gr.]

Bon, bong, adj. good French, occurring in some English but not Anglicised phrases, as Bon accord, good-will, agreement ; Bon mot, a jest or smart saying ; Bon ton, good style, the fashionable world ; Bon Vivant, one who lives well or luxuri-ously.

Bona &de, bp'na fid'S, adv. and adj. in good faith, with sincerity, genuine. [L.]

Bonanza, bon-an za, . a term common in the Pacific States for a rich mass of gold : any mine of wealth or stroke of luck. [Sp.]

Bonapartism, bd'na-part-izm, n. attachment to the dynasty of Napoleon Bonapart, Emperor of the French. n. Bo napartist

Bona-roba, bO'na-rO'ba, n. (Shak.) a showy wanton, a

courtesan. [It. buona roba, lit. a fine gown.]

Bonbon, bong'bong, . a sweetmeat. . Bonbon'lere, a fancy box for holding such. [Fr., 'very good' ban, good.]

Bond, bond, n. that which binds, a band : link of connection or union : a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract : any constraining or i i 1 a i i i i_

any cementing force: in J_ building, the connection

JLt

of one stone or brick with ' ' ' '

another, made by lapping _J LjJ 1 t I > < ' the one over the other as j

the work is carried up, as "*-i H ' i i ' ' i

in English bond, Flemish -r- 1 *-i H H r- 1 bond, &c. : (//.) imprison-

ment, captivity. adj. \' ' i bound : in a state of servi- ~i i '-

tude. v.t. to put im- a, English bond ; ported goods in the cus- b, Flemish bond, toms' warehouses till the

duties on them are paid hence Bonded stores or warehouses, To take out of bond, &c- p. adj. Bond'ed, secured by bond, as duties. ns. Bond er, a binding stone or brick ; Bond'-hold'er, a person who holds bonds of a private person or public company ; Bond ing, that arrangement by which goods remain in the customs' warehouses till the duties are paid ; Bond'maid, Bond'woman, Bonds'woman, a woman-slave ; Bond'man, a man-slave : Bond'manship ; Bond'serv'ant, a slave ; Bond'-serVice, the condition of a bond-servant : slavery ; Bond' - Slave, a slave ; Bonds man. a bondman or slave : a surety ; Bond'-stone, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together ; Bond'-tim'ber, timber built into a wall as it is carried ujj for the purpose of binding it together in a longitudinal direction. Bonded debt, the debt of a corporation represented by the bonds it has issued, as contrasted with its floating debt. [A variant of band A. S. bindan, to bind.]

Bondage, bond'aj, . state of being bound: captivity: slavery. . Bond'ager, a female outworker in the Border and North country, whom the hind or married cottar was bound to provide for the farm-work. [O. Fr. ; Low L. bondagium, a kind of tenure. Ace. to Skeat, this is from A.S. bcnda, a boor, a householder, from Ice. bdndi=-biiandi, a tiller, a husbandman, biia, to till, cog. with A.S. btian.]

Bone, bun, n. a hard substance forming the skeleton of mammalian animals : a piece of the skeleton of an animal : (//.) the bones collectively : mortal remains : pieces of bone held between the fingers of the hand and rattled together to keep time to music : dice, as made of bone, ivory, &c. v.t. to take the bones out of, as meat : to seize, to steal. ns. Bone'-ache (S/ia&.), aching or pain in the bones; BonO'-ash, Bone' -earth, the remains when bones are burnt in an open furnace ; Bone'-black, the remains when bones are heated in a close vessel. adj. Boned used in composition, as high-boned : having bones : having the bones removed. ns. Bone'-dust, ground or pulverised bones, used in agriculture ; Bone'-lace, lace woven with bobbins, which were frequently made of bone. atij. Boneless, wanting bones. ns. Bone'-set'ter, one who treats broken bones without being a duly qualified surgeon ; Bone'-shak'er, a name familiarly given to the earlier forms of bicycle before india-rubber tires ; Bone'-SpaVin, a bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse. adj. Bon'y, full of, or consisting of, bones. A bone of Contention, something that causes strife ; A bone to pick, something to occupy one, a difficulty, a grievance, controversy, dispute. To make no bones Of, to have no scruples in regard to some-

thing ; To the bone, to the inmost part. [A. S. bdn, Ger. if in.]

Bonfire, bon'fir, . a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicing, &c. originally a fire in which bones were burnt. [Not Fr. ton, good, and Fire.)

Bongrace, bon'gras, . a shade from the sun once worn by women on the front of the bonnet : a broad-brimmed hat or bonnet [Fr]

Bonhomie, bon'o-me', . easy good-nature. [Fr. ; ton nomine, a good fellow.]

Boniface, bon'i-fis, . a generic name for an innkeeper, like ' mine host or ' landlord ' from the hearty Boniface of Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem.

Boning, bOn'ing, . the act of estimating straishtness by looking along a series of poles, as in bomng-rod or telescope.

BonitO, bo-nt ID, . a name given to several fishes of the mackerel family the Stripe-bellied Tunny of the tropical parts of the Atlantic and Pacific ; the Mediterranean Bonito ; the Plain Bonito. [Sp.]

Bonne, bon, . a French nursemaid. [Fr. ; fern, of ban, good.]

Bonne-bouche, bon-bCBsh, . a delicious morsel. [Fr.]

Bonnet, bon'et, . a covering for the head worn by women, without a brim, tied on by strings, and now letting the whole face be seen, although formerly a bonnet (esp. a Poke' -bonn'et) covered the sides of the face : a soft cap : the velvet cap within a coronet : (fort.) a small work with two faces, placed before the salient or flanked angle of the ravelin between the two tenaillons intended to remedy the defects of barbettes : a wire-covering over a chimney-top : a decoy or pretended player or bidder at a gaming-table or an auction, the accomplice of a thimble-rigger or other petty swindler. v.t. to put a bonnet on : to crush a man's hat over his eyes. adj. and p.adj. Bonn eted. us. Bonn'et-piece, a gold coin of James V. of Scotland, on which the king wears a bonnet instead ot a crown ; Bonn'et-roUge, the red cap of liberty of the French Revolution, shaped like a nightcap. Bonnet laird, a Scotch name for a petty landowner who wore a bonnet, not the hat of the gentry. Balmoral bonnet, a fl.it cap resembling the Scotch (Lowland) bonnet ; Glengarry bonnet, rising to a point in front, with ribbons hanging down behind ; Scotch bonnet, of a broad, round, flit shape, of dark-blue colour, with a tuft on t -e top, the fabric thick-milled woollen, without seam or lining like the Basque bfret. [O. Fr. Low L. bonne turn, orig. the name of a stuff.]

Bonny, bon'i, at//, beautiful : handsome : gay : plump : pleasant-looking : as a general term expressing appreciation = considerable, &c., often ironically : cheerful : (SAaA.) stout, strong. adv. Bonn'ily, beautifully : gaily. - . Bonn iness, handsomeness : gaiety. [Fr. bon, bonne L. banns.]

Bouspiel, bon'spel, n. a great curling-match. [Dr Murray suggests an assumed Dut. bondspel, from bond = veroond, 'covenant, alliance, compact,' and ifel. play ; the word having entered Scotch as a whole, sf>iel, spel, having never been in common use for ' pl'y.'J

Bonus, bOn'us, . a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan : an extra dividend to shareholders : an extra gratuity paid to workmen : a douceur or bribe. [L. bonus, good.]

Bonze, bon'ze, . a Buddhist priest. [Jap. bonzo or bonzi, a priest.]

BOO, Booh, bOT, inltrj. a sound expressive of disapprobation or contempt. v.i. to utter ' boo !' to hoot. v.t. Boo'-hOO', to weep noisily.

Booby, boo'bi. . a silly or stupid fellow: a sea-bird, of the gannet tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to lie knocked down with a stick. ndjt. Boo'by, Boo'byish, like a booby: stupid. j. Boo'byism ; Boo by-trap, a rude form of practical joke among boys, by which something

is made to fall upon some one entering a door, or the like. [Sp. bobo, a dolt : may prob. be cog. with

Ger. fml/e.]

Boodle, bOOd'l, n. a crowd, pack 'the whole boodle :' stock-in-trade, capital. [May be conn, with Dut. boedeL}

Boodle, bOOd'l, n. (slang) a stupid noodle.

Boody, bOod'i, v.i. to sulk or mope. [Fr. bonder, to pout.]

Book, book, . a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank : a literary composition : a division of a volume or subject : the Bible : a betting-book, or record of bets made with different people : (Jig.) any source of instruction : the libretto ot an opera, &c. : (//.) formal accounts of transactions, as minutes of meetings, records kept of his business by a merchant. v.t. to write in a book. ns. Book'-account', an account of debt or credit in a book ; Book'binder, one who binds books ; Book'binding, the art or

Sractice of binding or putting the boards on books ; OOk'-case, a ca.-a with shelves for books ; Book'-Club, an association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves ; Book'-debt, a debt for articles charged by the seller in his book-account. aiij. Book ful, full of information gathered from books. as. Book'-hold'er, one who holds the book of the play and prompts the actor in the theatre ; Book'-hunt'er, one who rejoices in discovering rare books; Book ing-of fiC6, an office where names are booked or tickets are taken. adj. Book'ish, fond of books : acquainted only with books. us. Book'ishness ; Book'-keep'ing, the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner ; Book -land, land taken from the jolcland or common land, and granted by bdc or written charter to a private owner ; Book'-learn'ing, learning got from books, as opposed to practical knowledge. adj. Bookless, without books, unlearned. ns. Booklet, a small book ; Book'-mak'er, one who makes up books from the writings of others, a compiler : one who makes a system of bets in such a way that the gains must exceed the losses, entering them in a memorandum b >ok ; Book'-mak ing, the art or practice of compiling books from the writings of others: Compilation: systematic betting; Book'-man, a scholar, student ; Book'-mark, something placed in a book to mark a particular page or passage ; Book'-mate (S/iak.), a mate or companion in the study of books : a schoolfellow ; Book'-mus'lin, muslin used in bookbinding ; Book'-oath (Shak.), an oath made on the Book or Bible ; Book'-plate, a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, crest, coat-of-arms, or peculiar device; Book'-post, the department in the Post-office for the transmission of books ; Book'-seller, one who sells books ; Book'selling ; Book'-Shelf, a shelf on which books are placed ; Book'-Shop, a shop where books are sold ; Book'-stall. a stall or stand, generally in the open air, where books are sold ; Book'-stand, a book-stall : a stand or support for holding up a book when reading ; Book'-trade, the trade of dealing in books ; Book'worm, a worm or mite that eats holes in books : a hard reader : one who reads without discrimination or profit. To be upon the books, to have one's name in an official list : To bring to book, to bring to account ; To take a leaf out of another's book, to follow the example of some one; To talk like a book, to talk pedantically, or in a preternatuially well-informed manner. [A.S. bdc, a book, the beech ; Ger. bticlie, the beech, buck, a book, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

Boom, bOOm, . a pole by which a sail is stretched : a chain or bat stretched across a harbour. [Dut. boom, a beam, a tree.)

Boom, bOOm, v.i. to make a hollow sound or roar : to
go on with a rush, to become suddenly prosperous.

Boomerang-

mote ; mfite ; m05n ; Men.

Born

Boomerang different forms.

v.t. to push anything into sudden prominence : fa p. boomed (boomd) ; pr.p. boom'ing. . a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, &c. : a sudden increase of activity in business, or the like often the direct consequence of puffing advertisements or le^s legitimate intrigues. p. adj. Boom'-ing, rushing with violence. [From a Low Ger. root found in A.S. bvme, a trumpet, Dut. bominen, to

drum; like Bomb, ofimit. origin.]

Boomerang, b5Sm'e-rang, . a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so balanced that when thrown to a distance it returns towards thethrow-er. [Aus-tralian.]

Boon, boon, n. a peti-tion : a gift or favour. [Ice. bin, a prayer; A.S. ten.]

Boon, boTSn, adj. gay, merry, or kind. [Fr. ban L. bonus, good.]

Boor, boor, . a countryman, a peasant : a Dutch colonist in South Africa : a coarse or awkward person. adj. Boorish, like a boor: awkward or rude. adv. Boorishly.- n. Boor'ishness. [Dut.

boer; Ger. baiter. The A.S. gcbiir, a farmer, may explain the East Anglian bar, neighbour, as a form of address.]

Boord, an obsolete form of Board.

Boose. See Bouse.

Boot, bSOt, n. a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather : an infamous instrument of judicial torture, in which the legs were forced into a strong case and wedges driven in until bone, mu>cle, and marrow were crushed together also Boot'ikin : a box or receptacle in a coach. v.t. to put on boots. . Boot'-clos'er, one who closes the upper leathers of boots, pa.p. Boot'ed, having boots on, equipped for riding. us. Boot' -hook, an instrument for pulling on long boots ; Boot'hose tSJtaJk.\ hose or stockings used in place of boots ; Boot' -jack, an instrument for taking off boots ; Boot'-lace, a lace for fastening boot-.; Boot'-last,BoOt'-tree, the last or wooden mould on which boots or shoes are made or stretched to keep their shape. adj. Boot'lesS, without boots: referring also, as in Tenny-son's metaphorical use, 'wedded to a bootless calf,' to the ancient custom at a marriage by proxy of the qu.i^i bridegroom putting one unbooted leg into the bride's bed. n. Boots, the servant at an inn who cleans the boots, runs messages, &c. in combina-tion, as La.zybo0ts, Slyboots. Boot and saddle (a corr. of Fr. bouteselle, place saddle), the signal to cavalry to mount. Like old boots (slang), vigor-ously, heartily. Six feet in his boots, quite six feet high. - To die in his boots, to be cut off in the midst of health, as by the rope ; To have one's heart in

One's boots, to be in a state of extreme terror. [O. Fr. bate (mod. fo/te) Low L. botta, bata, of dubious origin.]

Boot, bWt, v.t. to profit or advantage. n. advantage : profit : any reparation or compensation paid, like the man bate of old English law: (S/iak.) booty. adj. Boot'lesS. without boot or profit : useless. adv. Boot'lessly.--. Boot'lessness. To boot, in addi-tion ; To make boot Of (Shak.), to make profit of. [A.S. bit, compensation, amends, whence be tan, to amend, to make Better.]

Bootes, bo-C'tez, . a northern constellation beside the Great Bear, containing the bright star Arcturus. [Gr. ; an ox-driver.]

Booth, boTJth, n. a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials : a covered stall at a (air or market. [Ice. 6ut5, Ger. buiie.]

Booty, boot'i, . spoil taken in war or by force : plunder, a prize. To play booty, to join with others in order to cheat one player, to play a game with intention to lose. [Ice. byti, share byta, to divide.]

Booze. See Bouse.

Bo-peep, bo-pep', n. a simple play among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries 'Bo.'

Bora, bo'ra, . a strong north-east wind in the upper Adriatic. [Diez explains the word as a Venetian variant of It. borea\,. boreas; ace. to others, Slav. ; cf. Servian bura.]

Borachio, bor-ach'i-o, . a Spanish wine - bottle of leather : a drunken fellow. [Sp. borrac/m.}

Borage, bur'uj, . a plant of the genus Borago, for-merly in great repute as a cordial. [Low L. bat-ago.]

Borax, bo'raks, n. a mineral salt used for soldering, as

a flux in metallurgy, in enamelling and glazing, as a mordant in dyeing, ns a substitute for soap, and also in medicine. adj. BoraC'iC, of or relating to borax. ns. Bor'acite, a mineral composed of boracic acid and carbonate of magnesia ; Bo'rate, a salt of boracic acid. Boracic acid, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy. [Through Fr. and Low L. borax, borac-em, from Ar. burag.]

Bordar, bord'ar, . a villein who held his hut at his lord's pleasure. [Low L. bordarius ; of Teut. origin. See Board.]

Bordeaux, bor-dS', n. claret, wine of Bordeaux, a great city in the south-west of France.

Bordel, bor'del, . a house for prostitution. [O. Fr. bordel, a cabin Low L. borda.]

Border, bord'er, n. the edge or margin of anything : the march or boundary of a country, esp. that between England and Scotland: a flower-bed in a garden : a piece of ornamental edging or trimming round a garment, &c. v.i. to resemble (with on) : to be adjacent (with upon, with). v. t. to make or adorn with a border: to bound. ns. Bord'erer, one who dwells on the border of a country ; Bord'er-land. adj. Bord'erlOSS. [O. Fr. bordure; from root of Board.]

Bord-raging. See Bodraging.

Bordure, bor'dur, n. (her.) a border surrounding a shield, generally said to occupy one-fifth of the field. [Border.]

Bore, bor, v.t. to pierce so as to form a hole : to weary
or annoy. . a hole made by boring : the size of the cavity of a gun : a person or thing that wearies (not from the foregoing, according to Dr Murray, who says both verb and noun arose after 1750). ns. Bor'er, the person or thing that bores : a genus of sea-worms that pierce wood : a name common to many insects that pierce wood ; Bor'ing, the act of making a hole in anything : a hole made by boring : (//.) the chips produced by boring. [A.S. torian, to bore ; cf. Ger. bohren ; allied to L. far-are, to bore, Gr. pharynx, the gullet.]

Bore, bor, did bear, pa.t. of Bear.

Bore, bor, . a tidal flood which rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers, also called Eagre. [Ice. bdra. a wave or swell.]

Boreas, bo're-as, . the north wind. adj. Bo'real. [L. and Gr.]

Boric. Same as Boracic (q.v. under Borax).

Born, bawrn, pa.J>. of Bear, to bring forth. Born again, having received new spiritual life or regeneration through Christ. Born in, or with, inherited by birth; Born Of, sprung from. A born fool, one whose folly is from his birth also in compounds, as English-born, eldest-born, base-born, gently-born, well-born, &c. In ones born days, in one's lifetime.

Borne, bom, pa.p. of Bear, to carry.

Born<, bor'na, adj. limited, narrow-minded. [Fr. pa.p. of borner, to limit.]

Boron, bo'ron, . a simple non-metallic element present
in borax and boracic acid, obtained in crystals which resemole diamonds. [See Borax.]

Borough, bur'O, . a town with a corporation and special
privileges granted by royal charter : a town that sends representatives to parliament.^ ns. Bor'OUgh-Engllah, a custom in some ancient English boroughs, by which estates descend to the youngest son or the youngest brother ; Bor'OUghmonger, one who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs ; Bor'OUgh-reeve, the chief municipal official in some unincorporated English towns prior to 1835. Close or Pocket borough, a borough the representation of which was in the nomination of some person common before

1832 ; County borough, a borough of above 50,000 in-
habitants, constituted by the Local Government Act of 1888; Rotten borough, one which still returned members to parliament although the constituency had disappeared all abolished in 1832. The Scotch terms are grouped under Burgh. [A.S. burg, burn, a city, from btorgan; Ger. ber/ren, to protect.]

Borrel, bor'el, adj. (Spens.) rustic, clownish. [O. Fr. burel, coarse cloth worn by peasantry.]

Borrow, bor'p, v.t. to obtain on loan or trust : to adopt from a foreign source : to derive one's authority from another (with from, of). p.adj. Borrowed, taken on loan, counterfeit, assumed. . Borr'ower. Borrowing days, the last three days of March (O.S.). supposed in Scotch folklore to have been borrowed by March from April, and to be especially stormy. [A.S. borgian borg, borh, a pledge, security.]

Borstall, bor'stal, . a way up a hill, still used in the district of the Downs. [A.S. btorh, a hill, and siigi'l, a stile.]

Bort, bort, . diamond-dust. [Fr.]

Borzoi, bor'zoi, . a breed of dogs of great grace and beauty, in shape like a gigantic greyhound, though covered with a soft coat about the length of a deer-hound's. [Russ.]

Boscage, bosk'aj, . thick foliage : woodland. [Fr. botcagt, bocagt Low L. boscus (hence Fr. bois), conn, with Ger. busch, Eng. Bush.]

Bosh, bosh, . used also as interj. nonsense, foolish talk or opinions. [Turk, bosh, worthless, frequent in Morier s popular novel Ayeska (1834).]

Bosky, bosk'i, adj. woody or bushy: shady. ns. Bosk'et, Bosk (Tennyson), a thicket.

Bosom, bOoVum, . the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it : (Jig.) the seat of the passions and feelings : the heart : embrace, enclosure, as within the arms : any close or secret receptacle. adj. (in composition) confidential : in-timate. v.t. to enclose in the bosom. Abraham's bosom, the abode of the blessed dead. To take to one's bosom, to marry : to make an intimate friend of. [A.S. b6snt : Ger. busen.]

Boson, bOsn, n. a corruption of Boatswain.

Boss, bos, . a knob or stud : a raised ornament. v.t. to ornament with bosses. adj. Boss'y, having bosses. -p.adj. Bossed, em-bossed. [O. Fr. boce (Fr. bone), from Old Ger. titan, to beat.]

BOSS, bos, n. the chief or leader : the master, man-ager, or foreman : the per-son who pulls the wires in political intrigues. adj. chief: excellent. v.t. to manage or control. To boss the show, to be supreme director of an en-terprise. [Amer. ; from the

New York Dutch baas, master; cog. with Ger. bate, a cousin.]

Bostangl, bos-tan'ji, n. a Turkish guard of the palace. [Turk.]

Boston, bost'on, . a game at cards, somewhat similar to whist. [From Boston in Mass., U.S.]

Boswellian, bos-wel'li-an, adj. after the manner of Boswell, the famous biographer of Samuel Johnson. v.t. Bos'wellise, to write after the manner of Boswell full of an absolute admiration for one's hero and interest in him descending to the smallest particulars. n. Bos'wellism.

Bot. See Bots.

Botany, bot'an-i, . the science of plants. adj. Botanic. adv. Botan'ically. -v.i. Bot'anise, to seek lor and collect plants for study. ns. Bot'anlst, one skilled in botany ; Bot'anomancy, divination by means of plants, esp. the leaves of the sage and fig. Botany Bay, a famous convict settlement in New South Wales, near to what is now Sydney : convict settlements generally. [Gr. botane, herb, plant bosk-tin, to feed, L. vescor, I feed myself; perh. cog. with A.S. woed.]

Botargo, bot-ar'go, n. a relish made of mullet or tunny
roe. [It. Ar.]

Botch, boch, n. a swelling on the skin : a. clumsy patch : ill-finished work. v.t. to patch or mend clumsily : to put together unsuitably or unskilfully. ns. Botch'er, one who botches; Botch'work, Botch'ery. adj. Botch'y, marked with or full of botches. [From root of Boss.]

Botfly. See Bots.

Both, both, adj. and/n>H. the two : the one and the other. conj. as well : on the one side. [Ice. bathi, Ger. beide ; A.S. ba; cf. L. am-bo, Gr. am-plw, Sans, ubha, orig. atnbha.)

Bother, bo/A'er, v.t. to perplex or tease. ns. Both'er ; Bothera'tion. adj. Both'ersome. [Murray notes that the word first appeared in the writings of Irish-born men, as Dr Sheridan, Swift, and Sterne. [Peril, from Ir. buaidhirt, trouble.]

Bothy, Bothie, both'i, . a humble cottage or hut : a temporary house for men engaged in some common work, esp. the barely furnished quarters provided for farm-servants, generally unmarried men, in the eastern and north-eastern counties of Scotland. The Bothy system is apparently economical, but is detrimental to health and to morality.

Botond, Bottony, bot'un-i, adj. (her.) having buds or knobs at the extremity, applied to a cross having each arm terminated in three buds, like trefoil. [O. Fr. See Button.]

Bo-tree, bO'-tre, . the name given in Ceylon to the Pipal or Peepul of India (Fieus rcligiosa), held sacred by the Buddhists, and planted close by every temple. [Singh, bo, from Pali bodhi, perfect knowledge.]

Bots, BottS, botz, . the larvse of the botfly found in the flesh and in the intestines of animals. n. Bot'fly, a family of dipterous insects, resembling the blue-bottle fly, which deposit their eggs on cattle. [Kty. unknown; hardly conn, with Bite.]

Bottine, bot'en, . a high boot, a half-boot. [Fr., dim. of botte, a boot.]

Bottle, bot'l, . a bundle of hay. To look for a needle in a bottle Of hay, to engage in a hopeless search. [O. Fr. betel.)

Bottle, bot'l, n. a hollow vessel for holding liquids : the contents of such a vessel : the habit of drinking. v.t. to enclose in bottles. . Bott'le-chart, one which purports to show the track of sealed battles thrown from ships into the sea. p.adj. Bott'led, enclosed in bottles : shaped or protuberant like a bottle : kept in restraint. ns. Bott'le-glass, a coarse green glass used in the making of bottles ; Bott'le-gourd, or False Calabash, a climbing, mu--ky-scented Indian annual, whose fruit is shaped like a bottle, an urn, or a club. adjs. Bott'le-green, dark green in colour, like bottle-glass. Bott'le-head, Bott'le- nosed, having a rounded promi-

nent head, with a short snout, as a certain genus of whale, ns. Bott'le-hold'er, one who attends upon a boxer at a pme-fight, a backer or supporter generally; Bottle-imp, an imp supposed to be confined in a bottle ; Bott'le-wash'er, one whose business it is to wash out the bottles, a factotum generally. A three-bottle man, one who could drink three bottles without losing his decorum. To bottle off, to draw from the cask and put into bottles- TO bottle up (one's wrath, c.), to keep enclosed as in a bottle ; To bring up on the bottle, to rear an infant artificially rather than by the breast ; To pass the bottle, to make the drink go round ; To pass the bottle of smoke, to acquiesce in some falsehood, to make pretence. [O. Fr. bouteillt; dim. of botte, a vessel for liquids Low L. but is, a vessel.)

Bottom, bot'um, . the lowest part of anything : that on which anything rests or is founded : the sitting part of the human body : the foot of a page, &c. : low land, as in a valley : the keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself: the fundamental character of anything, as physical stamina, financial resources, &c. : the portion of a wig hanging down over the shoulder, as in 'full-bottom' = full-bottomed wig: (S&aJk.)a.baU
of thread. v.t. to found or rest upon : (Shok.) to wind round or upon. adj. Bott'omed. ns. Bott'om-glade, a glade or open space in a bottom or valley ; Bottom-grass (SAaJk.), grass growing on bottom

lands. adj. Bottomless. n. Bottomry, a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or bottom. Bottomless pit = hell. At bottom, in reality. From the bottom of the heart, from the very heart. To be at the bottom of, to be the real origin of: To stand on one's own bottom, to be independent of; To touch bottom, to reach the lowest point. [A. S. botm ; Ger. boden ; conn, with L.fundus, bottom, Gael. bonn t the sole.]

Bottony. See Botone\

Boudoir, bSOd'war, n. a lady's private room. [Fr. bonder, to pout, to be sulky.]

Bouffant, boofang, adj. puffed out, in dressmaking. [Fr.]

Bouffe. See Opera-bouffe.

Bougainvillaea, bOOg-an-vil-e'a, n. a neotropical genus of Nyctaginaceae, frequently trained over trellises or under the roofs of greenhouses, their triplets of flowers almost concealed by rosy or purple bracts. [From the first French circumnavigator of the globe, Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729-1811).]

Bough, bow, n. a branch of a tree : the gallows. [A. S. b6g. bfh, an arm, the shoulder (Ger. bug, the shoulder, the bow of a ship) A.S. bitgan, to bend.]

Bought, bawt, f>a.t. and pa.p. of Buy. Bought en is an archaic form.

Bought, bowt, . a bight or bend : (Spens.) a twist or coil : the bend of a sling in which the stone is placed. [See Bight.]

Bougie, bSC'zhi, . an instrument made of elastic, gum, wax, or metal, for distending contracted mucous canals, as the gullet, bowels, or urethra. [Fr. a 'wax candle,' because the instrument was orig. made of waxed linen, from Bougie in Algeria.]

Bouillabaisse, bCO-lya-bas', . a Provencal kind of fish chowder, familiar through Thackeray's appreciative ballad. [Fr.]

Bouilli, b5o-ye, n. boiled or stewed meat. n. Bouillon (boo-yong), soup. [Fr. See Boil.]

Boulder, bold'er, . a large stone rounded by the action of water: (geol.)a. mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed. adj. containing boulders. . Bould'er-clay (see Till, 4). [Ace. to Wedgwood, from Swed. bull, Dan. buldre, to roar like thunder, as large pebbles do.]

Boulevard, bool'e-var, . a broad walk or promenade bordered with trees, originally applied to those formed upon the demolished fortifications of a town.

. Boul'evardier, a frequenter of the boulevards. [Fr. Ger. bollwerk. See Bulwark.]

Bouleversement, bSDl-vers-mang, n. an overturning. [Fr.]

Boult, bolt, v.t. (Spens.). Same as Bolt (2)1

Boun, Bowne, bown, v.t. (used reft.) to prepare one's self, to have recourse to. v.i. to prepare, dress: to set put, to go to a place (Spens.) Bound. [Boun, earlier form of bound revived by Scott.]

Bounce, bowns, v.t. to jump or spring suddenly : to bound like a ball, to throw one's self about : (obi.) to beat : to burst into or out of a room, &c. : to boast, to exaggerate. . a heavy, sudden blow : a leap or spring : a boast : a bold lie. adv. and interj. expressing sudden movement. n. Bounc'er, one who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar. adj. Bouncing, large and heavy : lusty : swaggering. [L>ut. bonzen, to strike, from bans, a blow.]

Bound, bownd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Bind, confined, bandaged : intimately connected with ' bound up in : ' of books, having a cover of, as ' bound in morocco,' &c. (with in): under obligation or necessity to, as 'bound to win.' . Bound' -bailiff, a sheriff's officer, so called from his bond given to the sheriff for the discharge of his duty.

Bound, bownd, . a limit or boundary : the limit of anything, as patience ' to break bounds,' to go beyond what is reasonable or allowable : (//.) a border-land, land generally within certain understood limits, the district. v.t. to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround. . Bound'ary, a visible limit: border: termination. p.adj. Bound'ed, restricted, cramped. . Bound' er, a boisterous or overbearing person. adj. Boundless, having no limit : vast. n. Boundlessness. [O. Fr. bonne

Low L. bodina, of doubtful origin ; cf. Bret, bonn, a boundary.]

Bound, bownd, v.i. to spring or leap. n. a spring or leap. p.adj. Bounding, moving forward with a bound : leaping. By leaps and bounds, by startlingly rapid stages. [Fr. bondir, to spring, in O. Fr. to resound L. bombitare. See Boom, the sound.]

Bound, bownd, adj. ready to go as in ' outward bound,' &c. [Ice. buinn, pa.p of btia, to prepare.]

Bounden, bownd'n, adj. binding : required : obligatory. (From Bind.]

Bounty, bown'ti, n. liberality in bestowing gifts : the gift bestowed : money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry. adjs. Boun'teous, Boun'tiful, liberal in giving : generous. advs. Boun'teously, Boun'tifully. ns. Boun'teousness, Boun'tifulness; Boun'tihood. Lady Bountiful, a character in Farquhar's Beaux' Stratagem, now used for the great lady of any district. [O. Fr. bontet (bontf), goodness L. bonitatem bonus good.]

Bouquet, bCSk'a, . a bunch of flowers : a nosegay : the perfume exhaled by wine. [Fr. bosquet, dim. of bois, a wood It. bosco. See Boscage, Bush.]

Bourasque, boS-rask', n. a tempest. [Fr. bourrasque', It. borasco, a storm.]

Bourbonist, bOOr'bun-ist, n. an adherent of the Bourbons, the old French royal dynasty.

Bourd, brord, . (Spens.) a jest, sport. . Bourd'er (obs.), a jester. [O. Fr. bourde, origin unknown.]

Bourdon, bSoVdun, . the refrain of a song : a bass stop in an organ or harmonium. [See Burden.]

Bourdon, bOoYdun, n. (obs.) a pilgrim's staff: a club. [Fr. Low L. burdon-em, a mule.]

Bourg, burg, . Same as Burgh, Borough.

Bourgeois, bur-jois', . a kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr. perh. from the name of the typefounder.]

Bourgeoisie, bC(5rzh'waw-ze, n. the middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [From Fr. bourgeois, a citizen, often taken as a typical word for the mercantile middle class used also adjectively, like such in manners or ways of thinking.]

Bourgeon, buVjun, .. to put forth sprouts or buds: to <;row. [Fr. bourgeon, a bud, shoot.]

Bourignian, bGOr-in yan, adj. of or pertaining to Antoinette Boxrigiion (1616-80), a religious visionary who made religion consist in inward emotion, not in knowledge or practice. Bourign ianism was strong in Scotland about the beginning of the iSth century, and ministers at ordination renounced it down till 1889.

Bourlaw. See Byrlaw.

Bourn, Bourne, bOm, or bOOrn, . a boundary, a limit, or goal : (Keats) domain. [Fr. borne, a limit. See Bound (2).]

Bourn, Bourne. See Burn (i).

Bourse, boors, . an exchange where merchants meet for business. [Fr. bourse. See Purse.]

Bourtree, bOOr'tre', . the elder-tree also Boun'tree. n, BoUT'tree-gun, a pop-gun made of a piece of its wood by taking out the pith. [Scot. ; ety. unknown.]

Bouse, Booze, Boose, b5oz, v.f. to drink deeply. H. a drinking bout. adj. Bous'ing, drinking. . Bous'ingken, a low drinking-shop. adj. BoUS'y, inclined to bouse : drunken. [Dut. buyseii, to drink deeply fruis, a tube or flask ; allied to Box.]

Boustrophedon, bow-strof-e'don, adj. and ./?. written ploughwise, alternately from right to left and from left to right a form of alphabetic writing intermediate between the oldest Greek inscriptions (from right to left, as in Semitic scripts) and the more convenient method of left to right (from 7th century). [Gr. ; bou-strofhax, ox-turning.]

Bout, bowt, >:. a turn, trial, or round : an attempt : a contest or trial a fencing bout, or a continued fit of drinking. [Doublet of Bight : from root of Bow, to bend.]

Boutade, bOS-tad', . a sudden outburst. [Fr. ; bouter, to thrust.]

BoutS-rinuSs, bOO-re-mi', .//. rhyming words given out by some one of a party as the endings of a stanza, the others having to fill up the lines as best they may. [Fr.]

Bovine, bu'vln, adj. pertaining to cattle. [L. bos, btrvis, Gr. bom, an ox or cow.]

Bovril, bov'ril, . concentrated beef drunk hot as a stimulant. [Coined from Gr. baits, bovis, an ox, and -til, the electric fluid represented as the one common origin of the forces in matter, in Lytton's novel The Coining Race, 1871.)

Bow, bow, v.i. to bend the body in saluting a person, acknowledging a compliment, &c. : to submit. :./. to bend or incline downwards, to crush down (with dovm, to, / or out, up or dowii). n. a bending of the boJy in saluting a person. adj. Bow'-backed, crook-backed. A bowing acquaintance, a slight acquaintance. To make one's DOW, to retire ceremoniously, to leave the stage. [A.S. bitgan, to bend ; akin to L./itf-fre, to flee, to yield.]

BOW, bO, . a piece ot elastic wood or other material for shooting arrows, bent by means of a string stretched between its two ends : anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow : the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded : a ring of metal forming a handle: a knot composed of one or of two loops and two ends (single bow, double foil'), a looped knot of ribbons, a necktie or the like, so tied. adj. BoWbent (Milton), bent like a bow. . BoW-boy, a boy archer : (Sluik.) Cupid. H.fl. Bow'-COm'passes, compasses, one leg of which slides on a bow or curved plate of metal to steady 'ttun : a small pair of compasses for describing circles with ink or j*ncil. ailj. Bowed. us. Bow'-hand, in archery, the left hand, the one by which the bow is held: (mm.) tlie riyht hand, the one that draws the bow; Bow'-leg, a leg crooked like * *t^8$ BOW' -togged, having crooked legs. us. BoWllne, a rope from the weather side of the square tails (to which it is fastened by bridles) to the larboard or starboard bow, to keep the sail close to the wind : Bow'man, an archer : BoWshot. the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow ; BoVT'String, the string by which a bow is drawn : a string with which the Turks strangled offenders; Bow'-win dow, a bent or semicircular window. adj. BoW-Win'dOWOd (slang), pot-bellied. . BOW'-yer (ol-s.), a bowman : a maker of bows. Bowline knot, a simple but secure knot, used in fastening the bowline bridles to the cringles. On the DOW hand, wide of the mark. To draw the long bow, to make extravagant statements ; To have two (or more) Strings to one's bow, to have other alternatives. [A.S. boga; cog. with Ger. bogeu.]

Bow, bow, n. the general name for the stem and forepart of a ship, or that which cuts the water often used in //., the ship being considered to have starboard and port bows, meeting at the stem. tts. Bow'er, Bow'er-anch'or, an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship usually two, the best-bmver and the small-bower; BoW-oar, the oar nearest the bow. A bold, or bluff, DOW, a broad bow ; A lean bow, a narrow one. On the bow, within 45 of the point right ahead.

BowdleriSO, bowd'ler-Tz, v.t. to expurgate a book or writing, to remove indelicate words or phrases, esp. to do so unnecessarily. us. Bowdlerisa tion ; Bowd leriser ; Bowd'lerism. [From Dr T. Bawdier (1754-1825), who published an expurgated Shakespeare in ten volumes in 1818.]

Bowels, bow'elz, n.pl. the interior parts of the body, the entrails : the interior part of anything : (fig.) the heart, pity, tenderness (the emotions being supposed to be seated in the bowels B. and Shalt.). :./. BoWel, to take out the bowels. [O. Fr. bo,l L. botellus, a sausage, also an intestine.]

Bower, bow'er, . a shady enclosure or recess in a garden, an arbour : an inner apartment, esp. the private room of a lady, a boudoir. . Bower-bird, an Australian bird of the Starling family, remarkable for its habit of making bower-like erections ornamented with gay feathers, shells, &c. adj. Bow'ery, containing bowers: shady. [A.S. biir, a chamber; Scot, byre root A.S. buan, to dwell.]

Bower, bow'er, n. the name in euchre for the two highest cards, the knave of trumps, and the other knave of the same colour, the right and left bower respectively.

[Ger. bauer,
peasant.]

Bowie-knife,
bo'i-nlf, n. a
dagger knife
with a blade Bowie-knife,

about twelve

inches long, carried in the southern states of America so named from its inventor, Colonel Bowie.

Bowl, bol, n. a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground. v.t. and r./'. to play at bowls : to roll along like a bowl: to throw a ball, as in cricket. us. Bowl'er, one who plays at bowls : one who bowls the ball in cricket ; Bowl'ing, the act of playing at bowls, or of throwing a ball, as in cricket ; Bowl'lng-al'ley, a long narrow covered place for bowling ; Bowling-green, a green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling. [Fr. battle L. bulla.]

Bowl, bol, . a basin for domestic use, e-p. of eirthen-ware or porcelain, nearly hemispherical in shape : a large punch-bowl, for brewing punch in : a round drinking-cup, rather wide than deep hence ' the bowl,' ' the flowing bowl,' as synonyms for conviviality ; the round hollow part of anything. [A.S. bol.'a. See Bole.]

Bowlder, bold'er, n. Same as Boulder.

Bowse. Same as Bouse.

Bowsprit, bO'sprit, . a strong spar projecting over the stem-head or bows of a sailing-ship, and also of a

Box

mote ; mute ; mSOn ; Men.

Braggart

steamship when her stem is of the curved or cut-water description. [Dut. boegspriet.]

Box, boks, . a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood also Box-tree (Skak.) : a case or receptacle for holding anything : the contents of a box : a small house or lodge, as a shooting-box, &c. : in a theatre, a small enclosure with several seats tlie 6ojres = their occupants, the ladies : an old square pew or similar enclosure, as a sentry-box, signal-box, &c. : the driver's seat on a carriage : the case in which the ship's compass is kept. v. t. to put into or furnish with boxes : (slang) to overturn a watchman in his box. ns. Box'-bed a kind of bed once common in Scotch cottages, having its ends, sides, and roof of wood, and capable of being closed in front by two sliding panels ; Box'-day, one of the Court of Session vacation days when papers ordered to be deposited in court must be lodged. adj. Bpx'en, made of or like boxwood. ns. Box'ing-day, in England, the day after Christmas, when boxes or presents are given ; Box'-l'ron, a hollow smoothing-iron which is heated by a heater put into it ; Box'-keep'er, an attendant who opens the doors of boxes at theatres or other places of public amusement ; Box'-lObb'y, the lobby leading to the boxes in a theatre ; Box' wood, wood of the box-tree. In the wrong box, in a false position, in a scrape. To be in a box, to be in a fix ; To box Harry, to take a beefsteak, mutton-chop, or bacon and eggs with tea or ale, instead of the regulation dinner of the commercial traveller ; To box the compass, to name the 32 points in their order and backwards, hence to make a complete roundabout in any opinion. [A. S. box L. buxus Gr. pyxos, the tree,/^.r/>, a box.]

Box, boks, . a blow on the head or ear with the hand. v.t. to strike with the hand or fist. v.t. to fight with the fists. ns. Box'er ; Boxing, the act of fighting with the fists: a combat with the fists; Box ing-glove, a padded glove worn in boxing.

Boxhaul, boks'hawl, y.t. to veer a ship sharp round on her heel, by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, and hauling to windward the head-sheets.

Boy, boy, . a male child : a lad : a young man generally, used for 'man' in Ireland and elsewhere : (Slink.) a camp-follower: (obs.) knave: a native servant in South India, China, a male negro slave or native labourer in the South Seas. v.t. to pl.iy the boy. . Boyliood. adj. Boyish. adv. Boyishly. n. Boy ishness. Boy's love, a popular name for southernwood ; Boy's play, trifling. [M. E. boi, bey; Fris. boi; Dut. boef, Ger. bube.]

Boyar, boy'ar, . an order of the old Russian aristocracy, holding the chief military and civil offices

prior to the reforms of Peter the Great.

Boycott, bpy'kot, v.t. to shut out from all social and commercial intercourse a kind of secular excom-munication. [From Captain Boycott of County Mayo, who was so treated by his neighbours in Dec. 1880.]

Brabble, brab'bl, v.i. to babble or clamour : to brawl or
wrangle. n. (S/iak.) a clamorous contest, a brawl: a qu.bble. [Dut. bra&belen, to stammer, to jabber.)

Braccio, brach'yo, . an Italian measure of length, varying from half a yard to a yard : pi. Braccia (brach-ya). [It., an arm.]

Brace, bras, . anything that draws together and holds tightly : a bandage : a pair or couple : an

Carpenter's Brace : a, the bit.

instrument of wood or iron used by carpenters and metal-workers for turning boring tools : in printing,

a mark connecting two or more words or lines (( ) : (//.) straps for supporting the trousers : ropes for squaring or traversing horizontally the yards of a ship. v.t. to tighten or strengthen, to give firmness to. adj. Bracing, giving strength or tone. [O. Fr. brace (Fr. bras), trie arm, power L. brac/tiiim, Gr. brachion, the arm, as holding together.]

Brace, bras, v.t. (S/>ens.) to embrace, encompass.

Bracelet, bras'let, . an ornament for the wrist. [Fr. ; dim. of O. Fr. brae. See Brace.]

Brach, brach, . a dog for the chase, a bitch-hound. [O. Fr. bracltet, pi. braches, dim. of brae -Low L. bracco, of Tent, origin.]

Brachial, brak'i-al, adj. belonging to the arm. BracMal artery, the great arterial trunk supplying the upper extremity between the armpit and the elbow the direct continuation of the axillary artery. [See Brace.]

Brachlopoda, brak-i-op'o-da, Brachiopods. brak'i-p-pods, n.pl. a class of shelled animals having certain affinities with worms and with Polyzoa, but less with molluscs, provided with two long arm-like processes arising from the sides of the mouth, probably re-spiratory, and certainly serving to waft little food particles to the mouth. [Gr. brachidn, an arm, and poits, pad-os, a foot.]

Brachycephallc, brak-i-sef-al'ik (also sef'-), Brachy-CephalOUS. brak-i-sef'al-us, adj. short-headed, ap-plied in ethnology to skulls of which the breadth is at least four-fifths of the length opp. to Doiiclio-cephalic.

Brachypterous, brak-ip'ter-us, adj. lit. short-winged : having wings which, when folded, do not reach to the base of the taiL [Gr. brackys, short, pteron, a wing.]

Brack, brak, n. a flaw in cloth. [See Break.]

Bracken, brak'en, . fern. [See Brake.]

Bracket, brak'et, . a support for something fastened to a wall, the ornamental metal pipe bearing gas-lamps, &c. : (/*/.) in printing, the marks [ ] u.sed to enclose one or more words : one of the side pieces of a gun-carriage, supporting the trunnions. v.t. to support by brackets : to enclose by brackets : to group two names, as in an honour list, implying equality. [Fr. braguette ; Sp. bragiieta L. braca, bractz, breeches.]

Brackish, brak'ish, adj. saltish : applied to water mixed with salt or with sea-water. . Brackish-ness. [Dut. brak, brackish; prob. the same as brak, refuse.]

Bract, brakt, . an irregularly developed leaf at the base of the flower-stalk. adjs. Brae teal, Brac'-teate, Bract'ed, Bratfteolate. . Brac'teole, a little bract at the base of the stalk of a single flower which is itself on a main stalk supporting several flowers. adj. Bract less, destitute of bracts. [L. bractea, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

Brad, brad, n. a smail nail having a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head. . Brad'-awl, an awl to pierce holes. [Scot, brod, an in-strument for pricking with ; Ice. broddr, a pointed piece of iron.]

BradypeptiC, brad-i-pep'tik, adj. slow of digestion.

[Gr. bradys, slow, and Peptic, j

Brae, bra, n. (Scot.) the slope above a river bank, a hill-slope. [Scand. bra.}

Brag, brag, v.i. to boast or bluster : pr.p. brag'ging ; pa.p. bragged. . a boast or boasting : the thing boasted ot : a game at cards, very like poker. adj. Brag'ging. advs. Brag'gingly, Brag'ly (Spens.). [Most prob. Celt. ; cf. W. bragio, to boast ; Ir. bragaim. The Fr. bragner, to brag, and bragard, a braggart, are not the parents of the Eng. word.]

Braggadocio, brag-a-dO'shi-o, n. and adj. a braggart or boaster : empty boasting. [From Braggadockio, a boastful character in Spenser's Faerie Queew.]

Braggart, brag'art, adj. boastful. n. a vain boaster. . Bragg'ardlsm (.Shak.), boastfulness. [Fr. brae?

Brahman

(Site, rkr ; mi, her ; mine :

Brank

and, vain, bragging ; prob. of Celt origin ; Diez prefers Scand., and quotes Sw. brak, Dan. brag, &c.]

Brahman, bra' man, Brahmin, bra'min, . a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus. ndji. Bralunan'ic, -al, Brahmin Ic, -al, Brah mines, appropriated to the Brahmans. us. Brah manism, Brah minism, one of the religions of India, the worship of Brahma. [From Brahma, the supreme post-Vedic Hindu deity.]

Braid, brad, ./. to plait or entwine. . cord, or other texture made by plaiting. p. adj. Braid'ed, plaited, embroidered, trimmed with braid. n. Braiding, the act of making braids : embroidery with braid. [A.S. bregdan; Ice. bregfta, to weave.]

Braid, brad, adj. (Shak.) dissembling, deceitful. [A.S. bragd, falsehood, from bregdan, brcrgd, to weave.]

Braid, br2d, v.t. (Shak.) to upbraid, to reproach. [Prob. from Abraid, or Braid (i).]

Braidism, brad'ism, n. mesmerism or hypnotism. [From Dr James Braid, who practised it about

842.]

Brail, briil, n. a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing: (//.) the feathers about a hawk's rump: (nuut.) one of the ropes used to truss up a sail. r. t. to haul in, as a sail, by pulling upon the brails. [O. Fr. brail L. bracale, a waist-belt for holding up the breeches braca.]

Braille, bral, adj. a kind of type for the blind, having arbitrary signs consisting of varying combinations of six points arranged thus ( ), there being sixty-two possible combinations of these six points. [From Louis Braiilt, the inventor.]

Brain, bran, n. the term applied to that part of the central nervous system which in vertebrated animals is contained within the cranium or skull, and in the invcrtebrata, to the nervous ganglia near the head end of the body: the seat of the intellect and of sensation : the intellect. v.t. to dash out the brains of: (Shak.) to conceive of. n. Brain'-cor'al, the popular name of certain kinds of coral, so called from their general resemblance to a brain. p.aJj. Brained, having brains. . Brain'-feVer, a loose popular term which includes congestion of the brain and its membranes, delirium tremens, and inflamma-tion of the brain substance itself. adjs. Brain ish (Slink.), brain-sick, hot-headed, furious ; Brain - less, without brains or understanding : silly. n. Brain-pan, the skull. at/j. Bram'-sick, diseased in the understanding, deranged. adv. Brain - sick ly (Shak.\ n. Brain' - sick'ness. [A.S. brtrgtn; Dut. brein, prov. Ger. bregen}

Braird, brard, n. the first shoots of corn or other crop. v.t. to appe.<r above ground. [Orig. Scot. ; A.S. brerd, the edge, and brord, a point.]

Braise, braz, v.t. to stew meat together with slices of bacon, &c. , properly with a charcoal fire above and below the braising - pan. p.adj. Braised. [Fr. traiser.}

Brake, brak, obsolete pa.t. of Break.

Brake, brak, . a fern : a place overgrown with ferns or briers; a thicket. adj. Braky. [A doublet of Bracken ; cry. dub.]

Brake, brak, . an instrument to break flax or hemp :

a harrow : a contrivance for retarding by friction the speed of carriages, wagons, trains, or revolving drums. adj. Brake less, without a brake. ns. Brake man, the man whose business it is to manage the brake of a railway-train . Brake' -van, the carriage wherein the brake is worked ; Brake'-wheel, the wheel to which a brake is applied. [From root of Break : cf. Dut. braaJc, a flax-brake.]

Brake, brak, n. a handle, as of a pump : a lever, for working a machine. [Prob. through O. Fr. brae, from L. braclnum, an arm.]

Bramah press, bra'ma-pres, n. a hydraulic press invented by Joseph liramah of London (1748-1814), inventor also of the Bramah-lock, &c.

112

Bramble, bram'bl, n. a wild prickly shrub bearing blackberries, a blackberry bush : any rough prickly shrub. KS. BramTjle - berr'y, Bram'ble-bush, a collection of brambles growing together ; Bram'ble-finch, Bram'bling, a bird nearly allied to the chaffinch. adj. Bram'bly. [A.S. brtntel; Dut-eraam, Ger. brom-beere.]

Brame, bram, . (S/>ens.) sharp passion, longing. [It tranta.]

Bran, bran, . the refuse of grain : the inner husks of corn sifted from the hour : the coarser part of anything. n. Bran'fulness. adj. Bran'ny. [O. Fr. bran, bran ; prob. Celt.]

Brancard, brank'ard, . a horse litter. [Fr.]

Branch, bransh, n. a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree : anything like a limb of a tree : any offshoot or subdivision, a section or department of a subject : any subordinate division of a business, &c., as a branch-bank or pawn-shop. v.t. to divide into branches. v.t. to spread out as a branch (with out, off, from). adj. Branched. ns. Branch 'er, a young hawk or other bird when it leaves the nest and begins to take to the branches ; Branch'ery, branches collectively. adjs. Branch ing, furnished with or shooting out branches ; Branchless. ns. Branch'let, a little branch ; Branch' -pilot, one who holds the Trinity House certificate ; Branch'-WOrk, ornamental figured patterns. aiij. Branch'y. Root and branch, thoroughly used also adjectively, as in a 'root-and-branch' policy. [Fr. brancht Low L. branca, a beast's paw L. brachium.}

Branchiae, brangk'i-e, n.pl. gills. adjs. Branch ial ; Branch'iate, furnished with branchia:. . Branch!-op'oda, a sub-order of Crustaceans in the order with leaf-like feet (Phyllopods), to which the gills are attached. [L. Gr.]

Brand, brand, n. a piece of wood burning or partly burned : a mark burned into anything with a hot iron : a trade-mark, made by burning or otherwise, as on casks : a particular sort of goods, from the trade-marks by which they are known, as cigars, &c. : a sword, so called from its glitter : a mark of infamy : a general name for the fungoid diseases or blights of grain crops bunt, mildew, nut, and smut. v.t. to burn or mark with a hot iron : to fix a mark of infamy upon. aifj. Brand'ed. n. Brand er, a gridiron. v.t. to cook on the gridiron, as beef-steaks. /.<.//>. Brand'ered, Brand'ering. us. Brand ing -iron, Brand' -iron, an iron to brand with : a trivet or tripod to set a pot or kettle upon : (Spens.) a sword also Brand ise, a trivet ; Brand'-ling, a red worm used by anglers, found commonly in tan-pits. aiij. Brand' -new, quite new (as if newly from the fire). . Brand'reth, a stand of wood for a ca>k or hayrick, a rail round a well. A brand from the burning, one snatched out of a pressing danger from Amos, iv. n. [A.S. brand, brand, from root of Burn.]

Brandish, brand'ish, v.t. to wave or flourish as a brand or weapon. w. a waving or flouri>h. [Fr. brandissant brandir, from root of Brand.]

Brandy, brand'!, n. an ardent spirit distilled from wine. adj. Bran'died, heartened or strengthened with brandy. n. Brand'y-pawnee', brandy and water. [Formerly brandwitu'DM. braiidfwijnbranden, to burn, to distil, and tuijn, wine ; cf. Ger. brannttvein.]

Brangle, brangM, v.i. (arch.) to wrangle, squabble. n. (obs.) a brawl. v.t. and v.i. Brand'le, to shake, cause to waver : to waver. n. Brang'llng, disputing. [Prob. the two words are the same ; Fr. branlcr.]

Brank, brangk, n. buckwheat. [Prob. Celt.: cf. L. brance, a Gallic name of a white kind of corn.]

Brank, brangk, v.i. to prance, toss the head : to strut or swagger, -adj Brank'y (Scot.), showy. (Prob, a variant of Prank.]

Branka

mOte ; mOte ; mOOn ; Men.

Bread

Branks.

Branks. brangks, . (seldom in sing-.) a. scold's bridle, having a hinged iron framework to enclose the head and a bit or gag to fit into the mouth and compress the tongue. [Scot. ; ety. very ob- scure ; cf. M. E. bernak, whence Barnacle and Brake ; Ger. pranger, the pillory, Dut prang, a fetter ; the Gael. brangm, brangas, is most prob. borrowed.]

Brankursine, brangk'ur-sin, n. the plant Acanthus, called also Bear' s-brecch. Low L. branca, ursina, a bear's paw.]

Bran-new, bran'-nu, adj. cor- ruption of Brand-new.

Bransle, bran' si, . (obs.) a dance : a song for dance music. [Fr.]

Brant-goose. See Brent-goose.

Brantle, bran'tl, n. a kind of dance.

Brasero. Same as Brazier (q.v. under Braze).

Brash, brash, n. broken and angular fragments of rock which occasionally form the basement bed of alluvial deposits : fragments of crushed ice : clip- pings of hedges or trees. adj. Brash'y. [Prob. Fr. breche.)

Brash, brash, n, a slight attack of illness : an eructa- tion or belching of acid water from the stomach water-brash : a sudden burst of rain : (obs.) an attack. v.t. to disturb. [Scot; prob. onoma- topoeic.]

Brass, bras, n. an alloy of copper and zinc : (Jig.) impudence : money in cash : a monumental plate of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches. .//. Brass'artS, the brass pieces which, in plate armour, protected the upper part of the arms, and united the shoulder and elbow pieces. us. Brass'-band, a band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments ; Brass'et, a casque or armour covering for the head : a helmet ; Brass' - found/or, a maker of articles in brass. adjs. Brass'- paved (Spens.), durable, as if paved with brass ; Brass' Vis'aged, brazen - faced, impudent. n. Brass'y, a wooden golf-club with a brass sole. adj. of or like brass : impudent : unfeeling : pitiless : harsh in tone. [A.S. braes; prob. related to Sw. irasa, fire.]

Brasserie, bras'er-5, n. in France, any beer garden or saloon. [Fr.]

Brassica, bras'i-ka, . the turnip and cabbage genus of Cruciferae. [L.]

Brast. Same as Burst.

Brat, brat, . a contemptuous name for a child, as in ' beggar's brat :' any over-garment of coarse cloth, a child's pinafore, an apron. . Brat'Chet, a little brat better Brat'ling. [A.S. bratt; of Celtic origin, Old Ir. brat, a plaid, Gael, brat, an apron.]

Brattice, brat is, . a wooden partition, as in the shaft of a coal-pit, &c. v.t. to line with wood the sides of a shatt, &c. n. Brattice-cloth, strong tarred cloth used in mines in place of wooden bratticing. [O. Fr. breteske Low L. bretachia; prob. Teut.]

Brattling, brat'ling, . a clattering noise : quarrel : tumult also Brat'tle. v.i. Brat'tle, to make a clattering noise. [Onomatopoeic.]

Bravado, brav-a'do, or brav-a'do, . a display of bravery: a boastful threat: a swaggerer: //. Brava'does. v.t. to play the bravado. [Sp. brav- ada. See Brave.]

Brave, brav, adj. daring, courageous : noble : finely dressed, showy, handsome (Scot. Braw) : a general

word for excellent, capital. v.t. to meet boldly: to defy. n. (obs.) a bully, a hired assassin : a brave soldier, esp. among the North American Indians : (arch.) bravado : (arch.) bravo. adv. Bravely (Scot. Brawly), excellently, well. . Bravery, courage : heroism : finery, showy dress. [Fr. brave;

It and Sp. bravo; prob. from Celt., as in Bret. braga, to strut about, Gael, breagh, fine. See Brag.]

Bravo, brav'o, . a daring villain : a hired assassin : pi. Bravoes (brai/Oz). [It. and Sp.]

BraVO, brav'o, interj. well done: excellent, fit.]

Bravura, brav-CoVa, n. (tnus.) a term applied to a florid air or song with difficult and rapid passages requiring great spirit and dash in execution. [It.]

Brawl, brawl, . a noisy quarrel. v.i. to quarrel noisily : to murmur or gurgle. . Brawl'ing, the act of quarrelling noisily. adj. quarreUome : noisy. [M. E. brallen, of doubtful origin ; prob. cog. with Dut. brallen, Ger. prahlen, to bo.ist.)

Brawl, brawl, . a kind of French dance. [Fr. braule.}

Brawn, brawn, n. muscle, esp. of the arm or calf of the leg: thick flesh: muscular strength: a boar: a preparation of meat made from pig's head and ox-feet, cut up, boiled, and pickled. adj. Brawned. . Brawn iness, quality of being brawny : muscularity. adj. Brawn'y, fleshy : muscular : strong. [O. Fr. braon, from Old Ger. brato, flesh (for roasting), Old Ger. brato (Ger. braten), to roast.]

Braxy, brak'si, . and adj. a Scotch name loosely used for several totally different disorders of sheep. Braxy mutton, the flesh of a braxy sheep ; also, generally, of any sheep that has died of disease or accident. [Prob. the original form is bracks, the sing, of which is a variant of Break.]

Bray, bra, v.t. to break, pound, or grind small, as in a mortar. . Bray'er, an instrument to grind or spread ink in printing. [O. Fr. breier():t. broyer)', It. brtgare.]

Bray, bra, . the cry of the ass : any harsh grating sound. v.i. to cry like an ass : to give forth harsh sounds, esp. of the trumpet. ns. Bray'er, one who brays like an ass; Braying, the noise of an ass: any harsh noise, adj. making a harsh noise. [O. Fr. brai, brait; braire Low L. bragire, prob. of Celt, origin.]

Braze, braz, v.t. to solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. adj. Bra'zen, of or belonging to brass : impudent. v. t. to face or confront with impudence as in ' to brazen it out." . Bra'zen-face, one having a brazen or impudent face : one remarkable for impudence. adj. Bra'zen- faced, impudent. adv. Bra'zenly. ns. Bra zenness, Bra'zenry, effrontery; Brazier, Bra'sier, a pan for holding burning coals also Bras' ero ; Braz'ing, soldering. [O. Fr. braser, to burn ; most prob. related to Brass.]

Brazier, bra'zi-er, . one who works in Brass (q.v.).

Brazil, bra-zil', . usually Brazil' -wood, the hard reddish wood of an East Indian tree, known as sappan, used in dyeing. . Brazilian, a native of Brazil, in South America. adj. belonging to Brazil. . Brazil'-nut, the edible seed of a large tree, native of Brazil. [O. Fr. bresil (Sp. brasil. It. br<isMe)L.ow L. brasilium, a red dye-wood, brought from the East, itself prob. a corr. of some Oriental word. When a similar wood was discovered in South America the country became known as terra de brasil, land of red dye-wood, whence Brasil, Brazil.]

Breach, brech, . a break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress : a breaking of law, &c., violation of contract, covenant, promise, &c. : a quarrel : a broken condition or part of anything, a break : a gap in a fortification hence ' to stand in the breach,' often used figuratively : a break in a coast-line, bay, harbour, creek (Judges, v. 17). v.t. to make a breach or opening in a wall, &c. Breach of promise, often used simply for breach of promise of marriage ; Breach of the peace, a violation of the public peace by riot or the like. [A.S. bryce, brice : related to Break.)

Bread, bred, . food made of flour or meal baked : food : livelihood. j. Bread' -basket, a basket for

holding bread : (slang) the stomach ; Bread' -chip'per (Shak.), one who chips bread, an under-butler ; Bread'-corn, corn of which bread is made. n.pl. Bread'-crumbs, bread crumbled down for dressing dishes of fried fish. &c. . Bread'fruit-tree, a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit which, when loasted, forms a good substitute tor bread ; Bread' -nut, the fruit of a tree, a native of Jamaica, closely allied to the breadfruit-tree, which is u^ed as bread when boiled or roasted; Bread'-room, an apartment in a ship's hold where the bread is kept ; Bread'-root, a herbaceous perennial plant of North America, with a carrot-like root which is used as food ; Bread'-stud'y, any branch of study taken up as a means of gaming a living ; Bread'-stuff, the various kinds of grain or flour of which bread is made ; Bread'-tree, a tree of South Africa which has a great deal of starch in its stem, and is used as bread by the natives: Bread -Win'ner, one who earns a living for a family. Bread buttered on both sides, very fortunate circumstances. To take the bread put Of one's mouth, to deprive of the means of living. [A.S. brfad, prob. from a Teut. root meaning a fragment, like the Scot, and Xorse country use of 'a piece,' for a bit of bread. The usual A.S. word was hldf.}

Breaded, bred'ed, pa.p. (Spent.') = Braided.

Breadth, bredth, . extent from side to side : width : a style in painting in which details are strictly subordinated to the harmony of the whole composition. adv. Breadth'ways, broadside on. [A.S. brxtiu ; Ger. briete. See Broad.]

Break, brak, v.t. to part by force: to shatter: to crush : to tame, or wear out : to violate, or outrage, as a law, a bargain, &c. : to check by intercepting, as a fall : to interrupt, as silence, or the monotony of anything, or in ' to break one off a habit :' to make bankrupt : to degrade from rank, as an officer. v.i. to part in two : to burst forth : to open or appear, as the morning : to become bankrupt : to crack or give way, as the voice : to dissolve, as frost : to collapse in foam, as a wave : to fall out, as with a friend : fa.!, broke; pa.p. brOk'en. . the state of being woken : an opening : a pause or interruption : (billiards) a consecutive series of successful strokes, also the number of points attained by such : the dawn. us. Break'age, the action of breaking, or its consequences : an interruption ; Break'-down, a dance, vigorous rather than graceful, in which much noise is made by the feet of the one performer ; Break'er, a wave broken on rocks or the shore. a</j. Break'-neck, likely to cause a broken neck. us. Break' -prom'ise, Break'-vow, one who makes a practice of breaking his promise or vow; Break' -water, a barrier to break the force of the waves. Break a jest, to utter a jest unexpectedly ; Break a lance With, to enter into a contest with a rival ; Break away, to go away abruptly, as from prison, &c. : to be scattered, as clouds after a storm ; Break bulk, to open the hold and take out a portion of the cargo ; Break cover, to burst forth from concealment, as a fox ; Break down, to crush down or level : to collapse, to fail completely ; Break forth, to burst out, issue ; Break ground, to commence digging or excavation : to l^gin ; Break in, to train to labour, as a horse; Break in, in upon, or into, to enter violently or unexpectedly, to interpose abruptly in a conversation, &c. ; Break loose, to extricate one's self forcibly : to break through all restraint : Break news, to make anything known, esp. of bad news, with caution and delicacy ; Break Off, to separate by breaking, put an end to ; Break OUt, to appear suddenly : to break through all restraint ; Break sheer (said of a ship riding at anchor), to be forced by wind or tide out of a position clear of the anchor ; Break the heart, to destroy with grief; Break the ice (fig.), to get

through first difficulties ; Break up, to break open ; Break upon the wheel, to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel and breaking his bones ; Break Wind, to void wind from the stomach ; Break With, to fall out, as friends may do. [A.S. brecan ; Ger. brechoi.}

Break, Brake, brak, . a large wagonette : a carriage frame, all wheels and no body, used in breaking in horses. [Break, v.t.\

Breaker, brak'er, . a small water-cask, used on shipboard. [Prob. a corr. of Sp. bareca, a barrel.]

Breakfast, brek'fast, . a bre.tk or breaking of a fast : the first meal of the day. v.i. to take breakfast.

v.t. to furnish with breakfast. us. Break'fasting, the act of taking breakfast : a party at breakfast ; Break'fast-set, the china or other ware used at breakfast.

Bream, brem, . a small fresh-water fish nearly allied to the ble ik : a family of sea-breams or Sparidae. [O. Fr. bresme (Fr. breine)Q\& Ger. br.ihsema (mod. Ger. brasst-n}.]

Bream, brem, v.t. to clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning off seaweed, shells, &c. [Prob. conu. with Broom, Dut. brem.}

Breare, Brere, brer, . (Spens.). Same as Brier.

Breast, brest, . the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly : one of the two mammary glands in women, forming soft protuberances on the chest : the corresponding part of any animal: C/?.) conscience, disposition, affections. v.t. to bear the breast against : to oppose manfully : to mount. it. Breast'-bone, the bone running down the middle of the breast, to which the first seven ribs are attached. adv Breast'-deep, deep, as up to the breast adj. Breast ed, having a breast. adv. Breast'-high, high as the breast. us. Breast'-knot, a knot of ribbons worn on the breast ; Breast'-pin, an ornamental pin for the breast ; Breast 'plate, a plaie or piece of armour for the breast : (/?.) an embroidered square of linen worn on the breast of the Jewish high-priest, bearing twelve precious stones, each inscribed with the name of one of the tribes of Israel ; Breast'-plough, a kind of spade for cutting turf, with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed ; Breast'rail, the upper rail of a breastwork ; Breast'summer, Bres'summer, a summer or beam supporting the whole front of a building in the same way as a lintel supports the portion over an opening ; Breast'-wall, a retaining wall ; Breast'-Wheel, a water-wheel which is turned by water delivered upon it at about half its height ; Breast'work, a hastily constructed earthwork. To make a clean breast of, to make a lull confession.

[A.S. brtost; Ger. briist, Dut. borst.]

Breath, Lreth, . the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs : power of breathing : life : the time occupied by once breathing : a very slight breeze. adjs. Breath'fUl (Spens.), full of breath or air, also full of scent or odour ; Breathless, out of breath : dead : excessively eager, as if holding one's breath from excitement. . Breath'lessness. To catch the breath, to stop breathing for an insiant ; To spend one's breath, as in profitless talk ; To take breath, to recover freedom of breathing ; With bated breath, with breath restrained from reverence or fear. [A.S. brxth; Ger. brodem, steam, breath.]

Breathe, bre/A, v.i. to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs : to take breath, to rest or pause : to live. v.t. to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air : to infuse : to give out as breath : to utter by the breath or softly, to whisper : to express : to keep in breath, to exercise : to tire by some brisk exercise. us. Breath' er, one who breathes or lives: a spell pf exercise ; Breath ing, the act of breathing : aspiration, secret prayer: respite. adj. life-like. us. Breathing - time, time to breathe or rest; Breath'ing-whlle, time sufficientfor drawing breath:

Breccia

mOte ; mute ; mSSn ; then.

Bricole

any very short period. To breathe again, to be relieved from an anxiety ; To breathe freely, to be at ease ; To breathe upon, to tarnish or soil. [See Breath.]

Breccia, brech'ya, . a conglomerate rock composed of angular and unworn fragments, cemented together by lime or other mineral substance. adj. Brecciated (orech'yat-ed), noting rocks composed of breccia. [It. ; cf. Fr. trec/te, breach, flint pebble.]

Bred, bred, pa.t. and /to./, of Breed.

Brede, bred, . an obsolete form of Braid.

Bree, bre, . tlie eyebrow. [Still in Scot. ; A.S. brxw, breaiv ; cf. Ger. (angen)braiie.]

Bree, bre, . the liquor in which anything has been boiled barley-bree. [A. S. briw ; cf. Ger. brei.\

Breech, brech, . tlie lower part of the body behind : the hinder part of anything, esp. of a gun. v.t. to put into breeches : to flog. adj. Breeched. n.pt. Breeches (brich'ez), a garment worn by men on the

lower limbs of the body, strictly, as distinguished from trousers, coming just below the knee, but oiten used generally tor trousers (Knee-breeches, see under Knee). . Breech'ing, a part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle, which comes round the breech and is hooked to the shafts : a strong rope attached to the breech of a gun to secure it to a ship's side. adj. (Skak.) subject to whipping. . Breech'-load'er, a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle. Breeches Bible, a name often given to the Geneva Bible produced by the English Protestant exiles in 1560, so named from the rendering ' breeches ' in Gen. iii. 7 ; Breeches part (tluat.), a part in which a girl wears men's clothes To wear the breeches, (said of a wife), to usurp the authority of the husband: to be master. [A.S. brec ; found in all Teut. languages; cf. Ger. bruch, Dut. brock.}

Breed, bred, v.t. to generate or bring forth : to train or bring up : to cause or occasion. v.i. to be with young : to produce offspring : to be produced or brought forth: pa.t. and pt'.p. bred. n. that which is bred, progeny or offspring : kind or race. ns. Breed' -bate (Shak.), one who is constantly breeding or producing debate or strife ; Breed'er, one who breeds or brings up ; Breed'ing, act of producing : education or manners. Breeding in-and-in, p^air-ing of similar forms : marrying always among near relations. [A. S. bre'dan, to cherish, keep warm ; Ger. briiten, to hatch.]

BreekS, breks, .//. (Scot.) breeches, trousers.

Breer, Brere, brer, v.i. (Scot.) to sprout.

Breeze, brez, n. a gentle gale : a wind : a disturbance or quarrel : a whimpered rumour. adjs. Breeze'less, without a breeze : motionless ; Breez'y, fanned with or subject to breezes. To breeze Up. to freshen into a breeze. [Old Sp. briza. It. brezza (Fr. Arise, a cold wind).]

Breeze, brez, n. (Skak.) the gadfly. Also written Breese, Brize. [A.S. briosa.]

Bregma, breg'ma, . the part of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join sometimes divided into the right and left bregmata. adj. Bregmat'ic. [Gr.]

Brehon, bre'hon, . an ancient Irish judge. Brehon Laws, the name given by the English to the system of jurisprudence which prevailed among the native Irish from an early period till towards the middle of the 17th century. [Ir. breitheamh, pi. breitheam-huin.]

Breloque, bre-lok', . an ornament attached to a watch-chain. [Fr.]

Breme, Breem, brem, adj. (Spens.) fiery, stern, boisterous, sharp. [Prob. related to A.S. breman, to rage.]

Bren, bren, v.t. (Spens.) to burn. pa.p. and adj. Brent. [See Burn.]

Brent, brent, adj. (Sect.) lofty : smooth, unwrinkled. [A.S. brant, steep; cog. with Ice, brattr.)

Brent-goose, brent'-gOOs, n. a small species of wild goo>e, having the head, neck, long wing feathers, and tail black, the belly white, the rest slaty-gray it visits the British coasts in winter. Also Brant'-goose, or Brent barnacle, and often confounded with the barnacle goose. [Prob. branded = brindled.]

Bressummer. Same as Breastsummer (q.v. under Breast).

Brethren, bre^'ren, //. of Brother (q.v.).

Breton, bret'un, adj. belonging to Brittany or Bre-tagne, in France.

Brettice. Same as Brattice.

Bretwalda, bret-wai'da, . a title of supremacy applied by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to Egbert and seven earlier kings, whose superiority was more or less acknowledged by other kings. [Lit. ' Lord of the Britons? or ' of Britain. ']

Breve, brev, . a pope's letter : the longest note now used in music, \\O\\ [It. breve L. brevis, short.]

Brevet, brev'et, n. a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives

Eay. . Brevet'cy, the condition of one holding revet rank. [Fr. L. brevis, short.]

Breviary, brev'i-ar-i, . book containing the daily service of the R.C. Church. [Fr. breviaire L. brevis, short.]

Breviate, bre'vi-at, . a short compendium : a lawyer's brief. [L. brevidtvsbrevrare, to shorten brevis, short.]

Brevier, brev-eV, n. a small type between bourgeois and minion, originally used in printing breviaries.

Brevity, brev'it-i, . shortness : conciseness. [L. brevitas brevis, short.]

Brew, br5S, v.t. to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials : to contrive or plot. v.i. to perform the operation of brewing ale or beer : to be gathering or forming. ns. Brew'age, something brewed : mixed liquor ; Brew'er, one who brews ; Brew'ery, Brew 1 -house, a place for brewing ; Brewing, the act of making liquor from malt : the quantity brewed at once ; Brew'ster (now only Scot.), a brewer. [A.S. brtowan ; cf. Ger. brauen.\

Briar. Same as Brier (i).

Briarean, brl-a're-an, adj. relating to Briareus, a hundred-handed giant : hence many-handed. [Gr. briaros, strong.]

Briar-root. See Brier (2).

Bribe, brlb, . something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: allurement. v.t. to influence by a bribe : to gain over. v.i. to practise bribery. ns. Blib'er, one who bribes; Brib'ery, the act of giving or taking bribes ; Brib'ery-Oath, an oath taken by an elector that he has not been bribed. [O. Fr. bribe, a lump of bread ; origin dub.]

Bric-a-brac, brik'a-brak, . old curio-ities, or other articles of value. [Ace. to Littr, formed after the phrase de brie et de broc, 'by hook and by crook.']

Brick, brik, . an oblong or square piece of burned clay : a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick : (slang) a reliable friend, a good fellow. v.t. to lay or pave with brick. ns. Brick'bat, a piece of brick ; Brick' -Clay, a clay used in making bricks ; Brick'-dust, dust made by pounding bricks, a colour like that of brick-dust : Brick' -earth, earth used in making bricks ; Brick' -field, a place where bricks are made ; Brick' -kiln, a kiln in which bricks are burned ; Bricklayer, one who lays or builds with bricks ; Brick'laying ; Brick'maker, one whose trade is to make bricks ; Brick'-tea, tea pressed into cakes ; Brick' -work, a structure formed of bricks. Like a brick, with good-will. [Fr. brique, from root of Break.]

Brickie, brikl, adj. (Spens. and Scot.) apt to break : weak: troublesome. [Older form of Brittle.]

BliCOle l brik'el, or brik-Ol', n. an ancient engine for throwing stones : the rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis-court, an indirect stroke. [Fr. Low L. briccola.]

Bridal, brld'al, n. a marriage feast: a wedding. adj. belonging to a bride or a wedding : nuptial. [Bride, and Ale, a feast.]

Bride, brld, n. a woman about to be married : a woman newly married. v.i, (Skak.) to act the bride. ns. Bride' -ale (obs.) = Bridal, the ale-drinking at a marriage feast ; Bride'-bed, the marriage bed ; Bride'-Cake, the bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding ; Bride' -Cham'ber, a nuptial apartment ; Bride'-groom, a man about to be married : a man newly married ; Bride maid, Bride s'-maid, Bride'man, Bride's' -man, yoim^ unmarried people who attend the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. [A.S. bffii: Ice. briuir, Ger. braut, a bride.]

Bridewell, brld'wel, . a house of correction : a gaol. [From a palace near St Brides Well in London.]

Bridge, bnj, . a structure raised across a river, &c. : anything like such a structure : the narrow raised platform whence the captain of a steamer gives directions. v.t. to build a bridge over. . Bridge'-head, a fortification covering the end of a bridge nearest to the enemy's position. adj. Bridge less, without a bridge. *. Bridge -of-boats, a bridge resting on boats moored abreast across a piece of water. [A.S. brycg ; Ger. brucke. Ice. bryggja.}

Bridge, brich, n. a modification of whist played since 1865 in clubs at Constantinople and since 1894 in London, in which the dealer does not turn up the

last card, but has the option (which he may pass to his partner) of declaring which suit shall be trumps.

Bridle, brfdl, . the apparatus on a horse's head, by which it is controlled : any curb or restraint : a gesture expressing pride or vanity. v.t. to put on or manage by a bridle : to check or restrain. v.i. to hold up the head proudly or affectedly. ns. Bri'dle-hand, the hand which holds the bridle in riding the left hand ; Bri' die-path, a path or way for horse-men ; Bri'dler, one who governs or restrains as by a bridle ; Bri'dle-reln, the strap of a bridle. To bridle up (at something), to take something amiss. [A.S. brtdtl; Old High Ger. britttl.]

Blidoon, brid'SOn, . the light snaffle usual in a military bridle, in addition to the ordinary bit, controlled by a separate rein. [Fr. brtdon, bride, a bridle.]

Brief, bref, n. a short account of a client s case for the instruction of counsel : a writ : a short statement of any kind. adj. short: concise. adj. Briefless. adv. Briefly. . Brief ness. -In brief, in few word*. King's briefs, royal mandates ordering collections to be made in chapels for building churches, &c ; Papal brief, such documents as are issued without some of the solemnities proper to bulls. The brief and the long (State.), the short and the long. To be brief, to speak in a few words ; To hold a brief, to be retained as counsel in a case ; To take a brief, to undertake a case. [Fr. i>refL. brevis, short.)

Brier, brl'er, . a prickly shrub : a common name for the wild rose : (Scot.) the thorn of the brier also Bri ar. adjs. Briery, Briered, having briers.

[A.S. brtr.\

Brier, Briar, farter, n. the white heath, a shrub

frown in 'ranee, from the root of which tobacco-pipes are made : a pipe of this wood. [Fr. bruyirt,

heath.) ^

Brig, bri K , n.

a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from Brigantine.]

116

Brigade, brig-ad', . a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, and commanded by a general officer, two or more of which form a division : a band of people more or less organised. v.t. to form into brigades. ns. Brigade'-ma'jor, a staff-officer attached to a brigade ; Brigadier', Brigadier'-gen eral, a general officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade. [Fr. brigade It. brigata Low L. briga, strife.]

Brigand, brig'and, . a robber or freebooter. ns. Brig andage, freebooting : plundering ; Brig'andine, Brigantine, a coat-of-mail, composed of linen or leather, with steel rings or plates sewed upon it. [Fr. It. brigante briga, strife.]

Brigantine, brig'an-tln, . a two-masted vessel, with the mainmast of a schooner and the foremast of a brig. [Fr. brigantin It. brigantine, a pirate ship.]

Bright, brlt, adj. shining : full of light : clear : beautiful : cheerful: clever: illustrious. adv. (Skak.) brightly : clearly. v.t. Bright'en, to make bright or brighter. v.i. to grow bright or brighter: to clear up. adv. Brightly. n. Bright'ness. adj. Bright'some, bright: brilliant [\.S.beorht; cog. with Goth, bairhts, clear, L. flag r-dre, to flame.]

Bright'S-disease, brlts'-diz-ez', . a generic name for a group of di-eases of the kidneys, which may be denned as comprising cases where structural changes in the kidneys, usually inflammatory, but without suppuration, lead to the presence of albumen in the urine. [From Dr Richard Bright (1780-1858).]

Brigue, brig, v.i. to intrigue. n. strife, intrigue. n. BrigU'ing, canvassing. [Fr. brigite ; derivation uncertain.]

Brill, bril, n. a fish of the same kind as the turbot,

spotted with white. [Ely. unknown.]

Brilliant, bril'yant, adj. sparkling : glittering : splendid. . a diamond of the finest cut (as opposed to rose-cut or other patterns). ns. Brilliancy, Brilliance. adv. Brilliantly. . Brill'iantness. [Fr. b r i 1 1 a n t, pr.p. of briller, to shine, which, 1 ike Ger. brille, an eyeglass, is from Low L. beryllus, a beryl.]

Brim, brim, . the margin or brink of a river or lake : the upper edge of a vessel : the rim of a hat. v.t. to fill to the brim. v.i. to be full to the brim : pr.p. brim'ming ; pa.p. brimmed. n >'. Brim'ful, full to the brim. . Brtm'fUlness (Shak.\ fullness to the top. adjs. Brimless, without a brim; Brimmed, brimful : having a brim used in composition. n. Brim'mer, a bowl full to the brim or top. adj. Brim'ming. [M. E. brymmebrtmman, to roar.]

Brimstone, brim'stOn, n. sulphur: (fig.) a virago. Fire and brimstone I an ejaculation. [Lit. burning stone ; from A.S. bryne, a burning byrnan, to burn, and Stone ; cf. Ger. terns tein.]

Brinded, brinded, Brindled, brin'dld, adj. marked with spots or streaks. . Brin'dle, state of being brindled. [See Brand.)

Brine, brln, . salt water : the sea. ns. Brine'-pit, a pit or pan in which brine is evaporated, so as to form salt : a salt spring ; Brine' -shrimp a small crustacean. adjs. Brinish, like brine : somewhat sat; Briny, pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.-The Viny (slang), the sea. [A.S. brynt,

a, Square-cut, and b, round-cut brilliant Diamond.

firing

mote ; mut ; mCCn ;

Brogr

a burning ; applied to salt liquor, from its burning, biting quality.]

Bring, bring, v.t. to fetch : to carry : to procure : to occasion : to draw or lead :/./. and pa.p. brought (brawt). Bring about, to bring to pass, effect ; Bring down, to humble ; Bring forth, to give birth to, produce ; Bring home, to prove, to impress ; Bring in, to introduce ; Bring off, to bring away, as by a boat from a ship, to rescue ; Bring on, to cause to advance ; Bring out, to express : to produce before the public, as a book, a play, a subscription : to introduce a young woman formally into so-called society ; Bring over, to convert ; Bring round, to restore from illness ; Bring to, to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other ; Bring under, to subdue', Bring up, to rear or educate. [A.S. bringan, to carry, to bring; allied perh. to Bear.]

Brinjarry, brin-zhar'i, . a travelling dealer in grain and salt in Southern India. [Hind, banjdra.]

Brink, bringk, n. the edge or border of a steep place or of a river : (Jig.) the very verge of time, at the very point of something e.g. To be on the brink Of death. [Dan. brink, declivity ; Ice. bringa, a hillock.]

Brio, brl'o, . liveliness, vivacity. [It. brio.}

Brioche, bri-osh', . a sponge-cake. [Fr.]

Briony. Same as Bryony.

Briquette, bri-ket', . a brick-shaped block of coal formed from coal-dust. [Fr. briquette, dim. of bri-iue, a Brick.]

Brisk, brisk, adj. full of life and spirit : active : sharp: effervescing, as liquors. v.t. to enliven, freshen. z/.z. to cheer up. adjs. Brisk'ish, Brisk'y, (Shak.), adv. Brisk'ly. . Brisk'ness. [Dr Murray notes that the word is first found in the

end of the i6th century ; prob. W. brysg, swift of foot. cf. Gael. brisg t Ir. briosg.]

Brisket, brisk'et, n. the breast of an animal : the part of the breast next to the ribs. [Fr. brechet, brichet.]

Bristle, bris'l, . a short, stiff hair, as of swine. v. i. to stand erect, as bristles. v.t. to cover, as with bristles : to make bristly : pr.p. brist'ling ; pa.p. brist'ied. adj. Bristled, (bris'ld), furnished with bristles./;. Brist'iiness. aiij. Brist'ly, set with bristles : rough. To set up one's bristles, to show temper. [A.S. byrst ; Scot, birse ; cog. with Ger. borste, Ice. burst.]

Bristol-board, bris'tul-bOrd, . a smooth pasteboard. ns. Bris'tol-brick, an earthy material for scouring cutlery, like bath-brick ; Bris'tol-dl'amond, a kind of crystal found near Bristol. [From the town of Bristol, in England.]

Brisure, bri-zhur', n. (fort.) any part of a rampart or parapet which breaks off at an angle from the general direction : (her.) a variation of a coat-of-arms, showing the relation of a younger to the main l.ne. [Fr. briser, to break.]

Britannia-metal, brit-an'i-a-met'l, . a metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, &c.

Britannic, brit-an'ik, adj. pertaining to Britannia. or Great Britain: British. adj. British, in ethnography, Old Celtic as opposed to Anglo-Saxon : pertaining to Great Britain or its people. ns. Britisher, a British subject (Amer.) ; Brit'on, a native of Britain.

Brittle, brit'l, adj. apt to break : easily broken : frail. ns. Britfleness ; Brittle-Stars, or Sand-stars, one of the classes of Echinodermata, including forms not far removed from starfishes. [A.S. breotan, to break.)

Britzka, Britzska, britslca, . an open four-wheeled carriage with shutters to close at pleasure, and only one seat. Also Britschka, Britska. [Polish bryczka, dim. of bryka, a wagon.]

Broach, brCch, . a tapering, pointed instrument, used chiefly for boring : a spit : a church spire.

v.t. to pierce as a cask, to tap : to open up or begin : to utter. . Broach'er, a broach or spit : one who broaches or utters. To broach tha admiral, to steal some liquor from a cask while being carried by rail or otherwise, or when in store ; To broach to, to turn a ship to windward. [Fr. brocher, to pierce, troche, an iron pin L. brocchus, a projecting tooth.]

Broad, brawd, adj. wide : large, free or open : outspoken : coarse, indelicate : of pronunciation, e.g. a broad accent. advs. Broad, Broad'ly. ns, Broad'-ar'row, a mark, thus (/J\), stamped on materials belonging to Government ; Broad'-brim, a hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers : (coll.) a Quaker. adj. Broad'cast, scattered or sown abroad by the hand : dispersed widely. adv. by throwing at large from the hand, only in phrases, as, ' to scatter broadcast,' &c. v.t. to scatter freely. n. Broad'Clpth, a fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, used for men's garments. v.t. Broaden, to make broad or broader. v.i. to grow broad or extend in breadth. adj. Broad'-eyed (S>iak.\ having a wide or extended survey. ns. Broad'-gauge (see Gauge) ; Broad'ness. .//. Broads, lake-like expansions of rivers. ns. Broad' side, the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge : a sheet of paper printed on one side, otherwise named Broad'steet ; Broad'sword, a cutting sword with a broad blade : a man armed with such a sword. Broad Church, a party within the Church of England which advocates a broad and liberal interpretation of dogmatic definitions and creed subscription the name was first used in 1833 by W. J. Conybeare. [A.S. brad, Goth. braids.}

Brobdingnaglan, brob-ding-n5'ji-an, . an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Brobdingnag in Gulliver's Travels, the people of which were of great stature hence a gigantic person. adj. gigantic. adj. Brobdingnag'', immense.

Brocade, brok-ad', n. a silk stuff on which figures are wrought. adj. Brocad'ed, woven or worked in the manner of brocade : dressed in brocade. [It. broccato, Fr. brocart, from It. broccnre, Fr. brocher, to prick, stitch ; from root of Broach]

Brocage, brok'aj, . Obsolete spelling of Brokage (q.v. under Broker).

Brocard, brok'ard, . an elementary law or principle : a canon : (Fr.) a gibe. [Fr. brocard, Low L. brocarda, from Brocard or Burchard, Bishop of Worms, who published a book of ecclesiastical rules.]

Broccoli, brok'o-li, n. a cultivated kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower, of which it is originally a hardy variety. [It. ; pi. of broccolo, a sprout, dim. of brocco, a skewer, a shoot.]

Broch, broh, n. the local name applied in the north of Scotland to the ancient dry-built circular castles, known also to the Gaelic-speaking people as duns, and to antiquaries as Pictish towers. Also Brogh and Brough. [Old Norse berg; A.S. bur/t.}

Broch, broch, obsolete spelling of Broach.

Brochure, bro-shOOr', n. a pamphlet. [Lit. a small book stitched, Fr. brocher, to stitch broche, a needle. See Broach.]

Brock, brok, K. a badger hence, from the smell, a dirty, stinking fellow. adj. Brooked (Scot.), variegated, having a mixture of black and white. [From the Celt., as in Gael, broc, a badger, which is from Gael, breac, speckled.]

Erode, brOd, adv. (Spens.). Same as Abroad.

Brodekln, Brodkln, brOd'kin, n. a buskin. [Fr. brodequin.)

Brqg, brog, . a pointed steel instrument used for piercing holes: (Scot.) an awl. v.t. to prick. [Ety. dub. ; the Gael, brog, an awl, is prob. borrowed.]

Brogue, brOg, . a stout coarse shoe : a dialect or manner ot pronunciation, esp. the Irish. [Ir. and Gael, bro*, a shoe.]

Broider, broid'er, Broidery, broid'er-i. Same as Embroider, Embroidery. Broidered (/>.) = Embroidered.

Broil, broil, n. a noisy quarrel : a confused disturbance (Scot.) Brul'yie, Brul'zie. . Broil'er, one who stirs up broils. [Fr. brouiiler, to trouble.]

Broil, broil, v.t. to cook over hot coals : to grill. v.i. e greatly heated. [Kty. dub.]

Broke, brok, fa.t. and old pa.p. of Break. p.adj. Brok en, rent asunder : infirm : humbled or crushed : dispersed, routed: altered in direction: shattered in estate or position: incomplete, fragmentary: uncertain. adjs. Brok'en-backed, having the back broken, applied to a ship so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends ; Brok'en-down, decayed, ruined in character or strength ; Brok en-heart eel, crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit. adv. Brokenly. us. Brok'en-man, one under outliwrv, esp. in the Highlands and Border country ; Brok'en-meat. the leavings of a banquet ; Brok'en-ness. adj. Brok'en-Wlnd'ed, having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse.

Broker, brOk'er, . one employed to buy and sell for others : a second-hand dealer : a pander : a commissioner. v.i. Broke, to bargain, negotiate : (Shak.) to act as a pander or go-between : pr-f"-broking; pa.p, broked. us. Brok'erage, Brok'age, the business of a broker : the commission charged by a broker : a commission charged for transacting business for others ; Brok'ery, the business of a broker. p.adj. Broking, doins business as a broker: practised by brokers. [Si. E. brocour A. S. brucan ; Ger. branchen, to use, to profit.]

Bromate. See Bromine.

Brome-grass, brOm'-gras, . a kind of grass bearing a strong resemblance to oats. [Gr. brdinos, and brontos, grass.]

Bromine, brom'in, . one of the elements, closely allied to chlorine, so called from its disagreeable smell. adj. Brom'lc, pertaining to bromine. its. Brom'ate, a combination of bromic acid with a salifiable base ; Brom'ide, a combination of bromine with a base. Bromic acid, an acid composed of bromine and oxygen. [Gr. bromoi, a disagreeable odour.]

Bronchia, brongk'i-e", .//. a name given to the ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs. adjs. Bronch'ic, Bronch'ial .

Bronchi Us, inflammation of the bronchiac. [L. Gr. bronchia, the bronchial tubes.]

Broncho, Bronco, brong'ko, . (U.S.) a half-tamed horse. [Sp. bronco, rough, sturdy.)

Brond. Same as Brand.

Bronze, bronz, . an alloy of copper and tin used in various ways since the most ancient times : anything cast in bronze : the colour of bronze : (jfsr.) im-pudence. adj. made of bronze: coloured like bronze. v.t. to give the appearance of bronze to (fig) to harden. adj. Bronzed, coated with bronze : hardened, ns. Bronze'-Steel, or Steel -bronze, a specially hardened bronze; Bronze'- Wing, Bronze' -pt'geon, a species of Australian pigeon having wings marked with a lustrous bronze colour. v t Sroni'ify, to make into bronze. ns. Bronz'-mg, the process of giving the appearance of bronze ; Bronz'ite, a lustrous kind of diallage. adj. Bronz'y, having the appearance of bronze. Bronze age or period, a term in prehistoric archzology cnoting the condition or stage of culture of a people using bronze as the material for cutting implements and weapons as a stage of culture oming between the use of stone and the use of iron for those purposes not an absolute divi-ion f time, but a relative condition of culture. [Fr. It. bronzo L. Brundutium, the modem Brindisi.]

BrOO. brOO (mod. Scot. vowel sounded like Ger.). n. (.Scot.) broth. [Ety. dub. : prob. O. Fr. bro, breu, broth ; prob conn, with Bree.]
Brooch, broch, . an ornamental pin or instrument for fastening any article of dress, consisting for the most part either of a ring or disc, or of a semicircle, there being a pin in either case passing across it, fastened at one end with a joint or loop, and at the other with a hook. -:t. (Shak.) to adorn as with a brooch. [Fr. broche, a spit. See Broach.]
Brood, brOOd, v.t. to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch : to hatch : to cover, as with wings : to mature or foster with care : to meditate moodily upon. v.i. to sit as a hen on eggs : to hover over : to think anxiously for some time : to meditate silently (with on, over) : to be bred. . something bred : offspring, children, or family : a race, kind : parentage : the number hatched at once. adj. for breeding, as in brood-mzre, SiC.adv. Brood'ingly. adj. Broody, inclined to sit or incubate. [A.S. brfd; Dut. broed; what is hatched.]
Brook, brook, . a small stream. ns. Brooklet, a little brook ; Brooklime, a species of speedwell found in ditches. [A.S. br<ic, water breaking forth ; Dut. brofk, Ger. truck.}

Brook, brSok, v.t. to enjoy : to bear or endure. [A.S. bftrcan, to use, enjoy ; Ger. branchen, L. frui, fructut.)

Brool, brool, . a deep murmur. [Ger. briill, a roar.]
Broom, brOSm, . a name given to a number of species
of shrubs of the closely allied genera Cytisus, Gen-ista, and Spartium : a besom made of its twigs. v.t. to sweep with a broom. ns. Broom'-corn, a species of plant resembling maize, cultivated for its seed and its spikes, of which brooms are made ; Broom'-rape, a parasitic plant found adhering to the root of broom, clover, &c. ; Broom'staff, Broom'stick, the staff or handle of a broom. adj. Broom'y, abounding in or consisting of broom. To marry over the broom-stick, or To jump the besom, to go through an irregular form of marriage, in which both jump over a broomstick. [A.S. bront; Ger. tram.]
Broose, briiz, n. (Scot.) a race at weddings in Scot-land. [Derivation unknown.]

Brose, broz, . a simple and nutritious food, made by pouring boiling water or milk on oatmeal, seasoned with salt and butter. Athole brose, a mixture of whisky and honey. [Scot. ; O. Fr. broez.]
Broth, broth, . an infusion or decoction of vegetable and animal substances in water. A broth Of a boy (fris/i), a first-rate fellow. [AS. broth brtowaH, to brew. See Brew.]

Brothel, broth'el, . a house of ill-fame. [M. E. brothel A.S. bro^S-en, ruined, treiSen, to go to ruin.]

Brother, bru/A'er, n. a male born of the same parents : any one closely united with or resembling another ; associated in common interests, occupation, &c. : a fellow-member of a religious order, a fellow-mem-ber of a guild, &c. : a fellow-creature, fellow-citizen, a co-religionist : (B.) a kinsman : //. Broth'ers and Breth'ren, the latter esp. used in the sense ol fellow-membership of guilds, religious communities, &c., and is a name given to certain sections of the Church of Christ, as Christi.m Brethren, Moravian Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, &c. >is. Broth'er-ger'man, a brother having the same father and mother, in con-tradistinction to a half-brotlur, by one parent only ; Broth'erhood, the state of being a brother : an

association of men for any purpose ; Broth'er-ln-law, the brother of a husband or wife : a sister's husband. adjs. Broth'er-llke, Broth'erly, like a brother : kind : affectionate. . Broth'erliness, state of being brotherly: kindness. [A.S. brffior; cog. with Ger. bmder, Gael, brathair, Fr. frire, L. /rater. Sans, bhniiar.}

Brougham, brOO'am, or brOom, . a one-horse close

Brought

mote ; mQte ; miTOn ; Men.

Brythonlc

carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougluun (1778-1868).

Brought, brawt, pa.t. and ra.p. of Bring.

Brow, brow, . the eyebrow : the ridge over the eyes : the forehead : the edge of a hill : a gallery in a coal-mine running across the face of the coal : (Jig.) aspect, appearance. '.(. BroWbeat, to bear down with stern looks or speech : to bully. adjs. Brow 1 -bound, having the brow bound as with a crown : crowned ; Brow'less, without shame. [A.S. bru; Ice. brfin.]

Brown, brown, adj. of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to red or yellow : dark-complexioned : sunburnt. . a dark-redden colour: (slang) a copper. v.t. to make brown, or give a brown colour to : to roast brown. us. Brown'-bess, the old British flint-lock musket from the brown walnut stock ; Brown'-bill, a foot-soldier's or watchman's halbert, painted brown ;
Brown'-bread, bread ot a brown colour, made of unbolted flour ; Brown'-COal, commonly called Li% -nite, an imperfect kind of coal which exhibits more of its woody structure than ordinary coal ; Brown'-G60rge, a hard biscuit : a brown earthen vessel ; Brown ing, the process of imparting a brown colour to iron articles : a preparation for giving a brown colour to gravy, &c., or for dressing brown leather. adj. Brownish. >is Brown'ness; Brown'-pa'per, coarse and strong paper used chiefly for wrapping ; Brown'-spar, a name given to certain varieties of dolomite or magnesian limestone, distinguished by their brownish colour ; Brown' - Stout, a kind of porter ; Brown' - Stud'y, gloomy reverie : absent-mindedness. adj. Brown'y (Snak.), of a brown colour. To do brown (slang), to do thoroughly, to deceive or take in completely. [A.S. briin; Dut. bruin, Ger. braiin.]

Brownie, brown'i, . a kind of domestic spirit in the folklore of Scotland, represented asagood-humoured, druJginggoblin, who attached himself to farmhouses, and occupied himself overnight in churning, thrashing corn, and the like. [Brown.]

Brownist, brown'ist, . one holding the Church principles of Robert Browne (1550-1633), which may be said 10 hive given birth to the Independents or Congregationalists of England.

Browse, browz, v.f. and v.i. to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. ns. Browse, Browsing, the shoots and leaves of pi ints : lodder : the action of the verb browse. [O. Fr. transfer (Fr. brouter) broust, a sprou:.]

Browst, brow-t, . (Sept.) a brewing. [Brew.]

Bruckle, bruk'l, adj. (Scot.) liable to break, brittle. [A.S. brucolbrekan, to Break.]

Bruin brOO'm, n. a bear, so called from the name of the bear in the famous beast-epic Reynard the Fo r, just as reynard and chanticleer have also passed from proper names into common names, olten written without capitals, [Bruin = brtnvn.}

Bruise. broOz, v.f. to crush by beating or pounding : to oppress : to box or fight with the fists : to ride recklessly in hunting, careless alike of horse and crops: to reduce to small fragments. . a wound made by anything heavy and blunt. fi.adj. Bruised, hurt by a heavy blow, with skin crushed and discoloured.?;. Bruls'er, one that bruises : a boxer. p.adj. BruiS'ing, boxing. [A.S. brysan, to crush, with which, says Dr Murray, afterwards coalesced Fr. brisit-r; bruisier, i>niser, to break.]

Bruit, broOt, . noise : something noised abroad : a rumour or report. v.t. to noise abroad : to report : to celebrate. [Fr. bruit Fr. bruire ; cf. Low L. truz'r.-.is ; prob. imit.]

Brulzie, bruilzie, brul'yi, n. Scotch and northern form of Broil.

Brumaire, broO-mar', . the second month in the

French revolutionary calendar, extending from Oct. 23 to Nov. 20. [Fr. brume, fog-L. bruma, winter.]

Brume, brCCm, . fog. adjs. Brum'al, relating to

winter ; Brum'OUS, foggy, wintry. [L. bruma, winter, contr. from brevima, the shortest day.]

Brummagem, brum'a-jem, adj. showy but worthless, sham, counterleit. [From a popular pronunciation of Birmingham.]

Brunette, broOn-et', . a girl with a brown or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. oi brun, brown.]

Brunonian, broTi-no'ni-an, adj. relating to the system of medicine founded by Dr John Brou'n of Edinburgh (1736-88) ail diseases sthenic, those depending on an excess of excitement, or asthenie, those resulting from a deficiency of it

Brunt, brunt, n. the shock ol an onset or contest : the force of a blow : the chief stress or crisis of anything. ~'-f. to bear the brunt of. [Ice. brtinti, to advance like fire, is usually given ; Dr Murray suggests that it may be an onomatopoeia of Eng. itself (cf. DuntX or connected with burnt Scot, brunt.]

Brush, brush, . an instrument for removing dust, usually made of bristles, twigs, feathers, or stiff grass stems : a kind of hair-pencil used by painters : a painter, one who uses the brush : brushwood : a skirmish or encounter : the tail of a fox : (eiect.) a brush-like discharge of sparks : one of the bundles of copper wires or flexible strips in contact with the commutator of the armature on opposite sides, and which carry off the positive and negative currents of electricity generated. r./. to remove dust, &c., from by sweeping : to touch lighily in passing : remove (with off): to thrash. r.. to move over lightly: to make off" with a rush. . Brush'ing, the act of rubbing or sweeping. adj. in a lively manner: brisk. ns. Brush'-wheel. a wheel used in light machinery to turn another by having the rubbing surface covered with stiff hairs or bristles ; Brush' - WOOd, rough close bushes : a thicket. adj. BrUSh'y, rough, rugged. To brush Up, to 1 lighten, revive. [O. Fr. brosse, a brush, brushwood Low L. oruscia; Diez connects the Fr. with Old High Ger. bunt, bnrsta, bristle.]

Brusque, broDsk, adj. blunt, abrupt in manner, rude. adr. Brusque'ly. ns. Brusque ness ; Brusque'-rle. [Fr. brusque, rude. See Brisk.]

Brussels, brus'elz, . contracted from Brussels-Carpet, a kind of carpet in which the worsted threads are arranged in the warp, and are interwoven into a network of linen. Still, the bulk ot the carpet consists of wool. n.pl. Bruss'els-sprouts, a variety of the common cabbage with sp outs like miniature cabbages. [Named Irom Brussels in Belgium.]

Brust, brust, pa.p. (Spens.). Same as Burst.

Brute, broot, adj. belonging to the lower animals : irrational: stupid: rude. . one of the lower animals. adj. Bnit'al, like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman. v.f. Brut alise, to make like a brute, to degrade. v.i. to live like a brute. n. Brutality. adv. Brutally. . Brute'ness, brute-like state: brutality: (Spens.) stupidity. v.t. Brutlfy, to make brutal, stupid, or uncivilised : pr.p. brutify'-ing; pa.p. brutifled'. adj. Brutish, brutal: (B.) unwise. adv. Brut'ishly. . Brutlshness. The brute creation, the lower animals. [Fr. brut L. brutus, dull, irrational.]

Brutus, brou'tus, . a kind of wig : a way of wearing the hair brushed back from the forehead, popular at the time of the French Revolution, when it was an affectation to admire the old Romans, as Brutus.

Bryology, brl-ol'o-ji, . the study of mosses. [Gr. bryon, moss, and logia legein, to speak.]

Bryony, bn'o-ni, . a wild climbing plant, common in English hedgerows. Black bryony, a climbing plant similar to bryony in habit and disposition, but which may be readily distinguished by its simple, entire, heart-shaped leaves, which are smooth and somewhat glossy. [L. Or. brySnia.]

Bryozoa, bn-O-zO'a, n.pl. an old name for the Polyzoa,
from their resemblance to mosses.

Brythonic, brlth-on'ik, adj. a name introduced by

Prof. Rhys for the second of the two great divisions of Celtic ethnology'. The Goidelic or Gatihelic group embraces Irish, Manx, and Gaelic; the Brythonic group, Welsh, Bix.on, and Cornish. [Bryiftan, one of the Welsh words for the Welsh and so-called Ancient Britons.]

Bub, bub, n. (siang) strong drink.

BubalU, bu'bal-is, . a genus in the Antelope division of hollow-horned, even-toed Ruminants, not to be confused with the genus Bubaius, the Buffalo. [Gr.]

Bubble, bub'l, *. a bladder of water blown out with air: anything empty: a cheating scheme. adj. unsubstantial, deceptive. v.i. to rise in bubbles. v.t. to cheat with bubble schemes :pr.p. bubb'ling ; pa.p. bubbled. atij. Bubbly. -. Bubbly-jock, a Scotch name for a turkey-cock. Bubble and squeak, meat and cabbage fried together. To bubble over, as of a pot boiling, with anger, mirth, &c. [Cf. Sw. bubbly Dut. bobSfl.]

Bubo, bu'bo, n. an inflammatory swelling of the glands
in the groin or armpit. . Bub'ukle, a ridiculous word of Fluellen's lor a red pimple, corrupted from buf-o and carbuncle. [L. Gr. boubdu, the groin.]

Buccal, buk'al, adj. pertaining to the cheek. [L.]

Buccaneer, Buccanier. buk-an-eV, . one of the piratical adventurers in the West Indies during the I7th century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly. P.I. to act as a buccaneer. n. Buccaneer'ing. adj. Buccaneer'ish. [Fr. boucantr, to smoke meat Carib. boucan. a wooden gridiron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a boucan after the manner of the natives, and were hence called boucaniers.]

Buccinator, buk-sin-a'tor, n. the name of a flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication and in the blowing of wind-instruments. adj. Buccinat'ory. [L. ; buccinare.}

Bucentaur, bob-sen'tawr, n. a mythical monster half man and half bull : the state barge of Venice used annually on Ascension Day in the ancient ce_remony of the marriage of the state with the Adriatic. [It. bucentoro, usua.ly explained as from Gr. bous, an ox, ken/auras, a centaur.]

Bucephalus, bu-sef'a-lus, n. the famous war-horse of Alexander the Great : a familiar name for a riding-horse. [Gr. ; bous, ox, kephall, head.]

Buck, buk, n. the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer : a dashing young fellow. v.i. (of a horse or mule a Buck jumper) to attempt to throw by a series of rapid jumps into the air, coming down with the back arched, the head down, and the fore-legs stiff: (U.S.) to make obstinate resistance to any improvements. ns. Buck eon, a poor Irish gentleman, without means to support his gentility: Buck'-eye. the American horse-chestnut ; Buck'-horn, the m aerial of a buck's horn ; Buck'-hound, a small kind of staghpund used lor hunting bucks ; Buck -Shot, a large kind of shot, used in shooting deer ; Buck skin, a soft leather made of deerskin or sheepskin : a strong twilled woollen cloth, cropped of nap and carefully finished. adj. made of the kin 01 a buck. n.pl. Buck'sklns, breeches made usually of the cloth, not of the leather. ns. Buck'-thorn, a genus of shrubs, the berry of which supplies the sap-green used by painters ; Buclt-tooth, a projecting tooth. [A.S. hue, bueca; Dut. lok, Ger. tcvJk. a he-goat.]

Buck, buk, v.t. to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching. . lye in which clothes are bleached. n. Buck -bas'ket, a basket in which clothes arc carried to be bucked. [Ely. obscure ; M. E. bouken ; cog. words arc Ger. bauchen, beucken.]

Buckbean, b'ik'ben, . the marsh-trefoil, a plant common in bogs in Britain. [Corr. of Bogbean.\

Bucket, Uik'et. n. a vessel for drawing or holding water, &c. : one of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel, or one of the scoops of a

dredging-machine : the leather socket for holding the whip in driving, or for the carbine or lance when mounted: a name given to the pitcher in some orchids. ns. Buck'etful, as much as a bucket will hold; Buck'eting (6'.5.), jerky rowing; Buck et-Shop, slang term for the offices of 'outside brokers'

mere agents for bets on the rise or fall of prices of stock, &c. ; Buck et - Wheel, a contrivance for raising water by means of buckets attached to the circumference of a wheel. Give the bucket, to dismiss ; Kick the bucket (stang), to die. [Prob. conn, with A.S. hue, a pitcher; or O. Fr. buket, a pail. Not Gael, bucaid, a bucket.]

Buckle, buk'i, n. (Scot.) a shellfish such as the whelk :
a refractory person. [Scot., prob. related somehow to L. buccinum, a shellfish.]

Buckle, buk'l, . a metal instrument consisting of a rim and tongue, used for fastening straps or bands in dress, harness, &c. v.i. to fasten with a buckle : to prepare for action : to engage in close fight. v.i. to bend or bulge out : to engage with zeal in a task. . Buck'ler, a small shield used for parrying. [Fr. boucle, the boss of a shield, a ring Low L. buccula, dim. of bucca, a cheek.]

Buckra, buk'ra, . a word used by West Indian and American negroes for a white man said in a dialect of the Calabar coast to mean 'demon.'

Buckram, buk'ram, . a coarse open-woven fabric of cotton or linen made very stiff with size, used for the framework of ladies' bonnets, for the inside of belts and collars of dresses, and for bookbinding : stiffness in manners and appearance. adj. made of buckram : stiff: precise. v.t. to give the quality of buckram. [O. Fr. boguerant.}

Buckshish. Same as Backsheesh.

Buckwheat, bukTiwet, . a species of Polygonum, grown in Germany, Brittany, &c., for feeding horses, cattle, and poultry buckwheat cakes are esteemed on American breakfast-tables. [Prob. Dut. boekweit, or Ger. buckveizr.]

Bucolic, -al, bu-kol'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to the tending of cattle : pastoral : rustic, countrified. n. Bucol'iC, a pastoral poem. [L. Gr. boukoiikos boukolos, a herdsman.]

Bud, bud, n. the first shoot of a tree or plant : used of young people, as a term of endearment. v.i. to put forth buds: to begin to grow. v.t. to put forth as buds : to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree :J>r.f>. bud'ding ; pa.p. bud'ded. . Bud'ding, a method of propagation by means of buds. adjs. Bud'dy ; Bud less. To nip In the bud, to destroy at its very beginning. [M. E. budde; prob. related to Dut. bot, a bud.]

Buddha, bOCd'd.i, . an epithet applied to Sakyamuni or Gautama, the founder of the Buddhist religion. ns. Bud'dhism, the religion founded by Buddha ; Buddhist, a believer in Buddhism. adjs. Bud-dhistic, Bud'dhist, pertaining to Buddhism. Esoteric BuddMsm (see Theosophy). [Sans. biidiiha, wise, from budh, to know.]

Buddie, bud'l, v.t. to wash ore with a buddlt or in-clined hutch over which water flows.

Budge, buj, v.i. and v.t. to move or stir. . Budg'er, one who stirs. fFr. boitgcr It. bulicart, to boil, to bubble L. liMre.]

Budge, buj, n. lambskin fur. adj. pompous: stiff. [Derivation unknown.]

Budget, buj'et, n. a sack with its contents : a compact collection of things : a socket in which the end of a cavalry carbine rests : that miscellaneous collection of matters which aggregate into the annual financial statement made to parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. bougetti, dim. of bouft, a pouch L. bi<ka.}

Buff, buf^w. a pliant and uncracking leather used for soldiers' belts and other military purposes, made out of salted and dried South American light ox and cow hides : a military coat : the colour of buff: a

light yellow : the bare skin : (//.) certain regiments in the British army, so named from their buff-coloured facings e.g. East Kent Regiment, Ross-shire Buffs. ns. Buff'-coat, a strong military coat : a soldier; Buff' -Wheel, Buff'-stick, a wheel or stick covered with buff-leather or the like, and sprinkled with emery, for polishing. In buff, naked. [Fr. hiffle, a buffalo.]

Buff, buf, . (pbs.) a buffet, blow, or stroke. v.t. to

strike. [O. Fr. hiffe, a blow.]

Buffalo, buf'a-lo, . a genus of the ox kind, the tame, often domesticated Asiatic buffalo, and the entirely wild and fierce Cape buffalo. The so-called American buffalo is really a 'bison.' [It. buffalo, through L. from Gr. boubalos.}

Buffer, buf'er, . a mechanical apparatus for deadening the force of a concussion, as in railway carriages : a fellow, as in 'old buffer.' . Buff'er-state, a neutral country lying between two others, whose relations are or may become strained.

Buffet, buf'et, . a blow with the fist, a slap. v.t. to strike with the hand or fist : to contend against. n. Buff 'eting, a striking with the hand, boxing : contention. [O. Fr. bitfet biife, a blow, esp. on the cheek.]

Buffet, buf'et, . a kind of sideboard : a low stool : a refreshment - bar (in this sense often pronounced bitf'a). [Fr. buffet; origin unknown.]

Buffoon, buf-oon', . one who amuses by jests, grimaces, &c. : a clown: a fool. ns. Buff'O, the comic actor in an opera ; Buffbon'ery, the practices of a buffoon ; ludicrous or vulgar jesting. [Fr. bouffon It. buffone, buffare, to jest.]

Bug, bug, . an object of terror. ns. Big-bug (slang), an aristocrat ; Bug'aboo, a bogy, or object of terror; Bug'bear, an object of terror, generally imaginary. adj. causing fright. [M. E. bugge, prob. W. bwg, a hobgoblin.]

Bug, bug, n. a name applied loosely to certain insects, esp. to one (Cimex lectularius) that infests houses and beds : in America applied to any insect.

Buggery, bug'ger-i, . the crime of bestiality, unnatural vice. [Fr. bougre L. Bulgarus, a Bulgarian, a heretic.]

Buggy, bug'i, . a name given to several kinds of light carriages or gigs in America, a light one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat ; in England, two-wheeled ; in India, provided with a hood to ward off the sun. [By some conn, with Bogie ; ety. really quite unknown.]

Bugle, bu'gl, Bugle-horn, bu'gl-horn, . a hunting-horn, originally a buffalo-horn : a treble musical instrument, usually made of copper, like the trumpet, but having the bell less expanded and the tube shorter andjnore conical : (Spens.) a buffalo or wild ox dim. Bu'glet. v.i. Bu'gle, to sound a bugle. . Bu'gler, one who plays upon the bugle. [O. Fr. titgle ; L. bucultis, dim. of bos, an ox.]

Bugle, bu'gl, . a slender elongated kind of bead, usually black. adj. (Shak.) like bugles. [Prob. conn, with Low L. bugiilus ; prob. obscurely conn, with Dut. beugel, a ring.]

Bugle, bu'gl, n. a palaearctic genus of plants of the natural order Labiatce, with blue or sometimes white or purple flowers. [Fr., It. btigola Low L. bugula, bugilla.)

Bugloss, bu'glos, n. a name popularly applied to many
plants of the natural order Boraginete, more strictly to Anchusa arz'ensis, a common weed in corn-fields in Britain. [Fr. buglossc L. buglossa Gr. bouglossos baits, ox, glessa, tongue.]

Bugong, bu'gong, n. a noctuoid moth.

Buhl, bul, n. unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked in patterns for inlaying : furniture ornamented with such. [From Andre Charles Boule (1642-1732), a cabinet-maker in the service of Louis

Buhrstone, bur'stCn, . a variety of quartz, containing many small empty cells, which give it a peculiar

roughness of surface, particularly adapting it for millstones. Often Burr'-Stone. [Perh. conn, with Burr, from its roughness.]

Build, bild, v.t. to erect, as a house or bridge : to form or construct, as a railway, &c. v.i. to depend (with on, -upon) \pa.p. built or build'ed. . construction : make. ns. Build'er, one who builds, or who controls the actual work of building ; Build'ing, the art of erecting houses, &c. : anything built : a house. p.adj. Built, formed or shaped. Build in, to enclose by building ; Build up, to close up by building, as a door : to erect any edifice, as a reputation : to edify spiritually, as the church. [A.S. gebyld, bold, a dwelling, from an assumed by Man, to build.]

Buirdly, burd'li, adj. stalwart, large and well made. [Scot., a variant of Burly.]

Buisson, bwe-song, n. a fruit-tree trained on a low stem, the branches closely pruned. [Fr.]

BuiSt, bust, n. (Scot.) a mark put on sheep or cattle

to indicate ownership: a box. v.t. to mark with such. [Ety. dub.]

Bukshi, Bukshee, buk'she, . the paymaster in native Indian states. [Hind, bakshi baksh, pay.]

Bulb, bulb, n. an onion-like root : any protuberance or enlargement resembling such. v.i. to form bulbs : to bulge out or swell. adjs. Bul'bar, Bulbed, Bul'bous, Bulba'ceous, Bulb'iform, Bulbif'erous, Bulbose, Bul'by. ns. Bul'bule, a little bulb: a young bulb which grows from an old one ; Bul'bus, a bulb. [L. biilbusGr. bolbos, an onion.]

Bulbul, bool'bool, n. the Persian nightingale. [Arab.]

Buldering, bul'der-ing, adj. (prov.) hot, sultry.

Bulgarian, bul-ga'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Bulgaria or its language. . a native of Bulgaria: the Bulgarian language (Slavonic). . Bul'gar, a member of an ancient Finnic or Ugrian tribe which moved from the Volga towards Bulgaria. adj. Bulgaria. . the ancient language of the foregoing.

Bulge, bulj, . the widest part of a cask, a round protuberance, swelling. v.i. to swell out. ns. Bul'ger, a wooden golf-club with a convex face ; Bul'giness. adj. Bul'gy. To get the bulge on One (slang), to get a decided advantage over a person. [O. Fr. boitlge, prob. L. bulga, a leather knapsack ; a Gallic word.]

Bulimy, bul'i-mi, . an unnatural hunger. [Gr. ; bans, ox, limos, hunger.]

Bulk, bulk, . a stall or framework built in front of a shop. n. Bulk'er, a street thief or strumpet [Ety. dub. ; Prof. Skeat suggests Scand. bdlk-r, beam, and Dr Murray quotes also an A.S. boka, gangway of a ship.]

Bulk, bulk, . magnitude or size : the greater part : any huge body or structure : the whole cargo in the hold of a ship. v.i. to be in bulk : to be of weight or importance. v.t. to put or hold in bulk. ns. Bulk'head, a partition separating one part of the interior of a ship from another, either transverse or longitudinal, and usually made watertight ; Bulk'iness. adj. Bulk'y, having bulk : of great size, unwieldy. Collision bulkhead, that nearest the bow usually the only one in sailing-ships. To load in bulk, to put the cargo in loose ; To sell in bulk, to sell the cargo as it is in the hold : to sell in large quantities. [Prob. Scand. ; Ice. bulki, a heap.]

Bull, bool, n. the male of the ox kind : an old male whale, fur-seal, &c. : a sign of the zodiac : one who tries artificially and unduly to raise the price_ of stocks, and speculates on a rise. adj. denoting largeness of size used in composition, as bull-trout : favourable to the bulls, rising. v.t. to try to raise, as the price of shares, artificially : to copulate with a cow, of a bull. v.i. to be in heat, of a cow. ns. BulT-bait'ing, the sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs ; Bull'-bat (U.S.), the night-hawk or

Koat-sucker ; Bull'-beef, the beef or flesh of bulls, coarse beef: (SAaJt., in //.) Bull -beeves ; Bull'-begg'ar, a hobgoblin, &c. ; Bull'-calf, a male calf: a stupid fellow, a lout; BulT-dance, a dance of men only : Bull'dog. a breed of dogs of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls, its general appearance that of a smooth-coated, compact dog, low in stature, but broad and powerful, with a massive head, large in proportion to its body : a person of obstinate courage : a short-barrelled revolver of large calibre : a proctor's attendant at Oxford and Cambridge. v.t. Bull -dose (U.S.), to intimidate, bully: flog. . Bull -dos'er. adj. Bull-faced, having a large face. *. Bull'-fight, a popular spectacle in Spain, in which a bull is goaded to fury in a kind of circus by mounted picadores armed with lances, and finally despatched by a specially skilful espada or swordsman ; Bull'-fight er ; Bull' -finch, a species of red-breasted finch alittle larger than the common linnet, closely allied to the grossbeaks and crossbills : a kind of hedge hard to jump ; Bull' -frog, a large North American frog. adj. Bull-front ed, having a front or forehead like a bull. . Bull' -head, or Millers Thumb, a small river fish remarkable for its large, flat head. adj. Bull'-head'ed, impetuous and obstinate. n. Bull' -head'edness. adj. Bull'ish. ns. Bullock, an ox or castrated bull ; Bull'-roar'er, a provincial English name for a boy's plaything, made of an

oblong piece of wood, to one end of which a string is tied, then twisted tightly round the finger, when the whole is whirled rapidly round and round until a loud and peculiar whirring noise is produced the native Australian turndun, the rhombas of the Greek mysteries ; Bull's' eye, the central boss formed in making a sheet of blown glass (hence adj. Bull's' -eyed), a round piece of glass in a lantern, a policeman's lantern, a round opening or window : the centre of a target, of a different colour from the rest, and usually round : a thick lump of coloured or striped candy ; Bull' -terrier, a species of dog, a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier ; Bull'-troUt, a large trout of the salmon genus, also migratory in its habits, often called the Gray Trout; Bull'-whack, a heavy whip. v.t. to lash with such. . Bull 'wort, the bishop's weed. Bull into, to plunge hastily into. A bull in a China-shop, a synonym for a man who does harm through ignorance or fury, a man completely out of place. Take the bull by the horns, to face a danger or difficulty with courage, to take the initiative boldly in a struggle. [M. E. bole, prob. Scand. bole, boli; most prob. cog. with Bellow.]

Bull, bool, . an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. adj. Bullan'tic. . Bull'ary, a collection of papal bulls. [L. buiia, a knob, a leaden seal.]

Bull, bool, . a ludicrous blunder in speech implying *ome obvious absurdity or contradiction, often said to be an especial prerogative of Irishmen' I was a fine child, but they changed me.' [Prob. O. Fr. haul, cheat.]

Bull, bool, . drink made by pouring water into a cask that had held liquor.

Bulla, bool'a, . a round metal ornament worn by ancient Roman children : a seal attached to a document : anything rounded or globular. [L.]

Bullace, bool'lis, . a shrub closely allied to the sloe and the plum, its fruit making excellent pies or tarts. [O. Fr. ttloce, of uncertain origin ; prob. Celt.]

Bullate, bul'at, adj. blistered, inflated. ns. Bulla - tion : Bulles'cence.

Bullary, bul'a-ri, . a house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

Buller, bool'er, n. the boiling of a torrent [Dan.

r.]

Bullet, bool'et, n. the projectile of lead or other metal discharged from any kind of small-arm : a plumb or tinker in fi*hiug. . BuU'et-head, a head round

like a bullet: (U.S.) an obstinate fellow. adjs. Bull et-head ed ; Bullet-proof, proof against bullets. [Fr. boulet, dim. of boule, a ball L. bulla. See Bull, an edict.]

Bulletin, bool'e-tin, . an official report of public news.
[Fr., It. bullettino.]

Bullion, bool'yun, n. gold and silver in the mass and uncoined, though occasionally used as practically synonymous with the precious metals, coined and uncoined : a heavy twisted cord fringe, often covered with gold or silver wire. . BulTionist, one in favour of an exclusive metallic currency. [Ety. dub. ; but apparently related to Low L. bultio, a boiling, melting.]

Bully, bool'i, . a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow : a ruffian hired to beat or intimidate any one : a fellow who lives upon the gains of a prostitute : (ol>s.) a term of familiarity to either man or woman. adj. blustering: brisk: (U.S.) first-rate. v.i. to bluster. v.t. to threaten in a noisy way : pr.p. bull'ying ; pa.p. bull'ied. . Bull'yism, v.t. Bull'yrag (coll.), to assail with abusive language, to overawe. ns. Bullyragging ; Bull'y-rook, a bully. Bully for you, bravo ! [Perh. Dut. boel, a lover ; cf. Ger. buhle.]

Bully, bool'i, n. a miner's hammer.

Bully-tree, bool'i-tre, . a name given to several West Indian sapotaceous trees yielding good timber. Also Bullet-tree, BuU etrie, BolTetrie.

Bulrush, bool'rush, . a large strong rush, which grows on wet land or in water often applied to the cat's-tail(7>/A<0- <*<# Bul'rushy.

Bulse, buls, . a bag for diamonds, &c. : a package or certain quantity of such. [Port, balsa Low L. bursa, a purse. See Purse.]

Bulwark, boofwaik, . a fortification or rampart : a breakwater or sea-wall : any means of defence or

security. v.t. to defend. [Cf. Ger. boliwcrk.]

Bum, lum, . (S/iak.) the buttocks. ns. Bum' -bailiff, an under-bailiff ; Bum'-boat, boat for carrying provisions to a ship, originally a Thames scavenger's boat. [Ety. dub., prob. from bump, from sense of ' swelling.']

Bum, bum, v.i. to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee: (slang) to live dissolutely. pr.p. buin'-ming > pa.p. bummed. . a humming sound : a spree, debauch : a dissipated fellow. [Onomatopoeic.]

Bumbaze, bum'baz, v.t. to confound, bamboozle.

Bumble-bee, bum'bl-be, . a large kind of bee that makes a bumming or humming noise : the humble-bee. . Bum'-Clock (Sect.), a drone-beetle. [M. E. bumble, freq. of Bum, and Bee.]

Bumbledom, bum'bl-dom, . fussy pomposity. [From Bumble, name of the beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist.]

Bumble-foot, bum'bl-foot, . a disease of domestic fowls, marked by inflammation of the ball of the foot : a club-foot. adj. Bum'ble-foot ed, club-footed.

Bumble-puppy, bum'bl-pup'i, n. whist played regardless of rules : the game of nine-holes. . Bum'ble-pupp'ist, one who plays whist without knowing the game.

Bumbo, bum'bo, . a punch of rum or gin with sugar, nutmeg, &c.

Bumkin, Bumpkin, bum'kin, . a short beam of timber projecting from each bow of a ship, for the purpose of extending the lower corner of the foresail to windward : a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, usually serving to extend the mizzen. [From Boom, and dim. termination kin.}

Bummalo, bum'a-lO, . a small fish dried and salted all round the coast of India Bombay duck and nehar. Also Bummalo'ti. [East Ind.]

Bummaree, bum'ar-e, . a middleman in the Billingsgate fish-market. [Ety. unknown : hardly the Fr.

_ bonne maree, good fresh sea-fish.]
ummer, buin'er, . a plundering stragsler or cainp-

Bummle

mote ; mute ; moTSn ; ///en.

Buphaga

follower during the American Civil War : a dissolute fellow, a loafer, a sponge.]

Bummle, bum'l, v.i. (prov.) to blunder. n. an idle fellow.

Bummock, bum'ok, n. (Scot.) a brewing of ale. [Ety. unknown.]

Bump, bump, v.i. to make a heavy or loud noise. v.t. to strike with a dull sound : to strike against : to overtake and impinge upon the stern or side of a boat by the boat following, the bumper consequently taking the place of the bumped in rank also ' to make a bump : ' to spread out material in printing so as to fill any desired number of pages. . a dull heavy blow : a thump : a lump caused by a blow, one of the protuberances on the surface of the skull confidently associated by phrenologists with certain distinct qualities or propensities of the mind, hence colloquially for organ : the noise of the bittern. . Bump'er, a cup or glass filled to the brim for drinking a toast : anything large or generous in measure : a crowded house at a theatre or concert. adj. as in a 'bumper house.' v.i. to drink bumpers. . Bnmpol'ogy, phrenology. adj. Bump'y. [Onomatopoeic.]

Bumpkin, bump'kin, . an awkward, clumsy rustic : a clown. adj. BumpTdnish. [Prob. Dut. boomken, a log.]

Bumptious, bump'shus, adj. offensively self-assertive.
adz: Bump'tiously. n. Bumptiousness. [Prob. formed from Bump.]

Bun, bun, n. a kind of sweet cake. [Prob. from O. Fr. bugne, a swelling.]

Bun, bun, . a dry stalk: a hare's scut: a rabbit. [Prob. Gael, bun, a root.]

Bunco, buns, n. (slang) extra gain used as an inter-

jection.

Bunch, bunsh, n. a number of things tied together or growing together: a definite quantity fastened together, as of linen yarn (180,000 yards), &c. : a cluster : something in the form of a tuft or knot. v.i. to swell out in a bunch. v.t. to make a bunch of, to concentrate. adjs. Bunch'-backed (Shak.\ having a bunch on the back, crook - backed ; Bunched, humped, protuberant. ns. Bunch'-grass, a name applied to several West American grasses, growing in clumps ; Bunch'iness, the quality of being bunchy: state of growing in bunches, adj. Bunch'y, growing in bunches or like a bunch, bulging. Bunch of fives, the fist with the five fingers clenched. [Ety. obscure.]

Buncombe. See Bunkum.

Bundesrath, boon'des-rat, . the Federal Council of the German Empire, its members annually appointed by the governments of the various states.

Bundle, bun'dl, . a number of things loosely bound together : an aggregation of one or more kinds of tissue traversing other tissues : a definite measure or quantity, as two reams of paper, twenty hanks of linen yarn, &c. v.t. to bind or tie into bundles. v.i. to pack up one's things for a journey, to go hurriedly or in confusion (with away, off, out). . Bun'dling, an old custom in Wales, New England, and elsewhere for sweethearts to sleep on the same bed without undressing. To bundle Off, bundle OUt, to send away unceremoniously or summarily. [Conn, with Bind and Bond.]

Bung, bung, . the stopper of the hole in a barrel : a large cork : (Shak.) a sharper. r'./. to stop up with a bung : to thrash severely. ns. Bung' -hole, a hole in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung; Bung'- vent, a small hole in a bung to let gases escape, &c. Bung up, to bruise. [Ety. dub.]

Bungalow, bung'ga-lO, . the kind of house usually occupied by Europeans in the interior of India, and commonly provided for officers' quarters in cantonments. Dak-bungalows are houses for travellers. [Hind, bangld, Bengalese.]

Bungle, bung'i, . anything clumsily done : a gross

blunder. v.i. to act in a clumsy, awkward manner. v.t. to make or mend clumsily : to manage awkwardly. p.adj. Bungled, done clumsily. .

Bungler, p.adj. Bung^ling, clumsy, awkward : unskilfully or ill done. adv. Bung'lingly. [Ety. obscure ; prob. onomatopoeic ; Prof. Skeat quotes a dial. Sw. bangla, to work ineffectually ; Mr F. Hindes Groome suggests Gipsy bongo, left, awkward.]

Bunion, bun'yun, n. a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [Ety. unknown ; Prof. Skeat suggests It. bugnone, a botch.]

Bunk, bungk, . a box or recess in a ship's cabin, a sleeping- berth anywhere. v.i. to occupy the same bunk, sleep together. n. Bunk'er, a large bin or chest used for stowing various things, as coals, &c. : a hazard in a golf-links, originally confined to sand-pits, but now often used for hazards generally. [Prob. of Scand. origin ; cf. Ice. bitnki, Dan. bunke, a heap.]

Bunko, Bunco, bung'kS, . (U.S.) a form of confidence-trick by which a simple fellow is swindled or taken somewhere and robbed. v.t. to rob or swindle in such a way. . Bunk'O-Steer'er, that one of the swindling confederates who allures the victim.

Bunkum, bungTcum, . empty clap-trap oratory, bombastic speechmaking intended for the newspapers rather than to persuade the audience. Also Bun'combe. [From Buncombe, the name of a county in North Carolina. Bartlett quotes a story of how its member once went on talking in congress, explaining apologetically to the few hearers that remained that he was 'only talking for Buncombe.']

Bunny, bun'i, . a pet name for a rabbit. [Ety. unknown ; prob. conn, with Gael, tun, a root.]

Bunodont, bu'nO-dont, adj. having tuberculate molars opp. to Lophodont. [Gr. bounos, a rounded hill, odoits, odontos, a tooth.]

Bunsen, bSon'sen, or bun' sen, adj. applied to some of the inventions of the great chemist, R. W. Bunsen of Heidelberg. n. Bun'sen-burn'er, a gas-burner in which a plentiful supply of air is caused to mingle with the gas before ignition, so that a smokeless flame of low luminosity but great heating power is the result.

Bunt, bunt, n. a parasitic disease of wheat and other grains. adjs. Bunt'ed, Bunt'y. [Ety. unknown.]

Bunt, bunt, . the bagging part of a fishing-net, a sail, &c. -'./. to belly, as a sail. [Ety. unknown.]

Bunt, bunt, v.i. to push with the horns, butt : to spring, rear. . a push. . Bunting, pushing : a boys' game, played with sticks and a small piece of wood : a strong timber, a stout prop.

Bunter, bunt'er, . a rag-picker, a low woman.

Bunting, bunt'ing, n. a thin worsted stuff of which ships' colours are made. [Ety. dub.]

Bunting, bunt'ing, . a genus of birds in the Finch family nearly allied to the crossbills.

Buntline, bunt'lln, . a rope passing from the foot-rope of a square sail, led up to the masthead and thence on deck, to help in hauling the sail up to the yard.

Buoy, boi, . a floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, &c. v.t. to fix buoys or marks : to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain : to raise the spirits. ns. Buoy'age, a series of buoys or floating beacons to mark the course for vessels : the providing of buoys ; Buoy'ancy, capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air : specific lightness : C/%.) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness. -W;. Buoy'-ant, light: cheerful. . Buoy'antness. [Dut. boei, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman tote), from Low L. boia, a collar of leather.]

Buphaga, bu'fa-ga, . a small genus of African perching birds, nearly related to the starlings, feeding on the larvae of gadflies and the like, which they find on the backs of cattle, camels, &c. Also Beef-eater

Buprestis fate, fir : m, her ; mine :

[Gr., tints, an ox, phagtin, to

Burlesque

and Ox-pecker.

eat.]

Buprestis, bO-pres'tis, n. a genus of beetles, typical of a large family, Bufrestida, those occurring in warmer countries having lively colour and metallic sheen some known as Golden Beetles. [L., Gr. bouprestis, tout, an ox, prethtin, to swell.]

Bur, Burr, bur, the pnckly seed-case or head (certain plants, which sticks to clothes : any impediment or inconvenient adherent : any lump, ridge, &c-, more or less sharp, a knot on a tree, knot in thread, knob at the base of a deer's horn, &c. : waste raw silk : the sweetbread or pancreas : (Scat.) club-moss : the name for various tools and appliances, as the triangular chisel for clearing the corners of mortises, &c. : the blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch : a partly vitrified brick. tit. Bur'dock, a dock with a bur or prickly head : Bur'-thls'tle, the spear-thistle. Bur in the throat, something seeming to stick in the throat, producing a choking sensation. [Cog. with Dan. bom, a bur.]

Bur, Burr, bur, n. the rough sound of r pronounced in the throat, as in Northumberland. v.i. to whisper hoarsely, to murmur. [Usually associated with preceding, but perh. from the sound.]

BUT, bur, . in an engraving, a slight ridge of metal raised on the edges of a line by the graver or the dry point, producing an effect like a smear, but dexterously used by some etchers, as Rembrandt, to deepen their shadows.

Burble, burb'I, >t. trouble, disorder. v.t. to trouble, confuse. [Scot. ; prob. conn, with O. Fr. barbouiller, to confound.]

Burbot, bur'bot, . a fresh-water fish, like the eel, having a longish beard on its lower jaw. [Fr. barbotf L. barba, a beard.]

Burd, burd, n. (PCS.) for Bird, a poetic name for a girl or lady. n. Bur'dalane, the last surviving child of a family.

Burdash, burd'ash, n. a fringed sash worn round the waist by fine gentlemen in the time of Anne and George I.

Burden, bur'dn, . a load : weight : cargo : that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear, as blame, sin, sorrow, &c- : birth, v.t. to load : to oppress: to encumber. adjs. Bur'denous, Bur"-densome, heavy : oppressive. Burden of proof, in legal procedure, signifies the obligation to establish by evidence certain disputed facts. [A.S. byrtHen

beran, to bear.]

Burden, bur'dn, n. part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain: the leading idea of anything : a load of care, sorrow, or responsibility. [Fr. bourdon, a humming tone in music Low L. burda, a drone or non-working bee.]

Burden bur'dn, n. (Sptns.) a pilgrim's staff. [See Bourdon.]

Burdock. See Bur (i).

Bureau, bur's, n. a writing-table or chest of drawers : a room or office where such a table is used : a department for the transacting of public business : pi. Bureaux (bar's), Bureau! (bur-Sz). [Fr. bureau <X Fr. burel, russet cloth L. burrus, red.]

Bureaucracy, bur-o'kras-i, n. a system of government centralised in graded series of officials, responsible only_to their chiefs, and controlling every detail of public and private life. ns. Bureau'crat, Bureau - ontiBt, one who advocates government by bureaucracy. adj. Bureaucratic, relating to or having he nature of a bureaucracy. adv. Bureaucratically. [Bureau, and Gr. kratein, to govern.)

Burotta, bO-ret', n. a flask-shaped vessel for holding li'iuids, an altar-cruet. [Fr.]

Burgage, bur'gaj, n. a tenure in socage for a yearly rent : a tenure in Scotland in royal burghs under nominal service of watching. [O. Fr.)

Burgamot. Same as Bergamot.

Burganet, bur'ga-net, n. a 16th-century helmet. Also BuTgonet. [Lit. ' Burgundian. 1]

Burgee, burje, n. a swallow-tailed flag or pennant : a kind of small coal for furnaces.

Burgeon, burjun, . and v.i. Same as Bourgeon.

Burgh, bur's, n. the Scotch word corresponding to the English Borough. ns. Burg (same as Borough) : Burg'age, a system of tenure where the king or other person is lord of an ancient borough, city, or town, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements, for a certain annual rent ; Burgess (bur'jes), Bur'gher, an inhabitant of a borough : a citizen or freeman : a magistrate of certain towns : one able to take the usual burgesses' oath (see Antiburgher) adj. Bur'ghal, relating to a burgh. . Burgomaster, the chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch borough, answering to the English term mayor. Burgh of barony, a corporation consisting of the inhabitants of a determinate tract of land within the barony, and municipally governed by magistrates and a council whose election is either vested in the baron superior of the district, or vested in the inhabitants themselves ; Burgh Of regality, a burgh of barony, spiritual or temporal, enfranchised by crown charter, with regal or exclusive criminal jurisdiction within their own territories. Parliamentary burgh, one like Paisley, Greenock, Leith, whose boundaries, as first fixed in 1832, were adopted for municipal purposes, with regard to which they stand practically in the same position as royal burghs : Police burgh, a burgh constituted by the sheriff for purposes of improvement and police, the local authority being the police commissioners ; Royal burgh, a corporate body deriving its existence, constitution, and rights from a royal charter, such being either actual and express, or presumed to have existed.

Burglar, burg'lar, n. one who breaks into a house by night to steal. v.t. and r. /. to commit burglary. adj. Burglar ious. ,i<:V. Burglariously. r./. Burglarise./;. Burg'lary, breaking into a house by night to steal. [Ely. dub.]

Bufgonet. See Burganet.

Burgoo, bur'gSS, n. a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar, used by seamen. [Derivation unknown.]

Burgrave, bur'grav, n. the governor of a town or castle. [Ger. burg-gra/.}

Burgundy, bur'gun-di, n. a generous French red wine, so called from Burgundy, the district where it is made.

Burial, berl-al, n. the act of laying a dead body in the grave : interment. ns. Burial-aisle, an aisle in a church used for burials : Burial-ground, Bur ial-place. a piece of ground set apart for burying. Burial service, a religious service or form of ritual accompanying a burial ; Burial society, an insurance society for providing the expenses of burial. [A. S. byrgcls, a tomb. See Bury.)

Burin, bur'in, . a kind of chisel of tempered steel, used in copper engraving the distinctive style of a master is frequently described by such expres-
a soft, a graphic, or a brilliant burin. >:. Bur'iniSt, an engraver. [Fr. ; from root of Bore.]

Burke, burk, v.t. to murder, esp. by stifling: hence CAf-) to P"t an en d to quietly. [From Burke, an Edinburgh Irishman (hanged 1829), who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

Burl, burl, n. a small knot in thread, a knot in wood. v.t. to pick knots, &c., from, in finishing cloth. ns. Burling i'ron ; Bur'ling - machine'. adj. Burly, knotty.

Burlap, burlap, n. a coarse canvas for wrappings, &c. usually in //. [Origin unknown.)

Burlesque, bur-lesk', n. a ludicrous representation in speaking, acting, writing, drawing a low and rude grade of the comic, whose legitimate office is to

Burletta

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; /fan.

Bush

turn to laughter pretension and affectation. adj. jocular: comical.:'./, to turn into burlesque: to ridicule. /.<u#. Burlesqued', caricatured. adv. Burlesque'ly. [It. burlesco; prob. from Low L. hurra, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

Burletta, bur-let'a, . a musical farce : comic opera. [It. ; dim. of burla, a jest.]

Burly, bur'li, adj. bulky : boisterous, bluff. . Bur 1 -liness. [M. E. borlich; prob. Old High Ger. burttk, high, bar, a height.]

Burmese, bur'mez, adj. relating to Burma in Farther India, or its language. . a native of Burma, or the language of Burma also Bur in an.

Burn, burn, . a small stream or brook : a spring or foun-
tain. [A.S. burna; cog. with Dut. and Ger. born.]

Burn, burn, ->.t. to consume or injure by fire. ;./. to be on fire : to feel excess of heat : to be inflamed with passion : pa. p. burned or burnt. . a hurt or mark caused by fire. ns. Burn'er, the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises ; Burn ing, act of consuming by fire : conflagration : inflamma-tion. aiij. very hot: scorching: ardent: excessive. ns. Burn ing-glass, a convex Jens concentrating the sun's rays at its focus ; Burn'ing-house, a kiln ; Burn'ing-mirr'or, a concave mirror for producing heat by concentrating the sun's rays ; Burn'ing-point, the temperature at which a volatile oil in an open vessel will take fire from a match held close to its surface ; Burnt'-ear, a kind of smut in oats, wheat, &c. , caused by a microscopic fungus ; Burnt'-off ering, something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice amongst the Hebrews, apparently offerings of dedication and to some extent of ex-piation ; Burnt'-sienn'a (see Sienna): Burn'-the-wind (Scot:), a blacksmuh. Burn a hole in one's pocket, said of money, when one is eager to spend it ; Burn blue, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone ; Burn daylight (Shak.\ to waste time in superfluous actions ; Burn down, to burn to the ground ; Bum in, to eat into, as fire : to fix and render durable, as colours, by means of intense heat, to imprint indelibly on the mind ; Burning bush, the emblem of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, with the motto, ' Nee tamen consumebatur,' adopted from Ex. iii. 2, in memory of the unconquerable courage of the Covenanters under the cruel perse-cutions of the I7th century ; Burning question, one being keenly discussed ; Burn one's boats, to cut one's self off, as Cortes did, from all chance of retreat, to stake everything on success ; Burn one's fingers, to suffer from interfering in others' affairs, from embarking in speculations, &c. ; Burn OUt, to destroy by means of burning : to burn till the fire dies down from want of fuel ; Burn the water, to spear salmon by torchlight ; Burn up, to consume completely by fire : to be burned completely. [A.S. ; the weak verb batman, baernde, bcerned, has been confused with beornan, byrnan, barn, bornen ; cf. Ger. brennen, to burn.]

Burnet, bur'net, n. the English name of two closely united genera ofRosacetz the Great Burnet common in meadows all over Europe ; the Common Burnet growing on chalky soils, its slightly astringent leaves used in salads or soups, also as an ingredient in 'cool tankard.' [From its brown flowers.]

Burnish, burn'ish, v.t. to polish: to make bright by rubbing. . polish: lustre. ns. Bum'isher, nn instrument employed in burnishing ; Burn isoing ; Burn'ishment.

Burnous, bur-nSCs', n. a mantle with a hood much worn by the Arabs. [Fr. Ar. burnus.]

Burnt, pa.p. of Burn (q.v.).

Burr. Same as Bur (q.v.).

Burrel, bur'el, n. a kind of coarse russet cloth in medieval times. [See Bureau.]

BUTTO, bur's, . a donkey. [Sp.]

Burrock, bur' ok, n. a small weir or dam in a river, to direct the current toward fish-traps.

BuiTOW, bur'O, . a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defence. v.i. to make holes underground as rabbits : to dwell in a concealed place. ns. BuiT'OW-duck, the sheldrake or ber-gander ; Burr'OWing - OWl, a small long - legged diurnal American owl nesting in burrows ; Burr'oWS-town (Scot.), a town that is a burgh. [Ely. obscure ; prob. a variant of Borough A.S. beorgan, to pro-tect.)

Bursa, bur'sa, n. a pouch or sac, esp. a synovial cavity formed where tendons pass over the harder parts of the body://. Bur's (-se). adj. Bur'saL ns. Bursa'lis, a muscle moving the nictitating mem-brane, as in birds : Bursal'Ogy, knowledge about the bursae. [See Bursar.]

Bursar, burs'ar, n. one who keeps the purse, a treasurer : in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment. adj. Bursar 'ial.rts. Burs'arship, the office of a bursar ; Burs'ary, in Scotland, the allowance paid to a bursar ; Burse, a purse, an obsolete form of Bourse. adjs. Bursic'ulate, bursiform : resembling a small pouch, or provided with such ; Burs'iform, pouch-shaped. [Low L. bursarius -bursa, a purse Gr. byrsa, skin or leather.]

BUTSCh, bSorsh, n. a German student : pL BUTSCh'en.
. Bursch'enism. [Ger. bursch, a companion, student.]

Burst, burst, v.t. to break into pieces : to break open suddenly or by violence : to disturb, interrupt. v.i. to fly open or break in pieces : to break forth or away : to break into some sudden expression of feeling e.g. 'to burst into song:' pa.t. and pa.p. burst. . a sudden outbreak : a hard gallop : a spurt : a drunken bout Burst in, to force one's way violently into ; Burst into blossom, to begin to blossom ; Burst into tears, to fall a-crying ; Burst OUt, to force one's way out violently : Burst up (foil.), to explode : to fail, become bankrupt. A burst up, a collapse, failure On the burst, on the spree. [A.S. berstan ; Ger. bersten; Gael. brisd, to break.]

Burst en, bur'stn, obs.pa.p. of Burst.

Burthen, bur'Mn, . and v.t. For Burden.

Burton, bur'ton, n, a tackle variously used.

Bury, ber'i, v.t. to hide in the ground: to cover : to place in the grave, as a dead body : to hide or blot out of remembrance :pr.p. bur'ymg ; pa.p. bur'ied. us. Bur'ying-ground, Bur'ying-place, ground set apart for burying the dead : a graveyard. Bury the hatchet, to cease strife. [A.S. byrgan, to bury ; Ger. berf^en, to hide.]

Bury, ber'i, n. a delicate pear of several varieties. Also Burr'el, Burr'el-pear. [Cf. the Fr. beurrt, as in ' Beurri d'Angouleme.']

Bus, Buss, bus, n. Short for Omnibus.

Busby, bus'bi, n. a fur hat with short bag hanging down from the top on its right side, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, worn by hussars, and, in the British army, by horse artillery-men also. [Prob. Hung.]

Buscon, bus'kon, n. (U.S.) a miner paid by a per-centage of the ore he raises. [Sp.]

Bush, boosh, . a shrub thick with branches : anything of bushy tuft-like shape : any wild uncultivated country, esp. at the Cape or in Australia : a bunch of ivy hung up as a tavern sign, a tavern itself 'Good wine needs no bush.' v.i. to grow thick or bushy. v.t. to set bushes about, support with bushes : to cover seeds by means of the bush-harrow. n. Bush' -cat, the serval. adj. Bushed, lost in the bush. ns. Bush'-harr'OW, a light kind of harrow used for covering grass-seeds, formed of a barred frame interwoven with bushes or branches ; Bush'i-ness ; Bush'man, a settler in the uncleared land of America or the Colonies, a woodsman : one of a

native race in South Africa (Dut. boschjesman) ; Bush'-rang'er, in Australia, a lawless fellow, often

an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery ; Bush'-shrike, a tropical American ant-thrush ; Bush'tit, a small long-tailed titmouse of West America, building a large hanging-nest. v.i. Bush'- whack, to range through the bush : to fight in guerilla warfare. ns. Bush'-whack'er, a guerilla fighter : a country lout : a short heavy scythe for cutting bushes; Bush'-whack'ing, the habits or practice of bush-whackers : the process of forcing a way for a boat by pulling at the bushes overhanging a stream. adj. Bush'y, full of bushes : thick and spreading. Beat about the bush, to go round about anything, to evade coming to the point. [M. E. busk, busch; from a Teut. root found in Ger. busch, Low L. boscus, FT. bois.]

Bush, boosh, n. the metal box or lining of any cylinder
in which an axle works. v.t. to furnish with a bush. n. BUBh'-met'al, hard brass, gun-metal, a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings, &c. [Dut. bus L. buxus, the box-tree.]

Bushel, boosh'el, n. a dry measure of 8 gallons, for measuring grain, fruit, &c. [O. Fr. boissiel, from the root of BOX.]

Bushel, boosh'el, v.t. and v.i. (U.S.) to mend or alter, as men's clothes. ns. Bush'eller ; Bush'elling ; Bushel-woman.

Business, biz'nes, n. employment : engagement : trade,
profession, or occupation : one's concerns or affairs : a matter or affair: (theat.) action as distinguished from dialogue. adj. Bus'iness-like, methodical, systematic, practical. Do the business for, to settle, make an end of : to ruin. Genteel business (theat.), such parts as require good dressing. Make it one's business, to undertake to accomplish something or see it done ; Mean business, to be in earnest ; Mind one's own business, to confine one's self to one's own affairs. Send about one's business, to dismiss promptly.

Busk, busk, v.t. or v.i. to prepare : to dress one's self. [Ice. bun, to prepare, and -sk, contr. of sik, the recip. pron. = self.]

Busk, busk, n. the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays : a corset. adj. Busked. [Fr. base, which Scheler thinks a doublet of bois ; Littre, the same as It. busto, a bust.]

Busk, busk, v.i. (naut.) to cruise along a shore, to beat about : to seek. [Prob. Sp. buscar, to seek.]

Busket, busk'et, n. (Spens.) a little bush.

Buskin, busk'in, n. a kind of half-boot with high heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy : a half-boot. adj. Busk'-ined, dressed in buskins, noting tragedy : tragic : dignified. [Ely. uncertain ; cognates may be found in the O. Fr. broiiseguin ; Dut. broos-ken; Sp. borccgut.}

Busky, busk'i, adj. (Shak). Same as Bosky.

Buss, bus, n. a rude or playful kiss, a smack. v.i. to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [M. E. bass, prob. from Old Ger. bussen, to kiss, but modified by Fr. baiter, to kiss, from L. basium, a kiss.]

Buss, bus, n. a small two-masted Dutch vessel, used in the herring and mackerel fisheries. [O. Fr. busst, Low L. bussa; cf. Ger. base.}

Bussu-palm, bus'soo-pam, . a palm growing along the Amazon, with leaves as long as 30 feet and 5 feet broad, forming good thatch.

But, bust, n. a sculpture representing the head and breast of a person : the upper part of the human body, a woman's bosom. adj. Busted, breasted : adorned with busts. [Fr. buste ; It. and Sp. busto.)

Bust, bust, n. and v. a vulgar form of Burst. n. Bust'er, something large : a frolic : (slanr) a roisterer.

Bustard, bus'tard, n. a genus of birds, sometimes made the type of a large family, usually ranked in the order of marsh birds like the cranes. [Fr. bistard, corr. from L. avis tardu, slow bird.]

Bustle, bus'l, v.i. to busy one's self noisily : to be active, often with more noise than actual work. n. hurried activity : stir : tumult. . Bustler. [There is a M. E. bustelen, of doubtful relations ; perh. conn, with bluster, or with Ice. bustl, a splash, or with A.S. bysig, busy.]

Bustle, bus'l, . a stuffed pad or cushion worn by ladies under the skirt of their dress, the intention to improve the figure.

Busy, biz'i, adj. fully employed : active : diligent : meddling. v.t. to make busy: to occupy: pr.p. busying (bi/i-ing) ; pa.(<. busied (bi/id). adv. Bus'ily. . Bus'ybody, one busy about others' affairs, a meddling person. adj. Bus'ylOSS (Sliak.), without business. . Bus'yness, state of being busy. [A.S. tysig.)

But, but, prep, or conj, without : except : besides : only: yet: still. Used as a noun for a verbal objection ; also as a verb, as in Scott's ' but me no tuts.' adj. (Scot.) outside, as in 'but end.' But and ben, a house having an outer and an inner room. [A.S. be-utan, butan, without 6e, by, and titan, out near and yet outside.]

But, but, . Same as Butt.

Butcher, booch'er, . one whose business is to slaughter animals for food : one who delights in bloody deeds. v.t. to slaughter animals for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly : (_fig.) to spoil anything, as a bad actor or the like. ns. Butch'er-bird, a shrike ; Butch' ering, Butch'-ing, the act of killing for food, or cruelly. adv. Butch' erly, butcher-like, cruel, murderous. ns. Butch' er- meat, Butch' er's- meat, the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game ; Butch'er'S-broom, a genus of plants of the lily order, the common one being an evergreen shrub, a bunch of which is used by butchers for sweeping their blocks ; Butch'ery, great or cruel slaughter : a slaughter-house or shambles. [O. Fr. bockier, bouchier, one who kills he-goats boc, a he-goat ; allied to Eng. Buck.]

But-end. Same as Butt-end.

Butler, but'Ier, n. a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, &c. v.i. to act as butler. ns. But'lership, But'lerage; But'lery, the butler's pantry. [Norm. Fr. butuiller Low L. buticularius. See Bottle.]

Butment. Same as Abutment.

Butt, but, v.i. and v.t. to strike with the head, as a goat, &c. n. a push with the head of an animal. . Butter, an animal that butts. [O. Fr. boter, to push, strike.]

Butt, but, n. a large cask : a wine-butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Cf. Fr. iotte, Sp. iota, Low L. but to,]

Butt, but, . a mark for archery practice : a mound behind musketry or artillery targets : one who is made the object of ridicule. . Butt -shaft (.S7ta.k), a shaft or arrow for shooting at butts with. [Fr. but, goal.]

Butt, but, or in longer form, Butt'-end, . the thick and heavy end : the stump. [Ety. dub.]

Butt, but, . an ox-hide minus the offal or pieces round the margins.

Butte, bQt, but, . any conspicuous and isolated hill or peak, esp. in the Rocky Mountain region. [Fr.]

Butter, but'er, n. an oily substance obtained from cream by churning. v.t. to spread over with butter. ^ns. Butt'er-bird, the name in Jamaica for the rice-bunting ; Butt'er-boat, a table vessel for holding melted butter ; Butt'er-bump, a bittern ; Butt'er-bUT, -dock, the sweet coltsfoot ; Buttercup, a plant of the Crowfoot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow; Butter-fing'ers, one who lets a

cricket-ball he ought to catch slip through his fingers ; Butter-fish (see Gunnel) ; Butterfly, the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects : (Jig.) a light-headed person. adj. light, flighty, like a butterfly. tts. Butt erine, an artificial fatty compound sold as a substitute for butter since 1887 only allowed to be sold under the names margarine or oleo-margarine ; Butter-milk, the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning ; Butt er-nut, the oily nut of the North American white walnut, the tree itself or its light-coloured close-grained wood : the nut of a lofty timber-tree of Guiana the spuari-nut ; Butt'er-SOOtoh, a kind of toffee containing a large admixture of butter ; Butter-tree, a genus of plants found in the East Indies and in Africa, remarkable for a sweet buttery substance yielded by their seeds when boiled ; Butter-wife, Butter -wom'an, a woman who makes and sells butter ; Butter-wort, a genus of small plants found in marshy places, so called either from the power of the leaves to coagulate milk, or from their peculiar sliminess. adj. Buttery, like butter. [A.S. butere ; Ger. baiter; both from L. butyrum Gr. boutyron bous ox, tyros, cheese.]

Buttery, but'er-i, . a storeroom in a house for provisions, esp. liquors. ns. Butt ery-bar, the ledge for holding tankards in the buttery ; Buttery-hatch, a half-door over which provisions are handed from the buttery. [Fr. bouteillerie, lit. 'place for bottles.' See Butler, Bottle.]

Buttock, but'ok, . the rump or protuberant part of the body behind : a term in wrestling. ns. Buttock-fflail (Scot.), the fine formerly exacted by the Church as part of the discipline for the offence of fornication. [Dim. of Butt, end.]

Button, but'n, . a knob of metal, bone, &c., used to fasten the dress : the knob at the end of a foil : the head of an unexpanded mushroom : the knob of an electric bell, &c. . anything of small value, as in the phrase, ' I don't care a button : ' a person who acts as a decoy: (//.) young mushrooms, sheep's dung. v.t. to fasten by means of buttons : to close up tightly. v.i. to be fastened with buttons. ns. Butt on-bush, a North American shrub of the madder family, having globular flower-heads ; Button-hole, the hole or slit in the dress by which the button is held. v.t. to detain in talk, as if by taking hold of j a man by the button. ns. Button-hook, a hook for pulling the buttons of gloves and shoes through the button-holes; Butt on -Wood, a small West Indian evergreen tree of the myrobalan family : the plane-tree of the United States also Button-ball and incorrectly Sycamore. adj. Buttony, decorated with buttons. Boy in buttons, a boy servant in livery, a page. [Fr. teuton, any small projection, from boater, to push.]

Buttress, but'res, . a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall : any support or prop. v.t. to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Ace. to Dr Murray, perh. from O. Fr. bouterez, apparently from tauter, to push, bear against.]

Butty, but''i, n. \prov.) a chum, comrade, esp. one who takes a contract for working out a certain area of coal, or a partner in such. ns. Butt y-COll'ier ; Butty-gang.

Butyric, bu-tir'ik, adj. pertaining to or derived from butter . Bu'tyl, an alcohol radical. adj. Butyra'ceous, buttery, containing butter. n. Bu'ty-rate, a salt of butyric acid. Butyric acid, a vola-tile fatty acid possessing the disagreeable odour of rancid butter. [L. butyrum.}

Buxom, buks'um, adj. yielding, elastic : gay, lively, jolly. . Bux'omness, the quality of being buxom : liveliness : gaiety. [M. E. buhsum, pliable, obedient A.S. bugan, to bow, yield, and affix Some.]

Buy, bl, v.t. to purchase for money : to bribe : to obtain in exchange for something : pr.p. buy'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. bought (bawt) adj. Buy' able, capable of being bought. . Buyer, one who buys, a purchaser. Buy and sell (Shak.), to barter; Buy in, to purchase a stock : to buy back for the owner at an auction ; Buy Off, or out, to gain release from military service by payment of money ; Buy over, to gain by bribery ; Buy Up, to purchase the whole stock. [A.S. bycgan; Goth, bugjan.)

BUZZ, buz, v.i. to make a humming noise like bees. v.t. to whisper or spread secretly. . the noise of bees and flies : a humming sound : a whispered report. . Buzz'er, one who buzzes: (Shak.) a whisperer or tell-tale. adv. Buzzingly. adj.

Buzz'y. [From the sound.]

Buzz, buz, v. t. to drink to the bottom.

Buzzard, buz'ard, . a bird of prey of the falcon family : a blockhead : a name for some night moths and cockchafers. . Buzz'ard-clock, a cockchafer, the dor. [Fr. tusard; prob. from L. buteo, a kind of falcon.]

By, bT, prep, at the side of : near to : through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c. adv. near : passing near: in presence of: aside, away. adv. By'-and-by, soon, presently. ns. By 7 -blow, a side blow : an illegitimate child ; By'-cor'ner, an out-of-the-way place ; By-drink'ing (Shak.), drinking between meals; By'-elec'tion, a parliamentary election during the sitting of parliament : By-end, a subsidiary aim ; By'-fonn, a form of a word slightly varying from it : By-g6'ing, the action of passing by, esp. In the by-going. adj. By'' gone. ns. By -lane, a side Jane or passage out of the common road ; By'-mo'tive, an unavowed motive ; By'name, a nickname ; By'-pass'age, a side passage. adj. By-past (Sliak.), past : gone by. ns. Bypath, a side path ; By 7 -place, a retired place ; Byplay, a scene carried on, subordinate to and apart from the main part of the play ; By 1 -pro duct, an accessory product resulting from some specific process or manufacture ; By'road, a retired side road ; By'-room (Sliak.), a side or private room ; By'-speech, a casual speech ; By slander, one who stands by or near one hence a looker-on ; By'-Street, an obscure street ; By -thing, a thing of minor importance ; By'-time, leisure time ; Byway, a private and obscure way ; By word, a common saying : a proverb : an object of common derision ; Bywork. work for leisure hours. By-the-by, By the way, in passing. Let bygones be bygones, let the past alone. [A.S. bi, big; Ger. bei, L. ambi.\

By, Bye, bl, . anything of minor importance, a side issue, a thing not directly aimed at : the condition of being odd, as opposed to even, the state of being left without a competitor, as in tennis, &c. : in cricket, a run stolen by the batsman on the ball passing the wicket-keeper and long-stop, the batsman not having struck the ball. By-the-bye, or -by, incidentally, by the way.

Bycocket, bi'kok-et, . a turned-up peaked cap worn by noble persons in the isth century sometimes erroneously abacot. [O. Fr. bicoquet, prob. bi- (L. bis\ double, cogue, a shell.]

Byde, bid, v.i. Same as Bide.

Bylander, obsolete form of Bilander.

Bylaw, Bye-law, bl'-law, . the law of a city, town, or private corporation : a supplementary law or regulation. [The same as Byrlaw, from Ice. byarlog, Dan. by-lov, town-law ; Scot, bir-law; from Ice. bua, to dwell. See Bower. By, town, is the suffix in many place-names. The by in bylaw is generally confused with the preposition.]

Bynempt, bl-nempt', pa.t. of obsolete verb Betutme (Spens.), named. [A.S. pfx. by-, be-, and nemnen, to name. See Name.]

Byous, bl'us, adj. (Scot.) extraordinary. adv. By'ously.

Byre, bTr, . (Scot.) a cow-house. [A.S. byre, pL dwellings biir, a bower. See Bower.]

Byrlady, bir-la'di, contraction for By our Lady.

Byrlaw, bir'law, . a sort of popular jurisprudence formerly in use in Scotland, in villages and among husbandmen, concerning neighbourhood to be kept among themselves./;. Byr'law-man, still in parts of Scotland, an arbiter, oddsman, or umpire. [A.S. burh. a borough.]

Byronic, bl-ron'ik, adj. possessing the characteristics of Lord Byron (1788-1824), or of his poetry, overstrained in sentiment or passion, cynical and libertine. adv. Byron'ically. . Byronism.

ByssolitO, bis'o-llt, . an olive-green variety of actinolite, in long crystals. Also Amlan'tUS. [Gr. byssos, byssus, lithos, stone.]

Byssus, bis'us, . a fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it : the bundle of fine silky filaments by which many shellfish attach themselves to rocks, &c, : a genus of cryptogamic plants of a silky fibrous texture found on decaying wood, in mines,

&c., and other dark places. adjs. Byssif'erous, bearing or having a byssus ; BySS'ine, made of fine linen. [L. Gr. byssos, a fine flaxen or silky substance.]

Byzant, biz'ant. Same as Bezant.

Byzantine, biz-an'tin, biz'-, adj. relating to Byzantium or Constantinople. . an inhabitant thereof. . Byzan'tinism, the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics. Byzantine architecture, the style prevalent in the Eastern Empire down to 1453, marked by the round arch springing from columns or piers, the dome supported upon pendentives, capitals elaborately sculptured, mosaic or other incrustations, &c. ; Byzantine Church, the Eastern or Greek Church ; Byzantine Empire, the Eastern or Greek Empire from 395 A.D. to 1453 ; Byzantine historians, the series of Greek chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine Empire down to its fall in M53-

CHAMBERS’S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY vol. 2

C to E

the third letter of our alphabet, originally having the sound of g, then of k, and finally, in some languages, equivalent to s : (ius.) name of one of the notes of the gamut, also the sound on which the system is founded the scale C major has neither flats nor sharps, and therefore is called the natural scale.

Caaba, ki'a-ba, . the Moslem Holy of Holies, a square building at Mecca, containing the famous Black Stone built into the south-east corner at a height convenient for being kissed. [Ar.]

Caaing-Whale, ka'ing-hwal, . one of the Cetacea, in the dolphin family, very gregarious, and oftener stranded than any other whale ' 16 to 24 feet long, and 10 feet in girth. Other names are Pilot-whale, Black-fish, Social Whale, Grindhval. [Scot. ca, to drive.]

Cat), kab, n. a public carriage of various sizes and shapes, with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse. ns. Cab'by, a shortened form of Cab man, one who drives a cab for hire ; Cab'-stand, a place where cabs stand for hire ; Cab'-tout, one whose business it is to call cabs. Cabmen's shelter, a place of shelter for cabmen while waiting for hire. [Shortened from Cabriolet]

Cab,-, kab, n. a Hebrew dry measure = nearly three pints. [Heb. kab kabab, to hollow.]

Cabal, ka-bal', n. a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself: a name in English history esp. given to five unpopular ministers of Charles II. (1672), whose initials happened to make up the word. v.i. to form a party for a secret purpose : to plot : /"/ caballing. n. Cabal'ler, a plotter or intriguer. [Fr. cabale; from Cabala.]

Caballero, ka-ba-lya'ro, . a Spanish gentleman : a Spanish dance.

Caballine, kab'a-lin, adj. pertaining to, or suited to, a horse. [L. caballinus caballus, a horse.]

Cabaret, kab'a-ret, n. a small tavern. [Fr., prob. for cabanaretcabane, a hut.]

Cabas, Caba, kab'a, . a woman's work-basket or reticule : a rush basket or pannier. [Fr.]

Cabbage, kab'aj, . a well-known kitchen vegetable. ns. Cabb'age-butt'erfly, a large butterfly whose larvae injure the leaves of cabbage and other cruciferous plants ; Cabb'age-moth, a moth whose larva feeds on the cabbage ; Cabbage-palm, Cabb'age-tree, a name given in different countries to different species of palm, the great terminal bud of which is eaten cooked like cabbage, or sometimes also raw in lalads ; Cabb age-rose, a species of rose which has a thick form like a cabbage-head ; Cabb'age-worm, the larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth. [Fr. cabocke, head (choux cabus, a cabbage) ; from L. capvt, the head.]

Cabbage, kab'aj, v.t. and v.i. to purloin, esp. a tailor

of portions of a customer's cloth. . cloth so appro-

priated.

Cabbala, Cabala, kab'a-la, . a secret science of the Jewish rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture, claimed to be handed down by oral tradition. >is. Cabb'alism, the science of the cabbala ; Cabb'alist, one versed in the cabbala. adjs. Cabbalistic, -al, relating to the cabbala : having a hidden meaning. [Heb. qabbalah, tradition, gibbel, to receive.]

Caber, kab'er, . a pole, generally the stem of a young tree, which is poised and tossed or hurled by Highland athletes. [Gael.]

Cabin, kab'in, . a hut or cottage : a small room, esp. in a ship, for officers or passengers hence Cab'in-pass'enger, one paying for superior accommodation. v.t. to shut up in a cabin. v.i. to dwell in a cabin. . Cab'in-boy, a boy who waits on the officers or those who live in the cabin of a ship. [Fr. cabane Low L. capanna.\

Cabinet, kab'in-et, n. (pbs.) a little cabin or hut : (Shak.) the bed or nest of a beast or bird : a small room, closet, or private apartment : a case of drawers for articles of value : a private room for consultation, esp. a king's hence The Cabinet, a limited number of the chief ministers who govern England, being the leaders of the majority in parliament. ns. Cab'inet-COun'cil, a council or consultation of the members of the Cabinet ; Cab'inet-edi'tion (of a book), one less in size and price than a library edition, but still elegant in format ; Cab'inet-mak'er, a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture ; Cab'inet-pho'tograph, one of the size larger than a carte-de-visite. [Dim. of Cabin ; cf. mod. Fr. cabinet.]

Cabiri, ka-bi'n, it.pl. ancient divinities of Semitic origin, associated with fire and creative energy, worshipped in mysteries in Lemnos, Samothrace, and Indros also Cabei'ri. adjs. Cabir'ian, Cabir'ic.

Cable, ka'bl, . a strong rope or chain which ties anything, esp. a ship to her anchor : a nautical measure of zoo fathoms: a cable for submarine telegraphs composed of wires embedded in gutta-percha and encased in coiled strands of iron wire : a bundle of insulated wires laid underground in a street : a cable-message. v.t. to provide with a cable, to tie up : to transmit a message, or to communicate with any one by submarine telegram. ns. Ca'blegram, a message sent by submarine telegraph cable ; Ca'ble-mould'-ing, a bead or moulding carved in imitation of a thick rope ; Ca'bling, a bead or moulding like a thick rope, often worked in flutes : the filling of flutes with a moulding like a cable. Slip the cable, to let it run out. [Fr. Low L. caplum, a halter cap-are, to hold.]

Cabob, ka-bob', n. an Oriental dish of pieces of meat

Caboched

mCte : mflte ; mOCn ; then.

Cadre

roasted with herbs : roast meat generally in India. [Ar. kabdb.}

CabOChed, Caboshed, ka-bosht', adj. (her.) bearing the head of an animal, with only the face seen. [Fr. caboche L. captit, head.]

Cabochon, ka-bo-shong , . a precious stone polished but uncut. En cabochon, rounded on top and flat on back, without facets garnets, moonstone, &c. [Fr.]

Caboodle, ka-boO'dl, . (slang) crowd, company.

Caboose, ka-boOs', . the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Dut kombuis ; cf. Ger. kabuse.]

Cabriole. See Capriole.

Cabriolet, kab-ri-5-la', . a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr. See Capriole. By 1830 shortened into Cab.]

Cacao, ka-ka'p, ka-ka'o, . the chocolate-tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made. [Mex. cacauatl.}

Cachasmia, Cachemia. ka-ke'mi-a, . a morbid state of the blood. adj. Cache mic. [Gr. kakos, bad, haima, blood.]

Cachalot, kash'a-lot, . the sperm-whale. [Fr.]

Cache, kash, . a hiding-place for treasure, for stores of provisions, ammunition, &c. : the stores themselves so hidden. v.t. to hide anything. . Cache -

pot, an ornamental flower-pot enclosing a common one of earthenware. [Fr. cacher, to hide.]

Cachet, kash'a, . a seal, any distinctive stamp. Lettre de cachet, a letter under the private seal of the king of France under the old regime, by which the royal pleasure was made known to individuals, and the administration of justice often interfered with. [Fr.]

Cachexy, ka-kek'si, . a bad state of body : a depraved habit of mind. adjs. Cachectic, -al. [L. Gr. kachexia kakos, bad, hexis, condition.]

Cachinnation, kak-in-a'shun, . loud laughter. adj. Cachin'natory. [L. cacfiinnation-em, cachinndre, to laugh loudly from the sound.]

Cacholong, kash'o-long, . a variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky colour. [Fr.]

Cacholot. Same as Cachalot.

Cachou, kash'OO, . a sweetmeat, made in the form of a pill, of extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, or the like, used by some smokers in the hope to sweeten their breath. [Fr.]

Cachucha, kach'oOch-a, . a lively Spanish dance. [Sp.]

Cacique, ka-sek', n. a native chief among the West Indian aborigines. [Haytian.]

Cackle, kak'l, . the sound made by a hen or goose. T.i. to make such a sound. 'is. Cackler, a fowl that cackles : a talkative, gossiping person ; Cack'-ling, noise of a goose or hen. [M. E. cakelen; cog. with Dut. hakeien.}

Cacodemon, kak-o-de'mon, . an evil spirit : (Skak.) a nightmare. [Gr. kakos, bad, and Demon.]

Cacodyl, kak'o-dil, n. a colourless stinking liquid, composed of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen. [Gr. kakodes, ill-smelling.]

Cacoethes, kak-o-e'thez, . an obstinate habit or disposition. [Gr. hakes, bad, etlws, habit.]

CacogastriC, kak-o-gas'trik, adj. pertaining to a disordered stomach, dyspeptic. [Gr. kakos, bad, faster, the stomach.]

Cacography, kak-og'ra-fi, . bad writing or spelling. adj. Cacograph'iC. [Gr. kakos, bad, and graphia, writing.]

Cacolet, kak'o-la, n. a military mule-litter for sick and wounded. [Fr. ; prob. Basque.]

Cacology, ka-kol'o-ji, . bad grammar or pronunciation. [Gr. kakos, bad, logos, speech.]

Cacoon, ka-koon', . a large seed of a tropical climber of the bean family, used for making scent-bottles, snuff-boxes, purses, &c. : a purgative and emetic seed of a tropical American climber of the gourd family.

Cacophony, Ita-kof '8-ni, n. a disagreeable found : dis-

cord of sounds. adjs. Cacoph'onous, Cacophon'ic, -al, Cacophd'nious, harsh-sounding. [Gr. kakos, bad, phone, sound.]

Cactus, kak'tus, . an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves. adj. Cacta C60US, pertaining to or like the cactus. [Gr. , a prickly plant found in Sicily.]

Cad, kad, . a low, mean, or vulgar fellow : a bus driver or conductor, a tavern - yard loafer. adj. Cad'dish. [Short for Cadet.]

Cadastral, ka-das'tral, adj. pertaining to a Cadastre or public register of the lands of a country for fiscal purposes : applied also to a survey on a large scale, like our Ordnance Survey on the scale of 25 inches to the mile. [Fr. Low L. capitastrum, register for a poll-tax L. caput, the head.]

Cadaverous, ka-dav'er-us, adj. looking like a dead body : sickly - looking. n. Cadav'er (surf, and anat.), a corpse. adj. CadaVeric. . Cadav'er-ousness. [L. cadaver, a dead body cad-ere, to fall dead.]

Caddice, CaddlS, kad'dis, . the larva of the May-fly and other species of Phryganea, which lives in water in a sheath formed of fragments of wood, stone, shell, leaves, &c, open at both ends caddis-worms form excellent bait for trout. . Cad dis-fiy.

Caddie, kad'i, . a lad who attends a golfer at play,

carrying his clubs : in iSth century a messenger or errand porter in Edinburgh. [See Cadet.]

Caddis, kad'dis, n. (Shak.) worsted ribbon. [O. Fr. cadaz, codas, \

Caddy, kad'i, . a small box for holding tea. [Malay kati, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

Cade, kad, . a barrel or cask. [Fr. L. cadus, acask.]

Cade, kad, . and adj. a lamb or colt brought up by hand, a pet lamb. [Ely. unknown.]

Cadeau, kad'o, . a present. [Fr.]

Cadenas, kad'e-nas, . in medieval times, a locked casket containing a great man's table requisites, knife, fork, spoon, &c., often in the form of a ship. [O. Fr., L. catena, a chain.]

Cadence, ka'dens, . the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence : tone, sound, modulation. adj. Ca'denced, rhythmical. . Ca'dency, regularity of movement : (her.) the relative status of younger sons. adj. Ca'dent (Shak.), falling. . Caden za, a flourish given by a solo voice or instrument at the close of a movement. [Fr. L. cad-ere, to fall.]

Cadet, ka-det', n. the younger or youngest son : a member of the younger branch of a family : in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer : a student in a military school. . Cadet'-Ship. [Fr. cadet, formerly capdet Low L. capitet-tum, dim. oicaput, the head.]

Cadge, caj, v.i. to beg or go about begging. . Cadg'er, a carrier who collects country produce, a hawker : a fellow who picks up his living about the streets. [Prob. conn, with Catch.]

Cadgy, caj'i, adj. (prov) frolicsome : wanton. [Cf. Dan. kaad, wanton, Ice. kdtr, merry.]

Cadi, ka'di, . a judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. gadi, a judge.]

Cadmean, kad-me'an, adj. relating to Cadmus, who introduced the original Greek alphabet.

Cadmia, kad'mi-a, . oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent, of cadmium. [Gr. kadmia, kadmeia (ge), Cadmean (earth), calamine.]

Cadmium, kad'mi-um, . a white metal occurring in zinc ores. [See Cadmia.]

Cadrans, kad'rans, . a wooden instrument by which a gem is adjusted while being cut. [Fr. cadran, a quadrant.]

Cadre, kad'r, . a nucleus, framework, esp. the permanent skeleton of a regiment or corps, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, &c., around whom the rank and file may be quickly grouped. [Fr.J

Caduceus

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine :

Calami te

Caducous, ka-du'se-us, n. (myth.) the rod carried by Mercury, the messenger of the gods a wand sur-mounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents. adj. CadU'cean. [L., akin to Gr. kinikcion, a herald's wand klnix, a herald.]

Caducibranchiate, ka-du-si-brang'ki-at, adj. losing the gills on attaining maturity, as all the salamanders. .//. Caducibranchia'ta. [L. caducus, caducous, branchia, gills.]

Caducous, ka-du'kus, adj. falling early, as leaves or flowers. . Cadu city, transitoriness, senility. [L. caducus cad-ere, to fall.] Caduceus.

Caecum, se'kum, . a blind sac : a sac or bag having only one opening, connected with the intestine of an animal. adj. Caa'cal. [L. cacus, blind.]

Caen-stone. ka'en-stCn, . a cream-coloured limestone brought from Caen in France.

Caesar, se'zar, . an absolute monarch, an autocrat, from the Roman dictator Caius Julius Casar (100-44 B.C.). adj. Caesar'ean, relating to Julius Caesar. us. Cae'sarism ; Cae'sarist ; Cae sarship.-Caesarean

operation, the popular name for Hysterotomy, the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as is said to have been the case with Casar.

Caesium, seYi-um, n. a silver-white, soft, and extensile
alkaline metal, almost always found along with rubidium, discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1860 by spectrum analysis. adj. CaBS'iOUS, bluish green. [L. ca-sius, bluish gray.]

Caesura, Cesura, se-zu'ra, . a syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot : a pause in a verse. adj. Caesura! [L.cadere, casum, to cut off.]

Cafe*, kaf'a, n. a coffee-house, a restaurant. Cafe* Chantant, a public place of entertainment where the guests hear music while sipping their liquor. [Fr.]

Caffeine, kaf'e-in, or kaf-tfin, . the alkaloid or active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr. to/Hint. See Coffee.]

Caffre, kaf'fcr, n. more correctly Kafir (q.v.).

Caftan, kaftan, n. a Persian or Turkish vest. [Turk. qaftdn.\

Cage, krj, . a place of confinement: a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals : (mining) a frame with one or more platforms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft : the frame-work supporting a peal of bells. v.t. to imprison in a cage. p.adj. Caged, confined. ns. Cage'ling, a bird kept in a cage ; Cage'-work, open work like the bars of a cage. [Fr. L. cavea, a hollow place.]

Cagot, ka^O, . one of an outcast race found scattered in the district of the western Pyrenees, most likely the descendants of lepers. [Fr. ; origin unknown.]

Cahier, ka-ya', n. a writing-book, memorandum or report : a memorial [Fr.]

CahOOt, ka-hOor*, . (U.S.) company or partnership.

Caillach, kll'yah, . an old woman. [Gael, cailleath.]

Caimac, Caimacam. See Ka.imaLka.ni

Caiman. Same as Cayman.

Cain, kan, . a murderer, from Cain, who killed his brother Abel (Gen. iv.). adj. Cain'-Col'OUTed (Shak.), reddish, the traditional colour of the hair of Cain and Judas. n. Cain He, a descendant of Cain : a member of a 2d-century set of Gnostics who revered Cain and Judas.

Cain, Kain. k5n, . in old Scots law, rent paid in" kind, esp. in poultry, &c. To pay the Cain, to pay the penalty. [Ir. and Gael, cdin, rent, tax.]

Catnozoic, ka-no-zO'ik, adj. belonging to the third of the great periods of geology, the same as the Tertiary (q.v.> [Gr. kainot, newly made, recent, lion, animal]

Caique, ka-Sk', . a light skiff used on the Bosporus ! the skiff of a galley. [Fr., Turk, kaik, a boat.]

Caird, kard, n. a tramping tinker, a gipsy, a vagrant. [Gael, and Ir. cearti.}

Cairn, karn, . a heap of stones, esp. one raised over a grave, or as a landmark on a mountain-top. n. Cairn'gorm-stone, or simply Cairngorm, a name often given by jewellers to brown or yellow quartz or rock-crystal, because found among the Cairngorm Mountains in Aberdeenshire. [Celt, earn.}

Caisson, kas'on, . a tumbril or ammunition wagon : a chest filled with explosive materials : a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundations of a bridge are being built : an apparatus for lifting a vessel out of the water for repairs or inspection : the pontoon or floating gate used to close a dry-dock. [Fr., from caisse, a case or chest. See Case.]

Caitiff, ka'tif, n. a mean despicable fellow. adj. mean, base. n. Cai'tive (Spens.), captive, subject. [O. Fr. caitif(Yr. cItetif)L. captivus, a captive cap-ere, to take.]

Cajole, ka-joT, v.t. to coax : to cheat by fiat.tery.-~ns. Cajole'ment, coaxing for the purpose of deluding: wheedling language : flattery; Cajol'er; Cajol'ery. [Fr. cajoler, to chatter; ety. dub.]

Cajuput, kaj'i-put, n. a pungent, volatile, aromatic oil, distilled from the leaves of two trees native to Australia. Also Caj'eput. [Malay.]

Cake, kak, . a piece of dough that is baked : a small loaf of fine bread : any flattened mass baked, as pan-cake, &c. , or as soap, wax, tobacco, &c. : a thin hard-baked kind of oaten-bread whence Scotland is styled the ' Land of Cakes : ' fancy bread, sweetened : a composition of bread with butter, sugar, spices, currants, raisins, &c. , baked into any hrmftum-cake, tea-cake, -wedding-cake. v.t. to form into a cake or hard mass. v.t. to become baked or hardened.^'. Cak'y. Cakes and ale, a phrase covering vaguely all the good things of life. To take the cake (slang), to carry off the honours, rank first. [Scand. kaka; cog. with Ger. kuche, Dut. koek.}

Calabar-bean, kaTa-baf-ben, . the seed of Physostignia venenosum, the ordeal bean of Old Calabar, used in the form of an emulsion in cases of witchcraft, the accused being plainly innocent if he can throw off the poison by vomiting.

Calabash, kal'a-bash, . a tree of tropical America, bearing a large melon-like fruit, the shell of which, called a calabash, is used for domestic purposes, as holding liquids, &c. [Fr. calebasse Sp. calabaza Pers. kharbuz, melon.]

Calaboose, kal'a-bOOs, . a prison in New Orleans, esp. a common lock-up. [Sp. calabozo, a dungeon.]

Caladium, kal-a'di-um, . a genus of plants of the Arum family, with edible starchy root-stocks. [Latinised from Malay ke'lddy.]

Calamanco, kal-a-mangk'o, . a satin-twilled woollen stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp. [Dut. kalamink, Ger. kalmank, Fr. calmande; origin unknown.]

Calamander, kal'a-man-der, n. a hard and valuable cabinet-wood of a brownish colour, with black stripes, brought from India and Ceylon. [Prob. Singh.]

Calamary, kal'a-mar-i, n. a popular name applied to numerous forms of cuttle-fish or Cephalopoda, more esp. to Loligo vulgaris. Also Squid. [Sp. calamar Fr. calntar L. calamarius, calamus, a pen.]

Calamine, kal'a-mm, . an ore consisting essentially of carbonate of zinc. [Fr. Low L. calamina, most prob. from L. cadmia.\

Calamint, kal'a-mint, . a genus of Labiate plants closely allied to balm and thyme. [Fr. Low L. calainenttnn, through L. from Gr. kalamintk?.]

Calamite, kal'a-mlt, . a fossil plant abundant in tha

Calamity

mOte ; mute ; m53n ; Men.

Calf

coal-measures, believed to be a kind of gigantic horse-tails (Equisetaceee). [Formed from L. calamus, a reed.]

Calamity, kal-am'i-ti, ft. a great misfortune : affliction. adj. Calamitous, making wretched, disastrous. adv. Calamitously, in a calamitous manner. n. Calam'itousness, the quality of producing distress : distress : misery- [Fr. catamite L. calatitat-em.)

Calamus, kal'a-mus, . the traditional name of the sweet flag, which is no doubt the Calamus aromaticus of Roman authors, and probably the sweet calamus and sweet cane of Scripture, but not the fragrant lemon-grass of India : a genus of palms whose stems make canes or rattans : the reed pen used by the ancients in writing. [L. Gr.]

Calash, ka-lash', . a light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top : a silk and whalebone hood worn by ladies to shade the face. [Fr. caleclie ; of Slav, origin, as Bohem. kottsa, Russ. koleso, a wheel.]

Calavance, kal'a-vans, . a name for certain varieties of pulse. Also Car' avarice. [Sp. garbanzo, chick-pea, said to be the Basque garbantzu.)

Calcaneum, kal-ka'ne-um, n. a bone of the tarsus or ankle, forming in man the prominence of the heel, the as calcis : in birds, the hypotarsus. atijs. Calca'neal, Calca'nean. [L., the heel calx, the heel.]

Calcar, kalTcar, n. (hot.) a spur or spur-like projection, esp. from the base of a petal : (anat.) an eminence

in the lateral ventricles of the brain, the hippocampus minor or calcar avis. adjs. Calcarate ; Calcar i-form; Cal carine. [L.. a spur calx, calcis, the heel.]

Calcar, kal'kar, . an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit before melting also Fritting-furnace', an arch or oven for annealing.

Calcareous, kal-ka're-us, adj. like or containing chalk or lime, whether waters, rocks, or soils. n. Cal-ca'reousness. adj. Calcarif 'erous, better Cal-Cif erous, containing lime. [L. calcarius, from calx, lime.]

Calceamentum, kal-se-a-men'tum, n. a red silk em-broidered sandal forming part of the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. [L.]

Calced, kalst, adj. shod, wearing shoes opp. to Discalced of Carmelites. v.t. Cal'ceate, to shoe. adjs. Cal'ceate, -d, shod; Cal'ceiform (hot.), having the form of a slipper ; Calceolate. calcei-form. [Low L. calceus, a shoe calx, calcis, the heel.]

Calceolaria, kal-se-o-la'ri-a, n. a South American genus of Scrophulariacetf, largely cultivated as half-hardy or greenhouse plants for the beauty and variety in colour of the two-lipped slipper-like flowers. [L. calceolus, dim. of calceits, a shoe.]

Calcium, kal'si-um, . the metal present in chalk, stucco, and other compounds of lime. adjs. Cal'Cic, containing calcium: Cal Cific, calcifying or calcified. v.i. Calcification, the process of calcifying, a changing into lime. adjs. Cal'ciform, like chalk, pebbly : Calcif 'ugoUS, avoiding limestone. v.t. and v.i. Cal'Cify, to make calcic : to turn into bony tissue. adjs. Calcig'enous, forming lime ; Calcig'erous, containing lime. . Cal'Cimine, a white or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, &c., consisting of whitin?,with
glue, &c.v.t. to wash with such. adj. Cal'cin-able, capable of being; calcined. . Calcina'tion. v.t. Cal' cine, or Calcine', to reduce to a calx or chalky powder by the action of heat, to burn to ashes. v.i. to become a calx or powder by heat. ns. Cal' Cite, native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime also called Calca'reous spar and CalC'-spar; Calc'-sin'ter, Calc'-tuff, Travertin, a por-ous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. [Formed from L. calx, chalk.)

Calcography. See Chalcography.

Calculate, kal'ku-lat, v.t. to count or reckon: to think out : to adapt, fit (only passive, with for) : (U.S.) to think, purpose. v.i. to make a calculation : to estimate adjs. Calculable ; Calculating, given to forethought, deliberately selfish and scheming. . Calcula tion, the art or process of calculating : estimate: forecast. adj. Cal'cnlative, relating to calculation. n. Calculator, one who calculates. [L. calculdre, -dtum, to reckon by help of little stones calculus, dim. of calx, a little stone.]

Calculus, kal'ku-lus, . a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body : one of the higher branches of mathematics : //. Calculi (kal'ku-Ii). adj. Cal'CUlose, stony or like stone : gritty : affected with stone or with gravel. Calculus Of finite differences not merely does not consider differentials, but does not assume continuity. Differ-ential calculus, a method of treating the values of ratios of differentials or the increments of quantities continually varying ; Integral calculus, the sum-mation of an infinite series of differentials. [L. calx.)

Caldron. Same as Cauldron.

Caledonian, kal-e-do'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Cale-donia, or Scotland. n. a Scotchman.

Calefaction, kal-e-fak'shun, adj. act of heating : state of being heated. adj. Calefa Cient, warming. . anything that warms : a blister or superficial stimu-lant. adj. Calefac'tive, communicating heat. n. Calefactor, a small stove. adj. Calefac'tory, warming. n. a room in which monks warmed them-selves : a warming-pan, a pome. v.t. and v.i. Cal'efy, to grow warm : to make warm. . Cales -cence, increasing warmth. [L., calere, to grow hot,facere, to make.]

Calendar, kal'en-dar, . the mode of adjusting the natural divisions of time with respect to each other for the purposes of civil life : an almanac or table of months, days, and seasons, or of special facts, &c., as in the 'gardener's calendar,' &c. : a list of documents arranged chronologically with summaries of contents, as in 'calendar of state papers :' a list of canonised saints, or of prisoners awaiting trial : any list or record. v.t. to place in a list: to ana-lyse and index. ns. Cal'endarer, Cal'endarist. [O. Fr. calendier L. calendarium, an account-book, kalendee, calends.]

Calender, kal'en-der, . a press consisting of two rollers for smoothing and dressing cloth, paper, &c. : a person who calenders, properly a calendrer. v.t. to dress in a calender. ns. Calendering ; Cal'-endrer, one whose business it is to calender cloth ; Cal'endry, a place where calendering is done. [Fr. calandre L. cylindna L. kylindros.)

Calender, kal'en-der, n. a word somewhat loosely used for dervish in Persia and Central Asia. [Pers.]

Calends, kal'endz, n. among the Romans, the first day of each month. [L. Kalenda calare, Gr. kalein, to call, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed.]

Calenture, kal'en-tur, K. a kind of fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr. and Sp. L. calent-em, calere, to be hot.]

Calescence. See Calefaction.

Calf, kiif, . the young of the cow and of some other animals, as marine mammals : calf-skin leather, book-
binding in such : a stupid qr a cowardly person : pi. Calves (kavz). ns. Calf'-love, an attachment between a boy and girl; Calf 8' -foot, Calves'-fOOt, the foot of the calf, used in making a palatable jelly ; Calf '-Skin, the skin of the calf, making a good leather for bookbinding and shoes. Divinity Calf, a dark-brown calf bookbinding, with blind stamping, and without gilding common in the binding of theological books ; Golden calf, the ido) set up by Aaron during the absence of Moses on Sinai,

or those erected by Jeroboam at Bethel and Dan : worship of Mammon or wealth ; Half-calf, a bookbinding in which the back and corners are in calfskin ; Mottled calf, a light coloured bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acid in drops ; Smooth calf, a binding in plain or undecorated calf leather. The calves Of OUT lips (Hosea, xiv. 2), an offering of praise (the Septuagint reads, 'The fruit of our lips')- Tree call, a bright brown calf bookbinding, stained by acids with a pattern resembling the trunk and branches of a tree. [A. S. cealf; Ger. kalb.)

Calf, kaf, *. the thick fleshy part of the leg behind. adj. Calf 'less, with a thin, poor calf. [Ice. kalfi ; perh. the same word as the preceding.]

Caliban, kal'i-ban, . a man of beastly nature, from the monster in Shakespeare's Tempest.

Calibre, Caliber, kal'i-ber, . the size of the bore of a gun: diameter: intellectual capacity. adj. Cal'i-bered. v.t. Calibrate, to determine the colour of. n. Calibration. [Fr. calibre, the bore of a gun ; prob. L. yu<i libra, with what weight, or from Ar. qalib, a form.]

Calico, kal'i-kO, . a cotton cloth first brought from Calicut in India : plain white unprinted cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached : coarse printed cotton cloth. adj. made of calico : spotted. n. Cal ico-print'er, one employed in printing calicoes.

Calid, kal'id, adj. warm. n. Calid'lty. [L. calidus, hot.]

Calif, Caliph, k.VIif, or kal'if, . the name assumed by the successors of Mohammed. ns. Cal'ifate, Caliphate, the office, rank, or government of a calif. [Fr. Ar. kkallfah, a successor.]

Caliginous, kal-ij'en-us, adj. dim, obscure, dark. . Caliginoslty. [L. calirinos-us.}

Caligraphy. See under Calligraphy.

Calipash, kal'i-pash, . the part of a turtle close to the upper shell, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour. n. Calipee, the white portion from the belly a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellowish colour. [Prob. corr. of West Ind. words.]

Calipers, kal'i-perz, Oaliper- compasses, kal'i-per-kum'pasez, n.pl. compasses with legs suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies.

[Corr. of Caliber.]

Caliph, Caliphate. See Calif.

Calippic, kal-ip'ik, adj. four Metonic cycles less one day, or seventy-six years. [From the Greek astronomer Callipus, a contemporary of Aristotle.]

Calisaya, kal-i-sa'ya, . a variety of Peruvian bark.

Caliver, kal'i-ver, n. (Shak.) a kind of light musket [Same as Calibre.]

Call*. See Calyx.

Calixtin, CalixUne, kal-iks'tin, adj. of or belonging to the more moderate party among the Hussites, so called from their demanding the cup (L. calix) as well as the bread for the laity also called U'traquistS (L. uterque, both). . a follower of the Syncretist Lutheran divine, George Calixtut (1586-i6s6X

Calk. See Caulk.

Calk, kawk, n. a pointed piece of iron on a horse-shoe to prevent slipping also Calk'in and Calk'er v.t. to provide a shoe with a calk. [L. calc-em, calx, a heel.]

Calk, Caique, kawk, v.t. to chalk, as the back of a drawing, &c.. in order to transfer it, to copy by tracing.*. Oalk'iXlg, the copying of a picture by means of tracing.

Call, kawl, v.t. to cry aloud (with out; to, after, at, up, down) ; to make a short visit (with upon, for, a n- v.t. to name : to summon : to appoint or procUim : to designate or reckon : to select for a special office, as m 'called to be an apostle,' 'to be called to the bar : (foil.) to call bad names to some one. . a summon* or invitation : an impulse : a demand :

a short visit : a shrill whistle : the cry of a bird : admission to the rank of barrister : an invitation to the pastorate of a congregation, also the written form of such with appended list of names of persons concurring : (coll.) occasion, cause. ns. Call'-at-large, a form of pastoral call sometimes adopted by a presbytery where a congregation is not unanimous, in which the name of the person to be called is not inscribed beforehand, and names cannot be adhibited by mandate ; Call' -bird, a bird trained to allure others into snares ; Call'-boy, a boy who waits upon the prompter in a theatre, and calls the actors when wanted on the stage ; Call'er, one who pays a short visit ; Calling, that station to which a person is called by Providence to fill : one's trade, profession, or occupation ; Call' ing-crab, a popular name for the fiddler-crab, which waves its larger claw when disturbed ; Call' -note, the note by which a bird or beast calls its young. Call attention to, to point out ; Call away, to divert the mind ; Call back, to recall ; Call for, to ask loudly : claim ; Call forth, to bring or summon to action ; Call for trumps, to lay down such cards at whist as will induce one's partner to lead a trump; Call in, to bring in from outside, as the notes in circulation, &c. ; Call in question, to challenge ; Call off, to summon away ; Call on, or upon, to invoke, appeal to ; Call out, to challenge to fight, esp. a duel : to summon to service, bring into operation ; Call over, to read aloud a list ; Call to account, to summon to render an account ; Call up, to summon from beneath, or to a tribunal. [A.S. ceallian; Ice. kalla, Dut. kallen.]

Call, kawl, n. (S^ens.) a caul or cap.

Gallant, kal'ant, . a lad. [A modern Scotch word ; Dut. kalant.}

Caller, kal'er, adj. fresh : (Scot.) cool. [Prob. the same as Calver.]

Callet, kal'et, n. (Skak.) a scold, a woman of bad character, a trull. [Prob. Fr. caillette, a frivolous gossip ; or prob. the Gael, caille, girl, may be related.]

Callid, kal'id, adj. shrewd. . Callid'ity, shrewdness. [L. callidus, expert].

Calligraphy, Caligraphy, kal-lig'ra-fi, . fine penmanship ; characteristic style of writing. cidjs. Calligraphic, -al. ns. Callig'raphist, Callig'rapher. [Gr., kalos, beautiful, graphein, to write.]

Calliope, kal-i'o-pe, . the muse of epic poetry : an instrument producing musical notes by means of steam-whistles, played by a keyboard. [Gr.]

Callipers. Same as Calipers.

Callisthenics, kal-is-then'iks, n.pl. exercises for the purpose of promoting gracefulness as well as strength

of body. adj. CalliSthen'iC. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, sthenos, strength.]

Callous, kal'us, ailj. hardened : unfeeling or insensible
. Callosity, a hard swelling on the skin. adv. Callously. . Call'ousness. [L. callosus callus, hard skin.]

Callow, kal'5, adj. not covered with feathers : unfledged, unbearded : inexperienced : low-lying and liable to be submerged. . an alluvial flat. [A.S. calu ; Ger. kahl, L. calints, bald.]

Callus, kal'us, . a thickening of the skin : a term employed in old surgical works for the exuded material by which fractures of bones are consolidated together. [L.]

Calm, kam, adj. still or quiet : serene, tranquil. . absence of wind also in pi. : repose : serenity of feelings or actions. v.t. to make calm : to quiet. ns. Calm'ant, Calm'ative in medical language. adjs. Calm'ative, Calm'ant, Calmed, Calm'y (Spent.) a,/T. Calmly. . Calm'ness. [Fr. calnte (It. cahna), from Low L. cauma Gr. kauma, noonday heat kai-ein, to burn.]

Calmuck. See Kalmuck.

Oalomel, kal'0-mel, . the popular name of one of the compounds of mercury and chlorine, much used in

Caloric

mOte ; mute; moSn; i/ien.

Cambrian

medicine. [Fr. calomel, which Littre derives from Gr. kalos, fair, meias, black.]

Caloric, ka-lor'ik, . heat : the supposed principle or cause of heat. . Calores'cence, the transmutation of heat rays into luminous rays. adj. Calorific, causing heat : heating. ns. Calorification; Calorimeter, an instrument for measuring the specific heat of a body ; CalOTim'etry, the art or process of measuring heat ; Cal'orist, one who held heat to be a subtle fluid called caloric ; Cal'ory, the usually accepted thermal unit, being the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from o" to i centigrade. [Fr. calorique, formed by Lavoisier from L. calor, heat.]

Calotte, kal-ot 7 , . a plain skull-cap or coif worn by R.C. clergy. [Fr.]

Calotype, kal'o-tTp, . a kind of photography. . Cal'Otypist, one who makes calotypes. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, typos, an image. Name given in 1840 by W. H. Fox Talbot (1800-77) to his method of photographing by the action of light on nitrate of silver.]

Caloyer, ka-loi'er, . a Greek monk, esp. of the order of St Basil. [Fr., It. Late Gr. kalogeros, kales, beautiful, geros, aged.]

Calp, kalp, . the name applied in Ireland to beds of shale, sandstone, &c. containing thin seams of coal.

Calpac, Calpack, kal'pak, . a triangular felt cap, worn by Turks and Tartars. [Turk.]

Caique. See Calk (3).

Caltrop, kal'trop, . an instrument armed with four spikes, so arranged that one always stands upright, used to obstruct the progress of an enemy's cavalry, or of besiegers of a fortification. Also Cal trap. [A. S. coltetr&ppe, calcatrippe L. calc-cm, heel, trappa, a trap.]

Calumba, ka-lum'ba, . the root of an East African plant, extensively used in medicine as a stomachic and tonic. [From Colombo in Ceylon.]

Calumet, kal'u-met, n. the 'peace pipe' of the North American Indians, a tobacco-pipe having a stem of reed or painted wood about zj feet long, decorated with feathers, with a large bowl, usually of soapstone. [Calumet is a Norman name for a shepherd's pipe (Fr. chalumeau L. calamellus, calamus'), given by the early French settlers from its resemblance.]

Calumny, karum-ni, . false accusation : slander. v.t. Calum'niate, to accuse falsely : to slander. v.i. to spread evil reports. ns. Calumniation; Calum'niator. adjs. Calum'niatory, Calum'niOUS, of the nature of calumny : slanderous. adv. Calum niously. Oath of calumny, a method in the law of Scotland for the prevention of calumnious and unnecessary suits, by which both parties at the

beginning of a cause swear, either by themselves or their counsel, that the facts set forth by them are true usual only in actions of divorce, &c. [L. calutnnia, prob. for calvomnia, from cafoi, calvere, to deceive.]

Calvary, kal'va-ri, n. the name of the place where Jesus was crucified: (R.C.) a series of representations of the various scenes of Christ's crucifixion : an eminence crowned with one or three crosses bearing life-size figures of Jesus and the two thieves. [The Anglicised form of the Vulgate calvaria, which was the L. rendering of the Gr. kranion, as that again of the Aramaic gogitltho or gogolthd (Heb. giilgoleth Graecised form golgotha), all three words meaning skull.]

Calve, kav, v.i. to bring forth a calf. [A.S. cealfian. See Calf.]

Calvered, kal'verd, p.atij. from obsolete verb Cal'ver, to prepare salmon or other fish when freshly caught. [Prob. the same as Scot. Caller.}

Calvinism, kal'vin-um, . the doctrines of the great Genevan religious reformer, John Calvin (1509-1564), as these are given in his Institutio, esp. as regards particular election, predestination, the incapacity for true faith and repentance of the natural man, efficacious grace, and final perseverance. . Cal'yinist, one who holds the doctrines of Calvin. aajs. Calvinist'iC, -al, pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.

Calvities, kal-vish'i-ez, n. baldness. [L., calvus, bald.]

Calx, kalks, . chalk or lime : the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat : pi. Calxes (kalk'sez), or Calces (kal'-sez). [L. calx, lime.]

Calycanthus, kal-i-kan'thus, . a small order of square-stemmed aromatic shrubs, natives of North America and Japan. [Made up of Calyx and Gr. ant/ios.]

Calyptra, ka-lip'tra, n. a hood, covering, esp. that of the theca or capsule of mosses. adjs. Calyp'trate, furnished with such ; Calyp'trifonn, Calyptrlmor'-phOUS, having the form of a calyptra. . Calyp'-irogen, the root-cap. [Gr., a veil.]

Calyx, Calix, kal'iks, or ka'liks, n. the outer covering or cup of a flower, its separate leaves termed sepals :pl. Calyces, or Calyxes. adjs. Cal'-ycate, having a calyx ; Calycif 'erous, bearing the calyx; Calyciflo'ral, Calyciflo'rate, Calyci-flo'rous, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx ; Calyc'iform, having the form of a calyx ; Cal'ycine, Calyc'lnal, pertaining to a calyx. n. Cal'ycle, an accessory calyx outside the true one. adjs. Cal'ycled, having a calycle ; Cal'ycoid, Calycoi deous, like a calyx. [L., Gr. kalyx kalyptein, to cover.]

Cam, kam, n. (tnech.) a device for changing a regular rotary motion into a reciprocating motion, various forms of which are the cam-wheel and shaft, the heart -wheel, the wiper -wheel, and the eccentric. [Dut. kam.]

Camaieu, kam'I-u, . a cameo : a painting in monochrome, or in simple colours not imitating nature : a style of printing pictures producing the effect of a pencil drawing. Also Cam'ayeu, [Fr. See Cameo.]

Camaraderie, kam-a-rad-re", K. good-fellowship : the intimacy of comradeship. [Fr.]

Camarilla, kam-ar-il'a, . a body of secret intriguers, esp. of a court party against a king's legitimate ministers : a small room. [Sp. dim. of cantara, a chamber.]

CamasS, ka-mas', . a small plant growing in the north-western United States, also its nutritious bulb. ns. Camass'ia, a genus of liliaceous plants nearly related to the European S cilia; Caniass -rat, a small gopher rodent which devours the bulbs of the camass.

Camber, kam'ber, . a convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, or lintel : the curve of a ship's plank : a small dock in the royal yards where timber is loaded and discharged. v.t. to curve ship-planks, to arch slightly. [Fr. L. camerare, to vault.]

Cambist, kam'bist, . one skilled in the science of exchange. ns. Cambism, Cam'bistry. [It. L. cambire, to exchange.]

Camberwell beauty, kam'ber-wel bu'ti, . (Vanessa antiopa) a fancy name for one of the largest and most beautiful of British butterflies.

Cambium, kam'bi-um, n. a layer of vascular tissue

formed between the wood and the bark of exogens, in which the annual growth is formed. [Low L. cambium L. cambire, to change.]

Gamboge, obsolete form of Gamboge.

Cambrel, kam'brel, . a bent piece of wood or iron on which butchers hang the carcasses of animals : the hock of a horse. [Prob. conn, with Camber.]

Cambrian, kam'bri-an, adj. pertaining to Cambria or Wales : Welsh : the name given by Sedgwick in 1836 to a group or series of sedimentary deposits which come next in order to the Archaean System.

n. an inhabitant of Cambria, or Wales. [Formed from Cymry, Welshmen, or Cyntru, Wales.]

Cambric, kam'brik, n. a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at Cambrai in the French department of Nord.

Cambuca. kam-bu'ka, n. a pastoral staff: a curved stick used in the game of pall-mall. Also Cam-but'ta. [Low L., of Celt, origin.]

Came, kam, did come, pa,t. of Come.

Camel, kam'el, n. an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. adj. Cam'el-backed, hump-backed. ns. Cam'eleer, one who drives or rides a camel ; Cam eline, camlet. adj. Cam'elish, like a camel, obstinate. n. Cam'elry, troops mounted on camels. Camel's hair, the hair of the camel : the hair of the squirrel's tail used for paint-brushes ; Camel's thorn, a shrub of the bean family which camels eat greedily. [L. camelus Gr. kamelos Heb. gantal.]

Cameleon. See Chameleon.

Camellia, ka-mel'ya, n. a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan, noted for the singular beauty of their flowers. [Named from Kamel, Latinised Camellus, a Moravian Jesuit, who collected plants in the Philippine Islands in 1639.]

Camelopard, kam'el-a-pard, or kam-el'C-pard, n. the giraffe. [L., Gr. camelapardalis ; from Gr. kamelos, the camel, and pardalis, ihe panther.]

Camelot, kam'lot, n. Same as Camlet.

Cameo, kam'e-6, n. an engraved gem in which the figure or subject is carved in relief. [It. camtnco (Fr. camfe)- Low L. cammtrus, traced by Littre to Gr. kamneitt, to work ; by the late Mr C. W. King through an Ar. form, 'an amulet,' from Pers. camahen, loadstone, the usual material for Babylonian cylinders.]

Camera, kam'er-a, n. the variety of camera-obscura used by photographers. ns. Cam era-lu cida, an instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a specially shaped prism, forming an image on the paper underneath ; Cam'era-obscu ra, an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a dark chamber or box. [L.]

Camera, kam'er-a, n. a vaulted room : the judge's private chamber (In camera, of a case heard there rather than in public court). adj. Cam'erated, divided into chambers : arched or vaulted.

Cameronlan, kam-er-un'i-an, n. a follower of the Covenanter Richard Cameron, killed at Airds Moss in 1680, a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. adj. pertaining to this party, or to the famous Cameronian regiment (26th Foot, now the First Battalion of Scottish Rifles) in the British army, which had its origin in a body of Cameronians (1689).

Camls, kamls, *. (Spent.) a loose robe made of some light material, as silk, &c. : a chemise. [See Chemise.]

Camlsade, kam-i-sad', n. a night attack, probably because shirts were often put on over the armour. Also Camlsad o. [Sp., from camisa, a shirt.]

Camlsards, kam'is-ar, n.pl. the insurgent Huguenots

of the Cevennes, so called from the camise or blouse worn by the peasants.

Camise, kam'6s, n. the usual Arab shirt. Also Cam iso, Cam ese.

Camisole, kam'is-Ol, n. a sleeved jacket, a woman's loose morning gown or jacket.

Camlet, kam'let, n. a cloth originally made of camel's hair, but now chiefly of wool and goat's hair. [Fr. l-ow L. camelotum L. camelus.]

Camomile, ChamomUe, kam'o-mil, n. a plant, or its

dried flowers, used in medicine, affording a bitter

stomachic and tonic. [Fr. L. Gr. chamaimehn,

le earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its

blotsoms ckantai, on the ground, melon, an apple.]

Camorra, kam-or'a, n. the name of a secret society in the former kingdom of Naples, whose members, the Camorristi, for many years terrorised the country. - >is. CamorMsm ; Camorrist. [It.]

Camp, kamp, n. the ground on which an army pitch their tents : the tents of an army, quarters generally, a permanent military station, as at Aldershot : any fortified site in which a force once defended itself, as a Roman or British camp : any temporary quarters for travellers, &c. v.i. to encamp or pitch tents. ns. Camp' -foil' OWOr, any one who follows in the train of an army, but takes no part in battle ; Carnp'-meet ing, a religious gathering held in the open air or in a temporary encampment in the fields ; Camp -shed ding, -sheet ing. -shot, an erection of piles, &c., along the bank of a river or an embankment, for strengthening ; Camp'-Stool, or -bed Stead, a portable folding-stool, a trestle-bed. [Fr. camp, a camp L. campus, a plain.]

Camp, kamp, n. (p6s.) conflict : an old form of the game of football. v.i. to fight, struggle. v.i. Cam'ple, to wrangle. [A.S. camp, battle ; cf. Ger. kamp/.]

Campagnol, kam-pa-nyol', n. a French name for several species of field-mice or voles.

Campaign, kam-pan', n. a large open field or plain : the time during which an army keeps the field : an excursion into the country : an organised series of operations in the advocacy of a political or social cause. v.i. to serve in a campaign. ns. Cam-pagn'a, once equivalent to champaign, now used only of the Campagna, an undulating, mostly un-cultivated and unhealthy plain around Rome ; Cam-paign'er, one who has served in several campaigns. [Fr. campagiie L. campania campus, a field.]

Campanero, kam-pa-ne'r5, n. one of the South Ameri-can bell-birds, the arapunga, &c. [Sp., a bellman.]

Campanile, kam-pan-6'la (sometimes also kam-pan-el', and even kam'pan-il and kam'pan-Il), n. a name adopted from the Italian to signify a bell-tower of the larger kind, and usually applied only to such as are detached from the church: (//. usually Cam-paniles, but sometimes the It. Campanili). [It., from campana, a bell.]

Campanology, kam-pan-ol'o-ji, n. the subject or science of bells or bell-ringing. ns. Cam panist, Campanologist, one skilled in the same. adj. Campanological. [It campana, a bell, and Gr. logos, a discourse.]

Campanula, kam-pan'u-la, n. a genus of flowers, commonly known as bell-flowers or bells, usually blue or white, the best-known species the harebell and Scotch bluebell. The Canterbury Bells is a biennial species seen in many florists' varieties. adjs. Campan'ifonn, Campanula te, Campan'ular. . Campanula ria, a common genus of Hydroids, with stems simple or branched, the nutritive polyps surrounded by transparent bell-shaped sheaths. [It. campana, a bell]

Campbellite, kam'bel-Tt, . a follower of Alexander Crt/*//(i7S8-i866), founder of the sect known as the ' Disciples of Christ.'

Campeachy, kam'pech-i, adj. pertaining to the red dye-wood better known as Logwood, first exported from Campeachy in Yucatan.

Campeador, kam-pe-.vdor', . a warrior. [Sp.]

Campestral, kam-pes'tral, adj. growing in or pertain-ing to fields. Also Campes'trian. [L. campestris, from c a mpus.]

Camphine, kam'fln, n. rectified oil of turpentine. Also Cam'phene.

Camphor, kam'for, n. a solid essential oil, mostly obtained from the camphor laurel of India, China, and Japan, having a peculiar hot aromatic taste and a pleasant smell. adj. Camphora ceous, like camphor. v.t. Cam phorate, to impregnate with camphor. adjs. Cam'phorate, Camphoric, pertaining to camphor. [Fr. camphre Low L. cantphora Malay kapur, chalk.]

Campion

mote ; mute ; mODn ; Men.

Candle

Campion, kam'pi-un, n. the common name of plants belonging to the generic Lychnis and Silene. [Perh. from L. campus, a field.]

Campo santO, kam'po sant'o, . the Italian name for a cemetery or burying-ground, esp. for one enclosed by an arcade. [Lit. ' holy ground,' the earth of that at Pisa having been brought from Palestine.]

Campylospermous, kam-pi-lO-sper'mus, adj. (tot.) having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the ventral face. [Gr. kampyhs, curved, spenna, a seed.]

Campylotropal, kam-pi-lot'r8-pal, adj. (bat.) curved so as to bring the true apex close to the base of an ovule or seed. Also Campylot'ropous. [Gr. ktimpylos, curved, trcpein, to turn.]

Camstairy, kam-star'i, adj. perverse, unruly. [Ely. dub. ; first part at any rate cam, crooked.]

Camstone, kam'stOn, . a kind of clay used to whiten doorsteps, &c.

Cam-wood, kam'-wood, n. a dye-wood obtained from Bafhia nitida, a leguminous tree, a native of Angola. It is at first white, but turns red on exposure to air. [Perh. from African name kambi.\

Can, kan, v.t. to be able : to have sufficient power : pa.t. Could. Can is used for fan in M. E. and even in Spenser. [A.S. cunnan, to know (how to do a thing), to be able, pres. indie, can; Goth. kunnan, Ger. konnen, to be able. See Know.]

Can, kan, n. a vessel for holding or carrying liquids, generally of tinned iron, with a handle over the top : a chimney-pot : a vessel of tin-plate in which meat, fruit, &c. are hermetically sealed for exporting in England usually called a tin : a drinking-mug. v.t. to put up for preservation in cans. .//. Canned'-goods, meat, fruit, &c. so prepared for preservation. n. Can'nery, a place where meat, fish, fruit, &c. are canned. [A. S. canne ; cf. L. canna, a reed, Gr. kanne, a reed.]

Canaanite, ka'nan-It, . a descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham : a native of the land of Canaan. adj. Ca'naanitish.

Canada, kan'ya-da, . a narrow canon. [Sp.]

Canadian, ka-na'di-an, adj. and . pertaining to Canada: a native of Canada. Canada balsam (see Balsam).

Canaigre, ka-na'ger, . a Texan dock whose root is used in tanning.

Canaille, ka-nal', . the mob, the vulgar rabble. [Fr., a dog L. canis.]

Canakin. See Cannikin.

Canal, kan-al', . an artificial watercourse for navigation : a duct in the body for any of its fluids. n. Canal -boat, a boat for canal traffic. adjs. Canalio'utar, canal-shaped ; Canaliculate, -d, channelled, grooved. 'is. Canalic'ulUS (anat.), a small furrow or channel ; Canalisa'tion, the construction of canals. ?'. /. Canal'ise, to make a canal through: to convert into a canal. [L. canalis, a water-pipe.]

Canard, ka-nar 7 , or ka-nard', . an extravagant or lying story. [Fr., lit. 'duck.']

Canary, ka-na'ri, . a light sweet wine from the Canary Islands : a bird originally from the Canary Islands: a lively dance. adj. canary -coloured, bright yellow. ns. Cana'ry-bird, a canary : (slang) a jail-bird: a mistress; Cana'ry-graSS, a grass of which the seed is much used as food for canary-birds : Cana'ry-WOOd, the dark-coloured timber of

two lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira.

Canarese, kan-a-re/, adj. pertaining to Canara in western India. n. a native thereof: the language of the Dravidian group, allied to Telegu. Also Kanarese'.

Canaster, ka-nas'ter, n. a kind of tobacco, so called from the rush basket in which it was originally brought from Spanish America. [Sp. canastra L. Gr. kanastron.]

Can can, kan-kan, n. a dance in seme public balls at

Paris and elsewhere, characterised by immodest gestures and postures. [Usually referred to L. quant-quam, the pronunciation of which was long hotly disputed in the French schools ; Littre quotes an O. Fr. caque/ian, a noisy assembly.]

Cancel, kan'sel, v.t. to erase or blot out by crossing with lines : to annul or suppress, as a printed page, &c. : to obliterate : to frustrate : to counterbalance or compensate for : to remove equivalent quantities on opposite sides of an equation : pr.p. cancelling ; pa.p. cau'celled. n. the suppression of a printed page or sheet, the page so cancelled, or the new one substituted. [Fr. canceller L. cancel-are, from cancelli, railings, lattice-work, dim. of cancer.]

Cancelli, kan-sel'I, n.pl. cross-pieces forming a lattice-
work or grating, as in the division between the choir and the body of a church : (anat.) reticulations. adjs. Can 'collate, -d, marked latticewise, reticu-lated. . Cancellation. adj. Can'cellous. [L., a lattice.]

Cancer, kan'ser, . the name for an important group of malignant tumours, divided into two groups. Car-cinomata and Sarcomata, the name being now strictly used only of the former : a constellation between Gemini and Leo, and a sign of the zodiac showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer : the typical genus of the family Cancridee. v.i. Cancer/ate, to become cancerous. ns. Cancera'-tion ; Can'Cerite, a petrified crab. adj. Can'-cerous, of or like a cancer. adv. Can'cerously. . Can cerousness. adjs. Can'criform, Can croid, crab-like. [L. cancer; cog. with Gr. karkinos, a crab.]

CancionerO, kan-the-on-e'ro, n. a collection of songs. [Sp.]

Candelabrum, kan-de-la'brum, . a branched and ornamented candlestick : pi. Candela bra. [L.]

Candent, kan'dent, adj. making white : glowing with heat.

Candescence, kan-des'ens, . a white heat. adj. Candes cent. [L. candesc-ere, inceptive of cand-ere, to glow.]

Candid, kan'did, adj. frank, ingenuous : free from prejudice: fair, impartial. adv. Can'didly. . Can'didness. [Fr. candide L. candidus, white cand-ere, to shine.]

Candidate, kan'di-dat, n. one who offers himself for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white. ns. Can'dida-ture, Can'didateship. [L. candidatus, from can-didus.]

Candied. See Candy.

Candle, kan'dl, n. wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick : a light. ns. Can'dle-berr'y, the wax-myrtle, also its fruit: the fruit of A le urites triloba, the candle -berry tree; Can' die - bomb, a small glass bomb filled with water, exploding on being held in a candle-flame ; Can'dle-Coal (same as Cannel-coal) ; Can'dle-dip'ping, the method of making candles by dipping instead of moulding; Can'dle-end, the end-piece of a bumt-out candle ; Can'dle-fish, the eulachon, a deep-sea fish of the smelt family found along the north-west coast of America, producing eulachon oil : another West American fish, resembling a pollock the black candle-fish or horse-mackerel; Can'dle-hold'er, one who holds a candle to another while working hence one who renders another slight assistance, or humours him ; Can'dle-light, the light of a candle, illumination by means of candles : the time when candles are lighted ; Can'dle-light'er, one whose business is to light the candles : a spill ; Can'dle-pow'er, the illuminating power of a standard sperm candle a unit of luminosity; Can'dlestick, an in-strument for holding a candle, originally a stick or piece of wood ; Can'dle-wast'er, one who studies late ; Can'dle-WOOd, the wood of various West Indian and Mexican resinous trees. Burn the

candle at both ends, to waste in two directions at once. Not fit to hold a candle to, not fit even to be some one's inferior, not to be compared with. Sell by the candle, to offer for sale as long as a small piece of candle burns, the bid made just before it goes out being successful. The game Is not worth the candle, the thing is not worth the labour or expense of it. [A.S. candetL. candela, from cand-ere, to glow.]

Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, . a festival of the *-.{,. Church in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on 2d February, and so called from the number of candles used. [Candle and Mass.]

Candock, kan'dok, . the yellow water-lily. [Can (n.)and Dock.)

Candour, kan'dur, . freedom from prejudice or disguise : sincerity : justice : openness. [L. candor, whiteness, from candere, to be shining.]
Candy, kan'di. Sugar-candy, shoog'ar-kan'di, . a sweetmeat made of sugar: anything preserved in sugar. v.t. to preserve or dress with sugar : to congeal or crystallise as sugar. v.i. to become congealed. p.adj. Can'dled, encrusted with candy or sugar : (fig.) sugared, flattering. [Fr. candi, from Ar. qandah, candy.]

Candy, kan'di, n. a South Indian weight, generally containing 20 maunds, about 500 pounds English. Also Can die and Kan'dy. [Tamil.]

Cane, kan, . the stem of one of the smaller palms the calamus or rattan, or the larger grasses bamboo and sugar-cane: a walking-stick. v.t. to beat with a cane. ns. Cane' -brake, a brake or thicket of canes ; Cane'-chair, a chair made of rattan ; Cane'-mlll a mill for bruising sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar ; Cane'-SU gar, sugar obtained from the sugar-cane ; Cane' -trash, refuse of sugar-cane used for fuel in boiling the juice ; Can ing. a thrashing with a cane. adj. Can'y, made of cane.

Malacca cane, a walking-cane made without removing the bark from the brown-mottled or clouded stem of the palm. Calamus Scipionum, brought from Singapore or Sumatra. [Fr. canoe L. canna Gr. kanni, a reed.]

Canella, kan-el'a, n. a genus of low aromatic trees, one species the whitewood of wild cinnamon of the West Indies, yielding canella or white cinnamon bark.

Canephor, kan'e-f&r, n. (arckit.) a female figure bearing a basket on her head. [Gr. kaneplwros, one of the bearers upon their heads at the Panathenaic festival of the baskets containing the sacrificial implements.]

Canescent, ka-nes'ent, adj. tending to white : hoary. [L. cant 'teens canlre tanas, hoary.]

Cangue, Gang, kang, . a Chinese portable pillory borne on the shoulders by petty offenders. [Fr. cangve Port, cango, a yoke.]

Canicular, ka-nik'u-lar, adj. pertaining to the Dog-star (Canlc'ula) or to the Dog-days : (coll. and hum.) pertaining to a dog. [L. canicularis, canicula, dim. of coats, a doe.]

Canine, ka-nTn', adj. like or pertaining to the dog. Canine appetite, an inordinate appetite ; Canine letter = R ; Canine teeth, the four sharp-pointed tearing teeth in most mammals, one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors or cutting teeth and the molars or grinders. [L. caninus, cants, a dog.]

Canister, kan'is-ter, . a box or case, usually of tin, for holding tea, shot, &c. : short for canister-shot, or case-shot./.. Canister-shot (same as Case-shot, q.v.). [L. canistrum, a wicker-basket; Gr. kanastron kannl, a reed.]

Canities, ka-nish'i-cz, n. whiteness of the hair.

Canker, kanglter, n. an eating sore : a gangrene : a disease in trees, or in horses' feet : anything that corrupts, consumes, irritates, or decays. v.t, to eat into, corrupt, or destroy: to infect or pollute: to make sour and ill-conditioned. v.i. to grow corrupt : to decay. adj. Cank'ered, corroded : venomous, malignant: soured: crabbed. adv. Cankeredly. . Cank'eredness adj. Cank erous, corroding

like a canker. . Cank'er-worm, a worm that cankers or eats into plants. <K//. Cank'ery, affected with canker: (.Scot.) crabbed. [L. cancer, a crab, gangrene.]

Canna, kan'na, n. a genus of reed-like plants Indian shot: the upright stem of a candlestick, &c. : the tube by which the wine was taken from the chalice. [L., a reed.]

Canna, kan'na, . cotton-grass. [Gael, canach.)

Cannabic, kan'a-bik, adj. pertaining to hemp. ns. Cann'ahin, a resin obtained from the plant Canna&is Indica; Cann'abis, a genus of urticaceous plants, yielding bhang.

Cannel, kan'el, . a bituminous coal that burns with a bright flame, and is much used for making coal oils and gas. Also Cann'el-coal, Can'dle-coaL [Prob. conn, with Candle, because of the similarity in burning.]

Cannelure, kan'e-lur, . a groove or a fluting : a groove round the cylindrical part of a bullet. [Fr.]

Cannibal, kan'i-bal, . one who eats human flesh. adj. relating to cannibalism. . Cannibalism, the practice of eating human flesh. adj. Canni-balistic. adv. Cannibally (Shak.). [Sp., a corn of Caribals (Eng. Caribs), the native name of the West India Islanders, who ate human flesh.]

Cannikin, kan'i-kin, n. a small can. [Dim. of Can.]

Cannon, kan'un, n. a great gun used in war : a stroke in billiards in which the player hits both the red and his opponent's ball. v.i. to cannonade : to make a cannon at billiards : to collide. n. Cannonade', an attack with cannon. v.t. to attack or batter with cannon. ns. Cannonading; Cann'on-ball, a ball usually made of cast-iron, to be shot from a cannon ; Cann'on-bit, or Cann'on, a smooth round bit; Cann'on-bone, the long bone between the knee and the foot of a horse ; Cannoneer', Cannonier 7 , one who manages cannon; Cannon-game, a form of billiards in which, the table having no pockets, the game consists in making a series of cannons ; Cannon-met al, an alloy of about 90 parts of copper and 10 of tin, from which cannon are manufactured. adj. Cann'on-proof, proof against cannon-shot ns. Cann'onry, cannonading : artillery ; Cann'on-Shot, a cannon-ball : the distance to which a cannon will throw a ball [Fr. canon, from L. canna, a reed.]

Cannot, kan'ot, v.i. to be unable. [Can and Not.]

Cannula, kan'u-la, . a surgical tube, esp. that enclos-ing a trocar or perforator, and the breathing-tube inserted in the windpipe after tracheotomy. adj. Cann'ulate. [Dim. of canna, a reed.]

Canny, kan'i, adj. (Scot.) knowing : shrewd : having supernatural power (see Uncanny) : comfortable : careful in money matters : gentle: sly or pawky. adv. Cann'ily. n. Cannlness. To ca' canny, to go or act cautiously. [From Can, to be able.]

Canoe, ka-nSO', . a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins : a skiff driven by paddling. v.t. to paddle a canoe. n. Canoeist. [Sp. canoa Haytian canoa,]

Canon, kan-yon', . a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by watercourses. [Sp. canon, a hollow, from root of Cannon.]

Canon, kan'un, n. a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters : a general rule : standard : the books of Scripture accepted as the standard or rule of faith by the Christian Church : a species of musical composition : one bound by certain vows over and above those binding upon regular members of his community a canon regular: a clerical dignitary belonging to a cathedral, enjoying special emolu-

merits, and obliged to reside there part of the year : a list of saints canonised : (print.) a large kind of type. n. Can'onesa, a female beneficiary of a

regular religious college. adjs. Canon'iC, -al, according to or included in the canon : regular :

ecclesiastical. adv. Canon'ically. .//. Canon'i-
cals, the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons. ns. Canonicnty, the state of belonging to the canon of Scripture ; Canonisa'tion. v.t. Can'onise, to enrol in the canon or list of saints. . Can'onlst, one versed in the canon law. adj. Canonist'ic. ns. Can'on-law, a digest of the formal decrees of councils, oecumenical, general, and local, of diocesan and national synods, and of patriarchal decisions as to doctrine and discipline ; Can'onry, the benefice of a canon. Canon of the mass, that part of the mass which begins after the 'Sanctus' with the prayer 'Te igitur,' and ends just before the 'Paternoster;' Canon residentiary, a canon obliged to reside at a cathedral and take a share in the duty ; Honorary canon, one having the titular rank of canon in a cathedral, but without duties or emoluments ; Minor canon, a cleric in orders, attached to a cathedral, his duty being to assist the canons in singing divine service. [A.S., Fr., from L. canon Gr. kanon, a straight rod kanne, a reed.]

Canophilist, ka-nof'i-list, . a lover of dogs. [L. cam's, a dog, Gr. philein, to love.]

Canopus, ka-nO'pus, n. a bright star in the southern constellation Argo navis: an Egyptian vase for holding the entrails of the body embalmed. adj. Canop'ic. [L., Gr.]

Canopy, kan'o-pi, . a covering over a throne or bed : a covering of state stretched over the head : any covering, as the sky : a roof-like projection over a niche, tomb, statue, &c. : the wooden covering over prebends' stalls in cathedrals, pulpits, altars, &c. v.t. to cover with a canopy : pr.p. can'opying ; fa. p. can'opied. [Fr. canap Low L. canopeuttt Gr. konopeion, a mosquito curtain kdnops, a mosquito.]

Canorous, kan-0'rus, adj. musical : melodious. adv. Cano'rously. . Cano rousness. [L. canorus, from canor, melody canere, to sing.]

Canstick, kan'stik, n. (Shalt.') a candlestick.

Cant, kant, v.i. to speak in a conventional manner: to use the language of thieves, &c. : to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way. . a hypo-
critical or affected style of speech : the language peculiar to a sect : odd or peculiar talk of any kind : slang : a common saying : affected use of religious phrases or sentiments. n. Canter, one who cants, a beggar : one who makes hypocritical professions. adj. Canting, whining, pretending to piety : (her.) allusive (see Allusive). [L. cantare, freq. of canere, to sing.]

Cant, kant, . an inclination from the level : a toss or jerk : a sloping or tilted position : one of the segments forming a side-piece in the head of a cask : a ship's timber lying obliquely to the line of the keel. v.t. to turn on the edge or corner : to tilt or toss suddenly. us. Canting, tilting; Canting-
coin ; Canting-wheel ; Cant'-rail, a timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [Prob. conn, with Dut. kant; Ger. kante, corner.]

Cant, kant, . sale by auction. v.t. to sell by auction. [O. Fr. encant, auction ; der. uncertain, cf. Low L. incantdre, to put up to auction.]

Cant, kant, adj. brisk : lively. [Scot. ; der. unknown. See Canty.]

Can't, kant, a colloquial contraction for Cannot.

Cantab, kan'tab, for Cantabrigian, adj. of or per-
taining to Cambridge Latinised Cantabrigia.

Cantabank, kan'ta-bangk, . a strolling singer. [It. cantanibanco.]

Cantaloup, kan'ta-loop, . a small, ribbed variety of musk-melon. [Fr., It. Cantalupo, a town near Rome, where it was first grown in Europe.]

Cantankerous, kan-tang'ker-us, adj. cross-grained :

perverse in temper. adv. Cantan'kerously. .

Cantan'kerousness. [M. E. contak, quarrelling.]

Cantar, kan'tar, . a Turkish weight of 100 rolls or

pounds.

Cantata, kan-ta'ta, . originally the name applied to a sort of musical narrative by one person, accom-
panied by a single instrument ; subsequently an air was introduced the modern concert-aria : now also a choral work, either sacred, and similar to, but shorter than the oratorio, or secular, either lyric or

dramatic, but not intended for the stage. ns. Can-ta'te, the g8th Psalm, from its opening words in Latin, ' Cantate Domino ; ' Can'tatrice, a female singer. [It., L. cantare, freq. of canere, to sing.]
Canteen, kan-ten', . a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors : a barrack-tavern, or refreshment-house for the use of the soldiers. [Fr. cantine It. cantina, a cellar ; further der. uncertain.]
Canter, kan'ter, . an easy gallop. v.i. to move at an easy gallop. v.t. to make to canter. [Orig. Canterbury-gallop, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]
Canterbury, kan'ter-ber-ri, n. a stand with divisions in it for holding books, music, &c. Canterbury Bells (see Campanula).

Cantharides, kan-thar'i-dez, n.pl. Spanish flies, used for blistering. adjs. Canthar'idal, Cantharid'ian, Cantharid'ic, composed of cantharides. n. Can-thar'idine, the active principle of blistering-flies. [L. cantharis, beetle, pi. cantharides.}
Cantharus, kan'tha-rus, . a large two-handled drink-ing-cup : a laver in the atrium before ancient churches :
pi. Can'thari. [L.]

Can thus, kan'thus, . the angle formed by the junc-tion of the eyelids : one of the upper and lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects : pi. Can'thi (-thi). [Gr. kanthos, corner of the eye.]

Canticle, kan'ti-kl, . a song : a non-metrical hymn, esp. one of those used in the public services of the church, as the Benedicite : (pi.) the Song of Solo-mon. n. Can'ticum, a canticle : a part-song in an ancient play. [L. canticulum, dim of canticutn.]
Cantilena, kan-ti-le'na, . a ballad or light song : a cantus firmus or melody for church use : a singing exercise or solfeggio. [L.]

Cantilever, kan'ti-lev-er, . a large bracket used in architecture for supporting cornices, balconies, and even stairs the principle has been applied in the construction of bridges to support enormous weights. Also Can'taliver. [Prob. made up of Cant, angle, and Fr. lever, to raise.]
Cantillate, kan'ti-lat, v.t. and v.i. to chant, intone.

. Cantilla'tion. - adj. Can'tillatory.
Cantion, kan'shun, n. (Spens.) a song.
Cantle, kan'tl, . a fragment or edge of anything : the protuberant part of the back of a saddle : (Scot.) the top of the head. v.t. to cut a piece from : to divide. ns. Gantlet, a fragment, cantle ; Cant'ling, the lower course of bricks enclosing a brick - clamp.

[Cant, edge.]

Canto, kan'to, . division of a song or poem : the treble or leading melody. n. Can'tor, the leader of the singing in a church, a precentor. adjs. Canto'-rial ; Canto'riS (gen. of L. cantor), of or belonging to the cantor or precentor. . Can'tUS, a melody, esp. an ecclesiastical style of music. Canto fermp, the simple melody of the hymns and chants used in the Christian Church of the West from the earliest times. [It., L. cantus canere, to sing.]
Canton, kan'tun, . a division of territory, constitut-ing in Switzerland a separate government, in France a subdivision of an arrondissement : (her.) an ordi-nary of a shield, being a square occupying generally the dexter, sometimes the sinister, chief of the field. v.t. to divide into cantons : to allot quarters to troops. adjs. Can' tonal, pertaining to or divided

into cantons ; Can' toned (arc Ait.), ornamented at the corners with projecting pilasters: (her.) placed in the midst of charges occupying the corners.//. Can'tonment (also pronounced can-tSOn'ment), the temporary quarters of troops when taking part in manoeuvres or active operations : in India, perma-nent military towns, distinct and at some little dis-tance from the principal cities. [O. Fr. canton; It. cantone, corner, district canto, a corner : cf. Cant (2).]

Cantor. See under Canto.

Cantred, kan'tred, n. a division of the country : a hundred. [W. cantrefcant, hundred, and tref, town.]

Cantrip, kan'trip, n. a freak or wilful piece of trickery :
a witch's spell [Scot. ; ety. unknown ; Jamieson suggested cant, to turn over, raip, a roap.]

Cantuarian, kan-tu-a'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Canter-

bury as the arch [episcopal see of the primate of the Church of England. [Low L. Cantuarius, Cantuar-ensisA.S. Cantware (pi.), the people of Kent]

Canty, kan'ti, adj. cheerful, lively.//. Can'tiness. [Scot. ; cf. Low Ger. kaittig.]

Canvas, kan'vas, n. a coarse cloth made of hemp, used
for sails, tents, &c., and for painting on : the sails of a ship. v.t. to cover with canvas. ns. Can'vas-back, a North American duck, very good eating, its back ashy white, crossed by broken, zigzag, dark lines; Can'va8-climb'er(5Art/t.), a sailor ; Can'vas-Stretch'er, a wooden frame on which canvas is stretched for oil-painting; Can'vas - Work, em-broidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches : an embroidery in Berlin wool on silk canvas with plush-stitch. Under canvas, having the sails unfurled, under sail : living in tents. [O. Fr. canevas L. and Gr. cannabis, hemp.]

Canvass, kan'vas, v.t. to sift, examine : to discuss : to solicit votes, contributions, &c. v.i. to solicit votes, &c. (withy&r). . close examination : a seeking or solicitation. n. Can'vasser. [From Canvas.]

Cany, kan'i, adj. (Milton) made of canes.

Canyon. Same as Caflon.

Canzone, kan-zd'na, n. a song or air in two or more parts, with passages of fugue and imitation : a series of stanzas in Italian poetry, of various metrical arrangements, and restricted to no set themes (dim.) Canzonet', Canzonette'. [It., a song (Fr. chanson), L. cantion-em, canere, to sing.]

Caoutchouc, kow'chuk, n. the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in South America and Asia: india-rubber. [Fr. Carib. cahncliu.\

Cap, kap, n. a woman's head-dress of muslin, or the like : a boy's head-dress, any kind of unbrimmed covering for the head : a cap-like covering of any kind : a cover : the top. v.t. to put on a cap, as the official cap of a degree in some colleges : to outdo or surpass : to cover the end or top': to raise the cap in token of respect :pr.p. cap'ping ; pa.p. capped. n. Cap'-case, a small travelling - case, a chest. Cap and bells, the characteristic marks of a professional jester; Cap a story, quotation, verse, &c., to follow one up with another, or with its proper con-tinuation or conclusion ; Cap In hand, symbolic of reverence or submission ; Cap of liberty, or Phry-gian bonnet, the conical cap given to a Roman slave on enfranchisement, now the symbol of republi-canism ; Cap of maintenance (sec Maintenance). A feather In one's cap, something giving dis-tinction : something to be proud of. Black cap, that put on by the judge before pronouncing sentence of death ; College cap, the so-called square mortar-board, or trencher-cap, worn at English colleges. Percussion cap, a small copper cylinder, closed at one end, for conveniently holding the detonating powder which is exploded by the act of percussion in percussion-arms. Set one's cap at, of a woman, to Mt herself to captivau a man's fancy. The cap

fits, the allusion hits or suits ; Throw up one's cap, in token of immoderate joy. [A.S. c&ppe Low L. cappa, a cape or cope.]

Cap, kap, n. a wooden drinking-bowl, with two handles.
[Scot., prob. from A.S. copp, a cup; prob. Scand. koppr.\

Capa, ka'pa, n. a Spanish cloak : fine Cuban tobacco for the outsides of cigars. [Sp.]

Capable, kap'a-bl, adj. having ability, power, or skill to do : qualified, competent. ns. Capability, Cap'-ableness. [Fr., Low L. capabilis L. capere, to hold, take.]

Capacity, kap-as'i-ti, n. power of holding or grasping a thing : room I volume : power of mind : character : position enabling one to do something. adj. Capa'-CiOUS, including much : roomy : wide : extensive. adv. Capa'ciously. >/. Capa'ciousness. v.t. Capac'itate, to make capable : to qualify ; Capa-city for heat, power of absorbing heat. Legal capacity, the power to alter one's rights or duties by the exercise of free-will, or responsibility to punish-ment for one's acts. [Fr., L. capacitas, capere, to take, hold.]

Cap-a-pie, kap-a-pe", adv. from head to foot, referring
to arming, as a knight. [O. Fr. cap a pie (mod. de pied en cap)^. capitt, head, and/, foot.]

Caparison, ka-par'is-un, n. the covering of a horse : a rich cloth laid over a war-horse : dress and orna-

ments generally. v.t. to cover with a cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly. adj. Caparisoned. [Fr. caparafon Sp. caparazon, augmentative of capa, a cape, cover Low L. cappa.)

Cape, kap, n. a covering for the shoulders attached as a tippet to a coat or cloak : a sleeveless cloak. [O. Fr. cape Low L. cappa.)

Cape, kup, n. a head or point of land running into the sea : a headland : a wine produced in Cape Colony. v.i. (naut.) to keep a course. The Cape, for the Cape Colony. [Fr. cap L. caput, the head.]

Capelin, kap'e-lin, n. a small fish of the smelt family, extremely abundant on the coasts of Newfoundland, and much used as bait in the cod-fishery. Also Cap'lin. [Fr. and Sp. capelan.)

Capeline, kap'e-lin, n. a small iron skull-cap worn by archers in the middle ages : a light woollen hood worn by ladies going out to an evening party : a surgical bandage for the head. Also Cap'elline. [Fr., Low L. capellti capa, a cap.]

Capellet, kap'e-let, n. a wen-like swelling on a horse's elbow, or on the back part of his hock. [Fr., Low L. capella capa, a cap.]

Capell-meister. Same as Kapellmeister (q.v.).

Caper, ka'per, n. the pickled flower-bud of the caper-shrub, much grown in Sicily. It has an agreeable pungency of taste, with a slight bitterness, and is much used in sauces, along with boiled mutton, &c. n. Ca'per-tea, a black tea with a knotty curled leaf. [L. and Gr. capparis.}

Caper, kfi'per, v.i. to leap or skip like a goat : to dance
in a frolicsome manner. n. a leap: a prank. n. Ca'perer, a dancer. To cut a caper, to dance or act fantastically. [See Capriole.]

Capercailzie, ka-per-kal'yi, n. a species of grouse, almost equal in size to a turkey, and the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe. Also Caper-cail'lie. [Gael, capull coille, large woodcock.]

Capemaite, kap-cr'na-tt, n, a polemical term applied to a believer in transubstantiation from John, vi. 52. adj. Capernait'ic. adv. Capernaltlcally. [Capernaum, a town in Galilee.]

Capernoitie, kap-er-noi'ti, n. (Scot.) head, noddle. n. Capernoi'tedness. adjs. Capernoi'ty, Caper-noi ted, peevish : crabbed.

Capias, ka'pi-as, n. a judicial writ, commanding the sheriff to arrest the person named in it. [L. capias, thou mayst take L. cafiere, to take.]

Capibara. Same as Capybara.

Capillalre, kap-il-laV, n. (prig.) a syrup extracted from

Capillament

m8te ; mQte ; mCRSn ;

Captive

the maiden-hair fern : a simple syrup flavoured with orange-flower water. [Fr., 'maiden-hair' L. capil-laris. See Capillary.]

Capillament, ka-pil'a-ment, . a filament or fine fibre. [L. capillamentum capillus, hair.]

Capillary, kap'il-a-ri, or ka-pil'a-ri, adj. as fine or minute as a hair : having a very small bore, as a tube. . a tube with a bore as fine as a hair : (//.) the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. adj. Capillaceous (kap-i-la'shi-us), hair-like, capillary. . Capillarity, a name given to certain phenomena which appear when open tubes, having a very small bore, are placed in vessels containing liquids e.g., if placed in water, the level of the water in the tube will be above that of the general surface. adj. Cap'illOSO, hairy. [L. capil-iaris capillus, hair, akin to caput, the head, akin to Eng. Bead.]

Capital, kap'it-al, adj. relating to the head : involving the loss of the head: chief: principal: excellent. . the head or top part of a column or pillar : the chief or most important thing : the chief city of a country : a large letter, such as used on title-pages, &c. : the stock or money for carrying on any business. . Capitalisa'tion, the act of converting into capital: printing with capital letters. i'.t. Cap'-itallse, to convert into capital or money. ns. Capitalism, condition of possessing capital : the

economic system which generates capitalists ; Cap'-
itallst, one who has capital or money. adv.
Capitally, chiefly : principally : excellently : by
capital punishment. adj. Capitate (hot.), growing
in or shaped like a head. ns. Capita'tion, a
numbering of every head or individual : a tax on
every head ; Capite (kap'it-i), an ancient English
tenure (Shak.). Circulating or Floating capital
consists of the wages paid to the workmen, and of
the raw material used up in the processes of in-
dustry, &c. ; Fixed capital consists of buildings,
machines, tools, &c. Hold lands in capite. to hold
them directly from the sovereign. Make capital
OUt of, to turn to advantage. [O. Fr. capitel L.
cafitalis caput, the head.]

Capitan, kap-i-tan', or kap'i-tan, K. the chief admiral
of the Turkish fleet . Capitan'O, a head-man.
[See Captain.]

Capitol, kap'it-ol, . the temple of Jupiter at Rome,
built on the Capitoline hill : (if.S.) the house where
Congress meets, adjs. Capito'lian, Capit'oline.
[L. Capitolium caput, the head.]

Capitular, kap-it'ul-ar, . a statute passed in a chapter
or ecclesiastical court : a member of a chapter
also Capit'Ulary. adj. relating or belonging to
a chapter in a cathedral. adv. Capit'Ularly. [See
Chapter.]

Capitulate, kap-it'ul-at, v.i. to treat : to draw up
terms of agreement : to yield or surrender on certain
conditions or heads. ns. Capit'ulant ; Capitula-
tion. adj. Capit'ulatory, recapitulatory. [Low L.
capitulates, pa. p. of capitulare, to arrange under
heads capitulum, a chapter.]

Capitulum, ka-pit'u-lum, n. (hot.) a close head of
sessile flowers, as in Composite! : (anat.) the head
of a bone, esp. of a rib also Capitel'lum. adj.
Capit'Ular. [L., dim. of caput, head.]

Caple, Capul, ka'pl, . a horse. [M. E. capel; cf.
Ice. kapall; Ir. capall ; prob. from Low L. caballus,
a horse.]

Capnomancy, kap'no-man-si, . divination by means
of smoke. [Gr. kapnos, smoke, manteia, divina-
tion.]

Capocchia, ka-pok'ia, n. (Shak.) a fool. [It.]

Capon, ka'pn, . a castrated cock : a fish : a letter.
v.t. Ca'ponise. [A.S. capun; L. capon-em, Gr.
kaponkoptein, to cut. See Chop.]

Caponiere, kap-O-neV, . a covered passage across
the ditch of a fortified place. Also Caponier'. [Fr.]

Caporal, kap-or-al', . a kind of shag tobacco. [Fr.]

Capot, ka-pot', . the winning of all the tricks at the
game of piquet, and scoring forty. v.i. to win all
the tricks in piquet. [Fr.]

Capote, ka-pOt', n. a long kind of cloak or mantle.
[Fr. , dim. of cape, a cloak.]

Cappagh-brown, kap'a-brown, . a brown pigment
yielded by a bituminous earth from Cappagh. near
Cork. Also Capp'ah-brown.

Capric, kap'rik, adj. in Capric acid, a fatty acid
obtained from butter, &c., having a slightly goat-
like smell. ns. Cap'rin, Cap'rine, a compound of
capric acid and glycerine found in butter. [L. caper,
a goat.]

Caprice, ka-pres', . a change of humour or opinion
without reason : a freak : changeableness. ns.
Capriccio (ka-pret'cho), a sportive motion : (tnus.)
a species of free composition, not subject to rule as to
form or figure ; CapriCCiO'so, a direction in music
for
a free style. adj. Capri'CioUS (Shak.\ humorous :
full of caprice : changeable. adv. Capri'CiOUSly.
. Capri'ciousness. [Fr. caprice It. capriccio;
perh. from L. capra, a she-goat.]

Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, . one of the twelve signs of
the zodiac, like a horned goat. [L. capricornus
caper, a goat, cornu, a horn.]

Caprification, kap-ri-fi-ka'shun, n. a method
supposed
to hasten the ripening of figs, by puncturing. adj.
Cap riform, goat-shaped. [L. caprtficus, the wild
fig caper, a goat, anAJzcus, a fig.]

Caprin, Caprine. See Capric.

Caprine, kap'rin, adj. like a goat.

Capriole, kap'ri-Ol, . a caper : a leap without ad-
vancing. v.i. to leap : to caper. [O. Fr. capriole
It. capriola L. caper, capra, a goat.]

Capsicum, kap'si-kum, n. a tropical plant or shrub,
from which cayenne pepper is made. . Cap'sicine,

the active principle of capsicum. [From L. capsa, a case, its berries being contained in pods or capsules capere, to take, hold.]

Capsize, kap-siz 7 , v.t. to upset. v.i. to be upset. [Ety. dub. ; Prof. Skeat suggests Sp. cabezar, to nod, pitch.]

Capstan, kap'stan, n. an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. cabestan, capestan, through Low L. forms from L. capere, to take, hold.]

Capsule, kap'sul, n. the seed-vessel of a plant : a small
dish. adjs. Cap'sular, Cap'sulary, hollow like a capsule : pertaining to a capsule ; Cap sulate, -d, enclosed in a capsule. [Fr., L. capsula, dim. of capsa, a case capere, to hold.]

Captain, kap'tan, or kap'tin, n. a head or chief officer : the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship : the overseer of a mine : the leader of a team or club : the head-boy of a school. v.t. to lead. >ts. Cap'taincy, the rank or commission of a captain ; Cap'tain-gen'eral, chief commander of an army ; Cap'tainship, Cap'tainry (oh.), rank or condition of a captain : skill in commanding. [O. Fr. capitaine Low L. capitaneus, chief L. caput, head.]

Caption, kap'shun, . the act of taking : an arrest : ng. laiv) the formal title of indictments and de-

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positions which shows the authority under which it

is executed or taken : in Scotland, prior to 1837,

the name given to the formal warrant to apprehend

a debtor or other defaulting obligant, which was iven in the Bill Chamber after letters of horning ad been executed. adj. Cap'tlOUS, ready to catch

at faults or take offence : critical : peevish. adv.

Cap'tiously. . Cap'tiousness. L. captionem

capere, to take.]

Captivate, kap'tiv-at, v.t. to charm : to engage the

affections. adj. Cap'tivating, having power to

engage the affections. [See Captive.]

Captive, kap'tiv, . one taken : a prisoner of war : one

kept in bondage. adj. taken or kept prisoner in war :

charmed or subdued by anything. its. Cap'tivaunce (Spfns.), captivity ; Captivity ; Cap'tor, one who takes a prisoner or a prize ; Cap'tUTO, the act of taking: the thing taken : an arrest. v.t. to take as a prize : to take by force. [L. captivuscapcrc, captum.]

CapUCCiO, ka-pTOch'i-o, n. (Spens.)* hood. [It.]

Capuche, ka-push', . a hood, esp. that worn by the Capuchins. n. Capuchin (kap'u-chin or kap-Oo-

shn'), a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears : a hooded pigeon. [Fr. capvcin. It. capfucino, a small cowl Low L. cappa. See Cap, Cape.]

Capul. See Caple.

Caput, kap'ut, n. a head. Caput mortuum, the residuum after distillation : worthless residue.

Capybara, kap-i-bar'a, . the largest of rodent quadrupeds, native to South America, allied to the guinea-pig. [Brazilian.]

Car (old form Carr), kar, n. a vehicle moved on wheels,
applied to very various forms a large and splendid vehicle, as a triumphal car, a funeral car, the two-wheeled Irish jaunting-car; in Birmingham, a four-

wheeled cab, as opposed to a hansom (cab); in America, applied to all vehicles for railway travelling, as passenger-car, palace-car, freight-car, &c. ; in England, applied only to the carriages of street tramways : a railway carriage : (poet.) a chariot : the part of a balloon in which the aeronauts sit. n. Car man, a man who drives a car or cart : a carter. [O. Fr. car Low L. carra, carrus, itself a Celt, word, seen in Ir. carr, Bret, karr.]

Carabine. See Carbine.

Caracal, kar'a-kal, . the Persian lynx. [Fr., prob. Turk, qara, qulaq, black ear.]

Caracara, kar-a-kar'a, . a popular name for the South American Polyborina, a sub-family of Falconidtz, resembling the vultures. [Iniit.]

Carack. See Carrack.

Caracole, kar'a-kul, n. the half-turn or wheel made by a horseman : a winding stair. v.i. to turn half-round, as cavalry in wheeling : to prance about. p.adj. Car acoling. [Fr. caracole It. caracollo Sp. caracal, the spiral shell of a snail.]

Car act, kar'akt, n. mark : sign : character (q. v.).

Carafe, ka-raf, . a water-bottle for the table. [Fr. carafe, prob. from Ar. gharafa, to draw water.]

Carambola, ka-ram'bO-la, . the acrid pulpy fruit of a small East Indian tree, used for tarts, &c. : the tree itself.

Carambole. See Carom.

Caramel, kar'a-mel, n. a dark-brown substance produced by the action of heat on sugar, used in colouring whisky, wines, &c. : a kind of confection, usually of chocolate, sugar, and butter. Also Car'omel. [Fr. Sp. caramelo; further origin dubious.]

Carapa, kar'a-pa, . a genus of tropical trees of natural order Meliacca, a South American species yielding the useful carap-oil or crab-oil. [Caraipi, the native Guiana name.]

Carapace, kar'a-pas, n. the shell of the crab, tortoise, Sic. adj. Carapa'Cial. [Fr. Sp. carapacho.}

Carat, kar'at, . a weight of 4 grains : a proportional measure of fa m stating the fineness of gold. [Fr., Ar. qlrat, pcrh. from Gr. Iteration, a seed or bean used as a weight.]

Carauna, ka-raw'na, n. an aromatic resinous substance yielded by a tree on the Amazon, formerly used in plasters. Also Caran'na.

Caravan, kar'a-van, n. a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East : a company of people : a large close carriage, or any kind of house on wheels. ns. Caravaneer', the leader of a caravan ; Caravan'-sary, Caravan sera, a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop. [Pers. kdrwansardlkdrwdn, caravan, sarili, inn.]

Caravel, kar'av-el, . a kind of light sailing-vessel.

[Fr., It. caravelia; cf. Low L. carabus, Gr. karabos, a bark.]

Caraway, kar'a-wa, . a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. n. Car'away-seed. [Prob. through Sp. from Ar. karwiya; cf. Gr. karon.]

Carbazotic, kar-ba-zot'ik, adj. consisting of carbon and azote.

Carbide. See Carbon.

Carbine, kur'bln, . a short light musket also Car'a-bine. ns. Carbineer', Carabineer', a soldier armed with a carbine. [Fr. carabine, O. Fr. calabrin, a carbineer calabre, a machine for casting stones Low L. cfiadabula, Gr. katabolc, overthrow. Thus Diez : Littre thinks calabrin from Calabrian.]

Carbolic acid, kar-bol'ik as'id, n. an acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. carbo, coal.]

Carbon, kar'bon, . an elementary substance, widely diffused, of which pure charcoal is an example. . Car'bide, a compound of carbon wuh a metal, formerly called Car'buret. adjs. Carbona'ceous, Carbon'ic, pertaining to or composed of carbon. . CarTxmate, a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. adjs. Carbonated, combined or impregnated with carbonic acid ; Carboniferous, producing car-

bon or coal. . Carbonlsa'tion v.t. Car'bonise, to make into carbon. Carbonic acid, an acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by respiration and combustion. [Fr. carbone L. carbon-em, coal.]

Carbonado, kar-bon-a'do, n. (06s.) a piece of meat cut crossways for broiling on coals. v.t. to cut crossways for broiling : to slash. [Sp. carbonaJa.]

Carbonari, kar-bon-aYi, n.pl. members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of this century, founded to help forward a republican government. n. Carbonar'ism. [It, lit. 'charcoal burners.']

Carboy, kar'boi, n. a large bottle of green or blue glass,
protected with a frame of basket-work or wood, used for holding sulphuric acid or the like. [Pers. qarabah.\

Carbuncle, kaVbung-kl, . a fiery-red precious stone : an inflamed ulcer : a pimple on the nose. adjs. Car'buncled, set with the gem carbuncle ; afflicted with carbuncles : having red or inflamed spots ; Carbun'CUlar, belonging to or resembling a carbuncle : red : inflamed. [L. carbunculus, dim. of carbo, a coal]

Carburet, same as Carbide (q.v. under Carbon). adj. Carburetted.

Carcajou, kar'kn-jOO, . the American wolverine.

Carcake, kar'kak, . a kind of cake for Shrove Tuesday. [Scot. A.S. cam, grief, and Cake.]

Carcanet, kaYka-net, . a collar of jewels. [Carcan, an obsolete word for an iron collar used for punishment Low L. carcannum, from Teut.]

Carcass, Carcase, karlcas, . a dead body or corpse, no longer used of the human body : the framework of anything : a ruin : a kind of bombshell. [Fr. carcasse, a skeleton (It. carcasso, a quiver), prob. from Late Gr. tarkasion, which is perh. the Pers. iarkasfi, a quiver.]

Carcinology, kar-si-nol'0-ji, n. that department of zoology which treats of crabs and other crustaceans. adj. Carcinologlcal. . Carcinol'ogist. [Gr. karkinos, a crab, logia-legein, to speak.]

Carcinoma, knr-si-nG'ma, n. a cancer (see Cancer). adj. Carcino'matous. . Carcino'sis, the growth and development of cancer. [Gr.]

Card, kard, . a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it : a note. ns. Card'-board, a stiff, finely finished pasteboard ; Card'-case, a case for carrying visiting-cards; Card'-sharp'er, one who cheats at cards ; Card'-taT)le, a table for playing cards on. A knowing card (slang), one who is wide awake ; A sure card, an undertaking which

will be sure to succeed. Have the cards in one's hands, to have everything under one's control ; House of cards, something flimsy or unsubstantial ; On the cards, likely to turn up ; Play one's cards well, or badly, to make, or not to make, the best of one's chances ; Show one's cards, to expose one's secrets or designs ; Speak by the card, to speak with elegance and to the point ; Throw up the cards, to give in: to confess defeat. [Fr. carle L. charta, Gr. chartes, paper. Carte is a doublet.]

Card, kard, n. an instrument for combing wool or flax. v.i. to comb wool, &c. . Card'er, one who has to do with carding wool. [Fr. carde L. cardims, a thistle.]

Cardamlne, kar'da-mln, . a genus of cress, including the cuckoo-flower or lady's smock, c. [Gr. kardamini kardamon, cress.]

Cardamom, kar'da-mom, . the capsules of certain tropical plants, which form an aromatic, pungent spice. [L. cardatnomum Gr. kardamdnion.]
CardeCU, kar'de-ku, n. (ol/s.)nn old French silver coin.

[Fr. quart it ecu, quarter of a crown.]
Cardiac, kar'di-ak, adj. belonging to the heart : cordial, reviving also Cardiac'aL ns. Car'diac, a disease of the heart : a cordial ; Car'dialgy, Cardlal'gia, an uneasy sensation or burning pain at the

upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart hence called heartburn ; Car diograph, an apparatus for recording by a tracing Car'diogram the movements of the heart ; Car'dioid, a geometrical curve, so called from its heart-like form ; Cardit is. inflammation of the heart. [L. Gr. kardiakos kurdia, the heart.]

Cardigan, kar'de-gan, K. a knitted woollen jacket, named from the Crimean hero, the Earl of Cardigan (t7 97 -i868).

Cardinal, kar'din-al, adj. denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends : principal : of a deep scarlet colour, like a cardinal's cassock. . one of the seventy princes of the church constituting the sacred college at Rome, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope : a short cloak, formerly worn by ladies. ns. Car'dinalate, Car'dinalship, the office or dignity of a cardinal ; Car dinal-bird, a species of grosbeak, one of the finest song-birds of America, probably so called from its red plumage. adv. Cardinally, fundamentally: (Shak., Measure for Measure, II. i. 81) carnally. Cardinal flower (see Lobelia); Cardinal numbers, numbers expressing how many ; Cardinal points, the four chief points of the compass north, south, east, and west ; Cardinal Virtues, justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude, so called because the whole of human nature
was supposed to hinge or turn upon them the natural as distinguished from the tkeotofiaUYOtJOKt,
[Fr. L. cardinalis cardo, cardinis, a hinge. J
Cardpon, kar-doSn', . a perennial plant, the pnckly artichoke of the Mediterranean region. Also Chardoon'. [O. Fr., L. carduus, a thistle.]
Carduus, kar'du-us, n, (Shak.) a thistle. n. Cardo'phagUS, a thistle-eater, a donkey. [L., Gr. kardos, thistle ; phagos, eater.]

Care, kar, . anxiety, heedfulness : charge, oversight : the object of anxiety. v.i. to be anxious : to be inclined: to have regard. adjs. Care'-Crazed (Slink.), crazed or broken with care and solicitude ; Care'ful, full of care : heedful : (B.) anxious : (Sfens.) dreadful. ad-: Care'fully.-n. Care'fulness. adj. Careless, without care : heedless, unconcerned. ns. Carelessness; Care' -tak'er, one put in charge of anything, esp. of an Irish farm from which a tenant has been evicted. adj. Care'-Worn, worn or vexed with care. Take Care, to be careful or cautious; Take Care Of, to look after with care. [A.S. cant; Goth, kara, sorrow; Ice. kara, to lament ; Celt, car, care ; allied to L. carus, dear.]

Careen, ka-ren', v.t. to lay a ship on her side to repair her bottom and keel. v.i. of a ship, to move with an inclination to one side. . the position of a ship laid on one side. n. Careenage, a place where ships are careened : the cost of careening. [Fr. carene L. carina, the bottom of a ship, the keel.]

Career, Ica-reV, . a racecourse : a race : course of action : manner of life : v.i. to gallop : to move or run rapidly. (Fr. carriere, a racecourse. See Car.]

Careme, kar-am', . Lent. [Fr.]

Caress, ka-res', v.t. to treat with affection : to fondle : to embrace. . any act or expression of affection. [Fr. caresser It. carczza, an endearment ; Low L. caritia L. carus, dear.]

Caret, ka'ret, n. a mark, A, used in writing when a word is left out. [L. caret, there is wanting.]

Carex, ka'reks, . a genus of plants including the sedges. [L. carex, reed-grass, sedge.]

Carfax, -fox, kar'faks, -foks, n. a place where four roads meet now used only of particular places of this kind, as at Oxford. [Through Fr. from L. quadrifurc-us, four-forked.]

Cargo, kar'go, . what a ship carries: its load. [Sp., from root of Car.]

Cargoose, kar'goos, . the crested grebe. [Scand. ; Ice. kjarr, cppsewood, and Goose.]

Cariacou, kar'i-a-koO, n. the Virginian deer of North America. Also Car''jacou.

Carib, kar'ib, . one of a native race inhabiting parts of Central America and the north of South America also Car'ibbee. adj. Caribbean.

Caribou, kar-i-b5S', . the American reindeer. [Canadian Fr.]

Caricature, kar'i-ka-tur, . a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous. v.t. to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness : to burlesque. Formerly spelt Caricatu'ra. . Cari-Catur'ist, one who caricatures. [It. caricatura carricare, to load, from root of Car.]

Caries, ka'ri-ez, . rottenness or decay of a bone.

adj. Ca'rioUS, decayed. [L.]

Carillon, kar'il-yong, . a suite of musical bells for playing tunes : the melody played on these. [Fr., Low L. quadrilion-cm, a quaternary, because carillons were formerly rung on four bells.]

Carinate, kar^i-nat, p.adj. keel-shaped : having a prominence on the outer surface. [L. carinatus carina, a keel.]

Cariole, Carriole, kar'i-Ol, . a small open carriage : a light cart. [Fr. carriole root of Car.]

Cark, kark, n. (arch.) care, anxiety, or solicitude. -./. to burden, harass. v.i. to be anxious. adj. Cark' ing, distressing, causing anxiety. [A.S. cearig, careful, anxious caru, cearu, care. See Care.]

Carl, karl, . a husbandman, a clown : a churl : (Scot.) a niggard. ns. Car' line, an old woman: a witch ; Car lot (Skak.), a churl, peasant. [Scand., Ice. karl, a man, a male. See Churl.]

Carline, kar'lin, . a genus of plants closely allied to the true thistles. [From a legend that an angel showed the root of one to Charlemagne as a remedy for a plague.]

Carlist, karlist, . a supporter of the claims of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos de Bourbon (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV., and his representatives, as against Queen Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand VII., and her descendants. . Carlism, devotion to the Carlist cause.

Carlock, kar'lok, . a Russian isinglass obtained from the bladder of the sturgeon. [Russ.]

Carlovingian, kar-lo-vin'ji-an, adj. relating to a dynasty of Prankish kings, so called from Carl the Great or Charlemagne (742^814).

Carlylese, kar-lll'ez, . the vigorous, irregular, hypermetaphorical literary style and phraseology peculiar to Thomas Car/y/^(i79s-i8Si). adjs. Carlyl'esque, CarlyVean. n. Carlyl'ism.

Carmagnole, kar'man-yOl, . a popular song and dance of the French Revolution : a kind of jacket worn by revolutionists at that time, with short skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. [Prob. from Carmugnola in Piedmont.]

Carmelite, kar'mel-it, . a monk of the order of Our Lady of Mount Cartnel, in Syria, founded there about 1156, made a mendicant order in 12471116 habit brown, with white cloak and scapular, hence the Carmelites were popularly known as the White Friars : a monk or nun of discalced or reformed branch established by St Teresa the barefooted Carmelites : a variety of pear : a fine woollen stuff like beige.

Carminative, kar-min'a-tiv, adj. a medicine to relieve flatulence and pain in the bowels, such as cardamoms, peppermint, ginger, and other stimulating aromatics. ' [L. cartindre, to card carmen, a card for wool.]

Carmine, kar'mln, n. the red colouring principle obtained from the cochineal insect. [Fr. or Sp. carmin Sp. carmest, crimson Ar. qirmazi, crimson. Same root as Crimson.]

Carnage, kar'naj, n. (pbs.) a heap of slain : slaughter. [Fr., It. carnaggio, carnage L. caro, carnis, flesh.]

Carnal, kar'nal, adj. fleshly : sensual : unspiritual : (Shak.) murderous, flesh-eating. v.t. ana v.i. to convert into flesh, to become fleshy. v.t. Car'nalise, to make carnal : to debase carnally : pr.p. car' nailsmg;pa.p. car'nallsed. as. Car'nalist, a sensualist : a worldling ; Carnality, state of being carnal. adv. Oar'nally. adjs. Car''nal-mind'ed, worldly-minded ; Car'neous, Carnose', fleshy : of or like flesh. n. Car'nifex, executioner. adj. Carnific'ial. n. Carnos'ity, a fleshy excrescence growing in and obstructing any part of the body. [L. carnalis caro, carnis, flesh.]

Carnallite, kar'nal-It, . a milk-white or pinkish

hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium found in the salt-mines of Stassfurt in Prussia. [Named from the mineralogist Von Carnall (1804-74).]

Carnation, kar-na'shun, . flesh-colour : one of the finest of florists' flowers, a double-flowering variety of the clove pink, and existing only in a state of cultivation. adj. Carna'tioned, having a flesh-like colour. [L. carnatio, fleshiness.]

Caruauba, kar-na-60'ba, . a Brazilian palm yielding a yellowish wax : the wax also Brazilian -wax. [Braz.]

Carnelian, kar-ne'li-an, . the name given to the finer varieties of chalcedony, blood-red or flesh-colour, reddish-brown, reddish-white, or yellow, more rarely milk-white. Also Cornelian.

Carnival, kar'ni-val, . a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent : any season of revelry or indulgence : riotous feasting, merriment, or amusement. [It. camevale'Lovr L. carneleva-rium, apparently from L. carnem levare, to put away flesh.]

Carnivora, kar-niv'0-ra, n.pl. order of flesh-eating animals. n. Gar'nlvore, a carnivorous animal. adj. Carnivorous, flesh-eating. adv. Carnlv'or-ously. . CarniVorousness. [L. caro, carnis, flesh, vorus, devouring.]

Oarny, Carney, kar'ni, v.t. (prov.) to coax, wheedle. v.i. to act in such a way. n. flattery.

Carob, kar'ob, n. the algaroba or locust-tree, a tree of the order Legvminostr, native to the Mediterranean countries. [Through Fr. from Ar. k/iarrubah.}

Caroche, ka-rOsh', n. a coach or carriage. [Fr., It. caroccio, carro L. carrus, car.]

Carol, kaKol, . a song of joy or praise. v.i. to sing a carol: to sing or warble. v.t. to praise or cele-brate in song :pr.p. car'olling ; pa.p. car'olled. n. Oafolllng, the act of the verb to carol. [O. Fr. carole ; It. carola, orig. a ring-dance ; ace. to Diez, a dim. of L. chorut.\

Carolinglan, kar-8-lin'ji-an, adj. Same as Carlovin-gian (q.v.).

Carolus, kar'ol-us, . a gold coin of the time of Charles I. adj. Car'Ollne, belonging to the time of Charles. [L. Carolus, Charles.]

Carom, kar'om, n. an abbreviation for Carambole, the same as Cannon in billiards.

Carotid, ka-rot'id, adj. relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. karotides karos, sleep, the ancients supposing that deep sleep was caused by compression of them.]

Carouse, kar-owz', . a drinking-bout : a noisy revel. v.i. to hold a drinking-bout : to drink freely and noisily. ns. Carous'al, a carouse : a feast ; Carous'er, one who carouses. adv. Carouslngly. [O. Fr. carous, Fr. carrousse Ger. gar aus, quite out ! that is, empty the glass.]

Carousel, kar-oo'zel, . a tilting match or tournament, to which were added games, shows, and allegorical representations. [Fr.]

Carp, karp, v.i. to catch at small faults or errors (with at). ns. Carp'er, one who carps or cavils ; Carp'ing, cavilling : fault-finding. adv. Carp'ingly. [Most prob. Scand., Ice. karpa, to boast, modified in meaning through likeness to L. carpere, to pluck, deride.]

Carp, karp, . a fresh-water fish common in ponds. [O. Fr. carpe Low L. carpa, prob. Teut.]

Carpal, kar'pal, adj. pertaining to the wrist. [Gr. karpos, the wrist]

Carpel, kar'pel, . a modified leaf forming the whole or part of the pistil of a flower. adj. Car'pellary. [Gr. karpos, fruit.]

Carpenter, kar'pent-er, . a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, &c. v.i. to do the work of a carpenter. ns. Car'penter-bee, a bee that excavates its nest in wood ; Car'pentry, the trade or work of a carpenter. [O. Fr. carpentier Low L. carpentarius carpentum, a car, from root of Car.]

Carpet, kar'pet, . the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, &c. v.t. to cover with a carpet : pr.p. car'peting ; pa.p. car'peted. ns. Car'pet-bag, a travelling-bag, so called because usually made of carpeting ; Car'pet-bag'ger, one who comes to a place for political or other ends, carrying his whole

property qualification for citizenship with him in his carpet-bag ; Car'pet-beat'ing, the removing of dust from carpets by beating ; Car'pet-bed'dlng, a system of horticulture in which plants are arranged in mosaic or geometrical designs ; Car'peting, material of which carpets are made : carpets in general ; Car'pet-knight, one dubbed a knight by mere court favour, not on account of his military exploits hence an effeminate person ; Car'pet-mong'er (Shah.\ an effeminate person ; Car'pet-rod, one of the narrow rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place. On the carpet, under discussion. [O. Fr. carfite (Fr. carpette) \jovt L. carpeta, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces L. carpere, to pluck.]

Carpolite, kar'po-lit, . fruit petrified or converted into stone. . Carpol'Ogy, the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds. [Gr. karpos, fruit, lithos, a stone, logos, a discourse.]

Carrack, kar'rak, n. a large ship of burden, which is also fitted for fighting. Also Car'ack. [O. Fr. carraque Low L. carraca. Ely. dub.]

Carrageen, kar-ra-gen', . Carrageen moss, or Irish moss marine alga, common on the British coasts, used for making a highly digestible soup and a kind of blanc-mange, as well as size. [From Carragheen, near Waterford in Ireland, where it is found abundantly.]

Carrat. Same as Carat.

Carraway. Same as Caraway.

Carriage, kar'ij, . act or cost of carrying: a vehicle for carrying : behaviour : bearing : (Shak.) burden : (.) baggage. adj. Carriageable, that may be

Carrick-bend

mOte ; mate ; mTOn ; i/tea.

Cartouche

conveyed in carriages. ns. Carr'iage-com'pany, or -peo'ple, people who keep their carriages ;

Carr lags-drive, a road for carriages through parks, &c. ; Carriage-horse, a horse that draws a carriage. Carriage and pair, a turn-out of a carriage and two horses ; Carriage free, free of charge for carrying. [See Carry.]

Carrick-bend, kar'ik-bend, n. (naut.), a kind of knot, formed on a bight by putting the end of a rope over its standing part, and then passing it. [Perh. conn, with Carrack, and the root of Bind.]

Carriole. See Carrick-bend.

Canole.

Carrion, kar'i-un, . the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal : anything vile. adj. relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh. . Carr'ion-crow, a species of crow which feeds on carrion, small animals, &c. [Fr. carogne Low L. caronia L. caro, carnis, flesh.]

Carritch, karttch, . (Scat.) a corrupted form of the word catechism. . Carrlwitchet, a quibble.

Carronade, kar-un-ad', . a short cannon of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland.

Carron-oil, kar'on-oil, . a liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water. [From its use for burns at Carron Ironworks in Stirlingshire.]

Carrot, kar'ut, . a genus of Umbellifene, having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish colour : the root itself, which is edible and sweet. adj. Carr'oty, carrot-coloured, applied to the hair. [Fr. carotte L. carota.]

Carry, kai^i, v.t. to convey or bear : to lead or transport : to take by force : to effect : to behave or demean : (of money) to be sufficient for a certain purpose : to gain the election of a candidate : to get a bill passed by a majority. v.i. (of a gun, &c.) to reach, indicating the range of its shot \-pr.p. carr'ying ; pa.p. carr'ied. n. the distance a golf-ball goes when struck till it touches the ground : range : the portage of a boat : land across which a boat has to be carried between one navigable stream and another: the position of 'carry arms,' &c. : (.prov.) the sky, cloud - drift. ns. Carrier, one who carries, esp. for hire; Carr'y-all, a light, four-wheeled, one-horsed carriage ; CaiT'ying, the act of

one who carries ; Carr'y-tale (Skak.), a tale-bearer. Carry all before one, to bear down all obstacles ; Carry away, to carry off : to excite the feelings : to transport ; Carry off, to cause the death of: to gain, to win, as a prize : to cause to pass muster, to make to pass by assurance or dissimulation ; Carry on, to promote : to continue : to behave in a certain fashion (a term of mild reprobation) ; Carry one's point, to overrule objections in favour of one's plan ; Carry OUt, to accomplish fully : to carry out for burial ; Carry out one's bat (cricket), to leave the wickets without having been put out ; Carry over, to induce to join the other party ; Carry the day, or Carry it, to be successful : to win the day ; Carry through, to succeed in accomplishing ; Carry too far, to exceed reasonable limits ; Carry up, to continue a building to a certain height : to trace back ; Carry weight, to possess authority : to have force. Be Carried, to be highly excited : to have the head turned. [O. Fr. carter, Low L. carricdre, to cart L. carrus, a car.]

Carse, kars, . in Scotland, a stretch of alluvial land along the banks of some rivers. [Scot. ; perh. from an obsolete word car, a fen ; cf. Dan. kjcer.\

Cart, kart, . a two-wheeled vehicle without springs, used for farm purposes, and for conveying heavy loads. v.t. to convey in a cart : to carry publicly in a cart as a punishment formerly done to bawds. nt. Cart age. the act or cost of carting ; Cart'er,

one who drives a cart ; Cart' -horse, a horse used for drawing a cart ; Cart'-house, a shed for keeping carts; Cart' -load, as much as a cart can carry; Cart's- tail, the hind part of a cart; Cart'way, a road or way by which carts may pass ; Cart'-Wright, a carpenter who makes carts ; T'-cart, a four-wheeled open phaeton, seated for four, its ground-plan resembling a T see also Dog-cart, Mail-cart, Tax-cart, &c. Put the cart before the horse, to reverse the natural order of things. Village cart, an uncovered two -wheeled carnage for one horse, with a low body and one seat ; Whitechapel cart, or Chapel cart, a light two-wheeled spring-cart much used by butchers in delivering goods to their customers. [Ely. uncertain ; from A.S. crcet, or Ice. kartr.}

Carte, kart, . the fourth position of the wrist in fencing. [Fr. quart L. quartus, fourth.]

Carte, kart, . a bill of fare : (Scot.), a playing-card : short for carte-de-visite. ns. Carte -blanche', a blank paper, duly signed, and given to a person, to be filled up at his pleasure; Carte-de-visite', a small photographic portrait pasted on a card ; Cart'el, a challenge : an agreement for exchange of prisoners : a card with writing on it. Have carte-blanche, to have a commission to act with full discretionary powers. [Fr., L. char to. See Card.]

Cartesian, kar-te'zhi-an, adj. relating to the French philosopher Rene Descartes (1596-1650), or his philosophy. Cartesian devil, diver, or bottle-imp, a scientific toy named after Descartes, illustrating the principle of specific gravity.

Carthamine, kar'tha-min, . a dye obtained in crystals by a chemical process from safflower. [Low L. car-t/tamusAr. qartum, saffron.]

Carthusian, kar-thu'zi-an, . one of an order of monks founded by St Bruno in 1086, noted for their strictness : a scholar of the Charterhouse School. adj. of or pertaining to the order. [L. Cartusianus Catorissium, Chatrousse, a village in Dauphine, near which their first monastery was founded.]

Cartilage, kar'ti-laj, . in vertebrate animals, a firm elastic substance, of a pearly whiteness, presenting to the unaided eye a uniform and homogeneous appearance : gristle. adj. Cartilaginous, pertaining to or consisting of cartilage, gristly. [Fr., L. cartilage ; cog. with crates, Gr. kartalos.]

Cartography, kar-tog'ra-fi, . the art of preparing charts or maps. [L. cliarta, chart, map, and Gr. graphia, graph-tin, to write.]

Cartomancy, kar / to-man-si, . a divination by playing-cards. [Low L. carta, a card, Gr. manteia, divination.]

Carton., kar'ton, . a thin pasteboard, a box made from such: a small disc within the bull's-eye of the target, a shot that strikes this. ns. Car^tonnage, pasteboard : the outer covering of a mummy ; Car 1 -ton-pierre', statuary pasteboard, a kind of papier-mache\ [Fr. See Cartoon.]

Cartoon, kar-toon', n. a preparatory drawing on strong paper to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c. : any large sketch or design on paper, esp. a repre-

sentation of current events in a comic paper. v.t. to make a cartoon or working design : to caricature by a cartoon. . Cartoon'ist, one who makes cartoons. [Fr. carton (It. cartone), augmentative of Carte.]

Cartouche, kar-toOsh', . a case for holding cartridges :
formerly a case containing bullets to be discharged from a mortar, but now merely a waterproof canvas case for holding the cartridges of a field battery, one to each ammunition-box : (archit.) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up : an oval figure on ancient Egyptian monuments or papyri enclosing characters expressing royal or divine names. Also CartOUCh. [Fr., It. eartoccio L. charta, paper.]

Cartridge

Rite, far ; m?, her ; mine ;

Casque

Cartridge, kar'trij, . a case made of paper, pasteboard, metal, &c. , containing the charge for a gun
Blank'-car;-
tridgea contain
po wd er only ;
Ball' -cartridges
contain a bullet as
well. ns. Car-
tridge-bag, a bag Section of central-fire shot
of flannel, merino, Cartridge.

&c., for holding

a charge for a cannon ; Cartridge - belt, a belt having pockets for cartridges; Car'tridge-bOX, a small box for holding cartridges, carried by soldiers; Cartridge-pa'per, a light-coloured, strong paper, originally manufactured for making cartridges. [A corr. of Cartouche.]

Cartulary, kar'tu-lar-i, n. a register-book of a monastery, &c. : one who kept the records : the place where the register is kept. [Low L. chartularium L. ckartula, a document charta, paper.]

Carucate, kar'u-kat, . originally an amount of land such as one team of oxen could plough in a season. n. Carucage, a tax on the carucate, first imposed by Richard I. in 1198. [Low L. carrucdta, ploughland carruca, plough, from root of Car.]

Caruncle, kar-unk'l, . a small fleshy excrescence, as the wattles of the turkey-cock. adjs. Carun'cular, Carun culat e, Carun'culous. [Fr. L. ca runcula.]

Cams, kS'rus, n. complete insensibility. fGr. karos, stupor.]

Carve, karv, v.t. to cut into forms, devices, &c. : to make or shape by cutting : to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces : to apportion or distribute : (Shak.) to speak with suavity. v.t. to exercise the trade of a sculptor. /.<K#. Carv'en, carved. us. Carv'er, one who carves : a sculptor : a carving-knife ; CarV-Ing, the act or art of carving, a branch of sculpture usually performed on wood or ivory : the device or figure carved : the act or art of cutting up meat at table. Carve OUt, to hew out : to gain by one's exertions. Cut and carve, to refine. [A.S. ceorfan, to cut; Dut. kerven; Ger. kerben, to notch.]

Carvel, karVel, n. older form of Car avel. adj. Car''-vel-built, as distinguished from clinker-built (q.v. under Clink).

Carvy. kar'vi', n. Scotch form of Caraway.

Caryatid, kar-i-at'id, . a female figure used instead of a column to support an entablature t pi. Caryat'-Ides. adjs. Caryat'ic, Caryat 'Idal, Caryatide'an, Caryatid' ic. [Gr. Karyatides.}

Caryophyllaceous, kar-i-0-fi-la'shi-us, adj. belonging to the natural order Caryophyllaceer, applied esp. to flowers having five petals with long claws, as in the clove-pink. [Gr. karyophyllon, the clove-pink.]

Cascabel, kaslca-bel, , the whole rear part behind the base-ring of a cannon. [Sp.]

Cascade, kas-kad', n. a waterfall : a trimming of lace or other material in a loose wavy fall. v.i. to fall in cascades. [Fr., It. L. cadere, to fall.]

Cascara, kas'ka-ra, . the Cascara sagrada, a Californian bark used as a tonic aperient : the Cascara amarga, a bitter Honduras bark. . Cascarill'a, the aromatic bitter bark of the West Indian Croton EUuteria. [Sp.]

Casco, kns'k"), . a form of boat used at Manila for lading and unlading ships.

Case, kas, . a covering, box, or sheath : a set : an outer coating for walls : in bookbinding, the boards and back, separate from the book : the frame in which a compositor has his types before him while at work. v.t. to supply with a case. . Case'-bottle, a bottle made to fit into a case with others. -./. Case -hard en, to convert the surface of certain kinds of malleable iron goods into steel, thereby making them harder, less liable to rust, and capable of taking on a better polish. ns. Case'-hard'ening : Ca0' knife, a large knife kept in a case ; Case -

maker, one who makes cases or covers for books ; Case ment, the case or frame of a window : a window that opens on hinges : a hollow moulding. adj. Case'mented, having casements. ns. Case'-Shot, canister-shot, an artillery projectile for use at close quarters ; Case' --worm, the caddice ; Gas ing, the act of the verb Case : an outside covering of any kind, as of boards, plaster, &c. [O. Fr. casse L. capsa cape re, to take.]

Case, kas, . that which falls or happens, event : particular state or condition 'in good case' = well off: subject of question or inquiry : an instance of disease : a person under medical treatment : a legal statement of facts : (gram.) the inflection of nouns, &c. Case of conscience (see Conscience). In any case, at all events : at any rate : In case, in the event that ; In case to, in fit condition for ; Make out one's case, to give good reasons for one's statements or position ; Put the case, to suppose an instance : to take for example ; The case, the fact, the reality. [O. Fr. cos L. casus, from cadere, to fall.]

Casein, Caseine, ka'se-in, . an organic substance, contained in milk and cheese. adjs. Ca'seic ; Ca'SSOUS, pertaining to cheese. [Fr., L. caseus, cheese.]

Casemate, kas'mat, . any bomb - proof vaulted chamber, even when merely used as quarters for the garrison : (prig.') a loopholed gallery, from which the garrison of a fort could fire upon an enemy who had obtained possession of the ditch. adj. Case'-mated. [Fr. ; der. uncertain.]

Caseous. See Casein.

Casern, ka-sern', . a lodging for troops in a town : a barrack. [Fr., Sp. caserna casa, a house.]

Cash, kash, n. coin or money: ready money. v.t. to turn into or exchange for money : to pay money for. ns. Cash'-account', an account to which nothing is carried but cash : a form of account with a bank, by which a person is entitled to draw out sums as required by way of loan to a stipulated amount also called Cash'-cred'it ; Cash'-book, a book in which an account is kept of the receipts and disbursements of money ; Cashier', a cash-keeper : one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money ; Cash'-pay'ment, payment in ready money ; Cash'-rail'way, a mechanical device adopted in large shops and warehouses for the interchange of cash between the counters and the cash-desk. Hard cash, ready money ; Out Of cash, or In cash, without or with money : out of, or in, pocket. [A doublet of Case, a box O. Fr. casse, a box.]

Cashew, ka-sh<5o', . a spreading tree of no great height, in both the East and West Indies, the fruit of which is a kidney-shaped nut at the end of a pear-shaped fleshy stalk, the kernel of this nut and the fleshy stalk (called the Cashew' -apple) being both used as food. [Fr. acajou Brazilian acajoba.}

Cashier, kash-er', v.t. to dismiss from a post in disgrace : to discard or put away: to annul. us. Cashier er, one who cashiers ; Cashiering, a punishment for officers in the army and navy, severer than dismissal, inasmuch as it disqualifies from entering the public service in any capacity; Cashierment, dismissal. [Dut. casseren, to cashier L. cassdre, cassus, void, empty.]

Cashmere, kash'mer, n. a rich kind of shawl made from the Cashmere goat : any similar shawl.

Casino, kas-e'n5, . a room for public dancing : a card-game. [It. ; from L. casa, a cottage.]

Cask, kask, . a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops : a measure of capacity: (obs.) a casque. v.t. to put in a cask. [Fr. casque Sp. casco, skull, helmet, cask.]

Casket, kask'et, . a little cask or case : a small case for holding jewels, &c. : (U.S.) a coffin. [Ely. uncertain ; hardly a dim. of Cask.]

Casque, Cask, kask, . a cover for the head: a

helmet. [A doublet of Cask.]

Cassandra

m5te ; mOte ; m58n ;

Castrate

Cassandra, kas-an'dra, . a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed hence any one who takes gloomy views of the political or social future.

Cassareep, kas'a-rep, . a sauce or condiment made from the juice of the cassava, the chief ingredient in the West Indian pepper-pot.

Cassation, kas-sa'shun, . the act of making null or void : (French law) the act of annulling the decision of a court or judicial tribunal hence Court Of Cassation, the supreme tribunal. [Low L. cassa-tion-em cassare, to bring to nought.]

Cassava, kas-sa'va, n. the West Indian name of the manioc, and the starch produced from it, called Brazilian Arrowroot, or Tapioca.

Casserole, kas'e-rol, . a stew-pan : the outer part of several dressed dishes. [Fr.]

Cassia, kash'ya, . a coarser kind of cinnamon also Cass'ia-bark : the tree which yields the foregoing : a fragrant plant mentioned in Ps. xlv. 8 (Heb. qeffoth, prob. the Ind. orris or costus)', a genus of shrubs of the bean family (Leguminosa), the leaves of several species yielding senna, while the drug known as cassia fistula or purging cassia is derived from the pod of Cassia fistula, the bark of which is used in tanning. [L. casia Gr. kasia Heb.]

Cassimere, kas-i-meY, . a twilled cloth of the finest wools. Also Kerseymere'. [Corr. of Cashmere.]

Cassino, kas-se'nS, . a game at cards. [See Casino.]

Cassiopeia, kas-i-S-pe'ya, . a constellation in the northern hemisphere, near the North Pole, named after the mother of Andromeda in Greek mythology.

Cassiterite, ka-sit'e-rit, . a brown native tin dioxide. [L. cassiterum Gr. kassiteros, tin.]

Cassock, kas'ok, . a long loose black robe or outer coat, formerly in common wear, but now worn only by clergy and choristers : a shorter garment, usually of black silk, worn under the Geneva gown by Scotch ministers. adj. Cass'ocked. [Fr. casaque It. casacca, prob. from L. casa, a cottage, a covering. Some explain Fr. casaque, casaquin, It. casacchino, as from Ar. kazayand, a padded jerkin.]

Cassolette, kas'o-let, . a censer : a perfume-box with perforated lid. [Fr., Sp. cazoleta cazo, a saucepan.]

Cassonade, kas-o-nad', . raw or unrefined sugar. [Fr.]

Cassowary, kas'o-war-i, . a genus of running birds, nearly related to the true ostrich, and nearer to the American rhea. [Malay kasuari or kasavari.]

Cast, kast, v.t. to throw or fling : to throw ofF, shed, drop : to throw down : to throw together or reckon : to mould or shape : (B.) to consider, to cast or throw up. v.i. to warp :/./. and pa.p. cast. . act of casting : a throw of anything, as the sounding-lead, a fishing-line : the thing thrown, esp. in angling : the distance thrown : a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye : a chance : a mould : the form received from a mould : manner, stamp, or quality : a shade of colour, a degree of guilt, &c. : the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors : the company of actors to whom such have been assigned. n. Castaway, one cast away, an outcast. adj. worthless, rejected. adjs. Cast (B.), Cast'ed (S/iak.), cast off. ns, Cast'ing, act of casting or moulding : that which is cast : a mould ; Cast'ing-net, a species of net for fishing ; Cast'ing-vote, the voice or vote of the president of a meeting, by which he is enabled, when the other votes are equally divided, to cast the balance on the one side or the other ; Cast'ing-welght, the weight which makes the balance cast or turn when exactly poised. adj. Cast'-off, laid aside or rejected. n. anything thrown aside. . Cast'-Stoel, steel that has been melted, cast into ingots, and rolled out into bars. Cast

about, to contrive, to look about, to search for, as

game : (B.) to turn, to go round ; Cast a nativity, to make an astrological calculation ; Cast anchor, to moor a ship ; Cast an eye, a glance, to look at ; Cast a thing in one's teeth, to bring a reproach against some one ; Cast away, to wreck, to waste ; Cast down, to deject or depress in mind : to turn the eyes downward ; Cast loose, to set loose or adrift ; Cast Up, to throw up, to bring up anything as a reproach. Be cast (/<?'), to be defeated. The last cast, the last venture. [Scand. ; as Ice. kasta, to throw.]

Castalian, kas-ta'li-an, adj. pertaining to Castalia, a fountain in Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Castanet, kas'ta-net, n. a musical instrument of percussion in the form of two hollow shells of ivory or hard wood, which are bound together by a band fastening on the thumb, and struck by the fingers to produce a trilling sound in keeping with the rhythm of the music much used in Spain as an accompaniment to dances and guitars. [Sp. castaneta L. castanea, a chestnut.]

Caste, kast, . a term applied chiefly to distinct classes or sections of society in India, and, in a modified sense, to social distinctions of an exclusive nature among other nations. Lose caste, to descend in social rank. [A name given by the Portuguese to the classes of people in India ; Port. casta, breed, race L. castits, pure, unmixed.]

Castellan, Castellated. See Castle.

Castanets.

Cast-iron. See Iron.

Castle, kas'l, . a fortified house or fortress : the residence of a prince or nobleman, or a large country mansion generally : anything built in the likeness of such : a defensive tower borne on an elephant's back : a large ship, esp. of war. v.t. to enclose or fortify with a castle. v.i. (chess) to bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle. . CaS'tellan, governor or captain of a castle. adj. Cas'tellated, having turrets and battlements like a castle. . Cas'tle-build'ing, the act of building castles in the air or forming visionary projects. adj. Cas'tled, furnished with castles. n. Cas' tie-guard, the guard for the defence of a castle. Castles in the air, or in Spain, groundless or visionary projects. The Castle, Dublin Castle, the seat of the viceroy and the executive Castle influence, &c. [A.S. castel L. castellum, dim. of castrutn, a fortified place.]

Castor, kas'tor, n. the beaver : a hat made of its fur. [L., Gr. kastor; cf. Sans, kasturi, musk.]

Castor, kast'or, n. a small wheel on the legs of furniture : a small vessel with perforated top foi pepper, &c. also Cast'er. [From Cast.]

Castor-Oil, kas'tor-oil, . a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant, the Ricinus communis. [Ely. dub. ; prob. from castor or casloreum, the unctuous substance obtained from two pear-shaped glands in the beaver, formerly much used in midwifery.]

Castral, kas'tral, adj. belonging to the camp. [L. castra.]

Castrametation, kas-tra-me-ta'shun, . the act or art of encamping. [L. castra, a camp, metari, -atus, to measure off" meta, a boundary.]

Castrate, kas'trat, v.t. to deprive of the power of

[L. castigdre, -dtui, from castus, pure.]

Castilian, kas-til'yan, adj. and . of or belonging to Castile, a native of Castile, or the language thereof, standard Spanish. Castile soap, a hard soap made with olive-oil and soda.

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Catalecttc

generation, to remove the testicles, geld, emasculate : to take from or render imperfect. -adj. Cas'trated, expurgated. ns. Castra'tlOQ, gelding, expurgation ; Castrato (kas-tra'tO), a male singer castrated in boyhood so as to preserve a soprano or alto voice : pi. Castra'tt [L. castrare, -alum.]

Casual, kash'u-al, adj. accidental : unforeseen : occasional. . a chance or occasional visitor, labourer, pauper, &c. . Cas'ualism, the belief that chance governs all things. adv. Cas'ually, in a casual manner. . Cas'ualty, that which falls out: an accident : a misfortune : (//.) losses of a military force by death, desertion, &c. : an incidental charge or payment. Casualties of superiority, in the feudal law of Scotland, such emoluments arising to the superior as depend on uncertain events those of non-entry, relief or composition, and escheat alone remaining, but considerably modified by the Conveyancing Act of 1874. Casualty ward, the ward in a hospital in which accidents are treated ; Casual ward, a ward set apart for the use of those who are only occasionally in destitution. [L. casualis casus. See Case.]

Casuarina, kas-u-ar-en'a, . a genus of Australian trees having thread-like, jointed, pendent branches, with small toothed sheaths at the joints, like the horse-tails the S-vamp-oak and She-oak belong to it, and its wood is the well-known Beef-wood.

Casuist, kaz'u-ist, n. one who studies and resolves cases of conscience. adjs. CasulSt'iC, -al, relating to cases of conscience. . Cas'uistry, the science or doctrine of cases of conscience, or the reasoning which enables a man to decide in a particular case between apparently conflicting duties. [Fr. casuiste L. casus. See Case.]

Casula, kas'u-la, . a chasuble.

Cat, kat, . a common domestic animal kept to devour mice : a spiteful woman : a movable pent-house used for their protection by besiegers : a double tripod with six legs : a piece of wood tapering at each end, struck with the Cat-Stick in the game of tip-cat, this game itself: short for the Cat : 0'-nine'-tails, an instrument of punishment consisting of a whip with nine tails or lashes, with three or four knots on each, once used in the army and navy. v.t. to raise the anchor to the cathead. ns. Cat'amount, a common name in the United States for the cougar or puiiia also called Panther, Painter, and American lion ; Catamoun tain, or Cat o' mountain, a leopard, panther, or ocelot : a wild mountaineer. adj. ferocious, savage. adj. Cat-and-dog, used attributively for quarrelsome. tis. Cat' -bird, an American bird of the thrush family, so called on account of the resemblance of its note to the mewing of a cat ; Cat' -call, a squeaking instrument used in theatres to express dislike of a play : a shrill whistle or cry. v.t. to sound a cat-call. v.t. to assail with such. adj. Cat' -eyed, having eyes like a cat : able to see in the dark. n. Cat'gut, a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for violins, harps, guitars, &c., the cords of clockmakers, &c. : the violin or other stringed instrument : a coarse corded cloth. adj. Cat -hammed, with thin hams like a cat's. ns. Cat'head. one of two strong beams of timber projecting from the bow of a ship, on each side of the bowsprit, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised ; Cat -hole, one of two holes in the after part of a ship, through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or for heaving astern ; CafhOOd, state of being a cat or having the nature of a cat ; Catkin, a crowded spike or tuft of small unisexual flowers with reduced scale-like bracts, as in the willow, hazel, &c. ; Cat' -lap, any thin or poor drink. ad/. Cat'-like, noiseless, stealthy. ns. Catling, a little cat, a kitten : the downy moss on some trees, like the fur of a cat : (Shak.) a lute-string ; Cat'mint. a perennial plant resembling mint, said to be so called

from the fondness cats have for it ; Cat s -era die, a game played by children, two alternately taking from each other's fingers an intertwined cord, so as always to maintain a symmetrical figure ; Cat's'-eye, a beautiful variety of quartz, so called from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it bears to the light that seems to emanate from the eye of a cat ; Cat'S-fOOt, a plant, called also Ground-ivy ; Cat'-sil'ver, a variety of silvery mica ; Cat'S'-meat, horse's flesh, or the like, sold for cats by street dealers ; Cat's'-paw (naut.\ a light breeze : the dupe or tool of another from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire ; Cat's'-tail, a catkin : a genus of aquatic plants of the reed kind, the leaves of which are sometimes used for making mats, seating chairs, &c. : a kind of grass. adj. Cat'-Wit'ted, small-minded, conceited, and spiteful. Catted and fished, said of an anchor raised to the cathead and secured to the ship's side. Bell

the cat (see Bell). Care killed the cat, even with his proverbial nine lives. Cheshire cats are proverbially notable for grinning, and Kilkenny Cats proverbially fight till each destroys the other. Rain cats and dogs, to pour down heavily. See which way the cat jumps, to watch how things are going to turn before committing one's self. Turn the cat in the pan, to change sides with dexterity. For Gib-cat, Tabby-cat, Tom-cat, see under Gib, Tabby, &c. [A.S. cat; found also in Celt., Slav., Ar., Finn, &c.]

Cat, kat, n. an old name for a coal and timber vessel on the north-east coast of England. adj. Cat'-rigged, having one great fore-and-aft mainsail spread by a gait at the head and a boom at the foot, for smooth water only.

Catabolism. See Katabolism.

CatacaustiC, kat-a-kaws'tik, adj. (geom.) belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection (see Caustic). [Gr. kata, against, and Caustic.]

CatachresiS, kat-a-kre'sis, n. (rhet.) a figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own : a harsh or far-fetched metaphor. adjs. Catachres'tic, -al. adv. Cata-Chres'tically. [L., Gr. katachrlsis, misuse.]

Cataclysm, kat'a-klizm, . a flood of water : a deluge :

freat revolution. adj. Catadys mic. [Gr. kata-lysntos kata, downward, klyzein, to wash.]

Catacomb, kat'a-kCm, . a subterranean excavation used as a burial-place, esp. the famous Catacombs near Rome, where many of the early Christian victims of persecution were buried : any place built with crypt-like recesses for storing books, wine, &c. adj. Cat'acumbal. [It. cataco>n6aLa.lc L. catocutnbas (prob. from ad catacunibas), prob. from Gr. kata, downward, KO&kfmlt, a hollow.]

CataCOUStiCS, kat-a-kows'tiks, n. the part of acoustics
which treats of echoes or sounds reflected. [Gr. k<iia, against, and Acoustics.]

Catadioptric, -al, kat-a-di-op'trik, -al, adj. pertaining to instruments by which rays of light are both reflected and refracted. [See Catoptric.]

Catadromous, kat-ad'rom-us, adj. of fishes, descending periodically for spawning to the lower p:irts of a river or to the sea. [Gr. kata, down, dromes, running.]

Catafalque, kat-a-falk', . a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph placed over the coffin during a lying-in-state: a tomb of state, a funeral car. Also Catafal'CO. [Fr., It. catafalco. See Balcony and Scaffold.]

Catalan, kat'al-an, adj. of or belonging to Catalonia or its language, a dialect of Provencal. . a native of Catalonia, or the language thereof.

Catalectic, kat-a-lek'tik. adj. incomplete: applied to a verse wanting one syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot. [Gr. katalektikos, incomplete katalfgein, to stop.]

Catalepsy

mCte ; mute ; mOOn ; t/ten.

Catechise

Catalepsy, kat'a-lep-si, tt. a state of more or less complete insensibility, with absence of the power of voluntary motion, and statue-like fixedness of the body and limbs. adj. Catalep'tio. [Gr., from kata, down, lambano, lepsomai, I seize.]

CatallactiC, kat-al-ak'tik, adj. pertaining to exchange. adv. Catallac'tically. . Catallac tics, political economy as the science of exchanges. [Made up from Gr. katalassein, to exchange.]

Catalogue, kat'a-log, . a list of names, books, &c. v.t. to put in a catalogue: pr.p. cataloguing; pa.p. catalogued. v.t. Cat'aloguise. [Fr. Late L. Gr. katalogos, from kata, down, legein, to choose.]

Catalpa, kat-al'pa, . a genus of hardy trees native to the United States and Japan, marked by a low habit, profuse blossoms, and long cigar-like pendent pods. The common Catalpa, known also as the Bean-tree, Cataivba, Indian bean, and Cigar-tree, yields a durable wood ; as also the western Catalpa or Shawiicc wood. [From the native Ind. name.]

Catalysis, ka-tal'i-sis, n. (client.) the decomposition of
a compound and the recomposition of its elements, by the presence of a substance which does not itself suffer change, as in fermentation. adj. Catalytic. [Gr. katalysiskata, down, lyein, to loosen.]

Catamaran, kat'a-mar-an', or kat-am'ar-an, . a raft of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others, and serving as a keel on this the rower squats, and works a paddle much used in the Madras surf: an old kind of fire-ship, long superseded : an ill-natured woman. [Tamil, ' tied wood.']

Catamenia, kat-a-me'ni-a, . the menstrual discharge. adj. Catame nial. [Gr. katamenios kata, again, men, tnfnos, a month.]

Catamite, kat'a-mlt, n. a boy kept for unnatural purposes a corruption of Ganymede (q.v.).

Catamount. See Cat.

Catapan, kat'a-pan, . the governor of Calabria and Apulia for the Byzantine emperor. [Ace. to Littro, from Gr. katepano ton automaton, ' he who is placed over the dignities.']

Cataphonics, kat-a-fon'iks, n. the science of reflected sounds, adj. Cataphon'iC. [Gr. kata, against, phone, sound.]

Cataphract, kat'a-frakt, n. (Milton) a soldier in full armour. [Gr. kataphraktes, a coat-of-mail kata, inten., and phrass-ein, lo enclose, protect.]

Cataphyllary, kat-a-fil'ar-i, adj. pertaining to such rudimentary scale-leaves as are found on various parts of plants, esp. underground. n. CataphylTum. [Gr. /.-at.!, down, phyllon, leaf.]

Cataphysical, kat-a-fis'i-kal, adj. (rare) unnatural. [Gr. kata, down, against, physis, nature.]

Cataplasm, kat'a-plazm, . a plaster or poultice. [Gr. kataplasma, a plaster kata-plassein, to plaster over.]

Cataplexy, kat'a-plex-i, . the kind of mesmeric sleep of animals under a sudden shock of terror the state of 'shamming death.' adj. Cataplec'tiC. [Gr. kataplessein, to strike down.]

Catapult, kat'a-pult, n. anciently an engine of war, resembling the ballista, for throwing stones, arrows, &c. : a small forked stick having an elastic string fixed to the two prongs, used by boys for throwing small stones. adj. Catapul'tic. n. Catapultier . [L. catapulta Gr. katapeltii kata, down, pallein, to throw.]

Cataract, kat'a-rakt, . a great fall of water, water-spout, &c. : a waterfall or cascade : an opaque condition of the lens of the eye, painless, unaccompanied by inflammation, occasioning blindness, simply by obstructing the passage of the light. [L. cataracta Gr. kata, down, arass-tin, to dash, to rush.]

Catarrh, kat-ar', . a discharge of fluid from the inflammation of a mucous membrane, esp. of the nose, caused by cold in the head : the cold itself.

adjs. Catarrh'al, Catarrh' ous. [L. catarrhus Gr.

katarrhous kata, down, rheein, to flow.]

Catarrhine, Catarhine, kat'ar-in, adj. pertaining to that one of the two divisions of Quadrumana, including all the Old- World monkeys, having a narrow partition between the nostrils. [Gr. kata, down, /iris, hrinos, nose.]

Catasta, kat-as'ta, n. a block on which slaves were exposed for sale : a stage or place for torture. [L.]

Catastasis, kat-as'tas-is, . the part of the Greek drama in which the development of the action has reached its height : (rhet.) that part of a speech which states the subject to be discussed. [Gr.]

Catastrophe, kat-as'tro-fe, . an overturning : a final event : an unfortunate conclusion : a calamity. adj. Catastrophic. ns. Catas'trophism, the theory in geology that accounts for ' breaks in the succession ' by the hypothesis of vast catastrophes world-wide destruction of floras and faunas, and the sudden introduction or creation of new forms of life, after the forces of nature had sunk into repose ; Catas'-trophist, a holder of the foregoing, as opposed to the uniformitarian theory. [Gr., kata, down, strephein, to turn.]

Catawba, ka-taw'ba, . a light sparkling wine, produced from a grape of the same name, first found on the banks of the Catawba River in Carolina.

Cat-bird, See Cat

Cat-call. See Cat.

Catch, kach, v.t. to take hold of: to apprehend or understand : to seize after pursuit : to trap or ensnare : to take a disease by infection : to take up anything by sympathy or imitation. v.i. to be contagious : to be entangled or fastened in anything : pa.t, and pa.p. caught (kawt). . seizure : anything that seizes or holds : that which is caught : anything worth catching : a sudden advantage taken : a specially English form of musical composition, written generally in three or four parts, and in the canon form originally synonymous with the round. adj. Catch' able, that may be caught. ns. Catch'er, one who catches ; Catch'fly, a popular name of several plants belonging to the genus SiUne, and of Lychnis Viscaria, whose glutinous stems often retain insects settling on them ; Catch'ing, the action of the verb ' to catch :' a nervous or spasmodic twitching. adj. infectious : captivating, attractive. ns. Catch ment-bas'in, a term applied to all that part of a river- basin from which rain is collected, and from which, therefore,
the river is fed ; Catch/penny, any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money also adj. ; Catch'^word, among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker the cue : the word at the head of the page in a dictionary or encyclopaedia : the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page : any word or phrase taken up and repeated as the watchword or symbol of a party. adj. Catch'y, attractive, deceptive, readily caught up, as an air, &c., fitful. Catch at, to snatch at: Catch fire, to become ignited, to be inspired by

rsion or zeal ; Catch hold Of, to seize ; Catch to get a scolding or the like ; Catch me ! an emphatic colloquial phrase implying that there is not the remotest possibility of my doing something suggested ; Catch on, to comprehend : to catch the popular fancy ; Catch out, to put a batsman out at cricket by catching the ball he has batted ; Catch Sight Of, suddenly to get a glimpse of; Catch up, to overtake : Catch Up, or away, to lay hold of forcibly. [From O. Fr. cockier Late L. cap t 'tare for captdre, inten. of capere, to take. See Chase.]

Catchpole, -poll, kach'pOl, . a constable, petty officer of justice. [Through O. Fr. from Low L. cachepolus, chassipullus, one who chases fowls. See Chase and Pullet.]

Catchup, Catsup. See Ketchup.

Cate. See Gates.

Catechise, kat'e-klz, v.t. to instruct by question and answer: to question as to belief: to examine systematically, to take to task. adjs. Catechet'ic, -al, relating to a catechism or oral instruction in the first principles, esp. of Christianity. adv. Catechetically. ns. Catechet'iCS, the art or practice of teaching by question and answer : that part of theology which treats of Cateche'siS, or primary oral instruction, as that given to catechumens ; Cat echiser ; Cat'echiSing, an examination by questioning ; Catechism, any compendious system of teaching drawn up in the form of question and answer : CatechiSt, one who catechises, a teacher of catechumens, a native teacher in a mission church. adjs. Catechistic, -al, Catechis'mal, pertaining to a catechist or catechism. [L. catechismus, formed from Gr. katechiz-ein, kateche-ein, to din into the ears kata, down, fete, a sound.]

Catechu, kat'e-shoo, n. a substance used in tanning and dyeing, and medicinally as an astringent, obtained from the heart-wood of several East Indian trees, as the betel-nut, &c. [Tamil.]
Catechumen, kat-e-ku'men, . one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity : the appellation given in the early Christian Church to those converted Jews and heathens who had not yet received baptism, but were undergoing a course of training and instruction preparatory to it. adj. CatechUmenical. adv. Catechumen'ically. ns. Catechu'menshlp, Catechu menism. Catechu menate. [Gr. katechoumenos, being taught, pr.p. pass, of kateche-ein, to teach.]

Category, kat'e-gor-i, . what may be affirmed of a class : a class or order. adjs. Categoremat'ic, capable of being used by itself as a term ; Categor'-Ical, positive : absolute : without exception, adv.

Categorically, absolutely: without qualification: expressly. . Categor icalness, the quality of being absolute and unqualified. n.pl. Categories (phi!.), the highest classes under which objects of philosophy can be systematically arranged, understood as an attempt at a comprehensive classification of all that exists : in Kant's system, the root-notions of the understanding, the specific forms of the a priori or formal element in rational cognition (quantity, quality, relation, modality, &c.). v.t. Categorise, to place in a category or list : to class. . Categor'-1st, one who categorises. Categorical imperative, in the ethics of Kant, the absolute unconditional command of the moral law. irrespective of every ulterior end or aim universally authoritative, belonging to the fixed law of nature ' Act from a maxim at all times fit for law universal.' [Gr. kategoria, kategoros, an accuser, kata, down, against, agora, assembly.]

Catelectrode, kat-e-lek'trOd, n. a negative electrode or cathode. [Gr. kata, down, and Electrode.]

Catenary, kat-e'nar-i, . the curve formed by a flexible homogeneous cord (such as a chain), hanging freely between two points of support, and acted on by no other force than gravity. adj. relating to a chain, like a chain also Catena'rian. n. Cate'na, a chain or connected series, as in Catena Patrum, a chronological series of extracts from the Fathers on any doctrine of theology. v.t. to connect as in a chain. . Catenation. [L. catenarius, pertaining to a chain catena, chain.]

Cater, ka'ter, v.i. to provide food, entertainment, &c. (with /or). ns. Ca'terer ; Ca'teress; Ca'tering. [Lit. to act as a cater, the word being orig. a substantive, and spelled catour, an aphetised form of acater, acatour. See Acater.J

Cateran, kat'er-an, n. a Highland reiver or freebooter, a robber or brigand generally. [Gael, ceathaime, peasantry. Ir. ceithem, a band of soldiers.]

Cater-COUBln, ka'ter-kuz'n, . a term implying familiarity, affection, sympathy, rather than kindred. [More prob. conn, with Cater than quatre or quarter.]

Caterpillar, kat'er-pil-ar, . a grub that lives upon

the leaves of plants. [Prob. O. Fr. chatepeleuse, 'hairy cat:' ckate, a she-cat L. catus, pcleuse, hairy L. pilosus, pilum.\

Caterwaul, kat'er-wawl, n. the shriek or cry emitted by the cat when in heat. v.i. to make such a noise, to make any discordant sound : to behave lasciviously : to quarrel like cats. . Caterwauling. [The second part is prob. imit.]

Gates, katz, n.pl. dainty food.

Catgut. See Cat.

Catharist, kath'ar-ist, n. one professing a higher standard of purity in life and doctrine, a puritan : esp. a member of a Manichean heretical sect of the Middle Ages, which spread over the whole of southern
and western Europe confounded with the kindred sect of Paulicians, reaching the greatest numbers in southern France, where, as the Albigenses, they were ruthlessly stamped out by the Inquisition. . Oath arism. [Gr. katliaristai, katharizein, to purify.]

Cathartic, -al, kath-art'ik, -al, adj. having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels: purgative. v.t. Cath' arise, to render absolutely clean. ns. Cathar'SlS, evacuation of the bowels ; Cathartic, a purgative medicine ; Cathar'tin, the purgative principle of senna. [Gr. kathartikos, fit for cleansing, katharos, clean.]

Cathead. See Cat.

Cathedral, kath-ed'ral, ;i. the principal church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop. adj. belonging to a cathedral. . Cathed'ra, a bishop's seat, the episcopal dignity OX cathedra, from the chair, officially given forth. adjs. Cathedral'ic, Cathedralesque', Cathed'raled, vaulted like a cathedral. n. Cathed'ralism, the cathedral system. adj. Cathedratic, promulgated ex cathedra, authoritative. [L. catliedra Gr. kathedra, a seat.]

Catherine- Wheel, kath'e-rin-hwel, . (archil.) an ornamented window or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions of various colours : (her.) a wheel set round with teeth : a kind of firework which in burning rotates like a wheel. Catherine pear, a small and early variety of pear. Turn Catherine-wheels, to make a series of somersaults sideways. [From St Catherine of Alexandria, whom legend makes to suffer martyrdom in the 4th

century by torture on a wheel.]

Catheter, kath'e-ter, . a tube to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine, or for injecting air or fluids into the Eustachian tube. ns. Cath'eterism ; Cathetom'eter, an instrument for measuring small differences of level of different liquids in tubes ; Cath'etUS, a straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface. [Gr. kathetos, perpendicular, katheter, from kathienai^ to send down.]

Cathisma, ka-thiz'ma, n. in Greek use, a portion of the psalter, there being altogether twenty cathismata : a troparion or short hymn used as a response. [Gr., kathizein, to sit down.]

Cathode, kath-5d', . the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery, as opposed to anode: the surface in contact with the negative pole : the object to be coated in electroplating. adj. Cath'odal. [Gr. kathodes, a going down, kata, down, hodos, a way.]

Cat-hole. Set Cat.

Catholic, kath'ol-ik, adj. universal : general, embracing the whole body of Christians : orthodox, as opposed to heterodox and sectarian applied esp. to the Christian Church before the great schism between the East and the West : liberal, the opposite of exclusive : relating to the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome as the alleged sole visible representative of the church founded by Christ and His apostles the characteristic marks of the Catholic Church being universality, antiquity, unity : relating to the Roman Catholics. n. an

Catiline

mote ; mOte ; moTSn : Men.

Causerie

adherent of the R.C. Church. v.t. Catholicise. to make Catholic. >ts. Catholicism, Catholicity, universality : liberality or breadth of view : the tenets of the R.C. Church ; Cathol'icon, a universal remedy or panacea ; Cathol'iCOS, the Patriarch of Armenia.

Catholic creditor (Itnu of Scot.), one whose debt is secured over several or the whole subjects belonging to the debtor e.g. over two or more heritable estates ; Catholic emancipation, the relief of the Roman Catholics from certain vexatious penal regulations and restrictions, granted in 1829 ; Catholic or General epistles, the name given to certain epistles in the canon addressed not to particular churches or individuals, but either to the Church universal or to a large and indefinite circle of readers originally only i John and i Peter, but, as early as the 3d century, also James, Jude, 2 Peter, 2 and 3 John ; Catholic king, a title given specially to the king of Spain. Old Catholics, the title assumed by a number of Catholics who at Munich protested against the new dogma of the personal infallibility of the pope in all ejc cathedra deliverances proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870 now a considerable communion or church in Germany and Switzerland. [Gr. katholicos, universal keita, throughout, kolas, the whole.]

Catiline, kat'il-In, . the type of a daring and reckless conspirator, from L. Sergius Catilina, whose plot to destroy Rome was foiled by Cicero, 63 B.C. adj. Cat ilinarian.

Catkin. See Cat.

Cat-log, kat -log, . (Shak). Catalogue.

Catonian,ka-to'ni-an,rt^'. resembling Cato, the Roman Censor (died 149 B.C.), or Cato Uticensis (95-46 B.C.), both remarkable for gravity of manners hence grave, severe, unbending.

Catoptric, kat-op'trik, adj. relating to catoptrics or vision by reflection. n.pl. Catop'trics, the part of optics which treats of reflected light. [Gr. : from katoptron, a mirror kata, against, optesthai, to see.)

Cat's-tail. See Cat.

Cattle, kat'l, n.pl. beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows : sometimes also horses, sheep, &c. us. Cattleman, one who tends cattle, or who rears them on a ranch ; Catt'lO-plagUO, plague or disease among cattle, esp. that known as rinderpest or steppe murrain : Cattle - show, an exhibition or show of cattle or other domestic animals in competition for prizes. [O. Fr. catel, chatel Low L. captale, orig. capital, property in general, then esp. animals L. capitalis, chief caput, the head, beasts in early

times forming the chief part of property.]

Catty, kat'i, . the Chinese kin or pound, usually a little over ij Ib. avoirdupois.

Caucasian, kaw-ka'zhi-an, adj. pertaining to Mount Caucasus or the country around it. . the name adopted by Blumenbach for one of his main ethnological divisions of mankind, by him made to include the two great groups, the Aryan and the Semitic ; used by later anthropologists for the fair type of man as opposed to the Mongolic or yellow type.

Caucus, kaw'kus, . a private meeting of political wire-pullers to agree upon candidates to be proposed for an ensuing election, or to fix the business to be laid before a general meeting of their party : applied loosely to any influential committee in a constituency. [Ely. dub. ; perh. John Smith's Algonkin word Caw-caviaassough, an adviser ; perh. a corr. of 'caulkers' meetings.']

Caudal, kaw'dal, adj. pertaining to the tail : having a tail or something like one:. adj. Cau'date, tailed. [L. i a tufa.]

Caudex, kaw'deks, n. (bot.) the stem of a tree, esp. of

a palm or tree-fern://. Caud'ices, Caud'exes.

. Caudicle, the stalk of the pollen-masses of certain

orchids. [L.]

Caudle, kawMl, . a warm drink, sweetened and

149

spiced, given to the sick, esp. women in childbed. v.t. to give a caudle to, to mix. [O. Fr. chaudel- L. calidus, hot.]

Caudron, kaw'dron, n. (Spens). Same as Cauldron.

Caught, kawt,/a.A and /<*./. of Catch.

Cauk, kawk, . chalk : sulphate of baryta or heavy spar. [A form of Chalk.]

Cauker. See Caulk.

Caul, kawl, . a net or covering for the head : the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O. Fr. cale, a little cap, prob. Celt. ; cf. Ir. calla, a veil, hood.)

Cauld, kawld, n. (Scot.) a dam in a stream, a weir.

Cauldrife, kawld'-rlf, adj. (Scot.) cold, chilly, lifeless, without vigour.

Cauldron, Caldron, kawl'dron, . a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids. [O. Fr. caudron L. caldarium calidus, hot calere, to be hot]

Caulescent, kaw-les'ent, adj. (bot.) having a stem rising above the ground also Caulif 'erous. . Cau'liCle, a rudimentary stem. adj. Caulic'olOUS, growing on a stem. n.pl. Caulicula'ta, the black or antipatharian corals. adj. CauliC'Ulate. n. CauliCUlus, one of the slender stems springing from the caules or main stalks supporting the volutes in the Corinthian capital, adjs. Caul'iform, having the form of a stem ; Caulig'enoUS, borne upon the stem; Caul'inary, Cauline. belonging to a stem. . Cau Us, the stem of a plant : one of the main stems at the angles of the Corinthian capital. [L. cauiis, a stalk.]

Cauliflower, kawli-flow'er, n. a variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the deformed inflorescence or head. [Earlier cole-_florye, colie-florie Low L. caiili-_flora L. cauiis, cabbage. See Cole and Flower.]

Caulk, Calk, kawk, v.t. to press oakum and untwisted rope into the seams of a ship to render it watertight. ns. Caulk'er, one who caulks : a dram : a big lie also Cauk'er; Caulk'ing; Caulk'ing-i'ron, an instrument like a chisel used for pressing oakum into the seams of ships. [O. Fr. cauquer, to press L. cacldre, to tread calx, heel.]

Cause, kawz, . that which produces an effect : that by or through which anything happens : motive : inducement : a legal action between contending parties : sake, advantage : that side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party : (Shak.) accusation : (Shak.) matter, affair in general. v.t. to produce : to make to exist : to bring about : (Spens.) to give excuses. conj. (dial.) because. adj. Caus'al, relating to a cause or causes. n. Causality, the working of a cause : (phren.) the faculty of tracing effects to their causes. adv. Caus'ally, according to the order of causes. as. Causa tion, the act of causing : the bringing about of an effect : the relation of cause and effect ; Causa'-

tionism, the theory of causation ; Causa'tionist. a believer in the foregoing, adj. Caus'ative, expressing causation. . a form of verb or noun expressing such. adv. Caus'atively. adj. Causeless, having no cause or occasion. adv. Causelessly. ns. Cause lessness ; Caus'er, one who causes an effect to be produced. Cause ce'lebre, a convenient French term for a specially interesting and important legal trial, criminal or civil. Final cause, the end or object for which a thing is done, esp. the design of the universe ; First cause, the original cause or creator of all. Hour Of cause (Scot), hour or time of trial. Secondary causes, such as are derived from a primary or first cause. Have or Show cause, to have to give reasons for a certain line of action; Make common cause (witk), to unite for a common object ; Show cause (Eng. laui), to argue against the confirmation of a provisional order or judgment. For Occasional causes, see Occasionalism. [Fr., L. causa.}

Causerie, kOz'ri, n. a talk or gossip : a paragraph of

chat about literature or art : a short and informal essay on any subject in a newspaper or magazine as in Sainte-Beuve's famous Causeries du Lundi. [Fr.]

Causeway, kawz'wa, Causey, kaw/e, . a raised way through a marsh : a pathway raised and paved with stone : a paved street. v.t. to pave. p.adjs. Cause'-wayed, Caus'eyed. [Causeway is formed from Causey and Way. Causey is in M. E. causeeO. Fr. caucie Low L. calciataL.. calx, heel.]

CausUc, kaws'tilc, adj. burning : CAf.) bitter, severe, cutting : (matk.) noting an envelope of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected (fata-caustic) or refracted (diacauslic) by a surface or a curve. n. a substance that exerts a corroding or disintegrating action on the skin and flesh. adv. Caus tically. . Caustio'ity, quality of being caustic. Caustic alkali (chem.), a name given to the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called caustic potash and caustic soda respectively ; Caustic ammonia, ammonia as a gas, or in solution ; Caustic lime, quicklime. Common caustic, potash ; Lunar caustic, nitrate of silver in sticks for surgical use. [L., Gr. kaustikos kai-ein, kaus-ein, to burn.]

Cautel, kaw'tel, n. (Skak) craft : insidious purpose : caution : wariness : a traditionary caution or written direction about the proper manner of administering the sacraments. adj. Cau'telous (Shak.), cautious: insidious: artful. [Fr. cautele L. cautela covert, cautiiHi, to guard against.]

Cauterise, kaw'ter-Iz, v.t. to burn with a caustic or a hot iron : (fig.) to sear. ns. Cau'ter, Cau'tery, a burning with caustics or a hot iron : a burning iron or caustic used for burning tissue ; Cauterisa tion, Cau terism. [Fr. cautfriser Low L. cauterizdre Gr. kautlr, a hot iron kai-ein, to burn.]

Caution, kaw'shun, n. needfulness : security: warning: a surety: (Scot.) bail. v.t. to warn to take care. adj. Cau tionary, containing caution : given as a pledge. ns. Cau'tioner, one who cautions or advises: (Scots law) a surety; Cau'tionry, the act of giving security for another. adj. Cau'tlOUS, possessing or using caution : watchful : prudent. adv. Cau tlously. . Cau'tlousness. ^Caution money, money paid in advance as security for good behaviour. [Fr., L. caution-em cavere, to beware.]

Cavalcade, kav-al-kad', n. a train or procession of persons on horseback. v.t. to go in a cavalcade. [Fr., through It. and Low L. forms from L. caballus, a horse.]

Cavalier, kav-al-er', . a knight : a Royalist in the great Civil _War : a swaggering fellow : a gallant or gentleman in attendance upon a lady, as ner escort or partner in a dance or the like : in military fortification, a raised work so situated as to command the neighbouring country. adj. like a cavalier : gay : war-like : haughty, supercilious, free-and-easy. v.i. to act as cavalier. adj. Cavalier ish. n. Cavaller'ism. ad-.-. Cavalierly. . Cavalier'o, a cavalier. Oavallere-seryente (It.), one who waits upon a lady, esp. a married lady, with fantastic devotion a cicisbeo. [Fr., It. cavallo. See Cavalcade.]

Cavalry, kav'al-ri, . horse-soldiers : a troop of horse or horsemen. [Fr. cavallerielt. cavalleriaL. caballarius, horseman.]

Cavass. See Kavass.

Cavatlna, kav-at-e'na, n. a short form of operatic air, of a smooth and melodious character, differing from the ordinary aria in consisting only of one part, and frequently appearing as part of a grand scena. [It]

Cave, kSv, n. a hollow place in the earth : a den : any small faction of scceders from a political party. v.t. to hollow out. v.i. to lodge in a cave. . Gave'-bear (Ursus spel&us), a fossil bear of the Quaternary-epoch. .//. Oave'-dwell'ers. prehistoric men who lived in caves. n. Caring, yielding. To Cave In,

of land, to slip, to fall into a hollow : to yield to outside pressure, to give way, collapse. [Fr., L. ca-'us, hollow.]

Caveat, ka've-at, . a notice or warning : a formal warning, entered in the books of a court or public ofHce, that no step shall be taken in a particular matter without notice to the person lodging the caveat, so that he may appear and object. [L., ' let him take care' cavere, to take care.]

Cavendish, kav''en-dish, . tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes. [Possibly from the name of the original manufacturer.]

Cavern, kav'ern, . a deep hollow place in the earth. v.t. to put in a cavern : to hollow out, in the form of a cavern. adjs. Cav'erned, full of caverns: dwelling in a cavern ; Cav ernous, hollow : full of caverns. adv. Cav'ernously. adj. Caver'nulous, full of little cavities. [Fr., L. caverna cavus, hollow.]

Cavesson, kav'es-on, . a nose-band for a horse. [Fr., It. L. capitia, capitium, a head-covering.]

Cavetto, ka-vet'to, . a hollowed moulding whose curvature is the quarter of a circle, used chiefly in cornices. [It. ; dim. of cavo L. cavus, hollow.]

Caviare, Caviar, kav-i-ar', or kav-i-ar' (originally four syllables), . an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, &c. : (Jig.) something whose flavour is too fine for the vulgar taste. [Prob. the i6th-cent. It. cavuite ; the Turk, khavyar is prob. borrowed.]

Cavicorn, kaVi-korn, adj. hollow-horned, as a ruminant. . one of the Cavicor'nia, a family contrasted with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer (Cervida), [L. cavus, hollow, cornu, a horn.]

Cavie. kav'i, . a hen-coop or cage. [Dut. kevie; Ger. kafig.}

tion, Cavilling; Cav'iller. [O. Fr. cavillari, to practise jesting ca-'illa, jesting.]

Cavity, kav'it-i, w. a hollow place : hpllowness : an opening. adj. Cav'itieo. [L. cavitas, -tatetn cams, hollow.]

Cavo-rillevo, ka'v5-re-lya'v5, . a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left round the outlines of the design. Also Intaglio-rilievo and Coelanaglyphic sculpture. [It. caw, hollow, rilievo, relief. See Cave and Relief.]

Cavort, kav-ort', v.i. (U.S. slang) to curvet, bound. [Explained as a corr. of Curvet.]

Cavy, kav'i, . a genus of Rodents, best known by the domesticated species, the common guinea-pig. [Cabiai, the native name in French Guiana.]

Caw, kaw, v.i. to cry as a crow. n. the cry of a crow also Kaw. . Cawing. [From the sound.]

Cawk, kawk, . a miner's familiar name for heavy spar. [Prov. Eng. catik, Chalk.]

Cawker. Same as Calker.

Caxon, kak'son, . a kind of wig formerly worn, [Origin obscure.]

Caxton, kaks'ton, . a book printed by William Gt.r-ton (1422-91), the first English printer : a kind of printing-type in imitation of Caxton's.

Cay, ka, . a low islet, the same as Key. [Sp. cayo.]

Cayenne, ka-en', Cayenne-pepper, ka-en'-pep'er, . a very pungent red pepper, made from several species of capsicum. adj. Cayenned', seasoned with cayenne. [Usually referred to Cayenne in French Guiana ; but there is little doubt the word is Brazilian.]

Cayman, ka'man, *. a local name loosely applied to various species of alligator to that of the Missis- sippi, and more frequently to others found in tropical or subtropical America. [Sp. caiman, most prob. Carib.]

Oazique, a form of Cacique.

Cease

mOte ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Cenade

Cease, se''s, v.i. to give over: to stop: to be at an end (with from). v.t. to put an end to. n. (Shak.) extinction. adj. Ceaseless, without ceasing : in- cessant, adv. Ceaselessly. . Ceas'ing. With- out cease, continually. [Fr. cesser L. cessdre, to give over cedere, to yield, give up.]

Cebadilla. See Cevadilla.

Debus, se'bus, n. a genus of South American monkeys
Cebidaa (seb'i-de) is sometimes applied to all the broad-nosed New- World monkeys (Platyrrhini) with prehensile tails, in contrast to the Pithecidae. [Gr. kebos.}

Cecidomyia, ses-i-dom-I'ya, . a genus of dipterous (two-winged) insects in the Tipularia (gnat and mos- quito) division. [Gr. kekis, -idos, juice.]

Cecils, se'silz, n.pl. minced meat, bread crumbs, onions, &c., made up into balls and fried.

Cecity, se'si-ti, . blindness. [L. c&citas c&cits, blind.]

Cedar, se'dar, n. a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood ; applied also to many more or less similar trees, as the Barba- does cedar, properly a juniper, and the Bastard Bar- badoes cedar, properly a Cedrela (used for canoes, cigar-boxes, blacklead pencils). adj. made of cedar. adjs. Ce' dared, covered with cedars ; Ce'darn (Milton), pertaining to or made of cedar ; Ce'drine, belonging to the cedar-tree ; Ce'dry, obsolete form of Ce'dary, having the colour or properties of cedar. [L. Gr. kedros.]

Cede, sed, v.t. to yield or give up to another. v.i. to give way. [L. cedere, cessum, to yield, give up.]

Cedilla, se-dil'la, . a mark placed under the letter c (thus f), esp. in French, to show that it is to have its soft sound of s, where one would expect the hard, as before a, o, u. [Sp. (Fr. cedille, It. zediglia), all from zeta, the Greek name of z.]

Cedrate, se'drat, . the citron. [Fr., L. citrus.]

Cedrela, sed're-la, n, a tropical genus of Meliacea, allied to mahogany, whose wood is popularly called cedar. adj. Cedrela'ceous. [Gr.kedrelate kedros, cedar, elate, the silver fir.]

Cedula, sed'ii-la, n. a South American promissory-note
or mortgage-bond on lands. [Sp. Cf. Schedule.]

Cee-spring, C-Spring, se'-spring, n. a spring support- ing the frame of a carriage, in the shape of a C.

Ceil, Ciel, sel, v.t. to overlay the inner roof of a room, generally to plaster it : to wainscot. . Ceil ing, the inner roof of a room. [Prob. conn, with Fr. del, It. cielo, Low L. ctzlunt, a canopy.]

Celadon, sel'a-don, . a pale-green colour. [Fr.]

Celandine, sel'an-din, . swallow-wort, the popular name (and corruption) of Chelidonium majus, a perennial papaveraceous (poppy) herb, so named because it was supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed. [O. Fr. celitioine Gr. chelidonion chelidon, a swallow.]

Celebrate, sel'e-brat, v.t. to make famous: to dis- tinguish by solemn ceremonies, as a festival or an event : to perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, the eucharist, marriage, &c. : to publish the praises of. n. Cel'ebrant, one who celebrates : the principal officiant at the holy communion. adj. Cerebrated, distinguished : famous. ns. Celebra'- tion, act of celebrating any solemn ceremony, as the eucharist {high, if with music, &c. ; low, if without) : an extolling ; Celebrat'or, one who celebrates ; Celeb'rity, the condition of being celebrated : fame : notoriety : a person of distinction or fame. [L. celebrare, -dtum celeber, frequented.]

Celerity, sel-er'it-i, n. quickness : rapidity of motion. [Fr., L. celeritas celer, quick.]

Celery, sel'er-i, . a kitchen vegetable cultivated for its long blanched succulent stalks. [Fr. cleri\j. and Gr. selinon, parsley.]

Celestial, sel-est'yal, adj. heavenly : dwelling in heaven : in the visible heavens. . an inhabitant of heaven. adv. Celest'ially. The Celestial Empire, a name for China. [Through Fr. from L. ccelestis coelum, heaven.]

Celestine, sel'es-tln, or sel-es'tin, . one of an order of monks following the rule of St Benedict, wearing a white garment with black hood and scapulary, founded about 1254 by Peter da Murrone, who became Pope Celestine V. in 1294, and resigned after five years' the great refusal' of Dante.

Celestine, sel'es-tin, . a mineral, native sulphate of strontia. Also Gel estite. [From its sky-blue colour.]

Celiac, se'li-ak, adj. Same as Cceliac.

Celibacy, sel'i-bas-i, or se-lib'as-i, w._a single life: an unmarried state. adjs. Celibata'rian, favouring celibacy; Celibate, living single. . one unmarried, or not allowed to marry. [L. Calebs, single.]

Cell, sel, . a small room in a prison, monastery, &c. : a cave : a small shut cavity : the grave : a unit-mass of living matter, whether rounded off by itself, as in the simplest plants or animals, and in the youngest stage of all organisms, or associated with other cells to form a higher unity. adjs. Celled, having cells, cellular ; Cellif' erous, having or producing cells ; Cell'ular, Cell'ulated, consisting of or containing cells. n. Cell'ule, a little cell. adj. CeUulif 'erous, having or producing little cells. . Cell'uloid, a hard elastic compound used for ivory, obtained by hydraulic pressure from pyroxylin, mixed with camphor, &c. adj. Cell'ulose, containing cells. . the substance of which the permanent cell- membranes of plants are composed. [O. Fr. celle'L. cella, conn, with celdre, to cover.]

Cella, sel'a, n, the body of the temple, as distinguished from the portico, &c.

Cellar, sel'ar, . any underground room or vault : a cell underground, where stores are kept, esp. wine, &c. v.t. to store in a cellar. ns. Cellarage, space for cellars : cellars : charge for storing in cellars ; Cellarer, Cell'arist, one who has charge of the cellar : an officer in a monastery who has the charge of procuring and keeping the provisions ; CelTaret, an ornamental case for holding bottles ; Cellarman, one who has the care of a cellar. adj. Cell'aroUS (Dickens), belonging to a cellar : excavated : sunken. [O. Fr. celier L. cellariutn cella.]

Cello, chel'o, for Violoncello ; sometimes written 'Cello. Cellist, 'Cellist, for Violoncellist.

CellUlares, sel-u-la'rez, .//. a name sometimes applied to the Crypiogamia properly only to the mosses and lower cryptogams.

Celt, self, . a cutting instrument of stone or bronze found in ancient barrows. [Founded on Celte, perh. a misreading for certe (' surely '), in the Vulgate, Job, xix. 24, there being apparently no such Latin word as celtes, a chisel.]

Celt, selt, . one of the Celts, an Aryan race, now represented by the Bretons, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scottish Highlanders also Kelt. adj. Celt'ic. ns. Celticism, a Celtic idiom or custom ; Celtoma'nla. [L. Celia>; Gr. Keltoi or Keliai.]

Cement, se-ment', . anything that makes two bodies stick together : mortar : a bond of union. v.t. to unite with cement : to join firmly. . Cementa'tion, the act of cementing : the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, &c. done by surrounding them with a cement or powder and exposing them to heat. adjs. Cement'atory, Cementi'tious, having the quality of cementing or uniting firmly. [O. Fr. ciment L. ceementum, chip of stone used to fill up in building a wall, ccedimentutn ctedere, to cut.]

Cemetery, sem'e-ter-i, . a burying-ground. [Low L. c&tneteriumGr. koimeterion.]

Cenacle, sen'a-kl, . a supper-room, esp. that in which the Last Supper was eaten by Jesus and His disciples. [Fr. ccnacle L. ceitacuJum.]

Cenobite. Same as Coenobite.

Cenotaph, sen'o-taf, n. a. sepulchral monument to one who is buried elsewhere, [Fr., L. Gr. kenotaphion kenos, empty, and taphos, a tomb.]

CenozoiC, se-no-zo'ik, adj. Same as CainOZOiO.

Cense, sens, v.t. to burn incense before : (obs.) to think. n. (obs.) a public rate or tax : rank, condition. [See Census.]

Censer, sens'er, n. a pan in which incense is burned. [O. Fr. censier, encensier (mod. encertsoir)Low L. incensoriumL. incendtre, incensum, to burn.]

Censor, sen'sor, n. in ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals : an officer who examines books or newspapers before they are printed : one who censures or blames. adjs. CenBO'rial, belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals ; Censo'rioUS, expressing censure : fault-finding also Censo'rian. W?>. Censo'riously. ns. Censo'riousness ; Cen'sorship, office of censor : time during which he holds office. Censorship of the press, a regulation of certain governments, by which books and newspapers must be examined by officers, whose approval is necessary to their publication. [L., censere, to weigh, to estimate.]

Censure, sen'shQr, ft. an unfavourable judgment : blame: reproof: (o6s.) criticism, judgment generally. v.t. to blame : to condemn as wrong. adj. Cen'surable, deserving of censure : blamable. n. Cen'surableness. ad-<. Cen'surably. [L. cens&ra, an opinion, a severe judgment censere, to estimate or judge.]

Census, sen'sus, n. an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, and of statistics relating to them. adj. Cen'SUal, relating to or containing a census. [L. census, a register.]

Cent, sent, n. a hundred : an American coin = the hundredth part of a dollar. us. Cent'age, rate by the hundred ; Cental, a weight of 100 Ib. proposed for general adoption, legalised in 1878. Per cent., by the hundred. [L. centum, a hundred.]

Centaur, sen'tawr, n. a fabulous monster, half-man, half-horse. adj. Centau rian. [L. , Gr. kentauros; ety. dub.]

Centaury, sen'taw-ri, n. an annual with pink or rose-coloured flowers, possessing the tonic and other medicinal virtues of gentian, esteemed in medicine since the days of Galen.

Centenary, sen'tin-ar-i (also sometimes sen-ten'ar-i and even sen-ten'ar-i), n. a hundred : a century or hundred years. adj. pertaining to a hundred. ns. Centena'rian, one a hundred years old ; Centena'rlanlsm ; Centenier (sen'ten-er), a centurion : a police-officer in Jersey. [L.,cenfeni, a hundred each centum. }

Centennial, sen-ten'i-al, adj. happening once in a hundred years. n. a hundredth anniversary. [Coined from L. centum, and annus, a year.]

Center. See Centre.

Centering, sen'ter-ing, n. (archit.) the framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is supported during its construction.

Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, adj. hundredth. adv. Centes'imally. [L. ceniesimus centum.]

Centifollous, sen-ti-fu'!i-us, adj. hundred-leaved.

Centigrade, sen'ti-grad, adj. having a hundred degrees : divided into a hundred degrees, as the centigrade thermometer constructed by Celsius (1701-44), in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point is 100 (for its relation to the Fahrenheit scale, see Thermometer). [L. centum, zndgraa'us, a step, a degree.]

Centigramme, sen'ti-gram, . in the Metric System, the hundredth part of a gramme, or -1543248 of agr. troy. [Fr., L. centum, a hundred, and Gramme.]

Centilitre, sen'ti-le-tr, n. the hundredth part of a litre, a little more than A tns of a cubic inch. [Fr, L. centum, a hundred, and Litre.]

Centime, sen-tern', n. the hundredth part of anything, esp. a French coin, the hundredth part of a franc. [Fr., L. centum, a hundred.]

Centimetre, sen'ti-me-tr, n. a lineal measure, the hundredth part of a metre = 0-3937 inches. [Fr., L. centum, a hundred, tnetrum, Gr. metron, a measure.]

Centinel. Same as Sentinel.

Centipede, sen'ti-ped, n. a general name for the members of one of the orders of the class Myriapoda, being segmented animals bearing jointed appendages, having a well-defined head furnished with feelers and jaws, and breathing by means of air-tubes or trachea?. [L. centum, and pes, pedis, a foot.]

Centner, sent'ner, n. a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight.

Cento, sen'to, . a name applied to literary trivialities in the form of poems manufactured by putting together distinct verses or passages of one author, or of several authors, so as to make a new meaning : a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors : expressing contempt, a mere string of commonplace phrases and quotations '.pi. usually Centos ns. Cen'toist; Cen'tonism, Cen'toism. [L. cento, Gr. kentrSn, patchwork.]

Centre, Center, sen'ter, n. the middle point of anything, esp. a circle or sphere : the middle : the point toward which all things move or are drawn : the chief leader of an organisation head-centre : the men of moderate political opinions in the French Chamber, sitting right in front of the president, with extreme men on the right and on the left further subdivisions are Right-centre and Left-centre : the Ultramontane party in Germany. v.t. to place on or collect to a centre. Z'.i. to be placed in the middle : pr.p. cen'tring, centering ; pa.p. cen'tred, cen'tered. adj. Cen'tral, belonging to the centre, principal, dominant : belonging to a nerve-centre, of affections caused by injury to the brain or spinal cord. ns. Centralist tion, Centralism, the tendency to administer by the sovereign or central government matters which would be otherwise under local management. v.t. Cen tralise, to draw to a centre. n. Central'ity, central position. advs. Cen'trally, Cen'trically. ns. Cen'tre-bit, a joiner's tool, turning on a centre, for boring circular holes one of the chief tools of the burglar ; Cen'tre-board, a shifting keel, fitted to drop below and in line with the keel proper in order to increase or diminish the draught of a boat much used in United States racing yachts ; Cen tre-piec6, an ornament for the middle of a table, ceiling, &c. adjs. Cen' trie, Cen'trical, relating to, placed in, or containing the centre. ns. Cen'tricalness, Centric'ity ; Cen'-tnim, the body of a vertebra. Central fire, said of a cartridge in which the fulminate is placed in the centre of the base, as opposed to rim fire ; Central forces, forces whose action is to cause a moving body to tend towards a fixed point called the centre of force. Centre of attraction, the point to which bodies tend by the force of gravity ; Centre of buoy-ancy, or displacement, the point in an immersed body at which the resultant vertical pressure may be supposed to act; Centre Of gravity, a certain point, invariably situated with regard to the body, through which the resultant of the attracting forces between the earth and its several molecules always passes ; Centre Of inertia, or mass, the centre of a set of parallel forces acting on all the particles of a body, each force being proportional to the mass of the particle on which it acts ; Centre Of oscillation, the point in a body occupied by that particle which is accelerated and retarded to an equal amount, and which therefore moves as if it were a single pendulum unconnected with the rest of the body ; Centre of percussion, the point in which the direction of a blow, given to a body, intersects the plane in which the fixed axis and the centre of inertia lie,

making the body begin to rotate about a fixed axis, without causing any pressure on the axis ; Centre Of pressure, the point at which the direction of a single force, which is equivalent to the fluid pressure on the plane surface, meets the surface, [Fr., L. centrum Gr. keittron, a sharp point.]

Centrifugal, sen-trif'u-gal, adj. relating to the force

directed towards the centre of curvature constantly required to keep a body moving in a curve instead of in its natural straight line : (hot.) applied to an inflorescence when the development proceeds from the apex towards the base of the axis or leaf, as opposed to centripetal, when it is from the base upwards towards the apex. . Cen'trifUge, a centrifugal machine. [L. centrum, a.n&fug-ere, to flee from.]

Centripetal, sen-trip'et-al, adj. of a force impelling a body towards some point as a centre. [L. centrum, and pe t-ere, to seek.]

Centrobaric, sen-tro-bar'ik, adj. relating to the centre of gravity. [L. centrum, and Gr. tares, weight.]

Centrode, sen'trOd, . a locus traced out l.y the successive positions of an instantaneous centre of pure rotation.

Centumvir, sen-tum'vir, . one of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, originally 105 in number (three from each of the thirty-five tribes) : pi.

Centum'virl. . Centum'virate. [L. centum, a

hundred, and i'ir, a man.]

Centuple, sen'tu-pl, adj. hundredfold. v.t. CentU'plicate, to multiply a hundred times. . Centupli-ca'tlon. [L. cent ttpltx centum, and plicdre, to fold.]

Century, sen'tu-ri, . a hundred, or something consisting of a hundred in number, as sonnets, &c. : a hundred years, adj. Centu'rial. us. CentU'riator, the centuriators of Magdeburg were a group of Reformed divines who in the i6th century compiled a church history in 13 vols., each volume covering a century; Centu'rion, among the Romans, the commander of a hundred men. Century plant (see Agave). [L. centuria- centum.}

Ceorl, churl, . before the Norman Conquest an ordinary freeman not of noble birth. [A. S.]

Cepb.ala.spis, sef-a-las'pis, n. a genus of fossil Ganoid
fishes found in the Upper Silurian and Devonian measures. [Gr. kephaie, the head, tis/>is, a shield.]

Cephalic, se-fal'ik, adj. belonging to the head also Cephalis'tic. .?. CephalagTa, gout in the head ; Cephalal'gia, Ceph'algy, headache, adjs. Ceph-alal'glo ; Ceph'alate, having a head, as a mollusc. n. Cephali'tis, inflammation of the brain. adjs.

Ceph'alold, in the form of the head : spherical, -ns, Ceph'alo-tho'rax, the anterior division of the body in arthropods ; Cephalot'omy, the dissection of the head. a<ij. Ceph'alOUS, having a head. [Gr. kepha-likos kepkale, the head.]

Cephalopoda, sef-al-op'od-a, n.pl. the highest class of molluscs, usually large animals, exclusively marine, with well - developed head region, but having the ventral surface grown round the mouth and split up into arms bearing suckers more commonly cuttle-fish. adj. Cepti'alopod. [Gr. kephaie, the head, pans, podos, the foot.]

Cephaloptera, sef-a-lop'ter-a, . a name formerly used for a genus of rays. [Gr. kepkale, the head, ptera, wings.]

Ceramic, se-ram'ik, adj. pertaining to pottery. [Gr. keramos, potter's earth.]

Cerasine, ser'a-sin, . the insoluble portion of the gum which exudes from the cherry, &c. [L. cerasus, Gr. kerasos, the cherry-tree.]

Cerastes, se-ras'tez, . a genus of poisonous snakes having a horny process over each eye. [L. ; Gr. kerastes keras, a horn.]

Cerate, se'rut, . a compound of wax with other oily or medicinal substances in such proportions as to form a stiff ointment. adj. Ce'rated. . Cero'-mancy, divination from figures produced by melted

wax when dropped into water. [L. cerdre, cerdtutn, to cover with wax, cera, wax.]

Ceratitis, ser-a-tl'tis, . inflammation of the cornea. Also Kerati'tis.

Ceratode, ser'a-tod, . the horny skeletal substance of sponges also Cer'atose. adjs. Cerat'odous, Cer'atose.

Ceratoid, ser'a-toid, adj. horny.

Ceraunic, se-raw'mk, adj. pertaining to, or produced by, thunder. ns. Cerau'nite, a belemnite ; Cerau'-noscope, an apparatus for imitating thunder and lightning in ancient mysteries. [Gr. keraunos, a thunderbolt.]

Cerberus, ser'ber-us, n. (niyth.) the monster that guarded the entrance to Hades, a dog with three,

according to some a hundred, heads. adj. Cerbe'-
rian. [L. Gr. Kerberos.}

Cercaria, ser-ka'ri-a, . the technical name applied to
an embryonic form of many flukes. adj. Cerca'-
rian. [Gr. kerkos, a tail.]

Cere, ser, v.t. to cover with wax. . the bare wax-
like patch at the base of the upper part of the beak
in birds. adj. Cera'coous, ol or like wax. ns.
Cera'gO, a wax-like substance (bee-bread) used by

bees as food : Cere'cloth, Cere'ment, a cloth dipped
iii melted wax in which to wrap a de.td body : a
wind-
ing-sheet or grave-clothes generally. adjs. Ce'reous,

waxy ; Ce'rfc. ns. Ce'rin, Ce'rine, the portion of
wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol : a waxy sub-
stance obtained by boiling grated cork in alcohol ;
Ce'rograph, a writing on wax : an encaustic paint-
ing. at/js. Cerograph'ic, -al. ns. Cerog'raphist ;

Cerog'raphy, the art of writing or engraving on
wax. adj. Ceroplas'tiC, modelled or moulded in
wax. . the art of modelling in wax. . Cer'osine,
a wax-like substance produced on the surface of
certain species of sugar-cane. [L. cera, cog. with
Gr. keros, wax ; Gr. grapliein, to write, flassein, to
mould.]

Cereal. See Ceres.

Cerebrum, ser'e-brum, . the front and larger part of
the brain, adjs. Cerebell'ar, Cerebell'ous. .

Cerebell'um, the hinder and lower part of the brain.
aitj. Cer'ebral, pertaining to the cerebrum. ns.
Cer'ebralism, the theory that all mental operations
originate in the cerebrum ; Cer'ebralist. 7'./._Cer'e-
brate, to show brain action. - . Cerebration,
action of the brain, conscious or unconscious, marked
by molecular changes in the cerebrum. adjs. Cer'e-
bric, cerebral; Cereb'riform, brain - shaped, ns.
Cer'ebrin, a name given to several nitrogenous nou-
phosphorised substances obtained from the brain ;
Cerebri'tis, inflammation of the cerebrum. adj.
Cer'ebro-spin'al, relating to the brain and spinal
cord together. Cerebral hemispheres, the two

freat divisions of the cerebrum. [L. cerebrum, the
rain; prob. cog. with Gr. kar<i, the head, kranion,
the cranium.]

Ceremony, sei^e-mo-ni, . a sacred rite : the outward
form, religious or otherwise : any empty form with-

out inwardness : pomp or state : a portent or omen.
adj. Ceremo'nial, relating to ceremony. . out-
ward form : a system of ceremonies. n. Ceremo'-
nialism, adherence to outward form. adv. Cere-
mo'nially. adj. Ceremo'nious, full of ceremony:
particular in observing forms : precise. adv. Cere-
mo'niously. . Ceremoniousness. Master of
ceremonies, the person who directs the form and
order of the ceremonies to be observed on some
public occasion. [Fr. L. ctfrimonia, sanctity.]

Ceres, se'rez, . the Roman name for the Greek De-
meter, goddess of tillage and corn. adj. Ce'real,
relating to corn or edible grain. n.pl. Ce'realS, the
grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, &c. [L.
prob. from root of credre, to create.]

Cereus, se'ri-us, . a Inrge genus of cactuses, includ-
ing some of the most imposing forms. [L., ' waxen.']

Cerge, serj, . a large wax-candle burned before the

altar. Also Clerge, Serge. [O. FT., L. cerevs

cera, wax.]
Cerinthian, ser-in'thi-an, aitj. pertaining to
<Cerinthus,

one of the earliest heretics in the Christian Church,

against whose crude Gnosticism the Gospel of John

was written, according to Irenaeus.
Cenph. Same as Serif.
Cerise, scr-fez*, . and adj. a light and clear red
colour.

[Fr., 'cherry.']

Cerium, se'ri-um, . a rare metal found in the mineral

Ce rite, which is its hydrated silicate. [Named from

the plant Ceres.]
Cern, *cm (S/M&.). Concern.
Ceromancy. See Cerate.
Ceroon. See Seroon.
Ceroplastic. See Cere.
Certain, ser' tin, or ser'tin, adj. sure : not to be doubted :

resolved : fixed : regular : inevitable : some : one. Cer'tainly, (ScoA) Oerty. Cer'tie. >. Cer 1 -

tltude, Cer'tainty. ' A certain person,' implying

some degree of contempt ; A lady of a certain age,

ofanage best notstated accurately at least no longer

young. Tor certain, assuredly. Moral certainty, a conviction so justifiable that one is morally entitled to act on it. [O. Fr., L. certus cern-ere, to decide.]

Certes, ser'tgz, adv. certainly: in sooth. [Fr.]

Certificate, ser-tif'i-kat, . a written declaration of some fact : a testimonial of character or definite statement of qualifications. v.t. to give a certificate. tu. Certifica'tion ; Certif 'icatory, a certificate- also adj. . Cer'tifier, one who certifies. v.t. Cer'tify, to make known as certain : to inform : to declare in writing :pr.p. cer'tifying ; pa.p. certi- fied. [Fr. certificat L. certificdre, certus, and facere, to make.]

Oertiorarij ser-shi-o-ra'ri, n. the writ by which, since the abolition of imprisonment for debt and the consequent disuse of the better-known writ, habeas corpus, causes are removed from inferior courts of record into the High Court of Justice. [Low L., 'be informed of certior, comp. of certus, certain.]

Cerulean, se-rii'le-an, adj. sky-blue : dark-blue ; sea- green. adj. Ceru'leoUS. [L catruleus.}

Cerulein, ser-u'le-in, . a coal-tar colour chiefly used in dyeing cotton fabrics, producing fast olive-green shades.

Cerumen, se-rii'men, . the yellow waxy matter secreted in the ear. adj. Ceru'minous. [L. cera, wax.)

Ceruse, se"r5os, or ser-us', . white-lead, the native carbonate of lead. . Ce'nisite. [Fr., L. cerussa, conn, with cera, wax.]

Cervical, scr'vi-kal, adj. belonging to the neck. [Fr.,

L. cervix, certncis, the neck.]

Cervine, ser'vTn, adj. relating to deer. [L. cervinus, ccn-us, a stag.]

Cesarean. See Caesarean.

Cesarevitch. See Czar.

Cespitose, ses'pi-tOs, adj. turfy : growing in tufts. Also Ces'pitOUS. [L. cespes, cespitis, turf.]

Cess, ses, . a tax, a local rate. v.t. to impose a tax. Out Of all cesse (Shak.), excessively, immoder- ately. [Shortened from Assess.)

Cessation, ses-a'shun, . a ceasing or stopping : a rest : a pause. [Fr., L. cessation-em. See Cease.]

Cesse, ses, v.t. (Speus.). Same as Cease.

Cession, sesh'un, . a yielding up. . Ces'slonary, one to whom an assignment has been legally made.

Oessio bononim (Scots law), before 1880 a debtor's surrender of his estate to his creditors in return for a judicial protection from imprisonment in respect of his debts. [Fr. 'L. cession-em. See Cede.]

Cesspool, ses' pOOl, n. a pool or hollow in which filthy water collects. [Ace. to Skeat, from Celt, soss-pool, a pool into which foul messes flow. Cf. Scot, soss, a mixed dirty mrss.)

Cestoid, scs'toid, n. one of a family of flat worms of

internal parasitic habit, having a long strap-like body divided into numerous segments : a tape- worm. Also Cestoid'ean. [L. cestus, Gr. kestos, a girdle, a strap, and eidos, form.]

Cestracion, ses-tra'si-on, . a generic name for the

hammer-headed sharks. [Formed from Gr. kestra, a weapon.]

Cestui, sest'we, . any person who in such phrases as Cestui QUO trust, a person entitled to the benefit of a trust, a beneficiary in Scots law phraseology. [O. Fr.]

CestUS, ses'tus, . the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love : an ancient boxing-glove loaded with lead or iron. [L. Gr. kestos,

Ce^ura S Caesura Roman Cestus.

Cesure, se'zur, . a breaking off: (Spens.) a csesnra.

Cetacea, se-ta'shi-a, n.pl. an order of mammals of aquatic habit and fish-like form, including the Toothed whales, or Odontoceti, and the Baleen whales, or Mystacoceti. To the former belong the Sperm whales, the Bottlenose, the genus Pl.itanista and its allies, and the great family of Dolphins ; to the latter, the Right Whale (Bal<rna), the Humpbacks, and the Rorquals. . Ceta'cean. adj. Ceta'C60US. n. Cetol'ogy, that part of zoology which treats of whales. [L., Gr. ketos, any sea-monster.]

CeteosaUTUS, set-e-o-saw'rus, . a large dinosaurian reptile belonging to the Jurassic system. [Gr. ketos, whale, sauros, lizard.]

Cevadilla, sev-a-dil'a, . the dark acrid seeds of a Mexican bulbous plant of the lily family, yielding veratrin, formerly used as an anthelmintic : the plant itself. Also Cebadill'a. [Sp., L. cibare, to feed, cibus, food.]

Ceylonese, se-lon-ez', adj. of or belonging to Ceylon. . a native of Ceylon.

ChabliS, shab'le, n. a celebrated white Burgundy wine
made at Chat Us, near Auxerre, in France.

Chabouk, tscha'boOk, . a Persian horsewhip. [Pers.]

Chace. See Chase (i).

Chack, chak, . a snack or slight hasty meal. [I mil.]

Cnacma, chak'ma, . a South African baboon.

Chaco. Same as Shako.

Chaconne, shak-on', . an old dance, with slow movement, the music, a series of variations on a ground bass, mostly eight bars in length, appearing in sonatas as well as ballets. [Fr., Sp. chacona Basque chucun, pretty.]

Chad, shad, . a kind offish. [See Shad.]

Chaetodon, ke'to-don, . a typical genus of a family of bony fishes, known as Squamipennes. [Gr. chaite, hair, odoiis, odont-, tooth.]

Chsetopod, ke'to-pod, . a class of worms including familiar types like the Earthworm, the Fisherman's Lobworm, and the Sea-mouse often included under the title of Annelids or ringed worms. [Gr. chaite, hair, and pous, pod-, foot.]

Chafe, chaf, v.t. to make hot by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing : to cause to fret or rage (with against, at). v.i. to fret or rage. . heat caused by nibbing : rage : passion. ns. Chafer (obs.\ a chafing-dish, a saucepan ; Chafing-dish, a dish or vessel in which' anything is made hot: a kind of portable grate ; Chafing-gear, mats, spun-yarn, battens, &c., put upon the rigging and spars of a ship to prevent their being chafed. [Fr. chauffer L. calefacire calere, to be hot, and faclre, to make.]

Chafer, chafer, . a kind of beetle, the cockchafer. [A.S. cefer; cog. with but. kever, Ger. ka/i-r.}

Chaff, chaf, . a general name for the husks of corn or other grain as threshed or winnowed : refuse, or worthless matter: light banter, badinage. v.t. to banter, or tease, by some raillery. ns. Chaff'-

cut ter, Chaff' -en' glne, a machine for cutting straw or hay into chaff. . and p.adj. Chaff ing. adz'.

Chaff'ingly. aJjs. Chaff less; Chaff 'y. [A.S. ceaf; cf. Dut. kaf.}

Chaffer, chafer, v.t. to buy. v.i. to bargain: to haggle about the price. as. Chaff'erer, a haggler about the price ; Chaff 'ery, buying and selling : (Spens.) haggling. [M. E. chap/are, a bargain, from A.S. ceap, price,/ar, way.]

Chaffinch, chaf 'insh, . a little song-bird of the finch family. [Said to delight in chaff. See Finch.]

Chaffron. See Chamfrain.

Chaft, chaft, n. (Scot, and Xcrt/iern English) tlie jaw. [Fee. kjaptr ; cf. Sw. kSft, Dan. kieft.\

Chagan, kag-an', n. an early form of Khan.

Chagrin, sha-gren', . that which wears or gnaws the mind : vexation : annoyance. -'./. to vex or annoy. p.adj. Chagrined'. [Fr. cliagrin, shagreen, rough skin, ill-humour.]

Chain, chan, . a series of links or rings passing through one another : a number of things coming after each other : anything that binds : a connected course or tram of events : in surveying, often called Gunter's chain, a measure of 100 links, 66 feet long (10 sq. chains make an acre) : (//.) fetters, bonds, confinement generally. v.t. to fasten : lo fetter : to restrain : (Skak.) to embrace. .?. Chain'-arm'our, chain-mail ; Chain' -bolt, a large bolt used to secure the chain-plates to the ship's side ; Chain' -bridge, a bridge suspended on chains : a suspension-bridge ; Chain'-ca'ble, a cable composed of iron links. p.adj. Chained, bound or fastened, as with a chain : fitted with a chain. . Chain-gang, a gang of convicts chained to- gether. at//'. Chain' - 16SS, without chains : unfettered. us. Chain'let, a small chain; Chain'-mail, mail or armour made of iron links con- nected together.much used in Europe in the lath and I3th centuries ; Chain'-mould'ing, mould- ing in the form of a chain ; Chain'-pier, a pier sup- ported by chain? like a chain-bridge. n.pl. Chain. - plates, on shipboard, iron plates bolted below the channels to serve as attachments for the dead-eyes, through which the standing rigging or shrouds and back-stays are rove and secured. ns. Chaln'-pump, a pump consisting of buckets or plates fastened to an endless iron chain, and used lor raising water ; Chain'-rule, an arithmetical rule, so called from the terms of the problem being stated as equations, and connected, as if by a chain, so as to obtain by one operation the same result as would be obtained by a number of different operations in simple proportion : the rule for solving problems by compound propor- tion ; Chain'-shot, two bullets or half-bullets fas- tened together by a chain, used formerly in naval engagements to destroy rigging, now replaced by case - shot and shrapnel - shell ; Chain' - stitch, a peculiar kind of stitch resembling the links of a chain ; Chain'-work, work consisting of threads, cords, &c., wrought with open spaces like the links of a chain: network, \fi.chaine L. cateiui.]

Chair, char, . a movable seat for one, with a back to it : a covered vehicle for one person, as a sedan- chair : the seat or office of one in authority, as a judge, a bishop, or the person presiding over any meeting hence ' to take the chair' = to assume the place of president; 'to address the chair ' = to direct one's speech to the chairman ; ' to support the chair' = to uphold the authority of the chairman often, when endangered in apublic meeting, asserted by cries of ' Chair I' : the seat from which a professor delivers his lectures, the office or function of a pro- fessor ' socialists of the chair ' = mere doctrinaire

Piece of Chain-mail.

or theoretical advocates of socialism : cast-iron sup- ports for rails under the permanent way in a rail- way, held by wooden wedges, and spiked on to transverse wooden sleepers. v.t. to place in a seat of authority : to carry publicly in triumph. H. Chair'- bed, a kind of chair capable of being turned into a bed. n.pl. Chair' -days (Slink.), used figuratively to denote the evening of life. ns. Chair man, the man who takes the chair, or presides at an assembly or meeting: one who carries a sedan or Bath chair; Chairmanship; Chair''- or' gan, a corruption of choir-organ (q.v.); Chairwoman. [Fr. c/tatre L. Gr. katfiedra.l

Chaise, shaz, . a light open carriage for one or more persons : a travelling carriage (see Post-Chaise).

adj. Chaise less. . Chaise-longue, a couch. [Fr. , a Parisian pronunciation of c/tairc. See Chair.]

Chal, chal, . fellow : person :fem. Chal [Gipsy.]

Chalcedony, kal-sed'0-ni, or kal'-, . a beautiful mineral of the quartz family, consisting of quartz with some admixture of opal it is generally translucent, has a somewhat waxy lustre, and is in colour generally white or bluish-white. adj. Chal-Cedon'iC. . Chalced'onyx, an agate formed of a white opaque chalcedony alternating with a grayish translucent chalcedony.' [Prob. from Chalcidon, in A<ia Minor.]

Chalcography, kal-kog'ra-fi, n. the art of engraving on copper or brass. ns. Chalcog'rapher, Chalcog -raphist. [Gr. c><alkos, copper, graphein, to write.]

ChaldaiC, kal-da'ik, Chaldee, kal'de, atij. relating to Chalden.n. the language of the Chaldeans. n.

Chal'daism, a Chaldaic idiom. adj. Chalde'an, Chaldaic. . a native of Chaldea.

Chalder, chawl'der, n. an old Scotch dry measure, containing 16 bolls. [Prob. a form of Chaldron.]

Chaldron, chawl'drun, . an old coal-measure, holding 36 heaped bushels (= 25^ cwt.). [Fr. chaudron.

See Cauldron.]

Chalet, sha-la', H. a summer hut used by Swiss herdsmen among the Alps : a urinal. [Fr.]

Chalice, chal'is, H. a cup or bowl : a communion-cup. adj. Chal'iced, cup-like. [Fr. calice L. caiix, calicis; Gr. kylix, a cup. Calyx is a different word, but from the same root.]

Chalk, chawk, . the well-known white substance, a carbonate of lime. v.t. to rub or manure with chalk. !./. to mark with chalk : in a tavern, to write the score with chalk. ns. Chalk'iness ; Chalk' -pit, a pit in which chalk is dug ; Chalk'-Stone, a stone or piece of chalk: (//.) the white concretions formed round the joints in chronic gout. adj. Chalky. Chalk for Choose, a small price for a good article. Chalking the door, in Scotland, a form of warning tenants to remove from burghal tenements. Chalk OUt, to trace out, as with chalk, to plan. By a long Chalk, by a considerable distance, referring to the habit of scoring with chalk. [A.S. cealc, like Fr. cAanx, is from L. caix, limestone.]

Challenge, chal'enj, r.t. to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or by any kind of contest : to claim as one's own : to accuse: to object to. n. a summons to a contest of any kind, but esp. a duel : a calling of any one or anything in question : exception to a juror : the demand of a sentry. adj. Chair engeable, that may be challenged. . Challenger, one who challenges to a combat of any kind : a claimant : one who objects, calls in question. [O. Fr. ckalenge, a dispute, a claim L. calumnia, a false accusation cah-i, calvere, to deceive.]

Challis, chal'is, n. a fine fabric of silk and worsted used for ladies' dresses. [Fr.J

Chalumeau, shal-u-mC', . a musical instrument : a shepherd's pipe. [Fr., O. Fr. chalemet Low L. culamtllus, dim. of calamus, a pipe, a reed.]

Chalybean, ka-lib'e-a:i, adj. {Milton) forged by ths
155

Chalybite

fate, &> '. m . her ;

Chance-medley

Chalybes: well tempered. adj. Chalybeate, containing iron. . a water or other liquor containing iron. [Gr. ckalyps, ckalybos, steel, so called from the Ckalybts, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]

Chalybite, kal'i-blt, n. native iron protocarbonate siderite.

Cham, kam, *. an obsolete form of Khan.

Chamade, iham'ad, n. a signal inviting a parley. [Fr.]

Chamber, cham'ber, n. an apartment : the place wJie an assembly meets : an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce : a hall of justice : a compartment : a cavity : the back end of the bore of a gun. v.t. to put in a chamber : to confine. v.i. to be wanton.-J. Cham ber-coun Cil (Skak.), a private or secret council; Cham Der-counsel, -coun'sellor, a counsel who gives his

advice privately, but does not plead in court. adj. Cham bered. ns. Cham'herer, a man of intrigue ; (Ska*.) a gallant ; Cham'ber-fell'OW, one occupying the same chamber. n.pl. Chamber-hang- ings (Skak.\ the hangings or tapestry of a chamber. ns.

Cham bering (B.). lewd behaviour ; Cham'ber-lye

(Skak.\ urine ; Cham'ber-maid, a female servant who has the care of bedrooms; Cham'ber-pot, a necessary bedroom vessel often merely Cham'ber; Cham'ber-prac' tice, the business of a chamber-counsellor (q.v.). [Fr. ckambre\- camera Gr. knmara, a vault, a room.]

Chamberlain, cham'ber-lan, or -lin, . an officer appointed by a king or nobleman, or by a corporation, to perform domestic and ceremonial duties. n. Cham berlamship. Lord Chamberlain, an officer of high standing in the royal household, having control over all the officers and servants 'above stairs,' except those of the bedchamber, over the establishment attached to the Chapel Royal, the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries of the household ; Lord Great Chamberlain, a hereditary officer who has the government of the palace of Westminster, and upon solemn occasions the keys of Westminster Hall and of the Court of Requests are delivered to him. [O. Fr. c kambrelcnc ; Old Ger. cltamerltng L. camera, a chamber, and affix -tfur or -lenc = Eng. -ling in kireling.}

Chambertin, shan^'bert-ang, n. a famous red Burgundy from the vineyard of that name near Dijon, in France.

Chameleon, ka-mel'yun, . a small lizard famous for changing its colour :(/?-.) an inconstant person. n -js. Chamel'eonic. Chamel eon-like. [L. ckamtr-lf"n Gr. chamailean ckamai (L. kuini), on the groun-1, dwarf, and lean, a Hon.]

Chamelot, kam'e-lot, n. (Spens.). Camlet

Chamfer, cham'fer, . a bevel or slope made by paring off the edge of anything originally right-angled, either in wood or stone work : a groove, channel, or furrow. v.t. to cut or grind off bevel-wise, as a corner: to channel or make furrows upon ; to flute, as a column. adj. Cham'fered, furrowed, grooved, wrinkled. [Fr. ckanfreinQ. Fr. ckanfraindrt, which ace. to Dr Murray may be from ckant fraindre L. cantumf ranger e, to break the edge or side.]

Chamfrain, cham'fren, *. a piece of leather or plate of steel to protect the face of a horse in battle. Also Cham fron, Chaf "fron. [Fr. ckanfrrin \ origin unknown.]

Chamlet, kam'lct, n. Same as Camlet.

Chamois, sha'moi, sham's, or sham'waw, n. a goat-like species or genus of antelope inhabiting the Alps and other high mountains of southern and central Europe: a soft kind of leather originally made from iis skin. IFr., Teut. ; cf. mod Ger. gemit. a chamois.]

Chamomile. Sec Camomile.

Champ, i h.imp. :.;'. to make a snapping noisr with the jaw* iu chewing. ;'./, to bite or chew: to crush: to mash. n. champing. n. Champ ing, the action of the verb ckamp: mashing. [Older form ckam, most prob. from Scand.]

Champac, cham'pak, n. an Indian tree of great beauty, much venerated by Brabminists and Buddhists. Also Cham pak. [Hind.]

Champagne, sham-pan', n. a light sparkling wine from Ckamf<igne in France. Still or non-effervescent champ.igne is also made.

Champaign, sham-pin', adj. level, open. n. an open, level country. . Champ (her.), the field of a shield. The Champagne, level land. [A doublet of Campaign, from O. Fr. champaigne L. campania, a plain.]

Champerty, sham'per-ti, n. an illegal bargain whereby the one party is to assist the other in recovering properly, and is to share in the proceed";. . Cham part, the division of the produce of land, the right of the feudal lord. [Xorm. Fr. L. campi fars, part of the field.]

Champignon, sham-pin'yon, n. a mushroom, esp. the Fairy-ring Agaric. [Fr.]

Champion, cham'pi-un, n. one who fights in single combat for himself or for another : one who defends a cause : a successful combatant : in boxing, running, &C-, one who has excelled all others: a hero: fem. Cham'pioneSS. adj. acting as champion, first : first-class v.t. (abs.) to challenge : to defend : to support . Cham'pionship. [Fr., Low L. cam-fin, campion-em L. campus, a plain, a place for

games.]

Chance, chans, . that which falls out or happens : an unexpected event : risk : opportunity : possibility of something happening: probability: (f~l.) misfortunes- v.t. to risk. v.i. to happen. adj. happening by chance. adv. perchance. . Chance - Com er, one who comes by chance or unexpectedly. adjs. Chanceful (Spens.), full of risk or danger, hazardous ; Chanc y (coll.), lucky, bringing good luck : also risky, uncertain. By Chance, accidentally ; Even Chance, the probability being equally for or against. How chance? (Shftk.) how does it happen that? Stand a good chance, to have a reasonable expectation ; Take one's chance, to accept what happens: to risk an undertaking; The main Chance, the chief object (often used oi matrimony) : what is most important. (O. Fr. chcance Low L. cadentia L. cad-ire, to fall.]

Chancel, chan'sel, n. the eastern part of a church, originally separated from the nave by a screen of lattice-work, so as to prevent general access thereto, though not to interrupt either sight or sound. [O. Fr, L. cancelli, lattices.]

Chancellor, chan'sel-or, n. (Skak) secretary : the president of a court of chancery or other court : the official who keeps the registers of an order of knighthood : the titular head of a university : (Scot.) the foreman of a jury. ns. Chancellorship ; Chan'cellory. Chancellor of a cathedral, an officer who formerly had charge of the chapter library, custody of the common seal, superintendence of the choir practices, and headship of the cathedral schools ; Chancellor of a diocese, an ecclesiastical judge uniting the functions of vicar-general and official principal, appointed to assist the bishop in questions of ecclesiastical law. and hold his courts for him ; Chancellor of the Exchequer, the chief minister of finance in the British government ; Lord Chancellor, Lord High Chancellor, the presiding judge of the Court of Chancery, the keeper of the great seal, and the first lay person of the state alter the blood-royal. [Fr. chancelier Low L, cancellarius, oritr. an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the cancelli (L.), the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment-si

Chance-medley, chans'-med-li, n. homicide justifiable
because done in the hot blood caused by an unprovoked assault the word has no reference to

m8te ; mflte ; mOCn : Men.

homicide by accident : inadvertency. |O. Fr. ckaiice medlee, mingled chance. 'From the fact that medley is also a noun, and ckanct-medley a possible combination in the sense of "fortuitous medley, "the meaning has often been mistaken ' (Dr Murray).]

Chancery, chan'ser-i, . formerly the highest court of justice next to the House of Lords, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor now a division of the High Court of Justice : a court of record generally : (slang) the position of a boxer's head when under his adversary's arm : (pbs.) the office of a chancellor or ambassador. Chancery office, in Scotland, an office in the General Register House at Edinburgh, managed by a director, in which all royal charters of novpdamus, patents of dignities, gifts of offices, remissions, legitimations, presentations, commissions,
and other writs appointed to pass the Great and Quarter Seals are recorded. In Chancery, in litigation, as an estate: (slang) in an awkward predicament. [Fr. ckanctllerie.\

Chancre, shang'ker, . an ulcer arising from the direct application ot syphilitic poison. adjs, Chan'croid, Chan crous. [Fr. : a form of Canker.]

Chandelier, shan-de-ler', . a frame with branches for holding lights. us. Chand ler, originally a candle maker and dealer : a dealer generally ; Chandleiing. . Chand lerly. .^Chand'lery, goods sold
by a chandler; Ship-chandler, dealer in general stores for ships. [Fr. , Low L. candeiaria, a candlestick L. candcla, a candle.]

Change, chanj, v.t. to alter or make different : to put or give for another : to make to pass from one state to another : to exchange. -./'. to suffer change : to change one's clothes. n. the act of changing : alteration or variation of any kind : (Shak.) exchange : (Skak.) fickleness : a shift : variety : small com : also used as a short term for the Exchange.
us. Changeability, Change' ableness. fickleness: power of being changed. adj. Change able, sub-

ject or prone to change: fickle: inconstant. .!>:: . Change ably. adj. Changeful, full of change: changeable. adv. Change fully. ns. Change fulness; Change -house (Scat.), a small inn or alehouse. adj. Changeless, without change : constant.

ra. Changeling, a child taken or left by the fairies in place of another usually an under-sized, crabbed child : one apt to change ; Changer, one who changes the form of anything : one employed in changing or discounting money : Chang'ing-piece (SAat.). a fickle person. Change colour, to blush or turn pale : Change one's mind, to form a different opinion ; Change one's self, to change one's clothes : Change one's tune, to change from joy to sorrow : to change one's manner of speaking. Put the change on, to delude, trick. Ring the changes, to go through the various changes in ringing a peal of bells : to go over in every possible order : to pass counterfeit money : to bemuddle a shopman into giving too much change. [Fr. changet Late L. cambidre L. cantbire, to barter.]

Chank, changk, Chank-shell, changk'-shel, . the popular name of the shell of several species of Turbinella, a genus of Gasteropod molluscs, natives of the East Indian seas, used as ornaments by Hindu women. [Hind, cantdi.'}

Channel, chan'el, . the bed of a stream of water : the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour : a strait or narrow sea : a groove or furrow : means of passing or conveying : (Scat.) gravel. v.t. to make a channel : to furrow : to convey. p. adj. Channelled.

The Channel, the English Channel. [O. Fr. cka-ntl, cartel L. canaiis, a canal.]

Channel, chan'el, n. a flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks /(>rr, main, and mizzeti channels. [Corr. of Chain-wale.

Cf Gunnel.]

Chanson, shan'son, n. a song. *.Chansonette. [Fr.]

Chant, chant, ~\t. to sing: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner : to sell horses fraudulently. . song : melody : a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung. 'is. Chant er. Chant or. a singer: a precentor: in a bagpipe, the pipe with finger-holes, on which the melody is played : one who cries up horses : Chant ress ; Chant'ry, an endowment, or chapel, for the chanting of masses ;

Chant'y, a sailor's song, usually with a drawling refrain, sung in concert while raising the anchor, &c- [Fr. chanter L. cantdre, canere, to sing.]

Chantage, shan-taj', chant'aj, . extortion of money by threats of scandalous revelations. [Fr.]

Chanterelle, shan-ter-el', . the highest string of the violin, &c. : a yellowish edible mushroom. [Kr.]

Chanticleer, chant'i-kler, n. a cock. [From the name of the cock in the old beast-epic of Reynard the Fox. [O. Fr. chanter, to sing, cler, clear.]

Chaos, ka'os, n. shapeless mass : disorder : the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator. adj. Chaot 1C, confused. aai\ Chaotically. [Gr.]

Chap. chap. ;.;'. to crack : to strike, of a clock, &c. : to knock at a door. v.t. to fissure. ft. crack : an open fissure in the skin, caused by exposure to frost : a knock.*//'. Chap'less. p.adj. Chapped, cracked, of a heavy soil in dry weather, or of the skin in frost : cut short. adj. Chap'py. [M. E. ckappen; cog. with Dut. and Ger. kttppert.}

Chap, chap, ft. a fellow, originally a customer, from Chapman. . Chap pie, a familiar diminutive.

Chap, chap, . generally pi. the jaws. adj. Chap'-fall'en, a variant of Cnop-fallen (q.v.). [Northern Eng. and Scot, ckafts Scand., as Ice. kjaptr, the jaw.]

Chaparral, chap-a-ral', . dense tangled brushwood. [Sp., prob. Basque achaparra.\

Chap-book. See Chapman.

Chape, chap, n. the plate of metal at the point of a scabbard : the catch or hook by which the sheath of a weapon was attached to the belt. adj. Chape less. [Fr., Low L. capa, a cap.]

Chapeau, sha-pO', K. a hat. [Fr.]

Chapel, chap'el, . a place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace, garrison, prison, school, college, &c. : an oratory in a mausoleum, &c., or a cell of a church containing its own altar : a dissenters' place of worship, as of Nonconformists in England, Roman Catholics or Episcopalians in Scotland, &c. : a chapel service hence ' to keep one's chapels '= to make the requisite number of attendances at such : an associa-

tion of workmen in a printing-office. n. Chap'elry, thejurisdiction of a chapel. Chapel Cart (see Cart). Chapel Of ease, a chapel for worshippers far from the parish church ; Chapel Royal, the oratory of a royal palace : Lady chapel, such a chapel dedicated to'the Virgin ; Proprietary chapel, one that is the property of a private person or persons. [O. Fr. capele Low L. cappella, dim. of cappa, a cloak or cope ; orig. from the cloak of St Martin.]

Chaperon, shap'e-rOn, n. a kind of hood or cap : one who attends a lady in public places as a protector. T'.r. to attend a lady to public places. ft. Chap'eron-age. [Fr. , a large hood chape, a hooded cloak Low L. cappa. See Cape.]

Chapiter, chap'i-ter, . the head or capital of a column.

\itel L
the head.]

[Fr. chapitel Low L. capitellum, dim. of L. caput,

Chaplain, chaplan, orchaplin, n. a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or private family. ns. Chaplaincy, Chap'lainry, Chap'lainship. [O. Fr. ckapelaitt\jov L. captl-laiHScapeUa. See Chapel.]

Chaplet. chap'let, M. a garland or wreath for the head :
a circlet ot" gold, &c. : a string of beads used in counting prayers one-third of a rosary in length : anything in a string : a metal support of a cylindrical

pipe.**//. Chap leted. [O. Fr. thapelet chape, a. head-dress.]

Chapman, chap' man, w. one who buys or sells : an itinerant dealer, a pedlar : (ots.) a purchaser. n. Chap-book, a name given to the books which were formerly sold by chapmen. [A.S. ce'ap-man dap, trade, and maun, man ; cf. Ger. Aau/mann, and bee Cheap.]

Chapter, chap'ter, n. a main division of a book, or of anything : a subject or category generally : an assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church, or the members of a religious or military order: an organised branch of some society or fraternity. r.t. to put into chapters: to take to task. . Chap'ter-house. Chapter - and - verse, the exact reference to the passage of the authority for one's statements. The chapter of accidents, the catalogue of unforeseen events. To the end Of the chapter, throughout the whole subject. [O. Fr. thapitre L. capitulum, dim. of caput, the head. From the practice of reading to the assembled canons or monks a capitulunt or chapter of their rule, or of the Scriptures, the men themselves came to be called in a body the capitulunt or chapter, and their meeting-place the chapter-house.]

Chaptrel, chap'trel, . the capital of a pillar which supports an arch. [Dim. of Chapiter.]

Char, char, n. a small fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Prob. Celt. ; cf. Gael, ffara, red, blood-coloured.]

Char, char, v.t. to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal, to scorch '.pr.p, char'ring ; pa.f>. charred. atij. Gharry, pertaining to charcoal. [Prob. formed from cJiar-coa\.]

Char. See Chare.

Char-a-banc, shar'-a-bang, . a long light vehicle with transverse seats. [Fr.]

Character, kar'ak-ter, n. a letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark : a mark of any kind, a symbol in writing, &c. : writing generally, handwriting : a secret
cipher: any essential feature or peculiarity: nature : (oot.) personal appearance : the aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitutes personal or national indi-viduality : moral qualities especially, the reputation

of possessing such: a formal statement of the qualities of a person who has been in one's service or employment: official position, rank, or status, or a person who has filled such: a person noted for eccentricity : a personality as created in a play or novel (ShaJt. Char'act). v.t. to engrave, imprint, write : to represent, delineate, or describe. . Characterisa'tion. v.t. Characterise, to describe by peculiar Qualities : to distinguish or designate. u. Characterism ; Characteris'tic, that which marks or constitutes the character. adjs. Characteris'tic, -al, marking or constituting the peculiar nature.a^t/. Characteris'tically. adj. ChaT-acterless, without character or distinctive qualities. ^-nt. Characterlessness ; Char'actery, writing: impression : that which is charactered. In character, in harmony with the part assumed, appropriate, as a Character actor, one who tries to represent eccentricities. [Fr. caracttre'L. character Gr. charakter, from charass-ein, to cut, engrave.] Charade, shar-ad', *. a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its component syllables and of the whole the charade is often acted. [Fr. ; ety. dub. Littre 1 gives Prov. charrada, chatter ; Prof. Skeat quotes Sp. charrada, the speech of a clown.]

Charcoal, char'kol, . charred wood or coal made by charring wood ; the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or mineral substances when they have undergone smothered combustion. [The first element of the word is of doubtful origin.]

Chare, char. Char, char. . an occasional piece of work, an odd job : (j>i.) household work in America

usually Chore. r.i. to do odd jobs of work : to do house-cleaning. . Charwoman, a woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of domestic work. [A.S. cerran, cierran, to turn, j

Charet, char'et, . (Spcns.) same as Chariot.

Charge, charj, v.t. to load, to put into, to fill (with): to load heavily, burden : to fill completely : to cause to receive electricity : to lay a task upon one, to enjoin, command : to deliver officially an injunction. as a judge to a jury, a bishop or archdeacon to his clergy, or a senior to a junior minister at a Presbyterian ordination : to bring an accusation against : to exact a sum of money from, to ask as the price. r'./'. to make an onset. n. that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, &c., for a gun: attack or onset: care, custody : the object of care, csp. a minister of religion's flock or parish : an accumulation of electricity in a Leyden jar : command : exhortation: accusation: (//) expenses. adj. Charge'able, liable to be charged, imputable : blamable : (8.) burdensome. . Charge ableness. adv. Charge ably. ,idj. Charge'ful (SAaA.), expensive. . Charge' -house (Stuik.), a common school where a fee was charged, in distinction to a free-school. atij. Charge less.. Charg'er, a flat dish capable of holding a large joint, a platter : a war-horse. Give in Charge, to hai.d over to the police. [Fr. charger Low L. carricare, to load L. carrns, a wagon. See Car, Cargo.]

Charg^-d'affaires, shar'zha-da-far', . a fourth-class diplomatic agent, accredited, not to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs he also holds his credentials only from the minister: the person in charge for the time. [Fr.]

Charily, Chariness. See Chary.

Chariot, char'i-ot, . a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage : a car used in ancient warfare : a light four-wheeled carriage with back-seats. v.t. to carry in a chariot. v.i. to ride in a chariot. . Charioteer', one who drives a chariot. v.t. and v.i. to drive or to ride in such. [Fr., dim. of chtir, a Car.]

Charisrn, kar'izm, *. a free gift of grace. adj. Charismatic. [Gr. charisma charts, grace.]

Charity, char'i-ti, n. {N. T.) universal love : the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good: almsgiving: (//.) affections, adj. Charitable, of or relating to charity : liberal to the poor. . Charitableness. adv. Charitably. Cold as charity, an ironical phrase implying the coldness of much so-called charity, which should naturally be warm. [Fr. chart te L. caritat-em, carus, dear.]

Charivari, shar'i-var'i, . a French term used to designate a wild tumult and uproar, produced by the beating of pans, kettles, and dishes, mingled with whistling, bawling, groans, and hisses, expressive of displeasure against an individual the ' rough music' not unknown in England as a popular protest against an unequal marriage, or the like. [Ety. dub. ; the word, as suggesting derision, has been adopted as a name by satirical journals.]

Chark, chark, v.t. to burn to charcoal. . charcoal, coke.

Charlatan, shaVla-tan, . a mere talking pretender : a

quack. atij. Charlatanlc. *. Charlatanism, Charlatanry. [Fr., It. ciarlatanociarlare, to chatter, an imit. word.]

Charles's Wain, . a name given to the seven bright stars in Ursa Major, the Plough. [A.S. Carles uxrrn, Carl being Charlemagne.)

Charley, Charlie, char'li, . a night-watchman : the small triangular beard familiar in the portraits of Charles I. : the fox. n. Charley-pi tch'er (slang), one who makes a living by the thimble-and-pea trick.

Charlock, char'lok, n. a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in corn-fields. [A.S. cfrlic.}

Charlotte, shar-lot, n, a dish of apple marmalade

Charm

mote ; mute ; mo"on ; Men.

Chastise

covered with crumbs of toast. Charlotte msse, a custard enclosed in a kind of sponge-cake.

Charm, charm, n. a spell : something thought to possess occult power, a metrical form of words : attractiveness: a trinket worn on a watch-guard: the blended singing of birds, children, &c. : (pi.) female beauty or other personal attractions : that which can please irresistibly. v.t. to influence by a charm : to subdue by secret influence : to enchant : to delight, to allure. adj. Charmed, protected, as by a

special charm. . uharm'er. adj. Charm'ful, abounding with charms. /.<//'. Charming, highly pleasing: delightful: fascinating. adv. Charmingly. adj. Charmless, wanting or destitute of charms. [Fr. ckarine L. carmen, a song.]

Charneco, char'ne-ko, n. (Sliak.) a kind of sweet wine. [Prob. from the name of a village near Lisbon.]

Charnel, char'nel, ailj. of, or pertaining to, a charnel or burial-place, as in charnel-vault,' &c. : sepulchral, death-like. . Char'nel- house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. [O. Fr. cluir-}iel Low L. carndle L. carnalis, caro, carnis, flesh.]

Charon, ku'ron, . in Greek mythology, the ferryman who rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx in the lower world : a ferryman generally. [Gr.l

Charpie, shar'pe, n. lint shredded down so as to form a soft material for dressing wounds. [O. Fr. charpir L. carpere, to pluck.]

Charpoy, char'poi, . the common Indian bedstead, sometimes handsomely wrought and painted. [Hind. chd> pal Pers. ckihdr-pdl, four feet.]

Charqul, char'ke, . beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun jerked beef. [Peruv.]

Charr. Same as Char (i).

Chart, chart, . a marine or hydrographical map, exhibiting a portion of a sea or other water, with the islands, coasts of contiguous land, soundings, currents, &c. : an outline-map, or a tabular statement giving information of any kind. adjs. Charta'-C60US ; Chart'less. [O. Fr. charteL. charta, a paper.]

Charter, chart'er, n. any formal writing in evidence of a grant, contract, or other transaction, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges, or the like : the formal deed by which a sovereign guarantees the rights and privileges of his subjects, like the famous Mag'na Chart a, signed by King John at Runnymede, I5th June 1215, or the Charte of Louis XVIII. at the Restoration in 1814, or that sworn by Louis-Philippe, 2Qth August 1830 : any instrument by which powers and privileges are conferred by the state on a select body of persons for a special object, as the ' charter of a bank : ' a patent : grant, allowance : immunity, v. t. to establish by charter: to let or hire, as a ship, on contract. p.adj. Chart'-

erod, granted or protected by a charter : privileged :

b
cartula, carta.}

,
licensed : hired by contract. [O, Fr. chartre L.

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Charterhouse, chart'er-hpws, n. a Carthusian monastery : the famous hospital and school instituted in London in 1611, on the site of a Carthusian monastery
now transferred the ' masterpiece of Protestant English charity" in Fuller's phrase. >is. Char'treuse, a Carthusian monastery, esp. the original one, the Grande Chartreuse near Grenoble in France : a famous liqueur, green, yellow, or white, long manufactured here by the monks from aromatic herbs and brandy : a kind of enamelled pottery : a pale greenish colour ; Char'treux, a Carthusian : the Charterhouse School.

Charter-party, chart'er-par'ti, n. the common written form in which the contract of affreightment is ex-

Eressed viz. the hiring of the whole or part of a ship 3r the conveyance of goods. [Fr. ckarte-partie , lit a divided charter, as the practice was to divide

it in two and give a half to each person. [L. charta partita.)

Chartism, chart'izm, n. a movement in Great Britain for the extension of political power to the working-classes, rising out of widespread national distress and popular disappointment with the results of the Reform
Bill of 1832 its programme, the ' People's Charter,' drawn up in 1838, with six points: (i) Manhood Suffrage ; (2) Equal Electoral Districts ; (3) Vote by Ballot ; (4) Annual Parliaments ; (5) Abolition of Property Qualification ; and (6) Payment of Members of the House of Commons. . Chartist, a supporter of chartism.

Chartography. See Cartography.

Chartreuse, Chartreux. See Charterhouse.

Chartulary. Same as Cartulary.

Charw oman. See Chare.

Chary, char 7 !, adj. sparing : cautious. adv. Charily. . Char'iliess. [A.S. cearig cearu, care.]

Charybdis, kar-ib'dis, . a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla, the two together providing a proverbial alternative of ruin hardly to be escaped.

Chase, chas, v.t. to pursue : to hunt : to drive away, put to flight. . pursuit : a hunting : that which is hunted : ground abounding in game. n. Chase'-port, the porthole at the bow or stern of a vessel, through which the chase-gun is fired. Beasts Of chase, properly the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe : wild beasts that are hunted generally. Wild-goose chase, any foolish or profitless pursuit. [O. Fr. chacier, ckasser L. captdre, freq. of caplre, to take.]

Chase, chas, v.t. to decorate metal -work, whether hammered or punched up, by engraving the exterior. us. Chas'er, one who practises chasing; Chasing, the art of representing figures in bas-relief by punching them out from behind, and then carving them on the front : the art of cutting the threads of screws. [Short for Enchase.]

Chase, chas, . a case or frame for holding types : a groove. [Fr. chasse, a shrine, a setting L. capsa, a chest. See Case.]

Chaserlculture, chas-er-i-kul'tur, . the combined industries of tea-growing and of silk-production. [A combination of Chinese cha, tea, cliasze, the former tea valuers of Canton, and L. sericnm, silk.]

Chasm, kazm, . a yawning or gaping hollow : a gap or
opening : a void space. adjs. Chasmed ; Chasm y. [Gr. chasma, from chain-ein, to gape ; cf. Chaos.]

Chasse, shas, . a dram or liqueur taken after coffee, to remove the taste. Also Chasse-cafe'. [Fr. cliasse-cafe chasser, to chase, remove.]

Chassd, shas'a, . a kind of gliding step in dancing. v.t. to make such a step : (slang) to dismiss. [Fr.]

Chassepot, shas'po, . the kind of bolt -action breechloading rifle adopted by the French army in 1866. [From Antoine Alphonse Chassepot, the inventor.]

Chasseur, sha-sar', . a hunter or huntsman : one of a select body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry : a domestic dressed in military garb in the houses of the great. [Fr. chasser, to

hunt.]

Chaste, chast, adj. modest : refined : virtuous : pure in taste and style. adv. Chaste'ly. ? Chaste' -ness, the quality of being chaste ; Chas'tity, sexual purity : virginity : refinement of language : modera-tion. [O. Fr. chaste L. castus, pure.]

Chasten, chas'n, v.t. to free from faults by punishing hence to punish, to purify or refine : to restrain or moderate. p.adj. Chas'tened, purified: modest. . Chas'tenment.

Chastise, chas-ti/, v. t. to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction : to reduce to order or to obedience. adj. Chastls'able. . Chas'tise-ment.

Chasuble

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Check

Chasuble.

Chasuble, cha/u-bl, . a sleeveless vestment worn over the alb by the priest while celebrating mass. [O. Fr. chesible Low L. casu-bula L. caiulu, a mantle, dim. of casa, a hut.]

Chat, chat, v.i. to talk idly or familiarly :pr.p. chat'ting ; pa.p. chat'ted. . familiar, idle talk. H. Chaftlness. -<i<// Chafty, given to chat, talkative. [Short for Chatter.]

Chat, chat, . a genus of small birds in the thrush family, of which the wheatear is a familiar example. [From the sound of their voice.]

Chateau, sha-tO', . a castle, a great country-seat, esp. in France (com-mon in place-names, and con-nected with wines, as 'Chateau Lafitte,' 'Chateau Yqem,' &c.). m. Chatelaln (shat'e-lan), a castellan ; Chatelaine, a female castellan : an ornamental append-age, suitable to a lady chatelaine, consisting of short chains bearing keys, corkscrew, scissors, &c., attached to the waist-belt : a similar thing in miniature attached to the watch-chain. Chateau en Espagne, a castle in the air. [O. Fr. chaste! (fr. chateau)]... cas-ttllitm, dim. of centrum, a fort.]

Chaton, sha-tong', . the head of a ring. [Fr.]

Chatoyant, shat-oi'ant, adj. with a changing lustre, like a cat's eye in the dark. [Fr.]

Chatta, chat'a, n. an umbrella. [Hind.]

Chattel, chat'l, n. any kind of property which is not freehold, distinguished lurther into chattels-real and chattels-personal, the latter being mere personal movables money, plate, cattle, and the like ; the former including leasehold interests. Goods and Chattels, all corporeal movables. [O. Fr. chatel Low L. captale L. capitale, &c., property, goods.]

Chatter, chat'er, v.i. to talk idly or rapidly : to sound as the teeth when one shivers. us. Chatterbox, one who chatters or talks incessantly ; Chatterer, one that chatters : an idle talker : a significant popu-lar name applied to the birds of a small family of finch-like perching birds, as the Bohemian wax-wing and the cedar bird of America ; Chattering, noise like that made by a magpie, or by the striking together of the teeth : idle talk. [From the sound.]

Chatty, chat'i, n. an earthen water-pot in India. [Hind.]

Chaucerian, cha-se'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Chaucer, or like him. . a devoted student of Chaucer. . Chau cerism, anything characteristic of Chaucer.

Chaud-melle', shOd-ma'la, . a fight arising in the heat of passion : the killing of a man in such a fight. Also Chaud'-med'ley. [O. Fr. ckattde-nulUe, hot fight. SeeMele'e.]

Chaufe, Chauff (Spent.). Forms of Chafe.

Chauffer, chaw'fer, . a metal bux for holding fire, a

portable furnace or stove. [See Chafer.]

Chausses, shOs, or shO'sez, n.pl, any closely fitting covering for the legs, hose generally : the defence-pieces for the legs in ancient armour. . Chaussure', a ncner.il name for boots and shoes. [O. Fr. chances L. calcias, pi. of calcia, hose.]

Chautauquan, sha-taw'kwan, adj. pertaining to a system of systematic instruction tor grown people by home reading and study under advisory supervision, evolved Irom the Chautaugua Literary and Scientific Circle, organised in 1878.

Chauvinism, sho'vin-izm, . an absurdly extravagant pride in one's country, with a corresponding contempt for foreign nations the French equivalent of the Jingoism of London music-halls. us. Chau'vin, Chau'VlnlSt. adj. ChaUVtolBt'10. [Fr. chauvin-

isnte, from Chauvin, a figure in La Cocarde tri-colored

Chavender, chav'en-der, . the chub or cheven.

Chaw, chaw, . (Spent.) the jaw usually //. v.t. to chew, still used of tobacco. . Chaw'-ba'Con, a country clown, a rustic fellow. Chawed up, destroyed. [See Jaw.]

Chawdron, chaw'dron, n. (Shalt.) part of the entrails of an animal. [O. Fr. chandiin.)

Chay, a vulgar form of Chaise.

Chaya-root. Same as Shaya-root.

Cheap, chep, adj. low in price : of a place where prices are low, as 'a cheap market:' of a low price in relation to the value : easily obtained : ot small value, or reckoned at such. v.t. Cheap en, to ask the price of a thing : to make cheap, to lower the price of: to lower the reputation of: to beat down the price of. . Cheap' ener. <<. Cheaply. . Cheap'ness. Cheap Jack, or John, a travelling hawker who pretends to give great bargains ; Cheap labour, labour paid at a poor rate ; Cheap trip, an excursion by rail or steamer at a reduced fare ; Cheap-tripper, one who goes on such a trip. Dirt Cheap, ridiculously cheap. On the Cheap, cheap or cheaply. To be cheap of anything (Scat.), to get off with less than one deserved or expected, as of punishment. [Orig. good cheap, i.e. a good bargain ; A.S. ceap, price, a bargain; A.S. ceapian, Ice. kaupa, Ger. kaufen, to buy ; Scot, coup all borrowed from L. caiipo, a huckster.]

Cheat, chet, v.t. to deceive, defraud, impose upon. v.i. to practise deceit. . a fraud : one who cheats. tts. Cheater, one who cheats : (SAa&.) an officer who collected the fines to be paid into the Exchequer ;

Cheat ery (coll.), cheating. Put a cheat upon, to deceive. Tame Cheater, a decoy. [M. E. eke ten, a form of escheten, to escheat.]

Check, chek, v.t. to bring to a stand: to restrain or hinder: to rebuke: to control an account, &c., by comparison with certified data, vouchers, &c. : to place in check at chess : to mark with a pattern of crossing lines. . a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king : anything that checks : a sudden stop, repulse, or rebuff: (., S/iak.) a rebuke: a mark put against items in a list : an order for money (usually written Cheque) : any counter-register used as security, a counterfoil : a token, of printed paper or metal, given to a railroad passenger to make secure the after-identification of his luggage, to a person leaving his seat in a theatre with the intention of returning, &c. : (U.S.) a counter used in games at cards hence 'to pass in one's checks' = to die : a pattern of cross lines forming small squares, as in a chess-board : any fabric woven with such a pattern. adj. (her.) divided into small squares by transverse, perpendicular, and horizontal lines. us. Check'-clerk, a clerk who checks accounts, &c. ; Check'er, one who hinders or rebukes ; Check' er-board, a board on which checkers or draughts is played ; Check'-key, a latch-key ; Checkmate, in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished : a complete check : defeat : overthrow. v.t. in chess, to make a movement which ends the game: to defeat. us. Check'-rein, a coupling rein, a strap hindering the horse from lowering its head; Check'- String, a string by which the occupant of a carriage may attract the driver's notice ; Chock'-tak'er, the collector of admission tickets at a theatre, railway-train, &c. ; Check'-weigh'er, one who on the part of the men checks the weight of coal sent up to the pit-mouth. [O. Fr. eschec, eschac (Low L. scaccus, scachut. It. scacco. Sp. jeique, Ger. teach), through Ar. from Pers. shah, king Checkmate being O. Fr. esc hec matA.r. shah mdt(a), ' the king is dead,'

i.e. can make no further move.]

Checker

mfite ; mute ; mdCn ; thefi.

Cherish

Checker. See Chequer.

Checker-berry, chek'er-beri, . an American name for the winter-green (q.v.).

Checkers, chek'erz, n.pl. the game of draughts.

Checklaton, chek'la-ton, n. (Spent.) a cloth of gold or other rich material. -Also Cic'latoun. [O. Fr. ciclaton, f rom Ar. , prob. from the same root as scarlet.]

Cheddar, ched'ar, . an excellent kind of cheese first made in Somersetshire. [From the village of Cheddar in Somersetshire.]

Cheek, chek, . the side of the face below the eye, the fleshy lateral wall of the mouth : effrontery, impudence, as in 'to have the cheek' to do anything, ' to give cheek : ' one of the side-posts of a door or window : the cheek-strap of a horse's bridle, the ring at the end of the bit : anything arranged in lateral pairs. v.t. to address insolently. ns. Cheek' -bone, the bone of the cheek ; Cheek'-pouch, a dilatation of the skin of the cheek, forming a bag outside the teeth, as in monkeys, &c. ; Cheek'-tooth, a molar tooth. adj. Cheek'y, insolent, saucy.

Cheek by jowl, side by side. To one's own cheek, for one's own private use. [A.S. cece, ceace, the cheek, jaw; cf. Dut. kaak.]

Cheep, chep, v.i. to chirp, as a young bird. . any similar sound. [From the sound, like Chirp.]

Cheer, cher, . disposition, frame of mind (with good, &c.) : joy : a shout of approval or welcome : kind treatment : entertainment : fare, food. v.t. to comfort : to encourage : to applaud : to inspirit ' to cheer up.' v.i. in such phrases as ' How cheer'st thou?' refl. as in ' Cheer thee.' . Cheeper, one who, or that which, cheers. adj. Cheerful, of good spirits : joyful : lively. advs. Cheerfully, Cheerily. ns. Cheer'fulness; Cheer iness; Cheer'ishness (Milton), cheerfulness. adj. Cheerless, without comfort: gloomy. . Cheer lessness. adj. Cheerly, cheerful. adv. in a cheery manner: heartily. adj. Cheer'y, cheerful : promoting cheerfulness. [O. Fr. chiere, the countenance Low L. car a, the face.]

Cheese, chez, . a wholesome article of food, made into a round form, from the curd of milk coagulated by rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a hard mass. ns. Cheese-cake, a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter, or whipped egg and sugar ; Cheese'-hop'per, the larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese ; Cheese -mite, a very small insect which breeds in cheese ; Cheese' - mong'er, a dealer in cheese ; Cheese'-par'ing (Siiak.), paring, or rind, of cheese. adj. mean and parsimonious. ns. Cheese'-press, a machine in which curds for cheese are pressed ; Cheese'-renn'et, the plant Ladies' bed -straw, so called because used as rennet in curdling milk ; Cheese'-vat, a vat or wooden case in which curds are pressed; Chees iness. adj. Cheesy, having the nature of cheese. Cheese it (slang), stop, have done, run off. Green cheese, cheese not yet dried. To make Cheeses, to whirl round and then sink down suddenly so as to make the petticoats stand out like a cheese. [A.S. cese, cyse, curdled milk (Ger. kdse) L. caseus.]

Cheese, chez, . (s/ang) the correct thing, of excellent quality. [Colonel Yule explains it as Pers. and Hind. ckiz, thing, the expression having formerly been common among young Anglo-Indians e.g. 'These cheroots are the real chiz,' i.e. the real thing.]

Cheetah, che'tah, n. an Eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind, chttd Sans. chitraka, chitrakaya, having a speckled body.)

Chef, shef, . a master-cook : a reliquary in the shape of a head. adj. chief, as in Chef d'CBUVTO, masterpiece. [Fr. See Chief.]

Cheiromancy, kT'ro-man-si, . the art of telling fortunes by the lineaments of the hand also Cheiros'ophy. adj. Chelroaoph'ical. . Cheiros'ophist. [Gr. cheir, the hand, manteia, prophecy.]

Cheiroptera, k!-rop'ter-a, .//. the order of Bats.
adj. Cheirop terous. [Gr. cheir, the hand, pte ran,
a wing.]

Cheirotherium, kt-ro-ther'i-um, . the name originally given to the Labyrmthodoiit, from its peculiar hand-like impressions in the Triassic rocks.
adj. Cheirothe rian. [Gr. cheir, hand, tiierian,
beast.]

Chela, ke'la, . the prehensile claw of a crab or scorpion. adj. Che'late. . Che'lifer, the book-scorpion. aiijs. CheliT erous ; Che'liform. [L., Gr.
chete.]

Chela, che'la, . a novice in esoteric Buddhism. .
Chelaship. [Hind, chela, servant.]

Chelicera, kel-is'er-a, . a technical term, usually restricted to the biting organs which form the first pair of appendages in spiders, scorpions, and other Arachnida : pi. Chelic'erae (-re). [Gr. chile, a crab's claw, fceras, horn.]

Chelonia, ke-lo'ni-a, . an order of vertebrate animals including the tortoise and turtle. adj. and a. Cholo'nian. [Gr. cheloni, a tortoise.]

Chemise, she-mcz', . a woman's shirt or sark, a smock or shift. . Chemisette', a kind of bodice worn by women, the lace or muslin which fills up the open front of a woman's dress. [Fr. chemise Low L.
camisia, a nightgown, surplice.]

Chemistry, kem'is-tri, formerly Chym'istry, n. the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another.
adjs. Chein'ic, -al (Chem'ico-, in many compound words), Chemiat'riC (a Paracelsian term, Gr.
chemeia, chemistry, iatreia, medical treatment).
adv. Chem'ically. n.pl. Chemicals, substances

which form the subject of chemical effects. us.
Chem'ism, chemical action ; Chem'ist, one skilled in chemistry, specially a druggist or apothecary.
Chemical affinity, the name given to the tendency to combine with one another which is exhibited by many substances, or to the force by which the substances constituting a compound are held together ;
Chemical notation, a method of expressing the composition of chemical substances and representing chemical changes, by certain known symbols and formulae ; Chemical Works, manufactories where chemical processes are carried on for trade, as alkali u-arks, tic. [From Alchemy (q.v.).]

Chemitype, kemi'-tlp, . the chemical process for obtaining casts in relief from an engraving. n.
Chem'itypy.

Chemosh, ke'mosh, n. the national god of Moab : any false god.

Chenille, she-nel', . a thick, velvety-looking cord of silk or wool (and so resembling a caterpillar), used in ornamental sewing and manufactured trimmings.
[Fr. chenille, a caterpillar L. caiiicula, a hairy little dog, canis, a dog.]

Cheque, Check, chek, . a money order on a banker payable at demand. ns. Cheque' -book, a book containing cheque forms given by a bank to its customers ; Cheq'uer, Check' er, a chess - board : alternation of colours, as on a chess-board: (pi.) draughts : chess-men. v.t. to mark in squares of different colours : to variegate : interrupt. adjs.
Cheq'uered. Check'ered, variegated, like a chess-board : varying in character. ns. Cheq uer-work, any pattern having alternating squares of different colours : Blank'-cheque, a cheque signed by the owner, but without having the amount to be drawn indicated ; Cross'-cheque, an ordinary cheque with two transverse lines drawn across it, which have the effect of making it payable only through a banker.
[See Check.]

Cherimpyer, cher-i-moi'er, . a Peruvian fruit resembling the custard-apple. Also Chirimoy'a.

Cherish, cher'ish, v.t. to protect and treat with affection : to nurture, nurse : to entertain in the mind.

Cheroot

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Chick

n. Cherlshment. [Fr. chtrir, cherissantcher,
dear L. cants.]

Cheroot, she-rOOt', n. a cigar not pointed at either end. [Fr. cheroitte, representing the Tamil name

tktrruttv, a roll (Colonel Yule).]

Cheroot. See Shaya-root.

Cherry, cher'i, . a small bright-red stone-fruit : the tree that bears it. adj. like a cherry in colour : ruddy. ns. Cherr'y-brand'y, a pleasant liqueur made by steeping Morello cherries in brandy ; Gherr'y-lau'rel, the common English name for the Cerasus Lattro-Cerasns of Asia Minor ; Cherr'y-pepp er, a West Indian species of Capsicum; Cnerr'y-pie, a pie made of cherries : the common heliotrope ; Cherr'y-pit, a game which consists in throwing cherry-stones into a small hole ; Cherr'y-Stone, the hard seed of the cherry. [A.S. ciris L. cerasiis Gr. ktrasot, a cherry-tree, said to be so named from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, from which the cherry was brought.]

Cherry, cher'i, v.t. (Sfens.) to cheer.

Chersonese, ker'so-nSz, . a peninsula. [Gr. cher-StTifscs cAtrsos, land, dry land, nesos, an island.]

Chert, chert, n. a kind of quartz or flint : hornstone. adj. Chert'y, like or containing chert [Prob. Celt. ; Ir. ceart, a pebble.]

Cherub, cher'ub, n. a winged creature with human face, represented as associated with Jehovah, esp. drawing his chariot-throne : a celestial spirit : a beautiful child : //. Cher'ubs. Cherubim, Cheru-blms. ad is. Cheru'bic, -al, Cherubim'ic, angelic. adv. Cheru'bically. . Cherubin (Shak.\ a cherub. [Heb. k'rtb, pi. k'rii>im.}

Cherup, cher'up, v.t. to urge on by chimiping.

Chervil, cher'vil, n. an umbelliferous plant, cultivated as a pot-herb, and used in soups and for a garnish, &c., in the same manner as parsley. In Scotland the plant is commonly called Myrrh. [A.S. cerfille (Ger. kerbt[) L. carefolium Gr. chairephylfon.]

Chess, ches, w. a game of skill for two persons or parties, played with figures or 'pieces,' which are moved on a chequered board. n. Chess'-board. the board on which the game of chess is played. ti.fil. Chess 1 -men, pieces used in the game of chess. [Fr. tehees; It. scaccki ; Ger. ichack. Orig. from Pers. shdh, a king.]

Chess, ches, n. one of the parallel planks of a pontoon-
bridge generally in //.

Chossel, ches'el, a. a cheese mould or vat.

Chest, chest, n. a large strong box : the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, the thorax. adj. Chested, having a chest : placed in a chest. n. Chest' -Dote, in singing or speaking, a deep note, the lowest sound of the voice. [A.S. cytt ; Scot, kist L. citta Gr. kiste.]

Chestnut, Chesnut, ches'nut, n. a nut or fruit en-closed in a prickly case : the tree that bears it : (tlang) a well-worn story or stale joke. adj. of a chestnut colour, reddish-brown. [O. Fr. chastaignc L. caitanea Gr. kastanon, from Castana, in Pontus.]

Cheval-de-frise.

n. a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to de-fend a passage or to stop cavalry : //. Chevaux-de-frtse (she-vO'-). . Cheval'-glasa, a large glass or mirror supported on a frame. [Fr., ckeval, horse: fn'te, Friesland.]

Chevalier, shev-a-leV, n. a cavalier: a knight: a gallant. (Kr. , -ckrval L. caballut, a horse.]

Chevelure, shev'e-lur, n. a head of hair : a periwig : the nebulous part of a comet. [Fr., L. capillatttra capilius, hair.]

Cheven, chev'en, n. the chub. Also ChevTn.

Cheverel, chev'er-el, n. a kid : soft, flexible leather made of kid-skin. adj. like kid leather, pliable. [Fr. cherrean. a kid cfu-rre ; L. capra, a goat.]

Chevesaile, chev'e-sal, n. an ornamental collar of a coat. [O. Fr. chevesaiUehevece, the neck.)

Cheviot, che'vi-ot, or chev'i-ot, n. a hardy breed of short-wooled sheep reared on the Cheviot Hills : a cloth made from their wool.

Chevisance, shev'i-znns, n. (Spens.) achievement, performance. [Fr., chevir, to accomplish; chef, the head, the end.]

Chevron, shev'ron, . a rafter : (her.} the representa-tion of two rafters of a house meeting at the top :

the V-shaped band of worsted
braid or gold lace worn on the
sleeve of a non-commissioned
officer's coat. adjs. Chevrone',
Chev'roned. [Fr. che-cron (Sp.
cabrief), a rafter L. capreolus,
dim. of caper, a goat.]

Chevy, chev'i, Chivy, chiv'i, . a

cry, shout : a hunt. v.t. to chase. Chevron (Her.).
[Perh. from Chevy Chase, a
well-known ballad relating a Border battle.]

Chew, ch5<5, ~'.t. to cut and bruise with the teeth : to masticate : (_fig.) to meditate, reflect. . action of chewing: a quid of tobacco. ns. Chew'et, a kind of pie or pudding made of various ingredients mixed together ; Chew'ing-glUn, a preparation made from a gum called chide, produced by a Mexican tree allied to the india-rubber tree, sweetened and flavoured. Chew the cud, to masticate a second time food that has already been swallowed and passed into the first stomach : to ruminate in thought. [A.S. cefcvan ; Ger. kaucn ; cf. Jaw.]

Chewet, chiSd'et, n. a chough : (Shak.) a chatterer. [Fr. chouettc, an owl.]

Chian, kl'an, adj. pertaining to Chios in the /Egean Sea.

Chiantl, ke-an'ti, n. a red wine of Tuscany.

Chiaroscuro, kyar o-sku-ro, n. distribution or blending of light and shade, the art of representing light in shadow and shadow in light.

Chiasm. kl'azm, n. (anat.) a decussation or intersection, esp. that of the optic nerves also Chias'ma. n. Chias'mus (rhet.\ contrast by parallelism in reverse order, as ' Do not live to eat, but eat to live.' adj. Chias'tic. [Gr. chiasma, two lines crossed as in the letter X.]

Chiaus. chows, n. Same as ChOUSO.

Chibouk, Chibouque, chi-book', n. a long straight-stemmed Turkish pipe for smoking. [Turk.]

Chic, shek, n. style, fashion : adroitness. adj. stylish, 'up to the mark.' [Fr.]

Chica, che'ka, . an orange-red dye-stuff, obtained by boiling the leaves of the Bignonia, a climber of the banks of the Cassiquiare and the Orinoco.

[Native name.]

Chicane, shi-kan', r.t. to use shifts and tricks. r'./. to deceive. n. a trick or artifice. ns. Chica ner, one who chicanes : a quibbler ; Chica'nery, trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings : quibbling ; Chica nlng, quibbling. [Fr. chicane, sharp practice at law, most prob. from Late Gr. tzykanion, a game at mall, tzykaniz-ein, to play at mall Pers. tchan^an, a crooked mallet.]

Chiccory. See Chicory.

Chich, chich, n. a dwarf pea. Same as Chick-pea.

Chicha, cliech'a, n. a South American liquor fermented
from maize. [Haytian.]

Chick, chik, n. the young of fowls, esp. of the hen : a child, as a term of endearment. ns. Chlclf/a-bid'dy, Chlclr/ - a - did' die, terms of endearment addressed to children ; Chick'en, the young of

Chick-pea

mOte ; mute ; mCon : Men.

Chimera

birds, esp. of the hen : its flesh : a child : a faint-hearted person ; Chick en-hazard, a game at dice (see Hazard) ; Chick en-heart, a cowardly person. adj. Chick'en-heart'ed. ns. Chick^ en-pox, a contagious febrile disease, chiefly of children, and bearing some resemblance to a very mild form of small-pox ; Chick'ling, a little chicken ; Chiok'-weed, a species of stitchwort, and one of the most common weeds of gardens and cultivated fields for making poultices, and for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of its leaves and seeds. Mother Carey's chicken, a sailor's name for the Stormy Petrel; No Chicken, one no longer young. [A.S. cicen ; cf. Dut. kieken, Ger. kiichlein.]

Chick-pea, chik'-pe, . a dwarf species of pea cultivated for food in the south of Europe and other places. [Fr. chiche L. deer, and Pea.]

Chicory. Chiccory, chik'o-ri, . . a plant whose long carrot-like root is ground to adulterate coffee. Also Suc'cory. [Fr. chicoree L. cichoriunt, succory Gr. kicfidrion.]

Chide, chid, v.t. to scold, rebuke, reprove by words : to be noisy about, as the sea. v.i. to make a snarling, murmuring sound, as a dog or trumpet: pr.p. chid'ing; fa.t. chid, (obs) chode ; pa.p. chid, chidd'en. ns. Chid'er (Shak.), a quarrelsome person ; Chid'ing, scolding. [A.S. cldan.)

Chief, chef, adj. head : principal, highest, first : (Scot!)
intimate. adv. chiefly. . a head or principal person : a leader : the principal part or top of anything : (her.) an ordinary, consisting of the upper part of the field cut off by a horizontal line, generally made to occupy one-third of the area of the shield. ns. Chief'-bar'on, the President of the Court of Exchequer; Chief 'dom, Chief Ship, state of being chief: sovereignty; Chief ery, an Irish chieftaincy: the dues paid to a chief; Chief 'ess, a female chief; Chief '-jus'tice (see Justice). adj. Chief less, without a chief or leader. adzi. Chiefly, in the first place : principally : for the most part. us. Chief ry, a rent paid to the supreme lord : a chief's lands ; Chieftain, the head of a clan : a leader or com-m.uider \-fem. Chief tainess ; Chief taincy,Chief -tainship ; Chief tainry. In chief (her.) means th:u the charge is borne in the upper part of the shield : applied to holding land directly from the sovereign : at the head, as commander-/-c/V/C [Fr. clief- L. caput, the head.]

Chield, cheld, n. (Scot.) a lad, a young man. Also Chiel. [A form of Child.]

Chiff-chaff, chif'-chaf, . a small species of Warbler, so called from the resemblance of its notes to the syllables which form its name.

Chiffon, shif'ong, . any merely ornamental part of a woman's dress. . Chiffonier', an ornamental cupboard : (Fr.) a rag-picker. [Fr. cliiffe, rag.]

Chiffre, she'fr, n. (nius.) a figure used to denote the harmony. [Fr.]

Chig, chig, v.t. (j>rov.) to chew. . a chew, quid.

Chignon, she'nyong, . a general term for the long back-hair of women, when gathered up and folded intii a roll on the back of the head and neck. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck, the joints of which are like the links of a chain ckalnon, the link of a chain chalne, a chain.]

Chigoe, chig'o, Chigre, Chigger, chig'er, . a species of flea of the West Indies, the female of which buries itself beneath the toe-nails, and produces troublesome sore*. [Fr. chique.)

Chikara, chi-ka'ra, . a four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal.

Chikara, chik'a-ra, . a Hindu musical instrument of the violin class.

Chilblain, chil'blan, n. a localised inflammation of the skin which occurs in cold weather on hands and feet, more rarely on ears and nose. [Chill and Blain.]

Child, child, n. an infant or very young person :

(Shak.) a female infant : one intimately related to one older : expressing origin or relation, e.g. child of the East, child of shame, child of God, &c. : a disciple : a youth of gentle birth, esp. in ballads, &c. sometimes Childe and Chylde : (//.) offspring : descendants : inhabitants : //. Chil'dren. ns. Child'-bear'ing, the act of bringing forth children ; Child'bed, the state of a woman brought to bed with child; Child'birth, the giving birth to a child : parturition ; Child' - Crow'ing, a nervous affection with spasm of the muscles closing the glottis. adj. Child ed (Shak.), possessed of a child. n. Child'hood, state of being a child : the time of one's being a child. adjs. Child'ing (Shak.), fruitful, teeming ; Child'ish, of or like a child : silly : trifling. adr. Childishly. ns. Child'ishness, Child'ness, what is natural to a child : puerility. adjs. Childless, without children ; Child' -like, like a child: becoming a child: docile: innocent. n. Child'-Wife, a very young wife. Child's play, something very easy to do : something slight. From or Of a Child, since the days of childhood. Second Childhood, the childishness of old age. With child, pregnant, e.g. Get with child, Be or Go With Child. [A.S. did, pi. did, later cildru, -ra. The Ger. equivalent word is kind.)

Childermas-day, chil'der-mas-da, . an anniversary in the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day, held 28th December, to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [Child, Mass, and Day.]

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, . the number 1000 : 1000 of any-thin g. us. Chil'iagon, a plane figure having 1000 angles ; Chil iahedron, a solid figure having 1000 sides ; Chil'iarch, a leader or commander of a thousand men ; Chil'iarchy, the position of chili-arch : Chil'iasm, the doctrine that Christ will reign bodily upon the earth for 1000 years ; Chil last, one who holds this opinion. [Gr., chilioi, 1000.]

Chill, chil, . coldness : a cold that causes shivering : anything that damps or disheartens. adj. shivering with cold: slightly cold : opposite of cordial. v.i. to grow cold. v.t. to make chill or cold : to blast with cold : to discourage. adj. Chilled, made cold : hardened by chilling, as iron. . Chilliness. adj. Chill'ing, cooling, cold. n. Chill ness. adj. Chilly, that chills : somewhat chill. Take the Chill Off, to give a slight heat : to make lukewarm. [A.S. cele, dele, cold. See Cold, Cool.]

Chilli, chil'li, . the seed pod or fruit of the capsicum, extremely pungent and stimulant, and employed in sauces, mixed pickles, &c. ; when dried and ground, forms the spice called Cayenne pepper. [The Mexi-can name.]

Chillum, chil'um, n. the part of a hookah containing the tobacco and charcoal balls : a hookah itself : the act of smoking it. [Hind, chilam.)

Chiltern Hundreds. See Hundreds.

Chime, chim, . the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments : agreement of sound or of relation: harmony: (pi.) a set of bells. v.i. to sound in harmony : to jingle : to accord or agree : to rime. v.t. to strike, or cause to sound in harmony: to say words over mechanically. Chime in, to join in, in agreement ; Chime in with, to agree, or fall in with. [M. E. chiinbe, prob. O. Fr. cymbale L. cyntbalunt, a cymbal.]

Chime, Chimb, chim, . the rim formed by the ends of the staves of a cask : (tiaut.) a hollowed or bevelled channel in the waterway of a ship's deck. [Cog. with Dut. kim, Ger. kimme, edge.]

Chimer, shim'er, Chimere, shi-mer, . the upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are at-tached. [O. Fr. chamarre; Sp. zamarra, cka-marra, sheepskin.]

Chimera, Chimsera, ki-me'ra, . a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body : any idle or wild fancy : a picture of an animal having its parts made up of various animals : a genus of cartilaginous fishes, often ranked along with the sharks and rays. adjs. Chimeric, -al, of the nature of a chimera : wild : fanciful. adv. Chimer'ically. [L., Gr. chimaira, a she-goat.]

Chimney, chim'ni, . a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air from a furnace : in houses, that part of the passage which is built above the roof: anything of a like shape. us. Chim'ney-oan, or pot, a cylindrical pipe of earthenware or other material placed at the top of a chimney to increase the draught ; Chim'ney-COr'ner, in old chimneys, the space between the fire and the wall forming the sides of the fireplace : fireside, commonly spoken of as the place for the aged and infirm ; Chim'ney-plece, a shelf over the fireplace ; Chim'ney-shaft, the stalk of a chimney which rises above the build-ing ; Chim'ney-Stack, a group of chimneys carried up together ; Chim'ney-stalk, a very tail chimney; Chlm'ney-swall'ow", the Hirmtdo rustica, a very common swallow : the chimney-swift : Chim 'ney-sweep, Chim'ney-sweep'er, one who sweeps or cleans chimneys; Chimney - top, the top of a chimney. Chimney-pot hat, a familiar name for the ordinary cylindrical hat of gentlemen. [Fr. chtminte L. caminus ; Gr. kaminos, a furnace.]

Chimpanzee, chim-pan'ze, . an African ape, the highest of the anthropoid or more man-like apes, be-longing to the same genus as the gorilla. [West African.]

Chin, chin, . the jutting part of the face below the mouth. Dp to the Chin, deeply immersed. [A.S. cin ; Ger. kinn, Gr. genys.]

China, chln'a, . fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China: porcelain. ns. Chin'a-bark, a common name of cinchona bark (derived not from the empire of China, but from Kina or Quina, the Peruvian name of cinchona see Quinine) : Chin'a-Clay, a fine white clay used in making porcelain ; Chin a -grass (Bcehmeria nivea), a small shrubby-like plant, allied to the nettle, native to China : the fibre of this plant used for making ropes and cordage, and also in China for the manufacture of grass-cloth: Chin a -ink (sec Ink); Chin'aman, a native of China; Chin'a-root, the root-stock of a Chinese shrubby plant, formerly used in Europe medicinally, but still in the Kast as a remedy in rheumatic or syphilitic cases; Chin'a-rose, a name applied to several varieties of garden roses; China-shop, a shop in which china, crockery, &c. are sold ; Chin a-ware, porcelain- w. ire ; Chinee', a Chinaman. adj.

Chinese', of or belonging to China. China aster (see Aster).

Chinch, chinch, . the bed-bug in America. [Sp., L. cimif-ttn.]

Chinchilla, chin-chil'la, n. a small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its soft gray fur : the fur itself. [Sp.]

Chincough, chm'kof, . a disease, esp. of children, attended with violent fits of coughing : whooping-cough. [For chink-cough; Scot, kink-host, Dut. kinkhoest. See Chink and Cough.]

Chine, chin, w. the spine or backbone : a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking : a ridge, crest. v.t. (Spent.) to break the back. [O. Fr. rsckine, prob. from Old High Ger. scina, a pin, thorn.]

Chine, she-na', adj. mottled or speckled in appearance,
the warp being dyed in different colours, or from threads of different colours being twisted together. [Fr, lit, Chinese.']

Chink, chingk, . a cleft, a narrow openinc. v.i. to crack. v.t. to fill up cracks. adj. Chink'y, full of chinks. [Apparently formed upon M. E. chine, a crack A..S. cinn, a cleft.].

Chink, chingk, n. the chink, as of coins. v.i. to give forth a sharp sound. [From, the sound.]

Chink, chingk, . a gasp for breath, v. i. to gasp the northern form Kink. [Cf. Dut. kinken, to cough ; Ger. keichen, to gasp.]

Chinkapin, ching'ka-pin, . the dwarf chestnut, a native of the United States. Also Chin capin. [Ind.]

Chinook, chin-SDk', n. a trader's jargon, consisting of words from French and English, as well as Chinook and other Indian tongues.

Chintz, chints, . a highly glazed printed calico, with a pattern generally in several colours on a white or light-coloured ground. [Orig. pi. of Hind, chint, spotted cotton-cloth.]

Chip, chip, i'.t. to chop or cut into small pieces: to hew : of chickens, to break the shell of the egg in hatching : to pare away the crust of bread, &c. : to bet: pr.p. chip'ping ; pa.p. chipped. . a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off: (slang) a sovereign. . Chip -hat, a cheap kind of hat, made of what is popularly called Brazilian grass, but really consisting of strips of the leaves of a palm (Ckamarops argentea) imported from Cuba. adj. Chip'py, abounding in chips : dry as a chip : seedy from an overdose of liquor. Chip in, to supply one's part. A Chip of the old. block, one with the characteristics of his father. [M. E. chippen, to cut in pieces. Conn, with Chop.]

Chipmuck, Chipmunk, chip'muk, -mungk, . a kind of squirrel, common in North America.

Chippendale, chip'pen-dal, adj. applied to a light style of drawing-room furniture, after the name of a well-known cabinet-maker of the i8th century. The name is also applied to a style of book plates.

Chiragra, kl-rag'ra, . gout in the hand. ailjs. Chi-ragTic, -al. [Gr.]

Chirimoya. See Cherimoyer.

Chirk, cherk, v.i. (Scot.) to grate: to chirp or squeak. [A.S. cearcian, to creak.]

Chirl, chirl, v.i. to emit a low sound : to warble. w. a kind of musical warble. [Scot., from the sound. See Chirr.]

Chirm, cherin, v.i. to cry out : to chirp. n. noise, din, hum of voices. [A.S. cirman, to cry out; ct. Dut. kennen.]

Chirognomy, kl-rog'nO-mi, . the so-called art or science of judging character from the lines of the hand, palmistry. adj. Chirognom'ic. [Gr. chtir, the hand, gnome, understanding.]

Chirograph, ki-rog-raf, . any written or signed document. ns. Chirog'raptier, ChirogTaphist, one who professes the art of writing. adj. Chiro-graph'ic. . Chirog'raphy, the art of writing, or penmanship. [Gr. chcir, the hand, graphe, writing.)

Chirology, kl-rol'o-ji, . the art of discoursing with the hands or by signs, as the deaf and dumb do. n. Chirol'ogist, one who converses by signs with the hands. [Gr. cheir, the hand, logia, a discourse.]

Chiromancy. Same as Cheiromancy.

Chiropodist, kl-rop'o-dist, . a hand and foot doctor : one who removes corns, bunions, warts, &c. [Gr. chfir, the hand, and fans, podos, the foot.]

Chirp, cherp, . the sharp, shrill sound of certain birds and insects. v.i. to make such a sound : to talk in a happy and lively strain. 7'.t. to cheer. . Chirp'er, a little bird : a chirping-cup. adj. Chirp'-Ing, merry : cheering. . Chirp'ing-cup, a cup that cheers. adj. Chlrp'y, lively : merry. [From the sound.]

Chirr, chcr, v.i. to chirp, as is done by the cricket or grasshopper. [From the sound.]

Chirrup, chir'up, v.i. to chirp : to make a sound with the mouth to urge on a horse : to cheer up. [Lengthened form of Chirp, and then brought into connection with cheer up.}

Chirt, chert, . a squeeze. v.t. to squeeze. [Conn, with Chirr.]

Chinir'geon, Chirur'gery, Chirur'gical. old forms of Surgeon, Surgery, Surgical. adv. Chirur geonly

Chisel

mCte : mute ; i5Cn ; then.

Cholsemia

(Skak.), in a manner becoming a surgeon. [Fr. chirurgien Gr. cheiraurgos cheir, the hand, ergon, a work.J

Chisel, chiz'el, . an iron or steel tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, &c- I esp. the tool of the sculptor. v.t. to cut, carve, &c. with a chisel : (slang) to cheat: pr.p. chis'elling; pa.p. chis'elled. adj. ChiS'elled, cut with a chisel : (Jig.) having sharp outlines, as cut by a chisel. x. Chis'elling. adj. ChlS'el-Shaped. . ChlS'el- tooth, the scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent. [O. Fr. ciscl L. ccedere, to cut.]

Chisel, chiz'el, . See Chesil.

Chisleu, chis'lu, . the ninth month of the Jewish year, including parts of November and December. (Heb.J

Chit, chit, . a note : an order or pass. Also Chlt'ty. [Hind, chittki.}

Chit, chit, . a baby : a lively or pert young child : contemptuously, a young woman or girl. [A.S. fit A, a young tender shoot.]

Chitchat, chit'chat, . chatting or idle talk : prattle : gossip. [A reduplication of Chat.]

Chitin, IcI'tin, . the substance which forms most of the hard parts of jointed footed animals. adj. Chi tinous. [Fr. chitine Gr. chiton, a tunic]

Chiton, kl'ton, n. the ancient Greek tunic : a genus of marine molluscs. [Gr. chiton, a tunic.]

Chitter, chit'er, v.i. (Scot.) to shiver. . Chitt'ering.

[Cf. Chatter.]
Chitterling, chir/er-ling, K. the smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal : a frill prov. forms, Chidling, Chitting, Chitter. [Ely. dub.)
Chivalry, shiv'al-ri, n. the usages and qualifications of chevaliers or knights : bravery and courtesy : the system of knighthood in feudal times. adjs. Chival-Tie, Chivalrous, pertaining to chivalry : bold : gallant. adv. Chivalrously. . Chiralrousness. [Fr. chevalerie cheval Low L. caballus, a horse.]

Chive, chlv, n. an herb like the leek and onion, with small, flat, clustered bulbs : a small bulb. Also Give. (Fr. cive L. ctfpa, an onion.)

Chivy, chiv'vy, or Chevy, chev'vy, . a hunting cry. v.t. to chase. v.i. to scamper. [Prob. from the Border battle of Chevy Chase.]

Chlamys, kla'mis, . an ancient Greek short cloak or mantle for men : a purple cope : a genus of phyto-phagous beetles. [Gr.J

Chloasma, klo-az'ma, . a skin-disease marked by yellowish-brown patches. [Gr. ciiioe, verdure.)

Chlorine, klo'rin, . a yellowish-green gas with a peculiar and suffocating odour. us. Chloral, a limpid, colourless, oily liquid, with a peculiar pene-trating odour, formed when anhydrous alcohol is acted on by dry chlorine gas ; Chlo'ralism, the habit of using chloral, a morbid state induced by such ; Chlo rate, a salt composed of chloric acid and a base. adj. Chid lie, of or from chlorine. . Chlo ride, a compound of chlorine with some other substance, as potash, soda, &c. -'.t. Chlo'lidlse, to convert into a chloride : (pilot.) to cover with chloride of silver also Chlo ridate. n. Chlorina'tion, the process of getting gold, &c., out of ore by the use of chlorine. v.t. Chlo'rinise, to combine or other-wise_ treat with chlorine also Chlo'rinate. us. Chlo'rite, a mineral consisting of silica, alumina, &c., in variable proportions it is of a green colour, rather soft, and is easily scratched with a knife ; Chlo'rodyne, a patent medicine containing opium, chloroform, &c., used for allaying pain and inducing sleep ; Chlo'roform, a limpid, mobile, colourless, volatile liquid, with a characteristic odour and a strong sweetish taste, used to induce insensibility. adj. Chlo'roid, like chlorine, ns. Chlorom'eter. an instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime : Chlorom'etry, the process of testing the decolouring power of any compound of chlorine ; Chlo rophyl, the ordinary colouring matter

of vegetation, consisting of minute soft granules in the cells ; Chloro SIS, properly green-sickness, a peculiar form of anaemia or bioodlessness, common in young women, and connected with the disorders incident to the critical period ol life. adjs. Chldrot'lc, pertaining to chlorosis; Chlorous, full of chlorine.

Chloric acid, a syrupy liquid, with faint chlorine colour and acid reaction. [Gr. chldtos, pale-green.]

Chobdar, ciiob'dar, . a frequent attendant of Indian nobles, and formerly also of Anglo-Indian officials of rank, carrying a staff overlaid with silver. (Pers.)

Chock, chok, v.t. to fasten as with a block or wedge. ;/. a wedge to keep a cask from rolling : a log. adjs Chock'-full, Choke'-full, quite full ; Chock'-tight, very tight. [See Choke.]

Chocolate, chok'o-lat, . a preparation of the seeds of Theobroma cacao, made by grinding the seeds mixed with water to a very fine paste : a beverage made by dissolving this paste in boiling water. adj. chocolate-coloured, dark reddish-brown : made of or flavoured with chocolate. [Sp. chocolate ; from Mex. chocolatl, chocolate.]

Chode, chud, an obsolete pa. t. of Chide.

Choice, chois, . act or power of choosing : the thing chosen : alternative : preference : the preferable or best part. adj. worthy of being chosen: select: appropriate. adjs. Choice'-drawn (Shak.), selected with care ; Choice' tv\(Spens.), making many choices, fickle. adv. Choice'ly, with discrimination or care. . Choice'ness, particular value : excellence :

nicety. Hobson's choice, the alternative of a thing offered or nothing, from Hobson, a Cambridge carrier and innkeeper, who insisted on lending out the hor>e nearest the stable door, or none at all. Make

choice of, to select ; Take one's choice, to take what one wishes. [Fr. choix choisir; cf. Choose.)

Choir, kwlr, . a chorus or band of singers, esp. those belonging to a church : the part of a church appropriated to the singers : the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. v.i. (Shak.) to sing in chorus. ns. Choir'-or'gan, one of the departments of a cathedral organ, standing behind the great-organ, having its tones less powerful, and more fitted to accompany the voice ; Choir'-SCreen, a screen of lattice-work, separating the choir from the nave, so as to prevent general access thereto, though not to interrupt either sight or sound. at ^i- Oho'ral, belonging to a chorus or choir. its. Choral', Chorale', a simple harmonised composition, with slow rhythm : a tune written for a psalm or hymn : in R.C. usage, any part of the service sung by the whole choir. adv. Chd'rally, in the manner of a chorus : so as to suit a choir. [Fr. chceur L. chorus Gr. chores.)

Choke, chok, v.t. to throttle : to suffocate : to stop or obstruct: to suppress, v.i. to be choked or suffocated. . the action of choking. n. Choke'-bore, the bore of a gun when narrowed at the muzzle so as to concentrate the shot : a shot-gun so bored. v.t. to bore in such a way. . Choke'-cherr'y, a name given to certain nearly allied species of cherry, natives of North America, whose fruit, though at first rather agreeable, is afterwards astringent in the mouth. adj. Choked, suffocated, clogged. . Choke'-damp, the carbonic acid gas given off by coal which accumulates in coal-mines, and may suffocate those exposed to it. adj. Choke'-full (see ChOCk-fllll). ns. Chok'er, one who chokes : a neckerchief: Chok'ing, suffocation. adj. smothering. adj. Chok'y, tending to choke : inclined to choke. Choke off, to put an end to, as if by choking ; Choke Up, to obstruct completely, to suffocate. White choker, a white neckerchief worn by clergymen, &c- [Prob. from sound.]

Choky, cho'ki, n. a prison : a toll-station. [Hind.]

Cholaemia, Cholemia, ko-le'mi-a, . a morbid accumulation of the constituents of bile in the blood. adj. Cholae'mic. [Gr. c/ioii, bile, haima, blood.J

CholagOgUO, kol'a-gog, . a purgative causing evacuations ot bile. adj. ChOlagOg'lC. [Gr. clioti, bile, agogos, leading.]

Choler, kol'er, . the bile : (Shak.) biliousness : anger, irascibility. adj. Ohol'eriC, full of choler : passionate. [Fr., L., Gr. cholera c'tole, bile.]

Cholera, kol'er-a, . a highly infectious and deadly disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging. adj. Gholera'ic. British cholera, an acute rhal affection of the mucous membrane of the stomach and small intestines. [Gr. cholera.}

Cholesterine, ko-les'te-rin, . a substance occurring abundantly in bile and biliary calculi, probably a monovalent alcohol. adj. Cholester 1C. [Gr. chole, bile, stereos, solid.]

Choliamb, ko li-amb, . a variety of iambic trimeter, having a trochee for an iambus as the sixth foot. adj. ChOliambic. [L., Gr. cholianibos cholos, lame, iambjs, iambus.]

Choltry, chol'tri, . a khan or caravansary for travellers : a shed used as a place of assembly. Also Choultry. [M.Uayalam.]

Chondrlfy, kon'dri-fl, v.t. to convert into cartilage. r.i. to be converted into cartilage. n. Chondrifica'tion. [Gr. chondros, cartilage.]

Chondrold, kon'droid, adj. cartilaginous. ns. Chon'drin, the proper substance of cartilage ; Chondri tis, inflammation of cartilage : Chondrogen'esis, the formation of cartilage. adj. Chondrogenet'iC. ns. Chondrog'raphy, a description of the cartilages; Chondrol'Ogy, the knowledge of the cartilages.

Chondropterygian, kon-drop-te-rij'i-an, adj. gristly-finned, belonging to the Chondropterygii, a group of fishes variously defined in different systems. [Gr. chi'iidroi t cartilage, pterygion, dim. of pteryx, a

wing.]

Choose, chOCz, v.t. to take one thing in preference to another : to select. v.t. to will or determine : to think fit :pa.t. chose ; pa. p. chos'cn. ns. ChOOS'er (Shak.). one who chooses ; Choos'ing, choice : selection. Cannot Choose, can have no alternative. Not much to choose between, each about equally bad. Pick and choose, to select with care. [A.S. dosan, L)ut. kiesen.]

Chop, chop, v.t, to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces : (Milton) to change : to exchange or barter : (Milton) to trade in : to bandy words. v.t. to change about : to shift suddenly, as the wind. . a blow: a piece cut off: a slice of mutton or poik, containing a rib : a change: vicissitude. ns. Chop -house, a house where mutton-chops and beefsteaks are served : an eating-house ; Chop'per, one who or that which chops : a cleaver ; Chop'ping-knifo, a knife for chopping or mincing meat. adj. Chop'py, full of chops or cracks : running in irregular waves also Chop'plng. Chop and change, to buy and sell : to change about : Chop at, to aim a blow at : Chop in, to break in, interrupt; Chop logic, to dispute in logical terms : to bandy words ; Chop Up, to cut into small pieces. A Chop-logic (Shak.), a contentious fellow. [A form of Chap.]

Chop, chop, n. the chap or jaw, generally used in //. : a person with fat cheeks : the mouth of anything, as a cannon. adj. Chop'-fall'en, lit. having the chop or lower jaw fallen down : cast-down : dejected. [See Chap (3).]

Chop, chop, n. in China and India, an official mirk or seal : a license or passport which has been sealed. [Hind. (Ma/>, seal, impression.]

Chopin, chop'in, . an old French liquid measure containing nearly an English imperial pint : a Scotch measure containing about an English quart. {O. Fr. chopine. Old Dut sckopfe ; Scot, chappin, Ger. schoppen, a pint.)

Chopine, chop-en', chop'in, n. a high clog or patten introduced into England from Venice during the reign of Elizabeth. [Sp. ckafin.)

Chopping, chop'ing, adj. stout, strapping, plump.

Chop-Sticks, chop'-stiks, n.pl. two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese instead of knife and fork. \Chop, a corr. of kih, quick.]

Choragus, ko-ra'gus, . in Athens, the person appointed to organise the chorus : the leader of a choir. adj. Chorag'ic, pertaining to a choragus. Choragic monument, a small temple on which were dedicated the tripods given in the Dionysian contests to the victorious chorus. [Gr. chorcgos chores, chorus, and ageitt, to lead.]

Choral, Chorale. See Choir.

Chord, kord, n. (miis.) the simultaneous and harmonious union of sounds of a different pitch. The Common Chord is a note with its third and fifth reckoned upwards. [Formed from Accord.]

Chord, kord, . the string of a musical instrument : (Jig.) of the emotions : (geotn.) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc: a straight line joining any two points in the curve of a circle, ellipse, &c. [L. chorda Gr. chorde, an intestine.]

Chorea, ko-re'a, . St Vitus's dance, a nervous disease causing irregular and involuntary movements of the limbs or face. [L., Gr. ckortia, a dancing.]

Choree, ko're, . a trochee. Also Chore'us. [L., Gr.]

Choreography. See Chorus.

Chorepiscopal, kO-re-pis'ko-pal, adj. pertaining to a loc il or suffragan bishop. [Gr. chora, place.]

Choriamb, ko'ri-amb, . a metrical foot of Tour syllables, the first and last long, the two others short. adj. and . Choriam'biC. [Gr. choriambos dwreios, a trochee, iambos, iambus.]

Chorion, ko'ri-on, . the outer foetal envelope : the external membrane of the seeds of plants: pi.

Choria. W/. Cho'roid. [Gr.]

Chorography, kC-roij'ra-n, . the description of the geographical features of a particular region adjs. Chorograph'io, -al ; Chorolog'ical. us. Chorol-Ogist ; Chorol'Ogy, the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals.

Chorus, ko'rus, . a band of singers and dancers, esp. in the Greek plays : a company of singers : that which is sung by a chorus : the combination of several voices in one simultaneous utterance : the part of a song in which the company join the

singer. adj. Choreograph'ic. us. Choreog'raphy,

Chorography, the notation of dancing. adj.

Chq'ric. ns. Cho'rist, Chorister, a member of a

choir. [L. , Gr. i/wres, dance.]

Chose, Chosen. See Choose.

Chough, chuf, . a kind of jackdaw which frequents

rocky places on the seacoast. [A.S. cto ; from the

cry of the bird. See Caw.]
Choultry. See Choltry.
Chouse, chows, n. (nbs.) a cheat: one easily cheated :

a trick. v.t. to cheat, swindle. [Prob. from Turk.

chattsh, a messenger or envoy.)
Chout, chowt, . one-fourth part of the revenue

extorted by the Mahrattas as blackmail : blackmail,

extortion. [Hind, chauth, the fourth part.]
Chow-Chow, chow'-chow, . a mixture ol food such

as the Chinese use, e.g. preserved pickles. adj.

miscellaneous, mixed. [Pidgin-English.]
Chowder, chow'der, . a dish made of a mixture of

fi-h and biscuits. [Fr. chaurfiert, a pot.]
ChOWry, chow'ri, n. an instrument used for driving

away flics. [Hindi, chaunri.\

ChrematiStiC, kre-ma-tis'tik, adj. pertaining to fin-
ance./;. Chromatis' tiCS, the science of wealth.

[Gr. , chrema, a thing.]
Choy-root. Sec Shaya-root.
Chrestomathy, kres-tom'a-thi, . a book of selections

from foreign lain;iiai;es, iiMi.illy (or begin

adjs. Chrestomath'ic, -al. [Gr. c/trestos, useful,

tnathein, to know.)

Chrism, krizm, . consecrated or holy oil: unction:
confirmation: chrisom (q.v.). adj. Chris'mal, per-

raOte ; mute : m55n ; Men.

taining to chrism. . a case for containing chrism :
a pyx : a veil used in christening. ns. Chris' ma-
tory, a vessel for containing chrism ; Chris'ora, ;\
white cloth laid by the priest on a child newly
anointed with chrism after its baptism : the child
itself. Chrisom Child (S/tak.), a child still wearing
the chrisom cloth : an innocent child. [O. Fr.
chresine (Fr. chre>ne)&r. chrisma, from chriein,
chrisein, to anoint.]

Christ, krlst, . the Anointed, the Messiah. ns.
Christ-cross-row (kris'-kros-ro), the alphabet, from
the use in horn-books of having a cross at the
beginning ; Chrlst'S-thorn, a kind of prickly shrub
common in Palestine and south of Europe, so called
because supposed to have been the plant from which
the crown of thorns was made. ii.t. Christen
(kris'n), to baptise in the name of Christ : to give a
name to. ns. Chris tendom, that part of the world
in which Christianity is the received religion : the
whole body of Christians ; ChriS'tening, the cere-
mony of baptism ; Chrlst'hood, the condition of
being the Christ or Messiah ; Christian, a follower
of Christ: (coll.) a human being. adj. relating to
Christ or His religion : what is in the spirit of Christ.
v.t. Christianise, to make Christian : to convert

to Christianity.^. Christlanism, Christianity,
the religion of Christ : the spirit of this religion.
adjs. Christian-like, Christ'ianly. us. Christian-
ness, Christ'liness. aii'js. Christ'less, Christ'ly.
Christian era, the era counted from the birth
of Christ ; Christian name, the name given when
christened, as distinguished from the surname.
[A.S. crist Gr. Cliristos and chriein, chrisein, to
anoint.]

Christadelphian, kris-ta-del'li-an, . a member of a
small religious body holding conditional immortality,
denying a personal devil, &c. sometimes called
Thomasitcs from Dr John Thomas of Brooklyn
(1805-71). [Lit. 'Brethren of Christ,' Gr. Christos,
Christ, and adelphos, brother.]

Christmas, kris'mas, . an annual festival, originally a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, held on the 251)1 of December. ns. Christ'maS-DOX, a box containing Christmas presents : a Christmas gift ; Christ mas-card, a card, more or less ornamented, sent from friend to friend at this season ; Christ'mas-eve, the evening before Christinas ; Christ'mas-rose, or -flow'er, the Hellebonis niger, flowering in winter ; Christ'mas-tree, a tree, usually fir, set up in a room, and loaded with Christmas presents. [Christ and Mass.)

Christology, kris-tol'o-ji, . that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ.

adj. Christologlcal. . Christol'ogist. [Gr.

Christos, and login, a discourse.]

ChriStom, kris'um, n. (Shak.), Same as Chrisom, under Chrism (q.v.).

Christophany, kris-tpfa-ni, n. an appearance of Christ to men. [Gr. Christos, and phainc in, to appear.]

Chromatic, kro-mat'ik, adj. relating to colours : coloured : (nuts.) relating to notes in a melodic progression, which are raised or lowered by accidentals, without changing the key of the passage, and also to chords in which such notes occur. ns. Chrom'ate, a salt of chromic acid ; Chromatics, the science of colours. v.t. Chro'matise, to impregnate with a chromate. ns. Chromatog'raphy, a treatise on colours ; Chroma tol'ogy, the science of colours, or a treatise thereon ; Chromat'ophore, one of the pigment-cells in animals : one of the granules in protoplasm : one of the brightly coloured bead-like bodies in the oral disc of certain actinias,

&c. ; Chromatop sia, coloured vision ; Chro'ma-

trope, an arrangement in a magic-lantern by which effects like those of the kaleidoscope are produced ; Chromatype, Chro'motype. a photographic process by which a coloured impression of a picture is obtained. adj. relating to the chromatype. ns.

Chrome, Chro'mium, a metal remarkable for the beautiful colours of its compounds. adj. Chromic. ns. Chro'mite, a mineral consisting of oxide of chromium and iron : Chro'mo-lith'ograph, or merely Chro'mo, a lithograph printed in colours ; Chro'mo-lithog'raphy ; Chro'mosphere, a layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun through which the light of the photosphere passes also Chromat'o-sphere ; Chro'mo - typography, typography in colours ; Chro'mo-xylograph, a picture printed in colours from wooden blocks ; Chro mo-xylog'-raphy. Chromatic scale, a scale proceeding by semitones ; Chromic acid, an acid of chromium, of an orange-red colour, much used in dyeing and bleaching. [Gr. chrotnatikos chroma, colour.]

Chronic, -al, kron'ik, -al, adj. lasting a long time : of a disease, deep seated or long continued, as opposed to acute. . Chron'iC, chronic invalid. [Gr. chronikos chronos, time.]

Chronicle, kron'i-kl, . a bare record of events in order of time: a history: (//.) name of two of the Old Testament books : a story, account^ v. t. to record. . Chronicler, a historian. [O. Fr. chronique L. Gr. chronika, annals chronos, time.]

Chronogram, kron'o-gram, . an inscription in which the time or date of an event is given by certain of the letters printed larger than the rest. [Gr. chronos, time, gramma, a letter graphein, to write.]

Chronograph, kron'o-graf, . a chronogram : an instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event. ns. Chronog'rapher, a chronicler ; Chronog'raphy, chronology. [Gr. chronos, time, grafhein, to write.]

Chronology, kron-ol'o-ji, n. the science of time. ns. Chronol'oger, Chronol'ogist. adjs. Chronologic,

-al. adv. Chronologically. [Gr. chronos, time, logia, a discourse.]

Chronometer, kron-om'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring time : a watch. adjs. Chronomet'ric, -al. ii. Chronom'etry, the art of measuring time by means of instruments : measurement of time. [Gr. chronos, and metron, a measure.]

Chronoscope, kron'0-skOp, . an instrument for measuring very short intervals of time, esp. wiih projectiles.

Chrysalis, kris'a-lis, Chrysalid, kris'a-lid, . a term originally applied to the golden-coloured resting siages in the life-history of many butterflies, but sometimes extended to all forms of pupae or nymphs :
the shell whence the insect comes : pi. Chrysalides (i-dez). adjs. Chrys'alid, Chrys'aline, Chrys'a-

loid. [Gr. chrysallis chrysos, gold.]
Chrysanthemum, kris-an'the-mum, . a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy. [Gr. chrysos, gold, anthemon, flower.]
Chryselephantine, kris-el-e-fan'tin, adj. noting the art of making statues jointly of gold and ivory. [Gr. chrysos, gold, elephantinos, made of ivory clefihas, -antos, ivory.]
Chrysoberyl, kris'o-ber-il, . a mineral of various shades of greenish-yellow or gold colour. [Gr. chrysos, gold, and Beryl.]
ChrysoCOlla, kris-5-kol'a, . a silicate of protoxide of copper, bluish-green. [Gr. chrysos, gold, kolla, glue.]
Chrysocracy, kri-sok'ra-si, . the rule of wealth. [Gr. chrysos, gold, kratein, to rule.]
Chrysolite, kris'o-lit, . a yellow or green precious stone. [Gr. chrysos, and lit has, a stone.]
Chrysophan, kris'0-fan, n. an orange-coloured bitter substance found in rhubarb. adj. Chrysophanlc. [Gr. chrysos, gold, //M>/T, appearing.]
Chrysophilite, kri-sof'i-llt, . a lover of gold.
Chrysophyll, kris'5-fil, . the yellow colouring matter in the green chlorophyl pigment of plants. Also Xanthophyl. [Gr. chrysos, gold, phyllon, a leaf.]
Chrysoprase, kris'o-praz, . a variety of chalcedony :

(.) a yellowish-green stone, nature unknown. [Gr. ckrysos, and prason, a leek.]

Chrysotype, kris'o-tip, . a process of taking pictures by photography, on paper impregnated with a neutral solution of chloride of gold. [Gr. ckrysos, gold, typos, impression.]

Chthonian, thO'ni-an, aaj. pertaining to the under world, subterranean. AUo Chthonlc. [Gr. chthdii, the ground.]

Chub, chub, . a small fat river-fish. adjs. Chubbed, ChubT>y, short and thick, plump ; Chub'-faced, plump-faced. . ChubT)iness.

Chubb, chub, K. a patent lock invented by Chubb, a locksmith in London much used for safes, &c. Al-o Chubb'-lock.

Chuck, chuk, . the call of a hen : a chicken (dim. Chuck'ie): a word of endearment. v.i. to call, as a hen. [A variety of ClUCk.]

Chuck, chuk, . a gentle blow, as under the chin : (foil.) a toss or throw : any game of pitch and toss. v.t. to pat gently, a< under the chin : to toss : to pitch. . Chuck'-far'thing, a game iii which a farthing is chucked into a hole. [Fr. chequer, to jolt; allied to Shock.]

Chuck, chuk, . a pebble or small stone : a game with such stones, often called Chuckles : an instrument for holding an object so th.it it can be rotated, as upon the mandrel of a lathe. [Der. uncertain ; cf. It. cioca, a block, stump.]

ChUCk-full. Same as ChOCk-full (q.v. under ChOCk).

Chuckle, chuk'l, ft. a kind of laugh : the cry of a hen. v.t. to call, as a hen does her chickens : to caress. v.i. to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. . Chuckling. [Akin to Chuck, to call.]

Chuckle, chuk'l, adj. clumsy. . Chuck'le-head, a loutish fellow. [Prob. Chock, a log.]

Chuff, chuf, n. a clown: a surly fellow. . Chuf'finess, boorishness. aitj. Chttf'ry, coarse and surly.

[M.]'.. chuffe, ckoffe, a boor (origin unknown), conn, with Scotch coof, akin to Ice. kueif.}

Chum, chum, . a chamber-fellow : friend or associate, chiefly among schoolboys and students. v.i. and v.t. to occupy, or to put one into, the same room with another. . Chum'mage, the quartering of two or more persons in one room : a fee demanded from a new chum. adj. Chum'my, sociable. . a chimney-sweeper's boy : a chum. [Perh. a mutilation of Chamber-fellow.]

Chump, chump, an end lump of wood : a blockhead : the head. Off his Chump = out of his mind.

Chunk, chungk, . a thick piece of anything, as wood, bread, &c. [Perh. related to Chuck.]

Church, church, . a house set apart for Christian worship : the whole body of Christians : the clergy : any particular sect or denomination of Christians : any body professing a common creed, not necessarily Christian. -v.t. to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church, more esp. of a woman after childbirth, or of a newly-married couple on first appearing at church after marriage. its. Church'-ale, a strong ale brewed for a church festival : the festival at which the ale was drunk ; Church'-bench (Skak.), a scat in the porch of a church ; Church' -court, a court for deciding ecclesiastical causes, a presbytery, synod, or general assembly; Church'-g6 ing, the act of going to church, esp. habitually ; Churching, the first appearance of a woman in church after childbirth ; Church'ism, adherence to the forms or principles of some church. atij. Church less, not belonging to a church : (Teiinyton) without church approval. us. Church'man, a clergyman or ecclesiastic : a member or upholder of the established church ; Church' -rate, an mcnl for the sustentation of the fabric, &c., of the parish church ; Church'-serVlce, the form of religious service followed in a church, order of public worship, a book containing such ; Church'-text, a

thin and tall form of black-letter print ; ChUTCh-war'den, an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church : a long clay-pipe ; Church'way, the public way or road that leads to the church ; Church woman, a female member of the Anglican Church. adj. Church'y, obtrusively devoted to the church. . Church'yard, the burial-ground round a church. Church history, the description of the course of development through which the church as a whole, as well as its special departments and various institutions, has passed, from the time of its foundation down to our own day ; Church militant, the church on earth in its struggle against evil ; Church triumphant, the portion of the church which has overcome and left this world. Visible and Invisible church (see Visible). [A.S. dree (Scot, kirk ; Ger. kirchg) Gr. kyriakoH, belonging to the Lord Kyrios, the Lord.]

Churl, churl, . a rustic, labourer : an ill-bred, surly fellow. adj. Churlish, rude: surly: ill-bred. adv. Churlishly. . Churlishness. [A.S. ceorl, a countryman ; Ice. karl, Ger. kerl, a man ; Scot, carl.]

Churn, churn, . a machine used for the production of butter from cream or from whole milk. ?'. t. to agitate cream so as to obtain butter. v.i. to perform the art of churning. us. Churn'-drill, a drill worked by hand, not struck with the hammer, a jumper ; Churning, the act of making butter : the quantity of butter made at once ; Churn'-Staff, the plunger used in an upright churn: the sun-spurge. [A. S. cyrin ; Ice. kirna, a churn ; Dut. and Ger. kcrnen, to churn.]

Churr, cher, . a low sound made by certain birds. v.i. to make this sound. [Prob. imit.]

ChUITUS, chur'us, . the resinous exudation of Canna-
bis indica, which, in its milder preparations, known as bhang, &c., is used as a narcotic and intoxicant. [Hind, charas.]

Chuse, cho57, v.t. a form of Choose.

Chut, chut, interj. an expression of impatience.

Chute, shSot, . a waterfall, rapid : a channel down which to pass water, logs, rubbish, &c. [Fr. chute, a fall.]

Chutnee, Chutny, chut'ne, . an East Indian condiment, a compound of mangoes, chillies, or capsicum, and lime-juice, &c. [Hind. chatni.\

Chyle, k!l, . a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines. adjs. Chyla'ceous, Chyliflc, Chyl'ous ; Chylifac'tive, having the power to make chyle. . Chylifica'tion. v.t. and v.i. Chyllfy, to convert, or be converted, into chyle. . Chylu'ria, a discharge of milky urine. [Fr., Gr. chyles, juice cheein, to pour.]

Chyme, kim, . the pulp to which the food is reduced in

the stomach. . Chymifica tion, the act of being formed into chyme. v.t. ChymlTy, to form into chyme. adj. Chym'ous. [Gr. chymes, tromckeein.]

Chymical, Chymistry, obsolete forms of Chemical, Chemistry.

Chynd, chlnd, p.adj. (Spens.) cut into chines.

Cibol, sib'ol, n. a variety of onion. [Fr. ciboule (Sp. cebolla) Low L. cefola, dim. of L. cepa, an onion.]

Ciborium, si-bO'ri-um, n. (R.C. Church) a vessel nearly resembling a chalice, with an arched cover, in which the Host is deposited : a canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar://. Cibo'ria. [L., a ilrinkihg-cup Gr. kibdrion, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean.]

Cicada, si-kft'da, Cicala, si-ka'la, n. an insect remarkable for its chirping sound. [L. cicada}

Cicatrix, sik-a'triks, or sik'a-triks, . the scar over a wound after it is healed also ClC'atrice : scar in the bark of a tree : (Sftak.) mark, impression. ns. CiCatriC'ula, the germinating point in the yolk of an egg ; Cicatrisa'tion, the process of healing over. v.t. Cic'atrise, to help the formation of a Cicatrix on a wound or ulcer : to scar. v.i. to heal. [Fr., L. cicatrix, a scar.]

Cicely, sis'e-li, . a genus of umbelliferous plants nearly allied to chervil. [L. and Gr. seseh.]

Cicerone, chich-er-6'ni, or sis-e-ro'ne, . one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place : a guide. v.i. to act as cicerone. adjs. Cicero'nian, Clcerpn'ic ns. Cicero nianism, the character of Cicero's Latin style ; Ciceron ism, Ciceron'age, Cicerone'ship. the function of a guide. [It., L. Cicero, the Roman orator.]

ClciSbeO, che-ches-ba'o, . a married woman's gallant or cavaliere servente in Italy : //. Cicisbe'i. .

Cicisbe'ism. [It]

Clclatoun. See Checklaton.

Cicuta, si-ku'ta, . a genus of umbelliferous plants with poisonous roots water-hemlock or co-Mbane. [L., hemlock.]

Cld, sid, . a chief, captain, a hero, from the famous nth-cent. Castilian warrior against the Moors, styled el Cid Campeador, whose real name was Rodrigo, or Ruy, Diaz (i.e. ' son of Diego '). The name Cid is the Ar. seid, seiyid, lord.

Cider, sl'der, . a drink made from apples. us. Cl'der-and, a mixture of cider and other spirits ; Ci'der-cup, a drink of sweetened cider, with other ingredients ; Ciderkin, an inferior cider. [Fr. cuire L., Gr. sikera, strong drink Heb. skakar, to be intoxicated.]

Ci-devant, se-de-vong', adj. former. [Fr.]

Ciel. See Ceil.

Cierge. See Cerge.

Cigar, si-gar', ii. a roll of tobacco-leaves for smoking. n. Cigarette', a little cigar made of finely-cut tobacco rolled in thin paper. [Sp. cigarro.]

Cilia, sil'i-a, .//. hair-like lashes borne by cells. adjs. Ciliary, dilate, Ciliated, Cilif erous, having cilia ; CiTilform, very thin and slender like cilia. [L. ciliiim, pi. cilia, eyelids, eyelashes.]

Cilice, sil'is, . hair-cloth : a penitential garment made of hair-cloth. adj. Cilic iOUS. [L., Gr. kilikion, a cloth made of Cilician goat's hair.]

Cimar. Same as Simar.

CimbliC, sim'brik, adj. pertaining to the ancient Cintbri, a people from central and northern Europe, crushed by Marius, 101 B.C. Also Cim'-brian. [Sometimes made Celtic by a desperate analogy with the name Cymry.\

Cimex, si-meks', . a bug. adjs. Cimic'ic, Cimlc'ious. . Clruicif Uga. the genus of bugworts or bug-banes, natural order Raniinculacetz. [L. cimejc.]

Cimier, se-mya', . the crest of a helmet. [Fr.]

Cimmerian, sim-e'ri-an, adj. relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness : extremely dark.

Cimolite, sim'o-llt, . a species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used as fuller's earth. [Gr. kiinolia, prob. from Kimolos, an island of the C>x lades. J

Cinch, sinch, . a saddle-girth. v.i. to tighten the cinch. [Sp. cincha L. cingnla.\

Cinchona, sm-ko'na, . a genus of trees, yielding the bark so much valued in medicine, from which the most important alkaloids quinine and its congeners, are obtained also called Peruvian bark. adjs.

Cinchona ceous. Cinchon'ic. . Cin'chonine, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona. adj. Cinchonin'ic. . Cinchonisa tion. v.t. Gin chonise, to bring under the influence of cinchona or quinine. . Cin'chonlsm, a morbid state due to overdoses of cinchona or quinine. [Said to be so named from the Countess of Chinchon, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638.]

Cincture, singk'tur, . a girdle or belt : a moulding round a column. v.t. to gird, encompass. adjs. Cinct, surrounded ; Cinc'tured, having a cincture. [L. cinctura cin^ere, cinctum, to gird.]

Cinder, sin'der, n. the refuse of burned coals : any-thing charred by fire : (slang) some strong stimulant put in tea, soda-water, &c. ns. Cinderella, a

scullery-maid ; Cinderel'la-dance, an early dancing-party ending at midnight from the nursery tale. adj. Cin'dery. [A. S. sinder, scoriae, slag.]

Cinematograph. See Kinematograph.

Cinenchyma, si-neng'ki-ma, n. laticiferous tissue, con-
sisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels. adj. Clnenchym atOUS. [Gr. kinein, to move, engchyma, infusion.]

Cineraria, sin-e-ra'ri-a, . a genus of plants, with flowers of various colours, chiefly belonging to South
Africa, but also grown in greenhouses in Britain and elsewhere. [L. cinerarius cinis, cineris, ashes.]

Cinerary, sin'e-ra-ri. adj. pertaining to ashes. tu. Cinera tion ; Cinerat'or ; Cine rea, gray or cellular, as distinguished from white or fibrous, nerve tissue. adjs. Cine'real ; Cine'reous, ashy-gray ; Cineres'-Cent, becoming ashy-gray ; Cineri'tious, ashy-gray : pertaining to gray nerve tissue. [L. cinereus, ashy cinis, cineris, ashes.]

Cingalese, sing'ga-lez, . a native of Ceylon. adj. belonging to Ceylon.

Cingulum, sing'gu-lum, . the girdle of an alb. [L. fingere, to gird.]

Cinnabar, sin'a-bar, . sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. adj. vermilion-coloured. adjs. Cinnabar'ic, Cinn'abarine. [L.,

Gr. kinnafrari, a dye, from Persian.]

Cinnamon, sin'a-mon, n. the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon : the tree. adj. cinnamon-coloured. adjs. Cinnam'iC, Cinnamon 1C, obtained from, or consist-ing of, cinnamon. . Clnn'amon-Stone, a kind of stone found in Ceylon, of a cinnamon or reddish-brown colour, sometimes cut for jewellery. [L. ciimamomum Heb. kinnamon.}

Cinque, singk, . the number five as on dice. ttt. Cinque'-cen'tO (It., ' five hundred '), a phrase some-times applied, in treating of architecture and art, to the Renaissance period, which began about 1500; Cinque -foil (her.), a common bear-ing representing a flower with five petals borne full-faced and without a stalk : (tot.) species of plants of the genus Potcntilla : the five-blacied clover; Cinque'-pace (Shall.), a kind of dance, the Cinque-foil (Archit.). pace or movement of which

is characterised by five beats. .//. Clnque'-portS, the five ancient ports on the south of England lying opposite to France Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Rom-ney, and Hastings. adj. Cinque'-spot'ted (Skak.), having five spots. [Fr.]

Cipher, si'fer, . (arith.) the character : any of the nine figures : anything of little value, whether persons or things : a nonentity : an interweaving of the initials of a name : a secret kind of writing. v.i. to work at arithmetic : to write in cipher : of an organ-pipe, to sound independent of the organ : (Sltak.) to decipher. ns. Cl'phering ; Ci'pher-key, a key to a cipher or piece of secret writing. [O. Fr. cifre, Fr. chiffre Ar. sifr, empty.]

Cipolin, sip'6-lin, n. a granular limestone containing mica. Also Clpolllno (che-pol-le'no). [It., cipolla, an onion.]

Cippus, sip'us, . the stocks : a monumental pillar. [L. cifpus, a post.]

Circa, sirTca, prep, and adv. about, around. [L.]

Circassian, ser-kash'yan, adj. belonging to Circaisia, a district of Russia, on the north of Mount Caucasus : a kind of light cashmere of silk and mohair generally Circassienne' (YT.fem.).

Circean, ser-se'an, adj. relating to the beautiful sorceress Circe, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic beverage : infatuating and degrading. Also Clrcaa'an.

Circensian, sir-sen shi-an, adj. relating to the Circiu

Circle

f5te, far ; m6, her ; mine ;

Circumstance

Maximus in Rome, where the games and contests were held. Also Circen'Slal (oAs.). [L. circensis circus.]

Circle, ser'kl, . a plane figure bounded by one line every point of which is equally distant from a certain point called the centre : the line which bounds the figure : a ring : a planet's orbit : a series ending where it began : a figure in magic ; a company surrounding the principal person : those of a certain class or society. v.t. to move round : to encompass. v.i. to move in a circle : to stand in a circle. aiijs. Clr cinate ; Circled, circular : encircled./*.?. Cir'-Cler Clr clet ; Circling, motion in a circle : a revolution. Dress' circle (see Dress); Fair'y-cir'cle, -ring (see Fairy). Reasoning in a circle, assuming what is to be proved as the basis of the argument. [A.S. circuIL. circulus, dim. of circus ; allied to A.S. firing, a ring.]

Circuit, ser''kit, n. the act of moving round : area, extent : a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. the round made by the judges for holding the courts of law : the judges making the round : (Shak.) diadem. v.t. to go roun/i. . Circuiteer, a judge : one who goes on a circuit. adj. Circuitous, round about. adv. Circu'itously. //. Circu'ity, motion in a circle : an indirect course. Make a Circuit, to go round. [Fr., L. circuitus circutre, circunt, round, ire, to go.]

Circular, ser'ku-lar, adj. round : ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons. . a note sent round to a circle or number of persons. . Circular'ity. adv. Circularly. Circular notes, bank-notes issued for the convenience of travellers, being a kind of bill personal to the bearer, who is given also a corresponding 'letter of indication' addressed to foreign bankers.

Circulate, ser'ku-lat, v.t. to make to go round as in a circle: to spread: to repeat (of decimals). v.t. to move round : to be spread about. adj. Circulable, capable of being circulated. us. Circulant ; Circula'tion, the act of moving in a circle : the movement of the blood : the sale of a periodical : the publication of a report or of a book : the money in use at any time in a country. adjs. Cir'culative, Circulatory, circulating.;/. Circulator. Circulating library, one where books are circulated among subscribers. [L. circulare, -atum.}

Circumambages, ser-kum-am'baj-ez, n.pl. roundabout ways of speech. adj. Circumamba'giOUS, roundabout in speech. //s. Circumam'bience, Circumanv biency. - adj. Circumam'bient, going round about. . Circulation dibus, a roundabout method or course : a circumlocution. [L. circunt, about, amblre, to go round.]

Circumambulate, ser-kum-am'bu-lat, v.t. to walk round about. //. Clrcumambula'tion. [L. ambuIdrc, -alum, to walk.]

Circumcise, ser'kum-slz, v.t. to cut off the foreskin according to the Jewish law : (^fig.) to purify.

p.adj. Cir'cumcised, that has undergone circumcision : purified, chastened. ns. Cir'cumciser, one who circumcises; Circumci'sion, the act of circumcising. [L. circumcidere, circumcisunt cadlrc, to cut.]

Circumdenudation, ser-kum-de-nQd-a'shun, n. (geol.) denudation or erosion round an elevated tract left isolated.

Clrcumduct, ser'kum-dukt, v.t. to lead around or about, to revolve round an imaginary axis so as to describe a cone : (Scots law) to close a case to further proof. . Circumduc'tion. adj. Circumduct'ory. [L. circum, about, duclre, ductittn, to lead.]

Circumference, ser-kum'fer-ens, . the boundary-line of any round body, esp. of a circle : the lii. rounding anything : area : compass : distance round. adj. circumferen'tial. . Circumferent'or, an instrument used by surveyors and miners for measuring horizontal angles, consisting of a graduated circle, an index, and a magnetic needle suspended over the centre of a circle now superseded by the Theodolite. [L. circum, about, ferre, to carry.]

Circumflect, ser'kum-flekt, v.t. to mark with a circumflex. n s. Circumflex, an accent (A) denoting a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable ; Circumflex'ion, a bending round. [L. JJectire, flcxunt, to bend.]

Circumfluence, ser-kum'floO-ens, . a flowing round. adj. Circum'fluent, flowing round. [L. fliilre, to flow.]

ClrcumforaneoUS, ser-kum-fo-ra'ne-us, adj. wandering about as from market to market, vagrant. Also Circumfora'nean. [L., circum, about, forum, the forum, market-place.]

Circumiuse, ser-kum-fuz', v.t. to pour around, p.adj. Circumfused'. adj. Circumfus'ile, molten. . Circumfu'sion. \\-~fnndlre, funmt, to pour.]

Circumgyrate, ser-kum-ji'rat, r.i. to go round and round. n. Circumgyra'tion. adj. Circumgy'ratory. [L. eyr&re, -atum, to turn.)

Circumjacent, iftr-kum-jS sent, adj. lying round : bordering on every side. . Circumja'Cency. [L. jacens, lying -jacere, to lie.]

Circumlittoral, ser-kum-lit'o-ral, adj. adjacent to the shore-line. [L. circum, about, litus, litoris, the shore.]

Circumlocution, sftr-kum-lo-ka'shun, n. roundabout speaking : a manner of expression in which many unnecessary words are used. v.t. Cir'CUinlocute, to use circumlocution. . CircumlOCU'tionist, one who practises circumlocution. udj. Circumloc'utory. Circumlocution office, a name given by Dickens in Little Dorrit to the government offices, owing to their dilatoriness in attending to business. [L. loqui, locuttis, to speak.]

Circummure, ser-kum-mur', v.t. (Shak.) to wall round.
[L. nt urns, a wall.]

Circumnavigate, ser-kum-nav'i-gfit, v.t. to sail round. adj. Circumnav'igable, capable of being circumnavigated. ns. Circumnavigation ; Circumnavigator, one who sails round. [See Navigate.]

Circumnutation, ser-kuni-nu-t;Vshun, . a nodding or turning successively towards all points of the compass, as in the tendrils of plants. v.t. Circumnu'tate. adj. Clrcumnu'tatory. [L. circum, about, nutdre, -dtttm, to nod.]

Circumpolar, ser-kum-po'lar, adj. situated round the pole. [See Polar]

Circumpose, str'kum-pCz, v.t. to place round. . Circumposi'tion, the act of placing round. [See Position.]

Circumscribe, ser-kum-skrlb', v.t. to draw a line round : to enclose within certain limits, to curtail, abridge. adj. Circumscrib'able, able to be circumscribed. ns. Circumscrib'er, one who circumscribes ; CirCUmscrip'tiOn, limitation : the line that limits : a circumscribed place. adj. Circumscrip'tive, marking the external form or outline. [L. scnbire, to write.]

Circumspect, ser'kum-spekt, adj. looking round on all sides watchfully : cautious : prudent. . Circum-Spec'tion, watchfulness : caution : examining. adj. Circumspec'tive, looking around : wary. adv. Circumspectly.//. Cir'cumspectness. [L. spectre, spec turn, to look.]

Circumstance, ser'kum-stans, H. the logical surroundings of an action : an accident or event : ceremony : detail: (//.) the state of one's affairs. v.t. to place in particular circumstances: pa.p. circumstanced. at//. Circumstan'tial, consisting of details : minute.//. Circumstantiality, the quality of being circumstantial : minuteness in details : a detail. adv. Circumstan'tially. n.pl. Circumstantials, incidentals: details.?'./. Circumstan tiatn, to prove by circumstances : to describe exactly. Circumstantial evidence, evi-

dence which is not positive nor direct, but which is gathered inferentially from the circumstances in the case. In good or bad circumstances, prosperous or unprosperous ; In, Under the circumstances,

owin^ to certain conditions. [L. starts, stantis, standing -stare, to stand.]

Circumvallate, ser-kum'v.il-at, v.t. to surround with a rampart. . Circumvalla'tion, a surrounding with a wall : a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort. [L. vallum, rampart.]

Circumvent, ser-kum-vent', v.t. to come round or outwit a person : to deceive or cheat. . Circumven'tion. adj. Circumvent'ive, deceiving by artifices. [L. venire, to come.]

Circumvolve, ser-kum-volv', v.t. to roll round. v.i. to revolve: pr.p. circumvolv'ing ; pa. p. circumvolved'. it. Circumvolution, a turning or rolling round : anything winding or sinuous, [L. volvere, volution, to roll.]

Circus, ser'kus, n. a circular building for the exhibition of games : a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship : a group of houses arranged in the form
of a circle : applied to nature, as, e.g., high hills surrounding a plain. . Cirque (serk), a circus : a ring of some sort. [L. circus; cog. with Gr. kirkos.\

Cirrhopod, Cirrhopoda, older forms of Cirriped, Cirripeda.

Cirripeda, sir-rip'e-da, Cirripedia, sir-rip-eMi-a, . a degenerate sub-class of Crustacea, including the numerous forms of Barnacles and Acorn-shells. n. Cir'riped, one of the Cirripeda. [L. cirrus, a tuft of hair, and /to, a foot.]

CirrUS, sir'us, n. the highest form of clouds consisting
of curling fibres : (bot.) a tendril : (zool.) any curled filament : //. Cirri (sir'i). adjs. Cirr'ate, Cirr'iform, like a cirrus ; Cirr'igrade, moving by cirri. n, Cirr'O - CU'muluS, a fleecy cloud intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus. adj. Cirrose, with tendrils. . Cirr'O-Stra'tUS, a mottled-looking cloud intermediate between the cirrus and stratus. adj. Cirr'oUS, having a cirrus. [L.]

Cisalpine, sis-alp'in, adj. on this side i.e. on the Roman side of the Alps. So Cisatlan'tic ; Cisleith'an, on this side the Leitha, which separates the archduchy of Austria and Hungary ; Cismon - tane. on this side the mountains opp. to Ultramontane ; Cis'padane, on this side the Po ; Cispon'-tine, on this side of the bridges, viz. in London, north of the Thames. [L. cis, on this side.]

Ciselure, scz'lur, . the art or operation of chasing, the chasing upon a piece of metal-work. n. CiS'eleur, a chaser. [Fr.]

CiSSOid, Ms'soid, . a plane curve consisting of two infinite branches symmetrically placed with reference to the diameter of a circle, so that at one of its extremities they form a Cusp (q.v.), while the tangent to the circle at the other extremity is their common asymptote. [Gr. kissoeides.]

Cist, sist, . a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. adjs. Cist ed, containing cists; Cist'iC, like a cist. [See Chest.]

Cistella, sis-tel'a, 11. the capsular shield of some lichens. [L., dim. of cista, a box.]

Cistercian, sis-ter'shan, n. one of the order of monks established in 1098 in the forest of Citeaux (Cistercinm), in France an offshoot of the Benedictines.

Cistern, sis'tern, . any receptacle for holding water or other liquid : a reservoir : in a steam-engine, the vessel surrounding the condenser. [L. cisterna, from cista, a chest.]

Clstus, sis'tus, ;/. Rock-rose, a genus of exogenous shrubby plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers : //. Cis'tuses (-ez) and CiS'tl ('tl). [Low L. , from Gr. kislos, the rock-rose.]

Cistvaen. See Kistvaen.

Cit, sit, . shortened from citizen, and used as a term of contempt : fern. Clt'OSS (Dryden). [See

Citizen.]

Citadel, sit'a-del, . a fortress in or near a city : the place where the guns are kept in an ironclad man-of-war. [It. cittaiiella, dim. of citta, a city. See City.]

Cite, sit, ?>.(. to call or summon : to summon to answer in court : to quote : to name : to adduce as proof. adj. Cit'able, that can be cited. ns. Cit'al, summons to appear : (Skab.) accusation, reproof ; Cita'tion, an official summons to appear : the document containing the summons : the act of quoting : the passage or name quoted ; Cita'tor, one who cites. adj. Cit'atory, having to do with citation, addicted to citation. [L. citdre, -atuin, to call, inten. of ciere, clre, to make to go.)

Cithara, sith'a-ra, . an ancient musical instrument closely resembling the guitar. n. Cith'arist. a player on it. adj. Citharist'iC. ns. Cith'er, Cith'ern, Cit'tern, a metal-stringed musical instrument, played with a plectrum. [L., Gr. kithara. A doublet of Guitar.]

Citigrade, sit'i-grad, adj. moving quickly : applied to a tribe of spiders of remarkably quick motions. [L. citus, quick, gradia, a step.]

Citizen, sit'i-zen, 11. an inhabitant of a city : a member of a state : a townsman : a freeman '.fein. Cit izeness. adj. (Shak.) like a citizen. v.t. Cit'izenise, to make a citizen of. s. Cit'izenry, the general body of citizens; Citizenship, the rights of a citizen. [M. E. citesein O. Fr. citeain. See City.]

Citole, sit'ol, n. a small dulcimer used in medieval times. [O. Fr., L. citftara.]

Citron, sit'run, . the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. ;;. Citrate, a salt of citric acid. adjs. Cit'reous, citrine ; Cit'ric ; derived from the citron ; Cit'rine, dark and greenish yellow, like a citron or lemon. n. citrine colour : a rock crystal

of this colour, ns. Cit'ron-wood, Citrus-wood, the most costly furniture - wood of the ancient Romans. Citric acid, the acid to which lemon and lime juice owe their sourness. [Fr., L. citrus Gr. kitron, a citron.]

Cittern. Same as Cither (q.v. under Cithara).

City, sit'i, n. a large town : a town with a corporation. n.pl. Cit'y-COmmiS'sioners, officials who attend to the drainage, &c.n. Cit'y-mis'sion, a mission for evangelising the poor classes in the large cities. adj. CiVic, pertaining to a city or citizen. City of God, Heavenly city, &c., the ideal of the Church of Christ in glory ; City of refuge, by the Jewish law a city where the perpetrator of an accidental murder might flee for refuse. Eternal City, Rome ; Holy

city, Jerusalem. The City, The City of London,

that part of London where business is principally . carried on. [Fr. cite, a city L. civitas, the state ci~'is, a citizen.]

Give, siv, . See Chive.

Civet, siv'et, . a perfume obtained from the civet or CiVet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of Africa, India, &c. [Fr. civetteAr. zabad.~\

Civic. See City.

Civil, siv'il, adj. pertaining to the community: having the refinement of city-bred people : polite : commercial, not military : lay, secular, or temporal, not ecclesiastical : pertaining to the individual citizen : (law) relating to private relations amongst citizens, and such suits as arise out of these, as opposed to criminal: (theol.) naturally good, as opposed to good through regeneration. ns. Civilian, a professor or student of civil law (not canon law) : one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits ; CiVilist, one versed in civil law ; Civil'lty, good-breeding : politeness. rtrfz/. Civilly. adj. CiVil-SUit'ed (Milton), sombrely clad. . Civlsm, good citizenship, state of being well-affected to the government. Civil death, the loss of all civil and legal but not natural privileges, as

by outlawry ; Civil engineer, one who plans rail-
ways, docks, &c., as opposed to a military engineer,

or to a mechanical engineer, who makes machines, &c. ; Civil law, as opposed to criminal law : the law laid down by a state regarding the rights of the inhabitants; Civil list, now the expenses of the sovereign's household only: Civil list pensions, those granted by royal favour; Civil service, the paid service of the state, in so far as it is not military or naval ; Civil War, a war between citizens of the same state. [L. civtlis civil.)

Civilise, sivll-Ir, v.t. to reclaim from barbarism : to instruct in arts and refinements. adj. ClVilisable. n. Civilisa tion, state of being civilised. -p.adj. Civilised. n. Civ'iliser.

Clabber, klab'er, n. (Scot.). [Gael, clabar, mud.]

Clachan, kla'han, . (Scot.) a small village. [Gael. clachan clack, stone.]

Clack, klak, v.i. to make a sudden sharp noise as by striking : to chatter : to cackle. tt, a sharp, sudden sound : sound of voices : an instrument making this kind of noise : (coll.) the tongue. ns. Clack -box, the box containing the clack-valve of an engine ; Clack -dish (Shak.), a wooden dish carried by beggars, having a movable cover which they clacked to attract attention ; Clack er ; Clack-valve, a valve used in pumps, having a flap or a hinge which lifts up to let the fluid pass, but prevents the fluid from returning by falling back over the aperture. (From the sound.]

Clad, klad, pa.t. and /a./, of Clothe.

Claes, klaz, n.pl. Scotch for Clothes.

Clag. klag, v.i. (prov.) to stick. adj. Clag'gy, sticky. [Prob. Scand. ; Dan. klag, mud.]

Claim, klum, v.t. to call for: to demand as a right. M. a demand for something supposed due : right or ground for demanding : the thing claimed.- adj. Claim'able, that can be claimed. n. Claim'ant, one who makes a claim. Lay Claim to, to assert a right. [O. Fr. ctatmet L. clamdre, to call out.]

Clairaudience, klar-awd'i-ens, . the alleged power of hearing things not present to the senses. n. Clairaud lent [Fr. clair L. clarus, clear, and Audience.]

Glair-obscure. Clare-obscure, klar-ob-skur'. Same as Chiaroscuro (q.v.). [Fr. clair L. clarus, clear, and Fr. obscur L. otscurus, obscure.]

Clalrscbach, Mai-Shah, n. the old Celtic harp strung with wire.

Clairvoyance, klar-voi'ans, n. the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses. . Clairvoyant, one who is said to have this power. [Fr., clair L. ciarus, clear, and Fr. voit L. z/idere, to see.]

Clam, klam, n. a species of bivalve shellfish : an instrument for holding. [A.S. clam, fetter ; cf. Ger. klannn ; Dan. kiammc.\

Clam, klam, v.t. to clog : to smear : pr.p. clam'ming ; pa.fi. clammed. . dampness. adv. Clammily. n. Clam miness. adj. Clam my, sticky : moist and adhesive. [A.S. daman, to anoint; cf. Dut., Dan. k la in, damp.]

Clam, klam, H. noise produced in ringing a chime of bells at once. v.t. or v.i. to produce a clam. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

Clamant, klam'ant, adj. calling aloud or earnestly. n. Clam'ancy, urgency. [L. clamdre, to cry out.]

Clamber, klam'ber, v.i. to climb with difficulty, grasp-
ing with the hands and feet. n. the act of clamber-
ing. [From root of Clump; cf. Gcr. klamntern
klemmtn, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

Clamjamphrle, klam-jam fri, n. (Scot.) rubbish : non-
sense : rabble. [Der. uncertain.]

Clamour, klam'or, n. a loud continuous outcry : up-
roar : any loud noise. v.i. to cry aloud in demand :

173

to make aloud continuous outcry. adj. Clam'orous,
noisy, boisterous. ath: Clam'OroUSly. ns. Clam -

orousness ; Clam'ourer. [L. clanur.]

Clamp, klamp, . a piece of timber, iron, &c., used to
fasten things together or to strengthen any frame-
work : any instrument lor holding. v.t. to bind
with clamps. [From a root seen in A.S. clam,
fetter Dut. klamp, a clamp, and akin to Eng. Clip,
Climb.]

Clamp, klamp, . a heavy tread. v.i. to tread
heavily. [Prob. from the sound.]

Clamper, klam' per, v.t. to botch up. [Der. unknown ;
prob. conn, with Clamp, a piece of timber, &c.]

Clan, klan, . a tribe or collection of families subject
to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and
supposed to have a common ancestor : a clique,
sect : a collective name for a number of persons
or things. adj. Clan nish, closely united, like the
members of a clan. adv. Clan'nishly. n s. Clan'-
nishness ; Clan' Ship, association of families under
a chieftain : feeling of loyalty to a clan ; Clans 'man,
a member of a clan. [Gael clann, offspring, tribe
L. planta, a shoot.]

Clandestine, klan-des'tin, adj. concealed or hidden :
private : sly. adv. Clandestinely. [L. clandes-
tinus clam, secretly.]

Clang, klang, v.i. to produce a sharp, ringing sound.
v.t. to cause to clang. . a sharp, ringing sound,
like that made by metallic substances struck to-
gether : (jfg.) sound, the cry of some birds. it.

Clang'ing, the sound corresponding to the verb.
adj. Clang' orous. adv. Clang" orously. n.
Clang 1 our, a clang : a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. -
v.i. to make a clangour. [L. clangire ; Ger. klang;
formed from the sound.]

Clank, klangk, . a sharp sound, less prolonged than
a clang, such as is made by a chain. v.t. or v.i. to
make or cause a clank. . Clank ing, the action of
the verb clank. adj. Clank less, without clank.
[Prob. formed under the influence of Clink and
Clang.]

Clap, klap, n. the noise made by the sudden striking
together of two things, as the hands : a burst of
sound : a slap. v.t. to strike together so as to make
a noise : to thrust or drive together suddenly : to
fasten promptly : to pat with the hand in a friendly
manner : to applaud with the hands : to bang : to
imprison e.g. ' to clap one in prison.' v.i. to strike
the hands together : to strike together with noise :
to applaud : pr.p. clap'ping ; pa. p. clapped. ns.
Clap -board, a thin board used in covering wooden
houses ; Clap'-bread, a kind of hard-baked oatmeal
cake; Clap'-dish (>ame as Clack-dish) ; Clap -net,
a kind of net which is made to clap together sud-
denly by pulling a string ; Clap per, one who claps :
that which claps, 'as the tongue of a bell: a glib
tongue. v.t. Clap per-claw, to claw or scratch :
(Shak.) to scold. us. Clap'ping, noise of striking :
applause ; Clap'-sill, the bottom part of the frame
on which lock-gates shut called also Lock-sill;
Clap'trap (Shak.), a trick to gain applause : flashy
display : empty words ; Claptrap'pery. atij. Clap-
trap pish. Clap eyes on, to see ; Clap hands
(Sftak.), to make an agreement ; Clap hold of, to
seize roughly ; Clap Up (Sftak.), to conclude sud-
denly. [Ice. klappa, to pat ; Dut. and Ger.
klapfen.)

Clap, klap, . gonorrhea. [Cf. Dut. klapoor.\

Claque, klak, n. an institution for securing the success
of a public performance, by bestowing upon it pre-
concerted applause. . Claqueur, a member of
the claque. [Fr. claquer, to clap.]

Clarabella, klar-a-bel'a, n. an organ-stop of a sweet
fluty tone.

Clarence, klar'ens, n. a four-wheeled carriage, seated
inside for two or more persons. [Named after
William IV. when Duke of Clarence.)

Clarenceux, Clarencleux, klar'cn-tO, n. (ker.) the

second king-at-arms in England, so named from the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

Clarendon, klar'en-don, n. (print.) a form of type having a heavy face.

Clare-obscure. Same as Chiaroscuro.

Claret, klar'et, . originally applied to wines of a light-red colour, but now used in England for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux : (slang) blood. v.i. to drink claret. ns. Clar'et-CUp, a drink made up of iced claret, brandy, sugar, &c. ; Clar'et-jug, a fancy jug for holding claret. [Fr. clairet cluir L. clarus, clear.]

Clarify, klar'i-fi, v.t. to make clear or pure. v.i. to become clear : f>r.p. clar'ifying : pa.p. clar'ified. ns. Clarifica'tion ; Clarlfier, that which clarifies or purifies. [L. darns, clear, and facere, to make.]

Clarion, klar'i-on, n. a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill : the sound of a trumpet, or a sound resembling that of a trumpet. ns. Clarinet, Clar ionat, a wind-instrument, usually of wood, in which the sound is produced by a single thin reed. The BaSS Clarinet is pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet. [Fr. clairon clair L. clana, clear.]

Clarity, klar'i-ti, . clearness. [M. E. clartf\>. claritas.]

Clarty, klar'ti, adj. (Scot.) sticky and dirty. [Der. unknown.]

Clary, klar'i, . a biennial with clammy stem, large, heart-shaped, rough, doubly crenate leaves, and whorls of pale-blue flowers in loose terminal spikes, with large coloured bracts. [Low L. sclarea. Origin unknown.]

Clash, klash, n. a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons : opposition : contradiction : (Scot.) chatter, country talk. v.i. to dash noisily together : to meet in opposition : to act in a contrary direction : to disagree : (Scot.) to gossip. v.t. to strike noisily against. . Clashing, a striking against: opposition. [Formed from the sound, like Ger. and Sw. klatsch.)

Clasp, klasp, n. a hook for fastening : an embrace. v.t. to fasten with a clasp: to enclose and hold in the hand or arms : to embrace. ns. Clasp' er, that which clasps : the tendril of a plant ; Clasp ing ; Clasp'-knile, a knife the blade of which folds into the handle. [M. E. elapse, from the root of A.S. clyppan, to embrace. See Clip.]

Class, klas, . a rank or order of persons or things : high rank or social standing : a number of students or scholars who are taught together : a scientific division or arrangement : the position in order of merit of students after examination. v.t. to form into a class or classes : to arrange methodically. v.i. to take rank. adjs. Class'able, Class'ible, capable of being classed. ns. Class'-felToW, Class' -mate, a pupil in the same class at school or college : Class'iC, any great writer or work : a student of the ancient classics : a standard work : (//.) Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works. adjs. Class'iC, -al, of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature : originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers : (as opposed to Romantic) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome : chaste, refined, in keeping with classical art : famous for literary or historical reasons. ns. Classical ity, Class'icalness, the quality of being classical. adv. Classically. ns. Class icism, a classical idiom ; Classicist, one versed in the classics, or devoted to their being retained in education; Class -leader, the leader of a class in a Methodist church ; Class'man, one who has gained honours of a certain class at the Oxford examinations opp. to Passman. Classic races, the five chief annual horse-races the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby, Oaks, and St Leger. Take ft class, to take honours in an examination, as

opposed to the mere 'pass.' [Fr. classe L. classis, cog. with L. caldre, Gr. kalein.)

Classify, klas'i-ft, v.t. to make or form into classes: to arrange: pr.p. classifying; pa. p. class'ified. adjs. Classif 1 able, capable of being classified ; ClaSSlf'lC, denoting classes. n. Classification, act of forming into classes : distribution into classes.

adj. Class'ificatory. . Classifier. [L. classis, and facere, to make.]

Classis, klas'is, . a group : judicatory. [L.]

Clastic, klas'tik, adj. breaking into fragments, fragmental. [Gr. klastos klan, to break.]

Clatch, klach, v.t. (Scot.) to daub. . mire, anything for daubing.

Clatch, klach, v.t. (Scot.) to finish carelessly, to botch. . a piece of work spoiled or botched.

Clatch, klach, n. (Scot.) a kind of gig.

Clathrate, klath'rat, adj. latticed also Clath'roid. atijs. Clath'rose, crossed by deep rectangular furrows; Clath'rulate, finely clathrate. [L. clathrdre, -dtum, to furnish with a lattice Gr. klethra, a lattice.]

Clatter, klat'er, . a repeated rattling noise : a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds : noisy talk : (Burns) gossip. v.i. to make rattling sounds : to rattle with the tongue : to talk fast and idly. v.t. to strike so as to produce a rattling. adv. Clatt'eringly. [Ace. to Skeat, clatter = ciacker, a freq. of Clack.]

Claude Lorraine glass, . a convex mirror, usually coloured, employed for viewing landscape. [Named after the painter Clautie Lorraine (1600-82).]

Claudian, klaw'di-an, adj. pertaining to the Roman emperors of the Claudian gens (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero), or their period (14-68 A.D.).

Claudication, klaw-di-ka'shun, n. a halting, a limp. [L., claudus, lame.]

Claught, klaht, v.t. (Scot.) to snatch. n. a hold, catch. [Cf. Cleek.]

Clause, klawz, . a sentence or part of a sentence : an article or part of a contract, will, &c. adj. Glaus ular, pertaining to, or consisting of, a clause or clauses. [Fr. clause L. clausus claudere, to shut.]

Claustral, klaws'tral, adj. cloistral, secluded, pertaining to a claustrum. ns. Claustra tion, the act of shutting in a cloister ; Claustropho bia, a morbid dread of confined places. adj. Claustrophobic.

Claustrum, klaws'trum, . a thin layer of gray matter in the substance of the hemispheres of the brain : //. Claus'tra. [L.]

Claut, klat, . a kind of rake : (Scot.) what is raked, a rakeful. v.t. to scratch, claw. n.pl. Clats, slops. adj. Clat'ty, dirty. [Perh. conn, with Claw.)

Clavate, -d, kla'vat, -ed, adj. (bat.) club-shaped : gradually thickening to the top. . Clava tion, articulation in a socket. atijs. Clav'ellate, having club-shaped processes ; Clav'iform, in the form of a club. . Clavlger, a club-bearer. adj. Clavig'er-OUS, club-bearing. [From L. clava, a club.]

Clave, kluv, /./. of Cleave.

Clavecin, klav'e-sin, . a harpsichord. . ClaVeclnlst (Browning), a player on the clavecin. [Fr. clavecin L. clavis, a key.]

Claver, kli'ver, . idle talk, gossip, v. i. to talk idly. [Scotch ; der. uncertain ; cf. Gael, c/aiaire.]

Clavichord, klav'i-kord, n. an obsolete musical instrument, of the same form as the Harpsic/tord and Spinet. n. Clav'iharp, a harp struck with keys like a piano. [L. clavis, a key, chorda, a string.]

Clavicle, klaVi-kl, . an important part of the pectoral girdle of vertebrates, best known in the collar-bone of man and in the merry-thought of birds also Clavic'ula. adj. ClaviC'Ular. [Fr. claviculel^. cltivicula, dim. of clavis, a key.]

Clavicorn, klav'i-korn, adj. having clavate antennae. . a member of the Ciavicornia, a group of Coleoptera or beetles. [L. clava, a club, cornu, a horn.]

Clavier, kla-veV, n, the keyboard of a musical instru-

ment : a stringed instrument, esp. the pianoforte. [Fr., L- clavis, a key.]

Clavis, kla'vis, n. a key, hence a clue or aid for solving problems, interpreting a cipher, &c. : //. Claves. *. ClaViger, one who keeps a key. a custodian. <*r>'. Clavigferous, keeping key*. [L., a key.]

Claw, klaw, n. the hooked nail of a beast or bird : the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails : anything like a claw: an instrument shaped like a cluw. T _t. to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails : to scrape : to seize : (Jig.) to flatter, fawn on. n. daw'back, a toady, flatterer. adj. Clawed, having claws. us. Claw'-hamm'er, a hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws, with which to extract nails ; Claw'-hamm'er-coat, a facetious name for a dress-coat. adj. dawless. Claw me and I'll claw thee, favour me and I shall do you good in return. (A.S. clawu ; cog. with Ger. klaia ; akin to Cleave, to stick.]

Clay, kl5, . a tenacious ductile earth : earth in general :
the human body : short for clay-pipe, a tobacco-pipe made of baked clay. v.t. to purify with clay, as sugar. ndjs. Clay' -brained (Shak.), stupid : Clay'-COld, cold as clay, lifeless. n. Clay'-eat'er, one addicted to chewing a fatty clay in Brazil and elsewhere, adjs. Clayed, clay-like : Clay'ey, made of clay : covered with clay. " Clay'-ground, ground consisting mainly of clay. adj. Claylsh, of the nature of clay. ns. Clay'-marl, a whitish chalky clay ; Clay'-miU, a mill for preparing clay : Clay'-Slate, an argillaceous rock, splitting readily into thin sheets ; Clay Stone, one of the concretionary nodules in alluvial deposits. Wet ones Clay, to drink. [A.S. dag; cf. Dan. klacg, Ger. klti.\

Claymore, kla'mSr, . a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders, the old Celtic one-handed, two-edged lon^sword, now applied inaccurately to the basket-hiked sword of the officers of Highland regiments. [Gael, claidheanth-mor Gael, and Ir. clnidheamh, sword, mor, great.]

Clean, klfn, adj. free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles : pure : guiltless : neat : complete. adv. quite: entirely: cleverly. v.t. to make clean, or free from dirt. ns. Clean' er, that which cleans; deanlng, the act of making clean. adj. Clean'-lirnbed, having well-proportioned limbs : smart. n. Clean'liness. adj. dean'ly, clean in habits or person: pure: neat. adv. in a cleanly manner.

. Clean'ness. adj. Clean'-tim'bered (Shak.\ well-proportioned. Clean bill of health (see Bill of health). Have clean hands, to be free from the guilt of wrong-doing. Make a clean breast of, to own up frankly, to confess fully ; Show a clean pair of heels, to escape by running. The Clean thing, the right thing to do. [A.S. client: W., Gael, glan, shine, polish ; Ger. klein, small.]

Cleanse, klenz, v.t. to make clean or pure. adj. Cleans'able. j. Cleans' er, one who, or that which, cleanses : Cleans ing, purification.

Clear, klfr, adj. pure, bright, undimmed : free from obstruction or difficulty : plain, distinct : without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution : conspicuous : transparent. adv. in a clear manner : plainly: wholly: quite. v.t. to make clear: to empty : to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt : to free, acquit, or vindicate : to leap, or pass by or over: to make profit: to settle a bill. r.i. to become clear : to grow free, bright, or transparent. ns. Clear" age, a piece of land cleared ; Clear 7 -ance. act of clearing : removal of hinderances : a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail. adjs. Clear'-eyed. clear-sighted, discerning ; Clear' -head'ed, having a clear understanding, sagacious. HI. Clearing, the act of making clear : a tract of land cleared of wood, &c, for cultivation : a lu^thod by which bankers ex-

change cheques and drafts, and arrange the differences ; Clear'ing-house, a place in London where such clearing business is done : Clearing-nut, the seed of Strychnos pota lorni, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. adv. Clearly, in a clear manner : distinctly. ns. Clear'ness ; Clear 1 -obscure' (see Chiaroscuro). adj. Clear' -sighted,

having clearness of sight : discerning. ns. Clear'-

sight'edness : Clear '-starch'er, a laundress ; Clear* -starch'ing, the act of stiffening linen with clear starch: Clear-story (see Clerestory). Clear out, to be off; Clear the way, to make the way open ; Clear up, to become clear. [Fr. ciair L. clams, clear.]

Cleat, klet, n. a wedge: a piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place or give it an additional strength : a piece of wood fastened on parts of a ship, and having holes

or recesses for fastening
ropes. r.i. to strengthen
with a cleat. [From a
supposed A.S. cliat ; cf.

Cleat.

174

Dut. kloot; Dan. Mode; Ger. Moss.]

Cleave, klev, v.t. to divide, to split : to separate with violence : to go through : to pierce. v.t. to part asunder: to crack: pr.p. cleav'ing ; pa.t. clove or cleft ; fa. p. clov'en or cleft. adj. CleaVable, capable of being cleft. ns. Cleavage, a condition of rocks in which they split easily into thin plates ; Clearer, one who or that which cleaves : a butcher's chopper; Cleav'ers, CliVers, goose-grass Galitittt nferine, diuretic and sudorific. adj. Cleaving, splitting. [A.S. clef/an ; cog. with Ger. klieben.)

Cleave, kleV, v.i. to stick or adhere : to unite : pr.p. cleav'ing: pa.t, cleaved or chive; pa. p. cleaved. . CleaVing, the act of adhering. [A.S. clifian ; cog. with Ger. kitten, Dut. klrven.]

Clechd, klesh'a, adj. (her.) voided or hollowed through-
out, as a cross showing only a narrow border. [Fr.]

deck, kick, v.t. to hatch. n. decking, a brood. [Scot, Ice. klekja; cf. Dan. klcfkke, to hatch.]

Cleddyo, kled'yO, . an antique leaf-shaped bronze Celtic sword. [W. cleddtu, cleddyf; L. gladius.)

Cleek, kick, n. a large hook for catching hold of some-
thing, used in fishing. &c. : an iron-headed golf-club : apeg. v.t. to seize, snatch. [M. E. klekeit ; perh. related to dutch.]

Clef, kief, . a musical character placed on the staff by which the absolute pitch of the notes is fixed. [Fr., from L. clavis ; Gr. kleis, a key.]

Cleft, kleft,/.f. and pa.p. of deave.

deft, kleft, . an opening made by cleaving or splitting : a crack, fissure, or chink. Also Clift (/?.). [Cf. Ger. kluft, Dan. kly/t, a hole.]

deft-palate. See Palate.

deg, kleg, . the gadfly, horse-fly. [Ice. klcggi.]

Clem, klem, v.t. and i>.t. to starve. [Prov. Eng. clam : Ger. klemmen, to pinch.)

Clematis, klem'a-tis, . a creeping plant, called also I'irgiit's Ba-.i'fr and Traveller's Joy. [L., Gr. klematis klema, a twig.]

dement, klem'ent, a.ij. mild : gentle : kind : merciful. us. dem'ence (Sftnt.), Clem'ency, the quality of being clement : mildness : readiness to forgive. ad-.'. Clem'ently. [Fr., L. demons.}

dench, klensh. Same ns Clinch.

Clepe, klep, r.t. (arch.) to call: to name. pap Yclept. [A.S. clipian, to call.]

Clepsydra, Mep'si-dra, . an instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of water. [L., Gr. klepsydraMef'tein, klepsein, to steal, hvddr, water.]

Clerestory, dear-story, cler-stO'ri, n. an upper row of windows rising above the adjoining parts of the building, probably so named as admitting clearness or light esp. applied to the windows in the upper part of the central nave of churches.

Clergy

mSte ; mute ; mCCn ; Men.

Clinic

Clergy, kler'ji, . the ministers of the Christian religion, as holders of an allotted office, in contradistinction to the laity adjs. Cler'gyable, Cler'-giable, entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy. >ts. Clergyman, one of the clergy, a regularly ordained minister ; Cler'gy-wom an, a

wuman belonging to a clergyman's family. adjs. Cleric, -al, belonging to the clergy : pertaining to a clerk, us. Cleric, a clergyman ; Clericalism, undue influence of the clergy, sacerdotalism ; Cler'i-cate, clerical position ; Cleric'ity, state of being a clergyman; Clerlsy, the class of learned men, scholars. Clergyman's sore throat, chronic phar-yngitis. Benefit of clergy, originally an exemption of clergymen, in certain cases, from criminal process before a secular judge, but later covering the first offence of all who could read. Black clergy, in Russia, the regular or monastic, as distinct from the secular or parochial, clergy. [Fr. clergt L., Gr. klerikos, from kleros, a lot, then the clergy.]

Clerk, klark, or klerk, n. a clergyman or priest : a scholar : one who leads the responses in the English Church service : in common use, one employed as a writer, assistant, copyist, account-keeper, or corre-spondent in an office. v.i. to act as clerk. adj. Clerical, pertaining to a clerk or copyist, as in

clerical error.' tis. Clerk'dom, Clerk'ship ; Clerk' -ery, Clerk'age, the work of a clerk. adjs. Clerk'-

ISh, like a clerk ; Clerk'leSS, ignorant ; Clerk' -like, scholarly. x. Clerk'ling, a young clerk, adj. Clerkly, scholarly. adv. in a scholar-like or learned manner. Clerk of the Weather, an imaginary functionary facetiously supposed to direct the weather. Bible clerk, a scholar who reads the lessons in some college chapels. [A.S. clerc, a priest Late L. clericus. See Clergy.]

Cleromancy, kler'o-man-si, . divination by lots. [Gr. kleros, lot, tnanteia, divination.]

Cler story, an obsolete form of Clerestory.

Cleuch, Cleugh, kluh, . a ravine with steep and precipitous sides. [Scotch form of ClOUgh.]

Cleve, klev, n. cliff: hillside. [Now rare. M. E. deaf, a variant of Cliff.]

Clever, klev'er, adj. able or dexterous : ingenious : skilful: (U.S.) good-natured. ns. Cleveral'ity, Cleverness, adj. Clev'eriSh, somewhat clever.

adv. Cleverly. [Ety. dub.]

Clew, Clue, kloo, . a ball of thread, or the thread in it : a thread that guides through a labyrinth : anything that solves a mystery : the corner of a sail. v. t. to coil up into a clew or ball : to truss or tie up sails to the yards. n. CleW-gar'net (>iaut.\ a

tackle for clewing up the smaller square sails for furling. n.pl. Clew'-lines, ropes on the smaller square sails by which they are clewed up for furling. [A.S. cliiven; cf. Dut. khnven; Ger. ktiiiuel.]

Cliche", klS-sha', . the impression made by a die in any soft metal : an electrotype or stereotype plate. [Fr., clicker, to stereotype.]

Click, klik, . a short, sharp clack or sound : anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: a latch for a gate. <:i. to make a light, sharp sound. >is. Click' -clack, a continuous clicking noise ; Cllclfer, the compositor who distributes the copy among a companionship of printers, makes up pages, &c : one who cuts up leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes ; Clicking, the action of the verb. [Dim. of Clack.]

Client, kll'ent, . one who employs a lawyer : a de-pendent. . Clientage, the whole number of one's clients : the client's relation to the patron. adj. Client'al. ns. Clientele, a following : the whole connection of a lawyer, shopkeeper, &c. ; CU'ent-Ship. [L. cliens, for cluens, one who hears or listens (to advice), from cluire, to hear.]

Cliff, klif, . (.). Same as Clef.

Cliff, klif, n. a high steep rock : the steep side of a

mountain. adjs. CUffed, Cliff'y, having cliffs :

craggy. [A.S. clif; Dut. clif; Ice. kli/.\
Clift. See Cleft (2).
Clift, klift, . same as Cliff, the form arising under the

influence of Cleft. adjs. CUft'ed, Cliffy, broken

into cliffs.
Climacteric, klim-ak-ter'ik, or klim-ak'ter-ik, n. a criti-

cal period in human life, in which some great bodily

change is supposed to take place : a critical time.

adj. pertaining to such a period : critical. adj.

Climacter'ical. The grand climacteric, the sixty-third year, supposed to be a critical period for men. [Gr. klimakter klimax, a ladder.]
Climate, kll'rmlt, n. the condition of a country or

place with regard to temperature, moisture, &c. :

_tT.) character of something. v.i. (Shak.) to remain inacertain place. adjs. ClTmatal, Climatic, -al, relating to climate. v.t. CH'matise (see Acclimatise). adj. Climatograph'ical. . ClimatogTaphy, a description of climates. adj. Climatolog'ical, relating to climatology. ns. Climatol'OgiSt, one skilled in the science of climatology ; Climatol'-Ogy, the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends ; Cli'mature(Mrt>t.), climate. (Fr., L., Gr. klima, kiimatos, slope klinein, to slope.]

Climax, kll'maks, . (riiet.) the arranging of the particulars of a portion of a discourse so as to rise in strength to the last : the last term of the rhetorical arrangement : a culmination. v.i. to ascend in a climax : to culminate. adjs. Climacf ic, -al, pertaining to a climax. adr. Climact'ically. [Gr. klimajc, a ladder from klinein, to slope.]

Climb, kllm, v.i. or v.t. to ascend or mount by clutching with the hands and feet : to ascend with difficulty : to mount. adj. Climb'able, capable of being climbed. ns. Climb' er, one who or that which climbs: (//.) an old-fashioned popular title for several orders of birds whose feet are mainly adapted for climbing : (hot.) those plants which, having weak stems, seek support from other objects, chiefly from other plants, in order to ascend from the ground ; Climbing. [A.S. climban; cf. Ger. klimmen;

conn, with Clamber and Cleave, to stick.]

Clime, kllm, n. a country, region, tract. [A variety of Climate.]

Clinamen, klin-a'men, n. inclination. [L. clinare, to incline.]

Clinanthium, klin-an'thi-um, . the receptacle in a composite plant. [Gr. kline, a bed, anthos, a flower.]

Clinch, klinsh, Clench, klensh, v.t. to fasten or rivet a nail by bending the point and beating the bent part flat against the object through which the nail was driven : to grasp tightly : to set firmly, as the teeth : to fasten on : (Jig.) to drive home an argument : to settle or confirm. n. something set firmly : the fastening of a nail by beating it back, as in the verb : a pun. n. Clinch'er, one that clinches : a decisive argument. adj. Clinch'er-built (same as Clinker-built). . Clinch'er-work, the disposition of the side planks of a vessel, when the lower edge of one row overlaps the row next under it. [Causal form of klink, to -strike smartly; Dut. and Ger. klinken, to rivet a bolt.]

Cling, kling, v.i. to adhere or stick close by winding round : to adhere in interest or affection : to remain by an opinion : of wood, to shrink. v.t. to attach : to shrivel : pa.t. and pa. p. clung. . adherence. adjs. Cling'stone, having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone (of peaches) opp. to Freestone; Cling'y, sticky. [A.S. clingan, to shrivel up, to draw together.]

Clinic, -al, klin'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to a bed: (med.) applied to instruction (riven in hospitals at the bedside of the patient. . Clinic, one confined to bed by sickness : the teaching of medicine or surgery practically at the bedside of the patient also

.dfr. Clln'icaUy. Clinical baptism, baptism administered to persons on their sick-bed ; Clinical convert, one converted on his death-bed ; Clinical medicine, or surgery, medicine or surgery as taught by clinics, a Clinical lecture being one delivered to students at the bedside of the sick. [Gr. kiinikos kline, a bed, homklintin, to recline.]

Clink, klin^k, . a ringing sound made by the striking together 'of sounding bodies : jingle. v.t. to cause to make a ringing sound. v.i. to ring or jingle : to go with a clinking sound. n. Clink'er,

the name given
to the scales or
globules of black
oxide of iron,
obtained from
red-hot iron
under the blows
of a hammer: the
slags of iron fur- A, clinker-built ;

naces : the cin- B, carvel-built,

dery-like masses

which form the crust of some lava-flows. adj. Cllnk'er-bullt, made of planks which overlap each other below (as distinguished from carvel-built) and are fastened together with clinched nails. . Clink' -Stone, a greenish-gray or brownish compact, or very finely crystalline igneous rock, splitting into slabs, which give a metallic clink when struck by a hammer. [A form of Click and Clank.]

Clink, klingk, v.t. to clinch: to rivet [Scot, for Clinch.]

Clinometer, kll-nom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the angle of inclination or dip of a stratum. adj. Clinomet'rlc. . Clinom'etry. [Gr. klmein, to incline, ntetron, a measure.]

Clinquant, klingk'ant, atlj, shining like tinsel : glittering. . tinsel: glitter. [Fr., Dut. klinken, to clink.]

Clio, kli'o, . the muse of history and epic poetry : (zool.) a genus of shell-less molluscs in the class of Pteropods, swarming in northern and southern seas, and named by the whalers ' whales' food,' one species of which constitutes a principal part of the food of whales. [Gr. kleein, to call.]

Clip, klip, v.t. to cut by making the blades of shears mrct : to cut off: to debase the coin by cutting off the edges : to diminish. v.i. to go quickly : pr.p. clip' ping ; pa.p. clipped. . the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep : a smart blow. adj. Clipped, cut short. us. Cllp'per, one that clips : a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel : (slang) a dashing person ; Cllp'plng, the act of cutting, esp. debasing coin by cutting off the edges : the thing clipped off. adj. superb: fast-going. Clip the Wings, to cut a bird's wings to prevent it from flying : (Jig.) to restrain ambition : to deprive of the means of rising. [Prob. from Ice. klippa, to cut ; Dan. klippc.}

Clip, klip, v.t. (Shak.) to embrace: to encircle: to hold firmly. n. an instrument for holding things firm. [A.S. clyppan, to embrace; Ice. klypa, to pinch : Ger. klufpe, pincers.]

Clique, kick, . a group of persons in union for a purpose : a party or faction : a gang used generally in a bad sense. adj. Cliquish, relating to a clique. ns. Cliqu'ishness ; Cliqu'ism, tendency to form cliques. [Fr. ; prob. from root of click, and so = a noisy conclave. Ace. to Littre', orJR. in sense of Claque.]

Cllsh-clash, klish'-klash, Cllshmaclaver, klish'ma-klavV-r, . gossip. [Scot.]

Cllstogamy, klis-tog'a-mi, n. a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant when these dp not expand and are systematically close or self-fertilised. adji.

Clistog'amous, Cllstogam'lc. [Gr. kleistos, closed, gamos, marriage.]

Clitellum, kli-tel'um, . the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm : pi. ClitelTa. [L.]

Clithral, klith'ral, adj. with a roof that forms a complete covering. [Gr.]

Clitoris, kll'to-ris, . a homologue of the penis present, as a rudimentary organ, in the female of many higher vertebrates. ns. Cll'torism ; Clitori'tis. [Gr.]

Glitter, klit'er, v.t. and v.i. to make, or cause to make, a shrill rattling noise. . Clitt'er-Clatt'er, idle talk, chatter. [Related to Clatter.]

Clivers. Same as Cleavers (q.v. under Cleave).

Cloaca, klo-u'ka, . a sewer : a privy : a cavity in birds and reptiles, in which the intestinal and urinary ducts terminate : a sink of moral filth : pi. Cloaca (klo-a'se). adjs. Cloa'cal, ClOa'CinaL [L. cloaca cluere, to purge.]

Cloak, Cloke, klok, . a loose outer garment : a covering : that which conceals : a disguise, pretext. v.t. to clothe with a cloak : to cover : to conceal. ns. Cloak'-bag (obs.\ a portmanteau; Cloak' -room, a room set apart for keeping cloaks, coats, hats, &c.,

at a theatre, railway station, &c. [O. Fr. cJoke, claque Low L. cloca, a bell, also a horseman's cape, because bell-shaped, from root of Clock.]

Cloam, klOm, . and adj. earthenware, clay, or made of such. [A.S. cliim, mud. See Clay.]

Clobber, klob'er, n. a paste used by shoemakers to hide
the cracks in leather. [Ely. dub.]

Clock, klok, . a machine for measuring time, marking the time by the position of its 'hands' upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell : (Stiak.) the striking of the hour. n. Clock' work, the works or machinery of a clock : machinery steady and regular like that of a clock. adj. automatic. Go like clockwork, to go along smoothly and without a hitch. Know What O'clock It Is, to be wide awake, to know how things are. [M. E. clukke, prob. through O. Fr. from Low L. cloca, clocca, a bell ; mod. Fr. cloc/ie, Dut. klok ; Ger. glocke. a bell.]

Clock, klok, . an ornament worked on the side of a stocking. adj. Clocked, ornamented with clocks.

Clock, klok, n. a beetle common name in Scotland.

Clock, klok, t'.i. (Scot.) to cluck: to hatch.*. Clock'er, a clocking hen. [A.S. cloccian; Dut. klokken.\

Clod, klod, n. a thick round mass or lump, that sticks together, esp. of earth or turf : a concreted mass : the ground : the body of man, as formed of clay : a stupid fellow. v.t. to pelt. v.i. to throw clods: (Scot.) to throw :fr.p. clod'ding ; pa.p. clod'ded. adjs. Clod' dish ; Clod'dy, abounding in clods : earthy. . Clod'hopper, a countryman : a peasant : a dolt. adj. Clodhop'ping, boorish. adv. Clod'ly. us. Clod'pate, Clod'poll, a stupid fellow. adj. Clodpat'ed, stupid. [A later form of Clot.]

Cloff, klof, . a cleft. [Cf. Ice. klof.}

Cloff, klof, . an allowance, on buying goods wholesale, of a Ib. in every 3 cwt., after tare and tret have been deducted. [Der. unknown.)

Clog, klog, . a piece of wood : anything hindering motion : an obstruction : an impediment : a shoe with a wooden sole. v.t. to fasten a piece of wood to : to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage : to obstruct: to encumber: to put clogs on. its. Clog -al'manac, an early form of almanac having the indicating characters notched on wood, horn, &c. ; Clog'-dance, a dance performed with clogs, the clatter keeping time to the music. adj. Clogged, encumbered. ns. Clog'ger, one who makes clogs; ClOg'glness. adj. ClOg'gy, lumpy, sticky. [Ely. dub. ; prob. related to Clay ; cf. Scot, clag, to cover with mud ; clagsry, muddy, sticky.)

Cloison, kloi'son, n. a partition, dividing fillet or band.
ft. Cloi sonnage. the process of executing cloisonne" work. adj. Cloisonnd, partitioned of a surface decoration in enamel, the outlines of the design

Cloister

mOte ; mute ; mOTn ; then.

Clout

formed by small fillets of metal, the interstices filled with coloured enamel paste, vitrified. . work of this kind. [Kr.j

Cloister, klois'ter, . a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment : a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery : an enclosed place. v.t. to confine in a cloister : to confine within walls. adjs. Clois'teral, CloiS'tral, ClaUS tral, pertaining or confined to a cloister : secluded ; Clois'tered, dwelling in cloisters. >is. ClolS'terer, one belonging to a cloister ; Clois'ter-garth, the court or yard enclosed by a cloister ; Clois'tress (SJutk.), a nun. The cloister, the monastic life. [O. Fr. cioistre (A.S. clauster) L. claustriitnclandere, clausum, to shut.]

Cloke, klok, . Same as Cloak.

Clomb, kl5m, old /,:./. of Climb.

Clonic, klon'ik, adj. pertaining to clonus, with alternate convulsive contractions and relaxations of the muscles (of spasms) opp. to Tonic. . C16 nus, a clonic spasm. [Gr.]

Cloop, kloop, . the sound made when the cork is drawn from a bottle. [From the sound.]

Cloot. kloot, . a cloven hoof: (/>/.) the devil. . Cloot'ie, the devil, because of his cloven hoof. [Scot. ; ety. dub.]

Close, kips, adj. shut up : with no opening : confined, unventilated : stifling : narrow : stingy : near, iu time or place : intimate : compact, as opposed to discursiie : crowded : hidden : reserved : private : secret. adv. in a close manner: tightly: nearly: densely. n. an enclosed place : a small enclosed field : a narrow passage of a street : the precinct of a cathedral. adjs. Close' -band'ed, closely united ; Close'-barred, firmly closed ; Close'-bod'ied, fitting close to the body. . Close'-corpora'tion, a corporation which fills up its own vacancies, without outside interference. adjs. Close'-fist ed, C10S6'-hand'ed, penurious, covetous ; Close'-grained, with the fibres, &c., close together, compact : Close' -hauled, noting the trim of a ship when sailing as near as possible to the wind. adv. Closely. ns. Close'ness ; Close'-stool, a chamber utensil enclosed in a box or stool ; Close'-sea'son, Close'-time, a time of the year when it is against the law to kill certain animals, esp. game. adj. ClOSO'-tongued (Shak.), cautious in speaking. [Fr. clos, shut L. claudere, clausum, to shut.]

Close, kloz, v.t. to make close : to draw together and unite : to finish. v.i. to come together : to grapple : to come to an end (with). . the manner or time of closing : a pause or stop : the end : junction : (S/tak.) encounter. ns. ClOS'er, one who concludes ; ClOS'-ing, enclosing : ending : agreement ; Clos'ure, the act of closing : the end : the stopping of a debate in the House of Commons by the vote of the House. Close a bargain, to make an agreement ; Close With, to accede to : to grapple with. With Closed doors, in private, the public being excluded, as in special cases in court, &c.

Closet, kloz'et, . a small private room : a recess off a room : a privy : the private chamber of a sovereign, an apartment for private audience or council, or for private or domestic devotions. v.t. to shut up in or take into a closet : to conceal :fr./>. clos'eting ; pa. p. clos'eted. . Bed'-Clos'et, a small recess for abed. [O. Fr. closet, dim. of clos. See Close.]

Clot, klot, . a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood. v.t. to form into clots: to coagulate: pr.f>. clot'ting ; pa. p. clot'ted. . Clot'poll (Shak.\ a clodpoll, a blockhead. v.t. Clot'ter, to coagulate. ns. Clot'tiness ; Clot'ting, coagulation. adj. Clot'ty. Clotted (also Clouted) cream, a famous Devonshire dainty, skimmed oil milk that has been 'scalded' or heated after standing 24 hours, with a little sugar thrown on the top. [A.S. clott, a clod of earth; cf. Dut. klos, block ; Dan. klods ; Ger. klotz.]

Cloth, kloth, n. woven material from which garments or coverings are made : clothing : the usual dress of a trade or profession, esp. the clerical : pi. Cloths. v.t. Clothe (klu//t), to cover with a garment : to provide with clothes: (Jig.) to invest as with a garment : to cover : pr.p. cloth'ing ; pa.t. and/<t./. clothed or clad. n.pl. Clothes (kluMz, coll. kloz), garments or articles of dress : blankets for a bed. ns. Clothes' -bas'ket, a large basket for holding and carrying clothes ; Clothes'-bmsh, a brush for clothes ; Clothes'-horse, Clothes'-SCreen, a frame for hanging clothes on to dry ; Clothes-line, a rope or wire for hanging clothes on to dry; Clothes -moth, one of various tineas whose larvae feed on furs, woollens, &c., spinning cases out of these; Clothes'-pin, a forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a line : Clothes'-press, a place for holding clothes ; Cloth'-hall, a cloth-exchange building or market ; Cloth'ier, one who makes or sells cloth ; Cloth'ing, clothes, garments: covering; Cloth' -yard, formerly the yard by which cloth was measured. Cloth Of gold, a tissue consisting of threads of gold and silk or wool ; Cloth of state, a canopy ; Cloth-yard shaft, an arrow a cloth-yard long Clothe in words, to express ideas in words ; Clothe on, or upon, to invest : to cover. American Cloth, a kind of enamelled cloth, used for covering chairs, &c. The Cloth, the clerical profession : the clergy. [A. S. cldth, cloth : Ger. kleid, a garment.]

Cloture, klot'ur, . Same as Closure. [Fr. cltture L. claudere, clausum, to shut.]

Cloud, klowd, n. a mass of fog, consisting of minute particles ot water, often in a frozen state, floating in the atmosphere : (Jig.) anything unsubstantial : a great number or multitude of anything, as the New Test, 'cloud of witnesses :' anything that obscures, as a cloud : a dark spot on a lighter material : a great volume of dust or smoke : anything gloomy, overhanging, or bodeful. v.t. to overspread with clouds : to darken : to defame : to stain with dark spots or streaks. v.i. to become clouded or darkened. ns. Cloud' age ; Cloud' -berr'y, a low plant related to the bramble, found on elevated moors in Britain, with an orange -red berry of delightful flavour. adj. Cloud' -built, made of clouds, unsubstantial. n. Cloud' -burst, a sudden flood of rain

over a small area. adjs. ClOUd'-capt (Shaft.), capped with or touching the clouds ; Cloud'-com-pel'ling, driving or collecting the clouds, an epithet of Jupiter ; Cloud'ed, hidden by clouds : (Jig.) darkened : indistinct : variegated with spots, as a 'clouded cane,' &c. . ClOUd'ery. adv. Cloud'ily. ns. Cloud'iness ; ClOUd'ing, a cloudy appearance. adj. growing dim. adjs. C10Ud'-ki88'ing(.SV(rt.), touching the clouds ; Cloud'less, unclouded, clear. adv. Cloudlessly. . Cloud'let, a little cloud.

adjs. Cloud'-topped, covered with or touching the clouds ; Cloud'y, darkened with, or consisting of, clouds : obscure : gloomy : stained with dark spots : (call.) 'shady.' Wait till the clouds roll by, to wait for more favourable circumstances. Under a Cloud, in trouble or disfavour. [A.S. chid, a hill, then a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball. Clod and Clot are from the same root.]

ClOUgh, kluf, or klow, . a ravine : a valley. [Scot. clench; ety. dub.]

Clour, klSOr, n. a knock: a swelling caused by a knock. v.t. to knock: to raise a bump. [Scot.; cf. Ice. kltr.\

Clout, klowt, . a piece of cloth used for mending : a rag : a piece of cloth used by archers to shoot at, then the shot itself: a blow: a cuff. v.t. to mend with a patch : to coverwith a cloth : to cuff. p.adj. ClOUt'ed (Shak.), heavy and patched, as shoes having nails in the soles : covered with a clout. adj. ClOUt'erly, clownish. ns. Clout'-nail, a large-headed nail used for the soles of boots ; ClOUt'-shoe, a shoe having the sole protected by clout-nails. [A.S. clut ; cf. Ice. klutr, a kerchief; Dan. klud, rag.]

Clouted, klowt'ed, p.adj. clotted, as cream. [See Clot]

Clove klov, pa.t. of Cleava . Clove'-hitch (see Hitch).

Clove, klOv, . the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas, used as a spice. >ts. ClOVe'-gllTyflower, a clove-scented species of pink ; Clove' -pink, a variety of pink which has an odour like that of cloves. [Fr. clou, in full clou de girofle, nail of the girofle, so called from the shape of the bud and its stalk L. davits, a nail.]

Cloven, klov'n, p.atij. split : divided. ad/s. ClOV'en-foot'ed, Cloven-hoofed, having the hoof divided, as the ox or sheep. The Cloven hoof, applied to any indication of devilish agency or temptation, from the early representation of the devil with cloven hoofs prob. from Pan, some of whose characteristics he shares. [Pa.p. of Cleave, to divide.]

Clover, kldv'er, n. a genus of plants containing a great number of species, natives chiefly of temperate climates, affording rich pasturage. adj. Clov'ered, covered with clover. . Clov'er-grass, clover. adj. Clov'erjr, abounding in clover. Live in clover, to live luxuriously or in abundance. [A. S. chifre; Dut. klaver ; Dan. klSver ; Ger. Alee.]

Clown, klown, ft. a rustic or country-fellow : one with the rough manners of a countryman : an ill-bred fellow : a fool or buffoon. us. Clown'ery, a clown's performance ; Clown'ing, acting the clown. adj. Clown ish, of or like a clown : coarse and awk-ward : rustic. adv. Clown'ishly. ns. Clown'-ishness ; Clown'ship. [Prob. conn, with Clod and Clot.]

Cloy, kloi, v.t. to fill to loathing : to satiate : (Spens.) to gore: pr.p. cloy'ing; P a -P- cloyed. adjs. Cloyed, clagged : cumbered ; Cloy'ing, satiating : Cloyless (S/iaJk.), that cannot cloy. . Cloy'ment (SAaA.), satiety, surfeit. adj. Cloy'some, satiating. [Fr. cloiter, to drive a nail into, to spike or stop, as a gun, from L. clavus, a nail.]

Cloy, kloi, v.t. (Shaft.) to stroke with a claw. [Perh. a corr. of Claw.]

Club, klub, . a heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with : a cudgel : a

bat used in certain games : an instrument for playing golf, variously with wooden heads, iron heads, and wooden heads with brass soles : a bunch : one of the four suits of cards : a combination : a clique, set : an association of persons for the joint study of literature, politics, &c., or lor social ends: an association of persons who possess a building as a common resort for
the members : a club-house, or the house occupied by a club. v.t. to beat with a club : to gather into a bunch : to combine : to throw soldiers into confusion. v.t. to join together for some common end : to combine together : to share in a common expense. adjs. Club bable, sociable ; Clubbed, like a club. n. Club'bing, beating : combination : a disease in some plants. atij. Club'bish. given to clubs. us. Club'bism, the club system: Club'bist; Club'-foot, a deformed foot. adj. Club'-foot'ed. . Club'-grass, a species of grass having a club-shaped articulation. v.t. Club'-haul (naut,), to tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable. adj. Club'-head'ed, having a thick head. us. Club'-house, a house for the accommodation of a club ; Club' -law, government by violence ; Club' -man, one who carries
a club : a member of a club ; Club'-mas'ter, the manager of, or purveyor for, a club ; Club'-moss. one of the four genera of Lycopodiac ex ; Club'-room, the room in which a club meets ; Club'-rush, a plant of many varieties of the genus Serious or rush. .//. Clubs (see Clumps). [Ice. and Sw. kluliia ; same root as Clump.]

Cluck, kluk, . the call of a heu to her chickens : any similar sound. v.t. to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens. . Cluck'ing, the noise made by a hen when calling her chickens. adj. that

clucks. [From the sound, like Dut. klokken, Ger. glucken, Dan. klukke.\

Clue, kloS (see Clew). adj. Clue'lOSS, without trace.

Clumber, klumb'er, . a kind of spaniel. \Ctuinbir, in Notts, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle.]

Clump, klump, . a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything : a cluster of trees or shrubs : a thick sole put on m addition. v.t. to walk heavily. i..'. to put in a clump. n.pl. Clumps, a parlour game of question and answer also Clubs. adj. Clump'y, abounding in clumps : heavy. [Prob. Scand. ; Dan. kliimp, a lump. Cf. Ger. klump, and Club.]

Clumsy, klum'zi, adj. shapeless : ill-made : unwieldy :
awkward : ungainly. adj. Clum'sily. . Clum'Si-ness. [M. E. clomsen, to be stiff or benumbed ; most prob. Scand. ; allied to Clamp.]

Clunch, klunsh, . the miner's name for tough indurated clay, sometimes found in the coal-measures. [Ely. dub. ; prob. related to Clump.]

Clung, klung, pa.t. and/rt./. of Cling.

Clunk, klungk, . the sound of a liquid coming out of a bottle when the cork has been quickly drawn. v.i. to make such a sound. [Scot. ; from the sound.]

Clupeoid, kloo'pe-oid, . a kind of herring. [L. clnpea, a kind offish.]

Cluster, klus'ter, n. a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch : a mass : a crowd- v.i. to grow or gather into clusters. v.t. to collect into clusters : to cover with clusters. adjs. Clus'tered, grouped ; Clus'terlng, Clus'tery. Clustered column, a pier which consists of several columns or shafts clustered together. [A.S. clyster; Low Ger. kluster; cf. Clot.)

Clutch, kluch, v.t. to close the hand : to carry off: to hold firmly : to seize or grasp. n. a grasp ; seizure. n.pl. Clutch'es, the hands or paws : cruelty : rapacity. [M. E. clodie, cloke, claw ; prob. allied to M. E. fltc/ienA.S. gelaccan. Cf. Latch.]

Clutch, kluch, . (prov.) a brood of chickens, a ' sitting 1 of eggs. v.t. to hatch.

Clutter, klut'er, n. confusion: stir: noise. v.i. to crowd together: to go about noisily. v.t. to pack. [A variant of Clatter.]

Cly, kll, v.t. (slang) to seize, steal. ns. Cly'-fak'er, a pickpocket ; Cly'-fak'ing, pocket-picking. [Prob. related to Claw ; referred by some to Dut. bleed, a garment, 'to fake a cly' = to take a garment.]

Clypeus, klip'e-us, . the shield-like part of an insect's head. adjs. Clyp'eal, Clyp'eate, Clyp'eifonn, in the shape or form of a shield. [L. clipetis, clypeus, a shield.)

Clyster, klis'ter, K. a liquid injected into the intestines

to wash them out. . Clys'ter-pipe (JShak.), a pipe or syringe for injecting a clyster. [Kr., L., Gr. klyzein, to wash out.]

Cnida, knl'da, . one of the thread-cells of the CceUnterata, whence is their power of stinging: //. Cni'dffi. [Late L., Gr. knidi, a nettle.]

Co., ko, an abbreviation for Company.

Co-, ko, a common prefix, signifying jointness, accom-
paniment, connection. [L. cum, with.)

Coach, kuch, . a large, close, four-wheeled carriage : a private tutor : a professional trainer in athletics. 7\ /. to carry in a coach : to tutor, instruct, prepare others for, as an examination or a rowing contest, &c. v.t. to study under a tutor. MS. Coach'-box, the seat on which thedriverof a coach sits ; Coach'-dog, a spotted doe, kept chiefly as an attendant on coaches, called also Dalmatian Dog; Coach'ee, Coach'y, a coachman; Coach' -f elf OW, a yoke-fellow, comrade ; Coach -hire, money paid for the use of a hired coach ; Coach'-horse, a horse used for drawing a coach ; Coach'-house, a house to keep a coach in ; Coach'ing, travelling by coach : tutoring : instruction ; Coach'man, the driver of a coach ; Coach' -office, a booking-office for passengers and parcels by stage-coach ; Coach'-stand, place where coaches stand for hire ; Coach'-

Coact

mSte ; mute ; moOn ;

Cob

Wheel; Coach'-whip. adj. Coach'y, pertaining to a coach. [Fr. cache Hung, kocsi (proii. kotshi), from Jfocs, a place south ol Komorn.]

Coact, kG-akr/, v.i. (Siuik.) to act together. adj. Coact ive (Shak.), acting together.;/. Coaetiv'lty.

Coact, ko-akt', v.t. to compel. . Coac'tion, compulsion. tidj. Coact'ive, compulsory. [L. cogere, coactum, to compel.]

Coadjacent, ko-ati-jas'ent, adj. contiguous. w. Co-

adjao'ency. [Co- and Adjacent.]

Coadjutant, ko-ad-joo'tant, or ko-ad'joo-tant, adj. mutually helping or assisting. . one of several who help another. ns. Coadju'tor, a helper or assistant : an associate: Jem. Coadju'tress, Co-adju'trix ; Coadju'torship. [L. co, wuh, adjutor, a helper ad, \o,juv-are, to help.]

Coadunate, ko-ad'u-nat, -j.t. to unite: to combine. . Coaduna'tion. adj. Coad'unative. [Co-, and L. tidunare, -atutn, to unite.]

Co-agency, ko-:Vjen-si, . agency with another. . Co-a gent, one acting with another.

Coagulate, ko-ag'u-lat, v.t. to make to curdle or congeal. v.i. to curdle or congeal. adj. clotted : congealed. . Coagulability, adj. Coag^ulable. ns. Coagulant, a substance which causes coagulation, as rennet ; Coagula'tion. adjs. Coagulative ; Coag/ulatory. . Coag'ulum, what is coagulated. [L. coaguidre, -dtum, co-, together, ag-ere, to drive.]

Coaita, ko-i'ta, . a small South American monkey the red-faced Spider Monkey.

Coal, kol, n. a solid, black, combustible substance used
for fuel, dugout of the earth: cinder. v.i. to take in coal. v.t. to supply with coal. n. Coal' -bed, a stratum of ca&\.adj. Coal' -black, black as coal, very black. ns. Coal'-box, a box for holding coal ; Coal -brass, a name applied to the pyrites in the coal-measures ; Coalfield, a field or district containing coal strata ; Coal -fish, a fish of the cod family, so named from the black colour of its back ; Coal' -gas, the mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, chiefly carburetted hydrogen giving the gaslight in common use ; Coal'-heaVer, one employed in carrying coal; Coal' - house, a covered-in place for keeping coal ; Coal man, one who has to do with coals : Coal'-mas'ter, the owner or lessee of a coalfield ; Coal'-meas ure, a measure by which the quantity of coal is ascertained : (/*/.) the group of carboniferous strata in which coal

is found (geol.): Coal'-mine, Coal' -pit. a pit or mine from which coal is dug : Coal'-own'er, one who owns a colliery ; Coal-plant, a fossil plant of the carboniferous strata : Coal-scuttle, a vessel for holding coal ; Coal'-tar, or Gas-tar, a thick, black,

opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when coal or petroleum is distilled ; Coal'-trim/mer, one who stores or shifts coal on board vessels ; Coal'-Whip'per, one employed in unloading coal from vessels at anchor to barges which convey it to the wharves. adj. Coal'y, of or like coal. Coaling Station, a port at which steamships take in coal ; Coal-SCUttle bonnet, a woman's bonnet, shaped like a coal-scuttle upside down. Blind, or Anthracite coal, that which does not flame when kindled ;

Bituminous coal, that which does : Brown coal (see Brown) : Caking coal, a bituminous coal which cakes or fuses into one mass in the fire ; Cannel or Parrot coal (see Cannel) ; Cherry or Soft coal,

coal breaking off easily into small, irregular cubes, having a beautiful shining lustre : Splint, Hard, or Block coal, plentiful in Scotland, hard, breaking into cuboidal blocks. Blow the Coals, to excite passion : Carry coals to Newcastle, to take a thing where it is least needed : Haul over the coals, to reprimand from the discipline applied to heretics : Heap coals of fire on the head, to excite remorse by returning good for evil (Rom. xii. 20). [A.S. col; cog. with Ice. koi, Ger.

Coalesce, ko-al-es', v.i. to grow together or unite into one body : to associate. adj. Coales cent, uniting. . Coales cence, union. [L. coalescere, co-, together, and aJc-scere, to grow up.]

Coalition, ko-al-ish'un, . act of coalescing, or uniting into one body : a union of persons, states, &c., which agree to sink thejr differences and act in common : alliance. v.i. Co alise, to make an alliance. . Coalitionist, one of a coalition.

Coamings, kom'ingz, .//. (riant.) raised work about the cages of the hatches of a ship to prevent the water irom running into the apartments below. [Der. unknown.]

(/captation, ko-ap-ta'shun, . adaptation of parts to each other. [L.]

Coarb. See Comarb.

Coarctate, ko-ark'tst, adj. compressed. . Coarcta'-

tion. [L, coartare, -dtum, to compress together.] Coarse, kors, adj. rough : rude : uncivil : vulgar :

harsh : gross. adj. Coarse'-grained, coarse in the

grain, as wood: {Jig.) inelegant, gross. aar.

Coarsely. v.t. Coars'en. to make coarse. .

Coarse'neSS. adj. Coars'ish, somewhat coarse. [From phrase 'in course,' hence ordinary.}

Coast, kost, . side or border of land next the sea : the seashore: limit or border of a country. T.i. to sail along or near a coast : to travel downhill on a bicycle with the feet on the foot-rests. v.t. to sail by or near to. ns. Coast'er, a vessel that sails along the coast; Coast' -guard, a body of men organised to act as a guard along the coast, originally intended to prevent smuggling.- adj. Coasting, keeping near the coast : trading between ports in the same country. . the act of sailing, or of trading, along the coast : advances towards acquaintance, courtship : riding downhill on a bicycle with the feet up. ns. Coast -line, the line or boundary of a coast : shore-line ; Coast' -Wait' er, a custom-house officer who waits upon and superintends the cargoes of vessels engaged in the coasting trade. aiiz's. Coastward, -S. Toward the coast ; Coast Wise, along the coast. adj. carried on along the coast. [O. Fr. coste (Fr. cote) L. costa, a rib, side.]

Coat, k5t, . a kind of outer garment : the hair or wool of a beast : vesture or habit : any covering : a garment worn by women and children, and hanging from the waist downwards : a membrane or layer, such as paint, &c. : a coat of arms. T.t. to clothe : to cover with a coat or layer. ns. Coat'-arm'our, coat of arms : armorial devices ; Coat'-card, a card bearing the representation of a coated figure, the king, queen, or knave now, less correctly, called Court-card ; Coatee', a close-fitting coat with short tails ; Coat'ing, a covering : cloth for coats. Coat Of arms, the family insignia embroidered on the snrcoat worn over the hauberk, or coat of mail : the heraldic bearings of a gentleman ; Coat of mail, a piece of armour for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another. Turn one S COat, to change one's principles, or to turn from one party to another. [O. Fr. cote (Fr. cotte) Low L. cettus, cotta, a tunic ; the further ety. is uncertain.]

Coati, ko-a ti, or ko'a-ti, . an American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons. Also

Coa'ti-mun'dL [Tupi.]

Coax, koks, v.t. to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humour or soothe : to pet. ns. Coax, Coax er,

one who coaxes. adv. Coax'ingly. [M. E. cokes, a simpleton ; of obscure origin.]

Co-axial, ko-ak'si-al, adj. having the same axis. na-'. Coax'ially.

Cob, kob, . a head of maize : a short-legged strong horse for heavy weights : a male swan also Cob'-SWan. ns. Cob'loaf, a large loaf: (Shak.) an expression of contempt ; Cob'nut, a large variety of the hazel-nut : a game played by children with nuts. [Prob. conn, with Cop.]

Cob, kob, ii. a kind of composition of clay and straw for building. . Cob'-wall, a wall built of this.

Cob, kob, v.t. to strike, to thump the buttocks.

Cobalt, ku'bawlt, . a metal the ores of which are sparingly distributed in the metallic state found in meteoric stones or aerolites, generally occurring combined with arsenic : a blue pigment, prepared from the foregoing also Co 'bait- blue. adj. of this deep-blue colour, adjs. Cobalt'io ; Cobaltif'erous. . Co baltile, a sulpharsenide of cobalt. [Ger. kobult, from kotold, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to l>e a mischievous and hurtful metal.]

Cobble, kohl, . a stone worn smooth by water. . Cobble-stone, a rounded stone used in paving. v.t. to pave with such. [Ely. dub.]

Cobble, kob'l, v.t. to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. j. Cobbler, one who cobbles or mends shoes: a drink made up of wine, sugar, &c., and .sucked through a straw ; Cobbler's punch, a warm drink made of beer, with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice. [Der. unknown.]

Co-belligerent, ko-be-lij'e-rent, adj. and . co-operating in warfare.

Coble, Cobble, kob'l, . a small flat-bottomed fishing-boat. [Cf. W. ceubat. a hollow trunk, a boat.]

Cobra, Cobra da capello, ko'bra da ka-pel'o, . a poisonous snake, native of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood. [Port., lit. ' snake of the hood.']

Coburg, kO'burg, . a thin fabric of worsted with cotton or silk, twilled on one side. [Coburg, a town in Germany.]

Cobweb, kob'web, . the spider's web or net : any snare or device intended to entrap : anything flimsy or easily broken : anything that obscures. . Cob-WOD'bery. adj. Cob'webby. [Prob. shortened from M. E. atter-cop-vjeb A.S. a tor, poison, and coppa\V. cop, a head, tuft. See also Web.)

Coca, ko'ka, . a shrub of six or eight feet high, of which the leaves furnish an important narcotic and stimulant. ns. Cocaine (ko'ka-m), a local anaesthetic made from coca-leaves, and much used in dentistry and surgical operations; Cocainisa'tion. v.t. Co'calnise. . Cocainism, a morbid condition induced by over-use of cocaine. [Sp., Peruv.]

Cocagne, Cocaigne. Same as Cockaigne.

Cocciferous, kok-sifer-us, adj. berry-bearing. [L. caecum (Gr. kokkos), a berry, a.n&ffrre, to bear.]

Coccolite, kok'0-lit, . a variety of pyroxene : a small rounded body found in deep-sea mud. Also COCC 0-lith. [Gr. kokkos, a berry, lithos, a stone.)

COCCUS, kok'us, . one of the carpels or seed-vessels of a dry fruit: (zool.) a genus of insects in the order Hemiptcra, and type of a family including many forms injurious to plants, and a few others useful to man. . Cocc'Ulus. a tropical genus of climbing plants (Menispermaceo). Cocculus Indi-CUS, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of Anaiitirtn cocculus, having narcotic and poisonous properties yielding picrotoxin. [L., Gr. kokkos, a berry.]

Coccyx, kok'siks, n. (anat.) the lower bone of the vertebral column : //. Coc'oyges. adjs. Coocyg'eal, Coccyg'lan. [Gr. kokkyx, the cuckoo, from its bill.]

Coch, koch, . (Spens.\ Same as Coach.

Cochin, kO'chin, . a large-sized variety of the domestic hen, with feathered legs, full breast, small tail. . Co'chin-Chin'a, a larce-sized hen originally from Cochin-Ckitia.adj. Co'chin-Chinese'.

Cochineal, koch'i-nl, . a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from tli.- cactus plant in Mexico, the West Indies, &c. : the insect itself. [Sp. cockiniUa, dim. of L. coccinns Gr. kokkos, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly ;d to b the berry or sed of the plant. J

Cochlea, kok'le-a, . a spiral-shaped shell, esp. the nail-shell : (anat.) the spiral cavity of the ear.

adjs. Cochlear'iform ; Coch'leary, Coch'leate,

Cochleated, twisted. [L., Gr. kocUuu, a snail.]
Cock, kok, . the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl : the time of cock-crowing : a weather-cock : a plucky chap, a term of familiarity, as ' Old cock:' a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect : a tap for liquor : part of the lock of a gun, held back by a spring, which, when released by the trigger, produces the discharge. v.t. to set erect or upright : to set up, as the hat : to draw back the cock of a gun : to turn up to one side : to tilt up knowingly, inquiringly, or scornfully. v.i, to strut : to swagger. K.T. Cockade', a knot of ribbons or something similar worn on the hat as a badge ; Cockald'nim, a bumptious little person : a boy's game ; Cock'-broth, the broth made from a boiled cock ; Cock Chafer, the May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation ; CoclC-croW, -ing, early morning, the time at which cocks crow. adj. Cocked, set erect: turned up at one side. us. Cocker, one who follows cock-fighting : a small dog of the spaniel kind employed by sportsmen in pheasant and woodcock shooting ; Cock'erel, a young cock: a young man also

Cockle, whence Cock le-braine'd, foolish ; Cock'-eye, a squinting eye : the loop by which a trace is attached to the whipple-tree. aiij. Cock'-eyed. ns. Cock'-fight, -ing, a fight or contest between game-cocks : a fight ; Cock' -horse, a child's rocking-horse adj. prancing, proud, adv. properly a-cock-horse =on cock-horse, on horseback : exultingly. its . Cock'-
laird (Scot.), a yeoman : Cockloft, the room in a house next the roof ; Cock'-match, a cock-fight ; Cock'pit, a pit or enclosed space where game-cocks fought : a room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action : Cock'roach, the common black beetle ; CockS'COmb, the comb or crest on a cock's head : a fop : the name of various plants ; Cock'shut (Shak.), twilight, probably referring to the time when poultry are shut up ; Cock'-shy, a free throw at a thing, as for amusement. atij. Cock'-SUTO, quite sure, often without cause. . Cock'swain (see Coxswain). adjs. Cock sy, C/OX'y, bumptious. . Cock'tail, a racing horse that is not thoroughbred : one who apes the gentleman: (U.S.) a drink of spirits flavoured with various ingredients. adjs. Cock tailed, having the tail cocked or tilted up ; Cock'y, impudent. ns. Cock'y-leek'y, soup made of a fowl boiled with leeks ; Cock'yoUy, a nursery or pet name for a bird. Cock-a-doodle-dOO, the cry of the cock ; Cock-a-hoop, a phrase expressing reckless exultation ; Cock and pie, used as an exclamation (see Pie, 2); Cocked hat, the old-fashioned three-cornered hat, the triangular pointed hat worn as part of some full-dress uniforms : a note folded into a three-cornered shape ; Cock of the walk, chief of a set ; Cock'S-fOOt grass, a genus of grasses very abundant in Britain, and furnishing an important part of both natural and artificial pastures : Cock the eye (coll., humorous), to wink. A cock-and-bull Story, an incredible talc. Full-COCk, when the cock of a gun is drawn full back : when a tap is full open ; Half-COCk, the position of the cock of a gun when drawn back half the whole distance. Knock Into a COCked hat, ' to lick out of shape : ' to give a profound beating. [A.S. coc ', Ice. kokkr.]

Cock, kok, n. a small pile of hay.-W;. Cocked, heaped up in cocks. [Sw. koka, a lump of earth ; Dut. kogel ; Ger. kugel, a ball.]

Cock, kok, n. (Sk<ik.) a cock-boat. Now Cock-boat.

Cock, perversion of the word Go<i. Cock and pie (-,-, Pie, 2).

Cock-a-bon'dy, kok-a-bon'di. n. a fly for angling. [\ corr. of Welsh crch <i t-r'i: diiti, red, with black stem.]

Cockaigne, Cockayne, kok-un', . an imaginary country of luxury and delight. [Ety. dub.; Fr. cocagne, ace. to some from L. cogue fe, to cook.]

Cockatoo, kok-a-tOO', . a popular name for several

genera and species of parrots. [Malay, kakatua, prob. from its cry.]

Cockatrice, kok'a-trls, . a fabulous monster like a serpent, often confounded with the Basilisk (q.v.), and regarded as possessing similar deadly powers. [O. Fr. cocatrice.]

Cock-boat, kok'-b6t, . a small ship's boat : a small frail boat. [See Cog, a small boat.]

Cocker, kok'er, -v. t. to pamper : to fondle : to indulge.
[Ety. dub. ; cf. Dut. kokelen, O. Fr. coqueliner, to dandle.]

Cockernony, kok'er-non-i, n. (Scot.) the gathering of a young woman's hair, when it is wrapped up in a band
or fillet, commonly called a 'snood' (Jaimeson).

Cocket, kok'et, . the custom-house official seal : a document given by the officers of the custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are duly entered : the office where such goods are entered. [Pern, a corr. of the words qua quietus.]

Cockle, kok'l, . a troublesome weed among corn, with a purple flower. [A.S. coccel.]

Cockle, kok'l, . a large and typical genus of bivalve molluscs, having a thick, ribbed, heart-shaped, equal-valved shell. adj. Cockled, shelled like a cockle
ns. Cockle-hat, a hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim ; Cock'le-Shell, the shell of a cockle : a frail boat. The cockles of the heart, the heart itself. [Fr. coquiileGi. kongchylion kongclte, a cockle.]

Cockle, kok'l, v.i. to pucker into wrinkles or ridges. v. t. to cause to pucker.

Cockle, kok'l, . the fire-chamber of an air-stove.

Cockney, kok'ne, . (Shak.) an affected, effeminate person, knowing the manners of the town, but a stranger to what every child else knows : a townsman as opposed to a countryman : one born in London, but strictly in a particular part of London. ns. Cock'neydom, the domain of Cockneys ; Cockney-fica'tion. v.t. Cock'neyfy, to make Cockney.
adj. Cock'neyish. . Cock'neyism, the dialect or manners of a Cockney. The Cockney school, a school of writers belonging to London, who flourished
in the first half of the nineteenth century. [M. E. coken-ey, prob. lit. ' cock's egg ; ' cf. Fr. coco, an egg, a darling, a chap. Others would connect with Fr. coquin, a rogue L. coquus, a cook.]

COCO, Cocoa, ko'kO, . a palm-tree growing in tropical
countries, and producing the coco-nut. ns. Co'CO-nut, Co'coa-nut, the well-known fruit of the coco-

Ealm: (slang) a. man's head. [Port, and Sp. coco, a ugbear ; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.]

Cocoa, ko'ko, . the seed of the cacao or chocolate tree : a beverage made from the seeds crushed and ground. [A corr. of Cacao.]

Cocoon, ko-k5on', . the silken sheath spun by the larvae of many insects in passing into the pupa or resting stage. . CoCOOn'ery, a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons. [Fr. cocon, from coque, a shell L. concha, a shell.]

Coction, kok'shun, ;/. the act of boHing or cooking. adj. Coc'tile, baked : hardened by fire, as a brick. [L. coqiiire, coctunt, to boil, to cook.]

Cod, kod, Codfish, kod'fish, . a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas. >is. Cod'-fish er ; Cod'-flsh'ery ; Cod'-fish'ing ; Cod'ling, a small cod. Cod-liver oil, a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.]

Cod, kod, . a husk or shell containing seeds : the scrotum. adjs. Cod'ded, enclosed in a cod; Cod'-ding (Shak.), wanton. w. Cod' -piece, a baggy appendage worn in front of the tight hose of the middle ages. [A. S. codd, a small bag.]

Cod, kod, n.(Scot.) a pillow. [Old Dan. kaddf. Ice. koddi, a pillow.]

Cod, kod, n. (slang) applied to persons, with various meanings : a joke. v.t. to impose on. [Ety. dub. ; conn, with Codger.]

Coddle, kod'l, v.t. to pamper : to fondle : to parboil. . an effeminate person. [Ety. dub.]

Code, kod, . a collection or digest of laws : a system of rules and regulations :_a system of signs used in the army. us. Codifica tipn ; Codi'fler, Cod'ist, one who codifies. v.t. Cod'ify, to put into the form of a code : to digest : to systematise : pr.p. cod'ify-ing; /./. cod'ified. Code telegram, a telegram whose text in itself has no meaning, but where the words are merely arbitrary symbols for other words known to the receiver. The Code, esp. the rules and regulations regarding government schools and teachers. [Fr. code L. codex.]

Codex, ko'deks, n. a code : a manuscript volume : //. Codices (kod'i-sez). [L. codex or caudex, the trunk of a tree, a set of tablets, a book.]

Codger, koj'er, . a mean fellow : an old person : a chap. [Prob. a variant of Cadger.]

Codicil, kod'i-sil, . a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will. adj. Codicill'ary. [L. cadi-cillits, dim. of codex.]

Codilla, ko-dil'a, . the coarsest part of hemp or flax, sorted out and separated from the rest. [Dim. of It. coda L. cauda, a tail.]

Codille, k5-dil, . a term at ombre when the player gets
fewer tricks than one of his opponents. [Fr.]

Codling, kod'ling, Codlin, kod'lin, . a variety of apple. . Cod'lin-moth, the moth whose larvae cause the ' worm-eaten ' apples which fall prematurely
off. [Ety. dub.]

Coefficient, ko-ef-fish'ent, K. that which acts together with another thing : (math.) the numerical or literal factor prefixed to an unknown quantity in any algebraic term. . Coeffi'ciency. adv. Coeffi'-

ciently.

Coehorn, Cohorn, ko'horn, . a small mortar for throwing grenades. [From Baron van Coehoorit (1641-1704).]

Coalenterata, se-len-ter-a'ta, . the technical name for the second lowest alliance of many-celled animals radially symmetrical, without any body-cavity dis-tinct from the alimentary tube. adj. COBlen'tei'ate. [Gr. koilos, hollow, and enteron, intestine.]

Coeliac, se'li-ak, adj. relating to the belly. [L. cceliacus
Gr. koilia, the belly.]

Coemption, ko-emp'shun, K. the purchasing of the whole of a commodity : in Roman law, a mode of marriage under the fiction of a mutual sale. [Co-, and L. emere, to buy.]

CoanesthesiS, se-nes-the'sis, . the general bodily consciousness. [Gr. koinos, common, aistliisis, per-ception.]

Coenobite, Cenobite, sen'o-blt, . a monk who lives along with others of a like mind with himself, in contradistinction to anchorites or hermits. adjs. Ccenobit'ic, -al ; Cenobit'ic, -aL ns. Cosn'obitism, Cen'obitism ; Coano'bium, a religious community. [Gr. koinobion koinos, common, and bios, life.]

Coequal, ko-e'kwal, adj. equal with another person or thing : of the same rank or dignity. . one of the same rank. . Coequal'ity. adv. Coe'qually.

Coerce, k5-ers', v.t. to restrain by force : to compel. adj. Coer'cible. adv. Coer'cibly. ns. Coercion, restraint : government by force ; Coer'Cionist. adj. Coer'cive, having power to coerce : compelling. adv. Coercively . . Goer 1 civeness. [L. cocrcere co-, together, arcere, to shut in.]

Co-essential, k5-es-sen'shal, adj. partaking of the same essence. . Co-essential'ity.

Coetaneous, ko-e-tan'e-us, adj. of the same age : con-temporary. [Co-, and L. tetas, trtatis, age.)

Co-etemal, ko-e ter'nal, adj. equally eternal with

another. -adv. Co-eter'nally. . Cb-eter'nity.

Coeval, kS-e'val, adj. of the same age. n. one of the same age : a contemporary. [L. coavus, co-, to-gether, and ?', age.]

Co-exist, kS-ejrz-ist', v.i. to exist at the same time. . Co-existence. adj. Co-exist ent.

Co-extend, ko-eks-tend , i'. i. to extend equally with. n. Co-exten'sion. -adj. Co-exten sive.

Coflf, kof, v.t. (Scot.) to buy. /a./. Coft.

Coffee, kof'e, n. a. drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia : the powder made by roasting and grinding the seeds. us. Coff ee-bean. the seed of the coriee-plant ; Coff'ee- berry, the fruit of the coffee-tree ; Coff'ee-bUg, the Lecanium coffetr, destructive to the coffee-plant ; Coff'ee-cup, a cup for coffee ; Coff 'ee-house, a house where coffee and other refreshments are sold ; Coff 'ee-mill, a small mill or machine for grinding coffee-beans ; Coff'ee-pot, a pot or vessel in which coffee is pre- pared and served : Coff ee-room, a room in a hotel where coffee and other refreshments are served. [Turk. qaftrekAi. goJnuak, orig. meaning wine.]

Coffer, kof'er, n. a chest for holding money or treasure : (//-) the whole wealth of a person : a deep panel in a ceiling, v.t. to hoard up. . Coffer- dam, a water-tight structure used in engineering fur excluding the water from the foundations of bridge*, quay walls, &c., so as to allow of their being built dry. adj. Coff'ered. [O. Fr. cofrt, a chest L. cafAi'ius, a basket Gr. kophinos.\

Coffin, kof'in, n. the coffer or chest in which a dead body is enclosed. v.t. to place within a coffin. n. Con 'in-Ship, a ship that is unsound, and likely to prove fatal to those in it. Drive a nail in one's coffin, to do something tending to hasten death or ruin. [O. Fr. cofin L. copliimis Gr. kophinos.\

Coffie, kof'l, n. a gang, esp. of slaves. [Ar. qafilah, a c.iravan.]

Cog, kog, v.t. to cheat or deceive : to wheedle : to cog dice is to manipulate them so that they may fall in a given way. n. the act of cheating: deception. p.a<ij. Cog'ging, cheating. [No doubt from the succeeding word.]

Cog, kog, n. a catch or tooth on a wheel v.t. to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel : to stop a wheel by putting a block before it :pr.p. coVging ; pa. p. cogged. n. Cog'-wheel, a toothed wheel, whose teeth fit into and move another. [M. E. cogge ; ety. dub. ; cf. Sw. Augge.}

Cog, kog, n. formerly a large ship of burden or for war : a small boat : a cock-boat. [M. E. cogge, perh. from O. Fr. cogue, a ship. Cf. Dan. kogge, kog ; Ice. kuggi.}

Cogent, ko'jcnt, adj. powerful : convincing. ns. Co gence, Cd'gency, convincing power. ad?'. C6 gently. [L. cogere, co-, together, agire, to drive.]

Goggle, Cogie, kog'i, n. (Scat.) a small wooden bowl. Also Cog. [Dim. of CogUO (q.v.).]

Goggle, kog'gl, v.i. to be unsteady. n. a cobble, a round stone. adv. Cog'gly (Scot.), shaky. [Cf. Ger. kugel, and Dut kogtL)

Cogitate, koj'i-tat, v.i. to turn a thing OTcr in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder. aaj. Cogitable, capable of being thought. //. Cogita'tion, deep thought: meditation. <K#. Cogitative, having the power of thinking : given to cogitating. [L. cogi- tdre, -dtum, to think deeply, co- t together, and agitdre, to put a thing in motion.]

Cognac, ku'nyalc, n. an excellent quality of French brandy, so called because much of it is made near the town Cognac, in Charente.

Cognate, kog'n.it, adj. of the same family, kind, or nature : related or allied to : one related by blood, a kinsman : a person rcUted 10 another through the mother, as distinguished from an agnate, one re- lated through the father . Oogna'tion. [L. cog- natiis co-, together, (g)nasci, (g)natus, to be born.]

Cognition, kog-nish'un, n. certain knowledge : appre- hension. adj. Cognisable, that may be known or understood : that may be judicially investigated. adv. Cog'nisably us. Cog'nisance, Cog'nisance, knowledge or notice, judicial or private : observa- tion : jurisdiction : that by which one is known, a badge. adj. Cog'nisant, having cognisance or

knowledge of. v.t. Cog'nise, to become conscious o\.tiiij. Cog'nitive. capable of, or pertaining to, cognition. Have cognisance Of, to have knowledge of. [L., from cognescerf, cognitum co-, together, and noscere, gnoscere, to know.]

Cognomen, kog-no'men, n. a surname : a nickname : a name : the last of the three names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. adj. Cognom'inal, like-named : relating to a cognomen. v.t. Cognom'inate, to name. n. Cognomina'tion. [L., co-, together, nomen, giiomen, a name noscere, gnoscere, to know.]

Cognosce, kog-nos', v.t. (Scots law) to examine : to give judgment: to declare to be an idiot. adj. Cognos Clblo. [L. cogrioscere co-, together, and noscere, to know.]

Cognoscente, ko-nyo-shent'e, n. one professing a critical knowledge of works of art, and of a somewhat more pretentious character than amateurs : //. Cognoscenti (ko-nyo-shent'e). [It., L. cognosce re.]

Cognovit, kog-nO'vit, n. (.Virr) an acknowledgment by
the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause is just. [L. cognovit actioneiii, he has confessed the action.]

Cogue, Cog, kog, H. (Scot.) a round wooden vessel for
holding milk. [Ety. dub.]

Cohabit, ko-hab'it, v.i. to dwell together as husband and wife, often of persons not married. us. Cohab'-itant, one dwelling along with others ; Cohabitation. [L. coiiabitdre co-, together, and luibitdre, to dwell.]

Co-hoir, ku-ar', K. a joint heir :fein. Co-heir'ess.

Cohere, ku-her', v.i. to stick together : to remain in contact : to follow in proper connection : to be consistent, ns. Coherence, a sticking together: a consistent connection between several parts : congruity ; Coher'ency. adj. Coher'ent, sticking together : connected : consistent in thought or speech. adv. Coherently. .//. Cohe'sible, capable of cohesion. n. Cohe'sion, the act of sticking together : a form of attraction by which particles of bodies of the same nature stick together : logical connection. adj. Cohe'sive, having the power of cohering : tending to unite into a mass. adv. Cohe'sively. ns. Cohe'siveness, Cohesibil'ity. [L. coluetere, coh&sui, co-, together, and luerere, to stick.]

Cohort, kO'hort, n. among the Romans, a body of soldiers from 300 to 600 in number, forming a tenth part of a legion : a band of armed men : any band of men. [Fr., L. cohors, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers.]

Cohortative, ko-hor'ta-tiv, adj. encouraging. n. in Heb. grammar, a lengthened! form of the imperfect also Paragogic future. [See Paragoge.]

Coif, koif, H. a covering for the head, esp. the close-fitting cap of white lawn or silk originally worn by serjeants-at-law : a covering for the head wom by women. v.t. to provide with a coif: to dress (the hair). ns. Coiff'eur, a hairdresser : Coiff'ure, a head-dress. [Fr. coijfe Low L. cqfia, a cap, perh. Old High Ger. chnpfha, a cap, Ger. kopf^

Coign, koin, n. a corner or external angle : a corner-stone : a wedge. Coign Of vantage, a position of advantage, either for seeing or acting. [Coin.]

Coll, koil, -. t. to wind in rings as a rope, a serpent, &c. : to twist : to entangle. f./. to twist one's self. w. a rope which has been gathered into rings : one of the ring* into which a rope i< gathered : a wire wound spirally to conduct electricity. Coll up, of a serpent, to get into a position for springing : to gather into a ball. [O. Fr. coillir (Fr. cutillir)^. cclliglrecol, together, legere, to gather.]

Coil, koil, n. tumult : hubbub : noise : fuss. Mortal COll, the toil and trouble of human life. [Der. unknown ; prob. Celt. ; Gael, and Ir. goill, war.)

Coin, koin, . (SkaJt.) a corner-stone : a piece of metal

Coincide

mete ; mute ; moTJn ; Men.

Collate

legally stamped and current as money. v.t. to convert a piece of metal into money : to stamp : to make, invent, fabricate : (jig.) to make into. MS. Coin' age, the act of coining money: the currency: the pieces of metal coined : the invention, or fabrication, of something new : what is invented; Coin'er, one who coins money : a maker of counterfeit coins : an inventor ; Coin ing, minting : invention. Coin money, to make money rapidly. Pay a man in his own coin, to give tit for tat : to give as good as one got. [Fr. coin, a wedge, also the die to stamp money L. cunetis, a. wedge.]

Coincide, ki3-in-sid', v.i. to fall in with, or agree, in opinion : to correspond : to be identical. ns. Coincidence, act or condition of coinciding : the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event, without any apparent connection ; Coin'cidency. ndjs. Coin' client, Coincidental. ,iJv. Coin'cidently. [L. co-, together, incidere in, in, caJcre, to fall.]

Co-inhere, ku-in-heV, v.i. to inhere together. n. Co-inherenco.

Co-inheritor, kO-in-her'it-or, n. a joint heir. n. Co-inher'itance.

Co-instantaneous, ka-in-stan-tan'e-us. adj. exactly simultaneous. us. Co-instantane'ity, Co-instantan'eousness. adv. Co-instantan'eously.

Coir, koir, . the strong fibre of the husk of the coconut, used for making door-mats. [Malay, kdyar, cord kdyarii, to be twisted.]

Coistril, kois'tril, . a groom : (Shaft.) a knave. [See Custrel.]

Coition, ko-iah'un, . sexual intercourse. [L. caitiff co-, together, Ire, ttum, to go.]

CojOin, ko-join', v.t. (S/tak.). Same as Conjoin.

Coke, kCik, n. a form of fuel obtained by the heating of coal in confined spaces whereby its more volatile constituents are driven off. v.t. to make into coke. [Ety. dub. ; not before lyth century.]

Col, kol, n. (geog.) a depression or pass in a mountain-range. [Fr., L. collnin, a neck.]

Colander, Cullender, kul'end-cr, . a vessel having small holes in the bottom, used as a strainer in cookery. us. Cola'tion, Col'ature, straining. [L. f o/are, to strain colum, a strainer.]

Colbertine, kol'ber-tin, . a kind of lace, so called after Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-83), Minister of Finance to Louis XIV., a great patron of the arts.

Colcannon, kol-kan'on, . an Irish dish, being a stew of pounded cabbage and potatoes with butter. [Cole, cabbage ; cannon unknown.]

Colchicum, kol'chi-kum, . a genus of Liliacece the meadow saffron, its corm or seed used for gout and rheumatism. [L., Gr. colchicon, meadow saffron Coichiciis, relating to Colchis, the native country of t e sorceress Medea.]

Colcothar, kol'ko-thar, . a dark-red iron peroxide formed by calcining copperas.

Cold, kold, adj. the opposite of hot : shivering : without passion or zeal : spiritless : unfriendly : indifferent : reserved. . a relative want of sensible heat : the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat : coldness : a spell of cold weather : a disease caused by cold, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, usually accompanied by hoarseness and coughing : catarrh : chillnes. jllj. Cold'-blOOd'ed, having cold blood, as fishes: without feeling : hard-hearted of persons or actions. adv. Cold'-blood'edly. ns. Cold' -blood' -edness ; Cold'-Chis'el, a strong and finely-tempered chisel for cutting cold metal, as distinguished from a blacksmith's chisel for cutting hot iron; Cold'-Cream, the name applied to a creamy ointment, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water, used as a cooling dressing for the skin. a</js. Cold'-heart'ed, wanting feeling : indifferent : Cold'iSh, somewhat cold. adv. Cold'ly. ns. Cold'ness ; Cold' -pig (coll.), the application of cold water to wake a person. adj. Cold'-short, brittle when cold : (Jig.) of the temper. ns. Cold'-Wat'er, water at its natural temperature ; Cold'-Without', brandy with cold water and no sugar. Cold as Charity, a proverbial phrase expressing ironically great coldness or indifference. Catch cold, Take cold, to acquire the malady a cold. Give the cold Shoulder, to show indifference : to give a rebuff. In cold blood, with deliberate intent, not under the influence of passion. Leave out in the cold, to neglect, ignore. Thvow cold water

on, to discourage. [A.S. ceald ; Scot, cauld, Ger. knit ; cog. also with Eng. cool. Ice. kala, to freeze, L. gelidta geln, frost.]

Cole, kol, . a general name for all sorts of cabbage. ns. Cole'-garth, a cabbage garden ; Cole'-seed. the seed of rape ; Cole'-wort, aspecies of cabbage. [A.S. cdwel; Ger. kohl, Scot, kail ; all from L. colis, caulis, a stem, esp. of cabbage ; cf. Gr. kaulos.}

Coleoptera, kol-e-op'ter-a, n.pl. an order of insects having two pairs of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, as the beetle. adjs. Coleop'tera!, Coleop'teroUS. . Coleop'terist. [Gr. koleos, a. sheath, and fiteron, pi. ptera, a wing.]

Coleorhiza, kol-e-0-r!'za, . the root - sheath in endogens. [Gr. koleos, sheath, rhiza, root.]

Colibri, kol'ib-r5, . a kind of humming-bird. [Sp. and P'r. colibri, said to be the Carib. name.]

Colic, kol'ik, n. a disease attended with severe pain and flatulent distension of the abdomen, without diarrhoea or looseness of the bowels. adj. Col'ioky, suffering or causing colic. [Fr., L., Gr. kolikos kolon, the large intestine.]

Colin, kol'in, the American quail or partridge. [Ety. dub.]

Coliseum. See Colosseum.

Coll, kol, v.t. (Spens.) to embrace or fondle by taking round the neck. . Coll'ing, embracing. [Fr. col L. colliim, the neck.]

Collaborator, kol-ab'o-ra-tor, Collaborateur, kol-ab'o-ra-tar, . an associate or assistant in labour, particularly literary or scientific. n. Collaboration. [Coined from L. col, with, and labordre, Stum, to labour.]

Collapse, kol-aps', n. a falling away or breaking down : any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration. v.i. to fall together, to contract : to fall or break down : to go to ruin : to lose heart. adj. Collaps'ible, capable of collapsing. [L. collapsus col, together, and labi, lapsus, to slide or fall.]

Collar, kol'ar, . something worn round the neck : the part of a garment at the neck : a band round a dog's neck : that part of a horse's harness worn round the neck, to which the traces are attached : a ring: a band. v.t. to seize by the collar: to put a collar on : to capture. ns. ColTar-beam, a horizontal piece of timber connecting or bracing two opposite rafters, to prevent sagging ; Coll'ar-bone, in man and most mammals the only bone directly connecting the upper extremity with the skeleton of the trunk. p.adj. Coll'ared, having, or ornamented with, a collar : rolled up and bound with a string, as a piece of meat having the bones removed : captured. ns. Coll'arette, a small collar; Coll'ar-work, hard work against the collar : drudgery. [O. Fr. coliei L. collare collum, the neck.]

Collard, kol'ard, . cole-wort. [See Cole.]

Collate, kol-at', v.t. to bring together for comparison : to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts : to place in or confer a benefice upon : to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. adj. Colla'table. ns. Colla'tion, act of collating: a bringing together for examination and comparison : presentation to a benefice : a repast between meals, from the habit of reading the collationcs or lives of the Fathers during meals in monasteries. adj. Colla'tive, having the power oi conferring;

of livings where the bishop and patron are one and the same person. . Colla'tor, one who collates or compares : one who bestows or presents. [L. COIL-ferre, collatum con, together, ferre, to bring.]

Collateral, kol-at'er-al, adj. side by side : running parallel or together : corresponding : descended fruiu the same ancestor, but nut directly, as the children of brothers. . a collateral relation : a contemporary : a rival. adv. Collat erally. [L. col, and lattts, lateris, a side.]

Colleague, kol'ig, . one associated with others in some employment not of partners in business. . Coll'eagueship. [Fr. colllgue 'L. collega cot, together, and legere, to choose.]

Colleague, kol'eg, v.i. to join or unite : to conspire : pr.f. colleagning (kol-eg'ing) ; /a./, colleagued (kol-egd 1). From O. Fr. colliguer, to join in alliance L. colligdre, to bind together.]

Collect, kol-ekt', v.i. to assemble or bring together: to infer : to put one's thoughts in order. v.i. to run together : to accumulate. ns. Collect, a short form of prayer, peculiar to the liturgies of the Western Church, consisting of a single sentence, conveying one main petition ; Collecta'nea, a selection of passages from various authors : a miscellany. adj. Collected, gathered together : having one's senses gathered together: cool: firm. -adv. Collect' edly. ns. Collect edness, self-possession : coolness ; Collec tion, act of collecting : collecting of money at a religious or public meeting : the money collected : a number of anything : an assemblage : a book of selections : composure : an examination at the end of the terms in certain colleges. adj. Collective, considered as forming one mass or sum : congregated : common : (Milt.) inferential : (gram.) expressing a number or multitude. adv. Collectively. ns. Collectivism, the economic theory of socialism, that industry should be carried on with a collective capital ; Collectivist, a socialist also adj. ; Collector, one who collects, as tickets, money, &c. ; Collect orate, Collect orship. [L. colligere, collect urn, from col, together, and legtre, to gather.]

College, kol'ej, . an incorporation, company, or society of persons joined together generally for literary or scientific purposes, and frequently possessing peculiar or exclusive privileges : a member of the body known as the university: (U.S.) not clearly distinguished from university, but often used as its equivalent : a seminary of learning : a literary, political, or religious institution : the edifice appropriated to a college. . Colleger, inmate of a college : one of the seventy foundationers at Eton College. adj. Colle'gial, pertaining to a college. ns. Colle'gian, a member or inhabitant of a college : (siang) inmate of a prison ; Colle'gianer, a member of a college, a student. adj. Collegiate, pertaining to or resembling a college : containing a college, as a town: instituted like a college: corporate. . inmate of a prison, &c. College of Arms, Heralds' College, a collegiate body incorporated in 1483, presided over by the Earl Marshal, and including Garter, principal King-of-arms, Clarenceux, and Norroy, besides six heralds and four pursuivants : College Of Justice, in Scotland, a great forensic society, composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors. Collegiate Church, Colleglal Church, a church so called from having a college or chapter, consisting of a dean or provost and canons, attached to it (in Scotland, a church occupied by two or more pastors of equal rank also Collegiate charge). [Fr. college 'L. collegium, from col, and legfre, to gather.]

Collet, koi'et, n. a ring or collar : the part of a ring which contains the stone. [Fr. , L. colinm.]

Collide, kol-Id', v.i. to dash together: to clash. p.atijs. Collid'Od, Collid'lng. ns. Collision, state of being struck together : conflict : opposition : clashing ; Colli sion-mat, a mat for covering a hole in a

ship's side caused by a collision. [L. collidere, collisum col, together, l&dere, to strike.]

Collie, Colly, kol'i, . a shepherd's dog. [Ely. dub.]

Collier, kol'yer, . one who works in a coal-mine : a ship that carries coal : a sailor in such a ship. n. Colliery, a coal-mine.

Colligate, kol'i-gat, v.t. to bind together. [L. colligare, -iitum col, together, ligare, to bind.]

Collimation, kol-li-ma shun, . the adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. v.t. Col'limate. . Collima tor, a subsidiary telescope used to detect errors in collimation, when adjusting for transit observations. [L. collimare for collint&rc, to bring into line with col, together, linea, a line.]

Collinear, ko-lin'e-ar, adj. in the same straight line.

Collieshangie, kol-i-shang'i, . (Scot.) noisy wrangling or fighting. [Ety. dub. ; but pern, from collie, a dog, and sliangie, something attached to his tail.]

Collingual, ko-ling'gwal, adj. speaking the same tongue.

Colliquate, kol'i-kwat, v.t. to mAl.adjs. Colliq'-uable, ColTiquant, melting, wasting ; Colliq'uative,

profuse in flow. [L. com-, together, liquare, -atum, to make melt.]

Collocate, kol'o-kat, v.t. to place together : to set : to arrange. . Colloca'tion, act of collocating: dis-

position in place : arrangement. [L. coilocare, -dtntn, col, together, locdre, to place.]

Collocutor, Collocutory. See Colloquy.

Collodion, kol-o'di-on, . a gluey solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. kollodes holla, glue, eidos, form, appearance.]

Collogue, ko-log', v.i. to simulate belief: to conspire : to converse confidentially. v.t. to coax: to flatter. [Prob. from L. coiloqui, to speak together.)

Colloid, kol'oid, n. a name given by Graham, in contradistinction to crystalloids, to any soluble substance, which, when exposed to dialysis, does not pass through the porous membrane. adj. Colloid'aL [Gr. kolla, glue, and eidos, form.]

Collop, kol'op, n. a slice of meat, fried or otherwise : (S/tak.) a child. Collop Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday, when collops-and-eggs was eaten. Minced collops (Scot), minced meat.

Colloquy, kol'o-kwi, . a speaking together : mutual discourse: conversation. v.i. (rare) to converse. . Colloc'utor. adj. Colloc'utory. v . i. Colloquo , to hold colloquy. rt^'.Collo'quial, pertaining to or used in common conversation. as. Collo'quialism, a form of expression used in familiar talk; Collo - quialist. adv. Collo'quially. T<./. Coll'oquise, to converse. . Coll'oquist, a speaker in a colloquy. [L. colloquium, col, together, loqui, to speak.]

Collotype, kol'o-tip, n. a photographic process much used for book illustrations and advertising purposes. [Gr. kolla, glue, and Type.]

Colluctatlon, kol-uk-uVshun, . strife : opposition. [L. colluctdricol-, Incldri, to wrestle.]

Collude, kol-ud', v. i. to play into each other's hand : to act in concert, esp. in a fraud. us. Collud'er ; Collu'sion, act of colluding : a secret agreement to deceive : deceit. adj. Collu'Sive, fraudulently concerted : deceitful. adv. Collu'sively. [L. collu-dcre, collusuiit, from col, and Iiidi'rt, to play.]

Colluvies, ko-lii'vi-es, n. filth: a rabble. [L. 'washings' colluere, to wash thoroughly.]

Colly, kol'li, v.t. to begrime with coal-dust: (Shak.) to darken. p.adj. Col'lied. [See Coal.]

Collyrium, ko-lir'i-um, . a term for various kinds of eye-salve or eye-wash. [L., Gr. kollyrion, eye-salve, dim. of kollyra, a roll of bread.]

ColOCynth, kol'0-sinth, . the dried and powdered pulp of a kind of cucumber, much used as a purgative. [L., Gr. kolokynthis.}

Cologne-earth, ko-lOn'-erth, . a brown earth prepared from lignite, found originally near Cologne, a German city on the Rhine. Cologne water, or Eau

de Cologne, a perfumed spirit first made at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina.

Colon, kO'lon, . the mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. kolon, a limb, member.]

Colon, kO'lon, . that portion of the large intestine which extends from the caecum to the rectum, which is the terminal portion of the intestinal canal. n. Colon! Us, inflammation of the colon. [L., Gr. kolon, the large intestine.]

Colonel, kur'nel, . an officer who has command of a regiment. us. Col'onelcy, his office or rank ; Col'onelling, playing the colonel : Col'onelship, colonelcy : quality of a colonel [Fr. and Sp. corj-nel', a corr. of It. colonello, the leader of a colonna, or column L. columna.]

Colonnade, kol-on-ad', . a range of columns placed at regular intervals : a similar row, as of trees. [Fr., L. columna.}

Colony, kol'on-i, . a name somewhat vaguely applied to the foreign dependencies of a state (a Roman colony was a military settlement planted in subject territory ; a Greek colony consisted of a band of emigrants impelled to seek a new home, and connected with their mother-city by no stronger tie than that of sentiment) : a body of persons who form

a fixed settlement in another country : the settlement so formed : the place they inhabit. adj. Colonial, pertaining to a colony. . an inhabitant of a colony, a colonist. ns. Colonialism, a trait of colonial life or speech ; Colonisa tion, act or practice of colonising : state of being colonised. v.t. Colonise, to plant or establish a colony in : to form into a colony. v.i. to settle. n. Col'onist, an inhabitant of a colony. Colonial animals, organisms which cannot be fairly regarded as unities, but consist of numerous individuals united in a common life ; Colonial System, the theory that the settlements abroad were to be treated as proprietary domains exploited for the benefit of the mother-country. [L. colonia colonus, a husbandman colere, to till.]

Colophon, kol'o-fon, . in early printing, the inscription at the end of a book with name, date, &c. [L. colopJwn Gr. koloffidn, the finish.]

Colophony, kol-of o-ni, . the dark-coloured resin got from the distillation of turpentine with water. [Gr., from Colophon, in Asia Minor.]

Coloqulntida, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, . the colocynth.

Colossus, kol-os'us, . a gigantic statue, esp. that of Apollo astride the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes. adjs. Coloss'al, likea colossus : gigantic : Coloss alwise, astride (Shak.).ns. Colosse urn. Colise'um, Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the large-t in the world. [L., Gr. kotossos.}

Colostrum, ko-los'trum, n. the first milk of a mammal after parturition. . Colostra'tion, a disease of infants due to colostrum. adjs. ColOS'tric, ColOS'-

trous. [L.]

Colour, kul'ur, . a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye : the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye : appearance of blood in the face : appearance : pretext : tint : paint : false show : kind : (//.) a flag, ensign, or standard : paints. v.t. to put colour on : to stain : to paint : to set in a fair light : to exaggerate : to misrepresent. v.i. to show colour : to blush. adjs. Colorific, containing or producing colours ; Col'ourable. having a fair appearance : designed to conceal, ad-:'. Col' Durably. n. Coloura'-

tion. adj. Col'OUr-blind, unable to distinguish between colours. . Col'our-blind'nesa. adjs. Col' OUred, having colour : (Spens.) having a specious appearance, deceitful : of the complexion, other than white. us. Col'OUring, any substance used to give colour : manner of applying colours : specious appearance ; Col ourist, one who colours or paints : one who excels in colouring. adj. Col ourless, without colour : transparent : neutral ns. Col'ourman,

7 185

one who prepares and sells colours ; Col'our-ser'geant, the sergeant who guards the colours of a regiment. adj. Coloury, having much colour. Colour a pipe, to cause a tobacco-pipe, esp. a meerschaum, to take on a brown or black colour, by smoking. A person of colour, a person of negro blood. Change colour, to turn pale : to blush ; Come off with flying colours, to do something with great eclat ; Come out in one's true colours, to appear in one's real character ; Desert one 3 colours, to abandon one's post or duty : Fast colour, a colour which does not fade when washed ; Fight under false colours, to put forward a false pretence as a cover for one's actions ; Give colour, to give plausibility: Hang out false colours, to put up another's flag, to pretend to belong to another party than one really does ; High colour, pronounced redness of complexion : Lose COlOUT, to lose

one's good looks ; Nail one's colours to the mast, to commit one's self to some party or plan of action ; Off colour, faded : past one's best ; Paint in bright colours, to embellish : to exaggerate : Primary COlOUTS, the three colours, red, green, and violet, from which the others, called Secondary colours, can be obtained ; Show one's colours, to show what are one's inclinations, opinions, or character ; Stick to one's colours, to adhere to one's party or opinions; Under colour Of, under the pretext of; Without colour, without disguise : colourless : without individuality. [Fr., L. color; akin to ccldre, to cover, to conceal]

Colporteur, korpSrt-ar, or kol'pOrt-er, . a peddler, esp. one selling tracts and religious books. . Col'portage, the distribution of books by colporteurs. [Fr. colporteur, from col L. cotlum, the neck, and par let L. port are, to carry.]

Colt, kolt, . a young horse : an awkward fellow : an inexperienced youth : (B.) a young camel or ass: (naut.) a rope's end. v.i. (Sfens.) to frisk like a colt.- v.t. (Shak.~) to cheat : to give the rope's end, to beat adj. Coltish, like a colt : frisky : wanton. ns. Colt's' -foot, a composite plant with

large soft leaves once used for asthma and coughing ; Colt's'-tOOth, one of a horse's first set of teeth : (S/iaA.) love of youthful pleasures : wantonness. [A.S. colt ; Sw. kult, a young boar, a stout boy.]

Colter, Coulter, kuTter, . the fore-iron of a plough. [A.S. cn/terL. culter, a knife.]

Coluber, kol'ub-er, . a genus of non-venomous snakes,
of almost world-wide distribution. . Colub'riad (Cmt't>er).adj. Col'ubrine. [L. coluber, a snake.]

Columbian, kO-lumTji-an, adj. pertaining to Columbia,
a name of America. ns. Columbate. a salt or compound of columbic acid with a base ; Colum'bite, the native ore of columbium ; Colum bium. a metallic element now called niobium. \Columbia, America, from Columbus (1447-1506), its discoverer.]

Columbine, kol'um-bTn, adj. of or like a dove : dove-coloured. . a genus of plants (Aquilegia) having five coloured sepals, which soon fall off, and five petals, each terminating below in a horn-shaped spur or nectary : in pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin (q.v.). ns. Columba'rium, a dovecot or pigeon-house : one of the niches or pigeon-holes in a particular kind of sepulchral chamber in which the urns containing the ashes of dead bodies burned were deposited ; Col'unibary, a pigeon-house or dovecot. [L. columba, a dove.]

Columel, Columella. See Column.

Column, kol'um, n. a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building : any upright body or mass like a column : a body of troops drawn up in deep files : a perpendicular row of lines in a book. ns. Col'umel, a small column ; Columella, the central axis of a spiral univalve ; the auditory ossicle of the amphibian ear : the central axis of the spore-case of mosses : in the opening of fruits, what remains in the centre after the carpels have split

away. adjs. Colum'nal, Colum'nar, formed in columns. n. Columna'rity. adjs. Columned, Colum'niated, Colum'nated, having columns. . Colum niation. [L. coiunun, colittnna, akin to celsus, hitfh ; Gr. kalonf, a hill.]

Colure, ko-UV, . (astron.) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator. [Gr. kolourm kolas, docked, aura, tail.]

Colza, kol'za, n. a kind of cabbage whose seeds yield oil for lamps. [Dut. koolzaaa, cabbage-seed.]

Coma, kO'ma, . deep sleep : stupor, adj. Com'atose, affected with coma : drowsy. [Gr. kdma.]

Coma, ko'ma, n. (fot.) a tult or bunch of hairy-like appendages as on some seeds : the leafy branches forming the head of a tree : (astroa.) the nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet. [L. Gr. kome, hair of the head.]

Comarb. kO'marb, . the head of one of the families composing an old Irish sept : the successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar, &c. Better Cd'arb. [Ir. comiiarba, successor.]

Comart, ko'mart, n. (Sltak.) an agreement.

Comate, ko'mat, it. (Siiak.) a mate or companion.

Comb, kom, n. a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c. : the crest of a cock : the top or crest of a wave or of a hill : an aggregation of cells for honey. v.t. to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb : to dress with a comb : (Shak.) to beat. v.i. to break with a white foam, as the top of a wave. adj. Combed. n. Comb'er, one who or that which combs wool, &c. .//. Combings, hairs combed tt.aiis. Comb'less (Slink.), without a comb ; Comb'wise ; Comb'y. Comb off, to remove. [A.S. camb.}

Comb, Combe. See Coomb.

Combat, kom'bat, or kum'bat, v.i, to contend or struggle. v.t. to beat against : to act in opposition to: to contest: to oppose: to debate. . a struggle : a battle or fight. aJjs. Com'batable, capable of being combated ; Com'batant, disposed or inclined to combat. n. one who fights or combats ; Com'-

batlve, inclined to quarrel or fight. . Com'bative-ness. Combatant Officer, one who takes part in the action, as opposed to the medical officers, &c., who are Non-combatant. [Fr. combat tre, to fight com, with, and battre, to beat. See Beat.]

Comber, kom'ber, . a name applied to the gaper, a sea-perch, and to a species of wrasse.

Combine, kom-bln', v.t. to join two together: to unite intimately. v.i, to come into close union : to co-operate: (chent.) to unite and form a new compound. adj. Com bin ate, combined: promised, betrothed. n. Combina tion, the act of combining : union of individual things : a number of persons united for a purpose. adj. Combina'tional. . Combina'tion-room, the college-parlour at Cambridge, for the fellows of a college after dinner, a common-room. adjs. Com'binative : Combi'natory ; Combined' ; Combin'ing. Combination garment, a women's and children's garment consisting of chemise and drawers combined. [L. combinarc, to join com, together, and bini, two and two.]

Combrous (obs.) = Cumbrous.

Comburgess. kom-bur jes, . a fellow-burgess.

Combust, kom-bust', adj. burned by the sun: in conjunction with the sun, or apparently very near *' * as . to ke obscured by its light, said of a planet when it_is not more than 8J from the sun. . that which is burned. v.t. to burn up. adj. Combust'ible, liable to take fire and burn : excitable. . anything that will take fire and burn. us. Combusfibleness. Combustibility, quality of being combustible ; Combus'tion, a burning : the action f fire on combustible substances : confusion, turmoil ; the scientific term for all kinds of consumption through the influence of heat. adjs. Combust ious (Ska*.), combustible, inflammable : turbulent ; Com-

bust'ive, disposed to take fire. Spontaneous combustion, burning caused by heat generated in the substance itself. [L. combiirere, coinbusium, to consume coin, in ten., urere, to burn.]

Come, kum (Sitak.), a shortening of Become.

Come, kum, v.i. to move toward this place (the opposite of go) : to draw near : to arrive at a certain state or condition : to issue : to happen : (SAa&.) to yield : to become : to turn out \-pr.p. com'ing ; pa.t. came; pa. p. come. . Com'ing. adj. Come'-at-able, accessible ; Come about, to happen ; Come across, to meet ; Come and go, to have freedom of action (. passage to and fro) ; Come at, to reach ; Come by, to come near : to pass : to obtain ; Come down, to descend : to be reduced (n. a fall) ; Come down Upon, to be severe with ; Come down With, to pay down ; Come high, or low, to cost much, or little ; Come home, to return to one's house : to touch one's interest or feelings closely (with to)', (iiaut.) to drag or slip through the ground of an anchor ; Come in, to enter : to give in, to yield : (fencing) to get within the opponent's guard (Shak.) ; Come in for, to have reason to expect or to have a share ; Come it strong (coll.), to do or say too much ; Come of, to descend from : become of; Come off, to come away : to turn out : to escape (. a conclusion : an evasion of duty) : Come out, to result : to be published : to become evident : to enter society; Come out With, to let be known : to tell; Come over (Shak.)^ surpass: to befall: (slang) to overreach ; Come will, something that comes of its own accord : an illegitimate child ; Come round, to come by a circuitous path : to happen in due course : to change : to recover from a faint ; Come short, to fail ; Come short of, to fail to accomplish ; Come to, to obtain : to amount to : to recover consciousness or sanity ; Come to grief, to meet with disaster or ill-fortune ; Come to pass, to happen ; Come true, to be found to have been true ; Come under , to be included under ; Come upon, to attack : to affect ; to hold answerable : to meet ; Come up With, to overtake : reach. All comers, any one that likes. [A.S. cninnn ; Ger. kommcn, to come.]

Co-meddle, ko-med'l, v.t. to mix : (Shak.) to temper.

Comedo, kom'e-do, n. a small, black-tipped, worm-like mass which is found on the face of some persons. [L. comedere, to eat up.]

Comedy, kom'e-di, . a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, originally accompanied with dancing and singing. its. Come'dian, one who acts or writes comedies : an actor '.fcm. Comedienne' ; Comediet'ta, a short comic piece. [L., Gr. koinodia, komos, revel, ode, song.]

Comely, kum'li, adj. pleasing : graceful : handsome. ad-', in a comely manner. n. Come liness. [A.S. cymKc cyic, suitable, lie, like.]

Comestibles, kom-est'i-blz, ii.pl. eatables. [Fr., L. cotncdcre, to eat up.]

Comet, kom'et, n. a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit, having a definite point or nucleus, a nebulous light surrounding the nucleus, and a luminous tail preceding or following the nucleus. adjs. Com'et-ary, Comet'ic. us. Com'et-flnd'er, a telescope of low power used to search for comets ; Cometog'-raphy ; Cometol'ogy. [Gr. koutitfs, long-haired koine, the hair.]

Comfit, kum'fit, n. a sweetmeat made of fruit and sugar, &c. [A doublet of Confect : from Fr. confit, confiture L. conficire, to make up.]

Comfort, kurn'furt, v.t. to relieve from pain ordistres^ :
to soothe: to cheer, revive. n. relief: encourage-ment : ease : quiet enjoyment : freedom from annoy-ance : whatever gives ease, enjoyment, &c. : a subject
of satisfaction. adj. Com'fortable, imparting or enjoying comfort. ad-'. Com'fortably. n. Com'-forter, one who administers comfort : (B.) the Holy Spirit: a long, narrow woollen tippet, adj. Com-

Comfrey

m6te ; mute ; mo''5n ; I'Aen.

Commissary

fortless, without comfort. . Com'foitlessness.

Job's comforter, one who, while pretending to comfort, only aggravates the distress. [O. Fr. confer ter L. con, a\\&fortis, strong.]

Comfrey, kum'fri, . a genus of Boraginacea, some-.1 coarse perennial herbs. [O. Fr. confirm. ,]

Comic, kom'ik, adj. relating to comedy : raising mirth :
droll. . (coll.) an amusing person: (coll.) a. comic paper. aiij. Comical, funny: queer: ludicrous.

us. Comicality, Comlcalness. adv. Comically.

. Comique (ko-mek'), a comic actor or singer. [See Comedy.]

ComitatUS, kom-i-ta'tus, n. a prince's escort : a county
or shire. [L.]

Comitia, ko-mish'i-a, . the assemblies of the Romans for electing magistrates, passing laws, c. [L., com, together, Ire, itum, to go.]

Comity, kom'i-ti, . courteousness : civility. Comity Of nations (comitas gentium), the international courtesy by which effect is given to the laws of one state within the territory of another state. [L. comitas comis, courteous.]

Comma, koni'a, n. (S/iak.) a short part of a sentence : in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest
division of a sentence : (Jis;.) a brief interval. In-verted Commas, marks of quotation ("..", '..'). [L., Gr. komma, a section of a sentence, from kopiein, to cut off.]

Command, kom-mand', v.t. to order : to bid : to exer-cise supreme authority over : (Shak.) to demand : to cause to act : (SJiak.) to exact : to have within sight, influence, or control. v.i. to have chief authority : to govern. . an order : authority : message : the ability to overlook or influence : the tning commanded.
its. Commandant', an officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops ; Commandant ship. v.t. Commandeer', to compel to military service. ns. Commander, one who commands : an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain ; Command er-in-Chief, the highest staff appointment in the British army : the officer in supreme command of an army, or of the entire forces of the state ; Command' ership ; Command'ery, the district under a commander, specially used in connection with the Templars, the Hospitallers, and other religious orders. aiij. Commanding, fitted to impress or control. ad'c.

Command ingly. . Command'ment, a command : a precept. Commander of the Faithful, a title of

the caliphs. At Command, available for use ; On

command, under orders. Ten Commandments,

the ten Mosaic laws. : (slang) the ten finger-nails, used by women in fighting. [Fr. commander L. commctularecom, and mandare, to entrust.]

Commeasure, kom-mezh'ur, v.t. to equal in measure : to coincide with. . Comineas Urable (same as Commen'surable).

Commemorate, kom-em'o-rut, v.t. to call to remembrance by a solemn or public act : to celebrate : to preserve the memory of. adj. Commem OrablO. . Commemora'tion, preserving the memory of some person or thing by a solemn ceremony : the specification of individual saints in the prayers for the dead : the great festival of the Oxford academic year, usually taking place on the third Wednesday after Trinity Sunday. adjs. Commam'orative, Commem'oratory, tending or serving to commemorate. H. Commem' orator. [L. comutcmoratus, pa. p. of cotm>nordrc, to remember com, inten., and meinor, mindful.]

Commence, kom-ens', v.i. to begin : to originate : to take rise. v.t. to begin: to originate: to enter upon: to take a university degree e.g. 'to commence M.A.' n. Commence'ment, the beginning : at certain universities the act of taking the degrees : the ceremony when these are conferred. [O. Fr. comettcer L. com, and initidre, to begin in, into, and ire. to go.]

Commend, kom-end', v.t. to give into the charge of :

to recommend as worthy : to praise : to adorn, set off. n. (S/tak.) praise. adj. Commend'able, worthy of being commended or praised. n. Commend'ableness. Oiiv. Commend'ably. us. Commend am, a manner of holding an ecclesiastical benefice till a proper pastor was provided for it it was provisionally commended to the care of a clerk, and was said to be held in cominendam ; Commendation, the act of commending : praise : declaration of esteem : esp. the act of commending the dying or_ dead to the favour and mercy of God ; Com mendator, one who holds a benefice in couimendam. adj. Commend atory, commending : containing praise or commendation : presenting to favourable notice or reception. Commend me to. remember me kindly to : give me by preference. [L. cotnmcndtlre com, and mandare, to trust.]

Commensal, ko-men'sal, adj. eating at the same table. n. a messmate. n. Common salism, the intimate but never parasitic association of two organisms, for the benefit of one, or very often of both. [L. com, together, mensa, a. table.]

Commensurable, kom-en'su-ra-bl, adj. having a

common measure. >:s. Commensurabillty, Cornmen surableness. adv. Commen'surably. adj.

Commen'surate, of the same measure with : equal in measure or extent : in proportion with. adv. Commen'surately. ns. Commen'surateness. Commensura'tion. [L. com, with, and tnensura, a measure metiri, mcnsiis, to measure.]

Comment, kom'ent, . a note conveying an illustration or explanation : a remark, observation, criticism. v.i. (or kom-ent') to make critical or explanatory notes : to annotate : (SAaA.)to meditate. ns. Comrn'entary, a comment : a remark : a book consisting of a regular series of comments or notes on another book: Commenta'tion, annotation; Comm'entator, Comm enter (or Comment'er), Comm'entor (or Comment'or). adj. Commentato'rial, pertaining to the making of commentaries. [Fr., L. commcntari com, and L. tnens, the mind.]

Commerce, kom'ers, . interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals : extended trade or traffic : intercourse : fellowship. v.i. Commerce', to trade: to have communication with. adj. Commer'cial, pertaining to commerce : mercantile. . commercial traveller. ns. Commercialism ; Commer'cialist ; Commer'ciality. adv. Commer'cially. Commercial room, a room in a hotel setapart for commercial travellers ; Commercial traveller, a person who transacts business as the accredited travelling representative of a trading house to other trading houses. [Fr., L. com- ::iin coin, with, mer x, mercis, merchandise.]

Commerge, ko-merj', v.i. to coincide, agree.

Comminate,kom'in-at,z>.f. to threaten. . Commlna'tion, threatening, denunciation : a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday and at other times in the English Church. adjs. Comm'inative, Comm'inatory, threatening punishment. [L., com, inten., and mindri, to threaten.]

Commingle, knm-ing'gl, v.i. to mingle or mix with. adj. Commin'gled. [L. com, together, and Mingle.]

Comminute, kom'in-ut, v.t. to reduce to minute particles: to pulverise. . Comminu'tion. Comminuted fracture, the breaking of a bone in several places : a compound fracture. [L. commimtere, -utum, to break into pieces com, and miuuire, to make small root minus, less.]

Commiserate, kom-iz'er-at, v.t. to feel for the miseries
of another: to pity: to condole with. adj. Com-
mis'erable, requiring commiseration : pitiable. n.
Commisera'tion, concern for the sufferings of others :
pity. adj. Comrais'erative, feeling or expressing
sympathetic sorrow. n. CommiS'erator. [L. com,
with, ntiserdri. to deplore miser, wretched.]

Commissary, kom'is-ar-i, . one to whom any charge
is committed : a deputy : (Scois law) the judge iu a

commissary court : a higher officer of police : (eccles.)
an officer representing a bishop, and performing his
duties in distant parts of the diocese : an officer who
furnishes provisions, &c., to an army. adj. Com-
missa'rial, pertaining to a commissary. >is. Com-
missa'riat, the department charged with the furnish-
ing of provisions, as for an army : the supply of
provisions : the office of a commissary ; Comm'issary-
gen'eral, the head of the department for supplying
provisions, &c., to an army; Comm'issaryship.
Commissary Court, a supreme court established in
Edinburgh in 1563, with jurisdiction in questions of
marriage its powers conjoined with those of the
Court of Session in 1836. [Low L. commissarius
L. cominittere, commissum.]

Commission, kom-ish'un, . act of committing : that
which is committed : a writing conferring certain
powers : authority : the percentage paid in a trans-
action to an active agent who usually incurs some
pecuniary and always some moral responsibility : a
body of persons appointed to perform certain duties :
a warrant from the head of the state for holding
various military offices, whether combatant or non-
combatant. v.t. to give a commission to: to em-
power: to send: to appoint. ns, Commis sion-
ag ent, Commis sion mer chant, a person employed
to sell goods delivered to him by another (his prin-
cipal), for a certain percentage his commission or
factorage ; Commissionaire', a messenger, or light
porter : one employed about public places and hotels
to undertake light commissions. adj. Commis'-
sioned. ns. Commis'sioner, one who holds a com-
mission to perform some business: a member of a
commission ; Commis' sionership. Commissioned
officer, one appointed by commission in the navy,
the officers from the lieutenant ; in the army, from
the ensign upwards. [From Commit.]

Commissure, kom'mii-sur, . a joint : place where
two bodies meet and unite : (anal.) a term applied
to nervous connections between adjacent parts of the
nervous system. adj. Comrnis'sural. [L., coinmis-
sura, a joining, from root of Commit.]

Commit, kom-it', v.t. to give in charge or trust : to
consign : to do : to endanger : to involve : to pledge :
pr.p. commit'ting ; pa. p. commit' ted. ns.. Com-
mit'ment, act of committing: an order for sending
to prison : imprisonment ; Commit tal, commit-
ment : a pledge, actual or implied ; Commit'tee, a
portion, generally consisting of not less than three
members, selected from a more numerous body, to
whom some special act to be performed, or investiga-
tion to be made, is committed ; Commit'teeship.
Commit one's self, to compromise one's self: to
pledge one's self wittingly or unwittingly to a certain
course ; Commit to memory, to learn by heart.
[L. cominittere com, with, mittere, to send.)

Commix, kom-iks', v.t. to mix together. v.t. to mix.
us. Commix'tion, Commix'ture, act of mixing
together : the state of being mixed : the compound
formed by mixing: the rite of putting a piece of the
host into the chalice, emblematic of the reunion of
body and soul at the Resurrection.

Commodious, kom-0'di-us, adj. suitable or conve-
nient : roomy, spacious : (SJtak.) serviceable : com-
fortable.;/. Commode', a small sideboard: a large,
high head-dress formerly worn by ladies : a box for
holding^ a chamber utensil: a night-stool. adv.
Commo'dlously. ns. Commo'dlousness ; Com-
modity, convenience: (Shalt.) profit: (Sltak.)
parcel: an article of traffic: (//.) goods, produce.
[L. commodus com, with, modus, measure.)

Commodore, kom'o-dor, . in the royal navy, a rank
intermediate between an admiral and a captain :
the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen : the

president of a yacht-club, also his vessel at a regatta. [Pcrh. from Dut. kommandeur.]

Common, kom'un, adj. belonging equally to more than one: public : general : usual : frequent : ordinary : easy

to be had: of little value : vulgar: of low degree. . (Slmk.) the commonalty : atractofopen land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, &c. i>.i. (Sltak.) to share. adj. Conimon'able, held in common, ns. Commonage, right of pasturing on a common : the right of using anything in common : a common ; Comni onalty, the general body ot the people without any distinction of rank or authority ; Conirn oner, one of the common people, as opposed to the nobles : a member of the House of Commons : at Oxford, a student who pays for his commons. adv. Comm only. us. Conini onness ; Comm'ou-place, a common topic or subject: a platitude: a memorandum : a note. adj. common : hackneyed. v.t. to make notes : to put in a commonplace-book. . Comm'onplace-DOOk, a note or memorandum book. n.pi. Comm'ons, the common people : their representatives i.e. the lower House of Parliament or House Of Commons: common land : food at a common table : at Oxford, rations served at a fixed rate from the college buttery : food in general, rations. . Comni'on-sense, average understanding : good sense or practical sagacity : the opinion of a community: the universally admitted impressions of mankind. Common Bench, Common Pleas, one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice ; Common forms, the ordinary clauses which are of frequent occurrence in identical terms in writs and deeds ; Common law, in England, the ancient customary law of the land ; Common Prayer (Book Of), the liturgy of the Church of England ; Common-riding, the Scotch equivalent of Beating the Bounds (see Beat) ; Common room, in schools, colleges, &c., a room to which the members have common access. In common, together: equally with others. Make common cause with, to cast in one's lot with : to have the same interests and aims with. Philosophy of common-sense, that school of philosophy which takes the universally admitted impressions of mankind as corresponding to the facts of things without any further scrutiny. Short Commons, scant fnre, insufficient supply of rations. The common, that which is common or usual ; The common good, the interest of the community at large : the corporate property of a burgh in Scotland : The common people, the people in general. [Fr. commun L. commutiis, prob. from com, together, and -munis, serving, obliging.]

Commonweal, kom'un-wel, Commonwealth, kom'un-welth, n. the common or public good : the government in a free state : the public or whole body of the people : a form of government in which the power rests with the people, esp. that in F.ngland after the overthrow of Charles I. |See Wealth.]

Commove, kom-moov', 71. t. to put in motion: to agitate : to disturb, excite. . Commo'tion, a violent motion or moving: excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental : agitation : tumult. [L. com, inten., and movire, rttotum, to move.]

Commune, kom'un, . a corporation : in France, a territorial division governed by a mayor. The Commune at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own commune or local government. adj. Commu'nal (also Comm'unal). ns. Communalisa'tion ; Commu'nalism ; Commu'naligt. [Fr. commune. See Common.]

Commune, kom-un', v.i. to converse or talk together : to have intercourse: to receive Holy Communion. s. Comm'une, converse : talk ; Communing, conversing : communion. [O. Fr. comuner, to share fomun, common.]

Communicate, kom-u'ni-kat, v.t. to give a share of, impart: to reveal: to bestow. v.i. to have something in common with another : to have communication : to have intercourse: to partake of Holy Communion. ns. Communicabil'ity, Commu'nio-

ableneSS, the state of being communicable. adj. Commu'nicable, that may be communicated : affable, adv. Commu'nicably. us. Communicant, one who partakes of Holy Communion ; Gommunica tion, act of communicating : that which is communicated : intercourse : correspondence : a means of communicating, a connecting passage or channel. adj. Commu'nicative, inclined to communicate or give information : unreserved. adv. Commu'nicatiyely. . Commu'nlcativeness, the quality of being communicative. adj. Commu'nicatory, imparting knowledge. [L. commitnicare, -Stum, from commuau.]

Communion, kom-un'yun, . act of communing : mutual intercourse : fellowship : common possession : interchange of transactions : union in religious service : the body of people who so unite n. Cpmmun'ionlst, a communicant. The Communion, Holy Communion, the celebration of the Lord's Supper. [L. communion-em, from coinmiinis.}

Communism, kpm'u-nizm, . a theory or condition of things according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in common. it. Comm'uniSt, one who holds such principles. adj. Communist 1C, pertaining to communism.

Community, kom-un'i-ti, . common possession or enjoyment : agreement : communion : (Shak.) commonness : people having common rights, &c. : the public in general : a body of persons in the same locality, e.g. ' viHa?e community :' a monastic body. >/. Communita'rian, a member of a community. [O. Fr., L. commuiiitas commuiiis.}

Commute, kom-ut', v.t. to exchange: to exchange a punishment for one less severe. . Commutabil'ity. adj. Commut'able, that may be commuted or exchanged. . Commuta'tion, the act of commuting : change or exchange of one thing for another : the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less. adj. Commu'tative (or Comm'), /elating to exchange : interchangeable. adv. Commu'tatively. n. Comm'utator, an apparatus attached to many electric machines for reversing the currents. adj. Commut'ual, mutual. [L. commiitare com, with mntdre, to change.]

Comose, ko'mos, adj. hairy, comate. [L. comosus.]

Compact, kom-pakt', adj. fastened or packed together : firm: close: brief. i'.t. to press closely together: to consolidate: (Sliak.) to confirm. adj. Compact'ed, firmly put together: compact adv. Compact'edly. n. Compact'edness. adv. Compactly. >is. Compact ness, state of being compact : closeness : solidity : terseness ; Compac'JiUre (Spens.), close union or knitting together : Compage . Compages. a structure of many parts. [Fr., L. com, pactus, pa. p. of comfutftrt com, together, patigere, to fix. Cf. Fang.]

Compact, kom'pakt, . a mutual bargain or agreement : a league, treaty, or union : (Shak.) league, in bad sense. adj. united : leagued. [L. compactum compacisci, from com, with, and pactici, to make a bargain ; cf. pangere.\

Compaginate, kom-paj'i-nSt, v.t. to join, connect. . Compagina tion. [L. compaginare, -dtum com, together, and fiangere, to fasten, fix.]

Companion, kom-pan'yun, . one who keeps company or frequently associates with another : an associate or partner : a higher rank of servant, who, though receiving pay, stands rather in the relation of a friend: fellow, in a bad sense. v.t. to accompany. adj. o*" the nature of a companion : accompanying. atijs. Compan'iable (oos.), sociable ; Compan'ionable, fit to be a companion : agreeable. . Companionableness. adv. Companlonably. adj. Companioned, having a companion. ns. Compan'ionhood, Compan'ionary. adj. Companlonless, without a companion. n. Compan ionsliip. [Fr. compagnon, from Low L. companium, a mess L. corn, with, and pants, bread.]

Companion, kom-pan'yun, n. (naut.) the skylight or window-frame through which light passes to a lower deck or cabin: companion-ladder. us. Compan'ionladd'er, the ladder or stair leading from the deck to the officers' cabin ; Companion-way, a staircase from the deck to a cabin. [Cf. Dut. kompanje ; O. Fr. c ompagne : It. contpagiie.}

Company, kum'pa-ni, . any assembly of persons : a number of persons associated together for trade, &c. : a society : a subdivision of a regiment : the crew of a ship : state of being a companion : fellowship : associates : society : a gathering of people for social intercourse. v.t. to accompany. v.t. to associate.

Be good, or bad, company, to have, or to lack, companionable qualities ; Keep company, to associate with : to court : Know a man by his company, to determine his character by the quality of his triends. [Fr. compagnie. See Companion.]

Compare, kom-par', v.t. to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree : to liken or represent as similar : (gram.) to inflect an adjective. v.i. to hold comparison. . (obs.) comparison : similitude. adj. Com'parablO, that may be compared. n. Com'parableness. adv. Com'parably. adj. Comparative, pertaining to comparison : estimated by comparing with something else : not positive or absolute : (gram.) expressing more. adv. Compar'atiyely. . Comparison, the act of comparing : capacity of being compared : comparative estimate : a simile or figure by which two things are compared : (grant.) the inflection of an adjective. -Beyond compare, without any rival. [Fr., L. compardre, to match, from com, together, pardre, to make or esteem equal par, equal.]

Compare, kom-paV, v.t. (Spctis.) to get or provide. [L. compardre com, inten., pardre, to prepare.]

Compartment, kom-part'ment, . a separate part or division of any enclosed space : a division of a railway carriage: a division of anything. v.t. Compart', to divide into parts. [Fr., from compartii L. com, with, parllre, to part.]

Compass, kum pas, . a circuit or circle : space : limit : range, a limit of tones of a voice or instrument : the circumference : girth : an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle, used to steer ships by, &c., the needle indicating on a card the absolute directions at any given time : (pi.) an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, &c. v.t. to pass or go round : to surround or enclose : to besiege : to bring about or obtain : to contrive or plot : to accomplish. adj. Com passable, capable of being compassed. its. Com'pass-card, the circular card of a compass ; Compassing, contrivance : design ; Com'pass-plane, a plane, convex on the under side, for smoothing curved timber ; Com'pasS-Savr, a saw that cuts in a circular manner; Com'pass-sig'nal, a signal denoting a point in the compass ; Com'pass-tim'ber, curved timber, used for shipbuilding, &c. ; Com'pass-Win'dOW, a semicircular bay-window. BOX the

compass (see Box) ; Fetch a compass, to go round in a circuit. [Fr. compos, a circle, prob. from Low L. compassns'L. com, together, passits, a step.]
Compassion, kom-pash'un, . fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another: pity.?'./, to pity. adjs. Compas'sionable, pitiable: Compas'sionate, inclined to pity or mercy : merciful. v.t. to h*ve compassion for : to have pity or mercy upon. adv. Compassionately. . Compas'sionateness. [Fr.,

L. compassio com, with, pati, passus, to suffer.]

Compatible, kom-pat'i-bl, adj. consistent : agreeable :

that can be endured together. ns. Compatibility,

Compatibleness, the quality of being compatible.

^'.Compatibly. [Fr., L.w,with,/rt/',to suffer.]

Compatriot, kom-pS'tri-ot, adj. of the same country.

. one of the same country. adj. Compatriot'io.

Compa'triotism. [Fr. , L. com, with, and Patriot.]

Compear, kom-per', v.i. (Scots law) to appear iii court.

Compeer

late far; me, her ; mine ;

Compliment

Mt. Compear'ance ; Compeai' ant. [L. comparere

'/;;, together, farerc, to appear.]

Compeer, kom-per', . one who is equal to another : a companion: an associate.!'./. (Slink.) to equal. [L. comparcom, with, and/*x>, equal.}

Compel, kom-pel', v.t. to drive or urge on forcibly : to
oblige : to force : to obtain by hard labour : pr.f>. compelling ; pa,p. compelled'. adj. Compellable. [L. com, \Me.n.., pellere, puUuui, to drive.)

Compellation, kom-pel-u'shun. . style of address : an appellation. adj. Compel lattve. compellation. [L. compelldre, -atuin, to address, fieq. of

cotnptlUre.]

Oompend, kom'pencl, CompendJUm. kom-pen'di-um,
. a shortening or abridgment : a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one : an epitome :
an abstract. adj. Compen dious, short : concise : comprehensive. adv. Compen'diously. . Oom-pen diousness. [L. compendium, what is weighed together, or saved (opp. to dUpendium)com, to-gether, pendere, to weigh.]

Compensate, kom pen-sat, or kom-pen'sat, '.(. to reward suitably : to make amends for : to recom-pense : to counterbalance. H Compensation, act of compensating : reward for service : amends for loss sustained : (phys.) the neutralisation of oppos-ing forces. aaji. Compensative, Compensatory, giving compensation. . Compensator, one who or that which compensates. Compensation balance, pendulum, a balance-wheel or pendulum so con-structed as to counteract the effect of the expansion and contraction of the metal under variation of temperature. [L. com, inten., and pensdre, freq. of pendfre, to weigh.]

Compesce, kom-pes', -:t. to restrain. [L. cotnpescere compes, a fetter com, together, pes, a foot.]

Compete, kom-pet', v.i. to seek or strive with others for something : to contend for a prize. n. Competi'-taon, the act of competing : common strife for the same object. atij. Competitive, pertaining to or characterised by competition. . Competitor, one who competes : a rival or opponent. [L. competire < in, together, petere, to seek.]

Competent, kom'pe-tent, adj. suitable : sufficient : fit : belonging : legally qualified : legitimate. its. Com petence, Com potency, fitness : capacity : sufficiency : competent circumstances : legal power or capacity. adv. Competently. [Fr., L. com-pftere CJM, with, petere, to seek, to strive after.]

Compile, kom-pll', v. t. to write or compose by collect-
ing the materials from other books : to draw up or collect : to compose. >is. Compila tion, the act of compiling : the thing compiled, a literary work made by gathering the material from various authors; Com-pUe'ment, a compilation ; CompU'er, Com'pilator, one who compiles [Fr. compiler, prob. from L. compild't com, together, pildre, to plunder.]

Complacent, kom-pla'sent, adj. showing satisfaction : pleased : inclined to please. its. Compla'cence, Compla cency, pleasure : satisfaction : complaisance. an: Complacently. [L. comptaeirt com, inten. , placire, to please.]

Complain, kom-plan', v.i. to express grief, pain, censure : to murmur or express a s?ns of injury : to accuse: to make a mournful sound : to be ill fc.g. ' to complain of a sore throat.' . complaint. it*. Complain ant, one who complains : (law) one who raises a suit, a pUimili'; Complain' OT, a inur-murer : complainant ; Complain'ing, the action of the verb complain: complaint adv. Complain'-Ingly. n Complaint', a complaining : an expression of grief: a representation of pains or injuries: a finding fault : the thing complained of : a disease : an ailment. [Fr. cowplaimire Low L. complangere L. com, inten., piangire, bewail.)

Complaisant, kom'pla-zant, or kom-pli-zant', adj. desirous of pirating I obliging. n. Complaisance (or Complaisance'), care or desire to please : an

obliging civility. adv. Com plaisantly (or Com-plaisant'ly). [Fr. , comflaire'L. compla^ere.]

Complect, k'lin-plekt', -:t. to embrace : to interweave. adj. Complect'ed, interwoven. [L. compUcti, to embrace cam, and plucttre, to twine.)

Complement, kom'ple-ment, n. that which completes or fills up : full number or quantity : (JSkak.) polite-ness v.t. Complement', to supplement : (arch.) la

compliment. aJJs. Complement al, completing : (SltaJe.) complimental ; Complement 'ary, complet-ing : together in iking up a whole. Complementary angles, angles which together make up a right angle. [L. compicniintum com, and^&fv, to fill.]

Complete, kum-plet', adj. free from deficiency : per-fect : finished : entire. v.t. to finish : to make perfect or entire : to accomplish. adjs. Complet able ; Complet'ed. adz: Completely. - s. Complete'-ness, the state of being complete ; Comple'tion. the act of completing : the state of being complete : fulnl-ment.a./js. Complet'ive ; Complet'ory, fulfilling : completing. [L. comfilere, -etum, to fill up com, inten., and plere, to fill.]

Complex, kom'pleks, adj. composed of more than one,
or of many parts : not simple : intricate : difficult.
. a complex whole. v.i. to complicate. its. Com-

plex edness. Com'plexness, Complex ity, state of hem;; complex : complication. adz: Com'plexly. 11. Complex US, a complicated system : a large muscle of the back, passing from the spine to the head. [L. complex com, together, and root of plicd> e, to fold. See Complicate.]

Complexion, kom-plek'shun, . disposition : colour : quality : colour or look of the skin, esp. of the face : general appearance, temperament, or texture : (SfiaJi.)
bodily constitution. z:t. to give a colour to. adjs. Complex ional, pertaining to the complexion ; Complex ioned. having a certain complexion, or temperament ; Complex'ionlesS. colourless : pale. [Fr., L. tomplexio, a combination, physical structure of \todycomj>lccti, comflexus, to embrace plectere, to plait.)

Compliance, kora-pll'ans, . a yielding : agreement : complaisance : assent : submission (in bad sense). adj. Compli'abls, disposed to comply. it. Com-

Complicate, kom'pli-kat, z:t. to twist 01 plait together : to render complex : to entangle. adj. complex : involved. >t. Com plicacy, the quality or state of being complicated. a.ij. Complicated, intricate, confused. . Complica'tion, an intricate blending or entanglement. iuij. Com plicative, tending to complicate. Complicated fracture, a fracture where there is some other injury (e-g. a flesh wound not communicating with the fracture, a dislocation, a rupture of a large blood-vessel) ; Complication of diseases, a number o: diseases present at the same time. [L~ com, together, and plicdre, alum, to fold.]

Complice, kom'plis . (Shak.) an associate : an accomplice. /{. Complicity, state or condition of being an accomplice : complexity.

Compliment, kpm'pli-ment, . an expression of regard or praise: delicate flattery : an expression of formal respect or civility: a present.;'./. Compliment', to pay a compliment to : to express respect for : to praise : to flatter : to congratulate : to make a present. v.i. to make compliments. adjs. Complimental, expressing or implying compliment ; Complimeat'ary. conveying, or expressive of, civility or praise: using compliments./.'. Compliment er. one who pays compliments. Compliments of the Season, compliments appropriate to special times, as Christmas and birthdays; Left-handed compliment, a saying intended to seem a compliment, but in ic.ility the reverse; Pay, or Present, ones Compliments, to give one's respects or greeting.

Compline

mOte ; mQte ; mCBn ; Men.

Comprise

[Fr. compliment L. completnentmit. See Com-

piy-]

Compline, Complin, (com pun, . the jth and last service of the day, at 9 P.M., completing the canonical hours. [O. Fr. conplie (mod. complies) L. completa (liora).]

Complish, kom'plish, v.t. (Spens.) to accomplish.

Complot, kom'plot, . a conspiracy. v.i. ComplOt', to plot together, to conspire'. v.t. to plan. pr.p. complot'ting ; pa.j>. complot'ted. [Fr.]

Compluvium, kom-pluo'vi-um, . a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, whicli carried the rain-water from the roofs to a basin (implitvium) placed below. [L.]

Comply, kom-pll', v.i. to yield to the wishes of another : to agree or consent to (pvilft) '. />'/ complying ; pa.t. and pa.p. complied'. /;. Compiler, one who complies. p.adj. Complying, compliant. [It. complire, to fulfil, to suit, to ofier courtesies L. complere, to fulfil.]

Compo, kom'po, . a mixture of whiting, resin, and glue for ornamenting walls and cornices : a bankrupt's composition. [Abbrev. of Composition.]

Component, kom-pO'nent, adj. making up : forming one of the elements of a compound. n. one of the elements of a compound. . Compo'nency. - adj.

Component' al. [L. compete re.}

Comport, kom-pGrt', ;./. to agree, suit (witA). v.t. to bear one's self: to behave. . manner of acting. MS. Comport'anoe (S^f/is.): Comport'ment, behaviour. [L. comport&re com, together, and port arc, to carry.]

Compose, kom-pOz', v.t. to form by putting two or more parts or things together : to place in proper order, to put together, to arrange artistically the elements of a landscape for painting : to settle or set at rest: to soothe: to set up or place types in order for printing : to originate or write as author, to set to music. p. adj. Composed', settled, quiet, calm. adv. Compos' edly. us. Compos'edness ; Compos er, a writer, an author, esp. of a piece of music. adj. Com'pOSite, made up of two or more distinct parts : (arc/tit.) a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders : (bat.) belonging to the natural order Composite, having compound or composite flowers heads of flowers composed of a number of florets on a common receptacle, surrounded by bracts forming a leafy involucre, like single flowers.

adr. Com'positely. us. Com'positeness ; Compos'ing-stick, an instrument with a sliding adjustment, used lor holding printing-types before they are put on the galley ; Compos'ltion, the act of putting together, or that which is put together : the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting : mental constitution : artistic manner, style in writing or painting : a coming together or agreement, an arrangement or compromise : a certain percentage which creditors agree to accept in lieu of the full payment of a bankrupt's debts : (tiiech) the compounding of two velocities or forces into a single velocity or force which shall be their equivalent. adj. Compositive. as. Compositor, one

who puts together, or sets up, types for printing ; Compost, CompOSt'ure (SAai:), a mixture for manure : a kind of plaster ; Compo'sure, calmness : self-possession: tranquillity. Composite Candle, one made of a mixture of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil : Composite carriage, a railway-carriage with compartments of different classes ; Composite portrait, a single portrait produced by combining those of a number of persons ; Composition of a felony, the act of abstaining from prosecution for some consideration itself punishable by fine and imprisonment. [Fr. composer, from, L. CUM, and /laitsiire, to cease, to rest.]

Compos mentis, kom'pos ment'is, adj. phrase, in one's right mind sometimes merely Compos. [L.

CompOSSible, kom-pos'i-bl, adj. possible in c

ence with something else.;/. CompOSSlbil'ity. [L.

com-, and Possible.]
Compot, kom'pot, ft. fruit preserved in syrup. [Fr.

cotHfote^
Compotation, kom-po-ta'shun, n. a carouse together.

us. Compota'tionship ; Com'potator, a bottle-companion. aJj. Compot'atory. [L. compotation-e/n coin, together, potarc, to drink.]

Compound, kom-poWhd', v.t. to mix or combine : to settle or adjust by agreement. v.i. to agree, or come to terms : to bargain in the lump. adj. Com'pound, mixed or composed of a number of parts : not simple, dealing with numbers of various denominations of quantity, &c., as in 'compound addition,' &c. ; or with processes more complex than the simple process, as in 'compound proportion,' &c. H. a mass made up of a number ot parts : the usual name in India for the enclosure in which a house stands, with its outhouses, yard, and garden : a compounded drug. n. Compound'er. Compound engine, a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder, and ended in a larger cylinder ; Compound fracture, a broken bone, communicating with a co-existing skin wound; Compound householder,

one who pays his rates in his rent, the landlord being immediately chargeable with them ; Compound interest, the charge made where the interest not being paid when due it is added to the principal, forming the amount upon which the subsequent year's interest is computed ; Compound quantity (alg.), a quantity consisting of more than one term, as a-\-b ; Compound time (inns.), time in which each bar is made up of two or more simi le bars. [O. Fr., from L. cotnponerecoin, together, foncrc, to place.]

Comprehend, kom-pre-hend', v.t. to seize or take up with the mind, to understand : to comprise or include. us. Comprehensibil'ity, Comprehensibleness. adj. Comprehen'sible, capable of being understood. - adv. Comprehensibly. . Comprehen'sion, power of the mind to understand : (logic) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term : the inclusion of Nonconformists within the Church of England. adj. Comprehen'-

Sive, having the quality or power of comprehending much : extensive : full. <?,/;. Comprehensively. . Comprehen'siveness. [L. comprehcndere, to seize.]

Compress, kom-pres', v.t. to press together : to force into a narrower space : to condense or concentrate. ;/. Com'preSS, soft folds of linen, &c. , formed into a pad, and used in surgery to apply any requisite pressure to any part : a wet cloth, covered with waterproof, applied to trje skin. adj. Compressed'.

ns. Compressibility, Compres'sibleness, the property that bodies have of being reduced in volume by pressure the ratio of the amount of compression per unit volume to the compressing force applied. adj. Compres'sible, that may be compressed. . Compression, act of compressing : stale of being compressed, condensation. adjs. Compres'sional ; Compres'sive, able to compress. ns. Compres'sor, anything that compresses ; a muscle that compresses certain parts ; Compres'sure. Compressed - air bath, a strong chamber of iron plates in which a patient can sit, and into which air is driven by a: steam-engine to any required pressure : Compressed-air motor, any mode of employing air as a motive-power, as in automatic railway-brakes, &c. [L. cotnpressare, com, together, and pressure, to press premert, prcssitm, to press.]

Comprint, (corn-print', r.t. to share in printing of the former privilege shared with the Stationers' Company and the King's Printer by Oxford and Cambridge.

Comprise, kom-j rTz', v.i. to contain, include : to sum

up. adj. Compris'able. n. Compris'al, the act of

comprising. p.adjs. Comprised', included; Compris'ing, including. [Fr. compris, pa. p. of comprendre L. comprekendere. bee Comprehend.]

Compromise, kom'pro-mlz, . a settlement of differences by mutual concession, adjustment of one's theories or principles. v.t. to settle by mutual agreement and concession : to pledge : to involve or bring into question to expose one's self to risk of danger or misunderstanding. p.adj. Com'promlsed, exposed to danger or discredit. [Fr. compromis L. coipromittere, -missuni com, together, prontittere, to promise.]

Comprovincial, kom-pro-vin'shal, adj. (Spens.) belonging to the same province.

Compt, Compter, Comptible, obs. forms of Count, &c.

Comptroll, Comptroller. See under Control.

Oompulse, kom-puls', v.t. to compel. adjs. Com-

pul'satory, Compul'sative (Shak.), compulsory. p.adj. Compulsed', compelled. ns. Compulsion, the act of compelling : force : necessity : violence ; Compul'Sitor (Scats law), that which compels. adj. Compulsive, coercive : with power to compel. adv. Compul'sively ; Compul'sorily. adj. Compul'sory, compelled : obligatory : compelling. [L. comfinlsdre, freq. of compellere, to compel.]

Compunction, kom-pungk'shun, . uneasiness of conscience : remorse : regret : pity. adj. Compunctious, feeling or causing compunction : repentant : remorseful. - adv. Compunc'tiously. Without Compunction, with no feeling of sorrow or regret. |O. Fr., L. compunctio, -nis com, inten., and pungere, punctmn, to prick.]

Compurgation, kom-pur-ga'shun, . the custom, in Anglo-Saxon law, ot permitting the accused to call in witnesses to prove his innocency, by joining their oaths to his : evidence in favour of the accused : vindication. . Com'purgator, one who testifies to the innocency or veracity of another. adjs. Compurgatorial, Compur'gatory. [L. compurgdre, to purify wholly. See Purge.]

Compulsion, kom-pur'shun, . a pursing together (Sterne).

Compute, kom-put', v.t. to calculate: to number: to estimate. adj. Comput able, calculable. ns. Com'-

putant, Comput'er, Com'putist, a calculator ; Com-
puta'tion, act of computing : reckoning : estimate.
adj. Comput ative, given to computation. .
Com putator. [L. cnmputdre, from com, together,
ptitdre, to reckon.]

Comrade, kom'rad, . a close companion : an intimate associate. ns. Com'radery ; Com'radeship. [Sp. camarada, a roomful, a chamber-mate L. camera, a chamber.]

Comtism, komt'ism, n. the philosophical system of August Conite, the founder of Positivism (1798-1857).
adj. Oom'tian. . and adj. Comt'ist.

Comus, ko'mus, n. a god of mirth : a revel. [L., Gr. kdmos, a revel.]

Con., kon, a contraction of L. contra, against, as in Pro and con., for and against.

Con, kon, v.t. to study carefully : to commit to memory :pr.p. con'ning ; pa.p. conned. . Con'-ning, learning by heart : poring over. [A.S. cunnian, to try to know ciinnan, to know.]

of a war-ship. [Prob. conn, with preceding.]
Con, kon, H. a knock. [Fr. cogner, to knock.]
Conacre, kon'a-ker, . the custom of letting land in Ireland in small portions for a single crop, the rent paid in money or in labour also Corn'acre. v.t. to sublet in conacre. n. Con'acreism
Gonarium, ko-na'ri-um, . the pineal gland of the

brain. adj. Cona'rlal. [Gr. kdnarion.}
ConatUS, ko-nS'tus, . an effort : an impulse. . Cona'tlon, the faculty of free agency, including

desire and volition. adj. Cona'tive. [L. conari, -at us, to endeavour.]

Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nat, v.t. to chain or link together : to connect in a series. n. Concatena-tion, a series of links united : a series of things depending on each other. [L. con, together, and catena, a chain.]

Concause, kon'kawz, n. a co-operating cause.

Concave, kon'kav, adj. curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to convex, which is applied to the outside. . a hollow : an arch or vault. adv. Con'cavely. n. Concavity, the quality of being concave : the inner surface of a con-cave or hollow body. adjs. Conca'vo-con'cave, or Doub'le-con'cave, concave on both sides of a lens ; Conca'VO-COn'vex, concave on one side, and convex
on the other. [L. concavus, from con, inten., and cavxs, hollow. See Cave.)

Conceal, kon-seT, v.t. to hide completely or carefully :
to keep secret : to disguise : to keep from telling. ai/js. Conceal' able, that may be concealed ; Con-cealed', hidden. . Conceal'ment, act of conceal-ing : secrecy: disguise: hiding-place: (Shaft.) a mystery. [O. Fr. conceler L. concelare, from con, inten., and celare, to hide.]

Concede, kon-sed', T.f. to cede or give up : to quit : to
surrender: to admit: to grant. -n.i. to admit or grant. . Conced'er. [L. concedere, -cessum con, wholly, and cedere, to yield.]

Conceit, kon-set', n. over-estimate of one's self: too favourable opinion of one's own good qualities : a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion : wit : (Spens.)
idea : (Shak.) understanding : estimate. v.t. to conceive : to think. adj. Conceit'ed, clever, witty, fantastical (obs. uses) : having a high opinion of one's self : egotistical. adv. Conceitedly. ;/. Con-ceit'edness. adj. Conceit'less (Shak.), without conceit, stupid. Out Of conceit With, no longer fond of. [Through a Fr. form conceit, from L. con-ceptus, pa.p. of c oncipere.]

Conceive, kon-seV, v.t. to receive into and form in the womb : to form in the mind : to imagine or think : to understand : to express. v.i. to become pregnant : to think. ns. Conceivabil'ity, ConceiV-ableness. adj. Conceivable, that may be con-ceived, understood, or believed. adv. Conceivably. adj. Conceived', imagined, thought. [O. Fr. con-

cevci L. concipere, conceptutn, from con, and

capere, to take.]

Concent, kon-sent', n. a harmony or concord of sounds :
concert of voices. v.i. (Spens.) to harmonise. [L. concentus, pa.p. of concinere con, together, canere, to sing.]

Concentrate, kon'sen-trat, or kon-sen'-, v.t. to bring towards a common centre : to bring into a closer union : to condense, to render more intense the properties of. adj. Concen'trated (also Con'-). . Concentra'tion, act of concentrating : condensation : the keeping of the mind fixed on something. adj. Concen'tratiVO, tending to concentrate. n. Concen'trativeness. [A lengthened form of Concentre.]

Concentre, kon-sent'er, v.i. to tend to or meet in a common centre : to be concentric. v.t. to bring or direct to a common centre or point : pr.p. concent'r 'ng \ pa.p. concent' red or concent'ered. adjs. Concen'tric, -al, having a common centre. adv. Concentrically. n. Concentricity. [Fr. concentre) L. con, with, centrum, the centre.]

Concept, kon'sept, . a thing conceived, a general notion. ns. Concep'tacle, that in which anything is contained, a receptacle : (hot.) a pericarp of one valve, a follicle : a cavity enclosing the reproductive cells in certain plants and animals ; Concep'tlon, the act of conceiving : the thing conceived : the formation in the mind of an image or idea : a notion: (Shak.) a mere fancy: a plan: a concept;

Concern

mate ; mute ; m675n ; Men.

Concubine

Concep tionist. adjs. Concep'tious (Skak.), fruitful ; Concept'ive, capable of conceiving mentally ; Conoep' tual, pertaining to conception. ns. Concep tualisni, the doctrine in philosophy that universals have an existence in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment ; Concep'tualiSt, one who holds this doctrine. adj. ConceptualiS'tiC. [L. concifere, -ceptum, to conceive.]

Concern, kon-sern', v.t. to relate or belong to : to affect or interest: to make uneasy: to trouble: to have to do with : to be affected. n. that which concerns or belongs to one : interest : regard : anxiety : a business, or those connected with it. adj. Concerned', having connection with : interested: anxious. adv. Concern'edly. . Concern'edness. pref>. Concerning, regarding : pertaining to. . Concern'ment, a thing in which one is concerned : an affair : importance : interest : interference. [Fr., L. concernere, con, together, cernere, to see.]

Concert, kon'sert, . union or agreement in any undertaking : harmony : musical harmony : a musical entertainment. v.t. Concert', to frame or devise together : to arrange, adjust. p. adj. Concert ed, mutually planned : arranged. ns. Concertina (kon-ser-te'na), a musical instrument consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal, the sounds produced by free vibrating reeds of metal, as in the accordion ; Concer'to, a musical composition for a solo instrument, with orchestral accompaniments. Concert pitch (tnus.), the pitch at which instruments for concert use are tuned. [Fr. concerter It. cancertare, to sing in concert.]

Concession, kon-sesh'un, . the act of conceding: the thing conceded : a grant. adj. Conces'sible . Concessionaire', one who has obtained a concession. -adj. Conces'sionary. . Conces'sionist. adj. Conces'sive, implying concession. [Concede.]

Concetto, kon-chet'to, n. an ingenious turn of expression : a conceit: //. Concet'ti. . Concet'tism, the use of concetti. [It., L. conceptual, conceit]

Conch, kongk, . a marine shell : a spiral shell used by the Tritons as a trumpet, and still used by some African peoples in war : a name for the native whites of the Bahamas, owing to their use of conchs as food : (archil.) the semidome of an apse ; the apse itself. . Conchif 'era, a term applied by Lamarck to bivalve molluscs and to very different Brachiopods.
adjs. Conchif' erous, having a shell ; Conch'ifonn, conch-shaped. . Conch'Oid, a plane curve invented to solve the problem of trisecting a plane angle, doubling the cube, &c. adjs. Conchoid'al, pertaining to a conchoid : shell-like, applied to the fracture of a mineral : Concholog ical. pertaining to conchology. ns. Conchol'ogist ; Conchol'ogy, th.it branch of natural history which deals with the shells of molluscs. [L. conclta Gr. kongche ; Sans. cankka, a shell ; conn, with Cockle.]

Concha, kong'ka, n. the central cavity of the outer ear : the outer ear : (arc/tit.) conch. [L. concha.]

Concierge, kong-si-erj', . a warden : a janitor. [Fr. ; der. unknown.]

Conciliar, kon-sil'i-ar, adj. pertaining to a council. Al-p Concil'iary.

Conciliate, kon-sil'i-at, v.t. to gain, or win over : to gain the love or good-will of such as have been in-different or hostile : to pacify. z'.i. to make friends. adj. Concillable (ots.). . Concilia'tion, act of conciliating. adj. Conciliative. . Conciliator.

adj. Conciliatory. [L. conciliare, -dtum con-cilium, council.]

Concinnity, kon-sin'i-ti, . harmony: congmity : elegance. adj. Concinn'OUS, elegant: harmonious. [L. caiicinnus, well adjusted.]

Concipient, kon-sip'i-ent, adj. that which conceives. . Concip'iency.

Concise, kon-sTs', adj. cut short : brief. v.t. {Milt.) to mutilate. adv. Concisely. ns. Conciseness,

the quality of being concise: terseness. [Fr., L. concidere, concisum, from con, and cadere, to cut.]

Concision, kon-sizh'on, . mutilation : (B.) circum-cision : conciseness.

Condamation, kon-kla-ma'shun, . a shout of many together.

Conclave, kon'klav, . the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope : the body of cardinals : any close assembly. . Con clavist, an attendant on a cardinal in conclave. [L. conclave, from con, to-gether, clavis, a key.]

Conclude, kon-klSod', v.t. to close : to end : to oblige. ZM'. to end: to infer: to form a final judg-ment./.^'. Conclud'ed, finished : settled. adj. Concluding, final, closing. . Conclu'sion, act of concluding : the end, close, or last part : inference ; judgment : an experiment : (Shak.~) a riddle. adjs. Conclusive, ConclU'SOry, final : convincing. adv.

Conclusively./:. Collusiveness. In conclu-sion, finally. To try conclusions, to experiment : to engage in a contest [L. concluderc, conclusum con, together, claudire, to shut.]

Concoct, kon-kokt', v. t. to digest : to prepare or mature : to make up a mixture : to plan, devise : to fabricate. ns. Concoct'er, Concoct or ; Concoc'-tion, act of concocting : ripening : preparation of a medical prescription, &c. : a made-up story. adj. Concoctlve, pertaining to concoction. [L. con-coqtiere, concoctuin con, together, and coguere, to cook, to boil.]

Concomitant, kon-kom'i-tant, adj. accompanying or going along with : conjoined with. . he who or that which accompanies. ns. Concomitance, Con-COmltancy, state of being concomitant. adv. Con-com'itantly. [L. con, with, and cotnitans, pr.p. of coinitdri, to accompany comes, a companion.]

Concord, konTcord, or kong 7 -, . state of being of the same heart or mind : union : harmony : agreement : a combination of notes which is pleasant to the ear. v.t. to agree : to harmonise. . Concord' ance, agreement : an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of a book, esp. of the Bible. adj. Concord'ant, harmonious, united. adr. Concord'-antly. . ConCOrd'at, a term, though sometimes used of secular treaties, generally employed to denote an agreement made between the pope and a secular government. adj. Concor'dial, harmonious. [Fr. Concorde L. concordia concors, of the same heart, from con, together, cor, cordis, the heart.]

Concorporate, kon-kpr'por-at, v.t. to unite in one body. adj. united in one body. [L. con, together, and Corporate.]

Concourse, kon'kors, or kong'-, n. an assembly of persons or things running or drawn together : (Scots law) concurrence of an officer, who has legal right to grant it. [Fr., L. concursns con, together, ciirrere, to run.]

Concreate, kon'kre-at, v.t. to create with or at the same time.

Concremation, kon-kre-ma'shun, . a burning up or together, cremation.

Concrescence, kon-kres'ens, . increment : a growing together of cells or other organisms. [L. coiicres-centia con, together, crescere, to grow.]

Concrete, kon'kret, adj. formed into one mass : the opposite of abstract, and denoting a particular thing : made of concrete. . a mass formed by parts grow-

ing or sticking together : a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., used in building. v.t. Concrete', to form into a solid mass. v.t. to harden. adv. Concretely. ns. Concrete'ness ; Concre'tion, a mass concreted : a growth forming in certain parts of the body, as calculi, &c. adjs. Concre'tionary ; Concret'iVO, having power to concrete. [L. concretus con, together, crescere, cretum, to grow.]

Concrew, kon-kr50', v.t. (Spens.) to concrete.

Concubine, kong'ku-bln, n. a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married. . ConCU'-

binage, state of living together as man and wife without being married. <?<</. ConCU'binary. [Fr., L. concubina con, together, cubare, to lie clown.]

Concupiscence, kon-ktk'pis-en*, n. violent desire : .s--xual appetite: lust. adjs. Concu'piscent, Con-CU'piscible. [Fr., L. conciipiscentiaconcupisccre con, i n ten., cuperc, to desire.]

Concupy, kong'ku-pi, . (SAaA.) concubine, or concupiscence, according to Schmidt.

Concur, kun-kur', v.i. to run together : to meet in one point : to coincide : to act together : to agree : to assent to :pr.p. concurring ; pa.p. concurred'. -us. Concurrence, the meeting of lines : union : joint action: absent; Concurrency. adj. Concur'rent, of lines meeting in the same point : coming, acting, or existing together : united: accompanying. . one . that concurs : a competitor : one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness. adv. Concurrently. adj. Concurring, agreeing. [L. coHCurrire, from con, together, currere, ctirsmii, to run.]

Concuss, kon-kus', v.t. to disturb: to overawe: to coerce. n. ConCUS'sion, state of being shaken : a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies : any undue pressure or force exerted upon any one. adj. Concuss'ive, having the power or quality of concussion. [L. concussus con, together, quatfrc, to shake.]

Concyclic, kon-sl'klik, adj. (geom.) lying on the circumference of one circle.

Condemn, kon-dem', v.t. to pronounce guilty : to censure or blame : to sentence to punishment : to give up to some fate : to pronounce unfit for use. adj. Condemnable, blamable. n. Condemua'ton, state of being condemned : blame : cause of being condemned. adj. Condemnatory, expressing or implying condemnation. p.adj. Condemned', pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or useless : belonging or relating to one who is sentenced to punishment, e.g. 'condemned cell :' declared dangerous and to be removed, as a house, bridge, &c. [L. condeninare, from con, inten., and damnare, to damage.]

Condense, kon-dcns', v.t. to compress or reduce by pressure into smaller compass : to reduce to a denser form, as vapour to liquid. . Condensability, the quality of being condensable. adj. Condens able, capable of being compressed. v. t. Condens'ate, to condense : to compress into a closer form. v.i. to become dense : to harden : /"/. condens'iiting ; pa.p. condens'ated. us. Condensation, act of condensing ; Condens' er, an apparatus for reducing vapours to a liquid form : an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity. [L. condensare c OH, inten., and densus, dense.]

Condescend, kon-de-send', v.i. to descend willingly from a superior position : to act kindly to inferiors : to deign : to comply : to lower one's self. . Condescend'ence, condescension : {Scots iaiu) an articulate statement annexed to a summons, setting forth the allegations in fact upon which an action is founded. adj. Condescending, yielding to inferiors : courteous : obliging : patronising. Condescendingly.- . Condescension, affability to inferiors : courtesy : graciousncss. Condescend Upon, to specify : to mention. [L. con, inten. , and descender?, to descend.]

Condiddle, kon-did'l, v.t. (Scot.) to steal.

Condign, kon-din', a<ij. well merited : adequate (of punishment). adv. Condign'ly. >i. Oondign'ness. L. ctmdienus co, wholly, digitus, worthy.]

Condiment, kon'di-ment, n. a seasoning used at table to give a flavour to the ordinary solid or liquid food. v.t. to pickle. [L. condimentuin condlre, to preserve, to pickle.]

Condition, kon-dish'un, . state in which things exist :

which must precede the operation of a cause : (law)

a provision that upon the occurrence of an uncertain event an obligation shall come into force, or shall cease, or that the obligation shall not come into force until a certain event. v.i. to make terms. v.t. to agree upon : to restrict, limit : to determine. adj. Condi'tional, depending on conditions. n. Conditlonal'ity. O.K'. Conditionally. v.t. Condi'tionate, to condition : to quality. adj. Condi'tioned, having a certain condition, state, or quality: circumstanced: depending: relative the opposite of absolute. Conditioning House, an establishment in which the true weight, length, and condition of articles of trade and commerce are determined scientifically the first in England established at Bradford in 1891. [L. condicio, -HI'S, a compact (later false spelling conditid) condicere can, together, dice re, to say.]

Condole, kon-dol', v.i. to grieve with another: to sympathise in sorrow : (Shak.) to grieve. adj. Condol'atory, expressing condolence. ns. Condole'ment, Condol ence, expression of grief for another's sorrow. adj. Condol'ent, sympathetic. [L. con, with, dolere, to grieve.]

Condone, _kon-don , v.t. to forgive: to pass over. . Condona'tlon, forgiveness: in the legal phraseology of Britain and the United States, forgiveness granted by the injured party, which may be urged by the guilty party as a defence against an action of divorce on the ground of adultery. [L. con, inten., donare, to give. See Donation.]

Condor, kon'dor, n. a large vulture found amon;; the Andes of South America. [Sp., Peruv. cuntnr.}

Condpttiere, kon-dot-ti-a're, . a leader of a band of military adventurers who sold their services to any party in any contest : pi. Condottieri (-a're). [It., caidotto, way L. con, and duct re, to lead.]

Conduce, kon-dus', v.i. to tend to some end : to contribute.-;;*. Conduce'ment (.Witt.), Conduclbleness.Conduclveness. adjs. Conduc'ible, Conduc'ive, leading or tending : having power to promote : advantageous. advs. Conduclbly, Conduc'ively. [L. con, together, ducfre, diictttin, to lead.]

Conduct, kon-dukt', v.t. to lead or guide: to convey (water) : to direct : to m.inage : to behave : (elect.) to carry or transmit. ns. Con'dUCt, act or method of le.iding or managing : guidance : escort : guide : management: behaviour; Conductibil'ity. adjs. CondUCt'ible, capable of conducting heat, &c. : capable of being conducted or transmitted. n. CondUC'tion, act or property of conducting or transmitting : transmission by a conductor, as heat. adj. Conductive, having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting. ns. Conductivity, a power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity ; CondUCt'OF, the person or thing that conducts : a leader : a manager : a leader of an orchestra : one in charge of a bus, &c. : that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, &c. n.Jem. CondUCt'resS. [L. conditctuscon- ducfre. See Conduce.]

Conduit, kun'dit, or kon'-, . a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, &c. : a kind of fountain. [Fr. conduit L. conductus coiuiucirt, to lead.]

Condyle, kon'dtl, . a protuberance at the end of a bone serving for articulation with another bone, rsp. that by which the occipital bone of the skull is articulated to the spine. ndj. Oon'dyloid. '/. Condylo'ma, a growth about the anus or generative organs. [Fr., L., Gr. koiuiylos, knuckle.]

Cone, kon, . a solid pointed figure with a circulat base:
fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the j)ine, fir, &c. : anything shaped like a cone. ns. Cone'-sliell, a family of Gasteropod molluscs, with substantial conical shells ; Coue'-wheat, a variety of wheat, with conical-shaped spike. adjs. Conic, -al, having the form of or pertaining to :i Con'l-

cally. us. Conlcalness, Conlclty.- -a</j. Coii'ico-cylin'drioal . ConlCS, UuU part of geometry

Coney

which deals with the cone and its sections. adj. Co'niform, in the form of a cone. Conic section, a figure made by the section of a cone by a plane. [Fr. cone L., Gr. konos, a peak, a peg.]

Coney. See Cony.

Confab, kon-fab', v. and n. coll. forms of Confab'U- late, Confabulation. adj. Confab'ular. n. C o n f a b'u l a t o r. a,1j. Confab ulatory.

Confabulate,kon-fab'u-!at, v.i, to talk familiarly to- gether: to chat. n. Con-

[L.

Gone with Sections.

tabulation.

together,_/Ii3tt/a>-z', to talk -fabiila , a tale, fable.]

Confarreation, kon-far-re-a'shun, . a Roman mode of marriage, made in the presence of the high-priest and ten witnesses, at which bread made of spelt was eaten together. adj. ConfarTeate. [L. confar-reatia confarreare, to unite by bread, to marry con, with,_/Jir, a species of grain.]

Confect, kon'fekt, n. fruit, &c., prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat : a comfit. v.f. Confect', to prepare : to preserve. . Confec'tion, composition, com-pound: a composition of drugs: a sweetmeat: the French word for a ready-made article of dress for women's wear. -:t. to make a confection, in its various uses. ris. Confec'tlonary (j5.), a confec-tioner : a sweetmeat : a place where confections are made : confectionery ; Confec'tioner, one who makes confections ; Confec'tionery, a confectioner's shop: the business of a confectioner : sweetmeats in general. [L. conficere, confeciiint, to make up together con, together, facere, to make.]

Confederate, kon-fcd'er-at, adj. leagued together : allied. n. one united in a league : an ally : an ac-complice. v.i. and v.t. to league together or join in a league. ns. Confed'eracy, a league or mutual engagement : persons or states united by a league : a conspiracy ; Confederation, a leaguu : alliance, esp. of princes, states, &.c.culj. Confed'eratiVe, of or belonging to a confederation. [L. confijcdcrure, -atiim con, together, f<edt<s,foe:leris, a league.)

Confer, kon-fer', v.t. to give or bestow : to compare (notes), collate abbrev. Cf. :-./. to talk or consult together : /r./. conferring ; /<;./. conferred'. us.

Conferee', one conferred with ; Conference, t!ic act of conferring : an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion. adjs. Conferen'tial ; Confer'rable.

. Confer"rer, one who confers. [Fr., L. confert e con, together, fore, to bring.]

Conferva, kon-fer' va, . a genus of lower fresh-water Algae, forming slimy masses or tufts in ponds and stagnant pools, easily recognised by their unbranched filaments. adj. ConfefVOid. [L. conferva, a kind of water-plant.]

Confess, kon-fes', v.t. to acknowledge fully, esp. some-thing wrong : to own or admit : to make known, as sins to a priest : to hear a confession, as a priest, v.i. to make confession. ns. Confes'sion, acknow-ledgment of a crime or fault : avowal: a statement i>f one's religious belief: acknowledgment of sin to a priest ; Confes'Slonal, the seat or enclosed recess where a priest hears confessions. adj. pertaining

to confession. ns. Confes sionalism ; Confes'sion-alist. adj. Confes'sionary, of or belonging to

confession. . a confessional. ns. ConfOSS'Cr, one who professes the Christian faith, or a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution : one who endures persecution but not death : /int.

Confess'oress ; Confess'orship. ,,//>. Confessed',

Confest, admitted : avowed : evident. <i,h's.

Confessedly, Confest'ly. Confession of Faith, a

formulary embodying the religious beliefs of a church
or sect : a creed. Confess to, to admit, acknow-

ledge ; Stand Confessed, to be revealed. [Fr. con-/i'ssfr L. confiteri, confessus con, sig. completeness, a.nd/aferi/ari, to speak.]

Confide, kon-fld', v.i. to trust wholly or have faith (with in): to rely. v.t. to entrust, or commit to the charge of. ns. Confidant', one confided in or entrusted with secrets: a bosom-friend: fern. Confidante'; Confidence, firm trust or belief: faith: self-reliance : firmness : boldness : presumption ; Con'fldency. adj. Confident, trusting firmly : having full belief: positive : bold. . a confidential ' friend. adj. Confidential, (given) in confidence : admitted to confidence : private. adrs. Confidentially ; Confidently. . Confid'er, one who confides. adj. Confid'ing, trustful. adv. Confid'ingly. n. Confidlngness. Confidence trick, a swindler's trick, whereby a person is induced to hand over money as a mark of confidence in the swindler ; Confident person, in Scots law, a confidential person, partner, agent, &c. [L. caafiderecon, sig. completeness, andfidere, to trust.]

Configuration, kon-fig-a-ra'shun, n. external figure or shape : outline : relative position or aspect, as of planets. I-.?./. Config'urate, Config'ure, to shape. [L. configuratio con, together, and figHrare, to form. See Figure.]

Confine, kon'fln, . border, boundary, or limit generally in //. : (kon-fTn') confinement : (Shak.) a prison. v.t. Confine', to border ; to be adjacent to : to limit, enclose : to imprison. adjs. Confin'able ; Confined', limited: imprisoned: narrow: Confine less (Shak.), without bound: unlimited. ns. Confine'ment, state of being shut up : restraint : imprisonment : restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp. of women in childbirth ; Corifin'er. one within the confines : (S/ttiA.) an inhabitant. adj. Confining, bordering : limiting. Be confined, to be limited: to be in child-bed. [Fr. confiner L. confinis, bordering con, together, finis, the end.]

Confirm, koi:-ferm', v.t. to strengthen : to fix or establish : to ratify : to verify : to assure : to admit to full communion. adj. Confirm able. n. Confirma'tion, a making firm or sure: convincing proof : the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the R.C., Greek, Lutheran, Anglican, and other Churches. adjs. Conflrm'ative, tending to confirm ; Confirm' atory, giving additional strength to: confirming; Confirmed', settled: inveterate. us. Confirmee', one to whom anything is confirmed ; Confinn'er; Confirming. [O. Fr. confermc"L.

coiifirmdrecoH, inten., undfirindre fir runs, firm.]

Confiscate, kon'fis-kat, or kon-fis'-, v.t. to appropriate to the state, as a penalty : to take possession of. adj. forfeited to the public treasury. adjs. Confls'cable, Confls'catory, of the nature of confiscation. us. Confiscation, the act of confiscating; Con'fiscator, one who confiscates. [L. confiscate, -atmn con, together, fiscns, a basket.]

Confit, kon'fit, n. (pbs.). Same as Comfit.

Confiteor, kon-fit'e-or, . a form of prayer or confession
used in the Latin Church. [L. confiteor, 1 confess.]

Confiture, kon'fit-ur, n. (obs.). Same as Comflture.

Confix, kon-fiks', v.t. (Shak.) to fix firmly. [L. configere, -fi.rutn can, inten. ,figfre, to fix. |

Conflagrate, kon'fla-grat. v.t. and :./. to burn up.

adj. ConflagTant (Mill.), burning.//. Conflagra'tion, a great burning or fire. [L. conflagrarecon, inten., a.ndjfafrdre, to burn. See Flagrant]

Conflate, kon-flat', v.t. to blow together : to produce: to combine two variant readings of a text into one. . Confla'tion. [L. confiatusconfiare, to blo\v together con, and flare, to blow.]

Conflict, kon'flikt, . violent collision : a struggle or contest: a battle: a mental struggle. v.i. Conflict', to fight: contend: to be in opposition: to clash. atfj. Conflict'ing, clashing : contradictory. . Conflic'tion. adj. Conflict'ive, tending to conflict. [L. confiigere con, together, and fligere, to strike.]

Confluence, kon'floo-ens, n. a. flowing together : the place of meeting, as of rivers : a concourse : the act of meeting together, adj. Con fluent, flowing together : uniting. n. a. stream uniting and flowing with another. adz: Con fluently. . Con flux, a flowing together. [L. conjiuert, confluxum, from con, together, fluere, to flow.]

Conform, Icon-form', v.t. to make like or of the same form with : to adapt. v.i. to be of the same form ; to comply: to obey. . Conformabil ity, state of being conformable. adj. Conform able, corresponding in form : suitable : compliant. adr. Conform'ably. us. Conformation, particular form, shape, or structure : adaptation ; Conform er, Conform'ist, one who conforms, esp. with the worship of the Established Church; Conformity, likeness: compliance: consistency. In conformity With, in accordance with. [L. conformare con, with, and formdre -forma, form.)

Confound, kon-fownd', v.t. to overthrow, defeat : to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable : to throw into disorder : to perplex : to astonish. p.adj. Confound' ed, confused: astonished: (coll.) consummate, egregious (a term of disapprobation). advs. Confound'edly (coll.), hatefully, shamefully : cursedly ; Confound'ingly, astonishingly. Confound you, an execration or curse. [O. FT. confondre L. confundert, -fusum con, together, fundere, to pour.]

Confraternity, kon-fra-t^r'ni-ti, n. a brotherhood : clan : brotherly friendship.

Confrere, kong-frar, . a colleague : a fellow-member or
associate. [Fr., L. con, together,_/ra^r, a brother.)

Confront, kon-frunt', v.t. to stand in front of: to face: to oppose : to bring face to face : to compare. . Confronta tion, the bringing of people face to face. [Fr. confronted Low L. , L. con, together, and frons, the front. See Front.]

Confucian, kon-fu'shyan, adj. of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher (551-479 B.C.). ns. Confucianism ; Confu cianist.

Confuse, kon-fuz', v.t. to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished : to throw into disorder : to perplex. v.i. to be confused. adj. Confttsed', perplexed : disordered. adv. ConfUS'edly, in a confused manner : disorderly. ns. Confus edness, state of being confused : disorder ; Confu'sion, the staie of being confused : disorder : shame : overthrow: perplexity: embarrassment: turmoil. adj. Confu sive. [A doublet of Confound.]

Confute, kon-fut', v.t. to prove to be lalse : to refute : to put an end \.a.adj. Confutable. n. Confutation. adj. Confut'ative, tending to confute. . Confu te'ment. (L. confut&re con, inten. , and futis, a water-vessel, from fundirt, to pour: to overthrow. See Futile.]

Conge". See Congee.

Congeal, kon-jSl', v.t. to freeze : to change from fluid to solid by cold : to solidify, as by cold. v.i. to pass from fluid to solid, as by cold : to stiffen : to coagulate. adj. Congeal able. as. Congeal ableness ; Congeal ment, Congela tion, act or process of congealing : anything congealed. [L. congeidre, from COH, and gelu, frost.]

Congee, kon'je, Conge", kong'ja, . a bow : dismissal : leave to depart. v.i. to take leave : to bow. Conge* d'elire (Fr.), permission to elect : permission given by the crown to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop. [Fr. congi L. commeatui, leave of absence com, together, and nteare, to go.)

Congener, kon'je-ner, or kon-jf'ner, . a person or thing of the same kind or nature. -adj. akin. adjs. Congeneric, -al, of the same genus, origin, or nature ; Congen erous, of the same nature or kind ; Congenet'lc, alike in origin. [L., con, with, and genus, generis, kind.]

Congenial, kon-je"ni-al, adj. of the same genius, spirit,
or tastes : kindred, sympathetic : suitable. n. Con-

geniality. adv. Conge'nlally. [L. con, with, and gcnialis, genial. See Genial.]

Congenital, kon-jen'i-tal, adj. begotten or born with, said of diseases or deformities dating from birth.

adv. Congen Itally. [L. congenitus, from con, together, gignere, genitunt, to beget.]

Conger, kong'ger, . a marine bony fish in the eel family, 3 to 6 feet long also Con'ger-eel : a company of co-operating booksellers. [L., Gr. gongros.]

Congeries, kon-je'ri-ez, . a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [L., con, together, gerere, gestum, to bring.]

Congest, kon-jest', v.t. to bring together, or heap up : to accumulate. adjs. Congest' ed, affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood : overcrowded ; Congest ible.. Congestion, an accumulation of blood iu any part of the body : fullness : an over-crowded condition. adj. Congestive, indicating or tending to congestion. [L. congerere, congestum con, together, and gerere, gestmn, to bring.]

Congiary, kon'ji-ar-i, . a gift to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, oil, &c., each receiv-ing a congius or gallon afterwards given in money. [L. congiarium congius, the Roman gallon.]

Conglobe, kon-glob', v.t. or v.i. to collect together into a globe or round mass : pr.p. conglob'ing ; pa.p. conglobed'. adj. Conglob ate, formed into a globe or ball. v.t. to form into a globe or ball. . Congloba'tion. v.i. Conglob'ulate, to gather into a globule or small globe. [L. con, together, and globdre, -dtum globus, a ball, globe.]

Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-at, adj. gathered into a clew or mass. v.t. to gather into a ball. . a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. n. Conglomeration, state of being conglomerated : a collection of things. (L. conglomeidre, -dtum con, together, and glomus, glomeris, a clew, akin to giotus.]

Conglutinate, kon-gl675'tin-at, v.t. to glue together : to heal by uniting. v.i. to unite or grow together. p.adj. Conglu'tinant. n. Conglutination, a join-ing by means of some sticky substance : healing. adj. Conglu tinative, having power to conglutinate. n. Conglu tinator. [L. conglntindre, -dtum con, together, and gluten, glue.]

CongOU, kong'goTS, . a kind of black tea. Also Congo. [Chinese kung-fu, labour, referring to the labour expended in producing the tea.]

Congratulate, kon-grat'u-lat, v.t. to wish joy to on any fortunate event : to felicitate : to consider one's self fortunate in some matter. adj. Congrat'ulant, expressing congratulation. n. a congratulator. ns. Congratulation, act of congratulating : an expres-sion of joy or sympathy ; Congrat 'ulat or. adj. Congratulatory. [L. congratnldri, -at iis con, inten., gratuldrigratttts, pleasing.]

Congree, kon-gre', v.i. (Shak.) to agree together : to accord. [L. con, together, and Fr. gre, good-will L. gratus, pleasing.]

Congreet, kon-gret', v.t. (Shak.) to salute mutually. [L. con, together, and Greet.]

Congregate, kong'gre-gat, v. t. to gather together : to assemble. v.i. to flock together. p.adj. Congre-gated, assembled : aggregated. n. Congregation, the act of congregating . an assemblage of persons or things: (O.T.) a name given to the children of Israel : a body of people united to worship in a particular church : the name given to the body of Protestant Reformers in Scotland in the time of Mary. adj. Congregational, pertaining to a con-gregation. ns. Congregationalism, a form of church government in which each congregation is independent in the management of its own affairs also called Indefvndency ; Congrega tionalist, adherent of Congregationalism. [L. congregdre, -dtum con, together, and grex, gregis, a flock.]

Congress, kong'gres, n. a meeting together or assenv

bly, as of ambassadors, &c., for political purposes : the federal legislature of the United States. v.i. to meet in congress. adj. Congressional. . Con'-gressman, a member of congress. [L. fan, together, and gradi, gressus, to step, to go.]

Congreve, kong'grev, . a rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congreve (1772-1828). . Con'greve-matcll, a kind of lucifer match invented by Congreve.

Congrue, kong-grCO', v.i. (Skak.) to agree. us. Cong'-
ruence, Cong'ruency, agreement : suitableness. tuij. Cong'ruent, agreeing : suitable : congruous : used of two numbers which, when divided by the same number, give the same remainder. . Con-gru'ity, agreement between things : consistency : fitness. adj. Cong'rUOUS, suitable : fit : consistent. adv. Cong'ru.ously. . Cong'ruousness. [L.

congruere, to run together.]

Conia. See Conium.

Conic, -al ; Conies. See Cone.

Coniferaa, kon-if'er-e, n.pi. an order of exogenous plants, including pines, firs, &c., which bear cones, in which the seed is contained. . Conifer, one of the foregoing. adj. Coniferous, cone-bearing, as the fir, &c. [Cone, and L.ferre, to bear.]

Coniform. See Cone.

Comma, kon'i-ma, . a fragrant resin for making pas-tilles.

Conine, kO'nin, . an alkaloid forming the poisonous principle of hemlock. Also Co'nia, Co nicine. [Gr. koneion, hemlock.]

Conirostral, kOn-i-ros'tral, adj. having a strong conical
beak. n.fil. Coniros'tres, a group of insessorial birds with such. [Cone, and L. rostralis rostrum, a beak.]

Conject, kon-jekt', v.i. (Skak.) to conjecture.

Conjecture, kon-jekt'ur, . a forecast : an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence : an opinion without proof: a guess: an idea. v.t. to make conjectures regarding : to infer on slight evidence : to guess. adjs. Conject'UTablO, that may be con-jectured ; Conjectural, involving conjecture : given to conjecture. adv. Conject'urally. [L. conjtclre, conjee turn, to throw together con, together, and j'acere, to throw.]

Conjee, Congee, kon'je, . water in which rice has been boiled, much used for invalids. [Anglo-Indian Tamil kanji. Origin unknown.]

Conjoin, kon-join', v.t. to join together: to combine. v.i. to unite. adjs. Conjoined', united : in con-junction : Conjoint , joined together : united. adv. Conjointly. [Fr. conjoindre L. con, together, and jungere, jnnctit m, to join. See Join.]

Conjugal, kon'joo-gal, adj. pertaining to marriage. . Conjugality. adv. Con'jugally. [L. conjugalis conjux, one united to another, a husband or wife con, anAjngum, a yoke.]

Conjugate, kon'joo-gat, v.t. (gram.)to give the various inflections or parts of a verb. adj. joined: con-nected. . a word agreeing in derivation with another word. adjs. Conjugated, Conjuga tioual, Con'jugative, conjugate. ns. Con'jugateness ; Conjugating ; Conjugation, the act of joining : union : (grant.) a term applied to a connected view or statement of the inflectional changes of form that a verb undergoes in its various relations : a class of verbs inflected in the same manner. Conjugate 3X68, two axes in a conic section, such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other ; Conjugate foci (see Focus); Conjugate mirrors, two mirrors set face to face so that the rays emitted from the focus of one are first reflected from it to the other and thence to its focus ; Conjugation of cells, a mode of reproduction in which two apparently similar cells unite, as in Amceba, Diatoms, &c. [L. conjugdre, -dtunt con, together, and jugdre jugum, a yoke.]

Conjunct, kon-junkt', adj. conjoined : concurrent.

. Conjunc'tion, connection, union : (gram.) a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words : one of the aspects of the planets, when two heavenly bodies have the same longitude i.e. when the same perpendicular to the ecliptic passes through both. adj. Conjunc'tional, relating to a conjunction. adv. Conjunc'tionally. adj. Conjunctive, closely united : serving to unite : connective : (grain.) intro-duced by a conjunction. adv. Conjunc'tively. . Conjunctiveness. adv. Conjuncfly, conjointly: in union. . Conjuncture, combination of circum-stances : important occasion, crisis. Grand Conjunc-tions, those where several planets or stars are lound together. [L., conjungere. See Conjoin.]

Conjure, kun'jer and kon-jCOr' (con' jure, generally of
the art of legerdemain, &c. ; conjure ', of actions

treated as religious or solemn), v.t. to practise magical arts : to make an invocation : (obs.) to conspire. v.t. to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner : to implore earnestly : to compel (a spirit) by incantations : to enchant : to raise up or frame needlessly : to effect by jugglery : J>r.p. con'juring ; pa.p. conjured. us. Conjura'tion, act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly : enchantment ; Con jurator, a conspirator ; Conjure'ment, adjuration ; Con'jurer, -or, one who practises magic : an enchanter : (kon-joD'ror) one bound by oath with others ; Con'juring, magic-working : the production of effects apparently miraculous by natural means ; Con'jury, magic. [Fr. , L. con, together, a.\\A jiirdre, to swear.]

Conk, kongk, n. the nose. . Conk'y (slang), a person with a large nose. [Mr F. Hindes Groome suggests that it may be back slang, conk being the illiterate spelling of the Gipsy knoc, nose.]

Connascent, kon-nas'ent, adj. born or produced at the same time. >is. Connas'cence, Connas'cency. [L. con, with nasci, to be born.]

Connate, kon'at, adj. born with one's self: innate: allied: congenial. adj. Connat'ural, of the same nature with another. v.t. Connat'uralise. .

Connat'urality. adv. Connat'urally. >ts. Connat'uralness ; Conna'ture. [L. con, with, and nasci, natus, to be born.]

Conne, kon, v.t, (Spens.) form of Con, to know.

Connect, kon-ekt', v.t. to tie or fasten together : to establish a relation between : to associ:ite. p. adj. Connected, joined : united. adv. Connectedly, in a connected manner. ns. Connecter, -or, one who or that which connects. adj. Connectible, capable of being connected. t. Connection, Connex'ion, act of connecting : that which connects : a body or society held together by a bond : coherence : intercourse : context : relation : intimacy : a relative. adjs. Connective, Connex'ive (pbs.), binding together. . a word that connects sentences and words. adv. Connect ively. Connective tissue, one of the four sets of the commonest classification of animal tissues, including a great variety e.g. bone, cartilage, ligaments, and enswathing membranes. [L. con, together, and nectere, to tie.]

Connlctation, kon-ik-ta'shun, . the act of winking. [L. con, and nictare, -a turn, to wink.]

Connive, kon-Iv', v.i. to wink at a fault : to take no notice : to have a private understanding. ns. ConniVance, Connivancy, Connivence, Connivency. adj. ConniVent. . ConniVer. [Fr., L. con-

iiivere, to wink.]

Connoisseur, kon-es-sehr', or kon-is-ur', . one who knows a subject well ; a critical judge in art, music, &c. . Connoisseur' Ship, the skill of a connoisseur. [Fr. connoitre L. cognoscere, to know.]

Connote, kon-5t', v.t. to signify secondarily : to imply along with an object the inherent attributes : to include. v.t. Con'notate, to connote. n. Connota'tion, implication of something more than the denotation of an object : the aggregation of attri-

butes connoted by a term. adjs. Connot'ative,

Conno tive. [L. con, with, and Note.j
Connubial, kon-u'bi-al, adj. pertaining to man

to the marriage state : nuptial. . Connublal'ity.

adv. Connu'bially. [L. con, and nublre, to

marry. See Nuptial.]
Connumerate, kon-nu me-rat, t'.l. to count conjointly.

H. Connumera'tion.

Connusance, kon'u-suns an obs. form of Cognisance.
Conoid, kOn'oid, . anything like a cone in form.

mijs. Conoid Ic, -al, Con'old, Conoid'al. [Gr.

i-onot, a cone, ridos, form.]

Co nominee, ktt-nom-i-h') . a joint-nominee.

Conquadrate, kon-kwod'rat, v.t. to square with

another.

Conquassate, kon-kwas'at, v.t. to shake.

Conquer, kong'ker, v.t. to gain by force or with an effort : to overcome or vanquish. v.i. to be victor. adj. Con'querable, that may be conquered. . Con'querableness. adj. Con'querlng, victorious. aiiv. Con'queringly. us. Con'queror, one who conquers : a victor :fein. Con'queress : Con'quest, the act of conquering : that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force : the act of gaining the affections of another. Make a Conquest, to conquer. The Conqueror. William I. of England (L. Conques'tor) : The Conquest, the acquisition of the throne of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066. [O. Fr. conqiterre L. conquirere, con, inten., quttrere, to seek.]

Conquistador, kong-kwis'ta-dor, . a conqueror, applied to the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. [Sp., L. conquirere. See Conquer.]

Consanguine, kon-sang'gwin, adj. related by blood : of the same family or descent also ConsangUln'-eous. . Consanguinity, relationship by blood : opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage. [L. consanguineus con, with, sanguis, blood.]

Conscience, kon'shens, . the knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong : sense of duty : scrupulousness : (S/iak.) understanding : the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong. adjs. Con'science-proof, un visited by any compunctions of conscience : Con'science-smit'ten, stung by conscience ; Consclen'tlous, regulated by a regard to conscience : scrupulous. adv. Conscien'tiously. . Conscientiousness, adj. Con'-SClonable, governed or regulated by conscience. . Con'scionableness. adv. Con'scionably. Conscience Clause, a clause in a law, affecting religious matters, to relieve persons of conscientious scruples, esp. one to prevent their children being compelled to undergo particular religious instruction ; Conscience money, money given to relieve the conscience, by discharging a claim previously evaded ; Case Of COn-
SClence, a question in casuistry. Good, or Bad, Conscience, an approving or reproving conscience. In all Conscience, certainly : (coll?) by all that

i- ri_;ht and fair. Make a matter of conscience, to act according to conscience : to have scruples about, My Conscience 1 a vulgar exclamation of astonishment, or an asseveration. Speak one's Conscience (Shah.), to speak frankly : to give one's opinion. [Fr., L. censcientia, knowledge con-scire, to know well con, and scirf, to know.]

Conscious, kon'shus, adj. having the feeling or internal knowledge of something : aware : having the faculty of consciousness. aav. Con'sciouslv. . Consciousness, the waking state of the mind : the knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings: thought. [L. conscius, consclre, to know.]

Conscrlbe, kon-skrlb', v.t. to enlist by conscription. atij. Con' script, enrolled, registered. . one enrolled and liable to serve as a soldier or sailor. v.t. to enlist. . Conscrip'tion, a compulsory enrolment for naval or military service : the obtaining recruits by compulsion. adj. Conscrip'tional. Conscript fathers (pat res coscn/>ti), the senators

of ancient Rome. [L. confcribere, to enrol con, together, scribere, to write.]

Consecrate, kon'se-knil, v.t. to set apart for a holy use : to render holy or venerable ; to hallow ; to devote. adj. consecrated : devoted : sanctified. m. Con'secratedness ; Consecra'tion, the act of devoting to a sacred use ; Con'secrator. adj. Con'secratory, making sacred. [L. consecr'in, -iltmn, to make wholly sacred -con, and sacrare, to set apart ns. sacred sactr, sacred.]

ConsectaneoUS, kou-sek-ta'nS-us, adj. following as a natural consequence.

Consectary, kon-sek'ta-ri, . a deduction, corollary. [L. comcctari, freq. of conseqiti. See Consecution.]

Consecution, kon-se-ku'shun, n. a train of consequences or deductions : a series of things that follow one another : (ms.) succession of similar intervals in harmony. adj. ConSOC'Utive, following in regular order : succeeding or resulting. adv. Consec'utively . Consec'utiveness. [L. cameqxi con, and sequi, secutiis, to follow.]

Consenescence, kon-sfi-nes'ens, H. the state of growing
old. Also Consenes'cency.

Consensus, kon-sen'sus, . agreement of various parts: agreement in opinion: unanimity. . Con-

sen Sion, mutual consent. adj. Consen'SUal, relating to consent. adv. Consen'sually . Consensual contract, a contract requiring merely the consent of the parties. [L. consenttre. See Consent.]

Consent, kon-sent', v.i. to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield: to comply. v.t. (Milt.) to allow. . agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another : concurrence : advice, counsel adj. Consentaneous, agreeable or accordant: consistent with. adv. Consenta'-neously. j. Consenta'neousness, Consentane'-

ity. n. Consen'tienCO, state of being consentient : imperfect consciousness. adj. Consen'tient, agreeing in mind or in opinion. adv. Consenflngiy. Age of consent, the age at which a per>on is considered in the eyes of the law competent to give consent to certain acts ; Be Of consent (Shak.\ to be accessory-; With one consent, unanimously. [L. consentlre con, with, senttre, to feel, to think.] Consequence, kon'te-kwens, . that which follows or comes after as a result : effect : influence : importance : (//.) a round game describing the meeting of a lady and gentleman and its consequences, each player in turn writing a part of the story, not knowing what the others have written. v.i. (,!////.) to draw inferences. adj. Con'sequent, following as a natural effect or deduction. . that which follows : the natural effect of a cause. adj. Consequential, following as a result: casual: pompous. adi'f. Consequentially ; Con'sequently. [Fr., L. con-

sequi con, togelner, and sequi, to follow.] Consertion, kon-ser'shnn, ;/. junction, adaptation. Conserve, kon-serv', v.t. to keep entire : to retain : to preserve : (obs.) to preserve in sugar. . something preserved, as fruits in sugar. atij. ConS6r''vable. . Oonser'vancy, a court having authority to preserve the fisheries, &o. , on a river: the net of

preserving, f.adj. Conser'vant. . Oonserva'-tion, the act of conserving : the keeping entire. adj. Conserva'tlonal. . Conservatism, the opinions and principles of a Conservative. adj. Conser'Vative, tending or having power to conserve. n. (politics) one who desires to preserve the institutions of his country against innovation and change: one averse to change and progress. us. Conser'vatlvenees ; Conservatoire (kon-ser-va-

iwur'), ConservatO rium, a name given by the Italians to schools instituted for the purpose of advancing the study of music and maintaining its purity ; Con'Servator, one who preserves from injury or violation : a guardian, custodian :

Conser'vatrix ; Conser'vatorship ; Conservatory, a storehouse : a greenhouse or place in which exotic

plants are kept : a school of music. adj. preservative. n. Conse^ver. Conservation of energy, the law that the total amount of energy in a material system cannot be varied, provided the system neither parts with energy to other bodies nor receives it from them ; Conservation of matter, the experimentally ascertained fact that no process at the command of man can either destroy or create even a single particle of matter. Conservators Of the peace, a title usually applied to knights elected in each shire, from the I2th century onwards, for the conservation of the peace. [L. consemdre con, together, and servare, to keep.]

Consider, kon-sid'er, v.t. to look at closely or carefully : to think or deliberate on : to take into account: to attend to: to reward. t'.i. to think seriously or carefully : to deliberate. adj. Con-Sid erable, worthy of being considered : important : more than a little. . Consid'erableness. ad->. Considerably./;. Consid'erance (S/tak.). cun-sidcr.uion. adjs. Consid erate, Consid erative (cbs.), thoughtful: serious: prudent: thoughtful for the feelings of others. <id-: Consld'erately. us.

Consid'erateness, thoughtfulness for others ; Con-Sidera'tion, deliberation : importance : motive or reason : compensation, reward : the reason or basis of a compact : (la-uf) the thing given or done or abstained from by agreement with another, and in view of that other giving, doing, or abstaining from something, frtp. Consld'ering, in view of: seeing that. nth: Consid'eringly, with consideration. [Fr., L. considerdre, supposed to have been orig. a term of augury con, and tidus, sidcris, a star.]

Consign, kon-sln', v.f. to give to another: to sign or seal: to transfer: to entrust: to commit : to transmit

for sale or custody. adj. Consign'able. its. Con-
Signa'tion ; Consfg'natory, one who signs a document jointly. adj. Consigned', given in trust. ns. Conslg nature, complete signature : joint signing ; Consignee', one to whom anything is consigned or entrusted ; Consign'er, Consigner ; Consignment, the act of consigning : the thing consigned : the writing by which anything is made over : in Mercantile Law, goods placed in the hands of an agent or factor for sale, or for some other specified purpose. [Fr., L. consigndre, to attest.]

Consignify, kon-sig'ni-fl, -'.f. to signify or indicate in connection with something else. . Consignifica'-

tion. aJj. Consignif'icative.

Consilience, kon-sil'i-ens, . concurrence : coincidence. adj. Consil'ient, agreeing. [L. con, together, and stilire, to leap.]

Consimilar, kon-sim'i-lar. adj. like each other. ns. Consimil'itude, Consimil'ily. [L. coHsintilis.']

Consist, kon-sist', r p .z. to exist, subsist: to co-exist: to
agree, ns. Consistence, Consistency, a degree of density : substance : agreement : the quality of being self-consistent. adj. Consist ent, fixed : not fluid: agreeing together: uniform in thought or action. adz: Consistently. adjs. Consisto'rial. Consisto'rian. . Consist'ory, properly a place of assembly : the particular place where the privy-council of the Roman emperor met, the council itself: an assembly or council : a spiritual or ecclesiastical court in the R.C. Church, consisting of the pope and cardinals, and determining all such matters as the appointment of cardinals, oishops, &c. ; in the Lutheran Church, exercising a supervision over religion and education, over the clergy, school-masters, and theological candidates ; in the Reformed Church, the kirk-session, or the presbytery. Consist in, to lie in : to depend upon : to be composed of; Consist of, to be made up of. [L. consisterecon, together, sistere, to stand.]

ConSOCiatO, kon-sO'shi-at. ::t. and r.i. to associate

together. /.<#. Conso'ciated. . Consociation, companionship (with) : association : alliance. [L.

consocidre, -dtmn con, with, soctdre, to associate soc'itts, a companion.]

Console, kon-sul', r.t. to give solace or comfort: to cheer in distress. adj. Consol'able, that may be comforted. v. t. Con'SOlate (Shak.), to console. ns. Consola'tion, solace : alleviation of misery : a comforting circumstance ; Consola tion-match, race, &c., a race, &c., in which only those who have been previously unsuccessful may compete. adj. Consol'atory. . Oon'soler : fem. Con'-solatrix. [L. con, inten., and soidri, to comfort.]

Console, kon'sol, n. (arcfiit.) a projection resembling a
bracket, frequently in the form of the letter S, used to support cornices, or for placing busts, vases, or figures on : the key-desk of an organ. . Con'sole-ta'ble, a table having one of its sides supported against a wall by consoles or brackets. [Fr. console ; prob. conn, with Consolidate.]

Consolidate, kon-sol'i-ciat, v.t. to make solid : to form
into a compact mass : to unite into one. v.i. to grow solid or firm : to unite. adj. made firm or solid : united. p. adj. Consolidated. n. Consolidation, act of making or becoming solid : confirmation. adj. Consol'idative, tending to consolidate : having the quality of healing. n. Consol'idator. one who or that which consolidates. Consolidation Acts, acts of parliament which combine into one general statute several special enactments. [L. consoliddre, -Cit;ii>i con, inten., and solidus, solid.]

Consols, kon'solz, H.pl. (short for Consolidated Annuities) that part of the British national debt which consists of several stocks consolidated into one fund.

Consomme*, kon-so-ma', . a kind of soup made from meat by slow boiling. [Fr., L. consiutundre, to consummate.]

Consonant, kon'son-ant, adj. consistent : suitable : harmonious. . an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel : a letter of the alphabet other than a vowel. ns. Con sonance, a state of agreement : agreement or unison of sounds : (jniis.) a combination of notes which can sound together without the harshness produced by beats : concord ; Con'sonancy, harmony. adj. Consonant'al. adv.

Con'SOnantly. adj. Con'SOnoUS, harmonious. [L. consonans, -antis, pr.p. of consondre, to harmonise con, with, and sonare, to sound.]

Consort, kon'sort, . a partner : a companion : a wife or husband : an accompanying ship : (pbs) a number

of people : an orchestra : former spelling for concert. v.t. Consort' (Skak.), to accompany : to associate (with). v.i. to associate or keep company : to agree. /.rtrty.Consort'ed, associated. n. Con'sortship. In consort, in company : in harmony. [L. consors, from con, with, and sors, sortis, a lot.]

Conspecies, kon-spe'shez, . (pool.) a subspecies or variety. a<tj. Conspecif'ic.

Conspectus, kon-spek'tus, w. a comprehensive survey :
a synopsis.?;. Conspectu'ity (Skak.), sight : the eye. (L. conspectus conspiccre, to look at.]

Conspicuous, kon-spik'u-us, adj. clearly seen : visible to eye or mind : prominent. ns. ConspiCU'ity, Cons'pic'uousness. adr. Conspicuously. [L. consficiiHs conspiccre con, inten., spicere, to look.]

Conspire, kon-splr', v.i. to plot or scheme together : to agree : to concur to one end. z'.t. to plan, devise. . Conspiracy, the act of conspiring : a banding together for an evil purpose : a plot : concurrence. adj. Conspir'ant, conspiring. j-. Conspira'tion, conspiracy ; Conspir'ator, one who conspires ./em. Conspir'atress. adj. Conspirato'riaL . Oon-spir'er (Skak.), conspirator. adr>. Conspirtngly.

[L. conipirare con, together, sirare, to breathe.]
Conspissate, kon-spis'at, v.i. to inspissate. . Con-

spissa'tion.
Conspurcation. kon-spur-ka'shun, n. (ais.) defilement.

[L. conspitrcdre, -dtuni, to defile.]
Constable, kun'sta-bl, . formerly a state-officer of

the highest rank : the warden of a castle : a peace-officer : a policeman. ns. Con'Stablery, the charge of a constable ; Con'stableship ; Con'stablewick, the district of a constable ; Con Stabling, acting as a constable or policeman ; Constabulary, the body of constables of a district, town, &c. adj. of or pertaining to constables, or peace-officers. Con-Stable of France, chief of the household under the old French kings, then commander-in-chief of the army, judge in questions of chivalry, tournaments, and martial displays. High. Constable, one of two constables ordained in every hundred or franchise, to make the view of armour, and to see to the conservation of the peace : High Constable of Scotland, the first subject in Scotland after the blood-royal ; Lord High Constable Of England, the seventh great officer of the crown, and formerly a judge in the court of chivalry. Outrun the constable, to go too fast : to get into debt. Special constable, a person sworn in by the justices to preserve the peace, or to execute warrants on special occasions. [O. Fr. conestable (Fr. connftable) L. comes stabuli, count of the stabulum, stable.]

Constant, kon'stant, adj. fixed : unchangeable : firm : continual : faithful. n. {math.) a term or quantity which does not vary throughout a given investigation : thatwhich remains unchanged. . Con'stancy, fixedness : unchangeableness : faithfulness : {Skak.) perseverance: {Shak.) certainty. adv. Constantly. [L. constans, -antis, from cons tare, to stand firm con, inten., stare, to stand.]

Constantia, kon-stan'shi-a, . a wine produced around Constantia in Cape Colony.

Constantinian, kon-stan-tin'yan, adj. pertaining to the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great (A. t>.

274-337X

Constantinopolitan, kon-stan'ti-no-pol'it-an, adj. of or pertaining to Constantinople.

Constat, kon'stat, . a certificate of what appears {constat) on record touching a matter given by the auditors of the Exchequer : an attested copy of the enrolment of letters patent.

Constellate, kon'stel-at, or kon-stel'at, v.t. to cluster. v.i. to be fated, according to the position of the stars : to cluster together. . Constella tion, a group of stars : an assemblage of persons distinguished in some way : {astral.) a particular disposition of the planets, supposed to influence the course of human life or character. adj. Constel'latory. [L. constellatta, studded with stars con, with, ftellare Stella, a star.]

Consternate, kon'ster-nat, v.t. to fill with dismay. .

Consterna'tion, terror which throws into confusion : astonishment : dismay. [L. consterndre, -dtum, from con, wholly, sternere, to strew.]

Constipate, kon'stip-at, v.t. to stop up : to make costive : (obs.) to press together. . Constipa'tion, costiveness, an irregular and insufficient action of the bowels. [L. con, together, stifdre, -dtum, to .pack.)

Constitute, kon'stit-ut, v.t. to set up: to establish: to form or compose : to appoint : to determine. . Constituency, the whole body of voters for a member of parliament. adj. Constit'uent, constituting or forming : essential : elemental : component. . an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, esp. in parliament. . Constitution, the act of constituting: the natural condition of body or mind : disposition : a system of laws and customs established by the sovereign power of a stale for its own guidance : the established form of government : a particular law or usage. adj. Constitutional, inherent in the natural frame : natural : agreeable to the constitution or frame of government : essential : legal : of a sovereign who rules subject to fixed laws. . a_walk for the sake of one's health. v.t. Con-Btltu'tlonallse, to make constitutional. ns. Con-tltu'tlonallsm, adherence to the principles of the

constitution : Constitutionalist. Constitu'tionlst, one who favours the constitution ; Constitutional Ity, the state or quality of being constitutional. adv. Constitutionally. adj. Constitutive, that constitutes or establishes : having power to enact, &c. : essential. [L. constituere, constitutuin, from con. together, and statuere, to make to stand, to place.]

Constrain, kon-.stran', v.t. to urge with irresistible power : to force, compel : to distress : to confine : to limit : to cause constraint. adj. Constrain able. p. adj. Constrained', forced, compelled : embarrassed. aJv. Constrain'edly. . Constraint', irresistible force : compulsion : confinement : repression of one's feelings : embarrassment. [O. Fr. constraindre L. constringere con, together, stringere, to press. See Strain.]

Constrict, kon-strikt', v.t. to press together: to contract: to cramp. p. adj. Constricted, narrowed: cramped : {pot.) contracted or tightened, so as to be smaller in some parts than in others. . ConstriC'-tion, a pressing together: contraction: tightness. adj. Constrict'ive. . Constrictor, that which constricts or draws together : a large serpent which crushes its prey in its folds the Boa-constrictor (q.v.). [L. constringere, constrictunt.]

Constringe, kon-strinj', v.t. to draw together: to cause to contract. -'.:'. to contract. . Constrln'-gency. adj. Constrin'gent, having the quality of contracting. [L. constringere.]

Construct, kon-strukt', v.t. to buildup: to compile: to put together the parts of a thing : to make : to compose. adj. constructed. at/js. Construct'able, ConstrUCt'ible, able to be constructed ns. Con-

struct'er, Construct or ; Construc'tion, the act of constructing : anything piled together, building : manner of forming : {gram.) the arrangement of words in a sentence : interpretation : meaning. adjs. Constructional, pertaining to construction ; Construct'ive, capable of constructing : not direct or expressed, but inferred. adv. Constructively. HS. Construct'iveness, the faculty of constructing ; Construct'ure. Construct state, in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the state of a noun depending on another noun, which in Aryan languages would be in the genitive case e.g. House of God house being in the construct state. Bear a construction, to allow of a particular interpretation. [L. construere, -structum con, struere, to build.]

Construe, kon'strOS, or kon-stroo', v. t. to exhibit the arrangement in another language : to translate : to explain: to interpret: to infer. v.i. to admit of grammatical analysis. Con'ster, an old form. [L. construere, construction, to pile together.]

Constuprate, kon'stu-prat, v.t. {obs.) to deflower.*. Constupra'tion.

Consubsist, kon-sub-sist', v.i. to subsist together.

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, adj. of the samr substance, nature, or essence, esp. of the Trinity. ns. Consubstan'ttalism, the doctrine of consubstantiation ; Consubstan tialist, one who believes in consubstantiation ; Consubstantial'ity. atir. Consubstan tially, with sameness of substance. v.t. Consubstan'tiate, to unite in one common substance or nature. v.i. to become so united. adj. united

in one common substance. ns. Consubstantia'tlon {theol.), the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ co-existing in and with the bread and wine used at the Lords Supper; Consubstantia'tlonist. [L. eon, with, and Substantial.]

Consuetude, kon'swe-tud, n. custom : familiarity. adj. Consuetu'dinary, customary. . an unwritten law established by usage, derived by immemorial custom from antiquity : a ritual of customary devotions. [L. tonsuetudo, custom.]

Consul, kon'sul, n. one of the two chief-magistrates in the Roman republic : one commissioned to resida in a foreign country as an agent for, or represenu-

mSte ; mflte ; m8Bn ; Men.

live of, a government. . Con'sulagO, duty paid to a consul for protection of goods, adj. Con'sular, pertaining to a consul. n. a man of consular rank. us. Con'SUlate, the office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul ; Con'sulship, the office, or term of office, of a consul. [L.]

Consult, kon-sult', v.t. to ask advice of: to decide or act in favour of: to look up to for information or advice : to discuss : to consider : to take measures for the advantage of any one. v.i. to consider in company : to take counsel. . (kon-sult', or kon'sult) the act of consulting : a meeting for consultation : a council : a meeting for conspiracy or intrigue. ns. Consul'ta, a meeting of council ; Consulta'tion,

deliberation, or a meeting for such, esp. of physicians or lawyers. adj. Consult' ative, of or pertaining to consultation, esp. of bodies taking part in a consultation without voting on the decision. ns. Con-SUltee', the person consulted ; Consult' er, one who consults. adjs. Consulting, of a physician or lawyer who gives advice ; Consult'lve, pertaining

to consultation ; Consult'ory, Consult'atory. [L.

consult-dre t inten. of consul-ere, to consult.]

Consume, kon-sum', v.t. to destroy by wasting, fire, evaporation, &c. : to use up : to devour : to waste or spend : to exhaust. v.i. to waste away. adj. Consum'able. adv. Consum'edly, exceedingly originally a fantastic variant of confoundedly, and prob. influenced in meaning by consummately. ns. Consum'er, as opposed to producer, he who uses an article produced ; Consum'ing, wasting or destroying. [L. consum-ere, to destroy con, sig. completeness, sum-ere, sumptum, to take.]

Consummate, kon'sum-fit, or kon-sum'at, v.t. to raise to the highest point : to perfect or finish : to make marriage legally complete by sexual intercourse. --adj. complete, supreme, perfect of its kind. adv.

Consumm'ately, perfectly. . Consummation, act of completing : perfection : conclusion of life or of the universe : the subsequent intercourse which makes a marriaere legally valid. adj. Consumm'ative. . Con'summator. adj. Consumm'atory. [L. consitmmare, to perfect con, with, and summus, highest, perfect.]

Consumption, kon-sum'shun, . the act of using up or consuming the converse of production also Consumpt' : pulmonary consumption, a more or less rapidly advancing process of lung destruction, with progressive emaciation phthisis, tuberculosis. adj. Consumptive, wasting away : inclined to the disease consumption. ativ. Consump'tively. ns. Consump'tiveness, a tendency to consumption ; Consumptiv'ity. [See Consume.]

Consute, kon'sut, adj. (entom.) marked as if with stitches, as the wing-covers of some beetles. adj. Consu'tile (obs.), stitched together. [L. consuere, -sutitm, to sew together.]

Contabescent, kon-tab-es'ent, adj. wasting away, atrophied. . Contabes'cence. [L. contabescent-ei contabcscere, to waste away.]

Contabulate, kon-tab'u-lat, v.t. to floor with boards. n. Contabula'tion. [L., con, with, tabula, a board.)

Contact, kon'takt, . touching or close union : meeting : (math.) coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more successive points. adj. Contact'ual, pertaining to contact. Be in contact (witti), to be touching anything ; Make contact, to complete an electrical current. [L. conting-ire, contactum, to touch con, wholly, tattgere, to touch.]

Contadina, kon-ta-de'na, . an Italian peasant woman : pi. Contadl'ne (-ne), Contadi'nas. [It.]

Contagion, kon-tajun, . transmission of a disease from the sick to the healthy, either by direct contact of a part affected with the disease, or through the medium of the excretions or exhalations of the body. . Conta'gionist, one who believes that certain diseases are contagious. adj. Conta'giOUS. that may be communicated by contact. ad^l. Conta'-

glously. ns. Conta'giousness ; Conta gium, the supposed morbific matter by means of which disease spreads. Contagious Diseases Acts, a series of laws passed in 1865 and succeeding years for the better regulation of prostitutes in certain seaport and military towns. [L. contagion-em con, together, tangere, to touch.]

Contain, kon-tan', v.t. to comprise, to include : (B.) to restrain, esp. the sexual appetite adj. Coutain'-able, that may be contained. ns. Contain' ant, Contain'er. [Through Fr. from L. centilitre con, together, tenere, to hold.]

Contaminate, kon-tam'i-nat, v.t. to defile by touching or mixing with : to pollute : to corrupt : to infect. adj. Contain inable. . Contamination, pollution. adj. Contam'inative. [L. contaminare, -iltum contamen (for contagmeii), pollution. See Contact.]

Contango, kon-tang'go, . a percentage paid by the buyer to the seller of stock for keeping back its delivery to the next settling-day, continuation opp. to Backwardation. [From Continue.]

Conteck, kon'tek, . (Spens.). Same as Contest. [O. Fr. contek, prob. conn, with contekier, to touch.]

Contemn, kon-tem', v.t. to despise: to neglect, to disre-
gard. . Contem'ner. [Fr. , L. contemnere, -temp-turn, to value little con, inten., temnere, to blight.]

Contemper, kon-terap'er, v.t. to blend together, to qualify by jnixture : to adapt to anything. ns.

Contempera'tion (obs.), Contem'perature. [L. contemperare.]

Contemplate, kon'tem-plat, or kon-tem'plat, v.t. to consider or look at attentively : to meditate on or study : to intend. v.i. to think seriously : to meditate (with on, upon). adj. Contemp'lable. ns. Contem. plant, Contemplatist ; Contemplation, continued study of a particular subject : a meditation written, or a subject for such. <idj. and . Contem'platlve, given to contemplation. adv. Contemplatively. ns. Contem'plativeness ; Con'templator, one who contemplates : a student. [L. contemplari, -atus, to mark out carefully a templum or place for auguries con, sig. completeness, and templum. See Consider and Temple.]

Contemporaneous, kon-tem-po-ra'ne-us, adj. living, happening, or being at the same time. n. Contemporaneity (geol.), does not imply that two systems were precisely synchronous, but merely that each occupies the same relative position in the succession of systems. adv. Contemporaneously. ns. Contemporaneousness ; Contem porariness. > adj. Contem'porary, contemporaneous, occupying the same period (with). . one who lives at the same time: a rival newspaper or magazine. v.t. Contem'porise, to make contemporary in mind. [L. con, together, and temporaneus tetnpus, time.]

Contempt, kon-tempt', . scorn : disgrace : (law) disregard of the rules or an offence against the dignity of a court (with of, for). ns. Contemptibillty, Contempt'ibleness. adj. Contemptible, despicable. adv. Contemptibly. adj. Contempt'uous, haughty, scornful. adv. Contemptuously. . Contempt'uousness. [See Contemn.]

Contend, kon-tend', v.i. to strive : to struggle in emulation or in opposition : to dispute or debate (with against, for, with, about) : to urge one's course. ns. Contend'ent, Contend' er, one who contends. p.adj. Contending, striving. . Conten'tion, a violent straining after any object : strife : debate. adj. Conten'tious, quarrelsome. adv. Conten'tiously. . Conten'tiousness. [L. contendere, -tentumcon, with, tendere, to stretch.]

Contenement, kon-ten'e-ment, . land connected with a tenement.

Content, kon-tent', or kon'tent, n. that which is contained : the capacity or extent of anything : the substance : (/*/.) the things contained : the list of subjects treated of in a book. [See Contain.]

Content, kon-tent', adj. having the desires limited by present enjoyment : satisfied. n. satisfaction often 'heart's content.' interj. = I am content, agreed I the formula of assent in the House of Lords. i\t. to make content : to satisfy the mind : to make quiet: to please. . Contenta'tion (ots.).adj. Content ed, content. adv. Content'edly. *. Content edness, Contentment. adj. Content'-less. without content: discontented. IFr., L. co/itentus, contained, hence satisfied tv, and tenere, to hold.]

Conterminous, kon-ter'min-us, adj. having a common boundary : coincident with : co-extensive with in lime substance, &c. Also Conter'minable, Con-terminal, Conter'minant, Conter'minate. [L. conterminus, neighbouring con, together, and ter-minus, a boundary.]

Contest, kon-test', v.t. to call in question or make the subject of dispute : to strive for. n. Con'test, a struggle for superiority: strife: debate. adj. Contest able. m. Conteat'ant, one who contests; Contests, tlon, the act of contesting : contest : strite: emulation. f. adj. Contested. adv. Con-test ingly, by contest. Contested election, an election for a member of parliament or the like, wiiere more than one competitor offer themselves. [Fr. , L. coutestari, to call to witness con, and testdri, to be a witness tcstis, a witness.]

Context, kon'lekst, . the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage and fix its true meaning. adj. Context Ual adv. Context'ually. . Contexture, the interweaving of parts into a whole : the structure or system of anything : any interwoven fabric : the composition of a writing. v.t. (Carljrfe) to weave. [L. conte.ftus, contexere con, together, textre, textual, to weave.]

Conticent, kon'tis-ent, cuij. (Thackeray) silent. [L. conticent-eni, con, and tacerc, to be silent.]

Consignation, kon-tig-na'shun, >t. joining together : any structure so joined : a framework or stage. [L. contigitation-em contignare ecu, tignum, wood.]

Contiguous, kon-tig u-us, adj. touching, adjoining : near. ns. Contiguity, Oontig'uousness. adv. Contiguously. [L. coutiguus cautingere, to touch on all sides can, wholly, tangire, to touch.]

Continent, kon'ti-nent, . a large extent of land not broken up by seas : the mainland of Europe : one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe. adj. restraining the indulgence of pleasure, esp. sexual: temperate: virtuous. us. Continence, Con'tinency, the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions: self-restraint in sexual indulgence, often absolute : chastity. adj. Conti-nent al, characteristic of a continent, as of climate, &c. : pertaining to thr European continent, or to the colonies of North America at the period of indepen-dence. . Continent'alism, anything peculiar to the usage of the Continent. adv. Oon'tinently. Continental system, the name given to Napoleon's plan for shutting out Kngl;<nd from all commercial connection with Europe. [L. contiutntemconti-nere, to contain COM, together, tenere, to hold.]

Contingent, koo-tin'jent, adj. dependent on something else : liable but not certain to happen : accidental. . an event which is liable but not certain to occur : a share or proportion, esp. of soldiers. us. Oontin'-genoe, Contingency. adv. Oontin'gently. [L.

contingent-em can, tatiglrt, to touch.]

Continue, kon-tin'ii, v.t, to draw out or prolong : to extend or increase in any way : to unite without break: to persist in. v.t. to remain in the same place or state: to last or endure: to persevere. adji. Contin'uable, that may be continued : Con-tin'ual, without interruption : unceasing. mi-'. Contin'ually. -- . Contin'uanco, duration: unin-terrupted succession: slay. ad is. Continuant; Contin'uate. close united : (S/tnk.) unbroken, us. Continuation, constant succession: extension;

Continuation-day, the same as Contango-day, that on which contangoes are fixed. adj. Con-tin uative, continuing. . Contin'uator, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession. adj. Contin'ued, uninterrupted : unceasing : extended. Contin uedly. us. Contin uedness ; Con-

tin uer, one who continues, or has the power of persevering ; Continuity, state of being continuous : uninterrupted connection. adj. Contin UOUS, joined together without interruption. adv. Contin UOUSly. ns. Contin uousness ; Contin'uum, a continuous thing: //. Contin'ua. [Fr., L. continudre continuus, joined, connected, from centilitre.]

Contline, kont'lln, . in the stowage of casks the space between them : the spiral intervals formed between the strands of a rope, by their being twisted together. [Prob. cant.]

Conto, kont'o, . a Portuguese money of account, a million reis =.220.

Contorniate, kon-tor'ni-at, n. a coin or medal with a deep groove round the disc. adj. having this.

Contorno, kon-tor'no, . contour or outline. [It.]

Contort, kon-tort', v. t. to twist or turn violently: to writhe. adj. Contort ed, twisted : folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants. >is. Contor'tion, a violent twisting ; Contortionist, a gymnast who practises contorted postures: one who twists words and phrases. adj. Gontort'ive, expressing contortion. [L. con, inten., and torgnere, tortum, to twist.]

Contour, kon'loor, or kon-tGoY, n. the outline : the line
which bounds the figure of any object. v.t. to mark with contour lines. Contour lines, lines drawn in a map through points all at the same height above sea-level usually on the British Ordnance Survey maps at intervals of 50 feet. [Fr. con, and tour, a turning L. tornus = Gr. toruas, a lathe.]

Contra, kon'tra, ad-: and prep, against, opposite: in front of: to the contrary : a doublet ol Counter- (nuts.), signifying an octave lower than the typical form, as in contrabass, &c. See Appendix.

Contraband, kon'tra-band, adj. contrary to law : prohibited. n. illegal traffic: prohibition: prohibited goods. ns. Con'trabandism, trafficking in contraband goods; Contrabandist, a smuggler. Contraband Of war, a name applied to certain commodities, as military stores, and even coal in an age of war steamers, not to be supplied by neutral to belligerent powers. [Sp. contraband* It. contral>bando\i. contra, against, L. L. bandum, ban.]

Contrabass, kon'tra-bas, . the double-bass viol, giving the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra. adj. applied to other instruments taking a similar part. Also Contrabas'so and Count erbase.

Contract, kon-trakt', v.t. to draw together: to lessen: to shorten : to acquire : to incur : to bargain for : to betroth. v.i. to shrink : to become less. . Con'tract, an agreement on fixed terms : a bond : a betrothment : the writing containing an agreement. adj. Contract'ed, drawn together : narrow : mean. adv. Contraot'edly. us. Contract edness ; Contractibil ity. Contract iblenoss. adjs. Contract'ible. capable of being contracted ; Contract lie, tending or having power to contract. ns. Contractility ; Contrac'tion, act of contracting : a word shortened by rejecting a part of it : a symbol fir shortening in paleography, &c. adj. Contract'ive, tending to contract.//. Contractor, one of the parties to a bargain or agreement : one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate. adj. Oontract'ual. Contract one's Self out of, to get rid of some general obligation by making a special contract ; Contract work, work done lor a fixed sum estimated beforehand and paid down for the whole job. [L. tontractus tv, together, traltire, to draw.]

Contra-dance. See Country-dance.

Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', v.t. to oppose by words : to

Contradistinction

mSte ; mute ; mGSn ; Men.

Convene

assert the contrary: to deny: to be contrary to in character. adj. Contradict' able. . Contradlc'tlon, act of contradicting : a speaking against : denial : inconsistency. adj. ContradiC'tlOUS. advs. Contradic'tiously (rare), Contradictorily. adjs. Contradict ive, Contradictory, affirming the contrary: inconsistent. n. Contradict'oriness, the quality of being contradictory. [L. contradicere, -dictum.}

Contradistinction, kon-tra-dis-tingk'shun, . distinction by contrast. adj. ContradiStinCt'ive, distin-

guishing by opposite qualities. v.t. Contradistin'-
guish, to mark the difference between two things by contrasting their different qualities.

Contrafissure, kon'tra-fish-iir, n. (surg.) a fracture or contusion of the skull at a place opposite that on which the blow was received.

Oontrahent, kon'tr.vhent, adj. entering into a contract. . a contracting party. [L. contralunt-cm contrnliere.\

Contra-indicate, kon'tra-in'di-kiit, v.t. of a disease, to show symptoms adverse to a particular treatment. us. Con tra-in'dicant, Con'tra-indica'tion.

Contraire, kon-trar, adj. an obsolete form of Contrary.

Contralateral, kon-tra-lat'e-ral, adj. occurring on the opposite side.

Contralto, kon-tral'tO, . the deepest or lowest species of musical voice in boys, in eunuchs, and best of all in women. [See Alto and Counter (i).]

Contraplex, kon'tra-pleks, adj. (teles:.) having tw , currents or messages passing in opposite directions at the same time.

Contraposition, kon'tra-po-zish'un, . opposition, contrast : (logic) an immediate inference, which consists in denying the original subject of the contradictory of the original predicate. adj. Con'tra-pos'itive.

Contraption, kon-trap'shun, . (L'.S.) a contrivance.

Contrapuntal. See Counterpoint.

Contra-rotation, kon'tra-rG-tS.'3hun, . rotation in a contrary direction.

Contrary, kon'lra-ri, adj. opposite : contradictory Contra riant (rare). //. a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities. n.pl. Con'trartes, things opposite in quality : (ifgic) propositions which destroy each other. . Contrarf ety, opposition : inconsistency. .<./:. Con'trarily. . Contrariness. in//. Contra riOUS, showing: contrariety: repugnant: opposite. iid;'s. Contra'riOUSly, contrarily; Con'trariWise, on the contrary way or side : on the other hand. [L. contrarins contra, against.)

Contrast, kon-trast', v.f. to stand in opposition to. v. t. to set in opposition, in order to show superiority or give effect. n. Contrast, opposition or unlikcness in things compared : exhibition of differences. aaj. Contrast'ive. [Fr. couiraster L. contra, opposite to, stare, to stand.]

Contrate, kon'trat, adj. having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner contrary to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis.

Contra-tenor. Same as Counter-tenor (q.v. under Counter, i).

Contravallatlon, kon-tra-val-a'shun, ft. a fortification built by besiegers about the place invested. [L. contra, opposite, vaUiirc. alum, to fortify.]

Contravene, kon-tra-ven', v.t. to oppose. . Contra-Ven'tion, act of contravening : opposition : obstruction. [L. contra, against, ventrf, to come.]

Contrayerva, kon-tra-yer'va, . a stimulating and tonic aromatic root of tropical America. [Sp. contr.iycrba L. contra, against, ker/ta, a herb.]

Contretemps, kon-tr-tang', . something happening inopportunely or at the wrong time, anything embarrassing, a hitch. [Fr. contre L. contra, against, and Fr. temps L. ttmpiis, time.]

Contribute, kon-trib'Qt, v. t. to give along with others:
to give for a common purpose : to furnish an article to a newspaper, &c. : to pay a share. v.i. to give or bear a part. adj. Contrlb Utary, paying a share,

contributable, subject to contribution. . Contribu tion, a collection : a levy or charge imposed upon a people : anything furnished to a common stock : a written composition supplied to a jointly written book, newspaper, &c. adjs. Contrib'utive, Contributory, giving a share: helping. . Contributor. [L. con, with, tribuerc, -utttnt, to give.]

Centrist, kon-trist', v.t. (obs.) to sadden. . Contrista'tion. [Fr., L, contristare con, inten., and tristis, sad.]

Contrite, kon'trlt, attj. broken-hearted for sin : penitent. adv. Con'tritely. us. Con'triteness ; Contri'tion, deep sorrow for sin : remorse. [L. contritta conier-erc con, wholly, ter-ere, to bruise.]

Contriturate, kon-trit'u-rat, z>. t. to pulverise together.

Contrive, kon-trlv', v.t. to plan: to invent: to bring

about or effect : to plot. adj. ContriVable, that may be contrived. HS. Contrivance, Contrive'-ment, act of contriving : the thing contrived : invention : design : artifice ; Contriver, a schemer, a manager. [O. Fr. controver con-, trover, to find L. liirbare, to disturb.]

Contrive, kon-triv', -:(. (oos.) to spend, as time. [L. Ciiter-fre, contritum, perf. coM.tri-.-i, to wear out]

Control, kon-trul', . restraint : authority : command. r./. to check : to restrain : to govern : pr.p. con-trul'ling ; pti.p. controlled'. Formerly Comptroll', Countrol', Controul'. adj. Control'lable, capable of, or subject to, Control. us. Controller, Comp-trol'ler, one who checks the accounts of others by

a counter-roll ; Control lership ; Control'ment, act or power of controlling : state of being controlled : control. [Fr. contrSlc, Trom contre-role, a duplicate register L. contra, against, rotulta t a roll.]
Controvert, kon f tro-vert, -i'.t. to oppose : to argue against: to refute. adj. Controversial, relating to controversy. K. Controver'sialist, one given to

controversy. adv. Controversially. us. Con'tro-

Versy, a debate: contest: resistance. adj. Con-

trovert'ible. adv. Controvert'ibly. . Con'tro-vertist. [L. contra, against, and t'crt-erc, to turn.]
Contumacious, kon-tu-ma'shus, adj. opposing lawful authority with contempt : obstinate : stubborn. ath>. Contuma'ciously. us. Contuma ciousness ; Con-

tumac'ity ; Con'tumacy, obstinate disobedience or resistance. [L. , contumax acis, insolent, from con, and tiiin-lre, to swell, or temn-ere, to despise.]
Contumely, kon'tu-mel-i, . rudeness : insolence : re-proach, adj. Contume liOUS, haughtily reproachful : insolent. ad-\ Contume'liously. Contume'-

liOUSneSS. [L. contiimclia, which is prob. from the same source as contumacy.}

Contund, kon-tund', v.t. to bruise or pound. :./. Con-tuse', to beat or bruise : to crush. . ContU'sion, act of bruising : state of being bruised : a bruise. n.i'j. Contu'sive, apt to bruise. [L. contuadere, con-tn;i>n con, and t under c, to bruise.]

Conundrum, kon-un'drum, . a sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike : any puzzling question. [Ety. dub.]

Convalesce, kon-val-es', v.i. to regain health. ns.

Convalescence, Convales'cency, gradual recovery

of health and strength. adj. ConValOS'cent, gradually recovering health. n. one recovering health. [L. con, and valesc-Zre val-ert, to be strong.]

Convallaria, kon-va-la'ri-a, . a genus of Lili<ice&, its only species the Lily-of-the-valley. [L. convallis, a sheltered valley.]

Convection, kon-vek'shun, . the process of transmission of heat or electricity through liquids or gases by means of currents. adj. Convec'tive, occasioned by convection. [L., con, and venire, to carry.]

Convenance, kong've-nangs, . what is suitable or proper : (//.) the conventional usages or social proprieties. [Fr.]

Convene, kon-ven', v.i. to come together : to assemble.
-./. to call together. adj. Conve'nable. n. Con-ven'er, one who convenes a meeting : the chairman

of a committee. [Fr., L. conven-lre, from con, together, and centre, to come.]

Convenient, kon-ven'yent, adj. suitable : handy : commodious. adj. Conven'able(0Ar.), fitting. us. Con-venience, Convenlency, suitableness : an advantage : any particular domestic accommodation, as a closet, &c. adv. Conveniently. [L. convenire.]

Convent, kon'vent, . an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life : the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery. adj. Conventual, belonging to a con-vent. . a monk or nun : a member of one of the two divisions of the Franciscans, following a mitigated rule the other being the Observants. [Through Fr.

from L. convent-am, conventre, to come together.]

Conventicle, kon-vent'i-kl, . applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, applied esp. to the field-preachings of the Presbyterian ministers in the persecutions under Charles II. and James II. : any private, clandestine, or irregular meeting. v.i. to hold such. n. Conven'tlcler. [L. conventiculum, a secret meeting of monks, dim. of conventus.\

Convention, kon-ven'shun, n. an assembly, esp. of representatives or delegates for some common object : any extraordinary assembly called upon any special occasion : any temporary treaty : an agreement : established usage: fashion. adj. Conventional, formed by convention : growing out of tacit agreement or custom : customary : not spontaneous. v.t. Conven tionalise. ... Conventionalism, that which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c. ; Conven tionalist, one who adheres to a convention, or is swayed by conventionalism ; Conventionality, state of being conventional : that which is established by use or custom. ai/v. Conventionally. adj. Conven'tionary, acting under contract. ns. Conven'tioner, Conven' - tionist. [Fr., L. convention-cm. See Convene.]

Converge, kon-verj', v.i. to tend to one point. its. Convergence, Conver'gency, act or quality of tending to one point. adjs. Convergent, Converging, tending to one point. [L. con, together, and z'ergere, to bend, to incline.]

Conversazione, kon-ver-sat-se-O'ne, . a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects : pi. Conversaxio ni (-ne). [It.]

Converse, kon-vers', v.i. to have intercourse C to talk familiarly. n. Con 'versa, familiar intercourse : conversation. adj. Convers able, disposed to converse : sociable. adv. Con vets' ably. us. Conversance, Con'versancy, state of being conversant : familiarity. adj. Con'versant, acquainted by study : familiar : (B.) walking or associating with. . Conversa'tion, intercourse : talk : familiar discourse ; IB.) behaviour or deportment atij. Conversa'tionaL m. Conversa' tionalist, Conversationist, one who excels in conversation ; Conversa tionism, a colloquialism. adj. Conversative, ready to talk. [Fr., L. conversdri, to live with can, inten. , and versdre, to turn much vertere, to turn.]

Convert, kon-vert', v.t. to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another : to change from an irreligious to a holy life : to alter one thing into another: to apply to a particular purpose. . Con'vert, one converted : one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion. adj. Con'VOree, reversed in order or relation. . that which is the opposite of another : a proposition converted or turned about i.e. one in which the subject and predicate have changed places. adv. Con'versely. ns. Conversion, change from one thing, state, or religion to another: (tfteol.) the conscious change of heart impelling the repentant sinner to a new life : appropriation to a special purpose : (lope) act of interchanging the terms of a proposition ; Con'vertend, the proposition to be converted ; Con-VOrt'er, one who converts : a vessel in which

materials are changed from one condition to another ; Convertibility, Convert'ibleness. adjs. Convert ible, Conver Sive (obs.), that may be converted: equivalent. adv. Convert ibly. . Con'vertite, a convert, a reformed woman. [L. convertire, conversant con, and z>ertere, to turn.]

Convex, kon'veks, adj. rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of concave. n. the vault of heaven, &c. adj. Convexed', made convex. adv. Convex'edly. ns. Convexity, Con vexness, roundness of form on the outside. adv. Con'vexly. adjs. Convex'O - con' cave, convex on one side, and concave on the other; Convex'O-COn'vex, convex on both sides. [L. convtxus conveh-ere con, together, and vehere, to carry.]

Convey, kon-va', v.t. to carry : to transmit : to impart : to steal : to communicate, as ideas : to make over in law. adj. Convey able. ns. Convey'al ; Conveyance, the means of conveying : a vehicle of any kind : (/am) the act of transferring property : the writing which transfers it; Convey' ancer, one whose business is the preparation of deeds for the transference of property ; Conveyancing, the business of a conveyancer ; Conveyer. [O. Fr. conveier L. con, along with, and O. Fr. veie L. via, a way.]

Convicinity, kon-vi-sin'i-ti, . neighbourhood.

Convict, kon-vikt', v.t. to prove guilty : to pronounce guilty. . Con'ViCt, one convicted or found guilty of crime, esp. one who has been condemned to

penal servitude. ns. Convic tion, act of convincing : strong belief: a proving guilty : (tkeol.) the condition of being consciously convicted of sin ; Con'VJCtism, the convict system. adj. Convict'ive, able to convince or convict. Carry conviction, to bear irresistibly the stamp or proof of truth ; Under conviction, in such a state of awakened consciousness. [From root of Convince.]

Convince, kon-vins', v.t. to subdue the mind by evidence : to satisfy as to truth or error : (B.) to convict : to refute. . Convince'ment. adjs. Convinc ible ; Convinc ing, producing conviction. adv. Convincingly. [L. convince, con, sig. completeness, and vincere, victum, to conquer.]

Convivial, kon-viv'i-al, adj. feasting in company : relating to a feast : social : jovial. v. i. Convive' (Sitak.),
to feast together. . a companion at table. ns. Convivlalist, a convivial fellow ; Conviviality. ad-: Convivlally. [L., convivium, a living together, a feast con, together, and vivere, to live.]

Convoke, kon-vuk', v.t. to call together : to assemble also Con'vocate. . Convocation, act of convoking : a provincial synod of clergy, the ancient ecclesiastical council of the archbishop, esp. those of the provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England : the great legislative assembly of the university at Oxford and elsewhere. adj. Convoca'tionaL . Convoca'tionist. [L. convoc,i>econ, together, and vocdre, -dtum, to call.]

Convolve, kon-volv', v.t. to roll together, or one part on another. adjs. Con'volute, -d, rolled together, or one part on another. . Convolu'tion, a twisting : a fold. [L. con, together, volvere, -utum, to roll.)

Convolvulus, kon-vol'vu-lus, n. a genus of twining or trailing plants, called also Bind-weed. [L., convolvere,]

Convoy, kon-voy', v.t. to accompany for protection. . Con'voy, the act of convoying : protection : that which convoys or is convoyed, esp. a ship or ships of war guarding a fleet of merchant-vessels, also the ships so protected : an honourable escort : a supply of stores, &c., under escort. [Fr. conveyer. See Convey.]

Convulse, kon-vuls', v.t. to agitate violently : to affect by spasms. adj. Convul'sible, subject to convulsion. n. Convulsion, any involuntary contraction of the voluntary muscles of the body, esp. such seizures in which the body is thrown into violent spasmodic contractions, the sensibility and voluntary motion being for a time suspended : any violent disturbance. adjs. Convulsional, Convul'sionary, pertaining to convulsions. n.pl. Convul'sionaries, a fanatical sect of Jansenists who sprang up in France about 1730. adj. Convulsive, attended with convulsions : spasmodic. adv. Convulsively. . ConvulS'ivenesS. [L. con, inten., and veliere, vtilsum, to pluck, to pull.]

Cony, Coney, ko'ni, or kun'i, . a rabbit : (B.) translatiim of Heb. ihaphan, the Hyrax syriacus, or rock-badger: (pbs.) an equivocal term of endearment for a woman. . Co'ny-bUIT'OW, a rabbit-warren.

v.t. Cony-catch (Shak.), to cheat. ns. Co'ny-

CatCh'er, a cheat ; C6'ny-W00l, rabbits' fur. [Prob. through O. Fr. connil, from L. cuniculus, a rabbit.]

Conyza, kO-nl'za, . a genus of strong-smelling herbaceous composite plants applied formerly to the fleabanes. [Or.]

Coo, k(50, T.I. to make a sound as a dove : to caress fondly, usually in phrase, ' to bill and coo : ' pr /. coo'ing ; pa.p. cOOed. . the sound emitted by doves. adv. Coo'ingly. [From the sound.]

Cooee, kfio'e, Cpoey, koo'i, . the signal-call of the native Australians in the bush. v. t. to make such.

Coof, kuf, n. (Scot.) a stupid fellow. [Prob. M. E. ca/e, the modern Cove, a fellow.]

Cook, kook, v.t. to prepare food : to manipulate for any purpose, or falsify, as accounts, &c. : to concoct. K. one whose business is to cook. ns. Coolfery, the art or practice of cooking ; Cook'ery-book, a book of receipts for cooking dishes. .//. Cooking-apples, &c., apples, &c., sold specially for cooking. ns.

Cooking-range, a stove adapted for cooking several things at once ; Cook'-room, a room in which food is cooked ; Cook'-Shop, an eating-house. To COOk one's goose (slang), to finish off, to kill. [A.S. cSc, a cook (Ger. kocli), borrowed from L. coquus.]

Cook, kook, v.i. to make the sound of the cuckoo.

Cook, kook, v.i. (Scot.) to appear and disappear by turns.

Cookie, kook'i, . a kind of sweet cake used at tea. n. Cook ie-shine, a tea-party. [Dut. koekje, a cake.)

Cool, koOl, adj. slightly cold : free from excitement : calm : not zealous, ardent, or cordial : indifferent : impudent : colloquially of a large sum of money, as 'a cool thousand.' v.t. to make cool : to allay or moder-ate, as heat, excitement, passion, &c. v.i. to grow cool. n. that which is cool : coolness. n. Cool'er, anything that cools : a vessel in which something is cooled e.g. ' a butter-cooler.' adjs. Cool'-head'ed, not easily excited : capable of acting with com-poure ; Cool'ish, somewhat cool ; Coolly (Sprns.), cool. adv. in a cool manner : indifferently : impu-dently. us. Cool'ness, moderate cold : indifference : want of zeal ; Cool'-tank ard, a cooling drink of wine and water, with lemon-juice, spices, and borage : a local name of borage ; Coolth (tiial.), coolness. [A.S. col; Ger. kuhl. See Cold and ChilL]

Coolie, Cooly, koSl'i, . an Indian or Chinese labourer who has emigrated under contract to a foreign land : a European's name for a hired native labourer in India and China. (Prob. Kuli, a tribe of Guzerat ; or orig. Tamil, cf. kuli, hire.]

Coom, koom, . matter that gathers at the naves of wheels : soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven : coal-dust. [Prob. conn, with Ger. kahtn, mould gathered on liquids.]

Coom, kSSm, n.(Scot.) the wooden centering on which
a bridge is built : anything arched or vaulted. adj. Coom'-ceiled, said of a garret with the inside ceiling sloping from the wall. [Origin obscure.)

Coomb. Comb, koDm, . a deep little wooded valley : a hollow on the flank of a hill. [A.S. cumb, a hollow.]

Coomb, Comb, kOSm, n. a measure of capacity = 4 bushels. [A.S. cumb, a measure.]

Coon, kCCn, it. the raccoon : a sly fellow. A gone

Coon, one whose case is hopeless. [U.S.]

Coontie, Coonty, kCOn'ti, . the arrowroot plant of Florida.

Coop, koCp, . a tub, cask, or barrel : a box or cage for fowls or small animals. v.t. to confine in a coop : to shut up or confine. . Coop'er, one who makes tubs, casks, &c. : a mixture of stout and porter. v.t. to repair (tubs, &c.): to prepare, patch up. ns. Coop erage, the work or workshop of a cooper : the sum paid for a cooper's work ; Coop'erillg ; Coop'ery, the business of a cooper. [A.S. cype. a basket ; cf. Ger. kufe.}

Copper, kOOp'er, n. a floating grog-shop. v.i. to supply
fishing-boats at sea with liquor. [See Coper.]

Co-operate, kS-op'er-St, v.i. to work together. n. Co-opera tion, joint operation : the association of a number of persons for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry. adjs. Co-Op'erative, Co-op'erant, working together.

H. Co-op'erator. Co-operating grace (tlieol.), the R.C., Arminian, and Socinian doctrine that the human will co-operates with the divine in the matter of saving grace. [Co-, together, and Operate.]

Co-opt, kO-opt', v.t. to elect into any body by the votes of its members. ns. Co-opta'tion, Co-op'tlon. adj. Co-Op' tative. [L. cooptdre, -dtum co-, together, optdre, to choose.]

Co-ordinate, k5-or'di-nat, adj. holding the same order or rank. v.t. to make co-ordinate. . a co-ordinate element : each of a system of two or more magnitudes
used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, &c. . Co-ordinance, a joint ordinance. adv. Co-or'dinately. ns. Co-or'dinateness, the state of being co-ordinate : equality of rank, &c. ; Co-ordlna'-tion, state of being co-ordinate. adj. Co-or'dina-tive, indicating co-ordination.

Coost, kust, a Scotch form of Cast.

Coot, ko5t, . a short-tailed water-fowl, with a charac-teristic white spot an extension of the bill on the forehead ; hence called bald, as in phrase, ' bald as a coot.' [M. E. cote; cf. Dut. koet.}

Coot, kut, n. (Scot.) the ankle. adj. Cootie, having legs clad with feathers. [Scot. ; cf. Dut. hoot; Klem. keitte.}

Cop, kop, . a conical ball of thread on a spindle also Cop'pin: (obs.) a top or head of anything. adj. Copped, rising to a cop or head. [A.S. cop, copp.)

Cop, kop, v.t. (slang) to capture. ns. Cop, Cop'per (slang), a policeman.

Copaiba, ko-pa'ba, . a balsam obtained from an American tree, much used in medicine. AUo Copai'va. [Sp., Braz.]

Copal, kO'pal, . a resinous substance used in varnishes. [Sp., Mex. copalli, resins generally.]

Copartner, ko-part'ner, . a joint partner. ns. Copartnership, Copart'nery, Copar'cener, Coparcenary. [L. co-, together, and Partner.]

Copatain, kop'a-tan, adj. (SJtak.) of a hat, high-crowned like a sugar-loaf.

Copatriot. A form of Compatriot.

Cope, kop, n. a covering : a cap or hood : anything spread overhead : a coping : an ecclesiastical vestment worn over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds and vespers, but not by the celebrant at mass, semicircular, without sleeves and with a hood, fastened across the breast with a clasp or morse, the straight edge usually ornamented with a broad orphrey. v.t. to cover with a cope. us. Cope' -Stone, Coping-Stone, the stone which copes or tops a wall ; Coping, the covering course of masonry of a wall. [From root of Cap.]

Cope, kop, v.t. to barter or exchange. [Cf. Dut. koopen.\

Cope, k5p, v.i. to contend. v.t. to vie with, esp. on equal terms or successfully: to match. . Copes'-mate (Shak.), a companion. [Fr. couper L. colaphus, a blow with the fist.]

Copeck, Kopeck, ko'pek, . a Russian copper coin, worth from J to t of a penny English. [Russ.]

Coper, kGp'er, . a ship employed in surreptitiously supplying strong drink to deep-sea fishermen often spelt Cooper. i'.i. to supply liquor in such a way. [Dut. koflficrkoopen, to trade; cf. Ger. katt/en, to buy; A. S. ct\ipan.\

Copernican, ko-per'ni-kan, at//, relating to Copernicus, the famous Prussian astronomer (1473-1543), or to his system.

CophosiS, kO-fG'sis, n. total deafness. [Gr., kopJwt, deaf.]

Cophouse, kop'hows, . a tool-house.

Copier. See Copy.

CopiOUS, ko'pi-us, adj. plentiful : overflowing : not concise. ad-.: Co piously. n. Copiousness. [L. copiosus copia, plenty co-, inten., and ops, opis, wealth.]

Copland, kop'land, . a piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

Copopsia, ko-pop'si-a, //. fatigue of sight. [Gr. kophos, dull, opsis, sight.]

Co-portion, kO-por'shun, . (S/ens.) equal portion or share.

Copos, kop'os, n. a morbid lassitude. {Gr.]

Copper, kop'er, M. a moderately hard metal of a fine red colour, perhaps the first metal employed by man: money made of copper e.g. 'a copper' = a

penny or halfpenny : a vessel made of copper. adj. made of copper : copper-coloured. v.t. to cover with copper. adj. Copp'er-bott'omed, having the bottom covered with copper, as a ship. . Copp'er-cap tain, one who styles himself captain without grounds. - adjs. Copp'er-faced, faced with copper, as type ; Copp er-fas tened, fastened with copper bolts. us. Copp er-head, a United States snake : (U.S.) a northern sympaihiser with the South in the Civil War ; Copp'ering, the act of sheathing with copper : a covering of copper. atijs. Copp'eriSh, Copp'ery, Cupreous, containing or like copper. ns. Copp er nick el, arsenical nickel, niccolite ; Copp'er-nose, a red nose caused by intemperance ; Copp'erplate, a plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved : an impression taken from the plate ; Copp'er-pyii tes, a double sulphide of copper and iron of yellow hue ; Copp' Of -smith, a smith who works in copper ; Copp'er-WOtk, a place where copper is wrought or manufactured ; Copp'er-WOnn, the ship -worm. Hot Coppers, parched tongue and throat after a bout of drinking. [Low L. cuperL.. cuprum, a contr. of cyprium aes, 'Cyprian brass,' because found in Cyprus.]

Copperas, kop'er-as, . sulphate of iron, used in dye-ing black, or making ink. [Fr. conpervse (It. cop-parosa) L. cufri rasa, rose of copper so Diez]

Coppice, kop'is, Copee, kops, . n wood of small growth for periodical cutting. . Copse wood. adj. Cop'Sy. [O. Fr. copetz, wood newly cut Low L. colpdre, to cut L. colaphus, a blow with the fist.]

Coppin. See Cop (i).

Copple, kop'l, . (ol>s.) a crest on a bird's head.-w. Copp'le-crown. a<tj. Copp'le-crowned.

Copple-stone, an obsolete form of Cobble-stone.

Copra, kop'ra, . the dried kernel of the coco-nut, yielding coco-nut oil. [Port., from Malay.]

Co-presence, ko-pret'ens, . presence together. adj. Co-pres'ent.

Coprolite, kop'ro-llt, tt. fossilised excrement of animals
in Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary strata. adj. Coprolit'ic. [(Jr. koprot, dung, litkos, a stone.]

Coprology, kop-rol'oj-i, . the unclean in literature and art. [Gr. kopros, dunj, logia, discourse.]

Coprophagan, kop-rof'a-gan, . a dimn-beetle. . Coproph[agist, a dunu-cater. adj. Coproph'agous,

dune-eating, [dr. kof>ros t dung, phagei*. to eat. I

Copsewood. See Coppice.

Copt, kopt, n. a Christian descendant of the ancient

Egyptians. adj. Copt'iC. . the language of the Copts. [A corr. ofGr. Aigyptios, Egyptian.]

Copula, kop'u-la, n. that which joins together : a bond or tie : (logic) the word joining the subject and predicate. adj. Cop'Ulat. v.l. and v.i. Cop'ulate, to unite in sexual commerce. >/. Copula'tion, act of copulating. adj. Cop'UlatiVe, uniting. . (gram.) a conjunction that unites ideas as well as words. adj. Cop'Ulatory. [L.,co-, together, ap-ere, to join.)

Copy, kop'i, n. an imitation from an original pattern, a transcript : that which is imitated : a specimen of penmanship to be imitated : the original work from which an imitation or reproduction is made : manu-script for printing. t'.t. to write, paint, &c. after an original: to imitate: to transcribe :pa./>. cop'ied. s. Cop'ier, Cop'yer, one who copies : an imitator ; Cop'y-DOOk, a book in which copies are written or printed for imitation ; Cop'yhold (Eng. /<??<'), a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only show the copy of the rolls originally made by the steward of the lord's court ; Cop'yholder, one who has a tenure of land by copy-hold ; Cop'ying- press, a machine for copying manu-script letters by pressure ; Cop'yiSnl, the practice of the copyist ; Cop'ylst, one whose business is to copy documents ; Copy'right, the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to multiply copies of a written or printed composition, or of a work of art (for books in England the term is forty-two years, or the life of the author and seven years, whichever is longer). adj. protected by copyright. v.t. to secure the copyright of. A Copy of Verses, a set of verses, esp. a college exercise. [Fr. copie, from L. copia, plenty ; in Low L. a transcript.]

Coquelicot, kok'li-ko, n. (Jane Austen') a brilliar.t red, the colour of the red poppy. [Fr.]

Coquet, Coquette, ko-ket', -<.i. to excite admiration or love. i'.i. to trifle with in love : lo flirt with : to dally with : pr.p. coquet'ting ; /<./. coquet'ted. ns. Co'quetry, act of coquetting : attempt to attract admiration, without serious affection : deceit in love : any kind of prettiness ; Coquette', a vain woman who seeks admiration from mere vanity : a flirt. adj. Coquet tisll, practising coquetry : befitting a

coquette. a</v. Coquet'tishly. >/. Coquet'tish-

neSS. [Fr. ceqneter coquet, dim. of co?, a cock.)

Coquilla. kok-ii'ya, . the nut of a Brazil palm, whose mottled, dark-Drown endosperm is used by button-makers and turners. [Sp. ; dim. of coca, shell.)

Coquimbite, kO-kim'bTt, >/. a yellowish hydrous sul-pnate of iron also lultite copperas.

Coquimbo, kC-kim'bO, it. the burrowing owl of South America.

Coquito, ku-ke't.3, tt. a beautiful Chilian palm. [Sp., dim. of coco, coco-nut.]

Cor, kor, n. a Hebrew measure, the same as the homer, containing 10 ephahs or baths (10 bushels and 3 gallons).

Coracle, kor'a-kl, . a small oval rowboat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretched on wicker-work. [W. convglconvg, anything round ; Gael. curack, a wicker-boat.]

Coracoid, kor'a-koid, at//, shaped like a crow's beak. . (anat.) an important paired bone in the breast-girdle, forming alona: with the scnpula the articula-tion for the fore-limb, and always lying ventrally. [Cir. karax, korakos, a crow, and fidos, form.]

Co-radicate, ko-rad'i-kiit, ,W/. (philol.) of the same

to t.

Corage. See Courage.
Coraggio, kor-ndj'o, interj. courage ! [It]
Coral, kor'al, . a hard substance of various colours growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes : a child's toy made of coral. adj. made of or like coral. . Cor'al-is'land. adjs. Coralla'ceous, like, or having the qualities of, coral ; Corallif'erous, containing coral ; Coral'li-

form, having the form of coral ; Corallig'enous, producing coral ; Coralline, ot, like, or containing coral. . a limy seaweed of a delicate pinkish or purplish colour, common on British coasts: a coral-like substance. n. Cor'allite, a petrified substance, in the form of coral. adjs. Cor'alloid, -al, in the form of coral : resembling coral. us. Cor'al-rag, a limestone rock formed chiefly of petrified coral foun 1 in the oolite system; Cor'al-reef, a reef or bank formed by the growth and deposit of coral ; Cor'al-gea, the part of the Pacific between Australia on the west and the New Hebrides on the east ; Cor al snake, a small venomous snake, in the same family as the cobra ; Cor'al-tree, a small tropical tree or shrub, producing long spikes of beautiful red flowers resembling cor.il ; Cor'al-WOOd, a hard South American cabinet-wood, first yellow, then red ; Cor'al-WOrt, a cruciferous plant in English woods called also 'loath-wort or Tooth-violet. [O. Fr. , L. coralium Gr. korallion.}

Coranach. See Coronach.

Corauto, ko-rant'o, . a rapid and lively kind of dance. [Fr. couraiite'L, currtre, to run.]

Corb, korb, . an iron basket used in raising coal. [L. c.'rbis, a b.isket.]

Corban, kor'ban, . anything devoted to God in fulfil-ment of a vow. [Heb. qori>a>i, an offering, sacrifice.]

Corbe, korb, n. (Spens.). Same as Corbel.

Corbeau, kor-bo , . a dark-green colour, almost black. [Fr. , 'a raven.']

Corbeil, kor'bel, . (fort/) a basket filled with earth, and set up as a protection from the fire of the enemy. [Fr. corbeille L. corbicula, dim. of corbis, a basket.]

Corbel, kor'bel, . (archil.) a projection of stone or

wood from the face of a wall, supporting pill.irs or other superincumbent weights. adj. Cor'belled.

>is. Cor'belling; Cor'bel-la'ble, a row of corbels and the parapet or cornice they support. [O. Fr. corbel Low L. corvelliis, dim. of can/us, a raven.]
Corbiculum, kor-bik'u-lum, n. the flattened hairy outer surface of the hind-tibia of n bee, used for

carry ing pollen :/*/ Corbic'ula. adj. Corbic'ulate. [L. . dim. of corbis, a basket.]

Corbie, kor'bi, . a raven, crow. Corbie messenger (Scot.), one who returns too late, or not at all ; Corbie-steps, the stepped slopes of gables also Crow-steps. [O. Fr. corbin L. corpus, a crow.]

CorcaSS, kor'kas, . a salt-marsh in Ireland. [Ir.]

Corchorus, kor'ko-rus, . a genus of tropical plants cultivated for their fibre, which is the jute of com- merce. [Gr.j

Corcle, kork'l. . the embryo in the seed of a plant. Also Cor'CUle. [L. corculum, dim. of cor, heart.]

Cord, kord, . a small rope or thick kind of string : something resembling a cord, as 'spinal cord,' 'um- bilical cord,' &c. : (jig.) anything that binds or restrains : a measure of firewood, originally deter- mined by the use of a cord or string. v.t, to supply with a cord : to bind with a cord. . Cord age, a quantity of cords or ropes, as the rigging of a ship, c. adj. Cord'ed, fastened with cords: furrowed, as with cords : (her.') wound about with cords : piled in ' cords.' tis. Cord'-graSS, a genus of grasses of which one species found in muddy salt-marshes is used for making ropes ; Cording, the act of binding : cordage ; Cordite, an approved smokeless gunpowder, so called from its cord-like appearance ; Cord'-wood, wood put up in 'cords.' [Fr. corde L. chorda. See Chord.]

Cordelier, kor-de-ler', . a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a girdle : (//.) name of a club in the French Revolution, from its meeting-place being an old convent of the Cordeliers. [O. Fr. cordel, dim. of corde, a rope.]

Cordial, kor'di-al, adj. hearty : with warmth of heart : sincere : affectionate : reviving the heart or spirits. . anything which revives or comforts the heart : a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits. adjs

Cor'date (bot.), heart-shaped ; Cor'dial-heart'ed.

v.i. Cor'dialise, to become cordial, to fraternise.

us. Cordiality, Cor'dialness. adv. Cor'dially. adj. Cor'diforni, in the form of a heart. [Fr., L. cor, cordis, the heart.]

Cordillera, kor-dil-ya'ra, . a name applied in America to a chain of mountains, as the Andes and Rocky Mountains. [Sp., Old Sp. cordilla L. chorda, cord.]

Cordiner, kor'di-ner, . Same as Cordwainer.

Cordon, kor'don, . a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour : (fort.) a row of stones along the line of a rampart : in military operations, a line of sentries within sight of each other, guarding a place to prevent the passage of unauthorised persons. Cordon bleu, originally the blue ribbon which in France supported the insignia of the order of the Holy Ghust transferred to other first-class distinc- tions, and playfully to a first-class cook ; Cordon sanitaire, a line of sentries to guard a place infected with contagious disease. [Fr.]

Cordovan, kor'do-van, Cordwain, kordVan, . goat- skin leather, originally from Cordova in Spain. us. Coi'd'wainer, a worker in cordovan or cordwain : a shoemaker ; Cord'wainery.

Corduroy, kor'du-roi, . a ribbed kind of fustian, a cotton stuff made after the fashion of velvet : (//.) trousers made of corduroy. adj. made of corduroy. [Perh. Fr. corde ihi roi, king's cord.]

Core, kor, n. the heart : the inner part of anything, esp. of fruit. v.t. to take out the core of fruit. iiiljs. Cored, having the core removed ; Core'less, without core: pithless: hollow. . Cor'er, an instrument for removing the core. [Ely. dub. ; perh. conn, with L. cor, the heart.]

Gore, kor, n. a number of people. [See Corps.]

Co-regent, ko-re'jent, . a joint-regent.

Coregonus, ko-reg'o-nus, n. a genus of fishes in the salmon family, found esp. near the coast. adj. Coreg'onine.

Co-relation, Co-relative. See Correlate.

Co-religionist, ko-re-hj'un-ist, . one of the same religion as another.

Co-respondent, ko-re-spond'ent, . (law) a man charged with adultery, and proceeded against along with the wife, who is the respondent.

Corf, korf, . a variant of Corb (q.v.).

Coriaceous, kor-i-a'shus, adj. leathery : of or like leather. [L. coriian Gr. chorion, skin, leather.]

Coriander, kor-i-an'der, >i. an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have an offensive smell, used as a medicine, spice, &c. . Oorian'der-seed. [Fr., L. coriandntm Gr. koriaunon.\

Corinthian, kor-inth'i-an, adj. pertaining to Corinth, a city of Greece : pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture, (M. ArnoLC) to an over-brilliant literary style : profligate. . a profligate : a man of fashion, a 'swell.' ;/. Corinth (obs.), a brothel, from the notorious licentiousness of Corinth. <'./. Corinth'ianise, to be licentious. Corinthian brass, bronze, an alloy made in Corinth, much valued in ancient times : assurance or effrontery.

Corium, ko'ri-um, . the innermost layer of the skin. [L., a hide. 1

Co-rival, Co-rivalry, Co-rivalship. See Corrival.

Cork, kork, n. the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, &c. : a stopper made of cork: any stopper. adj. made of cork. v.t. to stop with a cork : to stop up. us. Cork'age, corking or uncorking of bottles : a charge made by hotel-keepers for uncorking of bottles when the liquor has not been supplied from the house ; Cork'-cut'ter, one employed in cutting corks for bottles, &c. : an instrument used for this. adj. Corked, stopped by a cork: tainted by the cork, as wine : blackened by burnt cork. us. Cork'er, a finisher : (slang) something conclusive ; Cork'ing-pin, a large pin,probably from fastening the hair to a pad ot cork ; Cork'-

Conn

file, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Cornucopia

t. a jacket made of or lined with cork, to aid In swimming ; Cork' -leg, an artificial leg, partly of cork ; Cork'-SCrew, a screw for drawing corks from bottles. adj. like a cork-screw in shape. v.i. to move in a spiral manner. v.t. to pull out with difficulty, as a cork : to obtain information from by force or cunning. . Cork'-tree, a species of oak from which cork is obtained. adj. Corlf/y, of or resembling cork : (Skak.) withered. [Sp. corcko L. cortex, bark, rind.]

Conn, korm, Cormus, kor'mus, . sometimes called a solid bulb the short, bulb-like subterranean stem of many plants e.g. crocus. [Gr. korntos, the lopped trunk of a tree.]

Connophyte, kor'mO-flt, . a plant having a true axis of growth -also Cor'mogen. a.Y/. Cormophyt'lc.

Cormorant, kor'mo-rant, . a genus of web-footed sea-birds, of great voracity : a glutton. [Fr. corniorait, from L. corvut marinas, the sea-crow.]

Corn, korn, . a grain or kernel : seeds that grow in ears,
as wheat, rye, &c. : grain of all kinds. v.t. to form into grains ; to sprinkle with salt in grains : to salt. ns. Corn' -ball (U.S.), a ball of popped corn, sweetened, with white of egg; Corn'-brand'y, spirits made from grain; Corn' -bee' tie, a small beetle, the larva of which is very destructive to grain ; Corn'brash, a member of the Lower Oolites (see Oolite) ; Corn'-Cake (U.S.), a cake made of Indian-corn meal ; Corn' -chandler, a dealer in corn ; Oorn'-cob, the elongated, woody receptacle constituting the ear of maize; Corn'-COCkle, a tall beautiful weed, with large purple flowers, common in corn-fields ; Corn'-crake, one of the true rails, with characteristic cry, frequenting corn-fields. adj. Corned, granulated ; salted, tis. Corn'-exchange', a mart where grain is sampled and sold; Corn'-fac'tor, a wholesale dealer in corn ; Corn' -field, a field in which corn is growing : Corn' -flag, the popular name of plants of genus Gladiolus ; Corn' -flour, the name applied to the finely-ground flour of maize or Indian corn ; Corn'-flOW'er, a well-known composite weed of corn-fields, having a beautiful deep azure flower; Corn'-fly, Corn -moth, insects very destructive to corn ; Corn'ing-house, a place where corn is granulated ; Corn' -land, ground suitable for growing

corn ; Corn'-law, a law made for the restriction and regulation of the trade in corn : esp. in //. (in England), laws that restricted the importation of corn by imposing a duty, repealed in 1846 ; Corn'-loft, a granary ; Corn' -marigold, a chrysanthemum common in corn-fields ; Corn'-me'ter, an official measurer of corn; Corn' -mill, a mill for grinding corn ; Corn'-pars'ley, a European grain-field flower (Petroselinunt segetum); Corn'-pipe, a pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn ; Corn'-POPP'y. the common red poppy, a troublesome weed growing in corn-fields : Corn'-rent, a fluctuating rent paid in corn, not money; Oorn'-rlg (Scat.), a ridge in a corn-field ; Corn'-sal'ad, a genus of humble annual weeds, found in corn-fields, of which some are used as spring salads ; Corn'stone, a kind of mottled limestone, often concretionary, usually occurring in those systems which are largely composed of reddish sandstones ; Corn'-van, a machine for winnowing com ; Corn'-weeVil, a small insect very destructive to stored grain. adj. Corn'y, like corn, produced from corn : (slang) tipsy. Corn-cob pipe, a tobacco-pipe with the bowl made of the cob of Indian corn. Corn in Egypt, an expression signifying abundance, in reference to Gen. xlii. 2. [A.S. corn; Goth, kaurn ; akin to L. grattum.]

Corn, korn, . a small hard growth chiefly on the toe or foot, resulting from an increase of thickness of the cuticle, caused by excessive pressure or friction on the part. adj. Cor'neous, horny. *. Corn'-plas ter, a remedial plaster applied to a corn. adj. Oorn'y, of or pertaining to corns : horny. Tread on one's corns, to injure one's feelings. [O. Fr., L. cornu, a horn.)

Cornage, korn'aj, . an ancient tenure of land in the north country, the tenant being bound to blow a horn in case of a Scottish foray.

Cornea, kor'ne-a, . the transparent horny membrane which forms the front covering of the eye. adj. Cor'neaL

Cornel, kor'nel, . the cornelian cherry or dogwood, a small tree native to southern Europe. Also Cor'nel-tree, Corne'lian-tree. [O. Fr. comille Low L. corniolti, cornoliunt L. cornus, cornel.]

Cornelian, kor-ne'li-an, . a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. Also Carne'lian (q.v.). [Fr. cornaline L. corntt, a horn.]

Corner, kor'ner, . the point where two lines meet : a secret or confined place : an embarrassing position, difficulty : (obs.) a point in a rubber at whist : a free kick given to the opposite side when a player in football kicks the ball over his own goal-line : an operation by which the whole of a stock or commodity is bought up, so that speculative sellers are compelled to buy, to meet their engagements, at the corner-men's own price. v.t. to supply with corners : to put in a corner : to put in a fix or difficulty. adj. Cor'nered, having corners : put in a difficult position. . Cor'ner-stone, the stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building hence (Jig.) something of very great importance. n.pl. Cor'ner-teeth, the lateral incisors of a horse, above and below. adv. Cor'ner-wise, with the corner in front : diagonally. Cut Off a corner, to take a short cut ; Done in a corner, done secretly ; Drive into a corner, to put in a fix : to bring to bay ; Keep a corner, to reserve a place : The Corner(.s/rtHf), Tattersall's betting-rooms in London, till 1867 at Hyde Park Corner ; Turn the corner, to go round the corner : to get past a difficulty ; Within the four corners of, contained in (of a document, &c). [O. Fr. corniere L. corttn.]

Cornet, kor'net, . a brass treble wind-instrument, with a cup mouthpiece also Cor'net-a-pis'ton, -ons : formerly the lowest grade of commissioned officer in the cavalry the office was abolished in 1871, sub-lieutenant being substituted. us. Cor'-netcy, the commission or rank of a cornet ; Cor'net-iSt, Cor'nist, a solo cornet-player. [Fr. cornet, dim. ofcorne, a horn, trumpet. See Corn, lit. horn.]

Cornice, kor'nis, n. (classical archit.) the uppermost member of the entablature, surmounting the frieze : plaster mouldings round the ceiling of rooms at its junction with the walls. v.t. to furnish with a cornice. p.adj. Cor'niced. ns. Cor'nice - hook, -pole, -rail, a hook, pole, rail, for hanging pictures, curtains, &c. . Cor'nlce-ring, a ring or moulding on a cannon next below the muzzle-ring. [Fr., It., perh. Gr. kordnis, a curved line ; cf. L. carona.]

Corniculate, kor-nik'u-lat, adj. horned : shaped like a horn. n. Cor'nicle, a little horn or horn-like process. adj. Cprnif'ic, producing horn. . Cornification. adjs. Cor'niiorm, in the form of a horn ; Corni'gerous, bearing horns. [L. cornu, horn, fornta, form, gerere, to bear.]

Cornish, korn'ish, adj. pertaining to Cornwall. //. the people or dialect of Cornwall. . Corn ishman.

Corno, kor'no, n. the French horn. Corno di baSS-
etto, the basset-horn: an organ-stop. [It., L.
cornu, a horn.]

Cornopean, kor-no'pe-an, . Same as Cornet-a-pls-
ton. [See Cornet.]

Cornu, kor'nu, . a horn (a horn-like part or process) :
pi. Cor'nua. adj. Cor'nual. Cornu ammonis,
the hippocampus major. [L.]

Cornublanite, kor-nu'bi-an-It, n. a dark -blue lami-
nated rock found in Cornwall with granite.

Cornucopia, kor-nu-kOY>i-a, . the horn of plenty :
according to the fable, the horn of the goat that

Cornulites

mOte ; mQte ; mOOn ; then.

Correspond

suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an
emblem of plenty. adj. CornuCO'pian, plentiful.
|L. cormi, and copia, plenty.]

Cornulites, kor-nu-11'tez, .//. a genus of tubicolous
annelids.

Cornute, kor-nut', v.t. (o6s.) io make a cuckold. adjs.
Cornute', -d, having horns. . Cornut'O (obs.), a
cuckold. [L. cornutus, horned cornu, horn.]

Corocore, kor'0-kCr, . a Malay form of boat.

Corody. See Corrody.

Corolla, ko-rol'a, . the inner circle or whorl of the
floral envelopes. adjs. Corolla C60US ; Corollate, -d.
. Corollet, a floret of an aggregate flower.
adjs. Corollif 'erous ; Corolli'florous, Corolllflo'-
ral; Coroll iform ; Coroll'ine. [L. corolla, dim.

of corona, a crown.]

Corollary, kor-ol'a-ri, or kor'ol-a-ri, . an inference or
deduction from recognised facts : a consequence or
result. [L. coroUnrium, a garland corolla.}

Corona, ko-r5'na, . (archil.) the large, flat, projecting
member of a cornice which crowns the entablature :
(hot.) the crown-like appendage at the top of com-
pound flowers : (astron.) the luminous circle or halo
which surrounds the moon during a solar total eclipse
:
(aunt.) A term used to signify the upper surface of
certain parts of the body : a round pendent chan-
delier : />/. usually Cord'nse. . Cor'onal. a crown
or garland : the frontal bone of the skull. adjs.
Cor'onal. Coronary, pertaining to a crown, or
to the top of the head ; Cor'onate, -d, crowned,
applied to shells with a row of projections round
the apex. us. Corona'tion, the act of crowning a
sovereign ; Coro'niS, a sign (') marking a crasis, as
K&v = Kdl &v ; Coronule (tot.), an appendage like
a small crown. [L. corona, a crown.]

Coronach, kor'o-nah, n. a funeral dirge or lamenta-
tion. [Ir. coranach, Gael, corranach.}

Coroner, kor'o-ner, n. an officer whose duty is to hold
inquest into the causes of accidental or suspicious
deaths. [Late L. coronator L. corona.}

Coronet, kor'o-net, n. a small crown inferior to the
sovereign's, worn by the nobility : an ornamental
head-dress : the part of a horse's pastern just above
the coffin also Cornet. adj. Cor'oneted. [O.
Fr., dim. of corotte, crown.]

Coronoid, kor'o-noid, or kor-0'noid, adj. (aitat.) re-
sembling the beak of a crow, as the coronoid process
of the lower jaw. [Gr. kordne, a crow, eidot, form.]

Corozo, kor-0'zo, . a South American tree from
whose
seed is formed vegetable ivory.

Corporal, kor'po-ral, . in the British army, the grade
of non-commissioned officer next in rank to a ser-
geant ; in the navy, a petty officer under a master-
at-arms. n. Cor'poralship. [Fr. caporal\\.. capo-
rale capo, the head L. capnt, the head.]

Corporal, kor'po-ral, adj. belonging or relating to the
body : having a body: not spiritual. . the clothused
in Catholic churches for covering the elements of
the Eucharist also Corporate, Cor'poras (OPS.).
n. Corporal'ity, state of being corporal opp. to
Spirituality. adv. Cor'porally . adj. Corporate,
legally united into a body so as to act as an indi-
vidual : belonging to a corporation : united. adv.

Corporately. ns. Cor'porateness ; Corpora'tion, a body or society authorised by law to act as one individual : rotundity of figure, a pot-belly. adj. Corporative. n. Corporator, a member of a corporation. adj. Corpo'real, having a body or substance ; material. v.i. and I'.t. CorpO'realiSO. ns. Corpo'reallsm. materialism ; Corpo'realist, a materialist : Corporeality. adv. Corpo'really. ns. Corporeity . Corporinca'tion, act of corporifying. 7- / Corpor'ify. to embody: solidify. Corporal punishment, punishment inflicted on the body, as flogging, &c. Aggregate corporation, a corporation consisting of several persons ; Sole Corporation, a corporation which consists of one person and his suc-
cessors. [L. corporalis corpus, corpdris, the body.]

Corposant, kor'po-zant, n. St Elmo's fire, a ball of fire sometimes seen about a ship during a storm. [Port., L. corpus sanctum, holy body.]

Corps, kOr, . a division of an army forming a tactical unit usually Corps d'armee, or army corps: pi. Corps (korz). Corps de ballet, the company of ballet dancers at a theatre ; Corps de garde, the body of soldiers stationed on guard, their station, a guard-house ; Corps diplomatique, the whole diplomatic stalT at a particular capital. [Fr., from L. corpus.}

Corpse, korps, or kors, n. the dead body of a human being, as. Corpse'-can'dle, a light seen hovering over a grave an omen of death ; Corpse'-gate, the lichgate (see Lichgate). [M. E. corps, earlier cars O. Fr. cars, the body L. corpus.}

Corpus, kor'pus, . a body : any special structure or function in the body ; the whole body of literature on any subject. ns. Corpulence, Corpulency,

fleshiness of body ; excessive fatness. adj. Corpulent, fleshy or fat. adv. Corpulently. . Corpuscle, a minute particle ; a physical atom also Co rpus'cule. adjs. Corpus'cular,Corpuscula'rian, pertaining to corpuscles. ns. Corpuscula'lian, one who holds the corpuscular philosophy ; Corpuscular ity. Corpus Christi, the fesiival in honour of the Consecrated Host, held on the Thursday after the festival of the Trinity ; Corpus delicti, a criminal law term in Scotland to signify the body or substance of the crime charged. Corpuscular theory of light, or Emission theory (see Emit). [L. corpus, the body.]

Corradiate. kor-rad'1-at, v.i. to radiate together. . Corradia'tion.

Corral, kor-al', . an enclosure for cattle, &c. v.t. to form such. [Sp.]

Correct, kor-ekt', v. t. to make right : to remove faults :
to punish : to counterbalance : to bring into a normal state. adj. made right or straight : free from faults : true. adjs. Correctable, Correctable. adr. Correctly. n. Correc'tion, amendment : punishment : bodily chastisement. adjs. Correc'tional, Corrective, tending, or having the power, to correct. ns. Correc'tioner (SJtak.), one who administers correction ; Corrective, that which corrects ; Correctness ; Corrector, he who, or that which, corrects : a director or governor, adj. Correctory, corrective. Under correction, subject to correction often used as a formal expression of deference to a superior authority. [L. corrigere, correctum cor, inten., regere, to rule.]

Corregldor, ko-rej'i-dOr, n. the chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

Correlate, kor'e-lat, v.i. to be mutually related, as father and son. . Correlation, adj. Correl'ative, mutually or reciprocally related. . a person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing. adi\ Cprrel'atively. ns. Correlativeness, CorrelatiVity. [Coined from L. cor, with, and Relate.]

Correligionist. See Co-religionist.

Conception, kor-ep'shun, . shortening in pronunciation : (obs.) reproof.

Correspond, kor-e-spond', v.i. to answer, suit, agree (with to, milk) : to hold intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters. ns. Correspond'ence, Correspond'ency, suitableness, harmony, relation of agreement : friendly intercourse : communication by means of letters : letters which pass between correspondents. adj. Correspond' ent, agreeing with : suitable. n. one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters : one who contributes letters to a journal. adv. Correspond' ently. rf/. Correspond'ing, correspondent : answering : suiting : carrying on correspondence by letters. adv. Correspond'ingly. adj. Correspon'sive, corresponding : answering. Doctrine of correspondences, the theory of Swedenborg that there is a spiritual antitype corre-

spending to every natural object, and that Scripture contains the key to these correspondences. [Coined from L. cor, with, and resftntafrt.]

Corridor, kor i-dor, . a passage-way or open gallery communicating with separate chambers. . Corri-dor-train, a train in which one can pass along from one carriage to another without having to leave the train. [Fr., It. corriJorc, a runner, a running It. correre, to run L. currt ><:.}

Corrle, ko^i, . a term applied in Scotland and Ireland to semicircular recesses or cirques in mountains, generally flanked by sleep and lofty hills. [Gael. coire, a cauldron, or large pot.]

Corrigendum, kor-i-jenVium, it. that which requires correction : // Corrigen'da, corrections to be made in a book. [L., gerundive of corrigere, to correct.]

Corrigent, kor i-ient, adj. corrective. . a corrective.

Corrigible, kor>ji-bl, adj. that may be corrected : open to correction.'/. Corrigibil'lty.

Corrival, kor-ri'val, it. a fellow-rival : a competitor : an equal. a,f/. contending : emulous.-'./, and r.f. to rival: to vie with. us. Corri'valry ; Corri'val-Ship. [L. iv>, with, and Rival.]

Corroborate, kor-ob'o-rat, T.t. to confirm : to make more certain. adjs. Corrob'orant, Corrob'orative,

tending to confirm. . that wliich corroborates.

ns. Corrobora'tion, confirmation ; Corrob'orator. atij. Corrob'oratory, corroborative. [L. ci'f, inten., and robor&re, -dtmn, to make strong. See Robust.J

Corroboree, ko-rob'o-ri, . Australian name for a gathering of aborigines, held on moonlight nights, when they engage in dancing and other exercises.

Corrode, kor-Od', v.t. to eat away by degrees : to rust.

v.i. to be eaten away. cuij. Coirpd'ent, having the power of corroding. . that which corrodes. ns. Corrodibil'ity, Corrosibil'ity, Corro sibleness. adjs. Corrod'ible, Corros'ible, that may be cor-roded. n. Oorro'sion, act of eating or wasting away.

adj. Corrosive, having the quality of eating away.

n. that which has the power of corroding. ad-'. Corros'ively. . Oorros'iveness. Corrosive sub-limate, the popular name of the highly poisonous bichloride of mercury (mercuric chloride). [L. cor, inten., rodere, rosnm, to gnaw.]

Corrody, Oorody, kor'o-di, . nn allowance : pension : originally the right of the lord to claim free lodging from the vassal. [O. Fr. canroi.]

Corrugate, kor'oo-gat, v.t. to wrinkle or draw into folds. p.adjs. Oorrugant ; Conjugated. ns. Cor-ruga'tion, the act of wrinkling or being wrinkled : a wrinkle ; Corr'UgatOr (anat.), one of the two muscles that wrinkle the brow. Corrugated metal, metal passed between pairs of rollers with ridged surfaces, the ridges of one fitting into the hollows of the other, the plates operated on being bent and compressed into the wavy outline of the rolls. [L. cor, inten., nigdre, -ilium, to wrinkle ruga, n wrinkle.]

Corrupt, kor-upt', v.t. to make putrid : to defile : to mar: to debase : to bribe. r'.?'. to rot : to lose purity ,i<ij. putrid : depraved : defiled : notcenuine :

full of errors. ns. Corrupt'er ; Corruptibility Corrupt'ibleness. adj. Corrupt'ible, liable to l, c corrupted. <idv. Corrupt'ibly. ns. Corrup'tion, rottenness : putrid matter : impurity : bribery ; Cor-rup'tionist, one who defends or who practises corruption.^'. Corrupt'lve, having the quality <>f corrupting. adv. Corruptly. . Corrupt'ness. [L. cor, inten., and nun/vrr, rnptiun, to break.]

Corsage, korVij, ;;. tin: bodice or waist of a woman's dress. [O. Kr., cars L. corpus, the body.]

Corsair, kor'sar, . a pirate : a pirate's vessel, f Fr. corsaire, one who makes the course or Ganges L. cursus, a running currfrr, to run.]

Corse, kors, . a poetic form of Corpse.

Corselet. Same as Corslet.

Corset, kor'set, . a closely-fitting inner bodice, stiffened with whalebone, &c., and Taced up : [Dim. of O. Fr. cars L. corpus, the body.]

stays.

Corslet, Corselet, kors'let, . a cuirass, formerly the usual body-covering of pikemen, chiefly of leather, and pistol-proof. /.</;. Cors'leted. [Kr. corselet, dim. of O. Vr. cors L. carpus, the body.]

Corsned, kors'ned, . a kind of ordeal, wherein the accused was required to swallow consecrated bread and cheese ; if it stuck in his throat he Was pronounced guilty. [A.S. corsnxd cor, trial, from coren, pa. p. of ceosmi, to choose, and sniid, a piece, from snidan, to cut.]

Cortege, kor-tiizh', . a train of attendants : a procession, a funeral procession. [Fr., It. corteggio carte, court.]

Cortes, kor'tes, ft. the parliament of Spain aiid Portugal. [Sp., pi. of carte, a court.]

Cortex, kor'teks, . the bark or skin of a plant : a covering. atij's. Cor'tical, pertaining to the cortex : external ; Cor'ticate, -d, furnished with bark ; Corti-Cif 'eroUS, producing bark ; CortiC iform, resembling bark : Cor'tiCOle, Cortic'olOUS, growing on bark ; Cor'tiCOSe, barky. [L. cortex, Ci'rticis, bark.]

Cortile, kor-te'le, . an enclosed courtyard within a building, generally roofless. [It.]

Corundum, ko-riihdum, . a mineral consisting of mere alumina, yet of great specific gravity about four times that of water and second in hardness only to the diamond. [Hind. knrnd.\

Coruscate, kor'us-kat, v.i. to sparkle: to throw off flashes of light, atlj. OorUS'Cant, flashing. //. Corusca'tlon, a glittering: sudden flash of light. [L. coruscdre, -atiuii, to vibrate, glitter.)

Corve'e, kor-va', . the obligations on the inhabitants of districts to perform gratuitous labour (such as the maintenance of roads) for the sovereign or feudal lord. [Fr., Low L. corragrttaL. corrogAre cor, together, regare, to ask.]

Corvet. Same as CUTVet.

Corvette, kor-vet', . a flush-decked vessel, ship, or barque, rigged, having only one tier of gunn, either on the upper or main deck. [Fr., Sp. corbeta L. corbitfi, a slow-sailing ship, from corbis, a basket.]

Corvine, kor'vTn, adj. pertaining to the crow. . Corvus, the typical genus of Corvinte : a hooked ram for destroying walls : a southern constellation : a grappling-hook in ancient Roman naval warfare. [L. corviiiits corvtts, A crow.]

Oorybant, kor'i-bant, . a priest of Cybele, whose rites were accompanied with noisy music and wild dances: F.ng. //. Cor'ybants; L. //. Corybantes

(kor-i-ban'tez). adj. Coryban'tiO, wildly excited.

n. Cor'ybantism. [Or. korybas, korybantos.}
Corydaline, kor'id-a-lin, . an alkaloid obtained from

the root of Corydalis iiiberosa.
Corydon, koKi-don, n. generic name for a rustic. [L.

and Gr. proper name applied to a shepherd.]
Corylus, kor'i-lus, n. a genus of small trees, including

the common hazel. [L.]
Corymb, kor'imb, . (pot.) a. convex flower-cluster of

indefinite inflorescence. -- niijs. Corym'blate, -d ;

Corymbif erous : Corym'bose, Corym'bous, Cor-

ym'buloUS. [L. coryntbns Gr. korymbos, a cluster.]
CorymbUS, ko-ritn'hus, . the knot on the top of the

head into which girls gathered their hair. [Gr.]
Corypha, kor'i-fa, it. a genus of tropical Asian palms

with fan-shaped leaves. [Gr. koryphe, the top.]
CoryphoaUS, kor-i-fc'ns, . the chief or leader, esp.

the leader of a chorus.//. Coryphe'e (kor-i-fiV),

the principal dttnsense in the ballet. [L., Gr.

koryphaios -kory/>hc, the head.]

Coryphene, kor'i-fen, w. a fish of the Renus Cory

phrrna, which includes the dolphins. [Gr.]
Corystes, ko-ris'tez, n.pl. a genus of long-armed crabs,

of family Cwystidtt. fGr. korys, helmet.]
Coryza, ko-rl'za, . a cold in the head. [L., Gr.]
Cosaque, kos-ak', . a cracker bon-bon.
Coscinomancy, kos'i-no-man-si, . an ancient mode

of divination by a sieve and pair of shears. [Gr.

kotkinon, a sieve, nianteia, divination.]

Cose

mote ; mule ; tno"on ; //:en.

Cothurn

Close, koz, T'.J. to make one's self cosy. adj. Cosh (Scot.), co=>y, snug. [See Cosy.]

Cosecant, ko-se'kant, n. (.trig.) the secant of the complement of an angle.

Coseismal, ko-sls'mal, adj. experiencing an earthquake shock simultaneously at all poinu. Also Coseis'mic.

Co-sentient, ko-sen'shi-ent, adj. perceiving together.

Cosh. See Cose.

Cosher, kosh'er, r.t. to pamper, to coddle. v.i. to chat in a friendly way.

Coshery, kosh'er-i, n. the ancient right of an Irish chief to quarter himself and his retainer* on his tenantry also Cosh' Bring. z:i. COS'n'er, to live on dependants. -. Cosh erer. [Ir. coisir, a feast.]

Cosier. Same as Cozier.

Co-signatory, ko-sig'na-tO-ri, adj. uniting with others in signing : one who does so. a.ij. Co-Signif 'icative, having the same signification.

Cosinage, kus'naj, . collateral relationship. Also Cos'enage.

Co-sine, ko'-sm, . the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose co-sine it is).

Cosmetic, koz-met'ik, adj. improving beauty, esp. that ol the complexion. . a preparation for beautifying the skin and hair. -adj. Cosmet'ical. a.h: Cosmet'ically. r.t. Cosmet'icise. . Cosmet'l-Cisra. [Gr. kosmetikos kosmein kosmos^ order.]

Cosmic. See Cosmos.

Cosmogony, koz-mog'o-ni, . the theory of the origin of the universe and its inhabitants also Cosmog'eny.

adjs. Cosmogonet'ic ; Cosmog'onal. Cosmogon'ic, -al. relating to cosmogony. . Cosmog'onist, one who speculates on the origin of the universe. [Gr. kosmogonia kosmos, and root of gignesthai, to be born.]

Cosmography, koz-mogVa-fi, . a description of the world : the science of the constitution of the universe. . Cosmog'rapher. adjs. Cosmograph'ic, -al.

[Gr. , kmmos, 3X\Agraphein, to write.]

Cosmology, koz-mol'o-ji, . the science of the universe as a whole : a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation. adj. Cosmological. . Cosmol Ogist, one versed in cosmology. adj. Cosmoplas tic. moulding the universe. [Gr. kosmos, an 1 lo?ia, discourse.]

Cosmopolitan, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, . a citizen of the world: one free from local or national prejudices also Cosmop'olite . adj. belonging to all parts of the world: unprejudiced. ns. Cosmopolitanism, Cosmopolitism, Cosmopol icy (SAfttev). adjs. Cosmopol'itic, -polit'ical. [Gr. kosmopolites kostnes, and polites, a citizen polis, a city.]

Cosmorama, koz-mo-ra'ma, . a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world. adj. Cosmoram'io. [Gr. kosmos, and horama, a spectacle.]

Cosmos, koz'mos, . the world as an orderly or systematic whole opp. to Chaos: order. adjs. Cos ffllC, relating to the cosmos : orderly ; Oosinical. cosmic : (as.'ron.) happening at sunrise : rising with the sun. ad-: CoS'mically. us. Cosmism, t.le notion of the cosmos as a self-existing whole ; Cos'mist. a

secularist ; Cosmocrat, ruler of the world. adj. Cosmocrat'ic. ns. CoS'molabe. a kind of astrolabe also Pautocfsm ; Cosmol'atry. worship paid to the world : Cosmom'etry, the art of measuring the world ; Cos mosphere, an apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with reference to the fixed stars ; Cosmothe ism. the belief that identifies God with the cosmos : pan-theism. adjs. Cosmothet 1C, -al, assuming an external world. [Gr.]

Co-sphored, kS-sferd', adj. being in the same sphere.

Coss, kos, H. a measure of distance in India, averaging
about 1} mile. [Hindi kis Sans, krofa, a call.]

Cossack, kos'ak, . one of a people in south-eastern Russia, forming splendid light cavalry. [Turk.]

Cossas, kos'az, n.pl. plain muslins. [East Ind.J

Cosset, kos'set, . a lamb reared in the house without a dam : a pet. v.t. to fondle. [Ely. dub.)

Cost, kost, i'. t. to bring a certain price : to require to be laid put or suffered :pa.t. and pa.f. cost.
. what is laid out or suffered to obtain anything : (//.) expenses of a lawsuit. adj. Cost'-free, free of charge.?/. Cost'linOSS. ad-'. Costly, of great cost: high-priced: valuable. Cost price, the price which the merchant pays. Prime Cost, the price of production, without regard to profit. [O. Fr. couster (Fr. cofiter) L. const dr,\ to stand at.]

Costal, kos'tal, adj. relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body. adjs. Cos'tate, -d, ribbed : having the appearance of ribs. [L. costa, a rib.]

Costard, kos'tard, . a large kind of apple : the human head (contemptuously). ns. Cos'tardmonger, Cos'-ter, Cos'termonger, a seller of apples and other fruit : an itinerant seller of fruit : a term of abuse. [Perh. from L. costa, a rib.]

Costean, kos-ten', v.i. to try to find a lode by sinking pils down to bed-rock. as. Cost'-book, a book con-taining the names and shares of the joint adventurers

in a mine; Costeaning; Costean' - pit. [Corn.

cothas, dropped, stean, tin.]

Costive, kos'tiv, adj. having the motion of the bowels too slow: constipated. ath: Cos' lively. . Cos'-tiveness, slowness in the action of the bowels, [Fr. const i ft. See Constipate.]

Costmary, kost'mar-i, . a herbaceous perennial com-posite of southern Europe, introduced from Italy in 1568, and cultivated in gardens for the fragrance of the leaves. [L. costtitn Gr. kostos, an Oriental aromatic plant, and Maria, the Virgin Mary.]

Costrel. kos'trel, . a kind of bottle with ears, to be hung at the waist. [O. Fr. costfrel.)

Costume, kos-tum', or kos' turn, *. the manner of dress-
ing prevalent at a particular period or place : dress, esp. a woman's dre-s. ?. t. to dress. p.adj. Cos-tumed'. . Costum'er, Costurn ier, one who makes or deals in costumes. [Fr., It., Low L. cost uma L. consuetude, custom.]

Co-supreme, ko-su-prem', . (obs.) a sharer with another in supremacy.

Co-surety, kO-shoor'ti, ti. one who is surety along with others.

Cosy, Cozy, ko'zi, adj. (Scot.) snug : comfortable. . a covering used for a teapot, to keep the tea warm also Tea'-CO sy. aiiv. (Jo'slly. [Ely. dub.]

Cot, kot, . a small dwelling, a cottage. us. Cot'-folk (Scot.), cottars ; Cot'-house. a house occupied by a cottar : Cot -land, land belonging to a cottage ; Cot'-quean (Skak.), a man who busies himself with women's affairs, atij. Cpt'ted, lined with cots. . Cot'-town, a number of cot-houses. [A.S. cot; cf. Ice. hot, DUL kot.}

Cot. kot. . a small bed : a swinging bed of canvas, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers : a bed for a child, a cnb. [Anglo-Ind. Hind. tkdt.}

Cot, kot, K. a small boat, fir.]

Co-tangent, ko-tan jent, H. the tangent of the comple-ment of an angle.

Cote, kot, . a cot : a place for animals, as dove-cote or do-je-cot, sheep-cote. [A.S. cote. Ct. Cot(i).]

Cote, kot, :: t. to pass by: to outstrip, leave behind. [Der. obscure: perh. conn, with Coast.]

Cotemporaneous. -temporary. Same as Contem-

poraneous, -temporary.

Co-tenant, ko-ten'ant, . one who is a tenant along with another. . Co-ten'anoy.

Coterie, ko te-re, . a number of persons meeting familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes. [Fr. ; orig. a number of peasants obtaining a joint tenure of land from a lord Low L. cota, a hut. See Cot.]

Coterminous. Same as Conterminous.

Cothurn, ko'thurn, Cothurnus, ko-thur'nus, . a buskin or high boot laced in front, worn in tragic performances. [L. cothurnus Gr. kotkornos.}

Coticular

fate, far ; mS, her : mine :

Counsel

Coticular, ko-tik'u-lar, adj. pertaining to whetstones. [L.]

Co-tidal, k6-tld'al, adj. noting an equality in the tides, applied to lines on a chart or map passing through places that have high tide at the same time.

Cotillion, ko-til'yun. Cotillon, ko-ti'yong, . a brisk dance by eight persons. [Fr., cotte, a coat Low L. cotta, a tunic. See Coat.]

Cotinga, kO-tmg'ga, . a genus of passerine birds of bright plumage, represented by six species in central and in tropical South America. [Native name.]

Cotise, Cottise, k6'tis, . (her.) one of the diminutives of the bend (q.v.). v.t. to border a bend, &c., with cotises, barrulets, &c. [Fr. cotice ; origin obscure.]

Cotoneaster, ko-to-ni-as'ter, . a genus of shrubs or small trees, closely allied to the hawthorn and medlar. [Formed from L. cotonea, quince.]

Cotswold, kots'wold, . a breed of sheep. CotSWOld lions, sheep.

Cotta, kot'a, . a surplice. [Low L. cotta.}

CottabUS, kot'a-bus, . an amusement in ancient Greece among young men, consisting in throwing wine into a vessel, success at which betokened fortune in love. [L., Gr. kattabos.}

Cottage, kot'aj, . a small dwelling-house, esp. of labourers, varying greatly in size, appearance, and comfort : a country residence. adj. Cott'aged, covered with cottages. . Cott'ager, one who dwells in a cottage, esp. of labourers. Cottage allotments, pieces of land allotted to cottagers to be cultivated as gardens : Cottage piano, a small upright piano. [See Cot.]

Cottar, Cotter, kot'er, . (Scat.) a peasant occupying a cot or cottage for which he has to give labour. ns. Cott'ier, a cottar : an Irish tenant ; Cottlerism, the cottier system of land tenure.

Cotter, kot'er, . a pin or wedge for fastening and tightening. [Origin obscure.]

Cotton, kot'n, . a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant : cloth made of cotton. adj. made of cotton. v.t. to provide with cotton. v.t. to agree: to be attached to (the connection of the intransitive meanings is unknown). ns. Cottonade', a name given to an inferior kind of cotton cloth ; Cott on-gin, a machine for separating the seeds from the fibre of cotton ; Cott'on-grass, a genus of Cyperacetf in which the pcrigone or covering of united bracts, which in this order enclose the ripening ovary, is developed into long, silky, or cottony hairs ; Cottonoc racy, the cotton planting or the cotton manufacturing interest ; Cott en-plant, one of various plants of the genus Gossypiutn, natural order Malvacetf, yielding the textile substance cotton ;
Oott'on-press, a press for compressing cotton into bales ; Cott'on-seed, the seed of the cotton-plant, yielding a valuable oil ; Cott'on-spin'ner, one who spins cotton, or employs those who do ; Cott'on-tail, the ordinary United States rabbit : Cott'on-this'tle, a strong thistle covered with a cottony down : Cott'on-tree, the American cotton-wood : the Indian Bombax malabaricuin ; Cott'on - weed, cudweed or everlasting ; Cott'on-WOOd, any one of several American species of poplar : Cott'on-WOOl, cotton in
its raw or woolly state. adj. Cott'ony, like cotton : soft : downy. [Fr. catonAr. giitun.]

Ootyle, kot'i-14, . an ancient Greek drinking-cup : (zool.) a cup-like cavity : pi. Cot'ylae, or Cot'yles.

adj. Ootyl'iiorm. [Gr.]

Cotyledon, kot-i-le'don, n. (bat.) the term applied to the seed-leaves of the embryo : the seed-leaf. adjs. Cotyle'donary ; Cotyle'donous, pertainine to or having cotyledons or seed-lobes ; Cot'yloid, cup-shaped. [L., Gr. kotylfddnkotyle,a.c\ip.]

Coucal, kOO'kal, n. a genus of common bush-birds in Africa and India.

Couch, kowch, v.t. to lay down on a bed, &c. : to lower : to level : to arrange in language, to express : to depress or remove a cataract in the eye. v.t. to

lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, &c. : to bend or stoop in reverence. . any place for rest or sleep : a bed : the lair of a wild beast. adj. Couch'ant, couching or lying down : (her.) of a beast lying down with his head up. ns. Couch'-fell'ow, Couch' -mate, a bed-fellow ; Couch'ing. -Couch a spear, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour. [Fr. coucher, to lie down L. collocdre, to place com, together, locus, a place.]

Couch, kowch, Couch-grass, kowch' -gras, . a grass of the same genus with wheat, but a widespread and troublesome weed. [A variant of Quitch.]

Couchee, kOO'sha, . an evening party or reception. [Fr. couche. See Couch.]

Cougar, kSO'gar, . an American animal, same as the puma. [Fr. cougttar, from native name.]

Cough, kof, . an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat. v.t. to make this effort. v. t. to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough. us. Cough'-drop, -loz'enge, a sweetmeat taken to cure coughing ; Cough'er ; Cough'ing. Cough down, to drown a speaker's voice by coughing, so that he must stop. [M. E. coughen ; cf. Dut. kitchen, Ger. kettchen, keichen. to gasp.]

Could, kood, pa.t. of Can. [M. E. coiuie, couth A. S. cti&e for cunfte, was able : / is inserted from the influence of would and s/iould.]

Coulee, koo-la', or kOo'li, . a ravine, esp. one worn out by water. [Fr., cottier, to flow.]

Couleur, kool'ar, . French word for Colour. n. Coul'eur-de-rose', rose colour. adv. in a favourable light : fanciful.

Coulisse, k50-lis', . a piece of grooved wood, as the slides in which the side-scenes of a theatre run hence, the side-scene of a theatre. [Fr., cottier, to glide, to flow L. colare, to flow.]

Couloir, kool-war, . a gully filled with snow. [Fr.]

Coulomb, koo-lom', . the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity : the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. [From the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736-1806).]

Coulter. See Colter.

Coumarine, koo'ma-rin, n. a crystalline compound obtained in Tonka beans. &c. also Cu'marin. adjs. Cou'maric, Coumaril ic.

Council, kown'sil, . an assembly called together for deliberation or advice : the body of men constituting such an assembly : the body of men directing the affairs of the city : an assembly of ecclesiastics met to regulate doctrine or discipline (diocesan, provincial, national, general, or (ecumenical). ns. Coun'cil-board, the board or table round which a council meets for deliberation : the council itself; Coua'cil-cham'ber, the room where a council is held ; Coun'cillor, a member of a council, esp. of a common council ; Coun'cil-man, a member of a municipal council. Council Of war, a conference of military or naval officers called to meet and consult with the commander. General council, one called by an invitation to the church at large, also (Ecumenical, if received by the Catholic Church in general as the first seven, 325-787. In council, in the council-chamber: in giving advice. Privy -COuncil (see Privy). [Fr. concilei,. concilium.]

Counsel, kown'sel, . consultation : deliberation : advice : plan : purpose : one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate. v.t. to give advice: to warn: pr.p. coun' selling ; Pa. p. coun'selled. . Coun'sei-keep'er (Shalt), one who can keep counsel or a secret. adjs. Coun'sel-keep'ing (Shalt.), keeping counsel or secrets : Coun'sellable, that may be counselled. ns. Coun'sellor, one who counsels : a barrister; Coun'sellorship. Counsel of perfection, a declaration of our Lord's, not absolutely imperative, but commended as the means of reaching greater perfection ; Keep counsel, to keep a secret ; Queen's counsel (Q.C.), a barrister-at-law appointed

by letters-patent the office is honorary, but gives the right of precedence in all the courts. [Fr. cotiseil L. concilium, advice consulere, to consult.]

Count, kownt, . on the Continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl '.fern. Count ess, the wife of a count or earl (fern, of earl). ns. Count Ship, a count's dignity or domain (also used as a title) ; Coun'ty, a portion of a country separated for the administration of justice : a shire ; Coun'ty-fam'lly, a family of the nobility or gentry (Coun'ty-people), with estates and a seat in the county. [O. Fr. conte L. comes, comitis, a companion, con, with, ire. Hum, to go.]

Count, kownt, ~:t. to number, sum up : to ascribe : esteem: consider. i'.i. to add to or increase a number by being counted to it : to depend. . act of numbering : the number counted : a particular charge in an indictment. adj. Count able, capable of being counted. ns. Count'er, he who or that which counts : that which indicates a number : a piece of metal, &c. , used in reckoning : a table on which money is counted or goods laid ; Count ing-house, Count'ing-room, the house or room in which merchants keep their accounts and transact business. adj. Count less, that cannot be counted: innumer-able. . Count' -Wheel, a wheel with notched edge controlling ihe stroke of a clock in sounding the hours. [O. Fr. cunter(Fr. compter) 'L.comjiutdre.]

Countenance, kown'ten-ans, . the face : the ex-pression of the face: appearance. v.t. to favour or approve. . Coun'tenancer. Change coun-tenance, to change the expression of the face : His countenance fell, he became dejected or angry ; In countenance, unabashed opp. to Out of coun-tenance. [O. Fr. contenaitce L. continentia, re-straint, demeanour L. continere, to contain.]

Counter, kown'ter, adv. against : in opposition. adj. contrary : opposite. . that which is counter or opposite : (mus.) the voice-part set in immediate contract with the air : (fencing) a parry in which one foil follows the other in a small circle : the part of a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck : (naut.) the part of a ship between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. v.t. Counter-act', to act counter or in opposition to : to hinder or defeat. . Counterac'tion. adj. Counteractive, tending to counteract. . one who or that which counteracts. ad-\ Counteract'ively. us. Coun-

ter-ag'ent, anything which counteracts; Coun'ter-approach', a work thrown up outside a besieged place to command or check the approaches of the besieger ; Coun'ter-attrac tion, attraction in an opposite direction. adj. Coun'ter -attractive, attracting in an opposite direction. v.t. Counter-balance, to balance by weight on the opposite side : to act against with equal weight, power, or influence. ns. Counterbalance, an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition : Coun'ter-base (see Contrabass) ; Coun'ter-batt'ery (mil.), a battery erected to oppose another ; Coun'ter-blast, something done in opposition to another thing ; Coun'ter-bond, a bond to protect from contingent loss one who has given bond for another. v.t. Coun'ter-brace (naut), to brace or fasten (the head-yards and after-yards) in opposite ways. . the lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard, a. Coun'ter-buff, a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil. f.t. to drive back by such. ns. Coun'ter-cast (Spots.), a contrary cast, counterplot, trick : Coun'-ter-cast'er (SAak.), one who casts accounts : a book-keeper used in contempt ; Coun'ter-change. (SAaA.), exchange, reciprocation, p. adj. Coun'ter-Changed', exchanged: (her.) intermixed or set one against the other, as the colours of the field and charge. . Coun'ter-charge, a charge brought forward in opposition to another charge. v.t. Coun'tercharm, to destroy or dissolve the effects of another charm. . that which destroys tjie

effects of another charm. -^v.t. Coun'ter-check, to check or stop by some obstacle : to oppose : to rebuke. us. Counter-check', a check in opposition to another : a rebuke ; Coun'ter-CUTT'ent, a current

flowing in an opposite direction ; Coun ter-drain. a drain alongside a canal, c., to carry off the water which may ooze out. v.t. Coun'terdraW, to trace on oiled paper or other transparent material. ns. Coun'ter-evldence, evidence brought forward in opposition to other evidence ; Coun'terfoil, the corresponding part of a bank cheque, &c., retained by the giver ; Coun tor-force, an opposing force ; Counter- fort (fort.), a buttress, or arch behind the revetments or retaining walls of the ditches of permanent fortifications ; Coun ter-gauge. an adjustable scribing gauge for marking the measurements of a mortise on a piece to be tenoned ; Coun'-ter-guard (fort.), an outwork consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached : Coun ter-in'fluence, an opposing influence ; Ooun'-ter-irrltant, an agent or substance applied to the skin so as to redden, to vesicate, or to produce pustules, &c. ; Coun'ter-irrita'tion, an artificial irritation produced in one part of the body to act in opposition to and remove already existing irritation ; Cpun'terlight (paint.), a light opposite to any object, disturbing the effect of its light. v.i. Coun'ter-march, to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one. . a marching backward or in a direction different from a former one : (mil.) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank : change of measures. . Coun'termark, an additional mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, so that it may not be opened except ia the presence of all the owners : a mark put on. standard metal by the London Goldsmiths' Company in addition to the artificer's : an artificial cavity-made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age. v.t. Countermine, to make a mine in opposition to : to oppose by means of a countermine : (fig.) to frustrate by secret working : P r -f- counter-min'ing ; pa.p. countermined'. ns. Coun'ter-min9 (mil.), a mine or chamber excavated by the besieged to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers : (fig.) any means of counteraction ; Coun'ter-mo'tion, an opposite motion ; Coun'ter-move, -move'ment, a contrary move, movement. v.t. Coun'terraure, to fortify a wall with another wall. ns. Coun'ter-6 pening, an aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place ; Coun'-ter-pace, a step in opposition to another, a contrary measure.^'. Coun'ter paled (her.), divided equally, as an escutcheon, first palewise, then by a line fesswise, with two tinctures countercharged. ns. Coun'ter -parole', a word in addition to the password ; Coun'terpart, the part that answers to another part : that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which another lacks, and so an opposite. adj. Coun'ter-pass'ant (her.), denoting two animafs in a coat of arms represented as passing each other the contrary way. . Coun -terplea. a replication to a plea or request. v.t. Count erplead', to plead the contrary of ; Coun'ter-plot', to plot against in order to frustrate another plot : pr.p. counterplotting ; pa-p. counterplot'ted. . a plot or stratagem opposed to another plot. v.t. Coun'terpoise, to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side : to act in opposition to with equal effect. . an equally heavy weight in the other scale (Spens.) Coun'terpoys. ns. Coun'ter-pois'on. a poison used as the antidote of another ; Coun'ter-pres'sure. opposing pressure : Coun'ter-proof, an inverted impression obtained from a newly printed proof of an engraving, by laying it, while the ink is still wet, upon plain paper, and passing it through the press ; Coun'ter-revolu'tion, a sub-

sequent -revolution counteracting the effect of a previous ; Counter-roll, a copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, &c., serving as a check on another's roll ; Counter-round, a body of officers which goes to inspect the rounds. adj. Counter-sa lient (her.), salient in opposite directions. . Counterscarp (/ert.\ the side of the ditch nearest to the l>esiec;ers and opposite to the scarp. -'.:. Oounterseal' (Sfuik.), to seal along with others. ns. Counter-security, security given to one who has become surety for another; Coun'ter-sense, an interpretation contrary to the real sense. v.t. Countersign', to sign on the opposite side of a writing : to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a wriiing. us. Coun'-tersign, a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry : a counter-signature ; Counter-sig'nal, a signal used as an answer to another ; Coun'ter Sig'-nature, a name counter-signed to a writing. v.t. Coun tersink, to bevel the

edge of a hole, as for the
head of a screw-nail (a a
in fig.) it is usually done
by a Countersink-bit (* in
fig.)in a brace. -v. Coun'-
ter stand, opposition, re-

Countersink.

sistance; Coun'ter-State'ment, a statement in opposition to another statement ; Coun'ter-stroke (Spens.\ a stroke given in return for another stroke ; Coun'ter-tal'ly, a tally serving as a check to another ; Coun'ter-ten'or, name applied to alto when sung by a male voice (so called because a contrast to tenor) ; Counter-time, the resistance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manege : resistance, opposition ; Coun'terturn, a turn in a play different from what was expected. v.t. Countervail', to be of avail against : to act against with equal effect : to be of equal value to : to compensate [Counter and Avail]. . Counter-View, an opposing view : a posture in which two persons face each other: opposition: contrast. v.t. Coun'ter-VOte, to vote in opposition to ; Coun'ter-weigh, to weigh against, counterbalance. ns. Coun' tor- weight, a weight in an opposite scale. !"./. Coun'ter- Wheel, to wheel in an opposite direction. . Coun'ter- work, a work raised in opposition to another. v.t. to work in opposition to. p. adj. Counter-wrought. [Fr., L. contra, against.]

Counter, kown'ter, M. (Spots.) encounter. v.t. to encounter : to contradict.

Counterfeit, kown'tcr-fit, -fet, v.t. to imitate : to copy without authority: to forge. . something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original. adj. pretended : made in imitation of : forged : false. . Coun'terfeiter, one who counterfeits. adv. Coun'terfeitly, in a counterfeit manner : falsely. . Coun'ter-fes'ance (Spens .), act of counterfeiting : forgery. [O. Fr. cnntrefct, from eontrefairt, to imitate L. contra, against, facire, to do.]

Countermand, kown-ter-mand', v.t. to give a command in opposition to one already given : to revoke. . a revocation of a former order. adj. Countermand'able. [O. Fr. contremander L. contra, against, and mandare, to order.]

Counterpane, kown'ter-pan, . a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. Older form Counterpoint. [A corr. of O. Fr. contrepointe, which is a corr. of coulttpointe L. citlcita /ntncta, a stitched pillow or cover. See Quilt.]

Counterpoint, kown'ter-point, n. (trtMS.) the art of combining melodies : the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody : the art of composition. adj. Contrapuntal. , Contrapuntist
IFr. . -centre, against, point, a point.)

Country, kun'tri, . a rural region as distinct ton

a town : a tract of land : the land in which one was born, or in which one resides. adj. belonging to the country: rustic: rude. p.adj. Countrified Coun'trify, to make rustic. ns. Coun'try-box, a country-house ; Coun'try-dance, a dance practised by country people : a dance in which an indefinite number of couples can take part, the gentlemen being arranged at the commencement en one side, and the ladies on the other. n.pl. Coun'try-folk, the inhabitants of the country. ns. Country -house, -seat, the residence of a country gentleman ; Countryman, one who lives in the country : a farmer: one born in the same country with another; Country-Side, a district or part of the country ; Country-woman, a woman who dwells in the country : a woman born in the same country. Country cousin, a relative from the country, unaccustomed to town sights or manners ; Country gentleman, a landed proprietor who resides on his estate in the country : Country town, a small town in a rural district, depending on the agricultural industry of the surrounding country. Go to the country, in parliamentary usage, to appeal to the feeling of the community by a general election. [O. Fr., con tree Low L. contrata, contrada, an extension of L. contra, over against.]

County. See Count (i).

Coup, koo, . a blow, stroke, a successful hit : {billiards) the act of putting a ball in a pocket without having hit another ball. Coup d'etat, a sudden or violent stroke of state policy, as that by which Louis Napoleon subverted the constitution (Dec. 2, 1851); Coup de grace, the finishing blow by which a tortured

man is put out of pain, any decisive stroke generally ; Coup de main, a sudden and overpowering attack; Coup de maitre, a master-stroke ; Coup de theatre, a sudden and sensational turn in a piece : Coup d'OBil,
a general view of a scene or subject taken in at a glance. [Fr., L., colaphos, a blow.]

Coup, kowp, v.t. to exchange or barter. n. Coup'er, a dealer. [Scot., from Ice., Jtanpa, to buy.]

Coup, kowp, v. t. to overturn. [Scot. ; perh. originally the same word as Cope.]

Coupe", kOo-pa, . the front part of a French stage-coach : a four-wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with a separate seat for the driver : the front compartment of a railway carriage. adj. Couped (Jicr.), cut evenly off, as the head or limb of an animal. [Fr. ionpcr, to cut.]

Coupee, l:oo-pe', n. in dancing, a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward. [Fr., couper, to cut.]

Couple, kup'l, . that which joins two things together : two of a kind joined together, or connected : two : one pair at a dance : a pair : esp. of married or betrothed persons : (statics) a pair of equal forces acting on the same body in opposite and parallel directions. v.t. to join together. -'.i. to pair sexunlly. ns. Coup'lement, union : a couple ; Coupler, one who or that which couples or unites ; Couplet, two lines of verse that rhyme with each other ; Coupling, that which connects, an appliance for transmitting motion in machinery ; Coupling-box, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shafts ; Coupling-pin, a pin or bolt used in coupling machinery. adj. Well-COUpled, of a horse, well formed at the part where the back joins the rump. [O. Fr. cople L. copula.}

Coupon, kOo'pong, . a billet, check, or other slip of paper cut off from its counterpart : one of a series of tickets which are vouchers that certain payments will be made or services be performed, at various times
or places, in consideration of money paid : a dividend or interest warrant presented for payment by holders of debentures, [Fr., couper, to cut off.]

Ccjpure, koo-puY, . an entrenchment made by the besieged behind a breach : n passage cut to facilitate sallies. [Fr., couper, to cuuj

Courage, ku^O)', . the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear : bravery: spirit. interj. take courage '.adj. Coura'geoUS, full of courage:

brave. adv. Courageously. H. Coura'geousness. Dutch courage, a fictitious courage induced by drinking ; Pluck up one's Courage, to nerve one's

self t<> something daring; The courage of one's convictions, courage to act up to or consistently with one's opinions. [O. Fr. corage (Fr. courage), from L. cor, the heart.]

Courant, koo-rant', adj. (her.) in a running attitude. us. Courante', Courant', an old dance with a kind of gliding step. [See Current.]

Courap, koo-rap', it. an itching skin disease, common in Iniiia, with eruptions on face, breast, groin, c.

Court), koorb, 11. i. (SJtak.) to bend, stoop to supplicate.
adj. (Sliak.) bent. [Fr., L. ciimdre, to bend.]

Courbaril, koor'ba-ril, n. gum anime.

Courbette. Same as Curvet. [Fr., It. corvetla.]

Coure, obsolete form of Cower.

Courier, koo'ri-er, . a runner : a messenger : a state messenger: a travelling attendant: a frequent title of newspapers. [Fr., L. currere, to run.]

Course, kors, . the act of running : the road or tract on which one runs : the direction pursued : a voyage : a race : regular progress from point to point : habitual method of procedure : a prescribed series, as of lectures, &c. : each of the successive divisions of a meal, as dinner : conduct : a range of bricks or stones on the same level in building : (nant.) one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards, as the main-sail, called the inaiii-course, the fore-sail or fore-

course, and the cross-jack or inizzen-course : (//.) the menses. I'.t. to run, chase, or hunt after. ~>.i. to move with speed, as in a race or hunt. us. Cours'er, a runner : a swift horse : one who courses or hunts ; Coui'S'lng, hunting with greyhounds ; Cours'ing-joint, a joint between two courses of masonry. In Course, in regular order: (coll.) of course ; Of course, by natural consequence, or by settled rule. [Fr. cours L. citrsns, from cttrrcre, cursiini, to run.]

Court, kort, n. a space enclosed : a space surrounded by houses : the palace of a sovereign : the body of persons who form his suite or council : attention : civility, as ' to pay court : ' (l,vui) the hall of justice ; the judges and officials who preside there : any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical. r.t. to pay attentions to : to woo : to solicit : to seek. us. Court' -bar' on, the assembly of freehold tenants of a manor under a lord ; Court'-card (see Coat-card) ; Court'-cup'-board (Shaft.), a movable cupboard or sideboard on which plate was displayed ; Court'-day, a day on which a judicial court sits ; Court-dress, the special regulation costume worn on state or ceremonious occasions ; Court'-dress'er, a flatterer. adj. CoUTt-6OUS (kurt'yns), of court-like manners : polite : re-spectful : obliging, adv. Courteously (kurt'-).

us. Courteousness, (kurt'-) ; Court' -fool, a fool or jester, formerly kept at court for amusement ; Court' -guide, a guide to, or directory of, the names and residences of the nobility in a town ; Court'-hand, a modification of the Norman handwriting, as dis-tinguished from the modern or Italian handwriting, in use in the English law-courts from the i6th cen-tury to the reign of George II.; Court' -house, a building where the law-courts are held ; Courtier, one who frequents courts or palaces : one who courts or flatters ; Court'ierism, the behaviour or practices

of a . conrtie .-. adv. Court'ierly. ns. Court'ing, paying addresses to a woman, wooing; (Sfcns.) attendance at court ; Court' -leet, a court of record held in a manor before the lord or his steward ; Court'let, a petty court. adj. Court'-like, courtly : polite. ns. Cpurt'liness ; Court'ling, a hanger-on at court. adj. Courtly, having manners like those of a court : elegant. ns. CoUrt'-maTtial, a court

held by officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws : pi. Courts' -mar'tial ; one improvised in time of war round an upturned drum for summary judgment is a Drum-head court-martial; Court' -plas'ter, sticking-plaster made of silk, originally applied as patches on the face by ladies at court ; Opurt'-roll, the record of a court of justice ; Court'ship, courtly behaviour : the act of wooing with intention to marry; Court'-sword, a light dress-sword worn as part of court-dress ; Gourt'yard, a court or enclosed ground before a house. Court holy Water, empty compli-ments : (ous.) flattery. [O. Fr. cort (Fr. cour) Low L. cards, a courtyard L. cars, colwrs, an enclosure ; akin to Gr. chortos, an enclosed place, L. hortns, a garden. See Yard.]

Courtesan, -zan, kort'e-zan, or knrt'e-zan, n. a court-mistress : a woman of the town, a whore. [Fr., It. cortigiana.\

Courtesy, kort'e-si, or ktirt'e-si, n. courtliness : ele-gance of manner : an act of civility or respect : a curtsy: (laui) the life interest which the surviving husband has in the real or heritable estate of his wife. v.i. to make a curtsy. pr.p. conrt'esying ; pa. p. court'esied. n.pl. Courtesy -ti'tles, titles really invalid, but allowed by the usage of society ns to children of peers. [O. Fr. conrioisie.\

COUSCOUS, kus'kus, n. an African dish of granulated
flour steamed over broth. [Ar. kttfkus.]

Cousin, kux'n, n. formerly a kinsman generally; now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt : a term used by a sovereign in addressing another, or to one of his own noblemen : something kindred or related to another. ns. CouS'ln-german, a first cousin : something closely related ; CoUS'inhood, Cous'in-Shlp. adj. Cousinly, like, or having the relation of, a cousin. n. Couslnry, cousins collectively. First COUSins, children ot brothers and sisters also called Cousins-merman, Full cousins ; First Cousin once removed, the son or daughter of a cousin-gerr.ian sometimes loosely called Second cousin ; Second COUSins, the children of first cousins. [Fr., L. consobrinns con, sig. connection, and sobrinus for sororimts, applied to the children of sisters soror, a sister.]

Couteau, koo-to', . a large knife. Couteau do chasse, a hunting-knife. [Fr.]

COUter, koo'ter, n. (slan^) a sovereign. [Said to be from Gipsy cuta, a gold piece.]

COUth, kooth (Sffits.), obsolete pa.t. of Can. [See Could.]

CoUthie, kooth'i, adj. friendly, kindly. [Scot.]

Couvade, kou-vuii', n. a custom among savages in many parts of the world for the father to take to his bed at the birth of a child, and submit to certain re-strictions of food, &c. [Erroneously attributed to the Basques ; the O. Fr. coievade, from confer, to hatch, never having had this special meaning.]

Cove, kov, . a small inlet of the sea : a bay : a cavern or rocky recess : (arc/lit.) a concave arch or vault. v.t. to overarch, and thus form a hollow. adj. Coved, formed with an arch. n. Covelet, a small cove. [A.S. cdfa, a room ; Ice. kojl, Ger. koben.)

Cove, kov, n. (slang) a fellow, a customer : fetn.

Cov'ess dim. Covey. [Prob. conn, with Chap.] Coven, kov'en, . a muster of witches. -. Cov'en-

tree, a point of muster before a Scottish mansion. Covenant, kuVe-nant, . a mutual agreement : the writing containing the agreement : an engagement entered into between God and a person or a people the Old Covenant, the Jewish dispensation ; the TWw Covenant, the new relation to God opened up by Jesus Christ. v.i. to enter into an agreement : to contract or bargain. . Covenant-breaker,

one who violates a covenant. adj. Covenanted, holding a position under a covenant or contract. ns. Covenantee', the person to whom a covenant is made ; Covenanter (usually in Scot. Covenant'er;,

Covent

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Coypu

one who signed or adhered to the Scottish- National Covenant of 1638 the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 was in effect an international treaty between Scotland and England for securing civil and religious liberty ; Covenantor, that party to a covenant who subjects himself to the penalty of its breach. Cove-nant of grace, redemption, that by which life is freely offered to sinners on condition of faith in Christ ; Covenant of works, that made with Adam as federal representative of the human race on con-dition of obedience. [O. Fr., L. con, together, and venire, to come.]

Covent, kov'ent, n. (Shak.) a. convent.

Coventry, kuv'ent-ri, . in phrase, To send to Cov-entry = to shut a man out of any special society.

Cover, kuv'er, v.t. to hide : to clothe : to extend over : to brood or sit on : to be sufficient for : to protect : to table a coin of equal value in wagering : to copu-late with esp. of a stallion : to screen : to aim directly at. v.t. to spread over so as to conceal something : to lay a table for a meal : to put one's hat on. . that which protects: undergrowth, thicket, concealing game, &c. : the table requisites for one person plate, knife, fork, napkin, &c. : de-ceitfulness : a swindler's confederate. adj. CoV-ered, intended or used for shelter or concealment : roofed over : with the hat on. j. Cover'ed-way, CoVert-way (fort.), a path about thirty feet wide outside the ditch of a fort, and so far sunk below the crest of the glacis as to afford cover or shelter to the soldiers ; Covering, anything that covers. adj. CoVert, covered : concealed : secret. . a place that covers or affords protection. us. CoVert-COat, a short light overcoat ; CoVert-COat'ing, cloth for such. adv. CoVertly, in a covered or concealed manner. n. Cov'erture. covering, shelter: (/arc) the condition of a married woman as legally under the protection of her husband. Cover into, to transfer into ; Cover shorts, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements, &c. ; Cover the buckle, to execute a difficult step in dancing. [Fr. couvrir (It. coprire) L. co-operire con, and operire, to cover.]

Coverlet, kuv^er-let, . a bedcover. Also CoVerlid. [Fr. couvrelit, couvre, lit L. lee turn, a bed.]

Covet, kuv'et, v.t. to desire or wish for eagerly: to wish for what is unlawful. v.t. to desire (wither). adjs. CoVetable; CoVeted. adv. CoVetingly. ns. CoVetiSO (obs.), covetousness: ardent desire; CoVetiveness (obs.), acquisitiveness. *<#. CoV-OtOUS, inordinately desirous: avaricious. adv. Covetously. . Covetousness. [O. Fr. coveiter (Fr. convoiter)L. cupiditat-emcupere, to desire.]

Covey, kuv'i, . a brood or hatch of partridges : a

small flock of birds said of game : a party, a set. [O. Fr. cffv/eL. cubare, to lie down.]

Covin, kuv'in, . a compact: a conspiracy. adjs. COV'inous, CoVenOUS, deceitful. [CT Fr. covin Late L. convemum L. convena, a meeting con, together, venire, to come.]

Coving, kO'ving, n. the projection of upper stories over
lower : the vertical sides connecting the jambs with the breast of a fireplace. [See Cove.]

COW, kow, . the female of the bovine animals : the female of certain other animals, as the elephant, &c. older plurals, Kine and Kye, the latter now only Scotch. ns. CoW-bane, the water-hemlock, often destructive to cattle; CoW-berTy, the red whortle-berry; CoW -bird, -bunt'ing, an American star-jing which accompanies cattle, and drops its eggs into other birds' nests ; CoW-boy, a boy who has the care of cows : (U.S.) a man who has the charge of cattle on a ranch; CoW-calf, a female calf; CoW-catch'er (U.S.), an apparatus on the front of rail-way engines to throw off obstacles ; CoW-cher'vil, -parsley, -weed, an umbelliferous European plant of the hedges and woods ; CoWfeeder, a dairyman, cowherd; CoW-grass, the zigzag clover: a variety

of red clover ; CoW-heel, an ox-foot stewed to a jelly ; CoWherd, one who herds cows ; CoWhide, the hide of a cow : the hide of a cow made into leather: a coarse whip made of twisted strips of cowhide. v.t. to whip with a cowhide. . CoW-house, a place in which cows are stalled, a byre. adj. CoWish, like a cow: (Sliak.) cowardly. ns. CoW -leech, a cow-doctor ; CoWlick, a tuft of turned-
up hair on the forehead : CoW-pars'nip, an umbel-liferous plant, used as food for hogs and cattle : CoW-plant, a perennial plant of Ceylon, with a milky juice; CoW-pOX, a disease which appears in pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter thereof used for vaccination ; CoW-tree, a South American tree that produces a nourishing fluid resembling milk ; CoW-Wheat, a genus of annual plants, with yellow flowers and seeds somewhat like grains of wheat. [A.S. cti, pi. cy ; Ger. knh; Sans, go.}

Cow, kow, v.t. to subdue: keep under : to dishearten. adjs. Cowed, depressed; CoWish (Shak.), easily cowed, timorous: mean. [Perh. from Ice. kuga; Dan. kue, to subdue.]

Cowan, kow'an, n. (Scot.) a mason who never served an apprenticeship : one who tries to enter a mason's lodge, or the like, surreptitiously.

Coward, kow'ard, . a faint-hearted person : one with-out courage. v.t. to intimidate. adjs. CoWard, CoWardly, afraid of danger: timid: mean. ns. Cowardice, want of courage : timidity Cow ardree (S^ens.) ; Cowardliness. adv. CoWardly. . CoWardship (Shak.), the quality of being a coward. [O. Fr. couarii (It. codardo) L. cauda, a tail]

Cowdie-gum, -pine ; Cowrie-pine. See Kauri.

Cower, kow'er, v.i. to sink down through fear, &c. : to crouch, for protection or in fear. adv. CoWer-Ingly. [Cf. Ice. kura, Dan. kure, to lie quiet.]

Cowhage, kow'aj, . the hairs of the pods ot a tropical climbing plant of the bean family, administered as a mechanical vermifuge, the pods themselves or the plant. [Hind, hawfinch, kadnch.)

Cowl, kowl, . a cap or hood : a monk's hood : the badge of monkhood : a monk : a cover for a chimney. v.t. to make a monk of: to cover like a cowl. adj. Cowled, wearing a cowl. [A.S. ciifle ; Ice. cojt '; akin to L. cucullus, hood.]

Cowl-staff, kowl'-staf, n. (Shak.) a staff or pole on which a basket or vessel is supported between two persons. [O. Fr. cuvele L. cupella, dim. of cupa, a cask, and staff.]

Cowrie, Cowry, kow'ri, . a large genus of Gastero-pods, including over a hundred species, some of which are familiar as decorative objects, and as a medium of exchange with uncivilised peoples. [Hindi kauri.)

Cowslip, kow'slip, . a beautiful and fragrant species of primrose, common in English pastures. adj. CoWSlip'd, covered with cowslips. [A.S. cti, cow, slyppe, perh. cow-dung.]

Coxcomb, koks'kom, . a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: a fool: a fop. adjs. Coxcom'bical, Cox-com'ical, foppish: vain. . Coxcombical'lty. adv. Coxcom Dically. . Cox'combry, the manner of a coxcomb. [Cockscomb.]

Coxiness, koks'i-nes, . state of being cocksy, bump-tiousness.

Coxswain, Cockswain, kok'swan, or kok'sn, n. a

seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [Cock, a boat, and Swain.]

Coy, koy, adj. modest: bashful: shy. v.t. (Shak.) to caress : (Shak.) to disdain. adj. Coylsh, somewhat coy. adv. Coyishly. . Co'Vishness. adv. CoVly. . Coyness. [Fr. coi L. quietus, quiet.]

Coyote, ko-yCfe, n. a prairie wolf, abundant in Mexico
and Texas. [Mex. coyoll.]

Ooypu, koi'pOO, . a large rodent in the porcupine section of the order, common in South America

Coystrel

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Cranberry

living in burrows near water, feeding on aquatic plants. [Native name.]

Ooystrel, Coystril. Same as Coistril.

Coz, kuz, . a contraction of Cousin.

Coze, kuz, n. (Jane Austen) a cosy chat.

Cozen, kuz'n, v.t. to flatter: to cheat. ns. Coz'enage, the practice of cheating : deceit; Coz'ener. [Perh. from Fr. cousincr, to claim kindred for one's own advantage, play the parasite cousin, a cousin.]

Cozier, Cosier, ko'zi-er, . a cobbler. [O. Fr. cousere L. consuere, to sew together.]

Cozy. See Cosy.

Crab, krab, . a popular name applied to any of the short-tailed division of decapod crustaceans : a sign in the zodiac : a portable winch : a sour-tempered person : the lowest throw at hazard two aces. adj. Crabb ed, ill-natured : harsh : rough : difficult, perplexing. adv. Crabb'edly. . Crabb'edness. adj. Crab' -faced, having a sour, peevish countenance. . Crab'ite, a fossil crab or crayfish. adj. Crab'-like, moving like a crab. . Crab'-louse, a crab-shaped louse infesting the hair of the pubis, &c. n.pl. Crab's'-eyOS, the scarlet seeds of an East Indian bead-tree : a concretion of carbonate of lime in the stomach of the cray-fish. v.i. Crab'-Sl'dle, to go sideways like a crab. n.pl. Crab'-yaws, a name applied to the tumours of framboesia on the soles and palms. Catch a crab, in rowing, to sink the oar too deeply in the water : to miss the water altogether in making the stroke. [A. S. crabba ; GzT.krabbe.}

Crab, krab, Crab-apple, krab'-ap-l, . a wild bitter apple. ns. Crab -stick, a stick made out of the crab-tree ; Crab' -tree, the tree that bears crab-apples. adj. like a crab-tree, crooked. [Perh. conn, with Crabbed.]

Crab-oil, Crab-wood. See Carapa.

Crabro, kru'bro, . the typical genus of Crabronida, a family of fossorial hymenopters : a hornet. [L.]

Crack, krak, v.t. to utter a sharp sudden sound : to split : to boast: to chat. v.t. to produce a sudden noise : to break into chinks : to split : to break partially or wholly : to open (a bottle). n. a sudden sharp splitting sound : a chink : a flaw : a blow, a smack : friendly chat : (slang) housebreaking : a craze : one who has a craze : a pert boy. adj. (foil.) excellent. . Crack -brain, a crazy person. adjs. Crack' -brained ; Cracked, rent : damaged : crazy. ns. Crack' er, one who or that which cracks : a boaster, a lie : the pin-tail duck : (L7.S.) a thin crisp biscuit : a bonbon, or a small firework, exploding when pulled asunder : (L7.S.) a poor white ; Crack' -halt'er, Crack' -hemp (S/M&.), Crack'-rope, one likely to be hanged. adj. Crack'-jaw, of a word, hard to pronounce. ns. Cracks man, a burglar ; Crack'-tryst, one who breaks an engagement. Crack credit, to destroy one's credit ; Crack tryst, to break an engagement ; Crack up, to praise. [A.S. cracian, to crack ; cf. Dut. kraken, Gael, croc.]

Crack, krak, . (Scat.) a moment, an instant.

Crackle, krak'l, v.i. to give out slight but frequent cracks. n. the giving out of slight cracks. ns. Crack lin, a kind of china-ware, purposely cracked in the kiln as an ornament ; Crackling, the rind of roast pork : (//.) skinny parts of suet without tallow : three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeves of students at St John's College, Cambridge. W?. Crackly, brittle. . Crack'nel, a light, brittle biscuit : (//.) pieces of fat pork fried crisp.

Cracovian, kra-ko'vi-an, adj. pertaining to Cracow. ns. Cracovienne', a graceful Polish dance, resembling the mazourka : the music for such ; Crac'owe, a long-toed boot fashionable under Richard II.

Cradle, kra'dl, . a bed or crib in which children are rocked : (Jig.) infancy : the place where one is born and brought up : a frame in which anything is imbedded : a case for a broken limb : a frame under a ship for launching it : a box on rockers for washing

auriferous dirt. v.t. to lay or rock in a cradle:

to nurture. adj. Cradled, laid in a cradle. ns. Cra'dle-SCythe, a broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain : Cra'dle-walk, an avenue arched over with trees; Cra'dling. From the cradle, from birth, from the first. [A.S. cradol; ety. obscure]

Craft, kraft, . cunning : artifice : dexterity : art : trade: occupation: small ships. v.i. to exercise one's craft (S/iak. , Cor., IV. vi. 118). adv. Craft'ily. . Craftiness. adj. Craft'less, free from craft. ns. Crafts man, one engaged in a craft ; Crafts'manship, Craft' manship ; Crafts'master, one skilled in a craft. adj. Craft'y, having skill : cunning : deceitful. [A.S. craft; Ger. kraft, power.]

Crag, krag, . a rough steep rock or point : (geol.) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. adjs. Crag'ged, Crag'gy, full of crags or broken rocks : rough : rugged. ns. Crag'gedness, Crag'giness ; Crags'man, one skilled in climbing rocks. [W. craig, a rock, car-eg, a stone ; Gael, creag, carraig.]

Crag, Cragge, krag, n. the neck. Scotch forms, Craig, Craig'ie. [Cf. Dut. kraag, Ger. kragen, the neck.]

Crake, krak, v.i. to utter a cry like a crow, &c. . Crake' -berr'y, the crow-berry.

Crake, krak, . a crow, raven, corncrake : (obs.) a boast. [See Corncrake.]

Cram, kram, v.t. to press close : to stuff: to fill to superfluity : (slang) to make believe false or exaggerated tales : to teach for a special examination, only giving instruction useful for passing that examination* v.i. to eat greedily: to get up a subject by cram : pr.p. cram'ming ; pa.p. crammed. n. a crush : (slang) a lie : information that has been crammed : the system of cramming. adjs. Cram'-full ; Cram'mable ; Crammed. . Cram'mer, one who prepares students for examination by cramming them. [A.S. crammian : Ice. kretnja, to squeeze ; Dan. kramme, to crumple.]

Crambo, kram'bo, n. a game in which one gives a word to which another finds a rhyme : rime. ns. Cram, boclink, -jingle, riming. [Prob. from L. crainbe repetita, cabbage served up again.]

Crambus, kram'bus, . a genus of pyralid moths, the veneers or grass-moths family Crambida, subfamily Crambinte. [Gr. krambos, dry.]

Crame, kram, n. (Scot.) a booth for selling goods.

Cramoisy, kram'oiz-i, Cramesy, kram'ez-i, adj. and n. crimson. [See Crimson.]

Cramp, kramp, n. an involuntary and painful contraction of a voluntary muscle or group of muscles : restraint : a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, &c. : a tool used by carpenters and others, having a movable part which can be screwed tight so as to press things together. adj. hard to make out (used of handwriting) : cramped : narrow. v.t. to affect with spasms : to confine : to hinder: to fasten with a cramp-iron. ns. Cramp'bark, the popular American name of the medicinal Viburnum Oxycoccus ; Cramp' -bone, the patella of the sheep, an old charm for cramp ; Cramp-fish, the electric ray or torpedo ; Cramp'-l'ron, a piece of

8

blessed by the sovereign on Good-Friday against cramp and the falling sickness. adj. Cramp'y, affected or diseased with cramp : producing cramp. Bather's cramp, the popular name for paralysis attacking a person while bathing ; Writer's cramp, or Scrivener's palsy, a common disease affecting those in the habit of constant writing, the muscles refusing to obey only on attempting to write. [O. Fr. crampe ; cf. Dut. kramp, Ger. kramp/.}

Cran, kran, . a measure of capacity in Scotland for herrings when just taken out of the net. It amounts to 37^ imperial gallons, and comprises about 750 herrings on an average. Coup the cran (Scot.), to be upset. [Prob. from Gael, crann, a measure.]

Cranberry, kran'ber-i, n. a genus of small evergreen

shrubs growing in peaty bogs and marshy grounds : the berry much used for tarts. [For crant-btrry ; a. late word ; origin obscure ; cf. Ger. kronbeere or kranicMerre.]

Cranch. Same as Craunch.

Crane, kran, . a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill : a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask : a machine for raising heavy weights both named from their likeness to the bird. v.t. to raise with a crane. v.i. to stretch out the neck : to pull up before a jump. s. Cran'age, the use of a crane : the price paid for the use of it ; Crane' -fly, a genus of dipterous insects, nearly allied to the gnats, with very long legs.^/;. Crane'-necked. n. Crane'S'-bili, the Geranium, from a lengthened appendage of the seed-vesseL [A.S. cran; Ger. kranich, W. garan.]

Crane. Same as Cranium.

Cranium, kra'ni-um, . the skull : the bones enclosing the brain. adj. Cra'nial, pertaining to the cranium. . CraniOg'nomy, cranial physiognomy. adj. Craniologlcal. >. Craniol'ogist, one skilled in craniology; Craniol'Ogy, the study of skulls: phren-tlogy; Craniom'eter, an instrument for measur-ing the skull; Cranipm'etry, the measurement of skulls ; Craninos'copist, a phrenologist ; Cranios'-copy, phrenology; Craniot'omy (obstetrics), the act of breaking down the head of the foetus. [Low L. cranium Gr. kranion, from kare, the head.]

Crank, krangk, . a crook or bend: a conceit in speech : a whim : (mack.) a lever or arm on a shaft, driven by hand or by a connecting-rod, its object being to convert reciprocating motion into rotary motion. v.i. to move in a zigzag manner. r.t. to shape like a crank : to provide with a crank. adj. crooked : crabbed : loose or slack. adv. Crank'ily. n. Crankiness. adj. Crank'y, crooked: infirm: full of whims : cross. [M. E. kranke A.S. crincan, to yield ; cf. Ger. krank.}

Crank, krangk, adj. brisk : merry. [Origin unknown.]

Crank, krangk, Crank- Sided, krangk -sT'ded, adj. (naut.) liable to be upset. . Crank ness, liability to be upset [Ety. uncertain.]

Crankle, krangk'!, Crinkle, kringk'l, n. a turn, wind-ing, or wrinkle, an angular protuberance. v.t. to bend : to twist.

Cracnog, kran'og, . the name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, once used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge. [Gael, cratin, a tree.]

Cranny, kran'i, . a rent : a chink : a secret place. v.i. to enter crannies. adj. Crannied, having crannies, rents, or fissures. [Fr. cran, a notch.)

Cranreuch, kran'ruh, n. (Scot.) hoar-frost. [Gael.]

Crants, krantz, n. (Sftak.) the garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave. [From Ger. kranz, a wreath, a garland.]

Crape, krap, n. a thin silk fabric, tightly twisted, without removing the natural gum usually dyed black, used for mournings. -^-adj. made of crape. ;.(. to clothe with crape : to frizzle (hair). adj. Crap'y. [O. Fr. crape (Fr. crepe) L. crisftus, crisp.]

Crappit-head, krap'it-hed, H. a haddock's head stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper.
[Crafpit, from a Scotch word, crap, to cram.]

Crapulence, krap'u-lens. . sickness caused by an over-dose of drink. adjs. Grap'u.lous, Crap'ulent. [Fr. empale L. crapula, intoxication.]

Crare, Grayer, krar, . a trading vessel. [O. Fr. crater Late L. craiera; origin dub.]

Crase. Obsolete form of Craze.

Crash, krash, n. a noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling ; the shock of two bodies meet-ing : the failure of a commercial undertaking. -:i.

to fall to pieces with a loud noise : to move with such a noise. v.t. to dash in pieces. [From the sound.]

Crash, krash, . a coarse strong linen.

Crasls, kra'sis, n. the mixture of different elements in

the constitution of the body : temperament : (gram.') the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong. [Gr. krasis kerannynai, to mix.]

Crass, kras, adj. gross : thick : dense : stupid. us. Crassament urn, the thick part of coagulated blood : the clot ; Crass'itude, coarseness : density : stupidity. adv. Crassly. . Crass'ness. n.pl. CrasSUlaceae, an order of herbaceous or shrubby, succulent plants including the Stone-crop and House-leek. [O. Fr. eras L. crassus.]

CrataegUS, kra-te'gus, . a genus of thorny shrubs, of the rose family, in north temperate regions. [Gr.]

Cratch, krach, n. a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger. n.pl. Cratches, a swelling on a horse's pastern, under the fetlock. [Fr. creche, a manger; from a Teut. root, whence also crib.]

Crate, krat, . a wicker-work case for packing crockery in, or for carrying fruit. [L. craiis, a hurdle. See Cradle.]

Crater, krat'er, H. the bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano.
adjs. Crat'eriform, or Craterlform, shaped like a crater: Crat'erous. [L., Gr. krater, a large bowl for mixing wine, from kerannynai, to mix.]

Craunch, kranch. A form of Crunch.

Cravat, kra-vat', . a kind of neckcloth worn chiefly by men. v.t. to dress in a cravat. adj. Cravat'ted, wearing a cravat. [Fr. cravate introduced in 1636 from the Cravates or Croatians.]

Crave, krav, v.t. to beg earnestly: to beseech: to demand or require: to long for. us. CraVer, one who craves : a beggar ; CraVing, desire : longing. [A.S. crafian, to crave ; Ice. krefja.}

Craven, kraVn, . a coward : a spiritless fellow. adj. cowardly: spiritless. r.t. to render spiritless. adv. Crav'enly. . CraVenness. To cry craven, to surrender. [M. E. cravant O. Fr. participle cravant/, corresponding to L. crepant-em, crepdre, to rattle, to break ; some explain M. E. cravant as O. Fr. creant, as in recreant.]

Craw, kraw, . the crop, throat, or first stomach of fowls : the stomach of animals generally. [M. E. craife; not found in A.S. ; cf. Dut. kraa^, neck.]

Crawfish. See Crayfish.

Crawl, krawl, v.i. to move slowly along the ground, as a worm : to creep : to move feebly, stealthily, or sneakingly: to be covered with crawling things. . the act of crawling. as. Crawl' er, one who or that which crawls: a reptile; Crawl ing. adv. Crawly (coll.), with a creepy feeling. [Scand. ; Ice. krafla, Dan. kravle; Ger. krabbeln, to creep.]

Crawl, krawl, . a pen for keeping fish : a kraal.

Crax, kraks, . the typical genus of birds of family Cracidif.

Crayfish, kra'fish, Crawfish, kraw'fish, . a large fresh-water crustacean in the long-tailed division of the order Decapoda : the small spiny lobster. [M. E. crevice O. Fr. crevice (Fr. fcrevisse, a crayfish) Old High Ger. kreHz, a Crab.]

Crayon, kra'on, n. a pencil made of chalk or pipeclay, variously coloured, used for drawing : a drawing done with crayons. v.t. to draw witli a crayon. In Crayons, of a picture, made by crayons. [Fr. crayon craie, chalk, from L. creta, chalk.]

Craze, kraz, v.t. to weaken: to derange (applied to the intellect): (pbs.) to break. v.i. to become mad. n. a crack or flaw : insanity. adj. Crazed, deranged. adv. Craz'ily. ns. Craz'iness ; Crazlngtnill, a mill for crushing tin-ore. adj. Craz"y, frail : insane : demented. [Scand. ; Sw. krasa, Dan. krase, to crackle; whence also Fr. /eraser, to crush.]

Creagh, Creaoh, kreh, . a foray, raid : booty. [Gael.]

Creak, krek, v.i. to make a sharp, grating sound, as of a hinge, &c. . a grating noise, as of an unoiled hinge. adv. Creaklly. adj. Crealfy. [From the sound, like crake and croak.]

Cream, krem, n. the oily substance which forms on milk, yielding butter when churned : the best part

of anything : any cream-like preparation, as cold cream for the skin, &c., or any dish largely made of cream, or like cream, as chocolate-cream, ice-creatn, wkipped-cream, &c. v.t, to take off the cream. v.i. to gather or form cream. ns. Cream' -cake, a kind of cake filled with custard made of cream, &c. ; Cream'-cheeSO, cheese made of cream. adj. Cream'-COl'oured, of the colour of cream, light yellow. n. Cream'ery, an establishment where butter and cheese are made from the milk supplied by a number of producers : a shop for milk, butter, &c.adj. Cream'-faced, pale-faced. ns. Cream'-fruit, the fruit of a creeping West African plant of the dogbane family, yielding a cream-like juice; Cream'iness. adj. Cream'-laid, of a cream-colour and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid. ns. Cream'-nut, the Brazil nut; Cream'-slice, a wooden blade for skimming cream from milk. adjs. Or earn' -wove, woven of a cream-colour ; Cream'y, full of or like cream : gathering like cream. Cream Of tartar, a white crystalline compound made by purifying argol, bitartrate of potash. [O. Fr. cresme, creme L. ckrisma.]

Creance, kre'ans, . the cord which secures the hawk while being trained. [Fr.]

Creant, kre'ant, adj. creating : formative.

Crease, kres, . a mark made by folding or doubling anything: (cricket) a. line indicating the boundaries of a particular space, as the position of a batter and bowler. v.i. to make creases in anything. v.i. to become creased. adj. Creas'y, full of creases. [Prob. Celt., as Bret, krtz, &c.]

Crease. See Creese.

Creasote. See Creosote.

Create, kre-at', v.t. to bring into being or form out of nothing : to beget : to form : to invest with a new form, office, or character : to produce. adj. Great' -able. . Crea'tion, the act of creating, esp. the universe : that which is created, the world, the universe. adj. Crea'tional. us. Crea'tionism, the theory of special creation, ppp. to Evolutionism: the theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born opp. to Tradncianisi ; Crea'tionist. adj. Crea'tive, having power to create : that creates. adv. Crea'tively. ns. Crea'tiveness ; Crea'tor, he who creates : a maker : fem. Crea'trix, Crea'tress ; Crea'torship. adjs. Crea'tural, Crea'turely, pertaining to a creature or thing created. ns. Creature (kre'tur), whatever has been created, animate or inanimate, esp. every animated being, an animal, a man : a term of contempt or of endearment : a dependent, instrument, or puppet ; Crea'tureship. The Creator, the Supreme Being, God. Creature comforts, material comforts, food, &c. : liquor, esp. whisky. [L. credre, -dtum ; Gr. krain-ein, to fulfil.]

Creatine, kre'a-tin, . a constant and characteristic constituent of the striped muscle of vertebrates also^Kre'atine. adj. Creat'ic, relating to flesh. . Cre'atinlne, dehydrated form, a constant constituent of urine, found also in fish muscles. [Gr. kreas, kreatos, flesh.]

Creche, kresh, . a sort of public nursery for children while their mothers are at work. [Fr.]

Credence, kre'dens, . belief : trust : the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. n. Creden'dum, a thing to be believed, an act of faith : -pi. Creden'da. adjs. Cre'dent, easy of belief; Creden'tial, giving a title to belief or credit. . that which entitles to credit or confidence : (//.) esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers. ns. Credibility, Cred'ibleness. adj. Credible (kred'-), that may be believed. adv. Cred'ibly. . Cred'it, belief: esteem: reputation: honour : good character : sale on trust : time allowed for payment : the side of an account on which payments received are entered : a sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank on which he may draw to its amount. v.t. to believe : to trust : to sell or lend to on trust : to enter on the credit side of an account : to set to the credit of. adj. Creditable, trustworthy : bring credit or honour. . Credltableness. adv. Creditably. ns. Creditor, one to whom a debt is due :fem. Cred'itrix ; Cre'do,

the Creed, or a musical setting of it for church services ; Credulity, credulousness : disposition to believe on insufficient evidence. adj. Cred'ulous, easy of belief: apt to believe without sufficient evidence: unsuspecting. adv. Cred'ulously. us. Cred'ulousness ; Creed, a summary of articles of religious belief, esp. those called the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian : any system of belief. [Fr., Low L. credentia L. credent-, believing, pr.p. of credere.]

Creek, krek, . a small inlet or bay of the sea, or the tidal estuary of a river : any turn or winding : in America and Australia, a small river. adj. Creek'y, full of creeks : winding. [Prob. Scand., Ice. kriki, a nook ; cf. Dut kreek, a bay.]

Creel, krel, . a basket, esp. an angler's basket. [Prob. Celt ; cf. Old Ir. criol, a chest.]

Creep, krep, v.i. to move on the belly, like a snake: to move slowly : to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine : to fawn or cringe : to have the physical sensation of something creeping over or under the skin : to shudder at from fear or repugnance : to drag with a creeper, as a river-bottom : pr.p. creep'ing; pa.t. and/Vz./>. crept. ns. Creep'er, a creeping plant : a genus of small climbing birds ; Creep'-hole, a hole into which to creep : a subterfuge ; Creeple, a low stool, the old Scotch stool of repentance. adv. Creep'ingly. adj. Creep'y. [A.S. credpan; Dut. kruipen.\

Creese, Crease, kres, . a Malay dagger with a wavy blade also Kris. v.t. to stab with a creese.

Creesh, kresh, v.t. (Scot.) to grease. n. grease. adj. Creesh'y. [O. Fr. craisse L. crassus, fat.]

Cremaillere, kre-mal-yar', . a line of fortification built zigzag to give wider range in firing. [Fr.]

Cremation, krem-a'shun, . act of burning, esp. of the dead. v.t. Cremate'. ns. Crema'tionist, one who advocates cremation ; Cremat'or, Crematorium, Crem'atory, a place where cremation is done. adj. Crematorlal. [L., cremdre, to burn.]

Cremona, krem-0'na, n. a superior kind of violin made
at Cremona in Italy. adj. Cremonese'.

Cremor, kre'mor, . thick juice.

Cremosin, krem'0-zin, . crimson (Spens.).

Crenate, -d, kre'nat, -ed, adj. (hot.) having the edge notched. ns. Cre'na, a furrow or notch; Crena'-tion ; Cren'ature. adjs. Cren'ulate, -d, finely notched or crenate. [L. crena, a notch.]

Crenel, kren'el, Crenelle, kre-nel', n. (archit.) an opening in a parapet for shooting through : a battlementdim. Cren'elet. . Crenaux (kre'no), crenellations or loopholes in a fortress. v.t. Cren'ellate. adjs. Crenellated, furnished with battlements : indented. . Crenella'tion. adjs. Crenelle' (her.\ embattled ; Crenelled', having embrasures. [Fr., Low L. crena, a notch.]

Creole, kre'Ol, . and adj. strictly applied in the former Spanish, French, and Portuguese colonies of America, Africa, and the East Indies to natives of pure European blood (sangre azut), in opposition to immigrants themselves born in Europe, or to the offspring of mixed blood, as mulattoes, quadroons, Eurasians, &c. : (U.S.) applied only to the native French stock in Louisiana : a negro born in the West Indies earlier Cred'lian. [Fr. create Sp. criollo, contr. of criadillo, ' a little nursling,' dim. of criado criar, lit. to create, also to bring up, to nurse L. credre.]

Creophagous, kre-ofa-gus, adj. flesh-eating. [Gr. kreas, flesh, phagein, to eat.]

Creosote, kre'o-sot, Creasote, kre'a-sot, . an oily,

colourless liquid obtained from the tar produced by the destructive distillation of wood. [Gr. kreas, flesh, sdtlr, saviour sSz-ein, to save.]

Crepance, kre'pans, n. a. wound on a horse's hind ankle-joint, caused by striking with the shoe of the

other hind-foot. Also Cre'pane. [L. crepdre, to break.]

Crfipe, krap, v.t. to frizz, as hair. [See Crape.]

Crepitate, krep'i-tat, v.i. to crackle, snap. adj. Crep'itant, crackling.*. Crepita'tion, the characteristic sound detected in the lungs by auscultation. adj. Crepitative. K. CrepitUS. [L. crepitdre, -dtum, freq. ol crepdre, to crack, rattle.]

Crepon, krep'on, n. a woollen or silk crapy stuff. [Fr.]

Crept, krept, pa.t. and pa.p. of Creep.

Crepuscular, kre-pus'ku-lar, adj. of or pertaining to twilight also Crepus'culous. ns. Crepus cule, Crepus'cle, twilight. [L. crepusculum creper, dusky, obscure.]

Crescendo, kres-en'dO, adv. (ms.) gradually increasing in force or loud ness. n. a passage marked by this. Often cres., cresc., or C.

Crescent, kres'ent, adj. increasing : shaped like the new or old moon. . the moon as she increases towards half-moon : a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard : the standard itself: the Turkish power : a range of buildings in curved form. . Cres'centade, a religious war for Islam. adjs. Crescented, Crescent ic, formed like a crescent ; Cres'cive (SAab.), increasing. [L. crescens, crescent-is, pr.p. of crescere, to grow.]

Cress, kres, . the name of several species of plants like the water-cress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as salads and medicinally. adj. Cress'y, abounding in cresses. [A.S. cresse, cerse ; cf. Dut. &frs, Ger. kresse.]

Cresset, kres'et, n. an iron basket, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, wharf, &c. : a torch generally. [O. Fr. cresset, crasset (Fr. creuset) Old Dut. kruysel, a hanging lamp.]

Crest, krest, n. the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds : the summit of anything, as a roof-ridge, hill, wave : the mane of a horse, &c. : (final.) a ridge along the surface of a bone : a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet : (her.) an accessory figure originally surmounting the helmet, placed on a wreath, &c., also used separately as a personal cognisance on plate, &c. v.t. to furnish with, or serve for, a crest, to surmount p.adj. Crested, having a crest: (tot.) having an elevated appendage like a crest. adjs. Crest fallen, dejected : heartless ; Crest'less, without a crest : not of high birth. ns. Crest' -marine', rock samphire ; Crestol'atry, toadyism. [O. Fr. crest e (mod. crtte) L. crista.]

Cretaceous, kre-ta'shus, adj. composed of or like chalk.
adj. Cre'tated, rubbed with chalk. . Cretlfac'-tion. v.t. Cre'tify, to become impregnated with salts of lime. [L. cretaceiu, from creta, chalk.]

Cretic, krO'tik, adj. and . Cretan, belonging to Crete: a metrical foot consisting of one short syllable between two long. . Cre'tism, a lie.

Cretinism, kre'tin-izm, . a state of defective mental development, associated with bodily deformity or arrested growth, occurring esp. in connection with enlargement of the thyroid eland or goitre in the lower Alpine valleys. . Cretin, one affected with cretinism. adjs. Cre'tlnous, Cre'tlnlsed, [Fr. critin Swiss crestin L. ckristian-us, prob. implying that, after all, they arc human, or that they are (from their fatuousness) incapable of sin cf. the frequent use of innocent.}

Cretonne, kret-on', or kret'on, n. a strong printed cotton fabric used for curtains or for covering furniture. [Fr. , prob. from Cretan in Normandy.]

Cretose, kre'tOs, adj. chalky.

Creutzer. Same as Kreutzer

Creux, kre, n. the reverse of relief in sculpture, intaglio. [Fr.]

Crevasse, krev-as', n. a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier: (U.S.) a breach in a canal or river bonk. v.t. to fissure with crevasses. [Fr.]

Crevet, krev'et, n. a variant of Cruet, a goldsmith's melting-pot.

Crevice, krev'is, n. a crack or rent : a narrow opening. [O. Fr. crevace L. L., L. crepdre, to creak.]

Crew, kr5S, . a company, squad, or gang, often in a bad or contemptuous sense : a ship's company.

[O. Fr. creuf, increase croistre, to grow.]

Crew, kroo, pa.t. of Crow.

Crewe, krOO, n. (Spens.)& cruse. [O. Fr. crue.]

Crewel, krOO'el, n. a fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry : work in crewels. v.t. to work in such. ns. Crew'elist ; Crew'ellery. [Orig. a monosyllable, crule, crewle ; ety. dub.]

Crewels, kioo'elz, n.pl. (Scot.) the king's evil, scrofula.
[Fr. /craneUes.]

Crib, krib, , the rack or manger of a stable : a stall for oxen: a child's bed: a small cottage or hovel, a confined place : (coll.) a translation of a classic baldly literal, for lazy schoolboys. v.t. to put away in a crib, confine : to pilfer : to plagiarise : pr.p. crib'bing ; pa.p. cribbed. . Crib'-bitlng, a vicious habit of horses, consisting in biting the manger. [A.S. crib ; Ger. krippe.)

Clibbage, krib'uj, . a game at cards played by two, three, or four persons, so called from crib, the name given to certain cards laid aside from his hand by each player, and which belong to the dealer. n. Cribb age-board, a board with holes for keeping by means of pegs the score at cribbage.

Cribble, krib'l, . a coarse screen or sieve used for sand, gravel, or corn : coarse flour or meal. v.t. to sift or riddle. adjs. Crib'rate, Crib'rOSO, perforated like a sieve. . Cribra'tion, act of sifting. adj. Crib'riform, shaped like a sieve. [L. cribellutn, dim. of c ribritHi, a sieve.]

Cribellum, kri-bei'um, . an accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders also CribrelTum : //. Clibell a.

Crible', kr&-b\u.,adj. puncturedlikeasieve.dotted. [Fr.]

Cricctus, kri-se'tus, . the typical genus of Cricethur, a sub-family of muroid rodents with cheek-pouches.

Crick, krik, . a spasm or cramp of the muscles, esp. of the neck. [Prob. onomatopoeic.]

Cricket, krik'et, . a saltatory, orthopterous insect, allied to grasshoppers and locusts. [O. Fr. criguet ; cf. Dut. krekel, Ger. kreckel.}

Cricket, krik'et, . an outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two sides of eleven each. v.i. to play at cricket. ns. Crick eter, one who plays at cricket ; Crick'et-match, a match at cricket. [Fr. criguet; further ety. dub. Not the A.S. crycc, a stick.]

Cricket, krik'et, n. (Scat.) a low stool.

Cricpid, kri'koid, adj. (anat.) ring-shaped. [Gr. krikos, a ring, and eidos , form.]

Cried, knd, pa.t. and pa.p. of Cry. . Cli'er, one who cries or proclaims, esp. an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations. Cried down, or Decried, denounced, belittled ; Cried up, extolled.

Crime, krim, . a violation of law : an act punishable by law : offence : sin. adjs. Crime'ful, criminal ; Crimeless, without crime, innocent ; Criminal (krim'-), relating to crime : guilty of crime : violating laws. n. one guilty of crime. ns. Criminalist, one versed in criminal law ; Criminality, guiltiness. adv. Crim'inally. v.t. Crim'inate, to accuse. . Crimina tion, act of criminating : accusation. adjs. Crim'inative, Criminatory, involving crimination or accusation. ns. Crlminorogist ; Criminol'Ogy, that branch of anthropology which treats of crime and criminals. adj. ClimlnOUS, criminal now chiefly in the phrase 'a criminous clerk.' . Crim'inousness. Criminal conversation, often Crim. con., adultery. [Fr., L. crimen.]

Crimine

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Crocus

Crimine, Criminl, krim'i-ne, inter/, an ejaculation of surprise or impatience.

Crimp, krimp, adj. made crisp or brittle. v.t. to wrinkle : to plait : to make crisp : to seize or decoy sailors or soldiers. . one who presses or decoys. ns. Crimp' age, act of crimping ; Crimp'er, one who or that which crimps or corrugates ; Crimp'ing-1'ron, an iron instrument used for crimping hair ; Crimp ing-machine', a machine for forming crimps or plaits on ruffles. v.t. dimple, to contract or

draw together : to plait : to curl. [A dim. of cramp; Dut. krimpen, to shrink.]

Crimson, krim'zn, n. a deep red colour, tinged with blue : red in general. adj. deep red. v.t. to dye crimson. v.t. to become crimson : to blush. [M. E. crimosin O. Fr. cramoisin ; from Ar. qermazi, the cochineal insect, from which it is made.]

Crinal, krl'nal, adj. of or belonging to the hair. adjs. Crin'ate, -d, having hair ; Crinicul'tural, relating to the culture or growth of the hair ; Crinig'erous, hairy ; Cri'nite, hairy : (hot.) resembling a tuft of hair. (L. crinalis crinis, the hair.]

Crine, krTn, v.i. (Scat.) to shrink or shrivel. [Gael. crlon, dry.]

Cringe, krinj, v.i. to bend or crouch with servility : to submit : to fawn : to natter with mean servility. n. a servile obeisance. ns. Cringe'ling, Clin'ger, one who cringes. adv. Clin'gingly, in an obsequious manner. [Related to A.S. crincan, cringan, to shrink. Cf. Crank, weak.]

Cringle, kring'gl, . a small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [Teut. ; cf. Ger. kringel.]

Crinite. See Crinal, Crinoidea.

Crinkle, krink'l, v.t. to twist, wrinkle, crimp.-'./, to wrinkle up, curl. n. a wrinkle. adj. Crinkly, wrinkly. . and adj. Crink'um-crank'um, a word applied familiarly to things intricate or crooked.

Crinoidea, krl-noid'e-a, n.pl. a class of Echinoder-mata, sometimes called feather-stars or sea-lilies, and well known in fossil forms as encrinites or stone-lilies. n. Cri nite. a fossil crinoid. adjs. and ns. Crinoid', Crinoid'ean. adj. CrinoidaL [Gr. krinon, a lily, and eidos, form.]

Crinoline, krin'o-lin, . a name originally given by the French modistes to a stiff fabric of horse-hair, employed to distend women's attire : a hooped pet-ticoat or skirt made to project all round by means of steel-wire : a netting round ships as a guard against torpedoes. n. Crin'olette, a small crinoline causing the dress to project behind only akin to the bustle and dress-improver. adj. Crin'Olined. [Fr., crin L. crinis, hair, and tin L. linum, flax.]

Crinose, kn'nOs, adj. hairy. [L. crinis, hair.]

Crio-sphinx, krl'5-sfingks, n. a ram-headed sphinx. [Gr. krios, a ram, sphingx, a sphinx.]

Cripple, krip'l, . a lame person. adj. lame. v.t. to make lame : to lame : disable, impair the efficiency of. ns. Cripp ledom ; Crippling, a prop set up as a support against the side of a building. [A.S. crypel; conn, with Creep.]

Crisis, krl'sis, n. point or time for deciding anything, the decisive moment or turning-point : //. Crises (krl'sez). [Gr. krisis, from krinein, to separate.]

Crisp, krisp, adj. curling closely : having a wavy surface : so dry as to be crumbled easily : brittle, or short, as 'crisp cakes,' &c. : fresh and bracing, as ' crisp air : ' firm, the opposite of limp or flabby, as a 'crisp style' in writing. v.t. to curl or twist: to make crisp or wavy. adjs. Cris'pate, -d, having a crisped or wavy appearance. ns. Crispa'tion ; Crisp'ature, a curling ; Crisp'er, one who or that which crisps ; Crisp'ing-i'ron, -pin, a curling-iron. adv. Crisply. . Crisp'ness. adj. Crisp'y-
[A.S., L. cris/>:is.]

Crispin, kris'pin, n. a shoemaker, from Crispin of Soissons, the patron saint of shoemakers, martyred 25th October 287.

Criss-cross, kris'-kros, . a mark formed by two lines in the form of a cross, as the signature of a person unable to write his name : a child's game played on a slate, the lines being drawn in the form of a cross. v.i. to intersect frequently.

Cristate, kris'tat, adj. crested. n. Crfs'ta, a crest adjs. Cris tiform ; Cristim'anous, having crested claws.

Criterion, krl-te'ri-on, n. a means or standard of judging : a test : a rule, standard, or canon : -pi. Crite'ria. [Gr., from krites, a judge.]

Crith, krith, n. a chemical unit of mass for gases, the mass of one litre of hydrogen. [Gr. krithe, barley.]

Crithomancy, krith'o-man-si, n. divination by the meal strewed over the victims of sacrifice. [Gr. krithe, barley, and manteia, divination.]

Critic, krit'ik, n. one skilled in estimating the quality of literary or artistic work : a professional reviewer : one skilled in textual or biblical criticism, literature, the fine arts, &c. : a fault-finder. ^adj. Critical, relating to criticism : discriminating : captious :

decisive. adv. Critically. ns. Crtt'icalness, Criticallty ; Criticaster, Crit'ickin, a petty critic. adj. Criticls'able. v.t. Criticise, to pass judgment on : to censure. ns. Criticism, the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts : a critical judgment or observation ; Critique (kri-tek'), a critical examination of any production : a review. Critical angle, the least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected ; Critical philOSpphy, that of Kant as based on a critical examination of the faculty of knowledge ; Critical point, that temperature below which a substance may, and above which it cannot, be liquefied by pressure alone. Higher or Historical Criticism, as distinguished from Textual or Verbal criticism, the inquiry into the composition, date, and authenticity of the books of Scripture, from historical and literary considerations. [Gr. kritikos krinein, to judge.]

Croak, krok, v.i. to utter a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven : to grumble : to forebode evil : to utter croakingly : (slang) to die. n. the sound of a frog or raven. n. Croak'er. adv. Croak'ily. . Croak'ing. adj. Croak'y. [From the sound. Cf. Crake, Crow.]

Croat, kro'at, . a native of Croatia, esp. one serving as a soldier in the Austrian army.

CroceouS, kro'shi-us, adj. saffron-coloured.

Croche, krO'she, . one of the buds or knobs at the top of a deer's horn. [Fr.]

Crochet, krO'sha, . a kind of handiwork in fancy worsted, cotton, or silk an extensive system of looping, by means of a small hook. v.i. to do such work. [Fr. crochet croche, croc, a hook.]

Crocidolite, kro-sid'o-ltt, . a mineral consisting mainly of silicate of iron, in asbestos-like fibres. [From Gr. krokis, -idos, cloth, and lithos, stone.]

Crock, krok, . a pot or jar. . Crock'ery, earthenware: vessels formed of baked clay. [A.S. croc; Ger. krug; perh. of Celt, origin, as in W. crochan, a pot, Gael, krogan, a pitcher.]

Crock, krok, . dirt, smut. v.i. to dirty.

Crock, krok, . an old ewe : an old horse. [Cf. Norw. and Sw. krake, a poor beast.]

Crocket, krok'et, . (arc/lit.) an ornament on the angles of spires, canopies, &c., like curled leaves or flowers.

Crocodile, krok'o-dll, . a genus of large amphibious saurian reptiles, including the crocodile of the Nile, and also the alligators and gavials. adj. and n. Crocodilian. . Crocodillty, captious arguing. Crocodile tears, affected tears, hypocritical grief from the old story that crocodiles (which have large lachrymal glands) shed tears over the hard necessity of killing animals for food. [O. Fr. cocodrille'L. crocodilus Gr. krokodeilos, a lizard.]

Crocus, kro'kus, . a bulbous plant with brilliant yellow or purple flowers : (slang) a quack doctor.

[L. crocus Gr. krokos ; prob. of Eastern origin, as Heb. karkont, and Ar. kurkum, saffron.]

Croft, kroft, n, a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling : a kind of small farm. us. Croft'er ; Croft'ing. [A.S. croft; perh. cog. with But. kroft, or with Gael, croit.]

Croissant. Same as Crescent.

Croma, krO'ma, . (mus.) an eighth note, or quaver. Also Crome.

Crome, krOm, Cromb, krOOm, . a hook or crook. v.t. to draw with such. [Cf. Dut. kratn.]

Cromlech, krom'lek, . a term applied in Brittany to a group of standing stones, a stone circle : formerly applied to a dolmen, with which it is still sometimes confounded in England (see Dolmen). [W. cromlech cront, curved, circular, and Heck, a stone.]

Cromorna, krC-mor'na, . a clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ. [Fr., Ger. krummhom.)

Crone, krOn, . an old woman, usually in contempt sometimes an old man. [Perh. O. Fr. carogne, a crabbed woman; or Celt., as in Ir. crion, withered.]

Cronet, krO'net, . the hair growing over the top of a horse's hoof.

Crony, krCn'i, n. an old and intimate companion. [Ety, unknown.]

Croodle, krCOd'l, v.i. to cower down, or cling close to anything. [Prob. related to Cuddle.]

Croodle, krOOd'l, v.i. (Scot.), to coo like a dove, to coax.

Crook, kr<50k, . a bend, anything bent: a curved tube used to lower the pitch of a cornet, &c. : the bending of the body in reverence : a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's : an artifice or trick : (Spens.) gibbet. v.t. to bend or form into a hook : to turn from the straight line or from what is right. v.i. to bend or be bent. . Crook'back (Skak.), a hunchback. <z<#. Crook'backed ; Crook'ed, bent like a crook : not straight : deviating from rectitude, perverse. adv. Crook'edly. . Crook'edness. at/j's. Crook'-kneed ; Crook'-shoul'dered. A crook In the lot, any trial in one's experience. [Prob. Scand. ; cf. Ice. krdkr, Dan. krog.}

Crool, krool, v.i. to mutter. [Imit.]

Croon, krOOn, v.t. (Scot.) to utter a low, monotonous, inarticulate sound like a baby : to sing or hum in an undertone. . Crooning, a low murmuring sound. [Cf. Dut. kreunen, to groan.]

Crop, krop, . all the produce of a field of grain : anything gathered or cropped : an entire ox-hide : the craw of a bird: (archii.) a finial : a whip-handle: the cutting the hair short. v.t. to cut off the top or ends : to cut short or close : to mow, reap, or gather. v.i. to yield :pr.p. crop'ping ; pa.p. cropped. . Crop'-ear, one having cropped or cut ears. adj. Crop'ful (MM.), satiated. n^.Crop'per, one who or that which crops : a plant which furnishes a crop : one who raises a crop for a share of it : a kind of fancy pigeon remarkable for its large crop ; Crop'ping, act of cutting off: the raising of crops : (geol.) an outcrop; Crop'py, one of the Irish rebels of 1798 who cut their liair short in imitation of the French Revolutionists. adj. Crop'-sick, sick of a surfeit. Crop out, to appear above the surface ; Crop up, to come up incidentally. [A.S. crop, the top shoot of a plant, the crop of a bird ; Dut. crop, a bird's crop.]

Cropper, krop'er, n. a fall ; failure. Come a cropper, to have a fall, perhaps from phrase 'neck and crop.'

Croquet, krO'ka, n. a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground. [North Fr. croquet, a dial, form of crochet, dim. of croc, croche, a crook.]

Croquette, krok-et', . a ball of minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried. [Fr. croquer, to crunch.]

Crore, krOr, . the sum of ten millions, or one hundred lacs. [Hind.]

Crosier.

222

Crosier, Crozier, krS'zher, . a cross mounted on a staff, borne before archbishops and patriarchs often confounded with the pastoral staff. adj. Crp'siered. [O. Fr. crocier Late L. crociarius L. crux, a cross.]

Cross, kros, n. a gibbet on which malefactors were hung, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus t or x : the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion : the sufferings of Christ : the atonement effected by these : a representation of the cross, a staff surmounted by a cross, a monument, model, or ornament in the form of a cross, esp. that in this form in the centre of a town at which proclamations are made, &c. : (Scot.) a signal or call to arms sent throughout a district, being a cross of two sticks charred and dipped in blood (Fiery cross) : the transverse part of an anchor, or the like: a surveyor's cross-staff: anything that crosses or thwarts : a crossing or cross-

way : adversity or affliction in general. v.t. to mark with a cross, or to make the sign of the cross. ns. Cross'-aisle, a transept aisle of a cruciform church ; Cross' -bear'er, one who carries a cross in a pro- cession ; Cross' -bun, a bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good- Friday ; CrOSS'ing, the making the sign of the cross ; Cross'-Stitch, a double stitch in the form of a cross ; Cross let, a little cross. Crost, obsolete pa.p. of Cross. Cross-and-pile, the obverse and reverse side of a coin, head and tail ; Cross Of Calvary, tne Latin cross or cross of crucifixion elevated on three steps ; Cross Of Jerusalem, one having each arm capped by a cross- bar ; Cross Of Lorraine, a cross with two horizontal arms, combining the Greek and Latin crosses ; Cross Of St James, a Latin cross figured as a sword : Cross Of St Patrick, the saltier cross of Ireland (red on a white ground). Cross one's mind, to flash across the mind ; Cross the path of any one, to thwart him. Ansate <XQZS(crnx attsata), acommpn symbol of immortality in ancient Egypt ; Archiepis- COpal Cross, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross ; Buddhist cross, the gammadion or fylfot, with returned arms, a symbol found in prehistoric remains in Italy and elsewhere ; Capital cross, a Greek cross having each extremity terminated in an ornament like a Tuscan capital; Capu- chin- cross, a crosshav ing each arm ter- minated by a ball; Celtic l cross, a type of cross found in Ireland and in the north and west of Scot- land, va- r y i n g f r om a cross in- cised on a flat

slate to an elaborate cruciform monument some crosses of this type show Scandinavian workmanship,

Cross Various Forms :
, St George's cross ; 2, St Andrew's cross ; 3, The Cross Calvary ; 4, Tau cross, or Cross of St Anthony ; 5, Latin cross ; 6, Papal cross ; 7, Cross pate> ; 8, Maltese cross ; 9, Cross patonce ; 10, Patriarchal cross ; n, Cross potent ; 12, Cross crosslet ; 13, Cross fleury.

Cross

mSte ; mute ; mSon ; Men.

Crottlea

and hence are often called Runic crosses ; Greek cross, an upright cross with limbs of equal length the well-known Cross Of St George (red on a white ground) ; Latin cross (crux immissa), an upright cross having the lower limb longer than the others ; Maltese cross, the badge of the knights of Malta, converging to a point in the centre, with two points to each limb ; Norman cross, an elaborate memorial cross like a Gothic turret set on the ground, or on the base of a few steps, with niches for figures and pinnacles ; Patriarchal cross, a cross with two horizontal bars ; Rouen Cross, a cross in fretwork, as a brooch or pendant ; St Andrew's cross (crux decussata), or Cross saltier, a cross of two shafts of equal length crossed diagonally at the middle the saltier cross of Scotland (white on a blue ground) ; St Anthony's cross (crux comntissa), shaped like a T '. Southern cross, a constellation in the Ant- arctic region where the stars are in the form of a cross. [O. Fr. crois (Fr. croix) L. cruc-em, orig. an upright post to which latterly a cross-piece was added.]

Cross, kros, adj. lying across : transverse : oblique : opposite : adverse : ill-tempered : interchanged : dis- honest : balancing, neutralising. adv. across. .
a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle : some- thing intermediate in character between two other things : dishonest practices, esp. in a sporting con-

test when one of the parties corruptly allows himself to be beaten. v.t. to lay one body or draw one line across another : to cancel by drawing cross lines : to pass from side to side : to write across a bank-cheque the name of a banking company, or simply ' & Co.' between the lines, to be filled up with the name of a banking company, through whom alone it may be paid : to obstruct : to thwart : to interfere with. v.i. to lie or be athwart : to move or pass from place to place. . CrOSS'-ac'tion (laiv), an action brought by the defender against the pursuer in the same cause. adjs. Cross -armed, having the arms crossed : (hot.) brachiate ; Cross band ed, having the grain of the veneer run across that of the rail of a hand-rail. n. Cross -bar, a transverse bar : a kind of lever. adj. CrOSS'-barred. HI. CrOSS'-beam, a large beam stretching across a building and serving to hold its sides together ; Cross-bench, in the House of Lords, certain benches so placed, on which independent members some-times sit ; CrOSS'-bill, a bill brought by the defend-ant in a Chancery suit against the plaintiff; Cross'-bill, a genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, &c., with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points ; Cross'-birth, a birth in which the child lies transversely in the uterus. v.t. Cross'bite, to bite the biter. .//. Cross' -bones, a figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other together with the skull, a conventional emblem of death. ns. CrossTKJW, a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock ;
Cross'bower, -bowman, one who uses a crossbow. adj. Cross' -bred. ns. Crpss'-breed, a breed pro-duced by the crossing or intermixing of different races ; Cross'-breed tag ; Cross' -butt'OCk, a particu-lar throw over the hip in wrestling ; Cross'-cheque (see Cheque). adj. Cross'-coun'try, across the fields rather than by the road. . Cross'-CUt, a short road across from one point to another. r./. to cut across. ns. Cross'cut-saw, a large saw worked by two men, one at each end, for cutting beams cross-wise; CrosS'-diVi'Sion, the division of any group into divisions that cut across each other and pro-duce confusion. adj. Crossed, marked by a line drawn crosswise, often denoting cancellation : folded :
cruciate. n. Cross'-examiria'tion. v.t. Cross'-examine, to test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party. adj. CTOSS'-eyed, having a squint. ns. Cross -fertilisation, the fecundation of a plant by pollen from another ; Cross -fire (mil.), the crossing of
lines of fire from two or more points ; Cross' -gar'net, a T-shaped hinge. adjs. Cross -gartered (Shaft), wearing the garters crossed on the leg ; Cross -grained, having the grain or fibres crossed or intertwined : perverse : contrary : intractable. ns. Cross' - grain edness ; Cross' - guard, the bar, at right angles to the blade, forming the hilt-guard of a sword ; Cross -hatch'ing, the art of shading by parallel intersecting lines ; Cross' head, a beam across the head of something, esp. the bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine ; Cross ing, act of going across : the place where a road way, &c. may be
crossed: intersection: act of thwarting: cross-breed-ing. adj. Cross' -legged, having the legs crossed. ^-adv. Grossly. ns. Cross ness ; Cross -patch, an ill-natured person ; Cross'-piece, a piece of material of any kind crossing another : (naut.) a timber over the windlass, with pins for belaying the running rigging ; Cross'-pur'pose, a contrary purpose : con-tradictory conduct or system : an enigmatical game ; CrOSS'-quarters, an ornament of tracery like the four petals of a cruciform flower: a quatrefoil. z'.t. Cross'-ques'tion, to question minutely, to cross-examine. ns. Cross'-ref'erence, a reference in a book to another title or passage ; Cross'-road, a road crossing the principal road, a bypath ; CTOSS'-row (same as Christ-cross-row) ; Crbss'-sea, a sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind ; Cross'-Sill, a railroad sleeper lying under the rails transversely as a support to the stringer ; CrOSS'-spring'er, a cross-rib in a groined vault ; CTOSS'-Staff, a surveying instrument consisting of a staff surmounted with a brass circle divided into four equal parts by two intersecting lines ; Cross' -Stone, chiastolite : staurolite : harmotome ; Cross'-tie, in a railroad, a timber placed under opposite rails as a support ; Cross -tin ing, a mode of harrowing cross-wise. n.pl. Cross'trees, pieces of timber placed across the upper end of the lower-masts and top-masts of a ship. ns. Cross'-vault'ing, vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults ; CrOSS'-Way, a way that crosses another ; CrOSS'-Wind, an unfavourable wind, a side-wind. adv. Cross'Wise, in the form of across: across. Cross as two sticks, particularly perverse and disagreeable. Cross the path of any one, to thwart him ; Cross one's mind, to flash across the mind.

Crosse, kros, . the implement used in lacrosse.

Crossette, kro-set', . a small projecting part of an impost-stone at the extremity of an arch : a shoulder in an arch-stone fitting into the stone next to it. [Fr.]

Crotalaria, krO-ta-la'ri-a, . a genus of Legvminoset, the rattlewort. [Gr. krotalon, a rattle.]

Crotalidae, kro-tal'i-de, .//. a family of venomous serpents, including rattlesnakes, copper-heads, &c.

Crotalo, kro'ta-lo, n. a Turkish musical instrument, like the ancient cymbalum,

Crotch, kroch, . a fork, as of a tree : the bifurcation of the human body. adj. Crotched. [Ely. obscure.]

Crotchet, kroch'et, . a hook : a note in music, equal

to half a minim, I : a crooked or perverse fancy : a

whim, or conceit. adjs. Crotch'eted, Crotch'ety, having crotchets or peculiarities : whimsical n. Crotch'eteer, a crotchety person. [Fr. crochtt, dim. of crock*, a hook. See Crochet.]

Croton, krC'ton, . a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot, biting taste. ns. Cro'tonate, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base ; Cro'ton-Oil, a powerful purgative oil, expressed from the seeds of the Croton tiglium, also used externally. Crotonic acid, an acid obtained from croton-oil. [Gr. krotdn, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]

Crottles, krot'ls, n.pL lichens used for dyeing. [Gael crotal.}

Crouch, krowch, r.i. to squat or lie close to the ground : to cringe : to fawn. [Possibly crook.}

Crouched-friars = Crutched-friars. See Crutch.

Crouch- ware, krowch'-war, n. a finely finished pottery made with an admixture of pipe-clay in Shropshire : the famous salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem.

Croup, kroOp, n, a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. r.;'. to cry or speak hoarsely. . Croup iness. adjs. Croup' OUB, Croup'y. [A.S. kropan, to cry; Scot. roup, croup, hoarseness ; from the sound.]

Croup, krSOp, n. the rump of a horse : the place behind the saddle. n. Croup on (obs.\ the croup: the human buttocks. [Fr. croupe, a protuberance ; allied to Crop.]

Croupade, kroo-pad', n. in the manege, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind-legs toward the belly. [Fr.]

Grouper. krCOp'er, . obsolete form of Crupper.

Croupier, krOO'pi-er, n. one who sits at the lower end of the table as assistant-chairman at a public dinner : a vice-president : he who watches the cards and collects the money at the gaming-table. [Fr.,'one who rides on the croup.']

Grouse, krOOs, adj. (Scot.) lively, pert. adv. boldly, pertly. adv. Crousely. [M. E. crus ; cf. Ger. kraus, Dut. kroes, crisp, cross.]

Grout, krowt, . See Sauer-kraut.

Crow, krO, n. a large bird, generally black, of the genus Corvus, which includes magpies, nut-crackers, jays, choughs, &c. : the cry of a cock : a crow-bar. v.i. to croak : to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance : to boast, swagger (with over) : pa.t. crew (kro"<5) or crowed ; pa.p. crowed. ns. Crow'-bar, a large iron bar mostly bent at the end, to be used as a lever ; Crow'-befVy, a small creeping shrub, producing small black berries ; CroW-floWer (Shak.), perhaps the same as CroWfOOt, a common weed, the flower of which is like a crow's foot, the buttercup : crow's-foot : a number of lines rove through a long wooden block, supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally : CroW-keep'er (Skak.\ a scarecrow ; Crow'-QUill, a pen made of the quill of a crow, &c. , for fine writing or etching; Crow's'-bill, Crow'-bill (surf.), a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c., from wounds ; Orow's'-foot, one of the wrinkles produced by age, spreading out from the corners of the eyes :

(IK//.) a caltrop; Crow's'-nest (<</.), a shelter at the top-gallant mast-head of whalers for the man on the lookout.*.//. CroW-steps (see Corbie). . Crow - toe (Milt.), probably the same as Crowfoot. -As the crow flies, in a straight line ; Eat crow, or boiled crow, to be forced to do something very disagree- able ; Have a crow to pluck With, to have some- thing to settle with some one. [A.S. cratue, a crow, crawan, to cry like a cock ; imit.]

Crowd, krowd, n. a number of persons or things closely pressed together, without order : the rabble : multitude. v.t. to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together : to compress. v.i. to press on : to press together in numbers : to swarm. -p.adj. Crowded. Crowd sail, to carry a press of sail for speed. [A.S. crfidan, to press.]

Crowd, krowd, n. (ots.) an ancient musical instrument of the nature of the violin. . Crowd' or (oos.), a fiddler. [W. crwth, a hollow protuberance, a fiddle ; Gael., Ir. cruit.}

Crowdie, krowd'i, n. a mixture of meal and water : (Scot.) brose. [Der. unknown.]

Crown, krown, n. the diadem or state-cap of royalty : regal power: the sovereign: honour: reward, as the 'martyr's crown :' the top of anything, esp. of the head : _ completion : accomplishment ; a coin stamped with a crown, esp. the silver . piece used also as the translation of the old French feu, worth from six francs (or livres) to three francs : a size of paper, because originally water-marked with a crown: (arckit.) a specie* of spire or lantern,

formed by converging flying-buttresses, v.t. to cover or invest with a crown : to invest with royal dignity: to adorn : to dignify: to complete happily. ns. Crown'-agent, a solicitor in Scotland who prepares criminal prosecutions ; Crown'-ant'ler, the uppermost antler of the horn of a stag ; Crown'- colony, a colony whose administration is directly under the home government ; Crown Derby porce- lain (see Porcelain). p.adj. Crowned, having or wearing a crown : rewarded : consummated. ni. Crown WC(Shak.\ a corruption of coroner ; Crown'et, a coronet : (ShaJi.) that which crowns or accom- plishes ; Crown'-glass, a kind of window-glass formed in circular plates or discs ; Crown'-impe'rial, a plant, a species of fritillary ; Crown ing. n.pl. Crown' -jew'els, jewels pertaining to the crown or sovereign. ns. Crown'-land, land belonging to the crown or sovereign ; Crown'-law'yer, the lawyer who acts for the crown in criminal cases. adj. Crownless. ns. Crown'let, a small crown ; Crown'-liVing, a church living in the gift of the crown ; Crown-office, the office for the business of the crown side of the King's Bench : the office in which the great seal is affixed ; Crown' -pa per, in England, a printing-paper of the size 15X20 in. : in America, a writing-paper 15X19 in.; Crown'- pOSt, the same as King- post (q.v.) ; Crown -prince, the prince who succeeds to the crown : Crown'-saw, a circular saw made by cutting teeth round a cylin- der ; Crown' -Wheel, a wheel resembling a crown, with teeth or cogs set at right angles to its plane ; Crown'- Wit ness, a witness for the crown in a criminal prosecution instituted by it ; Crown'- WOrk (fort.), an outwork composed of a bastion between two curtains, with demi-bastions at the extremes. Crown of the causeway, the middle of the street. [O. Fr. coroe(Yi. couronne) L. corona', cf. Gr. kordnos, curved.]

Croze, krOz, n. the groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set.

Crozier. See Crosier.

Crucial, kroo'shi-al, adj. testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a cross to draw attention to it. adj. Cm ciate (tot.), arranged in the form of a cross, as leaves or petals. [Kr. crucial, from L. crux, cruets, a cross.]

Crucian, Crusian, kroo'shi-an, n. the German carp, having no barbels.

Crucible, krCO'si-bl, . an earthen pot for melting ores, metals, &c. [Low L. crucibulum, most prob. from L. crux.}

Cruciferse, kroo-sifer-e, . a natural order of exo- genous plants (many edible), having a corolla of four petals arranged in the form of a cross. . Oruc ifer, a cross-bearer in a procession. adj. Cruciferous (bat.), bearing four petals in the form of a cross. [L. crux, cruets, a cross, ferre, to bear.]

Crucify, kr5o'si-fl, v.t. to put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross : to subdue completely : to mortify : to torment : pa.p. cru'cined. ns. Cru- Cif 1'er, one who crucifies ; Cru Ciflx, a figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross ; Crucifix ion, death on the cross, esp. that of Christ. adjs.

Cru'cifonn, in the form of a cross ; Crucig'erous, bearing a cross. [O. Fr. crucifier L. crucifigere, crucifixum crux, xnAfigere, to fix.]

Crude, krODd, adj. raw, unprepared : not reduced to order or form : unfinished : undigested : immature. adv. Crude ly.j. Crude'ness : Crud'ity, rawness : unripeness : that which is crude. adj. Crud y (Skak.), crude, raw. [L. crudus, raw.]

Cruel, kroTJ'el, adj. disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering : void of pity, merciless, savage : severe. adj. Cru'el-heart'ed, delighting in cruelty : hard-hearted : unrelenting. adv. Cru'elly. ns. Cru'elness (cos.); Cru'elty. [Fr. cruel fl crudelis.}

Cruet, krtSJ'et, . a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments. . Cru'et-stand, a stand or frame for

Cruise

m5te ; mute ; mCOn ; then.

Cryptogamia

holding cruets. [Ace. to Skeat, prob. formed from Dut. Ttruik, a jar = Eng. crock; and ace. to E. Miiller, dim. of O. Fr. cruye (mod. Fr. cruche, cruchette, a jar), from root of crock.]

Cruise, krOSz, v.i. to sail to and fro: to rove on the sea. . a sailing to and fro : a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels. . CruiS'er. [Dut kruisen, to cross kruis, a cross.]

Cruisie. See Crusie.

Cruisken, kroos'ken, . (Jr.) a small bottle. Also Cruiskeen.

Cruive, Cruve, krCSv, . (Scot.) a sty, hovel : a wattled hedge built on tidal flats for catching fish.

Cruller, krul'er, . a cake cut from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, &c., fried crisp in boiling lard. [Cf. Dut. krullen, to curl.]

Crumb, krum, n. a small bit or morsel of bread : a small particle of anything : the soft part of bread. v.t. to break into crumbs : to fill with crumbs. ns. Crumb'-brush, a brush for sweeping crumbs off the table ; Crumb'-cloth, a cloth laid under a table to keep falling crumbs from the carpet. adjs. Crumb'y, Crum'my, in crumbs: soft [A.S. cruma; Dut. kruim; Ger. krunie ; allied to crimp.]

Crumble, krum'bl, v.t. to break into crumbs: to scatter in crumbs. v.i. to fall into small pieces: to decay. n. a crumb: that which crumbles easily. adj. Crumbly, apt to crumble, brittle. [Orig. dim. of Crumb; Dut. kruimelen; Ger. krumeln.\

Crumenal, kroo'me-nal, n. (Spens.) a purse. [From L. crurnena, a purse.]

Crump, krump, adj. crooked : wrinkled. ns. Crum'-my, a cow with a crumpled horn ; Crump 'et, a kind of crumby or soft cake or muffin. adj. Crump 'y, crump: easily broken. [A.S. crump crumb, crooked ; Ger. krumm. Cf. Cramp, Crimp.]

Crumple, krump'l, v.t. to contort : to mark with or draw into folds or wrinkles : to crease. ~: i. to become wrinkled: to contract or shrink. adj. Crumpled. n. Crump'ling. [Formed from Crump.]

Crunch, krunsh, v.t. to crush with the teeth : to chew anything hard, and so make a noise. . the act of crunching. [From the sound : cf. Fr. grincer.]

Crunkle, krunk'l, v.i. to crumple.

Crunt, krunt, . (Scot.) a blow on the head.

Cruor, kr<5o'or, n. coagulated blood. . Cru'orine, the red colouring matter of blood corpuscles.

Crup, knip, adj. (prov.) brittle.

Crupper, krup'er, . a strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place : the hind part of a horse. [Fr. cropiere crape, the croup.]

Crural, krOo'ral, adj. belonging to or shaped like a leg. [L. cruralis, from crus, cruris, the leg.]

Crusade, kroo-sad', n. a military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks: any daring or romantic undertaking. v.i. to go on a crusade. n. Crusad'er, one engaged

in a crusade. [Fr. croisade Prov. crozada croz, a cross L. crux, a cross.]

Crusado, kroo-sa'do, . a Portuguese coin, so called because marked with a cross. [Port, cruzado.]

Cruse, krOoz, . an earthen pot : a small cup or bottle. [Cf. Ice. krus; Dan. kruus ; Ger. krause.)

Cruset, krgs'set, . a goldsmith's crucible. [Fr. c raise t.]

Crush, krush, v.t. to break or bruise: to squeeze together : to beat down or overwhelm : to subdue : to ruin. v.i. to become broken under pressure. n. a violent squeezing : a vast crowd of persons or things. adj. Crushed, broken by pressure : subdued : oppressed. ns. Crush' er, he who, or that which, crushes or subdues : (slang) a policeman ; Crush'-hat, a hat so constructed as to collapse and become flat : an opera-hat. adj. Crushing, bruising : overwhelming. adv. Crush'ingly. n. Crush'-room, a room in a theatre, &c., where the audience may

promenade during the intervals of the entertainment Crush a cup, to empty a cup : to quaff. Crushed Strawberry, of the colour of strawberries that have been crushed. [O. Fr. croissir; per. cog. with Mid. High Ger. krosen, to crunch.]

Crusie, Crusy, krooz'i, . (Scat.) a lamp which burns oil. [From Cruset]

Crust, krust, . the hard rind or outside coating of anything : the outer part of bread : covering of a pie, &c. : (geol.) the solid exterior of the earth. v. t. to cover with a crust or hard case. v.i. to gather into a hard crust. adj. Crustat'ed, covered with a crust. . Crusta tion, an adherent crust. adv. Crust'ily. . Crustiness. adj. Crust'y, of the nature of or having a crust, as port or other wine : having a hard or harsh exterior : hard : snappy : surly. [O. Fr., L. crusta, rind.]

Crusta, krus'ta, n. something, as a gem, prepared for inlaying : a hard coating : a cocktail served in a glass, its rim encrusted in sugar :pl. Crustae (e).

Crustacea, krus-ta'shi-a, n.pl. a large class of Arthropod animals, almost all aquatic, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, sand-hoppers, wood-lice, water-fleas, barnacles, acorn-shells, &c- n. Crusta'cean, one of the Crustacea. adj. Crustaceolog'ical. tts. Crustaceol'oglst ; Crustaceol'ogy, the_ science which treats of the Crustacea. adjs. Crusta'ceous, Crusta'cean. pertaining to the Crustacea, or shellfish.

Crut, krut, n. (prov.) a dwarf.

Crutch, kruch, n. a staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person : any support like a crutch. v.t. to support: to prop. v.i. to go on crutches. adj. Crutched, marked by the sign of or wearing a cross. n.pl. CrutChed'-ftTars, an order of friars so called from the sign of the cross which they wore Crouched- or Crossed -friars. [From root of Crook ; perh. modified by L. crux.}

Crux, kruks, . a cross : (_ftg.) something that occasions difficulty. [L. crux, a cross.]

Crwth, kroth, . an old Welsh stringed instrument, four of its six strings played with a bow, two twitched by the thumb. [W.]

Cry, krl, v.i. to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief : to lament : to weep : to bawl. v.t. to utter loudly : to proclaim or make public : pa.t. and pa.p. cried. . any loud sound, esp. of grief or pain : a fit of weeping : a pack of hounds, hence of peopje : particular sound uttered by an animal : bawling : lamentation : prayer : clamour://. Cries. ns. Cri'er : Cry'ing, act of calling loudly : weeping. adj. calling loudly : claiming notice : notorious. Cry against, to protest against ; Cry down, to condemn : to decry ; Cry Off, to withdraw from a bargain ; Cry on, to call upon: to invoke; Cry up, to praise: extol. A far cry, a great distance ; Great cry and little wool, appearance without reality : much ado about nothing ; Hue and cry (see Hue) ; In full cry, in full pursuit, used of dogs in hunt ; Within cry of, within hearing distance. [Fr. crier L. quiritdre, to scream freq. of L. queri, to lament.]

Cryolite, kri'o-llt, . a mineral found on the coast of Greenland, consisting mainly of a fluoride of aluminium in combination with fluoride of sodium. [Gr. kryos, frost, and lithos, a stone.]

Cryophorus, kri-of'o-rus, . an instrument for showing the decrease of temperature in water by evaporation. [Gr. kryos, frost, and. pherein, to bear.]

Crypt, kript, . an underground cell or chapel, esp. one used for burial. adjs. Cryp'tic, -al, hidden:

secret : unseen. [L. cryptaGt. kryptekryptein, to conceal. Doublet of Grot.]

Cryptogamia, krip-to-ga'mi-a, . the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their fructification concealed. n. Cryp'togam. adjs. Cryptoga'mlan, Cryptogam'ic, Cryptog'amous. ns. Cryptog'amist ; Cryptog'amy. [Gr. kryptos, concealed, and games, marriage.]

Cryptogram, krip'tS-gram, . a cryptograph. us. Cryptad'ia, things to be kept secret ; Cryptol'ogy, secret language ; Cryp'tonym, a secret name.

Cryptography, krip-tog ra-fi, . the art of secret writing: the character or cipher so used. us. Crypt'O-graph: Cryptog'rapher. adjs. Cryptograph ic, -al. [Gr. kryptos, secret, and graphein, to write.]

Crystal, kris'tal, n. a superior kind of quartz, clear like ice : (chem.) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. adjs. Crys'tal, Crys'talUne, consisting of or like crystal in clearness, &c- ; Crys'talform ; Crys'tallisable, capable of being crystallised or formed into crystals. . CrystalUsa'tion, the act of crystallising. v.t. CryS'talllSe, to reduce to the form of a crystal. -'.i. to assume a crystalline form. ns. Crys'tallite : Crystallogen'esis. adj. Crystallogenic. . Crystallog'rapher, one skilled in crystallography. a<ij. Crystallograph'ic. . Crystallog'raphy, the science of crystallisation. adj. Crystalloid, having the form of a crystal. n. a name given by Graham to a class of substances which when in solution pass easily through membranes. . Crys'tallomancy, a mode of divination by means of transparent bodies. [O. Fr. cristol L. crystallum Gr. krystallos, ice kryos, frost.]

Ctenoid, te'noid, adj. comb-shaped, applied by Agassiz
to the scales and fins of certain fishes, as the perch, Sic. adj. and . Ctenoid'ean. [Gr. kteis, ktenos, a comb, eidos, form.]

Ctenophora, ten-of'o-ra, .//. a sub-class of Ccelenterates beautifully delicate, free-swimming marine organisms, generally globular, moving by means of comb-like plates. [Gr. kteis, ktenos, a comb, p herein, to carry.]

Cub, kub, . the young of certain animals, as foxes, &c. : a whelp : a young boy or girl (in contempt). v.i. to bring forth young : pr.p. cub'bing ; pa.p. cubbed. adjs. Cub'bish, like a cub : awkward ; Cub'-drawn (Shak.), drawn or sucked by cubs. . Cub'hood. adj. Cub'less, without cubs. [Prob. Celt., as IT. cuib, a whelp, from cu, a dog.]

Cub, kub, . a cattle-pen : chest.

Cuban, ku'ban, n. a native of the island of Cuba in the West Indies. adj. pertaining to Cuba.

Cube, kub, n. a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square : the third power of a number, as 2 X 2 X a = 8. v.t. to raise to the third power. ns. Cu'bage, Cuba'tion, Cu'bature, the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body : the result thus found. adjs. Cu'bic, -al, pertaining to a cube : of the third power or degree : solid. adv. Cu'bically. . Cu bicalness, state or quality of being cubical. adis. Cu'biform ; Cu'boid, Cuboid' al, resembling a cube in shape. Cube root, the number or quantity that produces a given cube by being raised to the third power thus a is the cube root of 8. [Fr., L. cubus Gr. kybos, a die.]

Cubeb, ku'beb, n. the dried berry of Piper cubeba, a climbing shrub, native to Sumatra useful as a stomachic and carminative in indigestion, for piles and for sore throats. n. Cubeb'in, a crystallising substance in cubebs. [Fr. cubebe AT. kabdbak.}

Cubica, ku'bi-ka, n. a fine worsted for linings.

Cubicle, ku'bi-kl, n. a bedroom.

Cubit, ku'bit, . a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tig of the middle-finger, from 18 to 22 inches also Cubitus. adj. CuT)ital, of the length of a cubit. [L. cubttum, the elbow; cf. L. cubare, to lie down.]

Cucking-stool, kuk'ing-stOol, . a stool in which scolds and other culprits were placed, usually before their own door, to be pelted by the mob. [Mentioned in Domesday Book as in use in Chester, and

called cathedra stercoris. From an obs. word cuck, to ease one's self; cf. Ice. kuka.\

Cuckold, kuk'old, n. a mnn whose wife has proved unfaithful. v.t. to wrong (a husband) by unchastity.

226

v.t. Cuck'oldise, to make a cuckold. adv. Cuck'-oldlyCMa/t.). ns. Cuck'old-mak'er ; Cuck'oldom, state of a cuckold : act of adultery ; Cuck'oldry, adultery. [O. Fr. cucuault cucu, cuckoo.]

Cuckoo, kook'kOO, n. a bird which cries cuckoo, re-markable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. ns. Cuck'OO-bud (Shak.\ name of a plant ; Cuck'OO-ClOCk, a clock in which the hours are told by a cuckoo-call ; Cuck'oo-flow'er, a species of Car-damine called also L ady's Smock ; Cuck 00-pint, the Wake-robin, A rum ntaculatum; Cuck'00-spit, -spittle, a frothy spittle, made by many insects parasitic on plants, surrounding the larvae and pupae.

Cucullate, -d, ku'kul-lat, -ed, adj. hooded : shaped like a hood. [L. cucullatus cucullus, a hood.]

Cucumber, kuTcum-ber, n. a creeping plant, with heart-shaped leaves, rough with bristly hairs, and large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle a native of southern Asia. adj. Cucum iform. [L. cucumis, cucvmeris.]

Cucurbit, ku'kur-bit, n. a chemical vessel used in distillation, originally shaped like a gourd. adjs. Cucur'bital, Cucurbita'ceous, pertaining to the Cucurbitacect, mostly herbaceous climbers, as the gourd, melon, &c. ; Cucur'bitive, like a gourd-seed. [Fr. cucurbite L. cucurbita, a gourd.]

Cud, kud, . the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. . Cud'weed, the popular name for many species of plants covered with a cottony down. Chew the CUd, to meditate. [A.S. cwidu.]

Cudbear, kud' bar, n. a purple or violet coloured powder prepared from a lichen, used in dyeing. [A corr. of Cuthbert from Dr Cuthbert Gordon, who first made it an article of commerce.]

Cuddle, kud'l, v.t. to hug : to embrace : to fondle. v.i. to lie close and snug together. . a close embrace. [Perh. a freq. of M. E. couth, cosy.]

Cuddy, kud'i, . a small cabin or cookroom, in the fore-part of a boat or lighter : in large vessels, the officers' cabin under the poopdeck. [Origin uncer-tain ; cf. Fr. cahute ; Dut. kajuit ; Ger. kajiite.]

Cuddy, kud'i, . the right of a lord to entertainment from his tenant : rent : (Spens.) Cuddeehih. [Corr. of Ir. cuid oidhche cuid, a share, oidhche, night]

Cuddy, Cuddle, kud'i, . a donkey: (Scot.) a stupid person. [Perh. formed from Cuthbert.}

Cudgel, kud'jel, n. a heavy staff: a club. v.t. to beat with a cudgel :pr.p. cud'gelling ; pa.p. cud'gelled. ns. Cud'geller ; Cud'gelling. adj. Cud'gel-proof, not to be hurt by beating. Take up the cudgels, to engage in a contest. [A.S. cycgel.\

Cue, ku, . the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker : any hint : the part one has to play. [Ace. to some from Fr. queue, tail, as the ending words of the last speech ; in iyth cent, written Q, and derived from L. quando, ' when,' i.e. when the actor was to begin.)

Cue, ku, n. a twist of hair at the back of the head : a rod used in playing billiards. v.t. of the hair, to form in a cue. [Fr. queue L. cauda, a tail.]

Cuff, kuf, K. a stroke with the open hand. v.t. to strike
with the open hand : to beat. [Origin obscure ; cf. Sw. kuffa, to knock.]

Cuff, kuf, . the end of the sleeve near the wrist : a covering for the wrist : a handcuff (q.v.). [Prob. cog. with Coif.]

Cuff, kuf, n. Scotch form of Scruff. Cuff of the neck. See Scruff.

Cuffin, kuf 'in, K. a man : a justice of the peace. (Thieves' slang.]

Cufic, kuf'ik, adj. of or pertaining to Cufa, esp. applied to the kind of writing of the scholars of Cufa in Asiatic Turkey, seat of the most expert copyists of the Koran.

Cuirass, kwi-ras', or kfl-, n. a defensive covering for the breast and back, of leather or iron fastened with straps and buckles, &c. v.t. to furnish with such.

n. Cuirassier*, a horse-soldier armed with such.
[Fr. cuirasse cuir, leather L. coriunt, skin leather.]

Cuir-bOUilli, kwer-bCO'lyi, . leather softened by boiling, then dried, retaining the impressions made on it. Also Cuir-bouilly.

Cuisine, kwe-zen', . a kitchen or cooking department : cookery. n. Cuisin'ier, a cook. [Fr. (It. cucina)i,. coquina coquere, to cook.]

CuiSSO, kwis, Cuish, kwish, . armour for the thighs, consisting of iron plates laid horizontally over each other and riveted together. [Fr. cuisse (It. coscia, the thigh) L. coxa, the hip.]

Cuiter, kut'er, v.t. (Scot.) to fondle, pamper.

Cuittle, kutl, v.t. to curry : (Scot.) to cajole.

Culcb, kulch, n. (prov.) rubbish.

Culdee, kul'de, n. one of a fraternity of monks living in Scotland in the 8th century in groups of cells. [Ace. to Reeves and Skene, the old Ir. cflt dt, 'servants of God,' or 'companions of God' Latinised by Boece into Culdei, as if cultores Dei.]

Cul-de-four, koS-de-foor, n. (archil.) a sort of low spherical vault, oven-like. ns. Cul-de-lampe, an ornamental design used in filling up blank spaces in a book; Cul-de-sac, a street, &c., closed at one end : a blind alley. [Fr. cul, bottom L. culus ; Vr.four. furnace, lampe, lamp, sac, sack.]

Culet, ku'let, . the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a brilliant : the part of armour protecting the body behind, from the waist downwards also Culette. [O. Fr., cuIL. culus, the rump.]

Culex, ku'leks, . the typical genus of Culicida or gnats. adj. CuUciform, gnat-like. [L.]

Culinary, ku'lin-ar-i, adj. pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery: used in the kitchen. [L. culinarius culina, a kitchen.]

Cull, kul, v.t. to select, pick out. ns. Cull'er ; Cull'-Ing. [Fr. cueillir, to gather L. colligere col, together, legere, to gather. Doublet of Collect.]

Cullender. See Colander.

Gullet, kul'et, n. refuse glass.

Cullion, kul'yun, . a wretch : a cowardly fellow.
adj. Cull'ionly (Shak.), mean, base. [Fr. couillon, a poltroon (It. coglione)-^,. coleus, a leather bag.]

Cullis, kul'is, n. a gutter in a roof : a groove, as for a side-scene in a theatre. [Fr. coulisse.]

Cully, kul'i, . a mean dupe. v.t. to deceive meanly : pa.p. cull'ied. ns. Cull, a dupe ; Cull'yism, state of being a cully. [Prob. a contr. of Cullion.]

Oiling kulm, n. the stalk or stem of corn or of grasses.
v.i. to form a culm. adj. Culmif 'erous, having a culm. [L. culnms, a stalk.]

Culm, kulm, n. coal-dust : name given in some parts of England to anthracite or stone-coal. adj. Culmif erous, producing culm. [See Coom.]

Culmen, kul men, it. highest point : the median lengthwise ridge of a bird's upper mandible. [L.]

Culminate, kul'min-at, v.i. (astron.) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude : to reach the highest point (with in). adj. Culminant, at its highest point. n. Culmina tion, act of culminating : the top : (astron.) transit of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day. [Low L. culmindre, from L. culmen, properly columen, a summit.]

CulottiC, kul-ot'ic, adj. wearing trousers : (Carlyle) respectable. [Fr. calotte, breeches.]

Culpable, kul'pa-bl, adj. faulty: criminal. ns. Culpability, Cul'pableness, liability to blame. adv. Cul pably. adj. Cul'patory, expressive of blame. [O. Fr. coupable L. culpabilis culpa, a fault.]

Culprit, kul'prit, n. one in fault : a criminal : (Eng. law) a prisoner accused but not yet tried. [From the fusion in legal phraseology of cul. (culpable, culpabilis), and prit, prist (O. Fr. prest), ready.

Not cuipate law L. culpatus, a person accused.]

Cult, kult, . a system of religious belief, worship.

Also Cult US. [L. cult us colere, to worship.]
Culter, kul'ter, . obsolete form of Coulter. adjs.
Cultiros'tral, Cultures tral ; Cul trate, -d, shaped

like a pruning-knife ; Cul'triform, in the form of a pruning-knife : sharp-edged.

Cultism, kult'ism, . a style of writing after the manner of Luis de Gdngora y Argote (1561-1627), a Spanish lyric poet estilo culto, being florid, pedantic, often obscure. ns. Cultlst, Cult'Orist. [Sp. culte, elegant L. cult us.}

Cultivate, kul'ti-vat, v.i. to till or produce by tillage : to prepare for crops : to devote attention to : to civilise or refine. adjs. Cultivable, Cultivat'able, capable of being cultivated. ns. Cultiva'tion, the art or practice of cultivating : civilisation : refinement ; Cul' tivator. Cultivate a person's friendship, to endeavour to get his good-will. [Low L. culth'drt, -dtutn L. colere, to till, to worship.]

Culture, kul'tur, . cultivation : the state of being cultivated : refinement the result of cultivation. v.t. to cultivate : to improve. adjs. Cul'turable ; CuT-tural. p.adj. Cultured, cultivated: well educated : refined. adj. Cul'turelOSS. [L. cultura colere.]

Cultus. See Cult.

Culver, kul'ver, . a dove : a pigeon. n. Cul'ver-key, an herb, probably the columbine, having key-shaped flowerets. a<#. Cul'vertailed, dovetailed. [A.S. culfre, prob. from L. columba.]

Culverin, kul'ver-in, n. one of the earlier forms of cannon of great length, generally an i8-pounder, weighing 50 cwt. ns. Cul'verineer ; Dem'i-cuT-Venn, a p-pounder, weighing 30 cwt. [Fr. coulevrine, from couleuvre, a serpent]

Culver's physic, root, . popular name of a kind of speedwell, the rhizome of Veronica virginica, used medicinally. [Prob. from one Dr Culver.]

Culvert, kul'vert, . an arched channel of masonry for carrying water beneath a road, railway, &c. [Perh. from Fr. couler, to flow L. coldre.]

CulvertagO, kul'ver-taj, n. degradation of a vassal to the position of a serf. [O. Fr. culvert, a serf.]

Cumbent, kum'bent, adj. lying down ; reclining. [L. cuntbens, -entis, pr.p. oicumbere, to lie down.]

Cumber, kum'ber, v.t. to trouble or hinder with something useless : to retard, trouble. . encumbrance : cumbering. adj. Cumbered, hampered : obstructed. ns. Cum'berer; Cum'ber-ground, a useless thing, from Luke, xiii. 7. adj. Cum'berless, unencumbered. ns. Cum'berment, Cum'-brance, encumbrance. adjs. Cum'bersome, unwieldy : heavy ; Cum'brous, hindering : obstructing : heavy. adv. Cum'brously. . Cum'brousness. [O. Fr. combrer, to hinder Low L. cumbrus, a heap ; corr. of L. cumulus, a heap.]

Cumbrian, kum'bri-an, adj. (geol.) of or pertaining to a system of slaty rocks best developed in Cumberland and Westmorland, now merged in the Cambrian or Silurian system.

Cumin, Cummin, kum'in, n. an umbelliferous plant, common in Egypt, and cultivated in southern Europe and India its seeds, resembling the caraway, valuable as carminatives. [L. cuminum Gr. kyminon, cog. with Heb. kammdn.]

Cummer, kum'er, Kimmer, kim'er, n. a gossip : a woman : (Scot.) a girl. [Fr. cotnmere L. con, with, mater, mother.]

Cummerbund, kum'er-bund, . a waist-belt, a sash. [Anglo-Ind. Pers. kamarband, a loin-band.]

Ciimshaw, kum'shaw, . a gift, a tip. [Pidgin-English.]

Cumulate, kum'u-lat, v.t. to heap together: to accumulate. adjs. Cum'ulate, -d, heaped up. n. Cumula'tion (= Accumulation). adj. Cumulative, increasing by successive additions. adv. Cum'ulatively. [L. cumulare, -dtum cumulus, a heap.]

Cumulus, ku'mu-lus, n. a heap ; a kind of cloud common in summer, consisting of rounded heaps with a darker horizontal base. adjs. Cu'muliform ; Cu'mulose. . Cu'mulo-stra'tus, a cloud looking like a combination of the cumulus and stratus. [L. cumulus, a heap, and uraiuj.}

woman's hair : the elastic lining of the inner side of a billiard-table : a body of steam remaining in the cylinder of a steam-engine, acting as a buffer to the piston. v.t. to seat on or furnish with a cushion. p.adj. Cushioned, furnished with a cushion, padded : having cushion-tires. ns. Cush ionet, a little cushion ; Cushion-tire, a bicycle tire made of india-rubber tubing, with india-rubber stuffing. adj. Cush iony, like a cushion, soft. [O. Fr. coissin L. coxinum, coxa, hip.]

Cusk, kusk, . the torsk : the burbot.

Cusp, kusp, . a point : the point or horn of the moon, &C. : (archil.) a small projecting ornament common in Gothic tracery. adjs. Cuspidate, -d (hot.), having a sharp end, as the canine teeth. [L. cuspis, cuspid-is, a point.]

Cuspidor, kus' pi-dor, n. a spittoon. Also Cus'pidore. [Port., L. consputre, to spit upon.]

CUSS, kus, n. (slang) a fellow : an expletive. adj. Cussed, cursed. n. Cuss edness, contrariness. [Obviously Curse ; prob. in the personal sense with a supposed reference to Customer]

Custard, kus'tard, . a composition of milk, eggs, &c., sweetened and flavoured. ns. Cus'tard-app le. the fruit of a West Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard; Cus'tard-COff'in (Shak.), the paste or crust which covers a custard. [Earlier custade, a corr. of crustade, a pie with crust See Crust.]

Custody, kus'tc-di, n. a watching or guarding : care : security: imprisonment. adj. Custodial. ns. Cus-todian, Cus'tode, Gusto dier, Cus'tos, one who has care, esp. of some public building. [L. custodia, from custos, custodis, a keeper.]

Custom, kus'tum, n. what one is wont to do : usage : frequent repetition of the same act : regular trade or business : a tax on goods : (//.) duties imposed on imports and exports. adj. Cus'tomable. customary : common. adv. Cus'tomarily. . Cus tomariness. adjs. Cus tomary, according to use and wont : holding or held by custom ; Cus tomed, accustomed : usual. ns. Cus'tomer, one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business : a buyer : (slang) a person ; Cus tom-house, the place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected. adj. Cus' tom-shrunk (Shak.), having fewer customers than formerly. [O. Fr. custunte, costume L. con-suftud-inem, consuescere, to accustom.]

Custrel, kus'trel, . attendant on a knight : a villain. [O. Fr. cotiitillier, coustille, a dagger.]

Cut, kut, v.t. to make an incision in : to cleave or pass through : to divide : to carve, hew, or fashion by cutting : to wound or hurt : to affect deeply : to shorten : to break off acquaintance with, to pass intentionally without saluting : to renounce, give up : to castrate : to perform or execute, as ' to cut a caper." v.t. to make an incision : to pass, go quickly : (slang) to run away, to be off: to twiddle the feet rapidly in dancing :pr.p. cut'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. cut. n, a cleaving or dividing : a stroke or blow : an act of unkiminess : the card obtained by cutting or dividing the pack : an incision or wound : a piece cut off: an engraved block, or the picture from it : manner of cutting, or fashion : (//.) a lot. n. Cut'-away", a coat with the skirt cut away in a curve in front also adj. us. Gut'-Off, that which cuts off or shortens, a straighter road, a

Cutter.

shorter channel cut by a river across a bend : a contrivance for saving steam by regulating its admission to the cylinder ; Cut'purse (Shak.), one who stole by-cutting off and carrying away purses(the purses being worn at the girdle) : a pickpocket ; Cut'ter, the person or thing that cuts : in a tailor's shop, the one who measures and cuts put the cloth : a small vessel with one mast, a mainsail, a forestaysail, and a jib set to bowsprit-end, any sloop of narrow beam and deep draught ; Cut'-throat, an assassin : ruffian ; Cut'ting, a dividing or lopping off: an incision: a piece cut off: a paragraph from a newspaper: a piece of road or railway excavated : a twig ; Cut'-wa'ter, the fore-part of a ship's prow. Cut a dash, or figure, to make a conspicuous appearance ; Cut-and-come-again, abundant supply, from the notion of cutting a slice, and returning at will for another ; Cut-and-COVer, a method of forming a tunnel by cutting out, arching it over, and then covering in ; Cut-and-dry, or Cut-and-dried, ready made, without the merit of freshness from the state of herbs in the shop instead of the field ; Cut and run, to be off quickly ; Cut down, to take down the body of one hanged by cutting the rope : to reduce, curtail ; Cut in, to strike into, as to a conversation, a game at whist ; Cut it too fat, to overdo a thing ; Cut off, to destroy, put to an untimely death : intercept : stop ; Cut Off With a Shilling, to disinherit, bequeathing only a shilling ; Cut one's Stick, to take one's departure ; Cut out, to shape : contrive : debar : supplant : to take a ship out of a harbour, &c., by getting between her and the shore ; Cut Short, to abridge : check ; Cut the coat according to the cloth, to adapt one's self to circumstances ; Cut the teeth, to have the teeth grow through the gums of an infant: Cut the throat Of (Jig.), to destroy utterly ; Cut Up, to carve : eradicate : criticise severely : turn out (well or ill) when divided into parts ; Cut up rough, to become quarrelsome. A cut above (coll.), a degree or stage above ; Short CUt, or Near CUt, a short way. [Prob. W. czt'taii, shorten.]

Cutaneous. See Cutis.

Cutch, kuch, n. the commercial name for catechu, from the Indian name kut.

CutCherry, kuch'er-i, . an office for public business, a court-house. Also Cutch'ery. [Hind.]

Cute, kut, adj. an aphetic form of Acute.

Cuthbert, kulh'bert, . the apostle of Northumbria (635-687), whose name lives in (St) Cuthbert S Beads, a popular name for the perforated joints of encrinites found on Holy Island ; (St) Cuthbert's duck, the eider-duck.

Cutikins, koo'ti-kinz, n.j>L (Scot.) spatterdashes also Cuitikins.

Cutis, ku'tis, . the skin : the true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle. adj. Cutan'eous, belonging to the skin. . Cu'ticlO, the outermost or thin skin. adj. CutiC'ular, belonging to the cuticle. [L.]

Cutlass, kut'las, n. a short, broad sword, with one cutting edge, used in the navy. [Fr. couttlas, augmentative of couteau, knife, from L. cultellus, dim. of culler, a ploughshare, a knife.]

Cutler, kut'ler, . one who makes or sells knives. . Cutlery, the business of a cutler : edged or cutting instruments in general. [Fr. coutelier, coutel, knife.]

Cutlet, kut'let, . a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr. cotelette, dim. of cote, from L. costa, a rib.)

Cuttle, kut'I, . a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid also Cuttle-fish. . Cuttle-bone, the internal shell or bone of the cuttle-fish, used for making tooth-powder and for polishing the softer metals. [AS. cudeU.\

Cutto, Cuttoe, kut'o, . a large knife.

Cutty, kut'i, adj. (Scot.) short, curtailed. n. a short clay pipe : a short, dumpy girl : applied to a woman, a term of reprobation, serious or playful. n. CUtt'y-stool, the stool of repentance in old Scotch church discipline. [Cut.]

Cuvette

mote ; mate ; mOCn ; then.

Cyrenalc

Cuvette, kuv-et', . a trench sunk along the middle of a dry ditch or moat. Also Cunette'. [Fr.J

Cyanogen, sl-an'o-jen, . a compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat, so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue. . Cy'anate, a salt of cyanic acid. adj. Cyan'ic, of or belonging to cyanogen. ns. Cyanide, a direct compound of cyanogen with a metal ; Cy'anine, the blue colouring matter of violets, &c. ; Cy'anite, a mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally sky-blue ; Cyanom'eter, an instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness of the sky or ocean ; Cyano Sis, morbid lividness of the skin, blue jaundice. adj. Cyanpt ic. ns. Cyan'otype, a photograph on paper sensitised by a cyanide ; Cyan'uret, a cyanide. Cyanic acid, an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. [Gr. kyanos, blue.]

Cyar, sl'ar, . the internal auditory meatus.

Cyathlform, si'a-thi-form, adj. like a cup a little widened at top.

Cycad, si'kad, . an order allied to Conifercr, but in appearance rather resembling ferns and palms. ndj. Cycada'ceous. [Formed from Gr. kykas, an erroneous form of koikas, koiks, the doom-palm.]

Cyclamen, sik'la-men, . a genus of Primulacece, native to southern Europe. [Formed from Gr. kyklamis, -inos.]

Cycle, slTcl, n. a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens: a series of poems, prose romances, &c., centring round a figure or event also Cy'clUS : an abbreviation for bicycle and tricycle. v.f. to move in cycles : to ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. adjs. Cy'CliC, -al, pertaining to or containing a cycle. ns. Cy'Clist, for bicyclist or tricyclist ; Cy'clograpb, an instrument for describing the arcs of circles that have too large a curvature for compasses ; Cy'cloid, a figure like a circle : a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line. adj. Cycloid al. ns. Cycloid'ian, one of the fourth order of fishes, according to the classification of Agassiz, havingcycloid scales with smooth edges, as the salmon ; Cyclom'-eter, an instrument for measuring circular arcs : an apparatus attached to the wheel of a cycle for registering the distance traversed ; Cy'ClOrn, a cycle-horn. [Gr. kyklos, a circle.]

Cyclone, sl'klOn, n. a circular or rotatory storm. a<tj. CyClon'iC. [Coined from Gr. kyklon, pr.p. oT&yJUaeix, to whirl round kyklos.]

Cyclopaedia, Cyclopedia, si-klo-pe'di-a, . the circle or compass of human knowledge : a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department, of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically. adjs. Cyclopaedic. Cyclopedic. [Gr. kyklos, a circle, and paideia, learning.]

Cyclops, sl'klops, . one of a fabled race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, with one eye in the middle of the forehead : a genus of minute fresh-water copepods with an eye in front : pi. Cydo'pes. adjs. Cyclope'an, Cyclop'ic, relating to or like the Cyclops : giant-like : vast : pertaining to a prehistoric style of masonry with immense stones of irregular form. [Gr. kyklops kyklos, a circle, and Sfs, an eye.]

Cyclorama, sl-klo-ra'ma, n. a circular panorama painted on the inside of a cylindrical surface appearing in natural perspective. [Formed from Gr. kyklos, circle, horama, view.]

CyclosiS, sl-klo'sis, . circulation, as of blood.

Cyclostomous, sl-klos'tO-mus, adj. round-mouthed, as a lamprey.

Cyclostyle, sf klo-stil, . an apparatus for multiplying copies of a writing. [Formed from Gr. kyklos, circle, and Style.]

Cyder. Same as Cider.

Cygnet, sig'net, n. a young swan. [Ace. to Diez, a dim. of Fr. cygne, whose old form cisnc (Sp. cisne, a swan) is from Low L. cecinus, not conn, with L. cygniis, Gr. kyknos, a swan.]

Cylinder, sil'in-der, n. a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles : (mech.) applied to many cylindrical parts of machines, as any rotating cylindrical portion of a printing-press. adjs. Cylindra'ceous, somewhat cylindrical ; Cylin'dric, -al, having the form or properties of a cylinder. n. Cylindric'ity. adj. Cylin'driform, in the form of a cylinder. . Cyrindroid, a body like a cylinder, but having its base elliptical. [Gr. kylindros, kylindein, to roll.]

Cyina, sl'ma, . a moulding of the cornice, an ogee. ns. Cym'agraph, an instrument for tracing the

outline of mouldings ; Cyma'tium, a cyma. [Gr. kytna, a billow.]

Cyinar, si-mar', . a loose light dress worn by ladies. [SeeChimer.]

Cymbal, sim'bal, n. a hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. ns. CymTjal-ist, a cymbal-player ; Cym'balo, the dulcimer. adj. Cym'biform, boat-shaped. [L. cymbalum Gr. kytnbanon kymbe, the hollow of a vessel.]

Cyme, slm, . a young shoot : (bat.) term applied to all forms of inflorescence which are definite or centrifugal. adjs. Cym'oid, Cym'ose, Cym'ous. [L. cyma Gr. kyma, a sprout.]

Cymophane, sl'mS-fan, . chrysoberyl. adj. Cy-moph'anous, opalescent. [Formed from Gr. kyma, wave, phainein, to show.]

Cymric, kim'rik, adj. Welsh. n. Cym'ry, the Welsh. [W. Cymru, Wales.]

Cynancbe, si-nang'ke, n. a name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, esp. quinsy. [Gr., kydn, a dog, anchcin, to throttle.]

Cynic, -al, sin'ik, -al, adj. dog-like : surly : snarling : austere : misanthropic. ns. Cynan'thropy, lycan-thropy ; Cyn'iC, one of a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born c. 444 B.C.), characterised by an ostentatious contempt for riches, arts, science, and amusements so called from their morose manners : a morose man : a snarler ; CjTO'i-Cism, surliness : contempt for human nature : heart-lessness, misanthropy. adv. Cynically. ft. Cyn'iC-alness. [Gr. kynikos, dog-like kyon, kynos, a dog ; cf. L. fan-is.]

Cynocepbalus, sT-no-sef al-us, . the dog-faced baboon : a race of men with dogs' heads. [Gr. kydn, kynos, dog, kephale, head.]

Cynosure, sin'o-shOor, or si', . the dog's tail, a con-stellation (Ursa minor) containing the north-star ; hence anything that strongly attracts attention or ad-miration. [Gr. kyon, kynos, a dog, oura, a tail.]

CyperUS, sip-e'rus, . a tropical genus of Cyperacett. adj. Cypera'ceous, belonging to, or like, sedge plants. [From Gr. kypeiros, sedge.]

Cypher. Same as Cipher.

Cy pres, se pra, in the law of charitable trusts in England, the principle of applying the money to some object as near as possible to the one specified, when this has become impracticable. [O. Fr.]

Cypress, sfpres, . an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals ; hence a symbol of death. adj. Cyp'rine. [O. Fr. cipres (Fr. cypris) L. citpressiis Gr. kyparissos.]

Cyprian, sip'ri-an, adj. belonging to the island of Cyprus : lewd, licentious-^Cyprus being the place where Venus was worshipped. n. a native of Cyprus also Cyp'rlot : a lewd woman.

Cyprus, sfprus, n. a thin, transparent, black stuff, a kind of crape. . Cy'prus-lawn (Milt.). [Prob. named from the island of Cyprus.]

Cyrenaic, sl-rin-a'ik, adj. pertaining to Cyrent, or to

the hedonism of its philosopher Aristippus, a pupil of Socrates.

Cyrillic, sir-il'ik, adj. pertaining to the alphabet attri-buted to St Cyril (gth cent.), distinguished from the other Slavonic alphabet, the Glagolitic.

Cyst, sist, . a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. adjs. Cystic, Cyst'ifonn, Cystoio?, having the form of, or contained in, a cyst or bag. ns. Cys'ticle, a small cyst ; CySti'tlS, inflammation of the bladder; Cys'tocele, a hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder ; Cysto'ma, a tumour con-taining cysts ; CystOt'omy, the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove extraneous matter. [Low L. cys tis Gr. kystis, a bladder.]

Cytherean, sith-e-re'an, adj. pertaining to Venus. [L. Cythcreus Cythera, an island in the .fligean Sea(now Cerigo), celebrated for the worship of Venus.]

Cytisus, sit'i-sus, ft. a group of hardy leguminous shrubby plants, with -yellow, white, or purple flowers,
chiefly in the warmer temperate parts of the Old World. [Gr. kytisos.)

Cytoblast, sl'to-blast, . the nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule, from which the organic cell is developed. . Cytogen'esis, cell-formation. [Gr. kytos, a vessel, blastanein, to bud.]

Czar, Tsar, tsar, or zar, . the emperor of Russia : fem. Czarina, Tsarina. j. Czar'evltch, Tsar-, a son of a czar. Cesar'evitch is the title of the eldest son, and CesareVna, of his wife. tts. Czar-OVna, Tsarev'na, a daughter of a czar. [Russ. fsari, a king ; conn, with Ger. kaiser, ult. from L. ccesar, a king or emperor.]

Czardas, zaVdas (Hung. prop, chaVdosh), n. a Hunga-
rian national dance, consisting of two sections a slow movement called a lassu or lassan, and a quick step, thefriss Qtfriska.

Czech, tshek, . a member of the most westerly branch of the Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks : the language of the Czechs, Bohemian, closely allied to Polish. adj., also Czech'ic.

the fourth letter in our alphabet, as well as in the Phoenician, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, from which last it was immediately derived its sound the soft dental mute : (inus.) the second note in the natural scale.

Dab, dab, v.t. to strike gently with something soft or moist, to smear : pr.p. dab'bing ; pa. p. dabbed. n. a gentle blow : a small lump of anything soft or moist : a species of flounder of light-brown colour, with small dark spots and rough, close-set scales. tts. Dab'ber, a sort of pad for dabbing ink on engraved wood blocks or plates ; Dab'chick, a small water-fowl, a kind of grebe. [First about 1300; cf. Old Dut. dabben, to pinch; Ger. tappe, a pat. Confused with Daub and Tap.]

Dab, dab, . an expert person. . Dab'ster (coll.). [Prob. a corr. of Adept.]

Dabble, dab'l, v.t. to spatter with moisture. v.i. to play in water with hands or feet : to do anything in a trifling way. n. Dabb'ler, one who does things superficially. Wz/. Dabb lingly. [Freq. of Dab.]

Da capo, da ka'pS, a term in music, frequently placed at the end of a movement, indicating that the performer must return to the beginning of the music usually written D.C. [It., 'from the beginning' L. tie, from, caput, head.]

Dace, d3s, Dare, dar, Dart, dart, . a small river fish of the carp family, and of the same genus as the roach, chub, minnow, &c. [M. E. darce O. Fr. dars Low L. dardus, a dart or javelin of Teut. origin. So called from its quickness.]

Dachshund, daks'hoond, . a badger-dog. [Ger. docks, a badger, hand, dog.]

Dacker, dak'er, Daker, da'ker, v.i. (Scot.) to lounge, saunter. Also Dalk'er.

Dacoit, da-koit', n. one of a gang of robbers in India and Burma also Dakoit'. ns. Dacoit'y, Dacoit'-age, robbery by gang-robbers, brigandage. [Hind. titi kill t, a robber.]

Dacryoma, dak-ri-O'ma, n. stoppage of the tear duct. [Formed from Gr. dakry, a tear.]

Dactyl, dak'til, . in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger ; in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as nter'nly, vfolate.ad/s. Dactylar, Dactylic, relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls.

the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [L. dactytus Gr. daktylos, a finger.]

Dad, dad, Daddy, dad'i, n. father, a word used by children. . Dadd'y-long-legB, the crane-fly, a

familiar insect with long body, legs, and antennae. [Prob. Celt., \V. tad, Bret, tad, tat; cf. Gr. tata.}

Dad, dad, v.t. to throw against something : to dash.
. a lump: a piece: a blow. [Der. unknown.]

Daddle, dadl, v.i. to walk in an unsteady manner, as a child or very old person : to totter : pr.p. dadd'-ling ; pa.p. dadd'led. [Perh. conn, with Dawdle.]

Daddle, dad'l, . (slang) the hand.

Daddock, dad'ok, . (prov.) the heart of a rotten tree.

Dado, dii'do, . in classical architecture, the cubic block forming the body of a pedestal : a skirting of wood along the lower part of the walls of a room, often represented merely by wall-paper, painting, &c. [It, L. datiis (talus, a die, being understood), given or thrown forth dare, to give.]

Daedal, de'dal, Daedalian, de-da'li-an, adj. formed with art : displaying artistic skill : intricate. [From L. D&dalns, Gr. Daidalos, the mythical artist who constructed the Cretan labyrinth.]

Daemon, de'mon, n. a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men, like the daemon or good genius of Socrates. adj. Daemonic, supernatural : of power or intelligence more than human. [L. daman Gr. dainton, a spirit, a genius, and later a devil. See Demon.]

Daff, daf, v.i. to play, to play the fool. . Daff'ing (Scot.), foolery, gaiety. [M. E. daf, deaf, prob. Ice. daw/r(Svf. do/, Dan. dov), deaf.]

Daff, daf, v.t. (Shak.) to put off. [A variant of Doff]

Daffodil, daf'o-dil, Daffodilly, daf'o-dil-i, Daffodown-
dilly, daf'o-down-dil'i, . a yellow flower of the lily tribe also called King's spear. [M. E. affodille O. Fr. asphodile Gr. asphodtlus ; the rfis prefixed accidentally.]

Daft, daft, adj. (Scot.) silly, weak-minded, insane, unreasonably merry. adv. Daft'ly. . Daftness [See Daff]

Dag, dag, n. a dagger : a hand-gun or heavy pistol, used in the isth and i6th centuries. Also Dagge. [Fr. dague; Celt. ; cf. Bret, dag.)

Dagger, dag'er, . a short sword for stabbing at close quarters : (print.) a mark of reference (t), the double dagger (J) being another. At daggers drawn, in a state of hostility ; Look daggers, to look in a hostile manner. [M. E. daggei W. dagr (Ir. daigear) ; cf. Fr. dague.]

Daggle, dag'l, v.t. and v.i. to wet or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground. . Dagg'le-tail, a slattern. adj. slatternly. [Freq. of prov. Eng. dag, to sprinkle, from a Scand. root seen in Sw. dagg.]

Dago, da'go, n. (U.S.) a name applied loosely to Spanish- and Italian-born men. [Prob. a corr. of Sp. Diego L. Jacobus.)

Dagoba, dag'o-ba, n. in Ceylon, a dome-like structure

Dagon

mOte ; mute ; mo75n ; /Aen.

Damp

of solid masonry, containing relics of a Buddhist saint. [Singh, dagaba.)

Dagon, da'gon, . the national god of the Philistines, half-man, half-fish. [Heb. dagon dag, fish.]

Daguerreotype, da-ger'o-tip, . a method of taking pictures on metal plates by the light of the sun : a photograph fixed on a plate of copper by a certain process. adj. DaguerTean. . Daguerre'otypy, the art of daguerreotyping. [Fr., from Louis Daguerre (1789-1851).]

Dagwood. See Dogwood.

DaEabeeab, da-ha-be'a, . a Nile-boat with oars, one or two masts, and lateen sails. Also Dahabi eh. Dahabl'yeh. [Ar. dahattya.]

Dahlia, dal'i-a, n. a genus of garden plants with large flowers. [From Dahl, a Swedish botanist.]

Daldle, da'dl, v.i. a Scotch form of doddle: also to draggle. adj. Daidling, feeble : dawdling.

Daiker, da'ker, v.i. (prov.) to deck out.

Dally, da'li, adj. and adv. every day. . a daily

paper.

Daimio, dfrnyo, . a Japanese territorial noble under the old feudal system. [Jap.]

Dainty, dan'ti, adj. pleasant to the palate : delicate : fastidious : (Sfens.) elegant. . that which is dainty, a delicacy. adj. Dalnt (Sfens.\ adz: Dain'tily. . Daln'tlness. [M. E. deintee, any- thing worthy or costly. O. Fr. daintie, worthiness L. dignitat-em dignus, worthy.]

Dairy, da'ri, . the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made : an establishment for the supply of milk. ns. Dai'ry-farm ; Dai'rylng ; Dai'rymaid ; Dal'ryman. [M. E. deye. Ice. deigja, a dairymaid ; orig. a kneader of dough.]

Dais, da'is, . a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high table stood : a raised floor with a seat and canopy : the canopy over an altar, &c. [O. Fr. dais Low L. discus, a table L. discos, a quoit Gr. diskos, a disc.]

Daisy, da'zi, . a common wild-flower, growing in pastures and meadows the name given also toother plants, as the Ox-eye daisy, which is a chrysan- themum. adj. Dal'sied, covered with daisies. n, Dal'sy-CUt'ter, a fast-going horse that does not lift its feet high : a cricket-ball skimmed along the ground. [A. S. d<zges edge, day's eye, the sun.]

Dak, dak, Dawk, dawk, . in India, the mail-post : travelling in palanquins carried by relays of bearers. [Hind, dak, a relay of men.]

Dakoit. See Dacoit.

Dalai-lama. See Lama.

Dale, dal, Dell, del, . the low ground between hills : the valley through which a river flows. n. Dales'- Tn^n specifically, an inhabitant of the dales of the Lake District. [Ice. dalr, Sw. dal; Ger. that.]

Dali, da'li, it. a timber-tree of Guiana, its wood used for staves, &c.

Dalila. See Delilah.

Dall, dal, n. a tile with incised surface : (//.) rapids.

Dallop, dal'op, n. (prov,\ a tuft of grass.

Dally, dal'i, v.i. to lose time by idleness or trifling : to play: to exchange caresses: pa.p. dall'ied. ns. Dall'iance, dallying, toying, or trifling : interchange of embraces : delay ; ball ier, a trifler. [M. E. dulien, to play; prob. from A.S. dweligan, to err; cf. Ice. d-vala, to delay, Dut. dwalen, to err ; prob. conn, with dwell.]

Dalmahoy, dal'ma-hoi, . a bushy bob-wig, worn in the iSth cent, by chemists, &c.

Dalmatian, dal-ma'shun, adj. belonging to Dalmatia, a strip of Austrian territory along the Adriatic. Dalmatian dog, the spotted coach-dog, resembling the pointer in shape.

Dalmatic, dal-mat'ik, . a loose-fitting, wide-sleeved ecclesiastical vestment, worn specially by deacons in the R.C. Church, also sometimes by bishops. [Low L. dalmatica, a robe worn by persons of rank in the early Christian centuries, on the pattern of a dress worn in Dalmatia,]

Dalt, dalt, n. (Scot.) a foster-child. [Gael, dalta.]

Daltonism, dal'ton-izm, . colour-blindness : inability to distinguish certain colours. adj. DaltO niari. [So called from the chemist John Dalton (1766-1844), who had this infirmity.]

Dam, dam, . an embankment to restrain water : the water thus confined. v.t. to keep back water by a bank: pr.p. dam'ming ; pa.p. dammed. [Teut. ; Dut. dam, Ger. damm, &c.]

Dam, dam, n. a mother, applied to quadrupeds. [A form of dame.]

Damage, dam'aj, . hurt, injury, loss: the value of what is lost: (coll.) cost : (//.) the pecuniary repara- tion due for loss or injury sustained by one person through the fault or negligence of another. v.t. to harm. v.i. to take injury. adj. Dam'ageable. [O. Fr. damage (Fr. donnnage) L. damnum, loss.]

Daman, dam'an, . the Syrian hyrax, the cony of the Bible. [Syrian.]

Damar. Same as Dammar.

Damascene, da'mas-en, adj. of Damascus. v.t. same as Damaskeen.

Damask, dam'ask, . figured stuff, originally of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool, the figure being woven, not printed. v.t. to flower or variegate, as cloth. adj. of a red colour, like that of a damask rose. v.t. Damaskeen', to decorate metal (esp. steel) by inlaying or encrusting on it patterns like damask in other metals : to ornament with flowery patterns, to damask. ns. Damaskeen ing, Damasceen ing, the watered or striated structure seen in certain sword-blades and other weapons : the ornamental incrustation with gold and silver of steel and iron surfaces : Damaskin', a Damascus blade : a damaskeened blade ; Dam. ask-plum, the damson ; Dam'ask-rose, a species of pink-rose ; Dam ask-steel, Damascus steel ; Dam assin, damask with flowered patterns in gold or silver thread. Damascus blade, a Damascus sword, the surface marked by wavy and variegating lines. [From Damascus, in Syria, where damask was orig. made.]

Damboard, dam'bOrd, Dambrod, dam'brod, n. {Scot.) a draughtboard, the pieces being dams. [Fr.jeu de dames, copied by the Germans as damenspiel, by the Swedes as damspel, &c., perhaps from the movement of the pieces being like those of the queen (reine or dame) in chess.]

Dame, dam, . the mistress of a house : a matron : a noble lady. ns. Dame' -school, a school for children kept by a woman ; Dame's' -Ti'olet, a genus of cruciferous plants, formerly cultivated by ladies in pots for its sweet scent at night. [Fr. dame L. domina, a mistress, fern, of dominus, a master.]

Dammar, dam'mar, n. a resin, used for making varnish, obtained from a genus of East Indian conifers.

Damn, dam, v.t. to censure or condemn : to sentence to eternal punishment : to doom. n. an oath : a curse. -adj. Damnable, deserving or tending to damnation : hateful : pernicious. . Dam'nableness. adv. Damnably. . Damna'tion, condemnation : (tkeol.) the punishment of the impenitent in the future state : eternal punishment. adj. Damnatory, consigning to damnation. p.adj. Damned, sentenced to everlasting punishment : hateful : a profane intensive, meaning merely thorough (often

written d d, and softened into darned, dashed,

&c.). adz: very, exceedingly. adj. Damnific. . Damnifica'tion. v.t. Damnify, to cause loss to. adj. Dam'ning, exposing to condemnation. [Fr. damner L. danmare, to condemn damnum, loss.]

Damoclean, dam-5-cle'an, adj. like Damocles, flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse, taught the insecurity of happiness by being made to sit through the feast with a sword suspended by a single hair over his head.

Damosel. dam'o-sel, . Same as Damsel.

Damp, damp, n. vapour, mist : moist air : lowness of

spirits : (Pi.) dangerous vapours in mines, &c. v.t. to wet slightly : to chill : to discourage : to check : to make dull. adj. moist, foggy : sometimes in the form Damp'y. v.t. and v.i. Damp'en, to make or become damp or moist. . Damp'er, that which checks or moderates : a mechanical appliance for reducing currents, musical vibration, &c. : (Australia) a kind of unfermented bread. adj. Dampish, somewhat damp. . Damp ishness. adv. Damply. n. Damp'ness. Damping off (hart.), the death of plants from excess of moisture. [M. E. dampen ; akin to Dut. damp, Ger. dampf, vapour.]

Damsel, dam'zel, . a young unmarried woman : a girl. [O. Fr. damoisele (Fr. demoiselle), a page Low L. domicellus, dim. of L. dominus, a lord.]

Damson, dam'zn, n. a rather small oval fruited variety of the common plum, esteemed for preserving. [Shortened from Damascene Damascus.)

Dan, dan, . a title of honour equivalent to Master or Sir. [O. Fr. dan. (Sp. don ; Port, doni) L. dominus, lord. See Dame.]

Dan, dan, n. (prov.) a box for carrying coal : a tub.

Danakil. dan'a-kil, n, the name given to the numerous nomad and fisher tribes on the coast of North-east Africa. [Ar.]

Dance, dans, v.i. to move with measured steps to music : to spring. v.t. to make to dance or jump. . the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music : the tune to which dancing is performed. rts. Dance'-mu'sic, music specially arranged for accompanying dancing ; Dane or, one who practises dancing ; Dane ing, the act or art of moving in the dance ; Dane ing-girl, a professional dancer ; Danc'ing-mas'ter, a teacher of dancing. Dance a bear (ots.), to exhibit a performing bear ; Dance attendance, to wait obsequiously ; Dance Of death, a series of allegorical paintings symbolising the universal power of death, represented as a skeleton ; Dance upon nothing, to be hanged. Lead a person a dance, to set him on an undertaking under false hopes : to delude. Merry dancers, the aurora. [O. Fr. daiuer, from Tout. ; Old High Ger. danson, to draw along.]

Dancette, dan-set', n. (her.) a zigzag or indented line or figure : the chevron or zigzag moulding common in Romanesque architecture also adj. [O. Fr. dent, dant, tooth, notch L. dens.]

Dandelion, dan-de-ll'un, n. a common plant with a yellow flower, its leaves with jagged tooth-like edges.
[Fr. dent de lion, tooth of the lion.]

Dander, dan'der, Daunder, dawn'der, v.i. (Scot.) to walk leisurely or idly. [Akin to dandle.)

Dander, . a form of Dandruff (vulg.), anger : passion. Raise a person's dander, to put him in a temper.

Dander, . (Scat.) furnace cinders. [Ely. dub.]

Dandle, dan'dl, '.(. to play with : to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby. [Prob. Teut. ; cf. Ger. tdndeln taiid, a toy.]

Dandriff, dand'rif, Dandruff, dand'ruf, n. a scaly scurf which forms on the surface of the skin under the hair and beard. [Perh. from W. ion, surface, skin, and drwg, bad (Skeat).]

Dandy, dan'di, . a foppish, silly fellow : one who pays much attention to dress. v.t. Dan'dify, to dress up as a dandy. adv. Dan'dlly, like a dandy. ns. Dan'dy-brush, a hard brush of whalebone bristles ; Dan'dy-cock, a bantam ; Dan'dy-fe'ver (see Dengue); Dan'dy-horse, a velocipede. adj. Dan'dyish. n. Dan'dyism. [Perh. from Fr. dandin, a ninny ; and prob. from root of dandle.]

Dandy, dan'di, n. a sloop-like vessel having a jigger-mast abaft. n. Dandy-rigged cutter.

Dandyprat, dan'di-prat, n. a dwarf: an urchin. [Ety. dub.]

Dane, d5n, . a native of Denmark. adj. Dan'ish, belonging to Denmark. . the language of the Danes (Spent.) Danisk.

Danegeld, dao'geld, n. a tax imposed in the loth cent.,

to buy off the Danes or to defend the country against them. [A.S. Dene, Danes, geld, a payment.]

Dang, dang, v.t. a minced form of damn.

Danger, dan'jer, n. peril, hazard, or risk : insecurity : (o(>s.) power. v.t. (Shak.) to endanger. adj. Dan - gerous, full of danger: unsafe : insecure. adv. Dan gerously. j. Dan'gerousness ; Dan'ger-sig'nal. [O. Fr. dangier, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt. Low L. dominiunt, feudal authority L. dominus, a lord. See Dungeon.]

Dangle, dang'gl, v.t. to hang loosely or with a swinging motion : to follow any one about. v.t. to make to dangle. . Dan'gler, one who dangles about others, esp. about women. [Scand., Dan. dangle, to dangle ; cf. Ice. dingla, to swing ; Sw. danka, to saunter.]

Daniel, dan'yel, . in phrase A second Daniel, a wise judge, with reference to the interposition of the wise young Daniel to save Susannah, in one of the Apocryphal additions to the book of Daniel.

Danite, dan'It, n. one of a secret society amongst the early Mormons. [In allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, 17.]

Dank, dangk, adj. moist, wet. n. (Milt.) water. adj. Dank'ish, somewhat dank or damp. [Perh. conn, with dciv. See also Daggle.]

Dannebrog, dan'e-brog, . the second of the Danish orders instituted by King Waldemar in 1219. [Dan., ' the Danish banner.']

Danseuse, dong-suz', n. a female dancer: a ballet dancer. [Fr.]

Dansker, dan'sker, n. (Shak.) a Dane.

Dantean, dan'te-an, Dantesque, dan'tesk, adj. like the poet Dante: sublime: austere. us, Dantist, a Dante scholar ; Dantoph ilist, a lover of Dante.

Danton, dan'ton, v.t. (Scot.) to subdue, to daunt. [A form of daunt.)

Danubian, dan-u'bi-an, adj. pertaining to or bordering on the Danube. Danubian Principalities, a name applied to Moldavia and Wallachia.

Dap, dap, v.i. to drop the bait gently into the water.

Daphne, daf ne, . a genus of shrubs or small trees. [Gr.]

Dapper, dap'er, adj. quick : little and active : neat : spruce. . Dapp'erling, a dapper little fellow. [Dut. dapper, brave ; cf. Ger. tapfcr, quick, brave.)

Dapple, dap'l, adj. marked with spots. v.t. to variegate with spots. adjs. Dapp'erly (Scot.), variegated ; Dapple-bay, of bay colour, variegated with dapples ; Dappled ; Dapple-gray. [See Dimple.]

Darbies, dar'biz, n.pl. (slang) handcuffs. [App. from the personal name Darby.}

Darbyites, dar'bi-its, n.pl. a name given to the Plymouth Brethren. [From their principal founder,]. N. Darby (1800-82).]

Dare, dar, v.i. to be bold enough : to venture : pa.t. durst. v.t. to challenge : to defy. n. (Shak.) boldness, a challenge. . Dare'-devil, a rash, venturesome fellow. adj. unreasonably rash and reckless. adjs. Dare'ful (Shak.), full of daring, adventurous ; Daring, bold : courageous : fearless. . boldness. n. Daring-do (see Derring-doe). adj. Dar'ing-hard'y (Shak.), foolhardy. adv. Dar'ingly. I dare say, I suppose. [A.S. durran, pres. dearr; Goth, daursan; akin to Gr. tharscitt.)

Dare, dar, v.t. to frighten, terrify. [M. E. daren, to be in fear ; cf. Dan. dim, to tremble.]

Dare, dar. Same as Dace.

Darg, darg, n. a day's work : (Scot.) a task. [Contr. from dawerk, day-work, day-work.]

Daric, dar'ik, n. an old gold coin larger than an English sovereign, named after Darius I. of Persia.

Dark, dark, adj. without light : black, or somewhat black : gloomy : difficult to understand : unenlightened : secret : sinister. n. absence oflight : obscurity : a state of ignorance. adv. (Shak.) in a state of dark. v.t. Dark en, to make dark : to render ignorant : to sully. v.i. to grow dark or darker. n. Dark* -house (Shak.), a mad-house. adj. Darkish, somewhat dark : dusky. v.t. Darkle, to grow dark. adv. and

Darling

mOte : mute ; mG5n ; then.

Dawk

adj. Dark'llng, dark : in the dark. advs. Dark'-lings (pott.), in the dark ; Darkly. . Darkness.

adj. Dark'some, dark: (poet.) gloomy, ns. Dark'y, Dark'ey, a negro : (slang) a policeman's lantern. Dark ages, the period of intellectual darkness in Europe, from the sth to the isth century. Darken the door, to enter in at the door. A dark horse, in racing, a horse whose capabilities are not known : a candidate about whom it is not known till the last moment that he is a candidate. Keep dark, to be silent or secret ; Keep it dark, to conceal. The prince of darkness, Satan. [A.S. deorc.)

Darling, darling, . a little dear : one dearly beloved : a favourite. [Dear, and dim. suff. -ling = l-ing.)

Darn, darn, v.t. to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff. . the place darned. . Darn'ing-need le. [W. dam, a piece, a patch.]

Darn, darn, v.i. a minced form of damn.

Darnel, dar'nel, . an annual of the rye-grass genus, the tares of Scripture. [Prob. conn, with O. Fr. dame, stupid, from its supposed narcotic properties.]

Darraign, Darrain. See Derain.

Dart, dart, n. a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand : anything that pierces. v.t. to hurl suddenly : to send or shoot forth. v.i. to start or shoot forth rapidly freq. Dar'tle. adv. Dart'ingly. [O. Fr. dart ; from a Low Ger. root.]

Dart. See Dace.

Darter, dart'er, . a genus of birds nearly allied to cormorants, heron-like in gait and gesture.

Dartre, dar'tr, n. herpes. adj. Dar'trOUS. [Fr.]

Darwinism, darVin-ism, n. the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. Darwin (1809-82). adjs. Darwinian, Darwin'icaL

Dash, dash, v.t. to throw violently : to break by throw-
ing together : to throw water suddenly : to bespatter : to destroy or frustrate : to mix or adulterate. v.i. to strike against : to break against, as water : to rush with violence. . a violent striking : a rushing or violent onset : a blow : a mark ( ) at a break in a sentence : ostentation : a slight admixture. ns. Dash' -board, a board or leathern frame in front of a carriage, to keep off splashes of mud ; Dash'er, one who dashes : (call.) one who makes a great show. adj. Dashing, rushing : reckless : hasty and rash : gallant. adv. Dashingly. ns. Dash'-pot, a device for preventing too sudden motion in some part of an apparatus ; Dash'-wheel, a wheel-shaped box with compartments, in which cotton cloth is washed by the revolution of the wheel in liquid. Dash off, to sketch hastily ; Dash out, to knock out by striking against something. [M. E. daschen, dassen, to rush, or strike with violence Scand. ; cf. Dan. daske, to slap].

Dastard, das'tard, . a cowardly fellow. adj. shrinking from danger : cowardly. adj. and adv. Das'tardly.

ns. Das'tardness. Das tardliness, Das'tardy. [From a Scand. stem dost = Eng. dazed, and Fr. suffix -ard. See Daze.]

Dasymeter, da-sim'e-ter, n. an instrument for testing the density of gases. [Gr. dasys, thick, mctron, measure.)

Dasypus, das'i-pus, . a genus of armadillos.

Dasyure, das'i-y53r, n. a small carnivorous quadruped of Australia and Tasmania. [Formed from Gr. dasys, hairy, aura, tail.]

Data, da'ta, n.pl. facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced : sing: Da'tum. [L. datum, data, given dare, to give.]

Datary, da'ta-ri, . an officer in the papal chancery, who dates and despatches documents, grants, &c. n. Data'ria, the office of such. [Low L. datarius L. datum -dare, to give.]

Date, dat, . the time of any event : a stipulated time : age, period of time. v.t. to affix the date to. v.i. to reckon : to begin. adj. Date less, without date : without fixed limit : undatable. Out Of date, antiquated ; Up to date, adapted or corrected to the

present time : modern. [O. Fr. date L. datum, as in datum Ronue = given or written at Rome.]

Date, dat, . the fruit of the date-palm. ns. Date'-palm, Date'-tree, the tree on which it grows, a native of the northern half of Africa and the south-west of Asia ; Date' -plum ; Date'-sug'ar. [Fr. datte'L. dactylusGr. daktylos, a finger.]

Dative, dat'iv, adj. that is given or appointed. n. the dative case, the oblique case of nouns, &c. generally indicated in English by to or/or. [L. dativus.)

Datolite, dat o-llt, . a vitreous calcium borosilicate.

Datum, da'tum (see Data). n. Da'tum-line, the horizontal base-line from which heights and depths are measured.

Datura, da-tu'ra, . a genus of plants, of which one, D. stramonium, or thorn-apple, has strongly narcotic properties. . Daturine, a poisonous alkaloid in the foregoing. [Hind, dhatura.)

Daub, dawb, v.t. to smear : to paint coarsely. . a coarse painting. ns. Dauber, one who daubs: a coarse painter ; Daub'ery, Daub'ry (Shak), a daubing, or crudely artful device ; Daubing. adj. Daub y, sticky. [O. Fr. dauber, to plaster L. deal-bare, to whitewash de, down, and albus, white.]

Daud, daud, v.t. (Scot.) to knock, thump. n. a lump : large piece. Also Dawd.

Daughter, daw'ter, . a female child : a female descend-
ant : woman (generally). ns. Daugh ter-in-law, a son's wife ; Daugb. terliness ; Daugh' ter ling, a little daughter. adj. Daughterly, like or becom-

ing a daughter. [A.S. dofttor; Scot, dochter, Ger. tockter, Gr. thygatir.)

Daunder, Dauner. Same as Dander.

Daunt, dant, ordawnt, v.t. to frighten : to discourage : to subdue. adj. Dauntless, not to be daunted. adv. Daunt'lessly. . Daunt'lessness. v.t. Daun'ton, to subdue : to dare. [O. Fr. danter(lfr. dompter) L. domitdre domdre, to tame.]

Dauphin, daw'fin, . the name given to the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 down to 1830: -fern. Dau'phiness. [O. Fr. daulphin (Fr. dauphin) L. delphinus, a dolphin. From the dolphins in the crest of Viennois.]

Daur, dawr, a Scotch form of dare.

Dautie. See Dawtie.

Dauw, daw, n. the South African name of Burchell's zebra.

Davenport, da'ven-port, . a small ornamental writing-desk. [From the maker.]

Davenport-trick, da'ven-pqrt-trik, . the artifice by which a man can free himself from ropes wound round him and tied.

Davit, dav'it, n. one of a pair of pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [Cf. Fr. davier, a forceps.]

Davy, da'vi, Davy-lamp, da'vi-lamp, . the safety-lamp for coal -miners of Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829).

Davy Jones, da'vi jOnz, . a sailor's familiar name for the (malignant) spirit of the sea, the devil ; hence Davy Jones's looker, of the sea, as the grave of men drowned at sea. [Said by some to be a compound of Duffy, a West Indian spirit name, and Jonah.)

Daw, daw, v.i. an old English form of daitm,

Daw, daw, . a bird of the crow kind : a jackdaw.

adj. Dawlsh. [From its cry.]

Dawdle, daw'dl, v.i. to waste time by trifling : to act or move slowly. n. Daw'dler. [Allied to dandle and dandy.)

Dawk. See Dak.

Davits.

Dawn, dawn, v.t. to become day : to begin to grow light : to begin to appear. n. daybreak : beginning. Also Dawn' ing. [A.S. dagian, to dawn, dag, day.]

Dawnering = dandering. [See Dander (i).]

Dawtie, daw'ti, . (Scot.) a darling : a beloved child also Daut'ie. v.t. Daut, to fondle.

Day, da, n. the time of light, from sunrise to sunset : the time from morning till night : twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis this being the solar or natural day as distinguished from the sidereal day, between two transits of the same star : a man's period of existence or influence : a time or period. ns. Day'-bed (Shak.), a couch or sofa ; Day'-blind'ness, a defect of vision, in which objects are best seen by a dim light ; Day'-book, a book in which merchants, &c., enter the transactions of every day ; Daytireak ; Day'-coal, the upper stratum of coal ; Dajr-dream, a dreaming or musing while awake ; Day 1 -fly, a fly which lives in its perfect form only for a day, one of the ephemera; Day'-la'bour ; Day'-la'bourer ; Day'-

light ; Day'-lil'y, a flower whose blossoms last only for a day, the hemerocallis. adj. Day'long, during the whole day. ns. Day'' -peep (Milt.), the dawn; Day'-schol'ar, a boy who attends a boarding-school during the school-hours, but boards at home ; Day'-SChool, a school held during the day, as opposed both to a night-school and to a boarding-school ; Day 1 -Sight = night-blindness ; Days'man, one who appoints a day to hear a cause : an umpire ; Day 7 -spring, dawn : Day star, the morning star ; Day'-time. adj. Day''-wea'ried (Shak.), wearied with the work of the day. . Day 1 -work. Day by day, daily; Day of doom, the judgment day; Days of grace, three days allowed for payment of bills, &c., beyond the day named. Name the day, to fix the day of marriage. One Of these days, an indefinite reference to the near future. The day, the time spoken of: (Scot.) to-day ; The Other day, not long ago ; The time Of day, a greeting, as, ' to give a person the time of day,' to greet him. [A.S. dteg; Ger. tag; not conn, with L. dies.]

Dayak. See Dyak.

Day -woman, da'-woom'an, n. (Shak.) a dairymaid.

Daze, daz, v.t, to stun, to stupefy. [Ice. dasa, to be breathless ; cf. A.S. dwtrs, foolish.]

Dazzle, daz'l, v.t. to daze or overpower with any strong light : to confound by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness. ns. Dazz'lement, the act of dazzling : that which dazzles; Dazz'ler ; Dazzling. adv. Dazz'lingly. [Freq. of daze.}

Deacon, de'kn, . in Episcopal churches, a member of the order of clergy under priests : in some Presbyterian churches, an officer, distinct from the elders, who attends to the secular affairs of the church : in Congregational and some other churches, an officer who advises the pastor, distributes the elements at the Communion, and dispenses charity : in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company :/em. Dea'-coness, a female servant of the Christian society in the lime of the apostles : in a convent, a nun who has the care of the altar : one of an order of women in some Protestant churches who nurse the sick and tend the poor. ns. Dea'conhood, Dea'conry, Dea'-conship. [L. diaconusGr. diakonos, a servant.]

Dead, ded, adj. without life : death-like : at rest, of a ball : cold and cheerless : without vegetation : utter : unerring. v.t. to deaden, dull. adv. in a dead manner. n. the time of greatest stillness, as 'the dead of night.' adjs. Dead' -alive', Dead'-and-alive', dull, uneventful ; Dead'-beat, quite overcome ; Dead' -born, still-bom. .//. Dead'-clothes, clothes in which to bury the dead. *. Dead'-col'ouring, the first broad outlines of a picture. adjs. Dead'-do'ing (Spens.), putting to death, destructive ; Dead' -drunk, completely drunk. v.t. Dead' en, to make dead : to deprive partly of vigour

Dead-eye.

or sensation : to blunt : to lessen. ns. Dead'-eye, (naut.), a round, Saltish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard ; Dead' -fall, a trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds an animal; Dead' - freight, money paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo; Dead' -head (U.S.), one who is allowed, without payment, to ride in a public carriage, sit in a theatre, or hold a privilege having a money value ; Dead'-heat, a heat or race in which no one gains the advantage ; Dead'-house, the house or room where (in hospitals, police-offices, &c.) dead bodies are kept till buried : a mortuary ; Dead'-lett'er, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office : a law or ordinance which has been made but never enforced ; Dead'-leVel, a stretch of land without any rising ground : sameness ; Dead'-11ft, a lift made without help, leverage, &c. ; hence an effort under discouraging conditions. n.pL Dead'-lights, storm-shutters for a cabin window. ns. Dead'liness ; Dead'-lock, the case when matters have become so complicated that all is at a complete standstill. adj. Dead'ly, causing death : fatal : implacable. adv. in a manner resembling death. ns. Deadly-nightshade, the plant Belladonna (q.v.); Dead' -march, a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, esp. of soldiers ; Dead' -meat, the flesh of animals ready for the market. n.pl. Dead -men, empty bottles after a carouse. ns. Dead'ness ; Dead -nettle, a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatce, so called because they resemble nettles but do not sting ; Dead'-pay, continued pay dishonestly drawn for men actually dead ; Dead -reck oning, an estimation of a ship's place simply by the log-book; Dead' -rope, a rope not

running in any block ; Dead'-set, a determined and prolonged attempt ; Dead'-shot, an unerring marks-man. adj. Dead' -stroke, without recoil. ns. Dead'-wall, a wall unbroken by windows or other openings ; Dead -wa'ter, the eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern as she sails; Dead' -weight, a heavy or oppressive burden ; Dead' -Wind, a wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course ; Dead'-wood, pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end, useless material; Dead'-work, work, itself unprofitable, which is necessary as a preliminary, as the opening of a mine. Dead as a door-nail, absolutely dead ; Dead language, one no longer spoken ; Dead-men's bells, the foxglove ; Dead-men's fingers, a very common ccelenterate belonging to the Actinozoa also Cow-paps and Mer-maid's glove; Dead-men's Shoes, a situation for-merly held by some one now dead ; Dead's part (Scots law), the part of a man's movable property which he may bequeath by will, and which is not due to wife and children. Be dead set against, to be utterly opposed to. Put the dead wood on (U.S. slang), to gain a great advantage over. [A.S. dead; Goth, dautks, Ger. todt, from root of die.]

Deaf, def, adj. dull of hearing : unable to hear at all : not willing to hear: inattentive. v.t. Deaf 'en, to make deaf, partly or altogether : to stun : to render impervious to sound. n. Deafening, stuffing put into floors, partition-walls, &c. to prevent sounds from passing through. adv. Deafly. ns. Deaf-mute, one who is both deaf and dumb ; Deafness. [A.S. deaf; Dut. doof, Ger. taut.]

Deal, del, n. a portion ; an indefinite quantity : a large quantity; the act of dividing cards: (U.S.) a bar-gain : a fir or pine board : timber. v.t. to divide, to distribute : to throw about : to deliver. v.i. to trans-act business : to act : to distribute cards. pa.t. and pa.p. dealt Welt). ns. Deal'er, one who deals : a trader; Deal' -fish, a genus of ribbon-fishes ; Deal-ing, manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade. [A.S. dxlan dsel, a part ; Ger. theilen theil, a part or division. A doublet of dole. By some, however, deal, a plank, is taken as a doublet of thill, from A.S. thel, a plank.]

Deambulatory, de-am'bu-la-to-ri, . a passage or aisle round the choir and apse of a church. [L. deanibu-!dre, -a turn, to walk about.]

Dean, den, . a small valley. Also Dene. [A.S. lienu, a valley. Cf. Den.)

Dean, den, . a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy : the president of faculty in a college : the chief chaplain of the Chapel Royal : the chief judge of the Court of Arches : the president of a trade-guild. its. Dean'-ery, the office of a dean : a dean's house ; Dean'-Ship, the office or dignity of a dean. Dean Of Arches, dean of the Court of Arches (see Arch) ; Dean Of Faculty, president of the Faculty of Advo-cates in Scotland : Dean of Guild, a municipal functionary in Scotland, who has authority over building and altering of houses. Rural dean, one who, under the bishop, has the special care and inspection of the clergy in certain parishes. [O. Fr. deien (Fr. doyenfLovt L. decanus, a chief of ten L. decent, ten.]

Dear, der, adj. high in price : costly : scarce : highly valued : beloved : (Shak.) earnest, inmost. . one who is dear or beloved. adv. at a high price. adj. Dear'-bought. . Dear'ling (Spens.), a darling. aiij. Dear'-loved. adv. Dearly. us. Dear'ness ; Dear'y, one who is dear. [A.S. deore, dyre ; cog. with Ger. theuer.}

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Dearn, Dearnful, Dernly. See Dern, &c.

Dearth, derth, . dearness, high price : scarcity : want : famine : barrenness. adj. Dearth'ful (Scot.), expensive.

Deasil, de'shel, . (Scot.) motion according to the apparent course of the sun opp. to Withershins.

Also Dea'soil, Dei'sheal, Dea'siul. [Gael]

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Debenture, de-bent'ur, . a written acknowledgment

of a debt : a deed of mortgage given by a railway or other company for borrowed money : a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a repayment of the duty paid on their importation. p.adj. Debent'ured, entitled to drawback or debenture, as goods. [L. debentur, there are due, 3d pers. pi. pass, ofdebere, to owe the first word of the receipt.]

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Debit, deb'it, . a debt or something due : an entry on the debtor side of an account. v.t. to charge with debt : to enter on the debtor side of an account.

Dawn, dawn, v.t, to become day : to begin to grow light : to begin to appear. . daybreak : beginning. Also Dawning. [A.S. dagian, to dawn, dag, day.]

Dawnering = dandering. [See Dander (i).]

Dawtie, daw'ti, n. (Scot.) a darling : a beloved child also Daut'ie. v .t. Daut, to fondle.

Day, da, n. the time of light, from sunrise to sunset : the time from morning till night : twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis this being the solar or natural day as distinguished from the sidereal day, between two transits of the same star: a man's period of existence or influence : a time or period. ns. Day -bed (SAa&.), a couch or sofa ; Day-blind'nOSS, a defect of vision, in which objects are best seen by a dim light ; DajT"-book, a book in which merchants, &c., enter the transactions of every day ; Daybreak ; Day'-ooal, the upper stratum of coal ; Day-dream, a dreaming or musing while awake ; Day 1 -fly, a fly which lives in its perfect form only for a day, one of the ephemera ; Day'-la'bour ; Day'-la'bourer ; Day-light ; Day-lil'y, a flower whose blossoms last only for a day, the hemerocallis. adj. Day'long, during the whole day. ns. Day 1 -peep (Milt.), the dawn; Day-SChol'ar, a boy who attends a boarding-school during the school-hours, but boards at home ; Day-SChool, a school held during the day, as opposed both to a night-school and to a boarding-school ; Day-Sight = night-blindness ; Days man, one who appoints a day to hear a cause : an umpire ; Day-spring, dawn ; Daystar, the morning star ; Day-time. adj. Day-Wea'ried (S/tak.), wearied with the work of the day. . Day-work. Day by day, daily; Day Of doom, the judgment day; Days Of grace, three days allowed for payment of bills, &c., beyond the day named. Name the day, to fix the day of marriage. One of these days, an indefinite reference to the near future. The day, the time spoken of: (Scot.) to-day ; The Other day, not long ago; The time of day, a greeting, as, 'to give a person the time of day,' to greet him. [A.S. dag; Ger. tag', not conn, with L. dies.}

Dayak. See Dyak.

Day-woman, da'-woom'an, n. (Skak.) a dairymaid.

Daze, daz, v.t. to stun, to stupefy. [Ice. dasa, to be breathless; cf. A.S. dtixes, foolish.]

Dazzle, daz'l, v.t. to daze or overpower with any strong light : to confound by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness. ns. Dazz lenient, the act of dazzling : that which dazzles; Dazz'ler ; Dazzling. adv. Dazz'lingly. [Freq. of daze.]

Deacon, de kn, . in Episcopal churches, a member of the order of clergy under priests : in some Presbyterian churches, an officer, distinct from the elders, who attends to the secular affairs of the church : in Congregational and some other churches, an officer who advises the pastor, distributes the elements at the Communion, and dispenses charity : in Scotland, the master of an incorporated company :fem. Dea'-COness, a female servant of the Christian society in the time of the apostles : in a convent, a nun who has the care of the altar : one of an order of women in some Protestant churches who nurse the sick and tend the poor. ns. Dea'conhood, Dea'conry, Dea'-COnship. [L. diaconus Gr. diakonos, a servant.]

Dead, ded, adj. without life : death-like : at rest, of a ball : cold and cheerless : without vegetation : utter : unerring. v.t. to deaden, dull. adv. in a dead manner. n. the time of greatest stillness, as 'the dead of night.' adjs. Dead' -alive', Dead' -and-alive', dull, uneventful ; Dead'-beat, quite over-come ; Dead' -born, still-born. n.pL Dead'-clothes, clothes in which to bury the dead. n. Dead -col'ouring, the first broad outlines of a picture. adjs. Dead' -do ing (Spens.), putting to death, de-structive ; Dead' -drunk, completely drunk.-^-z'./. Dead' en, to make dead : to deprive partly of vigour

Dead-eye.

or sensation : to blunt : to lessen. ns. Dead' -eye, (naut.), a round, Saltish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lan-yard ; Dead -fall, a trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds an animal; Dead' - freight, money paid for the empty space in a ship by a person who engages to freight her, but fails to make out a full cargo ; Dead' -head (U.S.), one who is allowed, without payment, to ride in a public carriage, sit in a theatre, or hold a privilege having a money value ; Dead'-heat, a heat or race in which no one gains the advan-tage ; Dead'-house, the house or room where (in hospitals, police-offices, &c.) dead bodies are kept till buried : a mortuary ; Dead'-lett'er, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office : a law or ordinance which has been made but never enforced ; Dead' -lev' el, a stretch of land without any rising ground : sameness ; Dead'-lift, a lift made without help, leverage, &c. ; hence an effort under discouraging conditions. n.pl. Dead -lights, storm-shutters for a cabin window. ns. Dead liness ; Dead'-lock, the case when matters have become so complicated that all is at a complete standstill. adj. Deadly, causing death : fatal : im-placable. adv. in a manner resembling death. ns. Dead ly-night'Shade, the plant Belladonna (q.v.) ; Dead-march, a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, esp. of soldiers ; Dead' -meat, the flesh of animals ready for the market. n.pl. Dead'-men, empty bottles after a carouse. ns.

Dead'ness ; Dead-nettle, a genus of plants of the natural order Labiatcc, so called because they re-semble nettles but do not sting ; Dead -pay, con-tinued pay dishonestly drawn for men actually dead; Dead -reck'oning, an estimation of a ship's place simply by the log-book; Dead' -rope, a rope not running in any block ; Dead'-set, a determined and prolonged attempt ; Dead'-shot, an unerring marks-man. adj. Dead' -stroke, without recoil. ns. Dead'-wall, a wall unbroken by windows or other openings ; Dead'-wa'ter, the eddy water closing in behind a ship's stern as she sails ; Dead' -weight, a heavy or oppressive burden ; Dead' -Wind, a wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course ; Dead'-WOOd, pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end, useless material ; Dead'-WOrk, work, itself unprofitable, which is necessary as a preliminary, as the opening of a mine. Dead as a door-nail, absolutely dead ; Dead language, one no longer spoken ; Dead-men's bells, the foxglove : Dead-men's fingers, a very common ccelenterate belonging to the Actinozoa also Cow-paps and Mer-maid's glove : Dead-men's shoes, a situation for-merly held by some one now dead ; Dead's part (Scots law), the part of a man's movable property which he may bequeath by will, and which is not due to wife and children. Be dead set against, to be utterly opposed to. Put the dead wood on (U.S. slang), to gain a great advantage over. [A.S. dead; Goth, dauths, Ger. todt, from root of die.]

Deaf, def, adj. dull of hearing : unable to hear at all : not willing to hear: inattentive. v.t. Deaf 'en, to make deaf, partly or altogether : to stun : to render impervious to sound. n. Deafening, stuffing put into floors, partition-walls, &c. to prevent sounds from passing through. adv. Deafly. ns. Deaf-mute, one who is both deaf and dumb; Deaf ness. [A.S. ded/; Dut. doo/, Ger. taub.]

Deal, del, n. a portion ; an indefinite quantity : a large quantity; the act of dividing cards: (U.S.) a. bar-gain : a fir or pine board : timber. v.t. to divide, to distribute : to throw about : to deliver. v.i, to trans-

Deambulatory

m8te ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

act business : to act : to distribute cards. pa,t. and pa.p. dealt (delt). ns. Deal'er, one who deals : a trader; Deal'-fish, a genus of ribbon-fishes ; Dealing, manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade. [A.S. d&lan diet, a part ; Ger. tkeiUn theil, a part or division. A doublet of dole. By some, however, deal, a plank, is taken as a doublet of thill, from A.S. thel, a plank.]

Deambulatory, de-am'bu-la-to-ri, . a passage or aisle round the choir and apse of a church. [L. deambu-Idre, -at tint, to walk about.]

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. Deb'itor (Shak.), a debtor. [L. debitum, what is due, from debere, to owe.]

Debituminise, de-bi-tu'mi-nlz, v.t. to deprive of bitumen.

De'blai, da-bla', . the earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. [Fr.]

Debonair, deb-o-nar', adj. of good appearance and manners : elegant : courteous : gay. adv. Debonairly. . Debonair ness. [Fr. de, of, ban, good, air, appearance, manner.]

DebOSh, de-bosh', an old form of debauch.

Debouch, de-bo5sh', v.i. to march out from a narrow pass or confined place. ns. DebOUCh'ment, the act of debouching ; Debouchure', the mouth of a river or strait. [Fr. dfbouchet de, from, bouche, the mouth L. bucca, the cheek.]

De'bouche', de-boo-sha', . an opening, a passage : a market. [Fr.]

Debris, de-bre', n.sing. and pi. rubbish : ruins : a mass of rocky fragments. [Fr., from briser, akin to bruise. \

Debruised, de-broozd', p.adj. (her.) surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries. [O. Fr. debrusier de, apart, brusier, to break.]

Debt, det, . what one owes to another : what one becomes liable to do or suffer : a state of obligation or indebtedness : a duty : (B.) a sm. p.adj. Debt'ed (Shak.), indebted, obliged to. ns. Debt'ee, a creditor ; Debt' or, one who owes a debt : the side of an account on which debts are charged. Debt of honour, a debt not recognised by law, but binding in honour esp. gambling and betting debts ; Debt Of nature, death. Active debt, a debt due to one, as opposed to Passive debt, a debt one owes ; Floating debt, miscellaneous public debt, like exchequer and treasury bills, as opposed to Funded debt, that which has been converted into perpetual annuities like consols in Britain. In one's debt, under a pecuniary obligation to one. [O. Fr. dette L. debitum, eutfre, to owe.]

De'but, de-bu' (w sounded as in Scot, glide), n. a beginning or first attempt : a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c. . Debutant', one who makes his first appearance before the public : fern. Debutante'. [Fr. dibit , a first stroke -debuter de, from, but, aim, mark.]

Decachord, dek'a-kprd, . an ancient musical instrument with ten strings : anything having ten parts. [Gr. dekachordos deka, ten, and chorde, a string.]

DecacumiaatOd, de-ka-ku'mi-na-ted, adj. having the top cut off.

Decade, dek'ad, Decad, dek'ad, n. a group of ten, esp. a series of ten years. adj. Dec'adal. [Fr. decade Gr. dekas deka, ten.]

Decadence, dek'a-dens, or de-ka'-, Dec'adency (or de-ka'-), n. state of decay : a term for a school in modern French literature not distinguished for vigour or originality. adj. Dec'adent (or de-ka'-), decaying. . something decaying or decayed. [Fr., Low L. decadentia, from L. de, down cadfre, to fall.]

Decagon, dek'a-gon, . a plane figure of ten angles and sides. adj. Decag'onal. [Gr. deka, and gonia, an angle.]

Decagramme, Decagram, dek'a-gram, n. a weight of ten grammes, equal to 0-353 z - [Fr., Gr. deka, ten, and gramma, a weight ; L. granunt, a grain.]

Decagynia, dek-a-jin'i-a, n. a class of plantsin the Lin-
nzan system having ten pistils. adjs. Decagyn'ian, Decagynous. [Gr. deka, ten, gyne, a woman.]

Decahedron, dek-a-he'dron, n. a solid figure having ten faces. adj. Decahe'dral. [Gr. deka, and hedra, a seat.]

Decalcify, de-kal'si-fl, v.i. to deprive of lime : to take the calcareous matter out of bones, teeth, &c. . DecalCiflca'tlon. [L. de, away from, calx, colds, \\rnf., facere, to make.]

Decalcomanla, de-kal-kO-ma'ni-a, n. the process of transferring pictures to marble, glass, wood, &c. [Fr.]

Decalitre, dek'a-let-er, . a French measure, ten litres: equal to aj imperial gallons. [Fr., Gr. deka., ten, and litra, a pound.]

Decalogue, dek'a-log, n. the ten commandments. . DecaTogist. [Gr. deka, ten, logos, a discourse.]

Decameron, de-kam'e-ron, . Boccaccio's hundred tales, supposed to be told in ten days. adj. Decameron'ic. [From Gr. deka, ten, himera, a day.]

Decametre, dek'a-met-er, n. a French measure of ten metres, or 32-8 feet. [Fr. decametre Gr. deka, ten, metron, a measure. See Metre.)

Decamp, de-kamp', v.i. to go away, esp. secretly. n. Decampment. [Fr. dcamper.\

Decanal, dek'an-al, adj. pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decandria, de-kan'dri-a, . a class of plants in the Linnaean system having ten stamens. adjs. Decan'-drian, Decan'drous. [Gr. deka, ten, and aner, andros, a man.]

Decangular, dek-ang'gu-lar, adj. having ten angles. [Gr. deka, ten, and L. angulus, an angle.]

Decant, de-kant', v.t. to pour off, leaving sediment : to pour from one vessel into another. ns. Decanta - tion ; Decant'er, an ornamental bottle for holding decanted liquor. [Fr. decanter (It. decantare)de, from, and Low L. cantiis, a side or corner.]

Decaphyllous, dek-a-fil'us, adj. having ten leaves. [Gr. deka, ten, phyllon, a leaf.]

Decapitate, de-kap'i-tat, v.t. to take the head from: to behead.?:. Decapita tion. [Low L. decapitare L. de, from, and caput, capitis, the head.]

Decapod, dek'a-pod, n. one of the shellfish which have ten feet or claws, as the crab. adjs. Deca'-podal, Deca'podOUS. [Gr. deka, ten, and pous, podos, a foot.]

Decarbonate, de-kar'bon-at, -c.t. to deprive of carbon also Decar'bonise, Decar burise. us. Decarbon-isa'tion, Decarburisa tion. [De, from, carton.}

Decastich, dek'a-stik, n. a poem of ten lines. [Gr. deka, ten, and stichos, a row, a verse.]

Decastyle, dek'a-stil, . a portico with ten columns in front. [Gr. deka, ten, stylos, a column.J

Decasyllabic, dek-a-sil-ab'ik, adj. having ten syllables.
[Gr. deka, ten, syllabe, a syllable.]

Decaudate, de-kaw'dat, v.t. to cut off the tail of. [L. de, and cauda, tail.]

Decay, de-ka', v.i. to fall away from a state of health or excellence : to waste away. v.t. to cause to waste away : to impair. n. a falling into a worse or less perfect state : a passing away : loss of fortune : (obs.) misfortune. p.adj. Decayed', re-duced in circumstances. n. Decayed ness. [O. Fr. decair L. de, from cadere, to fall.]

Decease, de-ses', . death. v.i. to die. p.adj. De-ceased', dead. [O. Fr. deces. (Fr. dices) L. decessus de, away, cedere, cessum^ to go.]

Deceit, de-set', . act of deceiving : anything intended to mislead another : fraud : falseness. adj. Deceit'-ful, full of deceit : disposed or tending to deceive : insincere. adv. Deceitfully. . Deceit'fulness.
[O. Fr., from L. decipere, deceptum, to deceive.]

Deceive, de-sev', v.t. to mislead or cause to err: to cheat : to disappoint.^/;'. DeceiVable, that may be deceived : exposed to imposture. n. Deceiv'-ableness. adj. DeceiVably. . Deceiver. [Fr. dtcevoir L. decipere, deceptum de, from capere, to take, catch.]

December, de-sem'ber, n. the tenth month among the Romans, who began their year with March : with us, the twelfth month of the year. adj. Decem'berly, wintry, cold. . DecenVbrist, one of those who took part in the Russian conspiracy of December 1825. [L. decent, ten.]

Decemdentate, de-sem-den'tat, adj. having ten points or teeth.

Decemfid, de-sem'fid, adj. divided into ten parts.

Decemlocular, de-sem-lok'u-lar. adj. ten-celled.

Decempedal, de-sem'ped-al, adj. having ten feet.

Decemvir

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Decline

Decemvir, de-sem'vir, . one of ten magistrates who at one time had absolute power in ancient Rome : //. Decem'virs, or (L.) Decemviri (de-sem'vi-ri). adj. Decem'viral. . Decem'virate, a body often men in office : the term of office of decemvirs. [L. decent, ten, and vir, a man.]

Decennary, de-sen'ar-i, . a period of ten years also Decenn'ium. adj. Decenn'ial, consisting of or happening every ten years. [L. decent, ten, and annus, a year.]

Decennoval, de-sen'0-val, adj. pertaining to the

number 15.

Decent, de'sent, adj. becoming : seemly : proper : modest: moderate : tolerable. n. De'COncy, becomingness : modesty. adv. De'cently. [L. deceits, decentis, pr.p. of dec ere, to be becoming.]

Decentralise, de-sen'tral-Iz, v.t. to withdraw from the centre : to transfer functions from the central government to local centres. . Decentralisa'tion. [L. de, neg., and centralise.}

Deception, de-sep'shun, . act of deceiving : the means by which it is sought to deceive. . Deceptibil'ity. adjs. Decept'ible, capable of being deceived ; Decep'tious (Sftak.), deceitful ; Deceptive, tending to deceive : misleading. adv. Decep' lively. . Decep'tiveness. adj. Decep'tory, tending to deceive. [O. Fr., Low L. deceptio, -nis decipere, to deceive.]

Decern, de-sern', v.t. and v.i. (Scots taw) to judge : to decree : to pass judgment. [O. Fr. decemer L. decernerede, and cernere, to distinguish.]

Decession, de-sesh'un, n. departure. [See Decease.]

Decharm, de-charm', v.t. to disenchant.

Dechristianise, de-krist'yan-Iz, v.t. to turn from Christianity : to destroy Christian elements.

Declare, de'si-ar, . the tenth part of an are. [Fr., L. deci- (in decimus), and are.}

Decide, de-sTd', v.t. to determine : to end : to settle : to resolve. adjs. Decid'able, capable of being decided ; Decid'ed, determined : clear, unmistakable : resolute. adv. Decid'edly. [O. Fr. decider L. deciderede, away, cadere, to cut.]

Deciduous, de-sid'u-us, adj. that fall in autumn, as leaves: not permanent. it. Decid'ua, a membrane of the_ uterus discharged after parturition. adj. Decid'uate. . Deciduousness. Deciduous trees, those which annually lose and renew their leaves. [L. deciduus decide re, de, from, cadere, to fall.]

Decigramme, de'si-gram, . the tenth part of a gramme. [See Gramme (3).]

Decilitre, des'i-le-ter, . a measure of capacity equal to T V litre.

Decillion, de-sil'yun, n. a million raised to the tenth power : in the French and American notation, a thousand raised to the eleventh power.

Decimal, des'i-mal, adj. numbered or proceeding by tens. . a fraction having ten or some power often for its denominator. v.f. Decimalise, to reduce to the decimal system. s. Decimalism ; Dec'imalist. adv. Dec'imally. Decimal notation, a system of writing numbers based on ten and powers of ten, like our ordinary system ; Decimal system, a system whose units are tens and powers of tens, esp. in the French metric system of weights and measures. [Fr. , Low L. decimalis decent, ten.)

Decimate, des'i-mat, v.t. to take the tenth part of: to put to death every tenth man. ns. Decima tion, a military punishment, by which every tenth man was selected by lot and put to death or otherwise punished ; Dec'imator. [L. decimare, -alum decimus, tenth.]

Decime, de-sem', . a French coin equal to r\j franc.

Decimetre, des'i-me-ter, n. a measure of length equal to -fn metre.

Decipher, de-si'fer, v.t. to uncipher or read secret writing : to make out what is unintelligible or obscure : to reveal. adj. Decipherable. n. De-Cl'pherment. [L. de, neg. and cipher.}

Decision, de-sizh'un, n. the act of deciding : settlement : judgment : the quality of being decided in character. adj. Decl'Slve, having the power of deciding : showing decision : final : positive. adv. Decisively. . Deci'slveness. adj. Deci'sory, decisive. [See Decide.]

Decistere, des-i-star, . a cubic measure equal to T^ stere.

Decitizenise, de-sit'i-zen-Iz, v.t. to deprive of citizenship.

Decivilise, de-siv'i-lTz, v.t. to reduce from a civilised to a more savage state.

Deck, dek, v.t. to cover: to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck, as a vessel. . a covering : a horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other, thereby joining them together, and forming both a floor and a covering : the part of a pack of cards that remains after the deal, or the part of a pack necessary for playing such games as bezique, &c.ns. Deck'-car'gO, cargo stowed on

the deck of a vessel ; Deck'-Chair, a light chair of spars and canvas, to be used on board ship ; Deck'er, the person or thing that decks : a vessel which has a deck or decks, used only in composition, as a three-decker, a ship with three decks ; Deck' -hand, a person employed on deck ; Deck' -house, a house or box on deck ; Deck'ing, adornment ; Deck'-load, a deck-cargo ; Deck' -pass' age, a passage securing only the right of being on deck, without cabin accommodation ; Deck'-pass'enger ; Flush'-deck, a deck continuous from stem to stern at the same level (see Quarter-deck) ; Gun'-deck, a deck on which guns are carried ; Hurricane-deck, a light partial deck over the saloon of some steamers ; Main' -deck, the deck below the spar-deck; Spar'-deck, the upper deck of a ship. [Dut. dekken, to cover ; Ger. decken; akin to L. tegere.}

Deckle, dek'l, . the gauge on a paper-making machine.
. Deck le-edge, the raw or ragged edge of hand-made paper. adj. Deckle-edged, having a rough uncut edge. [Ger.]

Declaim, de-kklm', v.i. to make a set or rhetorical speech : to harangue : to recite in public. ns. Declaim'ant, Declaim'er. p.adj. Declaim'ing. ns. Declama'tion, act of declaiming : a set speech in public : display in speaking. adj. Declam'atory, of the nature of declamation : appealing to the passions : noisy and rhetorical merely. [L. declaindre de, inten., chintare, to cry out.]

Declare, de-klar', v.t. to make known : to announce : to assert : to make a full statement of, as of goods at n custom-house. v.i. to make a statement : to show cards in order to score. adj. Declarable, capable of being declared, exhibited, or proved. j. De-clar'ant, one who makes a declaration ; Declara'-tion, act of declaring : that which is declared : a written affirmation : in the criminal law of Scotland, the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate : in common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff in an action at law sets forth his case against the defendant. adjs. Declarative, De-clar'atory, explanatory. advs. Declafatiyely, Declaratorily. . Declarator, a form of action in the Court of Session in Scotland, with the view of having a fact judicially ascertained and declared. adj. Declared', avowed. adv. Decla'redly, avowedly. Declaratory Act, an act intended to explain an old law which had become obscure or a subject of controversy. [Fr. declarer, from L. declardre, -atunt de, wholly, clarus, clear.]

Declension, de-klen'shun, . a falling off: decay : de-scent : (gratn.) change of termination for the oblique cases. [See Decline.]

Decline, de-klTn', v.i. to bend or turn away from (a straight line) : to deviate : to refuse : to bend down : to fail or decay : to stoop or condescend : to draw to an end. v.t. to bend down : to turn away from '. to refuse : to avoid : (gram.) to give the changes of at

word in the oblique cases. ft. a falling off: de-viation : decay : a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption. adjs. Declin able, having inflection for the oblique cases ; Decli'nal, bending downward ; Dec'linant (her.), having the tail hang-ing down also Dec'livant. ns. Declination, act of declining : a sloping or bending downward : devia-tion : decay : (astron.) the distance from the celestial equator ; Declinator, an instrument used in deter-mining declination. adj. Declin'atory, containing a declination or refusal. ns. Declin'atUTO, the act of declining or refusing : (law) a plea declining the jurisdiction of a judge ; Decli'ner, one who declines ; Declinom'eter, an instrument for measuring the declination of the compass. Declination Of the compass, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north. [Fr. dfcliner L. de, down, away from, clindre, to bend. See Lean.]

Declivity, de-kliv'i-ti, n. a place that declines, or slopes downward, opposite of acclivity: inclination downward : a gradual descent. adjs. Declivitous, Declivous. [Fr., L. declivitasde, downward, clivus, sloping, akin to clindre.)

Decoct, de-kokt', v.t. to prepare by boiling : to extract the substance of by boiling: to boil: to devise. adjs. Decoc tible, Decoc tive. ns. Decoc tion, an extract of anything got by boiling ; Decoc'ture, a

substance prepared by decoction. [L. decoquere, decoctum de, down, coquere, to cook.]

Decollate, de-kol'at, v.t. to behead. p.adj. Decoll'-ated, rounded off, as the apex of a shell. . De-COlla'tion, the act of beheading : a picture of a decapitation, esp. of the head of St John the Baptist on a charger: the festival of the Baptist, Aug. 29. [L. dtcolldre de, from, collum, the neck.]

Decollete, da-kol-e-ta', adj. with neck uncovered : of dress, low cut. [Fr. decolleter, to bare the neck and shoulders. Cf. Decollate.]

Decolour, de-kul'ur, v.t. to deprive of colour also Decol' ourise. . Decol'orant, a substance that bleaches or removes colour. v .t. Decol'orate, to deprive of colour. ns. Deoolora'tion, removal or absence of colour; Decolorisa'tion. [Fr. decolorer L. decolorare de, from, color, colour.]

Decomplex, de'kom-pleks, adj. repeatedly compound.

Decompose, de-kom-poz', v.t. to separate the parts compos-ing anything: to resolve into original elements. v.:. to decay, rot. adj. Decompos able. *. Decomposi'tion, act of decomposing: decay or dissolution : also the compounding of things already compound. [L. de, neg., and compose.)

Decomposite, de-kom-poz'it, or de-kom'-, adj. compound a second time or more than once. [L. de, and composite.)

Decompound, de-kom-pownd', v.t. to compound again : to compound things already compounded ; also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts. adj. compounded a second time. adj. Decompound' able. [L. de, and compound.]

Deconcentrate, de-kon-sen'trat, or de-kon'sen-trat, --.t. to scatter. . Deconcentra'tion. [De, and concentrate.)

Deconsecrate, de-kon'se-krat, v.t. to deprive of the character given by consecration : to secularise. . Deconsecra tion.

Decorate, dek'o-rat, v.t. to ornament, to beautify : to honour with a badge or medal. adj. Dec'orated. . Decora tion, ornament : badge of an order, adj. Dec'orative, ornamental. ns. Dec orativeness ; Dec'orator. Decorated style (archil.), a style of Gothic architecture, elaborated and richly decorated, which prevailed till near the end of the I4th century. Decoration Day, May 3oth, when the memory of the soldiers who fell in the American Civil War of 1861-65 is honoured by the decoration of their graves,
speeches, processions, &c. [L. decordre, -dtum dectu, what is becoming decere, to be becoming.]

Decorous, dc-ko"rus, or dek'o-rus, adj. becoming :

suitable : proper : decent. adz>. DOCO'rOUSly. ns. Deco'rousness ; Deed rum, that which is becoming in outward appearance : propriety of conduct : decency. [L. decorus, becoming.]

Decorticate, de-kor'ti-kat, v. t. to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel. . Decortica tion. [L. decorticdre, dtiim de, from, and cortex, bark.]

Decoy, de-key*, v.t. to allure : to entrap : to lure into a trap. n. anything intended to allure into a snare : an apparatus of hoops and network for trapping wild-ducks sometimes duck-coy. . Decoy'-duck, a wild-duck tamed and trained to entice others into a trap : {fig.) one employed to allure others into a snare. [L. de, down, and O. Fr. cot, quiet ; the earlier verb to coy was confused with the Dut. kooi L. cavea, a cage. See Coy.]

Decrassify, de-kras'i-fl, v.t. to make less crass.

Decrease, de-kres', v.t. to become less : to be diminished by degrees in size or power. v.t. to make less : to lessen gradually. . a growing less : loss. adv. Decreas ingly. [O. Fr. decroU, a decrease L. descrescere de, from, crescere, to grow.]

Decree, de-kre', . an order by one in authority : an edict or law : a judicial decision : a predetermined purpose. v.t. to decide or determine by sentence in law : to appoint. v.t. to make a decree : pr.p. decree'ing ; pa.p. decreed'. adjs. Decree'able, capable of being decreed ; Decre'tive, having the force of a decree ; Dec'retory, Decreto rial, established by a decree: determining: judicial. Decree nisi (L. nisi, unless), a decree that becomes absolute unless cause be shown to the contrary granted esp. in divorce cases. [O. Fr. decret L. decretum decernere, to decide.]

Decreet, de-kret', n. (Scots laiv) a court judgment.

Decrement, dek're-ment, . the act or state of decreasing : the quantity lost by decrease. [L. decrementiim.)

Decrepit, de-krep'it, adj. worn out by the infirmities of old age : in the last stage of decay. ns. Decrep'-itrtess ; Decrepitude, state of being decrepit or worn out with age. [L. decrepitus, noiseless, very old de, not, crepitus, a noise.]

Decrepitate, de-krep'i-tat, v.i. to crackle, as salts when heated. v.t. to roast so as to cause a continual crackling, to calcine. . Decrepita'tion. [L. de, inten., crepitdre, to rattle much, freq. of crepare.)

Decrescent, de-kres'ent, adj. becoming gradually less. n. (mus.) Decrescen'do = Diminuendo (q.v.). [L.]

Decretal, de-kre'tal, adj. pertaining to a decree. n. a decree, esp. of the pope : a book containing decrees : spec, in //. the second part of the canon law, the decrees of various popes determining points of ecclesiastical law. . Decre'tist, in medieval universities, a student of the decretals, a student of law. adjs. Decre'tive ; Decre'tory, pertaining to a decree, judicial. [L. decretalis decretum.)

Decrew, de-kr55', v.i. (Spens.) to decrease. [For de-erne O. Fr. decru, pa. p. of decroistre. See Decrease.]

Decrown, de-krown', v.t. to discrown. [Fr. dfcouronner, to discrown.]

Decrustation, de-krus-ta'shun, . the act of removing a crust.

Decry, de-krl', v.t. to cry down : to condemn : to censure as worthless : to blame :pa.p. decried'. ns. Decrial; Decri'er. [Fr. de(s)=L. dis, and crier, to cry. See Cry.]

Decuman, dek'u-man, adj. principal, large of waves, &c. : connected with the principal gate of a Roman camp (near which the loth cohort of the legion was stationed). n, a great wave, as every tenth wave was supposed to be. [L. dccitmanus dtcem, ten.)

Decumbent, de-kum'bcnt, adj. lying down : reclining on the ground. ns. Decuba tion, Decum''bence, Decum'bency, the act or posture of lying down. adj. Deculaital. . Decu'bitus, a recumbent position, as of one sick in bed : a bed-sore. adv. De-

mOte ; mOte ; mOBn ; Men.

cum'bently. . Decum'blture, the time when a sick person takes to bed. [L. decumbens de, down, and cumbere, for cubdre, to lie.]

Decuple, dek'u-pl, adj. tenfold. n. a number ten times repeated. v.t. to make tenfold. [Fr. dfcuple L. decent, ten, and plicdre, to fold.]

Decurion, de-ku'ri-on, >/. an officer in a Roman army over ten soldiers a Dec'ury or Decu'ria : any overseer of ten. n. Decu'rionate. [L.]

Decurrent, de-kur'ent, adj. running or extending down-
ward. n. Decurr'ency. adv. Decurr'ently. . Decur'sion, a running down : a military manoeuvre or parade. adj. Decur'sive. adv. Decur'sively. [L. decurrens de, down, currere, cursunt, to run.]

Decurtate, de-kur'tat, adj. cut short, abridged. v.t. to cut short. [L. decurtdre, -dtum, to cut short.]

Decussate, de-kus'at, v.t. to cross in the form of an X : to cross, as lines, &c. adjs. Decuss ate, -d, crossed : arranged in pairs which cross each other, like some leaves. adv. Decuss'ately. . Decussa'-tlon. [L. decitssdre, -dtiimdecussis, a coin of ten asses (decent asses) marked with X, symbol of ten.]

Dedal, Dedalian. See Daedal.

Dedicate, ded'i-kat, v.t. to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose : to devote wholly or chiefly : to inscribe to any one. adj. devoted : (Shak.) dedicated. us. Ded'icant, one who dedicates ; Dedicatee (ded'i-ka-tee'), one to whom a thing is dedicated ; Dedica'tion, the act of dedicating : an address to a patron, prefixed to a book ; Dedicator, one who dedicates. adjs. Dedicatd'rlal, Dedicatory, of or pertaining to a dedication. [L. dedicdre, dlunt de, down, dicere, to declare.]

Dedimus, ded'i-mus, n. a writ commissioning one not a judge to act as a judge from its first word. [L. ,

dedttnus, we have given, dare, to give.]

Deduce, de-dus', v.t. to draw from : to infer a truth or opinion from what precedes or from premises. us. Deduce'ment, what is deduced ; Deducibility, the quality of being deducible. adj. DedUC'ible, that may be deduced or inferred. v.t. Deduct', to take from : to separate : to subtract. adj. Deductible. . DedUC'tion, (i) the act of deducing : that which is deduced : the drawing of a particular truth from a general, antecedently known, as distinguished from Induction, rising from particular truths to a general ; (2) the act of deducting : that which is deducted : abatement. adj. Deductive, that is, or that may be, deduced from premises or accepted principles. adv. Deductively. [L. deditcere, deductumde, from ducfre, ductunt, to lead.]

Dee, de, v.i. Scotch for die.

Deed, ded, . something done : an act : an exploit : a legal transaction : the written evidence of it. adj. Deed'ful (7>.), marked by deeds or exploits. adv. Deed'lly. adjs. Deed'less (Sliak.), not having performed deeds ; Deed y, industrious, active. Deed Of saying (Shak.), performance of what has been said or promised. In deed, in reality. [A.S. died din, to do ; Ger. that thun, to do.]

Deed, ded, a Scotch form of indeed.

Deem, dem, v.t. or -'.i. to judge : to think : to believe. n. (Stiak.) opinion. ns. Deem'ster, Demp'-Ster, one who pronounces judgment, a judge esp. one of the two in the Isle of Man. [A.S. deman, to form a judgment ddm, doom.]

Deep, dep, adj. extending far down or far from the outside : difficult to understand : secret : wise and penetrating : cunning : very still : profound : profoundly learned in a language : intense, heart-felt : sunk low : low or grave : (of a road) encumbered with mud, sand, or ruts. adv. in a deep manner. . that which is deep : the sea : anything profound or incomprehensible adjs. Deep'-browed, of high intellectual powers ; Deep" -drawing (of ships), requiring considerable depth to float in ; Deep'-drawn ; Deep' -dyed, thorough-going, extreme in a bad sense. f./. Deep' en, to make deeper in

any sense : to increase. v.i. to become deeper. adjs. Deep'-fet (Shak.), fetched or drawn from a depth; Deep' -laid. adv. Deeply. adjs. Deep'-most, deepest ; Deep' -mouthed, with deep voice. . Deep'ness. adjs. Deep'-read, profoundly versed ; Deep'-SOa, pertaining to the deeper parts of the sea ; Deep'-seat'ed, firmly seated; Deep' -toned, having a deep tone. [A.S. defy; Ger. tief. Cf. Dip, Dive.]

Deer, der, . a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c. ; in M. E., any kind of animal. ns. Deer'-hair, heath club-rush ; Deer' -herd ; Deer -hound ; Deer 1 -lick, a spot of salt ground whither deer come to lick the earth ; Deer'-mouse, a common name for several species of American mice so calledfromtheiragility; Deer'-neck, a thin, ill-shaped neck of horses; Deer'-skin, the skin of the deer, or leather made therefrom ; Deer'-stalk'er ; Deer 1 -Stalking, the hunting of deer by stalking, or stealing upon them unawares. [A.S. deiSr ; Ger. thier, Dut. dier; Ice. dyr. There is no connection with Gr. ther, 'L.fera, a wild beast.]

Deface, de-fas', v.t. to destroy or mar the face or external appearance of, to disfigure : to obliterate. . Deface'ment, act of defacing : injury to form or appearance : that which defaces. adv. Defa'Cingly. [O. Fr. desfacet des = L. dis, away, fades, face.]

Defalcate, de-fal'kat, v.t. to deduct a part of, of money, &c. : to embezzle money held on trust. ns. Defalcation, a diminution : a misappropriation of funds entrusted to one ; Def alcator, a defaulter. [Low L. difalcdre, -dtum, to cut away L. dis-, off, falcdre, to c\3X.falx,falcis, a sickle.]

Defame, de-fam', v.t. to take away or destroy the good fame or reputation of: to speak evil of: _to charge falsely. . (Spens.) infamy. . Defamation, the act of defaming : calumny: slander. adv. Defam'atorily. adj. Defam'atpry, containing defamation : injurious to reputation : calumnious. p.adj. Defa'ming. [O. Fr. defanter'L. diffamdre dis, away, faina, report.]

Default, de-fawk', . a fault, failing, or failure : defect : neglect to do what duty or law requires : failure to account for money entrusted to one's charge : offence. v.i. to fail through neglect of duty : to fail to appear in court when called upon. . Default'er, one who fails to appear in court, or to account for money entrusted to his care, or to settle a debt of honour. Judgment by default, judgment given against a person because he fails to plead or make an appearance in court. [O. Fr.

defaute and default de = L. dis, apart, andfauie.]

Defeasance, de-fez'ans, . undoing : defeat. adjs. Defeas'anced, liable to be forfeited ; Defeasible, that may be defeated or annulled. . Defeas'ible-ness. Deed of defeasance (Eng. law), an instrument which defeats the operation of some other deed or estate ; and that which in the same deed is called a condition, in a separate deed is a defeasance. [O. Fr. defaisance defaire, to undo.]

Defeat, de-fet', v.t. to frustrate: to ruin. n. a frustration of plans : ruin : overthrow, as of an army in battle. . Defeat'ure (Spens.), defeat : disfigurement, disguise. [O. Fr. defait, defaire, to undo L. dis, i\eg.,facere, to do.]

Defecate, def'e-kut, v.t. to clear from dregs or impurities: to purify from extraneous matter. v.i. to void excrement. n. Defeca'tion. [L. def&cdre, dtum, to cleanse de, from, fax, facts, dregs.]

Defect, de-fekt', . a deficiency : a want : imperfection : blemish : fault. . DefectibUlty. adj. Defect ible, liable to imperfection: deficient. ns. Defec'tion, a failure, a falling away from duty : revolt ; Defec'tionist. adj. Defective, having defect : wanting in some necessary quality : imperfect : faulty: insufficient. adv. Defectively. n. Defect'iveness. The defects of one's qualities, virtues carried to excess, the faults apt to accompany

Defence

fete, fir ; me'', her ; mine ;

Defy

or flow from good qualities. [L. deficfre, defectunt, to fail de, down, axi&fatere, to do.]

Defence, de-fens', . a defending : protection : vindication: (law) a defendant's plea. pa.p. Defenced (B.), fortified. adj. Defenceless. adv. Defence - lessly. . Defencelessness. [See Defend]

Defend, de-fend', v.t. to keep off anything hurtful: to guard or protect : to maintain against attack : (ais.) to prohibit, forbid : (law) to resist, as a claim : to contest. adj. Defend'able, that may be defended. its. Defend'ant, a defender: (law) a person accused or sued ; Defended', one who is defended ; Defend' er ; Defen sative, a protection ; Defensibility. adjs. Defensible, that may be defended ; Defensive, Defen'SOry, serving to defend : in a state or posture of defence. n. that which defends : posture of defence. adv. Defensively. Defender Of the Faith, a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII., on whom it was conferred in 1521 for his book against Luther. Be on the defensive, to be in the position to defend one's self. [L. defender*, defensum, to ward off de, off, and obs-fendere, to strike.]

Defer, de-fer', v.t. to put off to another time : to d-_-Iay : pr.p. deferring; pa.p. deferred'. ns. Deferment ; Defer'rer, a procrastinator. Deferred annuity (see Annuity) ; Deferred pay, an allowance paid to soldiers on their discharge, or to their relations on their death; Deferred Shares, shares issued by a trading company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event. [I., differre dis, nsunder,/errf, to bear, carry.)

Defer, de-fer', v.i. to yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority. v.t. to submit to or lay before : pr.p. deferring ; pa.p. deferred'. n. Deference, a deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion : regard : submission. adj. Deferent, bearing away, carrying off. . a deferent duct (as opposed to an afferent one) in the human body. adj. Deferen'tial, expressing deference or respect. adv. Deferentially. [L. de/errede, down, and ferre, to bear.]

Defervescence, de-fer-ves'ens, n. abatement of heat : coolness : decrease of feverish symptoms. Also Defnrves'cency. [L. de/ervescere, to cease trailing de, down, zndfervescere, domfervere, to boil.]

Defeudalise, dS-fu'dal-Iz, v.t. to deprive of feudal character.

Deffly (Spens.). For Deftly.

Defiance, de-ffans, . the act of defying : a challenge to combat : aggressiveness : contempt of opposition. adj. Defi'ant, full of defiance, insolently bold. adv. Defiantly. . Defi'antness. adj. Defi-atory, bidding defiance. Bid defiance to, to defy.

Dofibrinate, de-fi'bri-nat, v.t. to deprive of fibrine

also Defi'brinise. . Defibrina tion.

Deficient, de-fish'ent, adj. wanting. n. Deficiency (sometimes Defic'ience), defect, adv. Deficiently. MS. DefiClentness ; Deficit, deficiency, esp. of revenue, as compared with expenditure. [L. , dcficcre.]

Defile, de-fll', or de'fll, v.i. to march off in file or line, or file by file. n, a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only in file, or with a narrow front. v.t. Defilade 7 , to plan a fortification so as to protect it from enfilading fire. . Defile'-ment. [Fr. defiler L. dis, and filum, a thread.]

Defile, de-fll', v.t, to pollute or corrupt : to violate. ns. Defile ment, act of defiling : foulness ; Defiler. [L. de, and A..S.jylan,ful, foul.]

Defiliation, de-fil-i-a'shun, n. depriving a parent of his child. [L. de, nee., and_/?/;'x.r, a son.]

Define, de-fin', v.t. to fix the bounds or limits of: to determine with precision : to describe accurately : to fix the meaning of. adj. Definable, that may

be defined. n. Define'ment (Sfiak.), description. adj. Definite, defined : having distinct limits :

fixed: exact: clear. adv. Definitely. ns. Defi-niteness ; Definition, a defining : a description of a thing by its properties : an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase. adj. Definitive, defining or limiting: positive: final. n. (gram.)zn adjective used to limit the signification of a noun. adv. Definitively. ns. Definitive-ness; DefinltUde, definitiveness. [Fr., L. defi-nire, -tiuin, to set bounds to de, finis, a limit.]

Deflagrate, def la-grit, i'.i. or v.t. to burn down: to burn rapidly. >is. Deflagrabil ity, combustibility; Deflagra'tion ; Def lagrator, a galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion. [L. deflagrare de, down, Jtagrare, to burn.]

Deflect, de-flekt', i'.i. or v.t. to turn aside : to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course. p.adj. Deflect ed (6ot.), bent abruptly downward. ns. Deflection, Deflexion, deviation. adj. Deflec'-tive, causing deflection. . Deflec'tor, a diaphragm in a lamp, stove, &c., by which the flame and gases are brought together and the combustion improved.

v.t. Doflex' (zool., hot.), to bend down. adj. De-flexed'. . Deflex'ure, deviation. [L. de, from, &r\&fiectere,fiexum, to bend, turn.]

Deflorate, de-flo'rat, adj. past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen. . Deflora'-tion, the act of deflowering.

Deflower, Deflour, de-flowr', v.t. to deprive of flowers:
to deprive of grace and beauty : to ravish. n. De-flOW'erer. [O. Fr. de/?orerLow L. deflordre, to strip flowers off L. de, neg.,_/Zas,_/?0ris, a flower.]

Defluent, def 155-ent, adj. running down, decurrent. . Defluxlon, a discharge of fluid in the body. [L. defiuerede, Aovm,Jluere,J%ujcum, to flow.]

Defoliate, de-fo'li-at, v.t. to deprive of leaves. adjs. Defo liate, -d. ns. Defoliation, the falling off of leaves : the time of shedding leaves ; Defo liator. [Low L. defolidre, -atitm de, off, folium, a leaf.]

Deforce, de-tors', v.t. (law) to keep out of possession by force : (Scots law) to resist an officer of the law in the execution of his duty. ns. Deforce ment ; Deforc'iant, one who deforces ; Deforcia'tion, a legal distress. [Fr. de = L. dis, send force.]

Deforest, de-for'est, v.t. to disforest : to deprive of forests. . Deforesta'tion.

Deform, de-form', v.t. to alter or injure the form of: to disfigure. adj. (/l/zV/^hideous, unshapely. . De-forma'tion p.adj. Deformed', misshapen. ;./?. Deform edly. ns. Deformed'ness ; Deform'er ; Deformity, state of being deformed : want of proper form : ugliness : disfigurement : anything that destroys beauty : an ugly feature or characteristic. [L. de/ormis, ugly de, hom,forma, beauty.]

Defoul, de-fowl', v.t. to defile. [A.S./;<7, foul, whence
by vowel change of to y,/ylan.}

Defraud, de-frawd', v.t. to deprive of by fraud : to withhold wrongfully : to cheat or deceive. ns. De-fraud ment, Defrauda'tion. [L. defrauddrede, from, a.ndfrai4S,fraudis, fraud.]

Defray, de-frii', v.t. to discharge the expenses of anything: to pay: (Spens.) to appease: pr.p. defraying; pa.p. defrayed'. ns. Defray'ment, De-frayal. [O. Fr. defrayerde, a.n<\frais, expense Low l^./ractum, breakage, damage, expense.]

Deft, deft, adj. handy, clever. adv. Deftly. n. Deft'ness. [M. E. de/te, dafte, simple, meek ; A.S. gt-dafle, meek dcrftan, gedaftan, prepare, make fit ; the stem appears in ge-daf-en, to fit.]

Defunct, de-funkr/, adj. having finished the course of life, dead. . a dead person. <*. Defunc'tipn (Shak.), death. adj. Defunc tive (S)iak), pertaining to the dead. [L. defungi, de/unctus, to finish de, and/ungi, to perform.]

242

Low L. diffiddre, to renounce faith or allegiance L. dis, asunder, va&fldire, to trust -fides, faith.]

D^gage

mote ; mute ; mo"0n ; then.

Deliberate

De'gage 1 , da-ga-zha', adj. unembarrassed, unconstrained ,
easy. [Pa. p. of Fr. dfgager, to disentangle.]

Degar'nish = Disgarnish (q.v.).

Degenerate, de-jen'er-St, adj. having departed from the high qualities of race or kind : become base also Degen'erous (obs.). v.i. to fall from a nobler state: to be or to grow worse. v.i. Degen'der (Spens.), to degenerate. ns. Degen'eracy, Degeneration, the act or process of becoming degenerate : the state of being degenerate. adv. Degen erately. n. Degen'erateness. adj. Degen' erating. . Degenera'tionist, one who believes that the tendency of man is not to improve, but to degenerate. adj. Degen'erative, tending or causing to degenerate. [L. degenerdre, -dtum, to depart from its kind de, from, down, genus, generis, kind.]

Degermlnator, de-jer'mi-na-tor, . an apparatus for splitting grains and removing the germs. [L. de, neg., and germen, a germ.]

Deglutinate, de-glSO'tin-at, v.t. _to separate things that are glued together by softening the glue : pr.p. deglu'tinating ; pa.p. deglu'tinated. [L. deglutindre, dtum de, neg., and glutindre gluten, glue.]

Deglutition, deg-lo<5-tish'un, . the act or power of swallowing. <K#V. Deglu'titive, Deglu'titory. [Fr., L. de, down, and glutlre, to swallow. See Glut.]

Degrade, de-grad', v.i. to lower in grade or rank : to deprive of office or dignity : to lower in character, value, or position : to disgrace. . Degradation, disgrace : degeneration : abortive structural development : a lowering in dignity. p.odjs. Degrad'ed, reduced in rank : base : low : (her.) placed on steps ; Degrad'ing, debasing : disgraceful. [Fr. dt 'grader L. de, down, a.ndgrad'us, a step. See Grade.]

Degree, de-gre", . a grade or step : one of a series of advances : relative position : rank : extent : a mark of distinction conferred by universities, whether earned by examination or granted as a mark of honour : the 3<5oth part of a circle : 60 geographical miles : nearness of relationship : comparative amount of guilt : one of the three stages (positive, comparative, superlative) in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. By degrees, by little and little, gradually ; Forbidden degrees, the degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which it is not permitted to marry ; Songs Of degrees, or Songs of ascents, Psalms cxx.-cxxxiv., either because sung by the Jews returning from captivity, or by the Jews coming up annually to attend the feasts at Jerusalem ; To a degree, to a great degree, to an extreme. [Fr. degre L. de, gradus, a step.]

Degust, de-gust', v.t. to taste, to relish. v.i. to have a relishing taste. v.t. DegUSt'ate (same as DegUSt). n. Degusta tion, the act of tasting. [L. de, down, and gustare t to taste.]

Dehisce, de-his', v.i. to gape, to open as the capsules of a plant. . Dehis'cence. adj. Denis' cent. [L. dehiscens, pr.p. of dehiscere de, inten., and hiscere, to gape.)

Denort, de-horr*, v.t. to exhort from, to dissuade. . Dehorta'tion, dissuasion. adjs. Dehor'tative, Dehor'tatory, dissuasive. . Dehort'er. [L. dehortari de, neg., and hortdri, to exhort.]

Dehumanise, de-hu'ma-nTz, v.t. to deprive of specifically human qualities. [L. de, neg., and humanise.]

Dehydrate, de-hT'drat, v.t. to deprive of water, chemically. v.i. to lose water. . Dehydra'tion. [L. de, neg., Gr. kydor.]

Deicide, de'i-sld, . the killing of a god : the putting to death of Jesus Christ. [From a supposed Low L. form deicidium deus, a god, and cadere, to kill.]

Deictic, dik'tik, adj. proving directly. adv. Deic'-tically. [Gr. deiktikos deiknynai, to show.]

Deid-thraw, ded'-thraw, n. (Scot) death-throe.

Deify, de'i-f I, v.t. to exalt to the rank of a god : to wor-
ship as a deity : to make god-like :pr.p. de'ifying ; pa.p. de'ified. adjs. _ DeifiC, -al, making god-like or divine. . Deification, the act of deifying: a

deified embodiment. adj. De'iform, god-like in form or character. [Fr. deijier L. deificare deus, a god, a.n&factre, to make.]

Deign, dan, v.i. to condescend. v.t. to give : to allow: (obs.) to favour. [Fr. daigner L. dignari, to think worthy dignus, worthy.]

Deil, del, Scotch form of devil,

Deinotherium, di-no-the'ri-um, n. = Dlnotherium.

Deiparous, de-ip'a-rus, adj. bearing a god of the Virgin. [L. deus, a god, parere, to bring forth.]

Deipnosophist, dip-nos'5-fist, . one who converses learnedly at dinner, a table-philosopher from the title of a work by Athenzus. [Gr. deipnon, dinner, sophistes sophos, wise.]

Deist, de'ist, n. one who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion. . De'ism, the creed of a deist. adjs. Deist'ic, -&\.adv. DeiSt'i-cally. [Fr. deiste, deisme'L. deus, a god.]

Deity, de'i-ti, n. the divinity : godhead : a god or goddess : the Supreme Being. [Fr., Low L. deltas Li. deus, god; Sans, deva div, to shine.]

Deject, de-jekt', v.t. to cast down the countenance or spirits of. adj. (Shak.) cast down. adj. Deject'ed, cast down : dispirited. adv. Deject'edly. ns. Deject edness ; Dejec'tion, lowness of spirits : (pL) faecal discharge (also dejecta). adj. Dejec'-tory, promoting evacuations. [L. dejicere, -jectum de, down, jacerc, to cast.]

Delaine, de-Ian', . an untwilled light dress material, originally of wool also Muslin-de-laine.

Delapse, de-laps', v.i. (obs.) to sink down. . Delap'-Sion.

Delate, de-lat', v.t. to carry on : to publish : to charge with a crime. ns. Dela'tion ; Delat'or. [L. de/erre, deldtum, to bring a report against, to inform de, mlen.,ferre, to bear.]

Delay, de-la', v.t. to put off" to another time : to defer :
to hinder or retard. v.i. to pause, linger, or put off time. . a putting off or deferring : a lingering : hinderance : pr.p. delaying ; pa.p. delayed'. . Delayer. adv. Delaylngly. [O. Fr. delaierL. dtfferre, dildtumdis, apart, ferre, to carry.]

Delay, de-la', v.t. (Spens.) to temper, dilute, weaken. [Fr. delayer, dilute L. deliquare, clarify.]

Dele, de'le, v.t. delete, efface, a direction in proof-reading to remove a superfluous letter or word, usually marked thus S. adjs. Del'eble, Del'ible, that can be deleted. [L., imper. of delere, to delete.]

Delectable, de-lekt'a-bl, adj. delightful : pleasing. . Delect'ableness. adv. Delect'ably. . De-lecta'tion, delight. [Fr., L. delectabilis delect-are, to delight.]

Delegate, del'e-gat, v.t. to send as a legate or repre-sentative : to entrust or commit to. . one who is delegated: a deputy or representative: (U.S.) a person elected to represent a territory in congress, as distinguished from the representatives of the States. adj. delegated, deputed. ns. Delegation, Delegacy, a delegating : the persons delegated. [L. de, away, and legare, -atum, to send as ambassador.]

Delete, de-let', v.t. to blot out : to erase : to destroy. n.pl. Delen'da, things to be deleted or erased. . Dele'tion. adjs. Dele'tive, Dele'tory. [L. delere, dele turn, to blot out.]

Deleterious, del-e-te'ri-us, adj. tending to destroy life : hurtful or destructive : poisonous. adv. Dele-te'riously. . Delete'riousness. [Gr. dfttterios, hurtful deleisthai, to hurt.]

Delf, delf, . a contraction for Delft'ware, a kind of earthenware originally made at Delft, Holland.

Delf, delf, n. a drain, ditch : (her.) a charge representing a square sod. [A.S. dtzlfdelfan, to dig.]

Delian, de'li-an, adj. pertaining to Delos in the Agean Sea, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

Delibate, dell-bat, v.t. (obs.) to sip. . Deliba'tion.

Deliberate, de-lib'er-at, v.t. to weigh well in one's mind. v.i. to consider the reasons for and against

Delicate

fete, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Delve

anything : to reflect : to consider. adj. well considered : considering carefully : slow in determining : cautious. adv. Deliberately. ns. Delib'erateness ; Deliberation, the act of deliberating : mature reflection : calmness : coolness. adj. Delib'erative, proceeding or acting by deliberation. adv. Delib'eratlvely. [L. deltberart, -a turn de, inten., and librdre, to weigh libra, a balance.]

Delicate, del'i-kat, adj. pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste : dainty : nicely discriminating or perceptive : of a fine, slight texture or constitution : tender : frail, not robust : requiring nice handling : refined in manners : gentle, polite, considerate : luxurious. tt. Delicacy, state or quality of being delicate : refinement : nicety : tenderness, weakness : luxuriousness : anything delicate or dainty. adv. Delicately, in a delicate manner: (B.) luxuriously. . Del'icateness, state of being delicate: (B.) delicacy, luxury. n.pi. Del icates (B.), delicacies. [L. deiicdtus delicite, allurements, luxury delicere de, inten., lacere, to entice.]

Delice, del'is, n. (Spens.) flower delice, the iris. [See Fleur-de-lis.]

Delicious, de-lish'us, adj. full of delicacies: highly pleasing to the senses : affording exquisite pleasure. n, Delice, (Spens.), delight : a delight or delightful thing. adv. Deli'ciOUSly, in a delicious manner : (B.) luxuriously.*. Dell'clousness. [L. deliciosus delicice.]

Delict, de-likt', . a transgression, a misdemeanour. [L. delictunt, an offence de, and linquerc, to leave.]

Deligation, del-i-ga'shun, n. a binding up, ligature.

Delight, de-lit', v.t. to please highly. v.i. to have or take great pleasure : to be greatly pleased. n. a high degree of pleasure : extreme satisfaction : that which gives great pleasure. p-adj. Delight 'ed, greatly pleased : (Shak.) delightful adjs. Delightful, Delightsome, full of delight. adv. Delightfully. . Delight'fulness. adj. Delight'less, affording no delight. [O. Fr. deliter L. delcctare, inten. of delicere. ,]

Delilah, de-ll'la, . the Philistine woman who befooled Samson : a courtesan who seduces a man to betray secrets : a light woman, strumpet. Also Dallla.

Delimit, de-lim'it, v.t. to fix or mark the limit of. . Delimita'tioD,

Delineate, de-lin'e-at, v.t. to mark out with lines : to represent by a sketch or picture : to portray : to describe accurately in words. adj. Delin'eable. ns. Delineation, the act of delineating: a sketch, representation, or description (sometimes Delin'eament); Delin'eator. [L. delimare, -atum de, down, and linea, a line.]

Delinquent, de-ling'kwent, adj. failing in duty. . one who fails in or leaves his duty : a transgressor : a criminal. . Delinquency, failure in or omission of duty : a fault : a crime. adv. Delin'quently. [L. delinquent, -entis, pr.p. of delinq-uerc de, inten., and linquere, to leave.]

Deliquesce, dcl-i-kwes', v.i. to melt and become liquid
by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, &c. v.i. and v.t. Del'iquate, Deliq'uiate, to melt. us. Deliques'cence, Deliquia'tion. adj. Deliques'cent, liquefying in the air. [L. deliyuescere de, inten., liquescere, to become fluid liquire, to be fluid.]

Deliquium, de-Iik'wi-um, n. liquefaction by absorption of moisture. [Fr., Low L. deliquium L. de, down, and tiqufre, to melt.]

Delirious, de-lir'i-us, adj. wandering in mind : light-headed : insane. n. Delira'tion, madness, an aberration. adj. Delirifa'clent, producing delirium.

n. any substance with this quality. adv. Deliriously. ns. Delirlousness ; Delirium, state of being delirious : strong excitement : wild enthusiasm. Delirium tremens, a delirious disorder of the brain produced by excessive drinking, and often marked by convulsive or trembling symptoms. [L.

delirus, crazy de, from, and lira, a furrow ; trement, the pr.p. of tff mere, to tremble.]

Delitescent, del-i-tes'ent, adj. lying hid or concealed e.g. the germs of an infectious disease. n. Delitescence. [L. delitescens, pr.p. of delitescere de, from, and latescerelatere, to lie hid.]

Deliver, de-liv'er, v.t. to liberate or set free from restraint or danger : to rescue from evil or fear : to give up or part with : to communicate : to pronounce : to give forth, as a blow, a ball, &c. : to disburden a woman of a child in childbirth. adj. Deliverable, ns. Deliverance, act of delivering or freeing : act of transferring from one to another : parturition : the utterance of a judgment or authoritative opinion ; Deliv'erer ; Deliv'ery, the act of delivering : a giving up : the act or manner of speaking in public, of discharging a shot, of throwing a cricket-ball, of pouring water, &c. : the act of giving birth. General delivery, the delivery of letters from a post-office window to the persons to whom they are addressed opp. to house to house delivery ; Gaol, or Jail, delivery (see Gaol). [Fr. delivrer L. de, from, iiberdre, to set free liber, free.]

Deliverly, de-liv'er-li, adv. (Shak.) nimble manner. [O. Fr. delivre, free L. de, and liber, free.]

Dell. See Dale.

Della-Cruscan, del-la-krus'kan, adj. belonging to, or resembling, the old Florentine Accademia della Crusca (1582), esp. of a group of sentimental English poetasters resident in Florence about 1784 crushed by Gifford's Baviad in 1794.

Della-Robbia, del-la-rob'ya, . a term applied to enamelled terra-cotta, said to have been invented by Luca della Robbia.

Delph. an erroneous spelling of Delf.

Delphian, del'fi-an, adj. relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, or to the famous oracle which was there. Also Del'phic.

Delphin, del'fin, adj. pertaining to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use, 64 vols., 1674-1730.

Delphinidaa, del-fin'i-de, . a family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, &c, [L. deiphinns, a dolphin.]

Delphinium, del-fin'i-um, . a genus of Ranunculacece comprising the larkspurs and stavesacre. [Formed from Gr. delphinion, larkspur.]

Delta, del'ta, . the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is A : a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river. n. Deltafica tion, the process of forming a delta. adj. Del'toid, of the form of the Greek A : triangular. Delta metal, a hard alloy of copper, zinc, and iron the three metals symbolised by the triangular shape ; Deltoid, muscle, the large triangular muscle of the shoulder. [Gr., Heb. daleth, a tent-door.]

Delubrum, de-lu'brum, n. a temple, shrine, sanctuary : a church having a font, a fort. [L.]

Deluce. See Fleur-de-lis.

Delude, de-lud', v.t. to play or impose upon : to deceive. adj. Delud'able. . Delud'er. [L. deludere, to play de, down, ludere, lusvm, to play.]

Deluge, del'uj, . a great overthrow of water : a flood: esp. that in the days of Noah. v.t. to inundate ; to overwhelm as with water. [Fr., L. diluvium diluere dis, away, litere, to wash.]

Delundung, de-lun'dung, n. the weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, a small carnivore akin to the civet.

Delusion, de-lu'zhun, . the act of deluding : the state of being deluded : a false belief: error, adj. Delu'-Sional, pertaining to delusions, afflicted with such. . Deiu'sionist. adjs. Delu'sive, Delu'sory, apt or tending to delude : deceptive. adv. Delu'sively. . Delu'siveness, [See Delude.]

Delve, delv, v.t. and v.i. to dig with a spade. n. (Spens.)a. place dug out, a ditch, a cave. . DelVer. [A.S. del/an, to dig ; conn, with dale, dell.}

Demagnetise, de-mag'net-Iz, v.t. to deprive of magnetic power. . Demagnetisa'tion.

Demagogue, dem'a-gog, . a leader of the people : a popular and factious orator. adjs. Demagogic, -al (-goj'). >" Demagogism, Demagoguism (dem'a-gog-ism); Dem' agoguery, Demagogy (-gojO. [Fr., Gr. demogogos demos, the people, agogos, leading agein, to lead.]

Domain. See Demesne.

Demand, de-mand', v.t. to claim : to ask earnestly or authoritatively : to call for : to question. . the asking for what is due : an asking for with authority : a claim : earnest inquiry. adj. Demand' able, that may be demanded. n. Demand'ant, one who demands : a plaintiff :/em. Demand'ress. In great demand, much sought after. [Fr., Low L. demandare, to demand L. de, from, and manddre, to put into one's charge.]

Demarcation, Demarkation, de-mark-a'shun, . the act of marking off or setting bounds to : division : a fixed limit. v.t. Demarcate, to mark off or limit. [Fr., d, off, and marguer, to mark. See Mark.]

Dematerialise, de-ma-te'ri-al-Iz, v.t. to deprive of material qualities.

Deme, dem, n. a subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece, a township : (biol.) any differentiated aggregate of cells. [Gr. demos.]

Demean, de-men', v.t. to conduct (with self)', to behave. . Demeanour, conduct {Spens.) Demayne, Demeasnure. [O. Fr. demenerde, inten. , and metier, to lead Low L. mindre, to drive cattle, L. tninari, to threaten.]

Demean, de-men', v.t. to make mean: to lower. [More prob. on the analogy of debase, from de, and mean, low, than the same word as the preceding with specialised sense.]

Dement, de-ment', v.t. to drive crazy, render insane. adj. insane, demented. . a demented person. v.t. Dement'ate, to dement. p.adj. Dement'ed, out of one's mind : insane : suffering from dementia. [L. demens, dementis, out of one's mind tie, from, and metis, the mind.]

Dementi, da-mong-te, . a contradiction. [Fr. d-inentir, to give the lie to.]

Dementia, de-men'shi-a, . general mental enfeeblement, with loss of memory, reason, feeling, and will : often the consequence of acute mania. [L. de, neg., and tuens, mentis, mind.]

Demerit, de-mer'it, . ill-desert : fault : crime. [O. Fr. cUmtrift, desert, also a fault Low L. demerititm, a fault, demerere, to deserve L. de, fully, mercre, to deserve.]

Demersed, de-merst', adj. (hot.) growing under water. . Demer sion.

DemesmeriSO, de-mes'mer-Iz, v.t. to relieve from mes-
meric influence. n. Demesmerisa tion.

Demesne, de-men', Demain, de-man', . a manor-house, with lands adjacent to it not let out to tenants: any estate in land. [Forms of domain.]

Demi-bastion, dem'i-bast'yun, n. a kind of half-bastion,
consisting of one face and one flank. [Fr. demiii. dimiiiius, half, and bastion.]

Demi-cadence, dem'i-ka'dens, n. (mus.) a half-cadence.

Demi-cannon, dem'i-kan'un, n. {Skak.) an old gun which threw a ball of from 30 to 36 Ibs.

Demi-CUlverin, dem'i-cul've-rin, . an old kind of cannon which threw a shot of 9 or 10 Ibs.

Demi-deify, dem'i-de'i-fl, v.t. to treat as a demi-god.

Demi-devil, dem'i-dev'il, n. a half-devil.

Demi-distance, dem'i-dis'tans, . (fort.) the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

Demi-ditone, dem'i-dT-t5n, . {mus.) a minor third.

Demigod, dem'i-god, . half a god : one whose nature is partly divine, esp. a hero fabled to be the offspring of a god and a mortal :fem. Dem'i-godd'OSS. [Fr. demi, half, and^prf.]

Demi-gorge, dem'i-gorj, . {fort.) the part of the

polygon remaining after the flank is raised, going from the curtain to the angle of the polygon.

Demi-John, dem'i-jon, . a glass bottle with a full body and narrow neck, enclosed in wicker-work. [Fr. dame-jeanne, Dame Jane, analogous to Bellarmine, gray-beard. Not from the town Damagkan.]

Demi-lance, dem'i-lans, n. a short, light spear of the i6th century ; a soldier armed with such a weapon.

Demi-lune, dem'i-loSn, n. {fort.) a half-moon : an old name for Ravelin. [L. demi, half, and Fr. lune L. luna, the moon.]

Demi-monde, dem'i-mond, . women in an equivocal position, kept women : the prostitute class generally.

Demirep, dem'i-rep, . a woman of dubious reputation. . Dem'irepdom, shady women collectively. [Said to be a contraction of demi-reputation.]

Demise, de-mlz', . a transferring : death, esp. of a sovereign or a distinguished person : a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor. v.t. to send down to a successor : to bequeath by will. adj. Demi' Sable. [O. Fr. demise, pa.p. ofdesmetfre, to lay down L. dimittere, to send away L. dis, aside, and mittere, missitm, to send.] _

Demi-semiquaver, dem'i-sem'i-kwa-ver, n. (mus.) a p note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver. ^ [Fr. demi, half, and semiquaver.] *

Demiss, de-mis', adj. (Spens.) humble. [L. demissus, pa.p. of demitttre. See Demise.]

Demission, de-mish'un, n. a lowering : degradation : depression : relinquishment : resignation. adj. Demiss'ive (obs.), humble. adv. Demissly. [L. demission-em. See Demise.]

Demit, de-mit', v.t. to dismiss: to relinquish: tore-sign. [See Demise.]

Demiurge, dem'i-urj, . the maker of the world : among the Gnostics, the creator of the world and of man, subordinate to God the supreme also Demiur'gus. adj. Demiur'gic. [Gr. demiourgos demos, the people, and ergon, a work.]

Demi-volt, dem'i-volt, . a half-turn of a horse, the forelegs being raised in the air. [Fr. demi-volte demi, half, and volte, a leap. See Vault.]

Demi-wolf, dem'i-woolf, n. {Skak.) a half-wolf, the offspring of a dog and a wolf.

Demobilise, de-mob'il-Iz, v.t. to take out of mobilisation : to disband. . Demobilisa'tion. [Fr.]

Democracy, de-mok'ra-si, . a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively, and is administered by them or by officers appointed by them : the people, esp. the common people in the United States, the democratic party also Democ'raty {Mitt.). n. Dem'ocrat, one who adheres to or promotes democracy as a principle : a member of the democratic party in the United States, who preserve carefully the local liberties of states and of individuals, opposing national centralisation, and supporting a wide franchise, low tariff duties for the interests of the revenue rather than protection, and a limited public expenditure. adjs. Democratic, -al, relating to democracy : insisting on equal rights and privileges for all. adv. Democratically. adj. Democratifi'-able, capable of being made democratic. v.t. Democratise', to render democratic. n. Democ'ratist, a democrat. [O. Fr. , Gr. demokratia demos, the people, and kratein, to rule kratos, strength.]

Demogorgon, de-mo-gor'gon, n. a mysterious deity or diabolical magician first mentioned about 450 A.D., and regarded as an object of terror. [Gr. daimdn, deity, gorges, terrible.]

Demography, de-mog'ra-fi, . vital and social statistics, as applied to the study of nations and races. n. Demog'rapher. adj. Demographic. [Gr. demos, the people, graphein, to write.]

Demoiselle, dem-wa-zel', . {Shak.) a young lady : a crane-like bird of peculiarly graceful form. [Fr. See Damsel.]

Demolish, de-mol'ish, v.t. to destroy, lay in ruins, to

ruin. . Demolition, act of pulling down : ruin. [Fr. demolir L. demoliri, to throw down de, down, and moliri, to build males, a heap.]

Demology, de-mol'o-ji, . same as Demography : the theory of the origin and development of nations. [Gr. demos, the people, login, a discourse.]

Demon, de'mon, . an evil spirit, a devil : sometimes like Daemon, a friendly spirit or good genius : fem. De'moness. adjs. Demo'niac, Demoniacal, pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits : influenced by demons. ns. Demo'niac, a human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit. adv. Demoniacally. . Demon!' acism, state of being a demoniac. adj. Demo nian (Milt.).ns. Demo nianism, Demo'niasm, possession by a demon. v.t. De'monlse, to convert into a demon : to control or possess by a demon. ns. De'monism, a belief in demons ; De'monist, a believer in demons ; Demonoc'racy, the power of demons ; Demonol'atry, the worship of demons ; Demonol'ater, one who worships such ; Demonology, an account of, or the study of, demons and their agency. adjs. Demonolog'ic, al. ns. Demonol'Ogist, a writer on demonology ; Demonoma'nia, a form of mania in which the subject believes himself possessed by devils ; Demon'omy, the dominion of demons; De'monry, demoniacal influence. [L. dtznton Gr. daimcn, a spirit, genius ; in N. T. and Late Greek, a devil.]

Demonetise, de-mon'e-tlz, . to divest of value as money. . Demonetisa tion.

Demonstrate, de-mon'strat, v.t. to show or point out clearly: to prove with certainty. adj. Demon'Strable, that may be demonstrated. ns. Demon'strableness, Demonstrabil'ity. adv. Demon'strably. ns. Demonstration, a pointing out : proof beyond doubt : expression of the feelings by outward signs : expression of sympathy with political or social opinions, with a man or body of men, by a ma>s-meeting, a procession, &c. : show : a movement of troops or ships to exhibit military intention, or in war to deceive the enemy. adj. Dempn'strativO, making evident : proving with certainty : of the nature of proof: given to the manifestation of one's feelings. adv. Demon' stratlvely. ns. Demon'strativeness ; Dem'onstrator, one who proves beyond doubt : one who teaches : (anat.) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts. adj. Demon'Stratory, demonstrative. [L. demonstrare, -a turn de, inten., and monstrare, to show.]

Demoralise, de-mor'al-Iz, v.t. to corrupt in morals: to lower the morale that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence: to throw into confusion. . Demoralisa tion, act of demoralising: corruption or subversion of morals. p.adj. DemorallS'ing.

Demos, de'mos, n. the people, esp. the lower classes. adj. Demot'ic, pertaining to the people : popular : in Egypt, ant., of a kind of writing distinguished from the Tiieratic, or priestly, and from hieroglyphics. [Gr.]

Demosthenic, de-mos-then'ik, adj. of or like Demostlienes, the Athenian orator : eloquent.

Dempster. Same as Deemster (q.v. under Deem).

Dempt, demt (Sfens.). Pa.p. of Deem.

Demulcent, de-mul'sent, adj. soothing. [L. demulcent-tut -de, and mulcere, to stroke, to soothe.]

Demur, de-mur', v.t. to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty: to object: pr.p. demurring; pa.p. demurred'. . a stop : pause, hesitation. adj. Demur'rable. us. Demurrage, an allowance made for undue delay or detention of a vessel in port : compensation paid by the freighter to the owner of the same : allowance for undue detention of railway-wagons, &c. ; Demur'rer, one who demurs : (law) a plea in law that, even if the opponent's facts are as he says, they yet do not support his case._ [Fr. demeuret l^.demordri, to loiter, linger de, inten., and morari, to delay mora, delay.]

Demure, de-mur 7 , adj. sober : staid : modest : affect'

edly modest : making a show of gravity. adv. Demurely. . Demure'ness. [O. Fr. de (bom) murs, of good manners L. de, of, mores, manners.]

Demy, de-mi', . a size of paper 22$ by 17$ in. ; in the United States 21 by 16 in. [Fr. demi'L. dimidium, half di, apart, medius, the middle.]

Demy, de-mi', n. a holder of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. n. Demyship. [Ely. same as above.]

Den, den, . the hollow lair of a wild beast: a kind of pit, a cave : a haunt of vice or misery : (coll.) a private retreat for work : (prov.) a narrow valley. v.i. to retire to a den. [A.S. denn, a cave, and denu, a valley.]

Den, den, . (pbs.) for good-e'en, good-even.

Denary, den'ar-i, adj. containing ten. n. the number ten. n. Denarius, the chief Roman silver coin under the Republic, divided into ten asses, and worth pfd. [L. dettariusdeni decem, ten.]

Denationalise, de-nash'un-al-Iz, v.t. to deprive of national rights. . Denationalise tion.

Denaturalise, de-nat'u-ral-Iz, v.t. to make unnatural: to deprive of naturalisation.

Denay, de-na', obs. form of Deny, Denial.

Dendrachate, den'dra-kat, . arborescent agate. Moss'-ag'ate. [Gr. dendron, tree, achates, agate.]

Dendriform, den'dri-form, adj. having the appearance of a tree. [Formed from Gr. dendron, a tree, and L. forma, form.]

Dendrite, den'drlt, . a mineral in which are figures resembling plants. adjs. Dendritic, -al, tree-like, arborescent : marked with branching figures like plants. [Gr. dendrites, of a tree dendron, a tree.]

Dendrodont, den'drO-dont, . a fish of extinct fossil genus Dendrodns, having teeth of dendritic structure. adj. having such teeth. . Dendroden'tine. the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement. [Gr. dendron, a tree, and odous, odontos, tooth.]

Dendroid, den'droid, adj. having the form of a tree. [Gr. dendron, a tree, and eidos, form.]

Dendrolite, den'dro-lit, . a petrified or fossil plant. [Gr. dendron, a tree, and litltos, a stone.]

Dendrology, den-drol'o-ji, . a treatise on trees : the natural history of trees. adj. Dendrolog'ical. . Dendrol Ogist. [Gr. dendron, a tree, and logia, a discourse.]

Dendrometer, den-drom'e-ter, . an instrument for ascertaining the height of a tree. [Gr. dendron, tree, metron, measure.]

Dene, den, . a small valley. . Dene'-hole, an ancient artificial excavation in the chalk formations of Kent and Essex. [A form of dean. Cf. Den.]

Denegation, de-ne-ga'shun, n. denial. [L. denegare, -atum, to deny de, inten., and negare, to deny.]

Dengue, deng'ga, . an acute tropical epidemic fever, seldom fatal also breakbone-fr.'fr, dandy-fever. [The Spanish dengue, refusing, prudery, from L. denegare, to deny, seems to have been confused with dandy-fever.}

Denial, de-nl'al, . act of denying or saying no : contradiction : refusal : rejection. adj. Deniable, that may be denied. n. Deni'er, one who denies.

Denier, de-nSr", . (Shak.) an old small French silver coin : also later, a copper coin of the value of ^ sou hence a very trifling sum. [Fr., L. denarius.]

Denigration, de-ni-gra'shun, n. a making .or becoming black esp. the blackening of a man's character. v.t. Denigrate (OPS.). [L. de, inten., nigrare, to blacken, niger, black.]

Denim, den'im, . coloured twilled cotton goods for overalls, &c.

Denitrate, de-nT'trat, v.t. to free from nitric acid. ns. Denitra tion ; Deni trificator.

Denizen, den'i-zn, n. an inhabitant (human or animal): one admitted to the rights of a citizen. v.t. to make a denizen of: to provide with occupants. v.i. to

inhabit. ns. Denixa tion, act of making one a citizen : Den izenship. [O. Fr. deinzein deinz, dens (Fr. dans), within L. df intus, from within.]

Dennet, den'et, . a light gig.

Denominate, de-nom'in-at, v.t. to give a name to : to call adj. Denom'inable. . Denomination, the act of naming : a name or title : a collection of individuals called by the same name : a sect. adj. Denominational, belonging to a denomination or sect. . Denomina'tionalism, a denominational or class spirit or policy : devotion to the interests of a sect. adj. Denom'i native, giving or having a title. adv. Denom'inatively. n. Denom inator, he who, or that which, gives a name : (arith.) the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided. [L. de, and nominare, -dtum, to name nomcn, a name.]

Denote, de-nCt', v.t. to note or mark off: to indicate by a sign: to signify or mean : {log.) to indicate the objects comprehended in a class. adj. Deno table. . Denotation, that which a word names or indicates, in contradistinction to that which it connotes or signifies. adj. Deno'tative. adv. Denotatively. . Denote'ment (Skak.), a sign or indication. [Fr., L. denotcire, -atuni de, inten., and no/are, to mark nota, a mark or sign.]

Denouement, da-nOo'mong, . the unravelling of a plot or story: the issue, event, or outcome. [Fr. denouement or deno&mcnt ; denoucr, to untie de, neg., and nouer, to tie L. nodus, a knot.]

Denounce, de-nowns', i/./. to inform against or accuse publicly: {U.S.) to claim the right of working a mine, as being abandoned or insufficiently worked. ns. Denouncement (same as Denunciation); Denouncer. [Fr. denoncet L. denuntiare de, inten., and nuntiare, to announce.]

Dense, dens, adj. thick, close, compact : impenetrably stupid. . a thicket. adv. Densely. ns. Dense'ness ; Density, the quality of being dense : the proportion of mass to bulk or volume : the quantity of matter per unit of bulk. [L. densus, thick.]

Densimeter, den-sim'et-er, . an instrument for ascertaining the comparative density or specific gravity of a substance. [L. densus, dense, and metrum (Gr. metron), measure.]

Dent, dent, . a small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer. v.t. to make a mark by means of a blow. p.adj. Dent ed, marked with dents : indented. [A variant of dint.}

Dent, dent, . a notch. v.t. to notch. [Confused with the preceding, but from Fr. dent, tooth L. dens, dent is.}

Dentagra, den-tag'ra, n. a tooth-drawing forceps : toothache.

Dental, den'tal, adj. belonging to the teeth : produced by the aid of the teeth. n. an articulation or letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. adj. Den'tary, belonging to dentition, bearing teeth. n. the distal element of the jaw of vertebrates below mammals. Dental engine, a mechanical appliance giving a rotary motion to a dentist's boring instruments. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth. See Tooth.]

Dentate, -d, den'tat, -ed, adj. toothed : notched : set as with teeth. [L. dentatus, toothed, dens, a tooth.]

Dentel. See DentiL

Dentex, den'teks, . a voracious sparoid fish.

Denticle, den'ti-kl, . a small tooth. adjs. Denticulate, -d, haying notches. n. Denticula'tion. [L. denticulus, dim. of dens, a tooth.]

Dentiform, den'ti-form, adj. having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [L. dens, dentis, tooth, and forma, form.]

Dentifrice, den'ti-fris, . a substance used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth. [Fr. , L. dentifriciwn, from dens, axi&fricdre, to rub.]

DentigeroUB, den-tij'e-rus, adj. bearing teeth.

Dentil, den'til, n. a denticle: (//.) small square blocks or projections in the bed-mouldings of the cornices of columns also,

Den'tel. adj. Den'-
tilated. [See Den-
ticle.]

Dentilingual, den-ti-
ling'-gwal, adj.
formed between the

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247

H

teeth and the tongue, '

as th in thin, this. a, DentiL

. a consonant so

formed. Also Dentoling'ual. [L. dent-, dens, a tooth, lingua, the tongue.]

Dentine, Dentln, den'tin, . the substance of which the tooth is formed, under the enamel. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth.]

Dentirostral, den-ti-ros'tral, adj. having the mandibles of the beak toothed or notched, as certain birds. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth, and rostrum, a beak.]

Dentist, den'tist, n. one who remedies diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth. v.i. Den'tise, to cut one's teeth. ns. Den'tistry, the business of a dentist ; Denti'tion, the cutting or growing of teeth : the conformation, number, and arrangement of the teeth.

Dentoid, den'to'd, adj. formed or shaped like a tooth. [L. dens, dentis, a tooth, and Gr. eidos, form.]

Dentolingual. See Dentilingual.

Denude, de-nud', v.t. to make nude or naked : to lay bare. . Denuda'tion, a making nude or bare : (geol.) the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare. [L. denuddre de, inten., and nuddre, -at urn, to make naked nudus, naked.]

Denunciate, de-nun'shi-at, v.t. same as Denounce. ns. Denunciation (-shi-a'-, or -si-a'-), any formal declaration : act of denouncing : a threat ; Denun'ciator, one who denounces. adj. Denunciatory, containing a denunciation : threatening.

Deny, de-nT', v.t. to gainsay or declare not to be true: to reject: to refuse admission to: to disown : pr.p. denying ; pa.p. denied'. adv. Deny'ingly. Deny one's self, to deny one's self the indulgence of bodily appetites and carnal inclinations : to exercise self-denial. [Fr. denier L. denegare de, inten., and negare, to say no. See Negation.]

Deobstruent, de-ob'stroo-ent, adj. (med.) removing obstructions.

Deodand, de'o-dand, . in old English law, a personal chattel which had been the immediate, accidental cause of the death of a human being, forfeited to the crown for pious uses. [L. deo, to God, dandum, that must be given dare, to give.]

Deodar, de-o-dar / , n. a cedar much praised by Indian
poets : the Cedrus Deodara of the Himalayas. [Sans. Deva-ddru, divine tree a name given to various coniferous trees growing in sacred places.]

Deodate, de'o-dat, . a gift from God. [L. deo, to God, datum, given part, pa.p. of dare, to give.]

Deodorise, de-o'dor-Iz, v.t. to take the odour or smell from. ns. Deodorisa'tion ; Deo'doriser, a substance that destroys or conceals unpleasant smells.

Deontology, de-on-tol'6-ji, . the science of duty, ethics. adj. Deqntolog'ical. . Deontol'ogist.

Deoppilate, de-op'i-lat, v.t. to free from obstruction. n. Deoppila'tion. adj. Deop'pilative.

Deoxidate, de-oks'i-dat, v.t. to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxidate alsoDeox'idise. ns. Deoxida'tion ; Deoxidl'ser, a substance that deoxidises.

Deoxygenate, de-oks-ij'en-at, v.t. to deprive of oxygen. Also Deoxy'genise.

Deozonise, de-o-zon'iz, v.t. to deprive of ozone.

Depaint, de-pant', v.t. (Spcns.) to paint : depict.

Depart, de-part', v.i. to go away : to quit or leave : to die : (obs.) to separate from one another. v.t. (pbs.) to separate, divide. ns. Depart'er ; Depart' -

ing ; Departure, act of departing : a going away

Department

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine :

Depress

from a place : deviation : the distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or west : death. Anew departure, a change ofpurpose or method, a new course of procedure. The departed, the deceased. [Fr. dfpartir'L. de, from, zn&partiri, to part, to divide.]

Department, de-part'ment, . a part or portion : a separate part of business or duty : a section of the administration : a division of a country, esp. of France. adj. Departmental. adv. Depart-ment'ally.

Depasture, de-pas'tur, v.t. to eat bare. v.i. to graze.

Depauperise, de-paw'per-!z, v.t. to remove from the state of paupers. v.t. Depau'perate, to impoverish.

Depeinct, de-pant', v.t. (Spens.) to paint.

Depend, de-pend', v.i. to hang down : to be sustained by or connected with anything : to be pending : to rely: to rest. adj. Depend' able, that may be depended on. adj. Depend'ent, depending, rely-ing on, contingent, relative. . a subordinate : a hanger-on also Depend'ant. ns. Depend'ence, state of being dependent, reliance, trust : that on which one depends also Depend ance ; Depend' -ency, same as Dependence, in the additional sense of a foreign territory dependent on the mother-country, a kind of subordinate colony without self-government. adj. Depend ing, still undetermined. adv. Depend'lngly. [Fr. dfpendre'L. depen-dfre de, from, and pendere, to hang.]

Depersonalise, de-per'son-al-lz, v.t. to take away the characteristics that constitute the personality of.

Dephlogisticate, de-flo-jis'ti-kat, v.t. to deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to be the principle of heat. Dephlogisticated air, the name given by Priestley to oxygen when discovered by him in 1774.

Depict, de-pikt', v.t. to paint carefully: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely. [L. depingere, depictum de t inten., pingere, to paint.]

Depicture, de-pikt'ur, v.t. to picture: to paint: to represent : pr.p. depict'uring ; pti.p. depict'ured.

Depilate, dep'i-Iat, v.t. to remove the hair from. ns. Depila'tion ; Depilatory, an application for remov-ing superfluous hairs. adj. possessing this quality.

Deplantation, de-plan-ta'shun, . the act of clearing from plants or of transplanting.

Deplete, de-pier 1 , v.t. to empty, reduce, exhaust. . Deple'tion, the act of emptying or exhausting : (med.) the act of relieving congestion or plethora, by purging, blood-letting, or the reduction of the system by abstinence. adjs. Deple'tive, Deple'tOry. [L. deplere, depietum, to empty, de, neg., plere, to fill.]

Deplication, dep-li-ka'shun, n. an unfolding or un-plaiting.

Deplore, de-plSr', v.t. to feel or express deep grief for. adj. Deplor'aole, lamentable: sad.;;. De-plorableness. adv. Deplorably. . Deplora'-lion (0fo.), lamentation. adv. Deploringly. [Fr., L. deplordre de, inten. , plorare, to weep.]

Deploy, de-ploy', v.t. to unfold : to open out or extend. v.i. to open : to extend from column into line, as a body of troops. HS. Deploy 1 , Deploy'-ment. [Fr. df player L. dis, apart, znAplicdre, to fold. Doublet of display.]

Deplume, de-plCOm', v.t. to take the plumes or feathers from. . Depluma'tion.

Depolarise, de-pS'lar-Tz, v.t. to deprive of polarity. . Depolarisa'tion.

Depone, de-pSn', v.t. to testify upon oath. [L. de-ponerede, down, and ponlre, to place.]

Deponent, de-pO'nent, adj. (gram.) applied to verbs with a passive form but an active signification. . one who makes a deposition, esp. under oath, or whose written testimony is used as evidence in a court of justice. [L., pr.p. of deponfre.]

Depopulate, de-pop'u-lat, v.t. to deprive of population,
to dispeople. v.i. to become dispeopled. adj. depopulated. m. Depopula Uon, act of depopulat-

ing: havoc: destruction; Depop'ulator. [L. de-populdri, depopuldtus de, inten., and popular}, to spread over a country, said of a hostile people (L. populus) hence to ravage, to destroy. Some make it a freq. of spolidre, to plunder.]

Deport, de-p5rt', v.t. to transport, to exile : to behave. ns. Deporta'tion, transportation, exile ; Deport'-ment, carriage, behaviour. [Fr., L. deportare de, away, and portdre, -dtunt, to carry.]

Depose, de-pSz', v.t. to remove from a high station : to
degrade : to strip : to attest : (SJtak.) to examine on oath. adj. Depos'able. . Depos'al. [Fr., L. de, from, pausare, to pause, Gate) to place.]

Deposit, de-poz'it, v.t. to put or set down : to place : to lay up or past : to entrust. . that which is deposited or put down : (geol.) rocks produced by precipitation from a fluid medium, by settling from a solution in water : something entrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank : a pledge : a bail-ment where one entrusts goods to another to be kept without recompense in Scots law, Deposita'tion. ns. Depositary, a person with whom anything is left for safe keeping: a guardian sometimes Depository.^'. Depos'itive. ns. Depositor; Depository, a place where anything is deposited sometimes Depositary. [Fr., L. depositutn, placed deponere, from de, and ponere, to put down.]

Deposition, dep-o-zish'un, . act of deposing : act of deponing : declaration, testimony taken authorita-tively, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court : removal : act of de-positing : what is deposited, sediment.

Depot, dep'6, de'p<3, or de'pO, . a place of deposit : a storehouse : a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained : the headquarters of a regi-ment : the portion of a regiment that remains at home when the rest go on foreign service : (U.S.) a railway station. [Fr. deptt L. defonere, -posititm.]

Deprave, de-prav 7 , v.t. to make bad or worse: to corrupt. n. Deprava tion, act of depraving : state of being depraved: depravity. adj. Depraved', corrupt. adv. Deprav'edly. ns. Deprav edness ;

Deprave'ment, vitiation. adv. Deprav'ingly. . Depravity, a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness : corruption : (theol.) the hereditary tendency of man toward sin : original sin. [Fr., L. depravare de, inten., pravus, bad.]

Deprecate, depVe-kat, v.t. to try to ward off by prayer : to desire earnestly the prevention or removal of: to regret deeply : to argue against. adj. Dep'-recable, that is to be deprecated. . Depreciation, act of deprecating, earnest prayerj esp. a special petition against some evil, in litanies. adv. Dep'-recatingly. adjs. Dep'recative, Deprecatory, tending to avert evil by prayer : having the form of prayer. n. Dep'recator. [L. deprecdri, depre-catus de, away, and precdri, to pray.]

Depreciate, de-pre'shi-at, v.t. to lower the worth of: to undervalue : to disparage. v.i. to fall in value. n. Depreciation, the falling of value : disparage-ment adjs. Depre'ciative, Depreciatory, tending to depreciate or lower. ;/. Depre'ciator. [L. de-prttidre, -d turn de, down, and pretinm, price.]

Depredate, dep're-dat, v.t. to plunder or prey upon : to rob : to lay waste : to devour. ns. Depreda'tion, act of plundering : state of being depredated ; Dep're-dator adj. Dep'redatory. [L. depr&ddri, -dtus de, inten., and prceddri prada, plunder.]

Deprenend, dep're-hend, v.t. to catch, seize: to apprehend. [Through Fr. from L. deprehendfrt de, and prehendlre, to take.]

Depress, de-pres', v.t. to press down: to let down: to lower : to humble : to make subject : to dispirit or cast a gloom over. . Depres'sant (rued.), a sedative. p.adj. Depressed', pressed down : lowered: humbled : dejected : dispirited. adj. Depressing, able or tending to depress. <z</z>. Depres'singly. ns. Depres'Sion, a falling in or sinking : a lower-

ing : a fall of the barometer : a hollow : abasement : dejection ; Depres'sor, an oppressor : a muscle that draws down : a surgical instrument for squeezing down a soft part. [L. deprimere, -pressum de, down, and primere, to press.]

Deprive, de-prlv', v.t. to take away from one his own : to take from : to dispossess : to degrade _(a clergy-man) from office : to bereave. . Depriva'tion, act of depriving : state of being deprived : degradation from office : loss : bereavement : suffering from hardship, adj. DepriVative. . Deprlve'ment. [Low L. deprivdre, to degrade L. de, from, and privdre, to deprive privus, one's own.]

De profundls, de pro-fun'dis, ' Out of the depths,' the first words of the i3oth Psalm also used as a name for this penitential psalm. [L.]

Depth, depth, . deepness : the measure of deepness down or inwards : a deep place : the sea : the middle, as depth of winter : abstruseness : extent of sagacity and penetration. adj. Depth'less, having no depth. Out of one's depth, in water where one cannot touch bottom : in water too deep for one's safety : beyond one's faculties. The depths, the lowest pitch of humiliation and misery. [Not in A.S. ; Skeat makes it Ice. dyp^S, from djiipr, deep.]

Depurate, dep'u-rat, v.t. to purify: sometimes to render impure. s. Depura'tion ; Dep'urator. adj. Dep'uratOiy. [Low L. depurdre, -atitin, to purify L. de, an&purdre, to purify punts, pure.]

Depute, de-put', v. t. to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent : to send with a special commission : to make over one's powers to another. adj. in Scot-land, appointed deputy (as in sheriff-depute often called simply the depute). . Deputa'tion, act of deputing : the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another : persons sent to state a case before agovernment official. 1>. t. Dep'U-tise, to appoint as deputy. v.t. to act as such. . Dep'uty, one deputed or appointed to act for another : a delegate or representative, or substitute. (Fr., L. deputdre, to cut off, (late) to select.]

Deracinate, de-ras'i-nat, v.t. to pluck up by the roots. [Fr. deraciner L. de, and radix, radicis, a root.]

Derail, de-ral', v.t. to cause to leave the rails. n. Derail'ment.

Derain, de-ran', v.t. to prove : to justify : to win by fighting : to prepare for battle : to arrange in order of battle. Also Deraign', Darrain', Darrayne'. [O. Fr. derainier, desraisnier Late L. lierationdre, to vindicate L. de or dis, and rationdre, to dis-course ; ratio, reason.]

Derange, de-ranj', v.t. to put out of place or order : to disorder. p.adj. Deranged', disordered : insane. . Derange'ment, disorder: insanity. [Fr. de-range} de (\j. dis), asunder, and ranger, to rank.]

Deray, de-ra', v.t. to derange. v.i. to go wild. . tumult, disorder. [O. Fr. desreer des, neg., and rei, rot, order. See Array.]

Derbend, der'bend, . a wayside Turkish guard-house.

Derby, dar'bi, . a great horse-race held annually on the Derby Day, on the Wednesday before Whitsun-tide, on Epsom Downs, near London, so called from the Derby stakes, instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780: a rounded felt hat with narrow brim. ns. Derbyshire-neck, a form of the disease goitre, occurring in Derbyshire ; Derbyshire-Spar, a fluor-spar found in Derbyshire.

Der-doing, der-doo'ing, adj. (Spens.) doing daring deeds. [See Derring-doe.]

Derelict, der'e-likt, adj. forsaken : abandoned. . anything forsaken or abandoned. . DorellC'tion, act of forsaking, unfaithfulness or remissness : state of being abandoned : land gained from the water by a change of water-line. [L. derelinqnere, -lie turn, de, inten. , and linqnlre, to leave.]

Dereligionise, de-re-lij'on-Tz, v.t. to make irreligious.

Deride, de-rid', v.t. to laugh at : to mock. . De-

rid'er. adj. Derid'ingly. [L. deriderede, inten., and ridere, to laugh.]

Derision, de-rizh'un, . act of deriding : mockery : a

laughing-stock. adjs. Deri'sive, Derts'ory, mocking. adv. Deri'sively. . Deri'siveness.

Derive, de-rlv', v.t. to draw from, as water from a river : to take or receive from a source or origin : to infer : (ety.) to trace a word to its root. adj. Deriv'able. adv. DeriVably. adj. Der'ivate, derived. n. a derivative. . Deriva'tion, act of deriving : a drawing off or from : the tracing of a word to its original root : that which is derived : descent or evolution of man or animals. adj. Deriva'tional. . Deriva'tionist. adj. Derivative, derived or taken from something else : not radical or original. . that which is derived : a word formed from another word. adv. Derivatively. [O. Fr. deriver L. denvdre de, down from, rivus, a river.]

Derm, derm, . the skin also Der'ma, Der'mis. adjs. Der'mal, Der'mic, Dermatic, pertaining to the skin: consisting of skin. . Dennatog'raphy, anatomical description of the skin also Dermog'raphy. adjs. Der'matoid, of the form of skin : skin-like ; Dermatolog'ical. ns. Derma t ol' -Ogist ; DermatOl'Ogy, the branch of physiology which treats of the skin ; Der'matophyte, a parasitic fungus on the skin ; Der'matOSkel'eton, the bony integument of many reptiles, insects, and crustaceans also Dermoskel'eton. adj. Dennogas'tric, connecting the skin and the stomach. [Gr. derma, dermatos, the skin derein, to flay.]

Dem, dern, adj. secret: hidden: (Shak.~) dreadful also Dearn. adjs. Dern'ful, Dearn'ful, solitary : mournful. advs. Dernly, Dearn'ly, secretly : sorrowfully : grievously. [M. E. dern, deerne A.S. dyrne, derne, secret.]

Derogate, der'o-gat, v.i. to lessen by taking away: to detract. adj. (Shak.) degenerate. adv. Der'Ogately (Shak.), in a derogatory manner. . Deroga'tion, a taking from : detraction : depreciation. adv. Derog'atorily. . Derog'atoriness. adj. Derog'atory, detracting : injurious. [L. derogdre, -dtiim, to repeal part of a law de, down from, and rogdre, to propose a law.]

Derrick, der'ik, . an apparatus for lifting weights, closely resembling a crane. Floating derrick, a derrick mounted on a special boat : a beam supported at an angle between the perpendicular and horizontal, with tackle for raising heavy weights. [From Derrick, the name of a hangman in the early part of the i7th century.]

Derring-doe, der'ring-doo, . daring action. [M. E. dorryng-don, dtiryng-do, &c , as in Chaucer; taken over by Spenser in the spellings derring-doe and der-doing, with the noun derring-doer. Daring-do should be the modern English form.]

Derringer, der'in-jer, . a short-rifled pistol, with one barrel from the inventor, an American.

Derth, derth, . (Spens.). Same as Dearth.

Dervish, derVish, . among Mohammedans, a member of one of the numerous orders of monks who profess poverty and lead an austere life. [Pers. darvtsh, a dervish lit., a poor man.]

Desart, des'art, . an old form of Desert.

Descant, des'kant, . the air in a four-part song : a discourse or disquisition under several heads. v.i. Descant', to discourse at length : to comment. [O. Fr. descant L. dis, apart, and canttts, a song cantdre, to sing.]

Descend, de-send', v.i. to climb down : to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition : to pass from general to particulars : to fall upon or invade : to be derived. v.t. to go down upon : to go to the bottom of. . Descend'ant, one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor. adjs. Descend'ent, descending or going down : proceeding from an ancestor ; Descend'ible, that may descend or be descended : capable of transmission by inheritance, heritable.

Describe

lite, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Desperado

p.adj. Descending. . Dosoen'slon. adj. De-SCen'Sional. K. Descent', act of descending : transmission by succession : motion or progress downward : slope : a tailing upon or invasion : derivation from an ancestor : a generation, a degree in genealogy : descendants collectively. Descent from the Cross, a picture representing Christ being taken down from the cross. [Vr. descendre L. descendere lie, down, scandere, to climb.]

Describe, de-skrlb', v.t. to trace out or delineate : to give an account of. adj. Describ able. . De-scriber. [L. describlre de, down, and scrtberc, tcrifi/iii, to write.]

Description, de-skrip'shun, n. act of describing: an account of anything in words : definition: sort, class, or kind. adj. Descrip'tlve, containing description. nth'. Descrip' lively. . Descrip'tiveness.

Descrive, de-skrlv'. v. t. an obsolete form of describe.

Descry, de-skrl'.t/./. to discover by the eye : to espy : pr.p. descrying; pap. descried'.//, discovery: (SAnA.) a thing discovered. [O. Fr. descrire for dtscrivre L. describere : a doublet of describe. Others derive the word from O. Fr. deserter, decryer, proclaim, announce des-, dt-, and crier, to cry, in which case it would be a doublet of decry.}

Desecrate, des'e-krat, v.t. to divert from a sacred purpose : to profane. tts. Desecrat or, -or, Dese-cra lion, act of desecrating : profanation. [L. desecrate, -dtum de, away from, and sacrdre, to make sacred sacer, sacred.]

Desert, de-zert', . the reward or punishment de-served : claim to reward : merit. adj. Desert'less, without merit. [See Deserve.]

Desert, de-zert', v.t. to leave: to forsake. v.t. to run away : to quit a service, as the army, without per-mission. ns. Desert'er, one who deserts or quits a service without permission ; Deser'tion, act of deserting : state of being deserted : wilful abandon-ment ot a legal or moral duty or obligation. [L. dssertre, desertum de, neg., and serere, to bind.]

Desert, dez'ert, a>ij. deserted : desolate : uninhabited : uncultivated : a desolate or barren place : a wilder-ness : a solitude. [O. Fr. desert L. desertum, deserlre, to desert, unbind.]

Deserve, de-zeiV, v.t. to earn by service : to merit. v.i. to be worthy of reward. adj. Desorv'ing, worthy. n. desert. advs. Deserv'ingly, De-SOrv'edly, according to desert: justly. [Fr., L. dturvtriar, inten., servire, to serve.]

Deshabille, des-a-bil', . an undress : a careless toilet. [Fr. dtskabillt, undressed des = L. dis - un, not, and luibiiier, to dress.]

Desiccate, de-sik'at. or des'i-kat, v.t. to dry up. v.t. to grow dry. at/j's. Desic'cant, Desic cative, dry-ing : having the power of drying. . an application that tends to dry up sores. n. Desicca'tion, the act of desiccating : state of being desiccated. [L. desic-care, -dtuni, to dry up de, and siccui, dry.]

Desiderate, de-sid'er-at, v.t. to long for or earnestly desire a thing : to want or miss. n. Desidera Won, the ac;t of desiderating : the thing desiderated. adj. Desid'eratlve, implying desire, as in desiderative verb. . Desidera'tum, something desired or much wanted: //. Desiderata. [L. desiderare, -dtuin, to lone; for. A doublet of desire.}

Desightment, de-slt'ment, . disfigurement.

Design, de-zln', or de-sin', v.t. to draw : to form a plan of: to contrive : to intend. . a drawing or sketch : a plan in outline : a plan or scheme formed in the mind: plot: intention. adj. Design'able. v.t. Designate, to mark out so as to make known : to show: to name. ns. Designa'tion. a showing or pointing out : name : title ; Designator. ,iit-;: Designedly, by design : intentionally. . De-Sign'er, one who furnishes designs or patterns : a plotter. - adjs. Deslgn'ful, full of design ; Design' - Ing, artful : scheming: deceitful. -. the art of making designs or pattern*. adj. Designless. .

250

Design'ment, the design or sketch of a work : (Shak.) intention, purpose, enterprise. The argu-ment from design, the argument for the existence of God derived iroin the evidences of design in creation. [Fr. , L. desigitdre, -dtunt de, and sigtniin, a mark.]

Desilver, de-nil ver, v.t. to deprive of silver : to extract the silver from also Desil verise. . Desilverisa'-tion.

Desine, de-sin', v.t. (Spens.) to denote.

Desipience, de-sip'i-ens, . (rare) silliness, nonsense. adj. Desip'ient, foolisli. [L. desipiens, desipere, to be foolish, de-, neg., sapere, to be wise.]

Desire, de-zir', v.t. to long for the possession of: to wish for: to request, ask: (B.) to regret. v.t. to be in a state of desire. ;/. an earnest longing for :

eagerness to obtain : a prayer or request: the object desired : lust. adj. Desir'able, worthy of desire :

pleasing: agreeable. ns. Desir'ableness. Desirability. adv. Desirably. adj. Desire'less. n.

Desir'er. adj. DeSir'OUS, full of desire : anxious to obtain : eager. adv. Desir'OUSly. . Desir'ousness. [Fr. desirer L. desiderare. See Desiderate)

Desist, de-sist', v.t. to stop: to forbear. ns. Desist -ance, -ence, a desisting. [Fr., L. desistert dc, away, and sislere, to cause to stand.]

Desk, desk, . a sloping table for the use of writers or readers, often fated with drawers, &c. : a shut-up writing-box : a pulpit or lectern. n. Desk'-work, work done at a desK, professional labours of a clerk or author. [M. E. deske L. discus. It is a variant of dish and disc.}

Desman, das'man, a kind of musk-rat, found iu Russia and the Pyrenees. [Sw. desman, musk; Ice. tit's, musk.]

Desmid, des'mid. . one of a group of microscopic algie. [Formed as a dim. of Gr. desmos, a chain.]

Desmino, des'min, . a zeolitic mineral occurring in clusters. [Gr. di'smos, a. band.]

Dosmodium, des-mo'di-um, . a genus of leguminous plants to which the D. gyrans, or telegraph plant, belongs. [Gr. desmos, chain, eiiios, form.]

Desmoid, des'moid, adj. arranged in bundles. [Gr. desmos, a chain, a bundle, and eidos, form.]

Desmology, des-mol'o-ji, . the anatomy of the ligaments. us. Desmog/raphy, the description of these ; Desniot'omy, their dissection. [Gr. desmos, a ligament, and logia, a discourse.]

Desolate, des'o-lat, v.t. to make solitary : to deprive of inhabitants : to lay waste. adj. solitary : destitute of inhabitants : laid waste. atk>. Des'olately. ns.

Des'olateness ; Desolat'er, -or ; Desolation, waste : destruction: a place desolated, iidj. Des'olatory. [L. desoldre, -dtum de, intcn., and soUirc, to make alone solus, alone.]

Despair, de-spar', v.i. to be without hope : to despond.
. want of hope: utter hopelessness: that which causes despair. adj. Despair'ful (Spciis.). p.adj.

Despairing, apt to despair : full of despair. adv. Despairingly. [O. Fr. dtsf>crerL. desperare, -dtniit </(, ne^. , and sperdrc, to hope.]

Despatch, de-spach', Dispatch, dis-pach', v.t. to send away hastily : to send out of the world: to put to death : to dispose of: to perform speedily. v.i. (Shak.) to make haste. . a sending away in haste : dismissal : rapid performance : haste : the sending off of the mails : that which is despatched, as a message, esp. telegraphic. us. Despatch' -boat, a government vessel for carrying despatches ; Despatch'-boz, a box for containing official despatches ; Despatch'er. adv. Despatch'ful (Milt.), swift. Happy despatch, a playful name given to tin: Japanese liara-kiri or judicial suicide ; Pneumatic despatch (see Pneumatic). [O. Fr. despeecher (mod. ft. diptcher) ; ace. to Littre, from an assumed I.ow L. despedicdre, to remove obstacles (fedita, a fetter), the opp. of impedicare. See Impeach.]

Desperado, des-per-ii'dS, n. a desperate fellow: ^110

Desperate

mote ; mute ; m5on ; r/'<en.

Deterge

reckless of danger : a madman : //. Despera d03. [Sp. desesperado L. desperdtus.]
Desperate, des'per-at, adj. in a state of despair : hopeless : beyond hope : fearless of danger : rash : furious.

adv. Desperately. .r. Des'perateness, Despera'tion, state of despair : disregard of danger : fury. [See Despair.]

Despicable, des'pi-ka-bl, adj. deserving to be despised : contemptible : worthless. .r. Des'picableness, Despicability. adv. Des'picably. [L. despicere, to despise.]

Despight, de-spit', an old form of despite.

Despise, de-splz', v.t. to look down upon with contempt: to scorn. adj. Despis'able. >is. Despi'sal,

contempt ; Despis'edness (Milt.) \ Despis'er. [O. Fr. desfiz, despire L. despicere de, down, spectre, to look!]

Despite, de-spit', H. a looking down upon with contempt : violent malice or hatred, prep, in spite of: notwithstanding. adj. Despite'ful. <r/rV. Despite fully. . Despite'fulness. adj. Despiteous (Spens.). [O. Fr. despit (mod. dfpit)L. despectus despicere.]

Despoil, de-spoil', v.t. to spoil completely: to strip: to bereave : to rob. us. Despoil'er ; Despolia tion, Despoilment. [O. Fr. despoiller (mod. dtpouillcr) L. eUspaliarc de, intn. , and spoliuin, spoil.]

Despond, de-spond', r.i. to lose hope or courage :

to despair. us. Despond' ence, Despond' ency. state

of being without hope : dejection. adj.' Despond'ent, desiondinsj: without courage or hope: sad.

advs. Despondently; Despond'ingly. [L. dt-

sponderc, to promise, to give up or devote to, to give up or resign, to lose courage, to despond aV, away, and spontiere, to promise.]

Despot, des'pot, . one invested with absolute power : a tyrant. n. Des'potat, a territory' governed by a despot. adjs. Despotic, -al, pertaining to or like a despot: having absolute power: tyrannical. ad-'. Despotically. us. Despot'icalness. Despotism, absolute power : tyranny ; DespotOC'racy, government by a despot. [O. Fr. despot Low L. despotut

Gr. df spates, a master.)

Despumate, de-spu'mat, or des'pu-mat, v.i. to throw off in foam or scum. . Despuma tion. [L. despuntdre, -alum de, off, and spuina, foam.]

Desquamate, des'kwa-mat, v.i. to scale off. . Desquama'tion, a scaling off : the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales. adjs. Desquam'ative, Desquam atory. [L. desqitamare, -dtui de, off, and squama, a scale.]

Desse, des, . (Spent.) a dais.

Dessert, dez-ert'. . fruits, confections, &c., served at the close of an entertainment after the rest lias been taken away. *. Dessert'-serv Ice, the dishes used for dessert ; Dessert -spoon, a spoon smaller than a table-spoon and larger than a tea-spoon, used not so much for dessert as for pudding. [O. Fr. dessert, desservir, to clear the table dcs, away, and servir, to serve L. ser^'ire.]

Dessiatine, Dessyatina, des'ya-tin, . a Russian measure of land, 2-7 English acres. [Russ. desyatina, a measure of land, a tenth; desyati, tea.]

Destemper. See Distemper (i).

Destine, des'tin, v.t. to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state: to fix : to doom also Des'tinate(c/v.). as. Destination, the purpose or end to which anything is destined or appointed : end : purpose : design : fate : place to which one is going : Des tiny, the purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed : unavoidable fate : necessity. [Fr., L. destinare de, inten., and root sta-, in stare, to stand.]

Destitute, des'ti-tut, adj. left alone : forsaken : in want, needy. v.t. to forsake : to deprive. . Destitu tion. the state of being destitute : deprivation of office : poverty. [L. destitufre, -utatn de, away, and stafitfrr, to place]

Jil

Destroy, de-stroy', v.t. to unbuild or pull down : to overturn : to ruin : to put an end to : pr.p. destroy - ing: pa. p. destroyed'. n. Destroyer. [O. Fr. destruire (Fr. detruire)!*. destruere, etestructutK Je, down, and striu-re, to build.]

Destruction, de-struk'shun, . act of destroying : overthrow : physical or moral ruin : death : a destructive plague. adj. Destructible, liable to be

destroyed. ns. Destructibil ity, Destruc'tibleness. . Destruc'tionist, one engaged in destruction : one who believes in the final annihilation of the ciamned. adj. DestniC'tive, causing destn:> -tion : mischievous : ruinous : deadly. a^iv. Dostruc Mvely. ns. Destruc tiveness ; Destruc'tivlst, .1 representative of destructive principles, as in Biblio.1 criticism ; DestlUC tor, a destroyer : a furnace for burning up refuse.

Desildation, des-u-di'shun, n. a violent sweating : an eruption of small pimples on children. [L. dcs udare, -dtujit, df, inten., and suddre, to sweat.]

Desuetude, des'we-tud, n. disuse : discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [L. dcsiietiido de- S!u-t:nu, desuescere de, neg., and sitescere, to become used.]

Desulphur, de-sul'fur, v.t. to free of sulphur: to take sulphur out of the ore also Desul pnuratC, Desui -

phurise. n. Desulphura'tion.

Desultory, dcs'ul-tor-i, atij. jumping from one thing to another : without rational or logical connection : rambling: hasty: loose. adv. Des'ultorily. . Des Ultoriness. [L. desultorius, of or pertaining to a vaulter, inconstant, desulter, a vaulter, desilire, -sitltum, to leap de, from, and salire, to jump.]

Detach, de-tach', v. t. to unfasten : to take from or separate : to withdraw: to send off on special service. v.i. to separate one's self. adj. Detach, able. p. adj. Detached', unconnected : separate : free from care, passion, ambition, and worldly bonds.

adv. Detach'edly. us. Detach edness , Detach'-ment, state of being separated : that which is detached, as a body of troops. [Fr. detaciier de, neg., and root of attach.]

Detail, de-tal', v.t. to relate minutely : to enumerate : to set apart for a particular service. v.i. to give details about anything. . (de-tal', or de'tal) a small part : art item : a particular account. adj. Detailed', giving full particulars : exhaustive. In detail, circumstantially, point by point. [O. Fr. detainer de, inten., aod tailier, to cut. See Tailor.]

Detain, de-tin', v.t. to hold from or back : to stop : to keep: to keep in custody. ;.-*. Detain'er, one who detains : (law) the holding of what belongs to another :
a warrant to a sheriff to keep in custody a person already in confinement ; Detain 'ment (same as Detention). [O. Fr. detenii L. detinere de, from, and teaere, to hold.]

Detect de-tekt', v.t. (fit.) to uncover hence to discover : to find out. aiijs. Detectable, Detect ible. us. Detect er, -or, one who detects : an apparatus for detecting something, as a detector-lock, which shows if it has been tampered with ; Detec tion, discovery of something hidden : state of being found out. adj. Detect ive, employed in detecting. . a policeman employed in the investigation of special cases of crime, or in watching special clu-
wrong -doers, usually not in uniform. Private detective, one employed by a private person to gain information, or to watch his interests. [L. deieclum, dctegere de, neg., and tegere, tec turn, to cover.]

Detention, de-ten'shun, . act of detaining : state of being detained: confinement: delay. . Detent', something to check motion : a catch, esp. in a clock or watch. [See Detain.]

Deter, de-ter', v t. to frighten from : to hinder or provent :pr.p. deter' ring ; pa.p. deterred'. n. Deter -ment. [L. deterrerede, from, terrere, to frighten.]

Deterge, de-terj', r.i. to wipe off: to cleanse (as a round). - ns. Deterg'ence, Deterg ency. adj.

Deteriorate

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Device

Deterg'ent, cleansing: purging.*, that which cleanses. [L. detergere, detersumde, off, and tergere, to wipe.]

Deteriorate, de-te'ri-o-rat, v.t. to make worse. v.i. to grow worse. p. adj. Deteriorated, spoilt : of inferior quality. . Deteriora'tion, the act of making worse: the state of growing worse adj. Deteriorative. . Deterior'ity (obs.\ worse state. [L. deteriordre, -dtum, to make worse deterior, worse obs. Jeter, lower de, down ; cf. inter-ior.}

Determine, de-ter'min, v.t. to put terms or bounds to : to limit : to fix or settle the form or character of: to influence : to put an end to : to define. v.t. to come to a decision: to resolve. adj. Deter minable, capable of being determined, decided, or finished. us. Determinableness, Determinabil'ity. adj. Determinant, serving to determine. . that which serves to determine : m mathematical analysis, a symbolical method used for different processes, as for the solution of equations by inspection. adj. Determinate, determined or limited : fixed : decisive. v.t. (Shak.) to determine. adv. Deter'-minately. . Determina'tion, that which is determined or resolved on : end : direction to a certain end : resolution : fixedness of purpose : decision of

character. adjs. Determinative, that determines, limits, or defines ; Determined, firm in purpose : fixed : resolute. adv. Determinedly. . Determinism, the doctrine that all things, including the will, are determined by causes the converse of free-will : necessitarianism. n. Determinist. adj. Determines' tic. [Fr., L. detennindre, -dtum de, neg., and terminus, a boundary.]

Deterrent, de-ter'ent, adj. .serving to deter. . anything that deters or prevents. [See Deter.]

Detersion, de-ter'shun, . act of cleansing. [See Deterge.]

Detersive, de-ter'siv, n. Same as Detergent.

Detest, de-test', v.t. to hate intensely. adj. Detestablo, worthy of being detested : extremely hateful : abominable.*/. Detest' ableness. adv. Detestably. . Detesta'tion, extreme hatred. [Fr., L. detestdri de, inten., and testdri, to call to witness, execrate test is, a witness.]

Dethrone, de-thrOn', v.t. to remove from a throne. >is. Dethronement ; Dethronisa'tion.

Detonate, det'o-nat, v.i. to explode. v.t. to cause to explode. ns. Detona tion, an explosion with report ; Det'onator, a detonating substance : an apparatus for the explosion of a detonating substance, as a percussion-cap. Detonating powder, powder, such as the fulminates, which explodes easily by impact or heating, and which may be used to cause other substances to explode. [L. detondre, -dtumde, down, and tondre, to thunder.]

Detort, de-tort', v.t. to distort. ns. Detor'sion, Detortion. [L. detorquere, dctortutn ; de, away, and torqnere, twist.]

DetOUT, de-toar 7 , . a winding : a circuitous way. [Fr. di, for L. dis, asunder, and tour, a turning.]

Detract, de-trakt', v.t. to take away, abate: to defame. v.i. to take away reputation (with front) : credit: to reduce in degree: diminish. ns. Detract'er, -or:-yc/. Detract'ress. adv. Detracfingly. . Detrac'tion, depreciation: slander. adjs. Detractive, Detractions, Detractory, tending to detract : derogatory. [L. de, from, and trahtre, to draw.]

Detrain, de-tran', v.t. to set down out of a railway train, as troops. v.i. to come out of a train.

Detriment, det'ri-ment, . diminution : damage : loss. -adj. Detrimental. fL. detritnentumde, off, and terere, tritum, to nib.]

Detritus, de-tn'ms, n. a mass of substance gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies : an aggregate of broken or loosened fragments, esp. of rock. n. Detri'tion, a wearing away. [L., de, off, and terlre, tritum, to rub.]

Detrude, de-tr5od', v.t. to thrust down. n. Detru'-Sion. [L. de, down, and trudere, to thrust.]

Detruncate, de-trung'kat, v.t. to cut off frojn the trunk: to lop off: to shorten. n. Detrunca'tion. [L. detruncdre, -dtum de, off, truncare, lop.]

Detumescence, de-tu-mes'ens, n. diminution of swelling opp. to Intumescence.

Deuce, dus, . a card or die with two spots : (lawn tennis) a term denoting that each side has gained three points (' forty all ') Deuce'-ace, a throw of two dice, one of which turns up deuce and the other ace. [Fr. deux, two L. duos, accus. of duo, two.]

Deuce, dus, . the devil in exclamatory phrases. adj. Deuced (du'sed, or dust), devilish : excessive. adv. confoundedly.

Deuterocanonical, du'ter-o-ka-non'ik-al, adj. pertaining to a second canon of inferior authority the O. T. Apocrypha and the N. T. Antilegomena. [Gr. deuteros, second, kanon, rule.]

Deuterogamy, du-ter-og'a-mi, . second marriage, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife. n. Deuterog'amist, one who allows such. [Gr. deuteros, second, gamos, marriage.]

Deuteronomy, du-ter-on'o-mi, ordu'ter-on-o-mi, n. the fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing a repetition of the decalogue and laws given in Exodus. adj. Deuteronom'ic,-al. ns. Deuteron'omist, Deu'tero-Isa'iah, the assumed author of the later prophecies of Isaiah. [Gr. dcntercs, second, nontos, law.]

Deuteroscbpy, du-ter-osTco-pi, . second-sight. [Gr. deuteros, second, sknpia skopein, to look.]

Deutoplasm, du'to-plasm, n. secondary, nutritive plasm, or food-yolk. adjs. Deutoplas'inic, DeutOplas'tic.

Deutoxide, dut-oks'Id, . an old name for a compound of two parts of oxygen with one of a base. [Gr. deuteros, second, and oxide.]

Deutzia, dewt'si-a, or doit'si-a, . a genus of saxifragaceous plants with panicles of white flowers, introduced from China and Japan. [Named after Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.]

Devall, de-val', v.i. (Scot.) to cease. n. a stop.

Devanagari, dii-va-na'ga-ri, . the character in which Sanskrit is usually written and printed. [Sans, 'town-script of the gods,' a term app. coined by an Indian scholar.]

Devaporation, de-vap-0-ra'shun, . the change of vapour into water.

Devastate, dev'as-tat, v.t. to lay waste : to plunder. ns. Devastation, act of devastating : state of being devastated : havoc ; Devasta'Vit, a waste of the estate of a deceased person by the executor. [L. devastdre, atntn de, inten., vastdre, to lay waste.]

Develop, de-vel'op, v.t. to unroll: to unfold: to lay open by degrees : to promote the growth of : (phot.) to make the latent picture visible by chemical applications. v.i. to grow into : to open out : to evolve : f>r.p. developing ; pa.p. devel'oped. . Devel'opment, a gradual unfolding : a gradual growth : evolution: (math.) the expression of a function in the form of a series. adj. Developmental, pertaining to development. adr. Developmentally. Doctrine of development, the theory of the evolution of new species from lower forms. [Fr. dfvelofiper, opposite of envelopper ; both perh. from a Teut. root found in Eng. lap^ to wrap.]

Devest, de-vest', v.t. (law) to alienate : to deprive of: to strip. [A form of divest.}

Deviate, de'vi-at, ?'. i. to go from the way: to turn aside from a certain course : to err. v.t. to cause to diverge. ns. Devia'tionj a going out of the way : a turning aside : error : De'viator, one who deviates. Deviation Of the compass, departure of the mariner's compass from the magnetic needle, due to the ship's magnetism either from the iron of which it is built or the iron which it carries. [L. deviare, -atiim de, from, via, a wny 1

Device, de-vis', . that which is devised or designed :

contrivance : power of devising : genius : (her.) the emblem borne upon a shield : a picture of some kind, with a motto illustrative of a man's life or character, borne by an individual rather than by a family. adj. Device'ful (Spens.), full of devices. [O. Fr. devise. See Devise.]

Devil, dev'l, v.t. (cook.) to season highly and broil. v.i. to perform another man's drudgery (esp. to devil for a barrister).

Devil, dev'l, . the supreme spirit of evil, Satan : any evil spirit : a false god : a very wicked person : a fellow, as in ' Poor devil :' an expletive, in 'What the devil,' &c. us. Dev'ildom ; DeViless; Dev'ilet; DeVil-fish, a name for the fishing-frog or angler, for the giant -ray of the United States, and for other large and ugly fishes ; DeVil-in-the-bush, a garden flower, also called Love-in-a-mist. adj. DeVilish, fiendish, malignant. adv. (coll.) very : exceedingly. adv. Devilishly. ns.

DeVilism; DeVilkin. adj. Devil-may-care, reckless, audacious. ns. Devilment; Dev'il-on-the-neck, an old instrument of torture : Dev'ilry ; Devllship; Deviltry; Devil-worship, the worship of the devil, or of devils ; Devll-wor'shipper. Devil a bit, not at all : Devil of a mess, a very bad mess. Devil's advocate, a name given to the Promoter of the Faith, an advocate at the papal court, whose duty it is to propose all reasonable objections against a person's claims to canonisation ; Devil's bit, a popular name for scabious ; Devil's books, playing-cards ; Devil's coach-horse, a large dark-coloured beetle ; Devil's dozen, thirteen (like baker's dozen) ; Devil's dung, a popular name for asafoetida ; Devil's dust, shoddy made by a machine called the devil ; Devil's own, a name given to the 88th Regiment in the Peninsular war, as also to the Inns of Court volunteers ; Devil's Snuff-box, the puff-ball, a kind of fungus; Devil's tattoo (see Tattoo) ; Devil to pay, serious trouble ahead said to be from the difficulty of paying, or caulking, an

awkward and inaccessible seam in a ship. -Cartesian devil (see Cartesian) : Printer's devil, the youngest apprentice in a printing-office : a printer's errand-boy ; Tasmanian devil, the ursine dasyure, a Tasmanian carnivore. Play the devil With, to bring to utter ruin. [A.S. deffiil, deffolL. diabolus Gr. diabolos, from diaballein, to throw across, to slander, from dia, across, and ballein, to throw ; cf. Ger. teufel, Fr. diable, It. diavolo, Sp. diablo.)

Devious, de'vi-us, adj. from or out of the way ' roundabout: erring. ativ. De'viously. n. De'viousness. [L devius. See Deviate.]

Devise, de-vlz', v.t. to imagine: to scheme: to contrive : to give by will : to bequeath. v.i. to consider, scheme. . act of bequeathing : a will : property bequeathed by will. adj. DeViS'able. ns. DeviS'al; DeviseS', one to whom real estate is bequeathed ; Devis'er, one who contrives ; Devis'or, one who bequeaths. [O. Fr. deviser, devise Low L. divisa, a division of goods, a mark, a device L. dividere, division, to divide.]

Devitalise, de-vI'ta-lTz, v.t. to deprive of vitality or life-giving qualities. . Devitalisa'tion.

Devitrify, de-vit'ri-fl, v.i. to take away or greatly diminish the vitreous quality of. . Devitrifica'tion, loss or diminution of the vitreous nature.

Devocalise, de-voT<a-lTz, v.t. to make voiceless: to reduce the vowel element in a sound or syllable.

Devoid, de-void', adj. destitute : free from. [O. Fr. desiioidier, des L. dis-, away, voidier L. viduarc, viditus, deprived.]

Devoir, dev-wawr*, . what is due, duty : service : an act of civility. [Fr.. L. debere, to owe.]

Devolution, dev-ol-u'shun, . a passing from one person to another. [See Devolve.]

Devolve, de-volv, ?-.t. to roll down: to hand down: to deliver over. v.i. to roll down : to fall or pass over. . Devolve' dent. [L. devolvere, -volutum de, down, volvere, -utunt, to roll.]

Devonian, de-vo'ni-an, adj. belonging to Devonshire: belonging to a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, closely corresponding to Old Red Sandstone.

Devonport, dev'on-p5rt, n. a small ornamental writing-table, fitted with drawers, &c.

Devonshire cream = Clotted cream. See Clot.

Devote, de-vot', v.t. to vow : to set apart or dedicate by solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly. adj. Devot'ed, given up, as by a vow : doomed : strongly attached : zealous. adv. Devot'edly. ns. Devot'edness ; Devot5e v , one wholly or superstitiously devoted, esp. to religion : a fanatic ; Devote ment (Shak.) ; Devo'tion, consecration : giving up of the mind to the worship of God : piety : prayer : strong affection or attachment : ardour. adj. Devo'tional. ns. Devo'tionalist, Devo'tionist. adv. Devo'tionally. [L. devovere, devotum de, away, and vovere, to vow.]

Devour, de-vowr\ v.t. to swallow greedily : to eat up : to consume or waste with violence or wantonness : to destroy : to gaze intently on. . Devour'er. adj. Devouring. adv. Devouringly. . Devour' ment. [O. Fr. devorer L. devordre de, inten., and vorare, to swallow. See Voracious.]

Devout, de-vowt', adj. given up to religious thoughts and exercises : pious : solemn : earnest. adv. DeVOUt'ly. . Devout'ness. [O. Fr. devotL. devot us. See Devote.]

Dew, du, . moisture deposited from the air on cooling, esp. at night, in minute specks upon the surface of objects : early freshness (esp. in Dew of his youth). v.t. to wet with dew: to moisten. us. Dew'-berr'y, a kind of bramble or blackberry having a bluish dew-like bloom on the fruit ; Dew'-Claw, a rudimentary inner toe of a dog's hind-foot ; Dew'-drop ; Dew'fall, the falling of dew, the time it falls ; Dew'point, the temperature at which dew begins to form ; Dew* -retting, the process of rotting away the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on the grass to dew and rain ; Dow'stone, a Nottinghamshire limestone ; Dew'-worm, the common earthworm. adj. Dew'y. Mountain dew (slant), whisky, originally illicitly distilled or smuggled spirits. [A.S. dcdiv; cf. \tx.dogg, Ger. thau, dew.)

Dew, du, n. an obsolete spelling of due.

Dewan, de-wan', . in India, a financial minister, the native steward of a business-house. ns. Dewan'i, Dewan'ny, the office of dewan. [Hind.]

Dewitt, de-wir/, v.t. to lynch from the fate of Jan and Cornelius De Witt in Holland in 1672.

Dewlap, du'lap, . the pendulous skin under the throat of oxen, dogs, &c. : the fleshy wattle of the turkey. adjs. Dew'lapped, Dewlapt. [Prob. dg-M and A.S. l&ppa, a loose hanging piece.]

Dexter, deks'ter, adj. on the right-hand side : right : (her.) of that side of the shield on the right-hand side of the wearer, to the spectator's left. . Dexterity, right-handedness : cleverness : readiness and skill : adroitness. adjs. Dex'terous, Dex'trous, right-handed : adroit : subtle. adv. Dex'terously. n. Dex'terousness. adj. Dex'tral, right, as opposed to left. . Dextrallty, rigjit-handedness. adv. Dex'trally. adjs. Dex'tro-gy'rate, causing to turn to the right hand ; Dex'trorse, Dextror'sal, rising from right to left. [L. dexter; Gr. dexios, Sans, dakshina, on the right, on the south.]

Dextrine, deks'trin, . starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat till it loses its gelatinous character, so called because when viewed through polarised light it turns the plane of polarisation to the right. . Dex'trose, a glucose sugar, found in grapes, &c., and manufactured from starch by means of sulphuric acid. [Fr., L. dexter.)

Dey, da, n. a dairy-maid. [See Dairy.]

Dey, da, n. a name given to the pasha or governor of

Dharma

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Diallage

Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk, dai,

orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief

of the Janizaries.]

Dharma, dar'ma. n. the righteousness that underlies

the law: the law. [Sans.]

Dhobie, dO'bi, . an Indian washerman. [Hind.]

Dhole, dol, . the Indian wild dog. [Ind. word.]

Dhooly, doO'li, . a covered Liter. Also Doo'lie.

[Hind, dolt.}

Dhow, dow, . a

native vessel on

the eastern Afri-

can and western

Indian coasts,

with lateen sails:

an Arab slaver.

Dhurra. Same as

Durra.

Diabase, dl'a-bas,

. a compact

igneous rock, an

altered form of Arab Dhow.

basalt included

under the popular names greenstone and trap.

a.-//'- Diaba'slc.

Diabaterial, dl-a-ba-te'ri-al, adj. crossing the boundaries. [Gr. diabatos dia, across, bainein, to go.]

Diabetes, dl-a-be'tez, n. a disease marked by a morbid

and excessive discharge of urine. adjs. Diabet'iC.

-al. [Gr., from dinbaineitt, dia, through, and

bainein, to go.]

Diablerie, Diablery. di-ab-le-re', . magic : the black

art: sorcery. [Fr., diable. SeeDeviL]

Diabolic, -al, dl-a-bol'ik, -al, adj. devilish. adv.

Diabol'ically. v.t. Diab'olise, to render devilish.

fts. Diab olism, devilish conduct : sorcery or black

magic; Diabol'Ogy, the doctrine of devils. [L.,

Gr. diabolikos, dtabolos, the devil. See DOVil.]

Diacatholicon, di-a-ka-thol'i-kon, . a purgative electuary.

DiacaustlC, dt-a-kaws'tik, adj. pertaining to curves formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light. n. a curve so formed. [Formed from Gr. dia, through, and caustic.}

DiachastlC, dl-a-kas'tik, adj. cleaving apart. [Gr.]

Diachylon, di-ak'i-lon, Diachylum, di-ak'i-lum, n. common sticking-plaster. [Gr. diackylos dia, and chylos, juice.)

Diachyma, dl-ak'i-ma, . the parenchyma of leaves. [Gr. dia. through, chyma, juice.)

Diacodium, di-a-kO'di-um. n. a syrup of poppies. [L., Gr. dia, through, kddtia, a poppy-head.)

Diaconate, dl-ak'o-nat, n. the office of a deacon. n.ij. Diac'onal, pertaining to a deacon.

Diaconicon, dl-a-kon'i-kon, n. a sacristy for sacred s, in a Greek church, on the south side ot the berna or sanctuary.

Diacoustic, dl-a-kows'tik, adj. pertaining to the refraction of sound through various mediums. . Diacous'tics. the branch of physics which deals with refracted sounds. [Formed from Gr. dia, through, and acoustics.}

Diacritic, -al, dl-a-krit'ik, -al, adj. distinguishing between used of marks or points attached to the letters of various languages. [Gr. diakritikos, dia-krinein dia, between, and kriniin, to distinguish. See Critic.)

Diactine, dl-ak'tin, adj. having two rays. Also Diac'tinal.

Diactlnic, dl-ak-tin'ik, adj. capable of transmitting the actinic rays of the nun.

Diadelphoua, dl-a-del'fus, adj. grouped together in two sets of the stamens of plants. n. Diadelph. [Formed from Gr. di', double, and adelpnos, brother.]

Diadem, dl'a-dem, H. a band or fillet worn round the head as badge of royalty : a crown : royaltv. mdj. Di adorned, wearing a diadem. Diadem spider, the common garden spider from its markings. [O. Fr. diadcme L. diadema Gr. diadema dia, round, and deein, to bind.]

DiadeziS, dl-a-dek'sis, . (.path.') the transformation of one disease into another, differing both in location and character. [Gr.]

Diadochi, dl-ad'o-kl, . the generals who became monarchs of the various kingdoms (Syria, Egypt, &c.) into which the empire of Alexander the Great split after his death (323 B.C.). [Gr. diadoclws, succeeding, a successor ; diadcchestiuii, to succeed.)

Diadrom, dl'a-drom, . a course or passing : a vibration. [Gr.]

Diaeresis, Dieresis, dl-er'e-sis, . a mark (") placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as aerial: f I. Diaer'eses, Dier'eses. [Gr., dui, apart, luiirein, to take.)

Diaglyph, di'a-glif, . an intaglio. [Gr.]

Diagnosis, dl-ag-no'sis, . the distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms : a brief description : //. Diagno'ses. v.t. Di'agnose, to ascertain from symptoms, as a disease. adj. Diagnostic, distinguishing : characteristic. . that by which anything is known : a symptom. tt.pl. Diagnos tics, the branch of medicine to which the skill in noting and interpreting .symptoms belongs. [Gr., dia, between, gnosis gnoiiui, to know.)

Diagometer, dl-a-gom'e-ter, . a form of electroscope for ascertaining conducting power. [Gr. diagein, to conduct, inctron, a measure.]

Diagonal, dl-ag'o-nal, adj. through the corners, or from an angle to an opposite angle of a four or many sided figure. n. a straight line so drawn. rtV. Diag'onally. Diagonal' scale, a scale for laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement, the

parallel lines drawn lengthwise on its surface being divided into sections by lines drawn crosswise, and in one end section being intersected by a series of other parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across them. [Fr., L. diagonalis, from Gr. diagonios dia, through, smdgdttia, a corner.]

Diagram, dl'a-gram, . a figure or plan drawn in outline to illustrate any statement : a record traced by an automatic indicator. adj. Diagrammatic. adv. Diagrammat ically. . Di'agraph, an instrument for enabling unskilled persons to draw objects in outline. adj. Diagraph ic. [L., Gr. diagramma dia, round, graplicin, to write. 1

DiaheliotropiC, dl-a-he-li-O-trop'ik, adj. (bat.) turning transversely to the light. n. Diaheliot'ropism. [Gr. dia, across, and Juliotropic.}

Dial, dT'al, . an instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow : a timepiece : the face of a watch or clock : a circular plate on which a movable index shows the degree of pressure, &c. v.t. to measure, as with a dial. ns. Di'alist, a maker of dials: one skilled in dialling; Di' ailing, the art of constructing dials: the science which explains the measuring of time by the sun-dial : surveying by help of a compass with sights, such as is called a ' miner's dial ; ' Di al-plate. [Al. E. diallaw L. dialis, daily L. dies, a day.)

Dialect, di'a-lekt, . a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district : a non-literary vernacular : a peculiar manner of speaking. adj. Dialect'al. adv. Dialect'ally. ns. Dialect icism ; Dialectol'-Ogist ; Dialectology. [Through Kr. and L. from Gr. dialektos, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech dia, between, legein, to speak.]

Dialectic, -al, dl-a-lek'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to dialect or to discourse: pertaining to dialectics: logical. ns. Dialec'tic, Dialec'tiCS, art of discussing : that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. adv. Dialec'tically. n. Dialecti'Cian, one skilled in dialectics, a logician. [Gr. dialektikos.}

Diallage, dl-al'a-jg, . (rhet.) a figure of speech by which arguments after having been considered from.

Diallage

mote ; mute ; moT3n ; Men.

Diaplaais

various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point. [Gr.]

Diallage, di'al-aj, n. a mineral nearly allied to augite, brown, gray, or green in colour, laminated in structure, with a metallic lustre when broken across. atljs. Diallag'ic, Dial'lagoid. [Gr. dialiage, change dia, between, allassein, to change alias, other.]

Dialogite, dl-al'6-jlt, . a rose-red carbonate of manganese also Riiodoclirosite.

Dialogue, dl'a-log, . conversation between two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature. v.i. and v.t. (Shak.) to put into dialogue form. adjs. Dialogic, Dialogist'ic, -al (-loj-), in the form of a dialogue. v.i. Dial'ogise ('oj-), to discourse in dialogue. . Dial'Ogist ('oj-), a speaker in, or writer of, a dialogue. [Fr., L. dialagus Gr. dialogos, a conversation dialegathai, to discourse.]

Dialuric, dl-a-lu'rik, adj. pertaining to alloxan and uric acid. . Dialu'rate, a salt of dialuric acid.

Dialysis, dl-al'i-sis, . (cheat.) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition : diaeresis : dissolution : pi. Dial yses. adj. Dialys'able. v.t. Dialyse, to separate by dialysis. *. Dl'alyser. tuij. Dialyt'ic. [Gr.

dialysis dia, asunder, lyein, to loose.]

Diamagnetic, dl-a-mag-net'ik, adj. cross-magnetic applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself across the line joining the poles (a rod of iron or of sealing-wax so held arranges itselt parallel to the line joining the poles, and is said to be Paramagnetic). adv. Diamagnet'ically. .

Diamag'netism, the form of magnetic action possessed by diamagnetic bodies : the branch of magnetism which deals with diamagnetic phenomena. [Gr. dia, through, magueies, viagnis, a magnet.]

DiamantiferoUS, dl-a-man-tif'er-us, adj. yielding diamonds. [Fr. diainantifere.\

Diamesogamous, dl-a-mc-sog'a-mus, adj. (pot.) fertil-

ised by intermediary means.

Diameter, dl-am'e-ter, . the measure through or across : a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference. adj's. Diametral. Diamet'riC, -al, in the direction of a diameter : pertaining to the diameter : like the opposite ends of the diameter (as in diametrical opposition). adt's. Diam'etrally, in a diametral manner ; Diamet'rically, exactly. Tactical diameter, the space covered by a steamer in turning i8oout of her original course. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. dianietros dia, through, mtt-rein, to measure.]

Diamond, di'a-mond, n. the most valuable of all gems,
and the hardest of all substances : a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles : one of the four
suits of cards : one of the smallest kinds of English printing type. adj. resembling diamonds : made of diamonds : marked with diamonds : lozenge-shaped, rhombic. us. Di'amond-bee'tle, a beautiful spark-ling South American weevil ; Dl'amond-cut'tmg, diamond-setting ; Di'amond-drill, an annular borer whose bit is set with borts ; Di'amond-dust, Dl'a-mond-poWder, the powder made by the friction of diamonds on one another in the course of poliih-m^.adjs. Di'amonded, furnished with diamonds; Diamondif 'erous, yielding diamonds. . Dl'a-mond-wheel, a wheel covered with diamond-dust and oil for polishing diamonds and other precious stones. Diamond cut diamond, the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons. Rough diamond, an uncut diamond : a person of great worth, though of rude exterior and unpolished man-ners. [M. E. adamaunt O. Fr. adamant L. adamanta, accus. of adamat Gr. adamas, ada-manias, adamant a, not, dantaein, to tame.]
Diana, di-a'na, or dl-an'a, . an ancient Italian god-dess of light, the moon-goddess, representative of chastity and hunting, afterwards identified with t 1

Greek Artemis. Diana Of the Ephesians, a god-dess of fertility worshipped at Epkcsus.

Diandria, dl-an'dri-a, . a class of piants in the Lin-naean system having two stamens. . Dian'der, a plant with two stamens. adjs. Dian'drian, Dian'-drous. [Gr. dis, twice, double, aner, aiidros, a man.]

Dianodal, di-a-no'dal, adj. (math.) passing through a node.

Dianoetic, dl-a-nO-et'ik, adj. capable of thought, thinking : belonging to the ratiocmative faculties of the mind. [Gr. dianoetikoi dia, through, noein, to think.]

Dianthus, dT-an'thus, . the genus of herbaceous flowers to which carnations and pinks belong. [Gr. diautliesdis, di-, two, ant has, a flower.]

Diapason, dl-a-pa'zon, . a whole octave : a harmony : a full volume of various sounds in concord : correct pitch: the two foundation -stops of an organ (open and stopped diapason) (Spent.) Di'apase. [Gr. dia, through, and pasoii, gen. pi. of pas, all part of the Gr. phrase, dia pasdn chorddn symphdnia, concord through all the notes.]

Diapedesis, dl-a-pe-de'sis, . (pkysiol.) the migration of white blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without apparent rupture. adj. Dia-pedet'ic. [Gr., dia, through, pidan, to leap.]

Diapente, dl-a-pen'te, n. (mus.) the interval of a fifth :
a composition in pharmacy of five ingredients. [Gr.]

Diaper, dl'a-per, . unbleached linen cloth woven in slightly denned figures, used for towels, &c. : a pattern for ornamenta-tion, woven, not coloured, in textiles : a floral or geometric pattern in low reliefin architecture, often repeated over a consider-able surface. v.t. to va-riegate with figures, as diaper. . Di aporiiig. [O. Fr. diaspre, diapre Low L. diasfirusftyz-antine Gr. diaspros, dia, through, aspros, white.]

Diaphanous, di-af'a-nus,

Diaper Work.

adj. shining or appearing through, transparent, clear also Diaphanlc. us. Diaphane, a diaph-anous figured silk fabric ; Diaphanom'eter, an instrument for testing the transparency of the air :

Diaphan OSCOpe, a darkened box for viewing transparent positive photographs ; Diaphan'otype, a picture produced by colouring on the back a positive lightly printed on translucent paper, and placing this exactly over a strong duplicate print. adv. Diaph'anously. ns. Diaph anousness, Diaphane'ity. [Gr. diafihanes dia, through, and phainein, to show, shine.]

Diaphonics, dl-a-fon'iks, . Same as Diacoustlcs. [Gr. dia, through, phone, sound.]

Diaphoretic, dl-a-fo-ret'ik, adj. promoting perspiration. . a sudorific or medicine that increases perspiration. . Diaphore'sis, perspiration artificially induced. [Gr., diaphorein, to carry off dia, through, pherein, to bear.]

Diaphragm, dl'a-fram, . a thin partition or dividing membrane : the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen, called also the Midriff: a plate of metal with a hole in the centre, used for cutting off the side-rays of light in a photographic camera or other optical instrument. adjs. Diaphragmatic,

Diaphrag'mal. . Diaphragmati'tis, inflammation of the diaphragm. [Gr. diaphragma dia, across, phragnynai, to fence.]

Dlaphysis, dl-af 'i-sis, . (hot.) an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence : (atutt.) the continuity of a bone between its two ends. [Gr. dia, through, phyesthai, to grow.]

Dlaplasis. dt-ap'la-sis, . (sur%.) reduction, of a dis-Incation, &c.adj. DiaplaS'tlO. [Gr.]

Diapnoic

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Dickey

Diapnoic, dl-ap-nO'ik, adj. producing slight perspirationalso Diapnot'iC. . a mild diaphoretic.

DiapyetiC, dl-a-pl-et'ik, adj. producing suppuration. . a medicine with this property. n. Diapye Sis, suppuration. [Gr.]

Diarchy, di'ar-ki, . a form of government in which two persons are jointly vested with supreme power less correctly Di'narchy. [Formed from Gr. di-, two, archein, to rule.]

Diarrhoea, Diarrhea, dl-a-re'a, . a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. adjs. DiarrhCB'al, Diarrhce'ic, Diarrhoet'ic (also -rhe'al, -rhe'ic, -rhet'iC). [Gr. diarroiadia, through, and rkein, to flow.]

Diarthrosls, dl-ar-thro'sis, n. the general name for all forms ol articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another, free arthrosis including Enarthrosis, Ginglymus, and Cyclarthrosis. [Gr.J

Diary, dfa-ri, . a daily record : a journal. adjs. Dia'rial, Dia'rian. v.t. or v.i. Di;arise. . Di'arist, one who keeps a diary. [L. diarium.}

Diascordium, di-a-skor'di-um, . an electuary prepared with scordium or water-germander. [Gr. dia, through, and skordion.]

Diaskeuast, dl-as-kew'ast, n. a reviser : an interpolator. . Diaskeu'asiS, reviewing. [Gr. diaskeuazein, to make ready dia, through, skeuos, a tool.]

Diaspora, dl-as'por-a, . dispersion, used collectively for the dispersed Jews after the Babylonian captivity, and also in the apostolic age for the Jews living outside of Palestine. [Gr. dia, through, speircin, to scatter.]

Diaspora, dl'a-sp5r, n. a grayish, infusible hydrate of aluminium.

Diastaltic, dl-a-stal'tik, adj. (Greek ntus.) dilated, extended : bold. [Gr., diastellein, to expand.]

Diastase, dl'as-tas, n. a peculiar ferment developed during the germination of all seeds, which has the power of converting starch into dextrine and then into sugar. adj. Diastat'lc. adv. Diastat'ically. [Gr. diastasis, division dia, through, histanai, stenai, to stand.]

Diastasis, dl-as'ta-sis, n. (surg.) separation of bones without fracture. [Gr.]

Diastema, di-a-ste'ma, . a natural space between two consecutive teeth, or series of teeth. adj. Diastemat'ic. [Gr.]

Diastole, dl-as'to-le, n. dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries opp. to Systole, or contraction of the same : the protracting of a short syllable, as before a pause. adj. Diastol'ic. [Gr. diastole dia, asunder, and stellein, to place.]

Diastyle, dl'a-stll, adj. (archil.) marked by wide intercolumniation. [Gr.]

Diatessaron, dl-a-tes'a-rOn, . a harmony of the four gospels, esp. the earliest, that of Tatian (prob. 110-iSoA.o.): (tnus.) the interval of a fourth: an electuary of four ingredients. [Gr., for dia tessaron, through, or composed of four.]

Dlathermal, dl-a-ther'mal, adj. letting heat through, permeable by radiating heat also Diather'manous, Diather'mous, Diathermic. ns. DiatheMnance, -CV. [Gr. dia, through, thermos, heat.]

Diathesis, dl-ath'e-sis, . a particular condition or habit of body, esp. one predisposing to certain diseases: a habit of mind. adj. Dlathet'lc. [Gr., dia, asunder, tithenai, to place.]

Diatom, dl'a-tom, . one of an order of microscopic unicellular algae, of the Diatomaceie. adj. Diatoma'ceous. . Diat'omlte, diatomaceous earth. [Gr. diatomos dia, through, temnein, to cut.]

Diatomic, dl-a-tom'ik, adj. consisting of two atoms. [Gr. di-, dis, two, and atom.]

DiatomoilS, dl-at'5-mus, adj. having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

Diatonic, di-a-ton'ik, adj. proceeding by the tones and intervals of the natural scale in music. adv. Dlaton ically. [Gr., dia, through, tonos, tone.]

Diatribe, dl'a-trlb, n. a continued discourse or disputation : an invective harangue. n. Di'atribist, a writer or utterer of such. [Gr. diatribe dia, through, tribein, to rub, wear away.]

Dib, dib, v.i. to dip, as in angling: pr.p. dib'bing ; pa. p. dibbed. [A form of dab.}

Dib, dib, 7i. one of the small bones of a sheep's leg : (//.) a children's game, played by throwing up such small bones or stones (Dib'-stones) from the palm and catching them on the back of the hand (Scot.) Chuckie-stanes, or Chucks : (slang) money.

Dibasic, di-ba'sik, adj. having two bases : of acids, with two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or bases. [Gr. di-, two, and basic.}

Dibble, dib'l, . a pointed tool used for making holes to put seed or plants in also Dibber. v.t. Dibble, to plant with a dibble. v.i. to make holes : to dip, as in angling. . Dibb'ler. [Freq. of dib, a form of dab.]

Dibranchiata, dl-brang-ki-a'ta, . one of the two orders of cephalopoda, having two gills. adj. Dlbran'Chlate. [Gr. di-, two, branchia, gills.]

Dicacity, dik-as'i-ti, n. raillery, pert speech. adj. Dica'cipUS. [L. dicax, sarcastic.]

Dicast, Dikast, dl'kast, . one of the 6000 Athenians annually chosen to act as judges. . Dicastery, their court. [Gr. dikastes, dike, justice.]

Dicatalectic, di-kat-a-!ek'tik, adj. doubly catalectic, both at the middle and end of the verse. [Gr. di-, double. See Catalectic. J

Dice,//, of Die, 2 (q.v.). v.i. to play with dice.

Dice-coal, dis'-kol, . a kind of coal which readily splits into cubical pieces.

Dicentra, dT-sen'tra, . a genus of plants including the flower Bleeding-heart (D. spectabilis). Also Diel'ytra. [Gr. di-, double, kentron, a point.]

DicephalOUS, dl-sef'a-lus, adj. two-headed. [Gr. di-kephalos di-, double, kephale, a head.]

Dichastasis, dl-kas'ta-sis, . spontaneous subdivision. adj. Dichas'tic. [Gr.]

Dichlamydeous, dl-kla-mid'e-us, adj. having both a calyx and a corolla.

Dichogamy, di-kog'a-mi, n. an arrangement for preventing the self-fertilisation of hermaphrodite flowers, the stamens and stigmas ripening at different times. adj. Dichog'amous. [Gr. dicha, in two, gamos, marriage.]

Dichord, dl'kord, . an ancient two-stringed lute.

Dichotomy, dl-kot'o-mi, . a division into two parts. v.t. and v.i. Dichot'omise. adj. Dichot'omous. adv. DiChot'omously. [Gr., from dicha, in two, and temnein, to cut.]

Dichroism, diTcro-izm, . the property of showing different colours when viewed in different directions exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. adjs. Dichro'iC, Dichrois'tiC. . Dl'Chroscope, an instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals. adj. Dichroscop'ic.

Dichromatism, dT-krS'ma-tizm, . (zool.) the quality of
presenting, in indifferent individuals, two different colours or systems of colouration. adj. Dichromatic.

Dichromism, dl-kr5'mizm, n. an inability to distinguish more than two of the primary colours. adj. Dichro'mic.

Dicht, diht, v.t. (Scot.) to wipe.

Dick, dik, . (slang) fine words, for Dictionary: for Declaration, as 'to take one's dick,' and prob. 'up to dick ' = excellent, also properly.

Dickens, dik'enz, n. the deuce, the devil, as in 'What the dickens.' Play the dickens with, to play the deuce with. [For devil, confused with Dickon = Richard.]

Dicker, dik'er, n. (Amer.) petty trade by barter, &c. v.i. to haggle. [Prob. the obs. dicker, the number ten, esp. of hides or skins.]

Dickey, Dicky, dik'i, . a leathern apron for a gig, &c. : the driver's seat in a carriage : a seat for servants at the back of a carriage : a false shirt-

front [Perh. from dick, a prov. Eng. word for a leathern apron ; Prob. Dut dek, a cover.]

Dicky, dickey, dik'i, n. (East Anglian) an ass. . Dick'y-bird, a small bird. [From Dick, familiar of Richard like Jack, in jackass.]

DiCliniC, dl-klin'ik, adj. (crystal.) having two of the intersections of the axes oblique. Also Dl'Clinate, Di'clinous.

DiCliBOUS, di'kli-nus, adj. having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers. n. Dl'clinism. [Gr. di-, asunder, and kline, a bed.]

DiCOCCOUS, dl-kok'us, adj. (hot.) formed of two cocci.

Diccalous, dl-se'lus, adj. cupped or hollowed at both ends.

Dicotyledon, dT-kot-i-le'don, . a plant having two seed-lobes. adj. Dicotyledonous. [Gr. di-, two, and cotyledon.}

DicrotiC, dl-krot'ik, adj. double-beatingalso Di'CrotOUS. . Di'crotism. [Gr., di-, two, krotos, beat.]

Dictate, dik'tat, v.t. to tell another what to say or write : to communicate with authority : to point out : to command (arch. Diet). n._ an order, rule, or direction: impulse. ns. Dicta'tion, act, art, _or practice of dictating : overbearing command ; Dicta' -tOP, one invested for a time with absolute authority originally _an extraordinary Roman magistrate : fem. Dictatress, Dicta'trix. adj. Dictato'rial, like a dictator : absolute : authoritative. adv. Dictato rially. .?. Dicta' torship, Dic'tature. adj. Dic'tatory. [L. dictdre, -dtum dicere, to say.]

Diction, dik'shun, . a saying or speaking : manner of speaking or expressing : choice of words : style. [L., from dicere, dictum, to say.]

Dictionary, dik'shun-a-ri, . a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etymology, &c. : a lexicon : a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [Low L. dictianarium. See Diction.]

Dictum, dik'tum, n. something said : a saying : an authoritative saying :pl. Die ta. [L.]

Dictyogen, dik'u-o-jen, . a plant with net-veined leaves. [Gr. diktyon, a net; -genes, producing.]

Dicynodont, di-sin'o-dont, n. an extinct reptile, allied

to tortoises on one hand and mammals on the other. [Formed from Gr. di-, two, cyan, dog, and odous, odontos, tooth.]

Did, did, Didst, didst, pa.t. of Do.

Didache, did'a-ke, . the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles (see under Apostle). [Gr., ' teaching.']

Didactic, -al, di-dak'tik, -al, adj. fitted or intended to teach : instructive : perceptive. adv. Didac'ti-cally. . Didacticism. .//. Didactics, the art or science of teaching. [Gr. didaktikos didaskein, to teach ; akin to L. doc-ere, disc-ere.}

Didactyl, dl-dak'til, adj. having only two digits also Didac'tylous. . Didac'tyl, an animal with two toes only on each foot.

Didapper, did'ap-er, n. a water-bird that is constantly dipping or diving under water also called the Dabchick. [A compound of dive and dapper (which is a variant of dipper). See Dip and Dive.]

DidascaliC, did-as-kal'ik, adj. didactic.

Didder, did'er, v.i. (prov.) to shake.

Diddle, did'l, v.t. to cajole, swindle. . Didd'ler.

Didecahedral, di-dek-a-he'dral, adj. (crystal.) having five planes on each extremity.

Didelphia, dT-del'fi-a, n.pl. the marsupialia, or mar-supial implacental mammals, one of the three sub-classes of Mammalia. adjs. Didel phian, Didel'-phic. [Gr. di-, double, delphys, womb.]

Dido, dl'do, n. (slang)a.n antic caper. Cut up didoes, to behave in an extravagant way.

Didodecahedral, dl-do-dek-a-he'dral, adj. of a six-sided-prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminated on the extremities with six planes.

Didrachma, dl-drak'ma, n. a double drachma.

Diduction, dl-duk'shun, n. separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Didunculus, di-dung'ku-lus, n. a remarkable genus of pigeons the tooth-billed pigeon of Samoa.

Didymium, dl-dim'i-um, n. a supposed element dis-covered in 1841, so named from being, as it were, twin brother of lanthamum.

DidymoUS, did'i-mus, adj. twin.

Didynamia, did-i-na'mi-a, . a class of plants in the Linnaean system having in the flower four stamens in pairs of unequal length. adjs. Didyna mian, Didyn'amoUS. [Gr. di-, double, dynamis, strength.]

Die, di, v.i. to lose life : to perish : to wither : to languish : to become insensible : pr.p. dy'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. died (did). adj. Die'-away', lan-guishing. Die away, to disappear by degrees, become gradually inaudible ; Die game, to keep up one's spirit to the last ; Die bard, to struggle hard against death, to be long in dying ; Die Off, to die quickly or in large numbers ; Die out, to become extinct, to disappear. [From a Scand. root seen in Ice. deyja, Dan. doe, Scot dee ; akin to Mid. High Ger. toinven, whence Ger. tod, todt. The A.S. word is s tear/an, whence our starve.]

Die, dl, n. a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box : any small cubical body : hazard : pi. Dice(dls). . Dice'-box. adj. Diced, ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures. ns. Dice'-play ; Dice'-player, Di'cer ; Di'cing-house. The die is cast, the question is decided. [O. Fr. det, pi. dez (Prov. dat, It. dado), from Low L. dadits = L. ddtus, given or cast (talus, a piece of bone used in play, being understood). Doublets, dado, date.}

Die, dl, . a stamp for impressing coin, &c. : the cubical part of a pedestal : //. Dies (dlz). ns. Die^-sink'er ; Die' -sinking, the engraving of dies ; Die'-Stock, a contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting ; Die'-WOrk, ornamentation of a metal surface by impressions with a die. [See above.]

Dieb, deb, . a jackal of northern Africa.

Diegesis, dl-e-je'sis, n. (rhet.) in an oration, the narration of the facts. [Gr.]

Dielectric, dl-e-lek'trik, adj. non-conducting : trans-mitting electric effects without conducting. . a substance through which electric force acts. [Gr. dia, through, and electric.]

Dielytra, dl-el'i-tra, . an erroneous name for di-centra.

Diesis, dfe-sis, n. (mus.) the difference in tone between

a major and a minor semitone : (print.) the double dagger (\).

Dies ITS), di'ez I're, . the name given (from the opening words) to a famous hymn on the last judgment (c. 1 250 A. D.). [L-, 'day of wrath.']

Dies non, di'ez non, a day on which law courts may not be held. [From L. dies non juridicus, same as dies ne fast us, an unlawful day.]

Diet, di'et, n, mode of living, with especial reference to food : food prescribed by a physician : allowance of provisions. v.t. to furnish with food. v.i. to eat : to take food according to rule. . Dieta rian, one who observes prescribed rules for diet. adj. Dl'etary, pertaining to diet or the rules of diet. . course of diet: allowance of food, esp. in large institutions. ns. Dl'et-drink, medicated liquor; Dl'eter (Shak.), one who diets or prepares food by rule. adjs. Dietetic, -al, pertaining to diet. adv. Dietet'ically. ns. Dietetics, rules for regulating diet ; Dietet'ist, one who lays stress on diet ; Di'etiSt, an authority on diet. [Fr. diete Low L. diceta. Gr. diaita, mode of living, diet.]

Diet, di'et, . an assembly of princes and delegates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe : (Scots law) the proceedings under a criminal libel : a clerical or ecclesiastical function in Scotland, a diet of "worship. . Dl etine, a minor or local diet Desert the diet, to abandon criminal

proceedings under a. particular libel in Scotch usage. [0. Fr. diete Low L. ditfta Gr. diaita ; or ace. to Littre, from L. aies, a (set) day, with which usage cf. Ger. tag, a day, rcic^tag.]

Diffarreation, di-far-e-a'shun, . the parting of a cake of spelt a ceremony at a Roman divorce. [L.]

Differ, difer, v.i. to be unlike, distinct, or various (used by itself, or followed by with. Jrotn, to) '. to disagree (with front, with) : to fail out, dispute (with) : pr.p. differing : fa. p. differed. ns. Diff'erence, Diff'erency (Shak.), dissimilarity : the quality distinguishing one thing from another : a contention or quarrel : the point in dispute : the excess of one quantity or number over another : (ht-r.) the modification of an achievement of arms to indicate the wearer's relation to the head of the house, as by marks of cadency. v.t. to make a difference between things. adj. Different, distinct: separate: unlike: not the same (with from, not to). . Dlfferen'tia (logic), the characteristic quality or attribute of a species. atij. Differencial, creating a difference : special : (math.) pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small (see Calculus). adv. Differentially. v.t. Differentiate, to make different : to create a difference between : to classify as different. v.i. to become different by specialisation : (math.) to obtain the differential or differential coefficient of. . Differentia'tion, the act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia : exact definition : a change by which organs or structures become specialised or modified : (math.) the act or process of differentiating. adv. Differently. Differential gear, gear for communicating differential motion ; Differential motion, an apparatus by which the difference of two velocities is communicated, as in the Differential screw, a combination of male and female screws ; Differential thermometer, a thermometer for marking minute differences of temperature. [L. differre dif(= dis), apart, ferre, to bear.]

Difficult, difl-kult, adj. not easy : hard to be done : requiring labour and pains : hard to please : not easily persuaded. adv. Difficultly.//. Difficulty, laboriousness : obstacle : objection : that which cannot be easily understood or believed : embarrassment of affairs : a quarrel. [The adj. was formed from difficulty, in place of the old form difficile. Fr. difficulte'L. dijficultas = difficilitai dijficilis dif(= dis), neg. , andfacilis, easy.]

Diffident, dif'i-dent, adj. wanting faith in : distrustful of one's self: modest: bashful. . Diffidence, want of confidence : want of self-reliance : modesty : bashfulness. ativ. Diffidently. [L., pr.p. of dijfidfre,lo distrust dij (= dis), neg. . fldire. to trust -Jides, faith.]

Diffluent, dif'loo-ent, adj. tending to flow away

readily.

Diffonn, dif'orm, adj. not uniform, irregular in form. . Diffor mity.

Diffract, dif-frakt , v.t. to break or separate into parts, as rays of light. . Diffrac tion, a name for certain phenomena connected with light passing through a narrow opening or by the edge of an opaque body : the spreading of the rays, with interference pheno- mena, coloured and other. adj. Diffrac live. . Diffrangibillty. oaf/. Diffran'gible. [L. diffrin- <liffractnm-dis, asunder, frtutflre, to break.]

Diffuse, dif-iiz', v.t. to pour out all round : to send out in all directions : to scatter : to circulate: to publish. v.i. to spread, as a liquid does. pa.t. and adj. Diffused', spread widely : loose. adv. DiffUB edly. us. Diffus'edness ; Diffus'er ; Diffusibillty.

adj. Diffusible, that may be diffused. Hi. Diffu'- Bion, a spreading or scattering abroad : extension : distribution : in the case of gases or liquids in con- tact, mixture through each other ; Diffusion-tube, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. adj. Diffusive, extending:

spreading widely. adv. Diffusively. it. DiffUS'- iveness. [L. diffttnaere, dijfus um dtf (= dis), asunder, fundere, to pour out]

Diffuse, dil-us', adj. diffused : widely spread : wordy :
not concise. adj. Diffusely. . Diffuse'ness.

Dig, dig, v.t. to excavate : to turn up the earth : to cultivate with a spade : to poke or thrust, as one's elbow into another's side, or spurs into a horse. v.i. to till the ground : to occupy one's self in dig- ging : (U.S. slang) to study hard: pr.p. dig'ging ; pa.t. and J>a./>. dug, (B.) digged.*, a thrust, a poke : (U.S. slang) a hard student. adj. Dig gablo, that may be dug. . Dig'ger, a person or animal that digs : a machine for digging, as a steam-digger. n.pl. Dig'gingS, places where mining is carried on, esp. for gold : (slung, orig. American) lodgings, rooms. Dig in, to cover over by digging : to work hard: Dig out (U.S. slang), to decamp. Digger Indians, degraded Indian tribes of California and Nevada, who live by digging roots. [Prob. O. Fr. dinner, to dig ; of Tent, origin.]

Digainrua. dl-gam'ma, . an obsolete letter of the Greek alphabet, having the force of our W. [So called from its form (F), like one capital F (gamma) placed over another.]

Digamy, dig'a-mi, . a second marriage. n. Dig'a- mist. adj. Dig'amoUS (hot.), androgynous. IGr. dis, twice, andgattios, marriage.]

Digastric, dl-gas'trik, adj. double-bellied, or fleshy at each end, as is one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [Gr. di-, double, gaster, the belly.]

Digenesis, dl-jen'e-sis,. reproduction by two methods, a sexual followed by an assexual. adj. Digenet'ic.

Digest, di-jest', v.t. to dissolve food in the stomach : to soften by heat and moisture : to distribute and arrange : to prepare or classify in the mind : to think over. v.i. to be dissolved in the stomach : to be softened by heat and moisture. adv. Digest'- edly. . Digest er, one who digests : a close vessel in which by heat and pressure strong extracts are made from animal and vegetable substances. . Digestibility. adj. Digestible, that may be digested. . DigOS'tion, the dissolving of the food in the stomach : orderly arrangement : exposing to slow heat, &c. adj. Digestive, pertaining to diges- tion : promoting digestion. adv. Digestlvely. [L. digerere, digestion, to carry asunder or dissolve di (= dis), asunder, andgerere, to bear.]

Digest, dl'jest, . a. body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws. [L. digest a, neiit. pi. of digcstus, pa. p. of digerere, to carry apart, to arrange.]

Dight, dit, adj. disposed, adorned. adv. finely. Also Dightly. (A.S. difitan, to arrange, prescribe, from L. dictarc, to dictate, whence Ger. dichteit, to write poetry, and the Scotch verb digkr, to dress, used of stones, flour, &c.]

Digit, dij'it, . a finger's breadth or J inch : from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine numbers : the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. at(j. Digital, pertaining to the fingers. . finger : a key of a piano, &c. >ts. Diglta lia, Dig'italina, Digltalin, the active principles of digi- talis ; Digitalis, a genus of plants, in. -hiding the foxglove ; Digita'ria, a genus of grasses with digi- tate spikes. adjs. Digitate, -d, consisting of several finger-like sections. adv. Digltately. . Diglta' - tion, finger-like arrangement : a finger-like process. adj. Dlgitlform, formed like fingers; Dlglti- grade, walking on the toes. . an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion opp. to Plantigrade, ns. Digltigradism ; Digito'rium, a small portable

instrument used for making the fingers flexible for piano-playing. [L. digitus, a finger or toe, akin to Gr. dotty las.}

Diglypb.^ dl'glif, n. (archit.) an ornament consisting of
a double groove.

Dignify, dig'ni-fi, v.t. to invest with honour : to exalt :

-pr.p. dig'nifying; pa. p. dig'nified. . Dignifica'-tion. Oiij. Dignified, marked with dignity : ex-aved : noble : grave. [Low L. dignificare jigniis, worthy, facere, to make.]

Dignity, dig'ni-ti, . the state of being dignified : elevation of mind or character : grandeur of mien : elevation in rank, place, &c. : degree of excellence : preferment : high office : a dignitary. n. Dig'nitary, one in a dignified position or rank, esp. in the church. [Fr. dignM L. itigttitds dignus, worthy.]

Digraph, dT'graf, n. two letters expressing but one sound, as pk. in digraph [Gr. di-, twice, grapht, a mark, a character graphtin, to write.]

Digress, di-gres', v.i. to step aside or go from the main subject : to introduce irrelevant matter. n. Digres sion, a going from the main point : a part of a discourse not upon the main subject. adjs. Digres Sional, Digress ive, of the nature of a di-gression : departing from the main subject. adv. Digress ively. [L. digredi, digressus di, aside, gradi, to step. See Grade.]

Digynia, dl-jin'i-a, . an order of plants having in the flower two styles or a deeply cleft style. adjs. Digyn'ian, Dig'ynous. [Gr. dis, twice, and gym, a woman.]

Dihedral, dl-he'dral, adj. having two sides, or two plane laces also Die'draL a. Dihe dron. [Gr. di-, tw.i, >udra, a seat.]

Dihexagonal, dl-heks-ag'0-nal, adj. twelve-sided.

Dihexahedral, dl-heks-a-he'dral, adj. pertaining to a six-sided prism having three planes on the extremities.
a. Dihexahe'dron.

Dijudicate, dl-joo'di-kat, v.t. and v.i. to judge be-tween two : to decide. . Dijudica tion. [L. di, asunder, andjudicdrt, judge.]

Dike, dlk, n. a trench, or the earth dug out and thrown up : a ditch : a mound raised to prevent inundation : in Scotland, a wall (Dry-statu dike, a wall without mortar ; Fail-dike, a wall of turf), sometimes even a thorn-hedge : (feol.) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks. v.i. to surround with a dike or bank. [A.S. die; Dut. dijk, Ger. ttich, a pond ; perh. conn, with Gr. teichoi, a wall or rampart. See Dig, Ditch.]

Dllacerate, di-la^'er-it, v.t. to rend or tear asunder. . Dilacera tion. [L. di, asunder, and lacerate.}

Dilapidate, di-lap'i-dat, v.t. to pull stone from stone: to lay waste : to suffer to go to ruin. adj. Dilapi-dated, in ruins. ns. Dilapidation, the state of ruin : impairing of church property during an incumbency : (/) money paid at the end of an incumbency by the incumbent or his heirs for the purpose of putting the parsonage, &c. in good repair for the succeeding incumbent ; Dilap'idator. [L. dilapidart di, asunder, lapis, lapidis, a stone.]

Dilate, di-lat', v.t. to spread out in all directions : to enlarge : the opposite of contract. v.i. to widen : to swell out : to speak at length. ns. Dilatabil iiy, Dilat ancy, Dilatation, Dilation, expansion. adjs. Dilat able, that may be dilated or expanded ; Dila tant j. Dilatator, Dilat'or, Dilat'er. adj.

Dilative. [L. dilatus (used as pa.p. of differrt), from di (= dis\ apart, and latus, borne.]

Dilatory, dil'a-tor-i, adj. slow : given to procrastina-tion : loitering : tending to delay. adv. Dilatorily. . Dilatortness. [L. dilatorius, extending or putting off (timeX See Dilate.]

Dilemma, di-lem'a, H. a form of argument in which the maintainer of a certain proposition is committed to accept one of two alternative propositions each of which contradicts his original contention : a position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable : a trying practical difficulty. The argument was called a horned syllogism,' and the victim compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or other of the horns of an infuriated bull, hence the Horns of a dilemma : the usual phrase Landed in a di-

lemma is, or suggests, a mixed, metaphor. adj. Dilemmatic. [L., Gr. dilemma di-, twice, double, lemma, an assumption latxbanein, to take.)

Dilettante, dil-et-an'te, ft. one who loves the fine arts, but in a superficial way and without serious purpose (the amateur usually practises them) : a dabbler in art, science, or literature : pi. Dilettan'ti ('te). adj. Dilettan'tish. HS. Dilettantism, Dilettan'-teism. [It, pr.p. of dilet tare, to take delight in L. delectart, to delight.]

Diligent, dil'i-jent, adj. steady and earnest in application : industrious. . Dil igence, steady application : industry : (Scots law) a warrant to produce witnesses, books, &c. , or a process by which persons or goods are attached : a French or continental stage-coach (also pronounced de-le-zhongs) also Dill'y. adv. Diligently. [Fr., diiige*s, -entis, pr.p. of L. diiigere, to choose.}

Dill, dil, . an umbelliferous annual, the seeds used in medicine. . Dill'-wa'ter, a stomachic and carminative. [A.S. dile ; Ger. and Sw. dill.}

Dilling, dil'ing, n. a darling : the youngest child, the weakling of a litter.

Dilly-bag, dil'i-bag, n. an Australian native-made rush or bark-bag. Also Dill'i, Dill'y.

Dilly-dally, dil'i-dal'i, v.i. to loiter, trifle. [A kind of reduplication of dally. Cf. Shilly-shally.]

Dilogy, dil'o-ji, n. repetition : intentional ambiguity. adj. Dilog ical.

Dilucidate, di-lQ'si-dat, v.t. (ots.) to elucidate. adj. Dilu'cid. . Dilucida'tion.

Dilute, dil-ut', i<. /. to make thinner or more liquid : to diminish the strength, flavour, &c. of, by mixing, esp. with water. v.i. to become mixed. adj. diminished in strength by mixing with water.- adj. Dil uent, diluting. . that which dilutes. us. DilUte'ness ; Dilu'tion. [L. diluere, dilutuin di, away from, lucre, to wash.]

Diluvium, dil-u'vi-um, . an inundation or flood : {geol.) a deposit of sand, gravel, &c. made by extraordinary currents of water also Dilu'vion. adjs. Dilu'Vial, Dilu vian, pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah : caused by a deluge : composed of diluvium. . Dilu'VialiSt, one who explains geological phenomena by the Flood. [L. diluvium diluere.}

Dim, dim, adj. not bright or distinct : obscure : mysterious : not seeing clearly. v.t. to make dark : to obscure. i'.i. to become dim: pr.p. dim'ming ; pa.p. dimmed. adv. Dimly. adj. Dimmish, somewhat dim. . Dim'ness. [A.S. dim; akin to Ice. dimmr, dark, and Ger. dammeruH^, twi-light.]

Dime, dim, . the tenth part of an American dollar, 10 cents, nearly equal to sd. Dime museum, a cheap show ; Dime novel, a cheap novel, usually sensational. [Fr., orig. disme, from L. decima (pars, a part, being understood), a tenth part.]

Dimension, di-men'shun, . usually in //., measure in length, breadth, and thickness (the three dimensions of space) : extent : size. adjs. Dimen'sional, concerning dimension (one-dimensional, two-dimensional, three-dimensional space = space of one, two, three dimensions) ; Dimensioned, having dimension ; Dimen sionless. Dimension work, masonry in stones of specified size. Fourth dimension, an additional dimension attributed to space by a hypothetical speculation. [Fr., L. dimensio dimetlri, dimenrus di(=dis), apart, metiri, to measure.]

Dimerous, dim'e-rus, adj. consisting of two parts : (tot.) with two members in each whorl : (entom.) having two-jointed tarsi. . Dim erism. [Gr., di-, double, meroi, a part.}

Dimeter, dime-ter, adj. containing two metres or measures. n. a verse of two measures. [L., Gr. dimetros di-, twice, tteetran, a measure.]

Dimethylaniline, di-meth-il-an'i-lin, n. an oily liquid : aniline heated with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric

Dimetric

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Dioptase

acid from whiqh dyes are obtained. [L- di-, twice, met Ay/, and aniline.}

DimetriC, dl-met'rik, adj. (crystal.) tetragonal.

Dimidiate, di-mid i-at, adj. divided into halves : having a shape that appears as if halved. *.t. (her.) to represent the half of. . Dimidia'tion. [L. dimididre, -dtunt, to halve dimidius, half dis, twice, meciius, the middle.]

Diminish, di-min'ish, v.t. to make less : to take a part from : to degrade. P./. to grow or appear less : to subside. adj. Dimin'ishahla f.adj. Dimin ished, made smaller, humbled: (.Mia.) lessened by a half-step, as an interval adv. Dimin ishingly. [Coined by adding di to the word winisit, an imitation of L. diminuere di = dis, apart, minuere, to make less.]

Diminuendo, di-min-u-en'dO, adv. (tnus.) a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus ^^^p=-. [It., L. diminuendos, fut part. pass, of diminuere, diminiitum, to lessen.]

Diminution, dim-in-u'shun, K. a lessening : degradation.^^'. Dimin'Utive, of a diminished size : small: contracted. n. (gram.) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind. adv. Dimin'U-tively. . Dimin'utiveness.

DimiSSOry, dim'is-or-i, adj. sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction. [L. dimis-sorius dimittere, dimissitnt.]

Dimity, dim'i-ti, n. a kind of stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [Through the L., from Gr. dimitos di-, twice, mitos, a thread.]

Dimorphism, dl-mor'fizm, n. (bat.) a state in which two forms of flower, leaf, &c. are produced by the same species of plant : the property of crystallising in two forms. adjs. Dimor'phic, Dimorphous. [Gr. di-, twice, merpne, form.]

Dimple, dim'pl, . a small hollow : a small natural depression on the face. v.i. to form dimples. v.t. to mark with dimples. f.adj. Dim'pled. . Dim plement. adj. Dim'ply. [Dim. of dif, with inserted in. Another dim. is dapple.]

Dimyarian. dim-i-a'ri-an, adj. double-muscled (of bi-valve shells like the clam) also Dim'yary. n.pl. Dimya'ria. [Gr. di-, two, mys, a muscle.]

Din, din, n. a loud continued noise. v.t. to assail (the ears) with noise : to annoy with clamour : to obtrude noisily (as to din one's complaints into their ears) : pr.p. din'ning ; pa.p. dinned. adj. Din ful. [A.S. dyn, dyne ; cf. Ice. dynr, Dan. don, noise.]

Dinanderie, de-nong'de-re, . domestic utensils of copper, esp. such as are quaint and artistic applied also to Indian and Levantine brass-ware. [Fr., from Dinant in Belgium.]

Dinar, de-nay, . an ancient Arab gold coin of 65 grains weight. [L. denarius.]

Dinarchy. See Diarchy.

Dindle. See Dinnle.

Dine, din, v.i. to take dinner. v.t. to give a dinner to. . (obs.) dinner-time. ns. Dln'er-OUt, one who goes much to dinner-parties : Dinette', a preliminary dinner, luncheon; Din ing -hall; Din'lng - room ; Din'ing-taT>le. Dine out, to dine elsewhere than at home ; Dine with Duke Humphrey, to go without a meal, like those who, unable to procure a dinner, loitered about Duke Humphrey's Walk in Old St Paul's. [O. Fr. disner(fr. diner) Low L. disjundre, for disjejmtare, to break one's fast L. dis-, and jejunus, fasting (cf. De'jeuner). Others explain disnare as from decendre L. de, inten., and cenare, to dine.]

Ding, ding, v.t. to throw, dash, or hurl: to beat: (arch.) to urge or enforce : (Scot.) to defeat, nonplus also,_as v.i., to be defeated: to descend, fall, as of continued heavy rain or snow falling. Ding doun (Scot.), to knock or throw down. [M. E. ding-en : cf. Ice. dtngja, Sw. itSnga, to hang.]

Ding, ciing, v.i. to ring, keep sounding. ~:t. to re-iterate to a wearisome degree. n. Ding'-dong, the

sound of bells ringing: monotony: sameness. [Imit. Cf. Ring.]
Dingle, ding'gl, . a little hollow or narrow valley. [Prob. conn, with dimple and dip.]
Dingle-dangle, ding'gl-dang'gl, adv. hanging loose : swinging backwards and forwards. [A duplication of Dangle.]

Dingo, ding'gS, . the native dog of Australia.
Dingy, Dingey, ding'gi, n. the smallest ship's boat : in India, a canoe. [Beng. dingi, a boat.]
Dingy, din'ji. adj. of a dim or dark colour: dull: soiled. . Din'giness. [Ace. to Skeat = dungy.]
Dinic, din'ik, adj. relating to vertigo or dizziness. n. a remedy for dizziness. [Gr. dinos, whirling.]
Dink, dingk, adj. (Scot.) braw, trim. v.t. to dress neatly.
Dinmont, din'mont, . a Border name for a wether between the first and second shearing.
Dinner, din'er, . the chief meal of the day : a feast. ns. Dinnerette', a little dinner; Dinner-hour. adj. Dinn erless. ns. Dinner-table; Dinner-time ; Dinn er-wag'on, a set of light movable shelves for a dining-room. [O. Fr. disner, prop. breakfast. See Dine.]
Dinnle, din'l, v.i. (Scot.) to tingle. . a thrill. Also Dindle.
Dinoceras, dl-nos'er-as, . an extinct genus of mammals found in Wyoming, approaching the elephant in size, and named from three pairs of osseous protuberances on the skull. [Formed from Gr. deinos, terrible, keras, horn.]
DinorniS, dl-nor'nis, . a genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand. [Formed from Gr. deinos, terrible, and amis, a bird.]
Dinosaur, di'no-sawr, . a gigantic extinct reptile, which attained a length ol eighty feet. [Formed from Gr. deinos, terrible, and sauros, lizard.]
Dinotherium, dl-no-the'ri-um, n. an extinct animal of huge size, with elephant-like tusks and trunk. [Gr. deinos, terrible, tJierion, a beast.]
Dint, dint, . a blow or stroke : the mark of a blow (often Dent): force: power (as in 'by dint of). :(. to make a dint in. [A.S. dyitt, a blow ; Scot. dunt, a blow with a dull sound, Ice. dyntr.]
Diocese, dl'0-ses, . the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. adj. Diocesan (dl-os'es-an, or dr6-se-san), pertaining to a diocese. n. a bishop as regards his diocese : one of the clergy in the diocese. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. dioikesis, dioikein, to keep house di, for dia, sig. completeness, oikein, to manage a household oikos, a house.]
Diodon, dfo-don, n. a genus of globe-fishes which have all their teeth consolidated on the jaws, so as to make them like the beak of a bird. [Gr. dis, twice, double, odous, odontos, a tooth.]
DiOBCia, di-e'shi-a, n. a class of plants having the stamens on one plant and the pistils on another. adjs. Diffl'cious. Dioa'cian. adv. Dice'ciously. . Dice ciousnoss. [Gr. di-, twice, oikos, a house.]
Dlogenic, dl-o-jen'ik, adj. resembling the Cynic philosopher Diogenes (412-323 B.C.), cynicaL
Dionaaa, dl-O-ne'a, . Venus's fly-trap : an American insectivorous plant. [L., from Ur. , a name of Aphrodite or Venus, from her mother Didne.]
Dionysia, dl-o-niz'i-a, n.pl. dramatic and orgiastic festivals in honour of Dionysus (Bacchus), god of wine. adjs. Dionys'iac, Dionys'ian.

Diophantine, dT-o-fan'tTn, adj. pertaining to the

Alexandrian mathematician Diophantus(c. 275 A.D.).

Diophantine analysis, the part of algebra which

treats of finding particular rational values for general

expressions under a surd form.
Diopside, d!-op'sid, . a grayish and readily cleavable

variety of pyroxene. [Gr., dia, through, opsis, a

view.)
Diopsis, dT-op'sis, n. a genus of dipterous insects, of

the fly family.
Dioptase, dl-op'tas, . emerald copper ore.

26u

Dloptrate

mCte ; mute ; moTin ; then.

Diptera

Dioptrate, dl-op'trat, adj. (entom.) divided trans-
versely.

Dioptric, -al, dT-op'trik, -al, adj. pertaining to diop-
trics. ~tts. Diop'ter, an ancient form of theodolite:
the index -arm
of a graduated
circle; Diop'-
triCS, the part
of optics wnich
treats of the
transmission of
light from one
medium to an-
other. Diop-
tric system, in
lighthouses (as
opposed to re-
flecting system),
illumination
from a central
lamp whose rays
are transmitted
through a com- Transverse section of Dioptric
binatton of System, showing rays of light
lenses. [Gr. passing through the dioptric
dia, through, lenses, a, 6, c, in parallel lines,
opt-, as in apses- assisted by reflection from the
thai, to see, &c.] dioptric spherical minor, a, d, c.

Diorama, di-o-

ra'ma, . an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and
viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened
chamber. adj. Dioramic. [Gr. dia, through,
horama, a sight.]

Diorism, di'o-rizm, . distinction, definition.- adjs.
Dioris'tic, -aiadv. Dioris'tically. [Gr. diori-
zein, to divide, dia, through, horos, a boundary.]

Diorite, di'o-rlt, . a crystalline granular igneous rock
composed of feldspar and hornblende. [Gr. diorizein,
to distinguish dia, through, Jtoros, a boundary.]

Diortbosis, dl-or-th5'sis, n. (surg.) the reduction of a
dislocation, the correction of a deformity : a critical
revision of a text. adj. Diorthrotlc. [Gr., dia,
through, crthos, straight.]

Dioscorea, di-os-kur'e-a, n. a genus of twining plants,
containing the yams. . Dioscora ceae, the order
to which Dioscorea belongs. adj. DiOSCOra'ceoilS.
[From the ist-cent. Greek physician Dioscorides.]

Dioscuri, di-os-ku'ri, n.pl. Castor and Pollux, as sons
of Jupiter. [Gr. Dios, gen. of Zeus (Jupiter), and
koros (Ion. kouros), a son, a lad.]

Diosmosis, dl-oz-mo'zis, . the transfusion of a liquid
through a membrane. Also Dios'mose. [Gr. dia,
through, osmos, a pushing othein, to thrust.]

Diota, dl-0'ta, n. a two-handled Roman vase.

Diothelism, dl-oth'e-lizm, . the doctrine that Christ
during His life on earth possessed two wills, a
human and a divine opp. to Monothelism also
Dyoth'elism. . Dioth'elite, one who holds this.

Dioxide, dl-oks'Id, . an oxide containing one equiva-
lent of oxygen to two of a metal. [Gr. di-, twice,
and oxide.]

Dip, dip, v.t. to dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment : to lower and raise again (as a flag) : to baptise by immersion. v.t. to sink : to enter slightly: to look cursorily: to incline downwards: pr.p. dip'ping ; pa.p. dipped. . inclination downwards: a sloping: (geol.) the angle a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane : a bath : a candle made by dipping a wick in tallow. Dip Of the horizon, the angle of the horizon below the level of the eye ; Dip Of the needle, the angle a balanced magnetic needle makes with the plane of the hori- zon, measured by the Dipping needle, or Compass. [A.S. dyppan, causal of dypan, to plunge in defp, deep; cf. Dan. dyppe ; Ger. taufen, to immerse.]

Dipchick, dip'chik, n. Same as Dabchick.

Dipetalous, dT-pet'a-lus, adj. having two petals. [Gr. di-, twice, and /

Diphtheria, dif-thS'ri-a, . a throat disease in which the air-passages become covered and impeded with a leathery membrane, and a dangerous fever is present. adj. Diphtheritic. [A coinage of 1859 from Gr. diphthera, leather.]

Diphthong, dif thong, or dip' thong, n. two vowel-sounds
pronounced as one syllable. adj. Diphthong' al, re- lating to a diphthong. adv. Diphthong'ally. . Diphthonga'tion. v.t. Diph'thongise. [Through Fr. from Gr. diphthongos, with two sounds di-, twice, phthongos, sound.]

Diphycercal, Uif-i-ser'kal, adj. having the tail sym- metrical (of fishes). Also Diph'ycerc. [Formed from Gr. diphyes, of double nature, kerkos, a tail.]

Diphyllous, di-fil'us, adj. having two leaves. [Gr. di-, twice, vaA phyllon, a leaf.]

Diphyodont, dif i-0-dont, adj. having two sets of teeth.
. a mammal possessing such.

Diphysite, dif i-sit, n. one who holds the doctrine of Diph'ysitism, or the belief of the existence of two natures in Christ, a divine and a human opp. to Monophysite; less correctly Dioph'ysite, Diophys'- itism. [Gr. di-, two, phyiis, nature.]

Dipleidoscope, di-pllMo-sicop, . an instrument for ascertaining the moment of passage of the sun or a star over the meridian. [Formed from Gr. diploos, double, tides, appearance, skopein, to view.]

Diplex, dl'pleks, adj. pertaining to the transmission of two simultaneous messages over one wire in the same
direction.

Diploe, dip'lo-e, . (anat.) the spongy tissue between the hard inner and outer tables of the skull.

Diplogenic, dip-lo-jen'ik, adj. producing two bodies. n. Diplogen'esiS, the production in duplicate of parts normally single. [Gr. diploos, double, genesis, generation.]

Diploma, di-pl5'ma, . a writing conferring some honour or privilege, as a university degree, &c. v.t. to furnish with a diploma. (L., Gr. diploma, a letter folded double diploos, double.]

Diplomacy, di-plo'ma-si, . the art of negotiation, esp. of treaties between states : political skill. n. Diplo- matic, a minister at a foreign court : (//.) the science of deciphering ancient writings, as charters, decrees, &c. paleography. adjs. Diplomatic, -al, pertaining to diplomacy : skilful in negotiation. adv. Diplomatically. v.i. and v.t. Diplo matise, to practise, or effect by, diplomacy. ns. Diplo- matist, Diplomat, one skilled in diplomacy ; Diplomatol Ogy, the study or science of diplomatics, charters, decrees, &c. Diplomatic corps, or Corps diplomatique, the whole body of foreign diplomatists resident at any court.

Diplopia, dip-lo'pi-a, . double vision.

DiplOZOOn, dip-lu-zo'on, . a remarkable flat worm or
Trematode, consisting of two organisms fused to- gether. [Gr. diploos, double, zoon, an animal.]

Dipnoi, dip'noi, n.pl. the lung fishes. adj. Dip'nOOUS,
having both lungs and gills.

Dipody, dip'o-di, . (pros.) a double foot.

Dipolar, dl-po'lar, adj. having two poles.

Dipper, dip'er, . a genus of birds in the Thrush family that find their food by diving into streams or lakes : a kind of Baptist or Dunker.

DiprismatiC, dl-priz-mat'ik, adj. doubly prismatic.

Dipsacus, dip'sa-kus, . the teasel. [Gr. dipsa, thirst,

because the leaf-axils hold water.]

Dipsas, dip'sas, . a snake whose bite was believed to cause intense thirst: a genus of non- venomous snakes. [Gr. dipsas dipsa, thirst.]

Dipsector, dip'sekt-or, . an instrument for observing the dip of the horizon. [Dip and sector.]

Dipsomania, dip-so-ma'ni-a, . a morbid craving for alcoholic stimulants. ns. Dipsoma'niac, one who suffers from the foregoing ; Dipsop/athy, treatment by restricting a patient's drink ; Dipso'sis, morbid thirst. [Gr. dipsa, thirst, and mania, madness.]

Diptera, dip'ter-a, n.pl. two-winged insects or flies.

Diptych

ftte, far : mS, her : mine ;

Disappropriate

its. Dlp'teran, a dipterous insect ; Dip'teros, a building with double peristyle or colonnade. aaji. Dfp'terous, DiTrterai [Gr. difteros, two-winged, <ii-, twice, pteron, a wing.]

Diptych, dip'tik, . a double-folding writing-tablet : a register of bishops, saints, &c. read aloud during the eucharist : a pair of pictures as folding-tablets. [Gr. diptychos di-, and ptys s,-in, to fold.]

Dirdum, di/dum, n. (Scot.) uproar: a scolding.

Dire, dtr, atij. dreadful : calamitous in a high degree (poet.) Dire'ful. adv. Dire' fully. . Dire'fulness. [L. dims; cf. Gr. deiitas, frightful.]

Direct, di-rekt', adj. quite straight : straightforward : in the line of descent : outspoken : sincere : unambiguous: unsophisticated in manner. v.t. to keep or lay quite straight: to point or aim straightly or correctly : to point out the proper course to : to guide : to order : to mark with the name and residence of a person. v.i. to act as director. n. Direction, aim at a certain point : the line of course in which anything moves : guidance : command : the body of persons who guide or manage a matter : the written name and residence of a person. adjs. Direc'tional ; Direct'ive, having power or tendency to direct. ad'.'. Direct ly, in a direct manner : without intermediary : immediately (in time and otherwise). >;j. Direct ness ; Director, one who directs: a manager or governor : a counsellor : a father confcsMjr or spiritual guide : part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion ://. Directress, Directrix. ns. Directorate, Direct orship, the office, or a body of, directors. adjs. DirectO rial ; Directory, containing directions : guiding. n. a body of directions : a guide : a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place : a body of directors : the Directoire, or French Republican government of 1795-99. " Directrix, a line serving to describe a circle. [L. dirigire, directnm di, apart, and rrgcrc, to rule, to make straight.]

Dirge, derj, . a funeral song or hymn. [Contracted from fiirige, the first word of an antiphon sung in the office lor the dead the words from the Vulgate, 1'salm v. 8. L. dirigire, to direct.]

Dirhem, dir'nem, n. an oriental weight and silver coin,
originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma. Also DirTjam, Der-ham. [Ar., Pers., and Turk, modifications of the Greek drachme, a drachma or dram.]

Dirigible, dir'i-ji-bl, adj. that can be directed. adj. Dlr igent, directing. [See Dlr0t.]

Diriment, dir'i-ment, adj. nullifying. [L. dirimfre.\

Dirk, Jerk, n. a Highland dagger or poniard : a side-arm worn by midshipmen and cadets of the royal navy. v.t. to stab with a dirk. [Scot, dttrk; from the Celt., as in Ir. ditirc.}

Dirk, derk, adj. (Spens.) dark. v.t. (Spens.) to darken. (See Dark.]

Dirl, dirl, v.i. (Scat.) to thrill, vibrate. . a vibration, a sensation of tingling as after a blow.

Dirt, dert, . any filthy substance, such as duns, mud, &c. : loose earth. v.t. to make dirty. n. Dirt-bed, a quarryman's term for several layers in the Purbeck group. adj. Dirt'-cheap, cheap as dirt, very cheap. n. Dirt -eat' ing, a practice of using some kinds of clay for food, as among the Ottomacs of South America : a morbid impulse to eat dirt, amongst negroes (Cachfxia Africana) and pregnant women adv. Dirtily. us. Dirtiness; Dirt -pie, clay

despicable : mean. v.t. to soil with dirt : to sully : />-./. dirt'ying ; /./. dirt'ied. Eat dirt, submissively to acquiesce in a humiliation ; Throw dirt at, to abuse scurrilously or slanderously. [M. K. itrit Scand., Ice. drit, excrement.}

DlS, dis, n. a name for Pinto, sometimes the infernal world. [L., cog. with dens, divui.]

Disable, dis-5'bl, v.t. to deprive of power : to weaken :

to disqualify. ns. Disablement, Disabil ity, wantof power : want of legal qualification : disqualification.

Disabuse, dis-ab-uz', -.'. t. to undeceive: to set right.

Disaccommodate, dis-.vkom'O-dat, v.t. to put to inconvenience. n. Disaccommoda tion.

Disaccord, dis-ak-kord', ;./'. (Spent.) to refuse to accord, to dissent. adj. Disaccord'ant.

Disaccustom, dis-a-kus'tom, v.t. to make a habit to be lost through disuse.

Disacknowledge, dii-ak-nol'ej, v.t. to refuse to acknowledge, disown.

Disadorn. dis-a-dorn', v.t. to deprive of ornaments.

Disadvance, dis-ad-vans', v.i. to cause to retreat : (Spens.) to draw back.

Disadvantage, dis-ad-vant'aj f *. want of advantage : what is unfavourable to one's interest : loss : injury. adjs. Disadvan'tageable (obs.)\ Disadvantageous, attended with disadvantage: unfavourable. 11. t~: Disadvantageously. ;;. Disadvanta geousness.

DisadventUTOUS, dis-ad-ven'tur-us, adj. unfortunate.
ns. Disadven'ture. Disaven ture (.$><*.), a mishap. adj. Disaven'trOUS (X<Vi.), unfortunate.

Disaffect. dis-af-fekt', v.t. to take away the affection of: to make discontented or unfriendly. pa.p. and adj. Disaffected, ill-disposed, disloyal. ad~'. Disaffect edly. ns. Disaffectedness, Disaffection, state of beins disaffected : want of affection or friendliness: disloyalty: hostility: ill-will. adj. Disaffec'tionate.

Disaffirm, dis-af-ferm', T.t. to deny (w'hat has been affirmed): to contradict. s. Disaffirm' ance, Disaffirma'tion.

Disafforest, dis-af-for'est, v.t. to deprive of the privilege of forest laws : to bring into the condition of common land. ns. Disafforesta tion, Disaffor'estment (see Disforest). [L. if is, neg., and Low L. afforcstare, to make into a forest. See Forest.]

Disaggregate, dis-ag'greg-at, T.t._ to separate into component parts.//. Disaggrega'tion.

Disagree, dis-a-gr', v.i. to differ or be at variance : to dissent : to quarrel : to prove unsuitable or a source of annoyance, as of food disagreeing with the stomach. adj. Disagree'able, not agreeable: unpleasant : offensive. ns. Disagree'ableness, Disagreeabil'ity. .//. Disagree'ables. annoyances. adv. Disagree ably. . Disagree'ment, want of agreement: difference: unsuitableness : dispute.

Disallow, dis-al-low 7 , v.t. not to allow : to refuse permission to : to deny the authority of: to reject. adj. Disallow able. . Disallowance.

Disally. dis-al-i!', v.t. to break the alliance of: (.Milt.) to separate, sunder.

Dlsanchor, dis-angk'ur, v.t. to free from the anchor. r.i. to weigh anchor.

Disanimate, dis-an'i-mat, v.t. to deprive of spirit or animation : (Sftak.) to deject.

Disannex, dis-a-neks', v.t. to disjoin.

Disannul, dis-an-nul', v.t. to annul completely. ns. Disannul'ler ; Disannul ment. Disannul'ling.

Disanoint, dis-a-noint', v.t. to undo the anointing or consecration of.

Disapparel, dis-ap-par'el, v.t. to disrobe.

Disappear, dis-ap-pgr', v.i. to vanish from sight. n. Disappear' ance, a ceasing to appear : removal from sijht, flight, secret withdrawal.

Disappoint, dis-ap-point', v.t. to frustrate of what is appointed : to deprive one of what he expected. p.adjs. Disappointed, balked : frustrated : (Shak.) unprepared or ill-prepared ; Disappointing, causing disappointment. n. Disappoint ment, the defeat of one's hopes : frustration : the vexation accompanying failure. [O. r'r. desaf-cintcrdes = L. dis, away, and afwinter, to appoint. See Appoint.]

Disapprobation, dis-np-prob-a'shun, . censure : dis-like. adjs. Disapprobative, Disapprobatory.

Disappropriate, dis-ap-prO'pn-at, v.t. to take away

Disapprove

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Disclaim

from that to which anything has been appropriated. adj. deprived of appropriation.

Disapprove, dis-a-prLuv , v.t, to give an unfavourable opinion of, to regard as bad or blameworthy (usually loilowed with of); to reject. . Disapproval. adv. Disapprovingly.

Disarm, diz-arm', v.t. to deprive of arms : to render defenceless : to quell : to deprive of the power to hurt: to reduce to a peace looting. v.i. to disband troups, reduce national armaments to a peace foot-ing. . Disarm'ament. [O. Fr. desarnier, des L. dis-, neg., amter, to arm,]

Disarrange, dis-ar-ranj', v.t. to undo the arrangement of : to disorder : to derange. . Disarrange'ment.

Disarray, dis-ar-ra', v.t. to break the array of: to throw into disorder: to strip of array or dress. . want ol array or order : undress. [O. Fr. desarrot, des L. dis, away, arroi. See Array.]

Disarticulate, dis-ar-tik'ul-at, T.t. to separate the joints of. n. Disarticula'tion.

Disassociate, dis-as-sO'shi-at, v.t. to disconnect things

associated : to dissociate. n. Disassocia tion.
Disaster, diz-as'ter, . an adverse or unfortunate

event : a great and sudden misfortune : calamity.

adj. Disas trous, calamitous, ruinous : gloomy,

foreboding disaster. adv. Disastrously. [O. Fr.

desastre, des L. dis, with evil sense, astre L.

astfitiit, a star, destiny.)
Disattach, dis-a-tach', v.t. to undo what is attached.

>i. Disattach ment.
Disattire, dis-at-tTr', v.t. to divest of attire or dress:

(Spens.) to umiress.

Disattune. dis-at-sun', v.t. to put out of harmony.
Disauthorise, dis-aw'thor-Iz, v.t. to deprive of auth-ority.

Disaventure (Spens.) = disadventure.
Disavouch, dis-a-vowch', v.t. to disavow.
Disavow, dis-a-vow', v.t. to disclaim knowledge of,

sanction of, or connection with : to disown : to deny.

<*. Disavowal. [O. Fr. desavouer, des L. dis,

away, avouer, to avow.]
Disband, dis-band', v.t. to break upa band : todisperse,

esp. of troops. v.i. to break up. . Disband'ment.

[O. Fr. desbatuier, des L. dit. neg., bander.)
Disbar, dis-bar', v.t. to expel a barrister from the bar.
DiSbark, dis-bark', v.t. to land from a ship: to

disembark. [O. Fr. desbarquer, det L. dis, neg.,

b.irqiie, bark.]

DiSbark, dis-bark', v.t. to strip of bark, to bark.
Disbelieve, dis-be-lev', v.t. to refuse belief or credit

to : to deny the truth of, esp. of religious dogmas.

ns. Disbelief ; Disbeliever.
Disbench, dis-bensii', v.t. (S/iak.) to drive from a

bench or seat : to deprive of the privilege of a

bencher (e.g. in the Inns of Court).
Disbend, dis-bend', v.t. to unbend.
Disbloom, dis-bloom', v.t. to deprive of bloom or

blossoms.

Disbodied, dis-bod'id, adj. disembodied.
Disbosom, dis-booz'um, ~c.t. to make known, reveal.
Disbowel, dis-bow'el, v.t. (Jig.) to disembowel \pr.p.

disbow'elling ; pa. p. disbow'elled.
Disbranch, dis-bransh', v.t. to break off, as a branch

from a tree : to sever.

Disbud, dis-bud', v.t. to deprive of buds or shoots.
Disburden, dis-bur'un, Disburthen, dis-bur'iAn, v.t.

to unburden or rid of a burden : to free.
Disburse, dis-burs', v.t. to pay out. n. Disburse'-

ment, a paying out : that which U paid out.

[O. Fr. dfsbourser, des L. dis, apart, and bourse,

a purse.]
Disc, Disk, disk, n. the face of a round plate, any flat,

round object : the face of a celestial body : (bot.) the

flat surface of an organ, as a leaf, any flat, round

growth. adjs. Disc al ; Discif erous ; Discifloral;

Dis cifonn. [L. discus Or. diskot, a round plate,

a quoit dtketn, to cast. See Desk, Dish.]
Dlscage, dis-kaj', v.t. to take out of a cage.

Discaloed, dis-kalsd', adj. without shoes, barefooted, a term for a branch of the Carmelite order. [L. discakedtus dis, neg., and caueare, -dtutn, to shoe, calf cut, a shoe coif, the heel.]

Discandy, dis-kan di, v.i. (Skat.) to dissolve or melt Iruin a state ot being candied.

Discant, dis kant. Same as Descant

DiscapaciUte, dis-ka-pas'i-tat, v.t. to incapacitate.

Discard, dis-kard , v.t. and v.i. to throw away as not neeued or not allowed by the game, said of cards : in whist, to throw down a (useless) card of another suit when one cannot follow suit and cannot or will not trump : to cast off: to discharge : to reject. . the act of discarding : the card or cards thrown out of the hand. . Discard'ment.

Disease, dis-kas', v.t. (S/iak.) to remove a case or covering from, to undress.

Discept, dis-ept', v.i. (Browning) to dispute, debate. n. Discepta tion. adj. Discepta tious. . Dis-cepta'tor. adj. Disceptato rial. [L. disciptaie, -dtnin, to contend.]

Discern, diz-ern', v.t. to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding : to judge (sometimes with between). . Discern'er. adj. Discernible. adv. Discern inly. /.</. Discern ing, discriminat-ing, acute. . Discern'ment, power or faculty of discriminating : judgment : acuteness. [L. discern-ere dis, thoroughly, and ccmcre , to sift, perceive]

Discerp, di-serp', v.t. to separate. . Disoerpibil ity, capability of being disunited. adjs. Discerp'ible, Discerp'tible. . Discerp tion. adj. Discerp'tive. [L. disccrptre, to tear in pieces.]

Discharge, dis-charj', v.t. to free from a load or charge : to unload or remove the cargo : to set free : to acquit : to dismiss : to fire, as a gun : to let out or emit: to perform, as duties: to pay, as an account. n. act of discharging : unloading : acquittance : dismissal : a flowing out : payment : performance : that which is discharged. . DiS-Charg'er. [O. Fr. descliarger des, apart, and cluirger, to load.]

Discharity, dis-char'i-ti, . want of charity.

Discharm, dis-charm', v.t. to remove the charm, or power of a charm, from.

DiSChurch, dis-church', v.t. to deprive of church rank or privileges.

Discide, dis-sid', v.t. (Spcns.) to cut asunder, to divide.
[L. dis, asunder, and cocdire, to cut.]

Discinct, dis-singkt', adj. ungirded. [L. discingerc, -cinctum, to ungird.]

Disciple, dis-i'pl, . one who professes to receive instruction from another : one who follows or be-lieves in the doctrine of another : a follower, esp.

one of the twelve disciples of Christ. v.t. (Speiis.) to teach. . Disci'pleship. Disciples of Christ, a denomination of American Baptists, also known as Campbcllites. [Fr., L. discipuius, from disctrt, to learn ; akin to docere, to teach.]

Discipline, dis'i-plin, . instruction : training, or mode of life in accordance with rules : subjection to control: order: severe training: mortification: punishment: an instrument of penance or punishment. v.t. to subject to discipline: to train: to educate: to bring under control : to chastise. adjs. Dis Ciplinable; Dis'ciplinal. us. Dis cipUnant, one who subjects himself to a certain discipline, esp. _one of an order of Spanish flagellants ; DiscipHna rian, one who enforces strict discipline ; Discipline num. a scourge for penitential flogging. aij. Dis ciplinary, of the nature of discipline. . Dis'cipliner, one who disciplines. First, and Second, Book of Discipline, two documents (1560 and 1578) embodying the constitution and order of procedure of the Church of Scotland from the period of the Reformation. [L. discipiina, from discipnltis.\

Discission, di-sish'un, it. aa incision into a tumour or cataract. [See Discide.]

Disclaim, dis-klam, v.t. to renounce all claim to:

Disclose

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Discreet

to refuse to acknowledge or be responsible for: to reject. v.i. to give up all claim (with in). ns. Disclaim'er, a denial, disavowal, or renunciation ; Disclama'tion, a disavowal. [O. Fr. disclaimer L. if is, apart, clamare, to cry out.]

lll.ll W lll\~l> .?-"-- . l ^ 1 T

L. discludere-dis, apart, claudere.lo shut, close.]

Discobolus, dis-kob'o-lus, n. the disc-thrower, the name of several famous statues of athletes. [L., Gr. diskos, a quoit, ballein, to throw.]

Discoid, -al, dis'koid, -al, adj. having the form of a disc. [Gr. diskos, and eidos, form.]

Discolour, dis-kul'ur, v.t. to take away colour from : to change or to spoil the natural colour of: to alter the appearance of: to mark with other colours, to stain : to dirty, disfigure./*. DiSCOlora'tion, act of discolouring : state of being discoloured : stain. p.adj. DiSCOl'OUred, stained, &c. : (Spots.) many-coloured. [O. Fr descolorer'L. dis, apart, and colorare color, colour.]

Discomfit, dis-kum'fit, v.t. to disconcert, to balk : to defeat or rout: pr.p. discom'fiting ; pa.p. discom'dtcd.n. (Milt.) defeat. . DiSCOm'fiture. [O. Fr. desconfit, pa.p. of desconfire L. dis, neg., conficere, to prepare con, inten.,facere, to make.]

Discomfort, dis-kum'furt, n. want of comfort : uneasiness : pain. v.t. to deprive of comfort : to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. adj. Discom'fortable, causing discomfort : uncomfortable. [O. Fr. desconforterdes, apart, confer ter, to comfort.]

Discommend, dis-kom-end', v.t. to blame. adj. Discommend'able. ns. Discdmmend'ableness, DIscommenda'tion.

Discommission, dis-kom-ish'un, v.t. (Milt.) to deprive of a commission.

Discommode, dis-kom-od', v.t. to incommode. adj. Discommo dious. adv. Discommo'diously. n. Discommodity, inconvenience.

Discommon, dis-kom'un, v.t. to deprive of the right of common, or, at Oxford and Cambridge, of dealing with undergraduates.

DiSCommunity, dis-kom-un'i-ti, n. want of community.

Discompose, dis-kom-p5z', v.t. to deprive of composure : to disarrange, to disorder : to disturb : to agitate. n. Discompo sure.

Disconcert, dis-kon-sert', v.t. to deprive of harmony or agreement : to disturb : to frustrate : to defeat : to put out of countenance. n. Discon'cort, disunion ; Disconcer'tion, confusion ; Disconcert'ment. [O. Fr. disconcerterdes = L. dis, apart,

and concerier, to concert.]

Disconformable, dis-kon-form'a-bl, adj. not conformable. it- DiSCOnform'ity, want of conformity : inconsistency.

Discongrulty, dis-kon-grOO'i-ti, n. incongruity.

Disconnect, dis-kon-ekt', v.t. to separate or disjoin (with from). p.adj. Disconnected, separated: loosely united, as of a discourse. adv. Disconnectedly. -. Disconnection.

Disconsent, dis-kon-sent', v.i. to differ, dissent.

Disconsolate, dis-kon's<5-iat, adj. without consolation
or comfort : hopeless : sad. adv. Discon'solatoly. us. Discon'solateness, Disconsola'tlon. [L. dis, ncg., and consoldri, consolatns, to console.]

Discontent, dis-kon-tent', adj. not content : dissatisfied : ill-humoured. n. want of content : dissatisfaction : ill-humour. v.t. to deprive of content : to stir up to ill-will : not to be contented : peevish. adj. Discontented, dissatisfied. adv. Discontent'edly. . Discontent 'edness. adj. Discontent'ful. p.adj. Discontenting, not contenting or satisfying : (Shak.) discontented. . Discontentment, the opposite of contentment : ill-humour.

Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'u, v.t. to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop. v.i. to cease : to be separated from. ns. Discontin'uance, Discontinuation, a breaking off or ceasing ; Discontinuity. adj. Discontiguous, not continuous : broken off: separated: interrupted by intervening spaces. adv. Discontin'UOUSly. [O. Fr. discontinuer L. dis, neg., and continudre, to continue.]

Discophora, dis-kof'0-ra, .//. the discoidal hydrozoans jelly-fishes, &c. . DiSCOph'oran, one of the foregoing. adj. Discoph orous, having a gelatinous bell or disc. [Gr.]

Discord, dis'kord, . opposite of concord: disagreement, strife : difference or contrariety of qualities : a combination of inharmonious sounds : uproarious noise. v.i. Discord', to disagree. ns. Discord' ance Discord'ancy. adj. Discord'ant, without concord or agreement : inconsistent : contradictory : harsh : jarring. adv. Discord'antly. adj. Discord'ful (Spent.). Apple of discord (see Apple). [O. Fr. descord L. discordia dis, neg.. and cor, cordis, the heart.]

Discorporate, dis-kor'p5-rat, adj. disembodied.

Discounsel, dis-kown'sel, v.t. (Spens.) to dissuade. [O. Fr. desconseillier des, apart, and conseillier, to counsel.]

Discount, dis'kownt, . a sum taken from the reckoning : a sum returned to. the payer of an account : a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill. v.t. Discount, to allow discount : to advance money on, deducting discount: to put a reduced value on, as in an extravagant statement or fabulous story. v.i. to practise discounting. adj. Discount'able. ns. Dis'count-brok'er, one who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount ; Discounter. At a discount, below par: not sought after : superfluous : depreciated in value. [O. Fr. descompter, des L. dis, away, compter, to count.]

Discountenance, dis-kown'ten-ans, v.t. (obs.) to put out of countenance : to abash : to refuse countenance or support to : to discourage. . cold treatment : disapprobation. [O. Fr. descontenancer, des-, neg., contenance, countenance.]

Discourage, dis-kur'aj, v.t. to take away the courage of: to dishearten: to seek to check by showing disfavour to. . Discouragement, act of discouraging : that which discourages : dejection. p.adj. DiSCOUr'aglng, disheartening, depressing. aifv. Discour'agingly. [O. Fr. descoitrager. See Courage.]

Discourse, dis-k6rs', n. speech or language generally : conversation : the reasoning faculty : a treatise : a sermon. v.i. to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally. v.t. to utter or give forth. . DisCOUrs'er (S/iak.). adj. DiSCOUrs'iVO. [Fr. discoun L. discursus dis, away, currere, to run.]

Discourteous, dis-kurt'yus, adj. wanting in good manners : uncivil : rude. adv. Discourteously.

ns. Discourf eousness, Discourtesy. [O. Fr. desconrtois, rtVj L. dis, neg., cortois, courteous.]

DiSCOUS, disk'us, adj. disc-like : broad : flat.

Discover, dis-kuv'er, v.t. to uncover: to lay open or expose: to exhibit: to make known: to find out: to espy. adj. Discoverable, ns. Discoverer; Discovery, the act of finding out : the thing dis-

covered. [O. Fr. descouvrir, des L. dis, away, couvrir, to cover.]

Discovert, dis-kuv'ert, adj. (law) not under the bonds of matrimony, either of a spinster or widow. . Discov'erture. [Lit. uncovered, unprotected; O. Fr. descovert. See Discover.]

Discredit, dis-kred'it, . want of credit : bad credit : ill-repute: disgrace. v.t. to refuse credit to, or belief in : to deprive of credibility : to deprive of credit: to disgrace. adj. Discreditable, not creditable : disgraceful. adv. Discreditably.

Discreet, dis-kret', adj. having discernment : wary : circumspect : prudent. adv. Discreetly. . Dis-

Discrepancy

m8te ; mute ; mSOn ; Men.

Diseateem

Greet ness. [O. Fr. discretl,. discretus discernire, to separate, to perceive.]

Discrepancy, dis-krep'an-si, or dis'krep-an-si, . disagreement, variance of facts or sentiments (obs.) Discrep'ance. adj. Discrep'ant, contrary, disagreeing. [Through Fr. from L. discrepan(t)s t different dis, asunder, and crepans, pr.p. oicrepare, to sound.]

Discrete, dis-kreV, adj. separate : consisting of distinct parts : referring to distinct objects opposite of concrete. adv. Discretely. . Discreteness. adj. Discret'ive, separating: disjunctive. adv. Discretlvely. [A doublet of discreet.}

Discretion, dis-kresh'un, . quality of being discreet : prudence : liberty to act at pleasure, adjs. DiScre tional, Discre'tionary, left to discretion : unrestricted. advs. Discre'tionally, Discre'tionarily. Age, Years, of discretion, mature years ; At discretion, according to one's own judgment; Be at one's discretion, to be completely under another person's power or control ; Surrender at discretion, to surrender unconditionally, that is, to another's discretion. [Through Fr. from L. discretion-em, discertiere, -ere turn.}

Discriminate, dis-krim'i-nat, ti.t. to note the difference : to distinguish : to select from others. v.i. to make a difference or distinction : to distinguish. adv. Discrim'inately. p. adj. Discriminating, noting distinctions : gifted with judgment and penetration. o</f. Discrim'inatingly. . Discrimina'tion, act or quality of distinguishing : acuteness : discernment, judgment. adj. Discriminative, that marks a difference : characteristic : observing distinctions.^-'. Discrim'inatively. . Discriminator. [L. discriminare, -atnm discrimen, discriminis, that which separates, discernere, discern.]

Discrown, dis-krown'. v. t. to deprive of a crown.

DiSGUlpate, dis-kul'pat, v.t. to free from blame.

DiSCUmber, dis-kum'ber, v.t. to disencumber.

Discure, dis-kiV, v.t. (Spens.) to discover.

Discursive, dis-kur'siv, adj. running from one thing to another : roving, desultory : proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion : intellectual, rational. tts. DiSCUT'sion, desultory talk : act of reasoning ; Discur'sist, a disputer. adv. Discursively. . Discursiveness, adj. Discur'sory, discursive. . Discur'SUS, argument. [See Discourse.]

Discus, dis'kus, n. a quoit, disc. [L., Gr. diskos.}

DiSCUSS, dis-kus', v.t. to examine in detail, or by dis-
putation : to debate : to sift : {coll.) to consume, as a bottle of wine. adj. DiSCUSS'able. . DiSCUS'sion, debate : (sur^.) dispersion of a tumour. adjs. Discuss'ive, Discu'tient, able or tending to discuss or disperse tumours. . DiSCU'tient, a medicine with this property. [L. discutere, discussuni dis, asunder, qnatere, to shake.]

Disdain, dis-dan', v.t. to think unworthy: to reject as unsuitable : to scorn. . a feeling of scorn or aversion : haughtiness. adjs. Disdained' (Shak.), disdainful; Disdain'ful. ad--. Disdain' fully. . Disdain fulness. [O. Kr. desdaignerL. dedigndri, de, dis, neg. , and dignus, worthy.]

Disease, diz-ez', . a disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment: cause of pain. v.t. (Spens.) to make uneasy. p. adj. Diseased', affected with disease. n. Diseas'edness. <//'. Disease'ful. [O. Fr. desaise, desl~ dis, neg., aise, ease.]

Disedge, dis-ej', v.t. (Skak.) to deprive of the edge : to blunt : to dull.

Disedify, dis-ed'i-fl, v.t. to do the reverse of edifying :
to scandalise. . Disedifica tion.

Disembark, dis-em-bark', v.t. to land persons, troops, &c. : to take out of a ship. v.i. to quit a ship : to land. ns. Disembarka'tion, Disembark'ment.

fO. Fr. desembarquer, des L. dis, neg., embarquer.

See Embark.]

Disembarrass, dis-em-bar'as, v.t. to free from embar-rassment or perplexity. . Disembarrassment.

[O. Fr. disentbarrasser, desL. dis, neg., embar-rasser. See Embarrass.]

Disembellish, dis-em-bel'ish, v.t. to deprive of embel-lishment.

Disembitter, dis-em-bit'er, v.t. to free from bitterness.

Disembody, dis-em-bod'i, v.t. to take away from or out of the body (esp. of disembodied spirits) : to discharge from military service or array. Dis-embod iment.

Disembogue, dis-em-bog', v.t. and v.i. to discharge at the mouth, as a stream. n. Disembogue'ment. [Sp. desetnbocar, des L. dis, asunder, embocar, to enter the mouth, em L. int, in, into, boca L. bucca, a cheek, the mouth.]

Disembosom, dis-em-booz'um, v.t. to separate from the bosom : to disburden one's self of a secret.

Disembowel, dis-em-bow'el, v.t. to take out the bowels of: to tear out the inside of a thing. . Disembow'elment.

Disembrangle, dis-em-brang'gl, v.t. to free from dis-pute.

Disembroil, dis-em-broil', v.t. to free from broil or confusion.

Disemburden, dis-em-bur'dn, v.t. to disburden.

Disemploy, dis-em-ploi', v.t. to relieve of employment.
adj. Disemployed'.

Disenable, dis-en-a'bl, v.t. to make unable : to disable :
(pbs.) to deprive of power.

Disenchain, dis-en-cnan', v.t. to free from restraint.

Disenchant, dis-en-chant', v.t. to free from enchant-ment, to disillusionise. us. Disenchant'er : fem. Disenchant ress ; Disenchant ment. [O. Fr. dcs-cnchanter, des L. dis, neg., enchanter, to enchant.]

Disenclose, dis-en-kl6/, v.t. to free from the condition of being enclosed : to dispark. Also Disinclose.

Disencumber, dis-en-kum'ber, v.t. to free from en-cumbrance : to disburden. . Disencum. brance.

Disendow, dis-en-dow', v.t. to take away the en-dowments (esp. of an established church). adj. Disendowed'.?/. Disendow'ment.

Disenfranchise, dis-en-fran'chiz, v.t. (rare) to dis-franchise : to deprive of suffrage. n. Disenfran'-chisement.

Disengage, dis-en-gaj', v.t. to separate or free from being engaged : to separate : to set free : to release. as. Disengag edness ; Disengage'ment. [O. Fr. desengager, des L. dis, neg., engager, to engage.]

Disennoble, dis-en-nu'bl, v.t. to deprive of title, or of what ennobles : to degrade.

Disenrol, dis-en-r5l', v.t. to remove from a roll.

Disenshroud, dis-en-shrowd', v.t. to divest of a shroud,
to unveil.

Disenslave, dis-en-slaV, v.t. to free from bondage.

Disentail, dis-en-tal', v.t. to break the entail of (an estate) : to divest. n. the act of disentailing.

Disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, v.t. to free from en-tanglement or disorder : to unravel .' to disengage or set free. . Disentanglement.

Disenthral, Disenthrall, dis-en-thrawl', v.t. to free from enthralment. . Disenthral'ment.

Disenthrone, dis-en-thrGn', v.t. (Milt.) to dethrone.

Disentitle, dis-en-tftl, v.t. to deprive of title.

Disentomb, dis-en-toom', v.t. to take out from a tomb.

Disentrail, dis-en'tral, v. t. (Spens.) to disembowel.

Disentrance, dis-en-trans', v.t. to awaken from a trance or deep sleep : to arouse from a reverie. . Disentrance'ment.

Disentwine, dis-en-twln', v.t. to untwine.

Disenvelop, dis-en-vel'op, v.t. to free from that in which a thing is enveloped, to unfold.

Disenvlron, dis-en-vl'ron, v.t. to deprive of its environment.

Disespouse, dis-es-pow/, v.t. (Milt.) to separate after espousal or betrothment.

Disestablish, dis-es-tab'lish, v.t. to take away what has been established or settled, esp. of the standing of church as established by law. . Disestab'lishment.

Disesteem, dis-es-tem', n. want of esteem : disregard.

v.t. to disapprove: to dislike. . Disestima'-

tion.

Disfame, dis-fam', n. evil reputation.
Disfavour, dis-fa'vur, . want of favour : displeasure :

dislike. v.t. to withhold favour from : to disapprove :

to oppose. . Disfa'vourer.

Disfeature, dis-fe'tur, v.t. to deprive of a feature : to

def.ce.
Disfellowship, dis-fel'S-ship, n. want of, or exclusion

from, fellowship. v. t. to excommunicate.
Disfigure, dis-fig'ur, v.t. to spoil the figure of: to

change to a worse form : to spoil the beauty of :

to deform. j. Disfigurement, Disfigura'tion.

[O. Fr. desfigurcr L. (/is, neg.,Jigurdre, to figure.]

Disflesh, dis-flesh', v.t. to deprive of flesh, to disembody.

Disforest, dis-for'est, v.t. to strip of trees : to disafforest.

Disform, dis-form', v.t. to alter the form of.

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chiz, v.t. to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges, esp. that of voting for a M.P. . Disfran'chisement.

Disfrock, dis-frok', v.t. to unfrock, deprive of clerical garb.

Disfurnish, dis-fur'nish, v.t. (Skak.) to strip, render destitute. n. Disfur'nishment.

Disgarnish, dis-gar'nish, v.t. to despoil.

Disgarrison, dis-gar'i-sn, v.t. to deprive of a garrison.

Disgavel, dis-gav'el, v.t. to relieve from the tenure of gavelkind.

Disglorify, dis-glO'ri-ft, v.t. {Milt.) to deprive of glory.

Disgodded, dU-god'ed, adj. deprived of divinity.

Disgorge, dis-gorj', v.t. to discharge from the throat : to vomit : to throw out with violence : to give up what has been seized. n. Disgorge'ment. [O. Fr. des forger, des, away, gorge, throat. See Gorge.]

Disgospel, dis-gos'pel, v.i. to act in a manner not becoming the gospel.

Disgown, dis-gown', v.t. or v.i. to deprive of his gown : to divest one's self of a clerical gown, to renounce orders.

Disgrace, dis-griis', . state of being out of grace or favour, or ot being dishonoured : cause of shame : dishonour. v.t. to put out of favour: to bring disgrace or shame upon. adj. Disgrace'ful, bringing disgrace : causing shame : dishonourable. _adv.

Disgrace'fully. ns. Disgrace'fulness ; Disgra'cer. <idj. DiSgra'ciOUS (SAafc.), ungracious, unpleabing.
fO. Fr. , L. dis, neg. , M& gratia, favour, grace.]

Dlsgrade, dis-grad', v.t. to deprive of any rank or status.//. Disgrada'tion.

DiSgregation, dis-gre-ga'shun, . separation, esp. of molecules.

Disgruntle, dis-grun'tl, v.t. (firov.) to disappoint, disgust. -atij. Disgrun'tled, rendered sulky. [Dis- and gnmtle, to grunt, to be sulky.]

Disguise, dis-g7z', v.t. to change the guise or appearance of: to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance : to intoxicate (usually ' disguised in liquor'). >i. a dress intended to conceal the wearer : a false appearance : change of behaviour in intoxication. adv. Disguis'edly. ns. Disguis ednoss ; Disguise'ment ; Disguis'er ; Disguis ing. [O. Fr. dcsgniserdes, ne S-i fvist, manner, guise.)

Disgust, dis-gust', . loathing : strong dislike. v.t. to excite disgust in : to offend the taste of: to displease. adv. Disgustedly, ndjs. Disgusting, Disgustful, -adv. Disgust' Ingly. ns. Disgusfingness, Disgust'fulness. [O. Fr. desgouster del (= L. dis\ and gouster L. fiisttire, to taste.]

Dish, dish, . a plate : a vessel in which food is served : the food in a dish : a particular kind of food : the condition of having a dish shape, concavity of form. v.t. to put in a dish, for table : (coll.) to outwit, to defeat. ns. Dish'-olout, Dish'-cloth ; Dlsh'-cov'er, a cover for a dish to keep it hot. adj. Dish'-faced, having a round, flat face. ns. Dish'ful ;

Dish ing, putting in a dish. adj. hollow like a dish. . Dish'-wa'ter, water in which dishes have been washed. Dish up, to serve up, esp. figuratively of old materials cooked up anew. [A. S. disc, a pl.ite, a dish, a table L. discus. Doublets, disc and desk ; cf. Ger. fitch, a table.]

Dishabilitate, dis-ha-biri-tat, v.t. to disqualify: to attaint./;. Dishabilita'tion.

Dishabille, dis-a-bil'. Same as Deshabille.

Dishabit, dis-hab'it, v.t. (Shak.) to drive from a habitation. [O. Fr. deshabiterl^. dis, neg., habitare, to inhabit.]

Dishallow, dis-hal'S, v.t. to desecrate.

Disharmony, dis-har'mo-ni, . lack of harmony : discord : incongruity. adj. Dishanno nious. adv. Disharmoniously. v.t. and v.i. Disharmonise, to put out of, or be out of, harmony.

Dishearten, dis-hjirt'n, v.t. to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits : to discourage : to depress. adjs. Disheartened; Disheartening.

Dishelm, dis-helm', v.t. to divest of a helmet.

Disherit, dis-her'it, v.t. (Spens.) to disinherit. ns. Disher ison ; Disher'itor. [O. Fr. dcsheriterL. dis, neg., Late L. hereditare, to inherit.]

Dishevel, di-shev'el, -'.t. to disorder the hair : to cause the hair to hang loose. v.i. to spread in disorder :pr.f>. dishev'elling ; pa.p. dishev'elled. n. Dishev'elment. [O. Fr. discheveler Low L. discapillarf, to tear out or disorder the hair L. dis, in different directions, capilliis, the hair.]

Dishome, dis-hom', v.t. to deprive of a home.

Dishonest, diz-on'est, adj. not honest : wanting integrity : disposed to cheat : insincere : {Shak.) unchaste. Wr/. Dishon'estly. . Dishon'esty. [O. Fr. deshonneste, des L, dis, neg., honneste L. hottest us, honest.]

Dishonour, diz-on'ur, n. want of honour : disgrace : shame : reproach. v.t. to deprive of honour : to disgrace : to cause shame to : to seduce : to degrade : to refuse the payment of, as a cheque. adjs. Dishon'orary, causing dishonour ; Dishon'OUrable, having no sense of honour: disgraceful. . Dishonourableness. adv. Dishonourably. . Dishon'ourer. [O. Fr. desfumneur, des ~L. dis, neg., honneiir L. honor, honour.]

Dishorn, dis-horn', v.t. to deprive of horns.

Dishorse, dis-hors', v.t. to unhorse.

Dishumour, dis-hu'mur, . ill-humour.

Disillude, dis-il-lud', p.t. to free from illusion. . Disillu'sion, a freeing from illusion : state of being disillusionised, v.t. to free from illusion, disenchant. adj. Disillu'sionary. v. t. Disillu'sionise. n. Disillu'sionment. adj. Disillu'sive.

Disilluminate, dis-il-lu'mi-nat, v.t. to destroy the light of, to darken.

Disimagine, dis-i-maj'in, v.t. to banish from the imagination.

Disimmure, dis-im-mur', v.t. to release from imprisonment.

Disimpassioned, dis-im-pash'und, adj. free from the influence of passion, tranquil.

Disimprison, dis-im-priz'n, v.t. to free from prison or restraint. . Disimpris onment.

Disimprove, dis-im-proov', v.t. and v.i. to render worse, to grow worse.

Disincarcerate. dis-in-kar'ser-at, v.t. to free from prison. . Disincarcera'tion.

Disinclination, dis-in-kli-na'shun, . want of inclination : unwillingness v.t. Disincline', to turn away inclination from : to excite the dislike or aversion of. adj. Disinclined', not inclined : averse.

Disinclose. See Disenclose.

Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'pn-rat, -:.t. to deprive of

corporate rights. . Disincorpora'tion.

Disindivldualise, dis-in-di-vid'u-al-Iz, v.t. to deprive

of individuality.

Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', v.t. to free from infection : to

purify from infectious germs. us. Disinfectant,

Disingenuous

mOte ; mute ; mCon ; Men.

Disomatous

anything that destroys the causes of infection ; Disinfec'tion: Disinfect'or.

Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'8-ns, adj. not ineennous : not Irank or open : crafty. adv. DiSingen'UOUSly.

,-.. Disingen uousness.

Disinherit, dis-in-her'it, v.t. to cut off from hereditary rights : to deprive of an inheritance. HS. Disinher ison, act of disinheriting ; Distnher'ltanoe.

Dlsinhuine, dis-in-hum', v. t. to take out of the earth, t>> disinter.

Disintegrate, dis-in'te-grat, or diz-, v.t. to separate into integrant parts : to break up. ttdjs. Disin'-

tegrable, Disin'tegrative. ns. Disintegra'tion; Disin'tegrator, a machine for crushing or pulverising oil-cake, mineral ores. &c.

Disinter, dis-in-ter', v.t. to take out of a grave: to faring from obscurity into view. H. DiSinter'ment.

Disinterested, dis-in'ter-est-ed, adj. not interested or influenced by private feelings or considerations : impartial: unselfish, generous. rt^r. Disinterestedly. n. Disinterestedness. ^/". Disin'teresting (cbs.), not interesting. [Corr. of disinterest = disintertss'd, O. Fr. ties L. dis, iieg., interesse, interested in. See Interest.]

Disenthral. Same as Disenthral.

Disintricate, dis-in'tn-kat, v.t. to free from intricacy.

Disinure. dis-in-ur', v.t. (Milt.) to render unfamiliar.

Disinvest, dis-in-vest/, i:t. to divest. . Disinveet'iture, the action of disinvesting.

Disinvigorate, dis-in-vig'or-at, v.t. to weaken.

Disinvolve, dis-in-volv', v.t. to unfold, to disentangle.

Disippug, di-sip'us . an American papilionid butterfly.

Disjaskit, dis-jas'kit, adj. (Scot.) jaded, worn out. [Prob. dejected.}

Disjoin, dis-join', or diz-, v.t. to separate what has

been joined. v.t. Disjoint', to put out of joint: to separate united parts : to break the natural order or relations of things: to make incoherent, p.adj. Disjoint' ed. incoherent, esp. of discourse : badly assorted. <iJr. DisjoinVedly. . Disjoint'ed-ness. [O. Fr. desjointire L. disjungcre dis, apart, junere, to join.]

Disjunct, dis-jungkt', adj. disjoined. n. Disjnnc'-tion, the act of disjoining: disunion: separation. adj. Disjunct'ive, disjoining : tending to separate : (gram.) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather marking an adverse sense. . a word which disjoins. ad--. Disjunctively. HS. Disjunct'or ; Disjunct'ure. [O. Fr. desjmnct, desjoindre. See above.]

Disjune, a Scotch form of dejrmte, dejeuner (q.v.).

Disk. Same as Disc.

DiSieaf, dis-lef, v.t. to deprive of leaves. Also DiS-leave'.

Disleal. dis-lal', adj. (Spent.) disloyal, dishonourable. [See Disloyal.]

Dislike, dis-llk', v.t. to be displeased with : to disapprove of: to have an aversion to. n. disinclination : aversion : distaste : disapproval. adjs. Dislike'able, Dislik able ; Dislike'ful (St>ens.).v.t.

Dislik'en (Shak.), to make unlike. n. Di3like'neS9 (obs.), unlikeness. [L. dis, neg., and like; the genuine Eng. word is mislike.}

Dislimb, dis-lim', -\t. to tear the limbs from.

Dislimn, dis-lim', r.t. (Shak.) to strike out what has been limned or painted, to efface.

Dislink, dMingk', f.t. to unlink, to separate.

Disload, dis-1" I', -\t. to unload, to disburden.

Dislocate, dis'Kvkat, -.'. t. to displace: to put mil of joint. a,/:: Disloca'tedly. . Dislocation, a dislocated joint : displacement : (geol.) a ' fault,' or displacement of stratified rocks. [Low L. disiacare, -titum 'L, (/is, apart, locare, to place.]

Dislodge, dis-loj', f.t. to drive from a lodgment or place of rest : to drive from a place of hi ling or of defence. v.i. to go away. n. Dislodg'ment. [O. Fr. deshfer, des L. dis, apart, lager, to lodge.]

Disloign, dis-loin', v.t. (Spens.) to put far apart or at a distance, to remove. [O. Fr. deslaignier, des L. dis, apart, loignier, to remove.]

Disloyal, dis-loi'al, adj. not loyal : false to one's sovereign : faithless : treacherous. adv. Disloyally, n. DiSloy'alty. [O. Fr. desloyal, des'L. dis, neg., loyal, trial L. Icgalis, legal.]

Dislustre, dis-lus'ter, v.t. to deprive of lustre.

Dismal, diz'mal, adj. gloomy : dreary : sorrowful : depressing. adv. Dismally. ns. Dis'malness, Dismal'ity ..//. Dis'mals, mournings. The dismals, the dumps. [O. Fr. dismal L. dies maii, evil, unlucky days Skeat makes O. Fr. dismal correspond to Low L. decimalis, of a tenth, pertainin? to tithes L. decimvs, tenth decein, ten.]

Disman, dis-man', v.t. to deprive of men (of a country, or ship) : to unman : to deprive of human character (of the body by death).

Dismantle, dis-man'tl, v.t. to strip: to deprive of furniture, fittings, &c. , so as to render useless : of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications. [O. Fr. dismanteller des L. dis, away, ntanteler, mantel, a mantle.]

Dismask, dis-mask', v.t. to strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from : to uncover. [O. Fr. desmasqiter, des L. dis, neg., rfitisytter, to mask.]

Dismast, dis-mast', v.t. to deprive of a mast or masts. n. Dismast'ment.

Dismay, dis-ma', v.t. to terrify: to discourage. n. loss of strength and courage through fear. n. TAsmay edness. adj. Dismay'ful (Sfiens.). [A hybrid word, from an O. Fr. desmayrrdes (= L. dis), and Old Hijli Ger. magan (Ger. tue^n) A.S. magan, to have might or power. See May.]

Dismayd, dis-mad', adj. (S^ets.) misshapen, detormed.

Dismayl, dis-maK, v.f. to deprive of mail : (Sfens.) to break open one's coat of mail. [O. Fr. desmaiiier, des L. dis, neg., mailie, mail.]

Disme, dem. . a tenth : (Shak.) the number ten. [O. Fr. See Dime.]

Dismember, dis-mem'ber, v.t. to divide member from member : to separate a limb from the body: to dis- joint : to tear to piece*. us. Dismemberment; Dismem'brator. [O. Fr. desmembrer, des'L. dis, neg., memi'rf, a member.)

Dismiss, dis-mis', v.t. to send away : to despatch: to discard : to remove from office or employment : (law) to reject, to put out of court, to discharge. us. Dis- miss'al, Dismis'sion. adjs. Dismiss'ive, Dismiss'- pry. [L. dis, away, tnittere, missiim, to send.]

Dismortgage, dis-mor'gaj. v.t. to redeem from mort- gage.

Dismount, dis-mownt', v.t. to come down : to come off a horse. v.t. to throw or bring down from any elevated place : to throw off their carriages, as cannon : to unhorse. [O. Fr. desmanter, des L. dis, neg., monter, to mount.]

Disnatured, dis-na'turd, adj. unnatural, devoid of natural affection. v.t. Disnat'uralise, to make alien or unnatural.

Disnest, dis-nesr/, r.t. to dislodge from a nest.

Disobedient, dis-o-be'di-ent, adj. neglecting or refus- ing to obey. n. DiSObe'dience, neglect or refusal to obey: violation of orders. aav. DiSObe'di entry.

Disobey, dis-o-ba', v.t. to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded. [O. Fr. desobtir des (= L. dis), and obeir, to obey.]

Disoblige, dis-o-blfj', v.t. to offend by an act of un- kindness or incivility : to do something against the wishes of another : to injure slightly. n. DiSObliga'- tion, freedom from obligation : act of disobliging. adj. DiSOb'ligatory, releasing from oblisation. n. Disoblige'ment. adj. Disoblig'ing, not obliging: not careful to attend to the wishes of others : unac commodating : unkind. adv. Disoblig y ingly. n. Disobligingness. [O. Fr. desobliger, des (=L. dis), nee., ohlis^er, to oblige.]

Disomatous, d!-s6"ma-tus, adj. having two bodies.

Disorbed, dis-orbd', adj. (Shak.) thrown from its orbit, as a star.

Disorder, dis-or'der, . want of order: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease. v.t. to throw out of order : to disarrange : to disturb : to produce disease. adj. Disordered, confused, de- ranged. . Disorderliness. adj. Disorderly, out of order : in confusion : irregular : lawless : defying the restraints of decency. adv. confusedly : in a lawless manner. Disorderly house, a brothel [O. Fr. desordre, des (= L. dis), neg., ordre, order.]

Disordinate, dis-orMin-at, adj. (rare) not in order : irregular. Wz'. Disor'dinately.

Disorganise, dis-or'gan-Tz, v.t. to destroy the organic structure of: to break up a union of parts: to dis- order. adj. Dlsorgan'ic. . Disorganisa'tion.

Disorient, dis-0'ri-ent, v.t. to turn from the east : to confuse as to direction in general also Disorien'- tate. . Disorienta'tion.

Disown, diz-on', v.t. to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self : to deny : to repudiate, cast off. n. Disown'ment.

Dlsoxydate, dis-ok'si-dat, v.t. to deoxidate or deprive of oxygen. Also Disox ygenato.

Dispace, dis-pas', v.t. (Spens.) to pace to and fro, to range about.

Disparage, dis-par'aj, v.t. to dishonour by comparison with what is inferior : to lower in rank or estimation : to talk slightingly of. ns. Disparagement ; Dis- parager. adv. Disparagingly. [O. Fr. desfar- ager del (= L. dis), neg., and Low L. paragium, equality of birth L. par, equal.]

Disparate, dis'par-fit, adj. unequal: incapable of being compared. . Dlsparate'ness. .//. Dis'parates, things or characters of different species. [L. dis- pardtus dis, neg., andparare, make equal.]

Disparity, dis-par'i-ti, . inequality : unlikeness so great as to render comparison difficult and union unsuitable.

Dispark, dis-park', v.t. to throw open enclosed ground.

Dispart, dis-part', v.t. to part asunder: to divide, to separate. v.t. to separate. . the difference be- tween the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun.

Dispassion, dis-pash'un, . freedom from passion : a calm state of mind. adj. Dispas'sionato, free from passion : unmoved by feelings : cool : impartial. adv. Dispassionately.

Dispatch. Same as Despatch.

Dispathy, dis'pa-thi, . difference of feeling, the oppo- site of sympathy.

Dispauperlse, dis-paw-per-Tz', v.t. to free from pauper- ism or from paupers. v.t. Dispau'per, to declare no longer a pauper.

Dispeace, dis-pes', . lack of peace : dissension. [A recent coinage from dis, neg., and peace.}

Dispel, dis-peT, v.t. to drive away : to make dis- appear: to banish: pr.p. dispel'ling ; pa. p. dis- pelled'. [L. dispelleredis, av/ay,Jellere, to drive.]

Dispence, dis-pens' (Spens.). Same as Dispense.

Dispend, dis-pend', v.t. (arch.) to expend, pay out. [O. Fr., L. dis, out of, ^ndpendere, to weigh.]

Dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, adj. that may be dis- pensed, or dispensed with: (arch.) pardonable. ns. Dispensability, Dispens' ableness.

Dispensary, dis-pens'ar-i, . a place where medicines are dispensed, esp. to the poor, gratis.

Dispensation, dis-pen-sa'shun, . the act of dispensing or dealing out : various methods or stages of God's dealing with His creatures Patriarchal, Mosaic, Christian : the distribution of good and evil in the divine government: license or permission to neglect a rule. adjs. Dispens ative, Dispens'atory, grant- ing dispensation, ativs. Dispens'atively, Dispens'- atorily. . Dispens'atory, a book containing medical prescriptions. adj. Dispensing.

Dispense, dis-pens', v.t. to deal out in portions : to distribute : to administer : (Spins.) to pay for. n.

expense : profession : abundance. adj. Dispensed'. n. Dispens' er. Dispense with, to permit the want of: to do without, [Fr. dispenser L. dis, asunder, pensare, inten. of pendere, to weigh.]

Dispeople, dis-pe'pl, v.t. to empty of inhabitants.

Dispermous, dl-sperm'us, adj. having only two seeds. [Gr. di-, twofold, sperma, a seed.]

Disperse, dis-pers', v.t. to scatter in all directions : to spread : to diffuse : to drive asunder : to cause to vanish. v.i. to separate: to spread abroad: to vanish. . Dispers'al. adv. Dispers'edly. ns. Dispers'edness ; Dispers'er. adj. Dispersive, tending to disperse. [L. dispergere, dispersion di, asunder, apart, spargere, to scatter.]

Dispersion, dis-per'shun, . a scattering, or state of being scattered : (med.) the removal of inflammation : (opt.) the separation of light into its different rays : the Diaspora (q.v.).

Dispersonate, dis-per'son-at, v.t. to divest of per- sonality.

Dispirit, dis-pir'it, v.t. to dishearten : to discourage. p. adj. Dispirited, dejected : feeble, spiritless. adv. Dispiritedly. . Dispirttedness. p.adj. Dis- piriting, disheartening. . Dispir'itment.

Dispiteous, dis-pit'e-us, adj. pitiless.- adv. Dispit'6- ously. . Dispit'eousness. [See Despite.]

Displace, dis-pliis', v.t. to put out of place : to dis- arrange : to remove from a state, office, or dignity. adj. Displace'able. . Displacement, a putting out of place : the difference between the position of a body at a given time and that occupied at first : the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat. [O. Fr. desplacer L. dis, neg., and place.]

Displant, dis-plant', v.t. to remove anything from where it has been planted or placed : to drive from an abode. . Displanta'tion. [Through Fr. from

L. dis, neg., andplantdre, to plant.]

Display, dis-pla', v.t. to unfold or spread out : to exhibit : to set out ostentatiously : (print.) to make prominent by large type, wide spacing, &c. . a displaying or unfolding : exhibition : ostentatious show. p.adj. Displayed', unfolded : spread : printed in prominent letters : (her.) erect, with wings expanded, as a bird. . Display'er. [O. Fr. despleierdes (= L. dis), neg., and plier, ploier L. plicare, to fold ; doublet, deploy. See Ply.]

Disple, dis'pl, v.t. (Spens.) to discipline, chastise. [A contraction of disciple.}

Displease, dis-plez', v.t. to offend : to make angry in a slight degree : to be disagreeable to. v.i. to raise aversion. . Displeas'ance (Spens.), displeasure.

adj. Displeas'antfaA?.)- p.adj. Displeased', vexed,

annoyed. adv. Displeas'edly. . Displeas'ed-

ness. p.adj. Displeas'ing, causing displeasure :

giving offence. adv. Displeas'ingly. n. Displeas'-

ingness. [O. Fr. desplaisir, des L. dis, neg.,

plaisir, to please.]
Displeasure, dis-plezh'ur, . the feeling of one who is

offended : anger: cause of irritation. v.t. (arch.) to

displease, offend.
Displenish, dis-plen'ish, v.t. to deprive of plenishing

or furniture, implements, &c. : to sell the plenishing

of. . Displen'ishment.
Dlsplode, dis-plod', v.t. (Milt.) to discharge, to

explode. v.i. to explode. . Displo Sion. [L.

displodfre^dis, asunder, plandere, to beat.]
Displume, dis-plSOm', v.t. to deprive of plumes or

feathers.
Dispondee, dl-spon'de, . a double spondee. adj.

Disponda'lc.
Dispone, dis-pOn', v.t. (arch.) to set in order, dispose :

(Scots law) to make over to another : to convey legally. . DiSponeB', the person to whom anything

is disponcd. [Fr., L. disponere, to arrange.]
Disponge, Dispunge, dis-punj', v.t. (Shak.) to sprinkle,

as wilh water from a sponge.
Disport, dis-port', v.t, ana v.i. usually reflexive, to

divert, amuse, enjoy one's self: to move in gaiety.

Dispose

mOte ; mute ; mCBn ; then.

Disseize

. Disport'ment. [O. Fr. desporter (with se), to carry one's sell away from one's work, to amuse one's self, from des (= L. dis), and porter L. par tare, to carry. See Sport. J

Dispose, dis-pOz', v.t. to arrange : to distribute : to apply to a particular purpose : to make over by sale, gift, &c. : to bestow : to incline. . disposal, management : behaviour, disposition.- adj. Disposable. . Dispos'al, the act of disposing : order : arrangement : management : right of bestowing. p.adj. Disposed', inclined, of a certain disposition (with well, ill, &c.). adv. Dispos'edly, in good order: with measured steps. . Disposer. p.adj. Disposing, that disposes, adv. Disposlngly. Dispose Of, to place in any condition : to apply to any purpose : to part with : to get rid of : to sell. [Fr. disposer, dis L. dis, asunder, poser, to place.]

Disposition, dis-pc-zish'un, . arrangement : plan for disposing one's property, &c. : natural tendency : temper: (N.T.) ministration: (Scats law) a giving over to another = conveyance or assignment in Eng. phraseology often 'disposition and settlement,' a deed for the disposal of a man's property at his death. adjs. Disposi tional ; Disposi tioned ; Dispositive. adv. Disposi tively. ns. Dispos'itor, a planet that disposes or controls another ; Dispo sure (obs.), disposal, arrangement : disposition. [Fr., L., from dis, apart, ponere, to place.)

Dispossess, dis-poz-zes', v.t. to put out of possession. . Dispossess'or.

Dispost, dis-post', v.t. to displace.

Dispraise, dis-praz', . blame : reproach : dishonour. v.t. to blame: to censure. . Disprais'er. adv. Disprais'ingly. [O. Fr. despreisier, des L. dis, neg., preisier, to praise.]

Dispread, dis-pred', v.t. to spread in different ways. v.i. to spread out: to expand. Spenser has the forms dispred, dispredden, disprad.

Disprinced, dis-prinst', p.adj. (J'enn.) deprived of the appearance of a prince.

Disprison, dis-priz'n, v.t. to set free.

Disprivacied, dis-priv'a-sid, adj. deprived of privacy.

Disprivllege, dis-priVi-lej, v.t. to deprive of a privilege.

Disprize, dis-prlz 7 , v.t. to set a low price upon : to undervalue.

Disprofess, dis-pro-fes', v.t. (Spens.) to cease to pro-fess.

Disprofit, dis-prof'it, . loss, damage.

Disproof, dis-proof, . a disproving : refutation.

Disproperty, dis-prop'er-ti, v.t. (Sftak.) to deprive of any property.

Disproportion, dis-pro-por'shun, n. want of propor-tion, symmetry, or suitableness of parts : inequality. v.t. to make unsuitable in form or size, &c. . Dispropor'tionableness. adv. Dispropor'tion-yto\g.adjs. Dispropor'tional, Dispropor'tionable (arch.). advs. Dispropor'tionally, Disproportion-ably (arch..). adj. Disproportionate, not propor-tioned : unsymmetrical : unsuitable to something else in some respect. adv. Disproportionately. . Disproportionateness.

Dispropriate, dis-prO'pri-at, v.t. to disappropriate.

Disprove, dis-pro5v , v.t. to prove to be false or not genuine: to refute: (arch.) to disapprove. . Disprov'aL [O. Fr. disprover. See Prove.]

Dispurse, dis-purs', v.t. (Shak.) to take out of the purse, to pay.

Dispurvey, dis-pur-va', v.t. (arch.) to deprive of

provisions. . Dispurvey'ance (Spens.).

Dispute, dis-put', v.t. to make a subject of argument : to contend for : to oppose by argument : to call in question. v.i. to argue : to debate. . a contest with words: an argument: a debate: a quarrel. adj. Dis'putable, that may be disputed : of doubtful certainty. n. Dis'putableness. a</?<._Dis'putably. ns. Dis'putant, Disput er ; Disputa'tion, a con-test in argument : an exercise in debate. adjs. Dlsputa'tious, Dlsput'atlve, inclined to dispute,

cavil, or controvert. adv. Disputa'tiously. . Disputa'tiousness. Beyond, or Without, dispute, indubitably, certainly. [O. Fr. disputer L. dis-put are dis, apart, a.n&putdre, to think.]

Disqualify, dis-kwol'i-f I, v.t. to deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose : to make unfit : to disable. - . Disqualification, state of being disqualified : anything that disqualifies or incapacitates.

Disquiet, dis-kwl'et, adj. (obs.) unquiet, uneasy, rest-less. . want of quiet : uneasiness, restlessness : anxiety. v.t. to render unquiet : to make uneasy : to disturb. adjs. Disqui'etful ; Disqui'etive, Dis-qui'eting. adv. Disqui'etly (Shak.).ns. Disqui'-etness, Disquietude. adj. Disqui'etous.

Disquisition, dis-kwi-zish'un, . a careful inquiry into any matter by arguments, &c. : an essay. adjs. Disquisitional, Disquisi'tionary, Disquis'itory, Disquis itive, pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition. [L. disquisitio disguirere, disquisi-turn dis, inten., quctrere, to seek.]

Disrank, dis-rangk', v.t. to reduce to a lower rank: to throw into confusion.

Disrate, dis-rat', v.t. (naut.) to reduce to a lower rating or rank, as a petty officer.

Disregard, dis-re-gard', v.t. to pay no attention to. . want of attention : neglect : slight.- adj. Dis-regard'ful. adv. Disregard'fully.

Disrelish, dis-rel'ish, v.t. not to relish : to dislike the taste of: to dislike. . distaste: dislike: disgust. p.adj. Disrelishing, offensive.

Disremember, dis-re-mem'ber, v.t. (vul.) not to re-

member, to forget.

Disrepair, dis-re-par', . state of being out of repair.

Disrepute, dis-re-put', . ill-character : discredit-also Disreputa'tion. adj. Disrep'utable, in bad repute: disgraceful. ns. Disrep Utableness, Dis-reputabil'ity (rare). adv. Disrep'utably.

Disrespect, dis-re-spekt', . want of respect : dis-courtesy : incivility. v.t. (arch.) not to respect.^ adjs. Disrespect'able (rare), not respectable ; Dis-respectful, showing disrespect : irreverent : uncivil. adv. Disrespectfully. . Disrespect'fulness.

Disrobe, dis-rob', v.t. to undress : to uncover.

Disroot, dis-root', v.t. to tear up by the roots.

Disrupt, dis-rupt', v.t. to burst asunder, to break up. n. Disruption, the act of breaking asunder : the act of bursting and rending : breach : in Scottish ecclesiastical history, the separation of the party who became the Free Church from the Established Church for the sake of spiritual independence (1843). adj. Disrup'tive, causing, or accompanied by, disruption. [L. disntptus, dintptus, dirutnpere dis, asunder, rumpere, to break.]

Diss, dis, n. an Algerian reedy grass used for cordage.

Dissatisfactory, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, adj. causing dis-satisfaction : unable to give content. ns. Dissatis-fac'tipn, state of being dissatisfied : discontent : uneasiness ; Dissatisfac toriness.

Dissatisfy, dis-sat'is-fl, v.t. not to satisfy : to make discontented : to displease. adj. Dissatisfied, dis-contented : not pleased.

Disseat, dis-set'', v.t. (Shak.) to deprive of, or remove from, a seat.

Dissect, dis-sekt', v.t. to cut asunder : to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination : to divide and examine : to analyse and criticise (often hostilely, as a man's character or motives). adj. Dissect'ible. ns. Dissect ing ; Dissec'tion, the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts : anatomy. adj. Dissectlve, tending to dissect. . DiSSOCt'or. Dissected map, picture, a map or picture on a board cut into pieces, so that the putting of them together forms a puzzle. [L. dissecdre, dissectum dis, asunder, secdre, to cut.]

Disseize, dis-sez', v.t. to deprive of seizin or pos-session of an estate of freehold : to dispossess wrong-fully. ns. Disseizin; Disseii'or.

Dissemble, dis-sem'bl, v.t. to represent a thing as unlike what it actually is : to put an untrue sem-blance upon : to disguise : to conceal : (Sliak.) to make unlike. v.i. to assume a false appearance : to play the hypocrite : to dissimulate ns. Dissem-blance (rare), want of resemblance : the act of

dis>embling; Dissem'bler ; Dissembling. /. adj. deceiving, hypocritical. adv. Dissem blingly. [O. Fr. dissembler, to be unlike, from L. disiitiiuiare dissimilis, unlike dis, neg., and timtlis, like.]

Disseminate, dis-sem'i-nat, v.t. to sow or scatter abroad: to propagate : to diffuse. . Dissemina'-tion. adj. Dissem'inative. . Dissem' inator. [L. dissemiitart, -a turn dis, asunder, sewiudrt, to sow senien, seminis, seed.)

Dissent, dis-sent', v.i. to think differently : to dis-agree in opinion: to differ (with from). n. the act of dissenting : difference of opinion : a protest by a minority : a differing or separation from an estab-lished church. ns. Dissension, disagreement in opinion : discord : strife ; Dissent er, one who separates on conscientious grounds from the service and worship of an established church : a noncon-formist ; Dissent' erage, condition of dissenters ; Dissent orism (rare). adj. Dissen'tient. declaring dissent: disagreeing. n. one who disagrees: one who declares his dissent. p.adj. Dissent'ing. adv. Dissent ingly. adj. Dissen tious (Sliak.), dis-posed to discord, contentious. [Fr., L. dissentire, dissensiiindis, apart from, sentire, to think.]

Dissepiment, dis-sep'i-ment, . (hot.) a partition in compound ovaries formed by the union of the sides of their carpels. <z<#. Dissepiment'al. [Low L. diisepintentum, a partition L. dissceplre dis,

apart, stpire, to hedge in.]

Dissertate, dis'er-tat, v.i. to discourse (arch.) DlS-sert'. . DiSSOrta'tion, a forms! discourse : a treatise, adjs. Disserta'tional, Disserta'tive. n. Dis'sertator. [Fr., L. disseridre, inten. of disserirt, to discuss dis, serere, to put in a row.]

Disserve, dis-serv', v. t. to do the opposite of serving : (rare) 10 injure. -. Disservice, injury: mischief: an ill turn. adj. DiSSerViceable. [O. Fr. desservir L. dis, neg., servlre, to serve.]

DiSSOttle, dis-set'l, v.t. to unsettle, adj. Dissett'led. H. Dissett'lement.

Dissever, dis-sev'er, v.t. to sever: to part in two: to separate: to disunite. ns. Disseverance, Dis severa tion, DiSSOV'erment, a dissevering or parting./.^'. DiSSev'ered, disunited. [O. Fr. des-sevrtr L. dis, apart, seperdre, to separate.]

DiSSheathe, dis-sheVA', v.t. to unsheathe.

Dissident, dis'i-dent, adj. dissenting. n. a dissenter. n. DiSS'idence, disagreement. [L. dissidetis, ends, pr.p. of dissidiredis, apart, sedire, to sit.]

Dissight, dis-sli', M. an unsightly object.

Dissilient, dis-sil'yent, adj. (tot.) bursting open with elastic force. . Dissil ience. [L. dissilietis, -entis dis, asunder, sallre, to leap.]

Dissimilar, dis-sim'i-lar, adj. not similar : unlike in any respect : of different sorts. ns. Dissimilarity, Dissimilitude, unlikeness: want of resemblance. adv. Dissimilarly. ns. Dissimila'tion, the act of rendering dissimilar ; Dissim'ile, the opposite of a simile, a comparison by contrast.

Dissimulate, dis-sim'u-Uit, v.t. to pretend the contrary
of: to pretend falsely : to conceal. v.i. to practise dissimulation, play the hypocrite. ns. Dissimulation, the act of dissembling : a hiding under a false appearance : false pretension : hypocrisy ; Dissimula'tor. [L. dissimulare, -dtum, to dissimulate dis, neg., similis, like.]

Dissipate, dis'i-pat, v.t. to scatter: to squander: to waste. v.i. to separate and disappear: to waste away : (cnll.) to be dissolute in conduct. adj. DiSS ipable, that may be dissipated. /.<*#. Dissipated, dissolute, esp. addicted to drinking. n. Dlssipa tion, dispersion : state of being dispersed

scattered attention : a dissolute course of life, esp. hard drinking. adj. DiSS ipative, tending to dissipate or disperse : connected with the dissipation of energy. [L. dissipare, -dtuin dis, asunder, and obs. supdre, which appears in imipere, to throw into.]

Dissociate, dis-so'shi-at, v.t. to separate from a society or company : to disunite : to separate. . Dissociabil'ity. atijs. Dissociable, not sociable: ill associated : incongruous : capable of being dissociated ; Disso'cial, not social. v.t. Disso cialise. to make unsocial. . Dissociation. adj. Dissociative (client.), tending to dissociate. [L. dissociare, -at mil dis, asunder, sociare, to unite.]

Dissoluble, dis'ol-Q-bl, or dis-zol'u-bl, adj. dissolvable.
>LS. Dissolubility, Dissol'ubleness, capacity of being dissolved.

Dissolve, di-zolv', v.t. to loose asunder : to separate or break up : to put an end to (as a parliament) : to melt : to destroy, as by fire : (arch.) to resolve, as doubts. v.i. to break up: to waste away: to crumble: to melt. adj. Dissolute, loose, esp. in morals :_ lewd : licentious. adv. DiSS'olutely. us. Diss oluteness ; Dissolu'tion. the breaking up of an assembly : change from a solid to a liquid state : a melting : separation of a body into its original elements : decomposition : destruction : death ; Dissolu'tionism ; Dissolu'tionist. us. Dissolvabil ity, Dissolv'ableness. atijs. Dissolv'able, Dissolv ible, capable of being dissolved or melted. . and adj. DiSSOlV'ent, a solvent having the power to melt. [L. dissolvere, -solutum dis , asunder, sotvire, solutum, to loose.]

Dissonant, dis'o-nant, adj. not agreeing or harmonising in sound : without concord or harmony : disagreeing. n. DiSS onance, disagreement of sound : want of harmony : discord : disagreement : (spec.) a combination of musical sounds which produces beats also DiSS'onancy. [Fr., L. dissonans, antis dis, apart, soudre, to sound.]

Dissuade, dis-swad', v.t. to advise against : to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion : to succeed in persuading not to. ns. Dissua'der ; DiSSUa'Sion. adj. DiSSUa'SiVe, tending to dissuade

n. that which tends to dissuade. adv. Dissua Siyely. . and adj. DiSSUa'SOry (rare). [Fr., L. dissuadere dis, apart, suadfre, suasum, to advise.]

DiSSUnder, dis-sun'der, v.t. to sunder.

Dissyllable, dis-sil'a-bl, . a word of only two syllables. adj. Dissyllabic. . Dissyllabifica'tion. v.t. Dissyllablfy, to make into two syllables. . Dissyll'abism, the character of having only two syllables. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. di-, twice, syllabi, a syllable.]

Dissymmetry, dis-sim'e-tri, tt. want of symmetry. adjs. Dissymmet ric, -al, of similar shape, but not capable of being superposed, as right and left hand gloves, crystals with different optical properties, &c.

Distaff, dis'taf, . the stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. Distaff side, the female part of a family. [A.S. distirf, from disc = Low Ger. diesse, the bunch of flax on the staff; and staf-'E.ny,. staff. See Dizen.]

Distain, dis-tan', v.t. to stain: to sully. [O. Fr. desteindre, to take away the colour of L. dis, neg., and tin^fre, to stain. See Stain.]

Distal, dis'tal, adj. (attat.) at the end. adv. Dis'tally. [Formed on the analogy of central, from Distance.]

Distance, dis'tans, n. a space or interval between : remoteness : opposition : reserve of manner : in horse-racing, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must reach when the winner has covered the whole course, in order to run in the final heat. v.t. to place at a distance: to leave at a distance behind. adj. Dis - tancoless, not allowing a distant view said of hazy weather : having no indications of distance said of certain pictures. Keep one at a distance, to tre:u

Distant

mSte ; mute ; mCon ; /Aen.

Distrust

with reserve : Keep one's distance, to abstain from tamiliarity with, to keep aloof from. [See Distant.]

Distant, dis'tant, adj. at a certain distance : remote, in time, place, or connection : not obvious : indistinct : reserved in manner. adv. Distantly. [Fr., L. distant, -tamis dis, apart, slant, ftantts, pr. p. of stare, to stand.]

Distaste, dis-tast', . oppositeness or aversion of taste: dislike of food : dislike: disgust. v.t. (arck.) to dislike : (obi.) to offend : (Sitalt.) to spoil the taste of. v.i. (Shak.) to be distasteful. adj. Distaste'ful, nauseous to the taste: unpleasant: (Shak.) indicating distaste. adv. Distaste fully. n. Distaste fulness.

Distemper, dis-tem'per, . a coarse mode of painting, m which the colours are mixed in a watery glue, white of egg, &c., chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls. Also Destem per. [Same ety. as succeeding word.]

Distemper, dis-tem'per, . a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind : disease, esp. of animals, specifically a typhoid inflammation of the mucous membranes of young -dogs: ill-humour. r.t. to derange the temper: to disorder or disease. adj. Distem perate, not temperate, immoderate : diseased. n. DiStem'perature (arch.), want of proper temperature : intemperateness, disturbance : uneasiness of mind : indisposition. p.adj. Distem'pered, disordered : intemperate, ill-humoured, put out of sorts. [O. Fr. destemprer, to derange L. dis, apart, temper&re, to govern.]

Distend, dis-tend', v.t. to stretch in all directions : to swell. v.i. to swell. . Distensibil Ity, capacity for distension. adjs. Disten sible, that may be stretched ; Disten Sive, capable of stretching or of being stretched : Distent' (Spens.), distended. ns. Disten tion, Disten sion, act of distending or stretching : ^ate of being stretched : (rare) breadth. [Fr., L. distenderedis, asunder, tender*, tensutn or teiifitm, to stretch.]

Disthene, dis'then, . cyanite so called from its positive and negative electric properties. [Gr. di~, two, sintttos, strength.]

Disthrone, dis-thron', v.t. (obs.) to dethrone (Sfens.) Disthronise.

Distich, dis tik, . a couple of lines or verses, making

complete sense : a couplet. adj. having two rows. adj. Distichous (hot.), arranged in two rows. [L.. Gr. disticlies dis, twice, stichos, a line.]

Distil, dis-til', v.i. to fall in drops: to flow gently: to use a still. v.t. to let or cause to fall in drops : to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again : to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation : pr.p. distilling : pa.p. distilled'. adj. Distil - lable. us. Distillate, the product of distillation ; Distillation, the act of distilling. adj. Distilla- tory, of or for distilling. ns. Distiller ; Distil lery, a place where distilling is carried on ; Distilling, the action of the verb distil, distillation ; Distil'- ment (S/iak.), that which is distilled. Destructive distillation, the collection of the volatile matters released when a substance is destroyed by heat in a close vessel (as coal in making gas) : Fractional distillation, the separation by distilling liquids having different boiling-points, the heat being gradually increased and the receiver changed. [O.

Fr. distiller L. distilldre, -atum de, down,

stillare, to drop stilla, a drop.]

Distinct, dis-tingkt', adj. separate : different : well- defined : clear: (Spent., Milt.) adorned. adj. Dis- tinctive, marking or expressing difference. ad-'.

Distinctively. . Distinct iveness. adv. Dis- tinct ly. .>-. Distinctness ; Distinct ure, distinct- ness. [See Distinguish.]

Distinction, dis-tingk'shun, n. separation or division : thai which distinguishes or gives distinction : differ-

ence : eminence : characteristic dignity and elegance of style : honourable treatment.

Distinguish, dis-ting'gwish, v.t. to mark off, set apart (often with from): to recognise by characteristic qualities : to discern critically : to separate by a mark of honour : to make eminent or known. v.i. to make or show distinctions or differences, to recognise the difference (with_/h>w, between). adj Distinguishable, that may be capable of being distinguished. adv. DlSting Uishably. p.adj.

Distinguished, illustrious. . Disting uisher. p.aaj. Distinguishing, peculiar. . Disting uish- ment (Sliak.), distinction. [Through Fr. from L. distinguere, dislinctuntdis, asunder, stingvtre, to prick, conn, with Gr. stizsin, to mark. See Sting.]

DiStoma, dis'to-ma, . the genus of trematode worms to which the liver-fluke belongs. [Gr. distonios, two-mouthed dis, and stoina, the mouth.]

Distort, dis-tort', v.t. to turn a different way : to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction : to turn aside from the true meaning : to pervert : to misrepresent. p.adj. Distort'ed. . Distor tion, a twisting out of regular shape : crookedness : per- version. adj. Distort'ive, causing distortion. [L. dis, asunder, torqtiere, iortutu, to twist.]

Distract, dis-trakt', v.t. to draw in different directions applied to the mind or attention : to confuse : to harass : to render crazy : to divert. adj. Distract ed. adv. Distract 'edly. . Distract ednesa.adjs. Distractlble ; Distract'ile (tot.), carried widely apart. n. Distrac tion, state of being distracted :

g;rplexity : agitation : madness : a diversion. adj. istract ive, causing perplexity.

Distrain, dis-tran', v.t. to seize, esp. goods for debt, esp. for non-payment of rent or rates. z/.i. to seize the goods of a debtor. adj. Distrain able. us.

Distrain'ment ; Distrain or, Distrain'er ; Dis- traint', seizure of goods. [O. Fr. destmiitdre L. dis, asunder, stringere, to draw tight.]

Distrait, dis'tra, adj. absent-minded. [Fr.]

Distraught, dis-trawt', adj. distracted : perplexed. [See Distract.]

Distress, dis-tres', . extreme pain : that which causes suffering : calamity : misfortune : (arch.) compul- sion : act of distraining goods. v.t. to afflict with pain or suffering : to harass : to grieve : to distrain. p.adj. Distressed'. adj. Distressful, adv. Distress'fully. . Distress'fulness. p.adj. Dis- tressing. adv. Distress'ingly. [O. Fr. dcs treat L. distringere, districtutit, to pull asunder.]

Distribute, dis-trib'ut, v.t. to divide amongst several : to deal out or allot : to classify : to give a logical term its fullest extension. . Distrib uend. that which is to be distributed, adjs. Distrib Utable, that may be divided ; Distrib Utary, distributing. ns. Distributer, -or ; Distribution, allotment : classification : the application of a general term to all the objects denoted by it. adjs. Distributional ; Distributive, that distributes, separates, or divides : giving to each his own. n. a word, like e<ich or

every, that indicates the several individuals of a number. adv. Distrib'utively. Geographical

distribution, the department of science that treats of the distribution of animals and plants over certain areas of the globe. [L. distribuere dis, asunder, tribtierc, tribiituni, to allot.]

District, dis'trikt, . a portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes (as a registration district, a militia district, the District of Columbia) : a region. v.t. to divide into districts. [Fr. , L. distriftus distringere, to draw tight.]

DiStringas, dis-tring'gas, . an old writ directing a sheriff or other officer to distrain. [Second pers. sing. pres. subj. of Late L. distringere, to distrain.]

DistroUDle, dis-trub'i, v.t. (Spens.) to trouble greatly, to perplex. [L. dis, inten., and trouble.}

Distrust, dis-trust', . want of trust : want of faith or confidence : doubt. v.t. to have no trust in : to

disbelieve : to doubt adj. Dlstrust'ful, full of dis-trust : apt to distrust : suspicious. adv. Distrust'-fully. n. Distrust fulness, adj. Distrust less.

Distune, dis-tun', v.t. to put out of tune.

Disturb, dis-turb', v.t. to throw into confusion: to agitate : to disquiet : to interrupt. ft. Disturbance, agitation : tumult : interruption : perplexity. adj. and . DistUTb'ant, disturbing. adjs. Disturb'a-tive ; Disturbed'. . Disturb'er. [O. FT. dis-toitrberV,. disturbdre, dis, asunder, turbdre, to agitate turba, a crowd.]

Distyle, dis'til, . a portico with two columns. [Gr. distylos di-, two, and stylos, column.)

DiSUlphate, dl-sul'fat, n. a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. . DiSUl'-phide, a sulphide containing two atoms of sulphur to the molecule^-also DiSUl'phuret. adj. DiSUl-phu'ric, containing two sulphuric-acid radicals.

Disunifonn, dis-u'ni-form, adj. not uniform. . Dis-unifprm'ity.

Disunion, dis-un'yun, . want of union : breaking up of union or concord : separation. n. Disun ionist, promoter of disunion.

Disunite, dis-u-nlt', v.t. to separate what is united : to sever or sunder. v.t. to fall asunder: to part. it. DiSU'nity, state of disunion.

Disuse, dis-us', or dis'us, . cessation or giving up of use or custom. v.t. (dis-u/) to cease to use or practise. . Disusage (dis-uz'-), gradual cessation of use or custom.

Disvalue, dis-val'u, v.t. (Shak.) to diminish in value, disparage.

DiSVOUCh, dis-vowch', v.t. (Shak.) to discredit, con-tradict.

Dis warren, dis-wor'en, v.t. to deprive of the character of a warren.

DlS weapon, dis-wep'un, v.t. to disarm.

Disyllabic. Sec Dissyllable.

Disyoke, dis-y5k', v.t. (Tenn.) to free from the yoke.

Dit, dit, . (Spens.) a ditty. [See Ditty.]

Dital, dit'al, . a digital key for raising the pitch of a guitar a semitone. [It. , L. digitus, a finger.]

Ditch, dich, . a trench dug in the ground : any long narrow receptacle for water. v.t. to make a ditch or ditches. v.t. to dig a ditch in or around : to drain by ditches. J. Ditch'-dog (Shak.), a dead dog rotting in a ditch ; Ditch' er, a ditch-maker. [A corr. of dike.]

Dite, d!t, v.t. (Spens.). Same as Dight.

Ditetragonal, dl-tet-rag'o-nal, adj. twice tetragonal.

Ditetrahedral, dl-tet-ra-he'dral, adj. twice tetrahedral.

Ditheism, di'the-izm, . the doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods. . Di'theist. adjs. Dithe-Ist'iC, -al. [Gr. di-, two, and theos, a god.]

Dithyramb, dith'i-ram, . an ancient Greek hymn sung in honour of Bacchus : a short poem of a like character. adj. Dithyram'bic, of or like a dithy-ramb : enthusiastic : wild and boisterous. [L., Gr. dithyrantbos, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.]

Ditokous, dit'0-kus, adj. producing two at a birth. [Gr. di-, two, tiktein, to bring forth.]

Ditone, dl'tOn, . an interval containing two tones, a major third.

Ditrichotomous, dl-tri-kot'6-mus, adj. divided into twos and threes.

Ditriglyph, dl-trl'glif, . a space for two triglyphs in the entablature between columns. adj. Ditri-glyph'ic.

Ditrochee, dl-tr6'ke, . a trochaic dipody. adj. Ditro'chean.

Dlttander, di-tan'der, n. pepperwort : dittany.

Dittany, dit'a-ni, . a genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic. [O. Fr. dictame L. dictamnus Gr. diktamnos ; prob. from Mt. Diktl in Crete.]

Dittay, dit'a, . (Scots law) an indictment, charge. [O. Fr. ditte-'L. dict&tvm. Cf. Ditty, Dictate.)

Dittled, dit'id, adj. (Milt.) sung, as a ditty.

Ditto, dit'O, contracted Do., n. that which has been said : the same thing. adv. as before, or aforesaid : in like manner. n.pt. Ditt'OS, a suit of clothes of the same colour throughout. [It. ditto L. dictum, said, pa. p. of dice re, to say.]

Dittography, di-tog'ra-fi, . mechanical repetition of letters or words in copying a manuscript. [Gr. dittos, double, graphein, to write.]

Dittology, di-tol'o-ji, . a double reading. [Gr. dittologia dittos, double, graphein, to write.]

Ditty, dit'i, . a song : a little poem to be sung. [O. Fr. ditie L. dictatutn, neut. of dictdtus, perf. part of dictdre, to dictate.]

Ditty-bag, dit'i-bag, n. a sailor's bag for needles, thread, &c. Also Ditt'y-box.

Diuretic, dl-u-ret'ik, adj. promoting the discharge of urine. . a medicine causing this discharge. . Diure sis, the excessive discharge of urine. [Fr., Gr. diouretikos dia, through, ouron, urine.)

Diurnal, dl-ur'nal, adj. daily : relating to or per-formed in a day. . a service-book containing the day hours, except matins (a night-office) : a diary, journal. . DiUT'naliSt, a journalist. adv. DiUT-nally. [L. diurndlisdies, a day. See Journal. 1

DiUtumal, di-u-tur'nal, adj. lasting long. . DiU-tur'nity.

Div, dlv, n. an evil spirit of Persian mythology.

Diva, dl'va, . a popular female singer : a prima-donna. [It., L. diva, fem. of divas, divine.]

Divagation, d!-va-ga'shun, . a digression, devia-tion. v.i. Di'vagate, to wander about. adv. Divague'ly. [L. divagdri, to wander.]

Divan, di-van', . the Turkish council of state : a court of justice : used poetically of any council or assembly :
a council-chamber with cushioned seats : a sofa : a smoking-room : a collection of poems. [Ar. and Pers. dhvan, a long seat.)

Divaricate, dl-var'i-kat, v.t. to part into two branches, to fork : to diverge. v.t. to divide into two branches. adj. _widely divergent, spreading apart. . Divarica tion. [L. divaricdre, -dtum dis, asunder, -aricdre, to spread the legs vams, bent apart.)

Dive, dlv, i>.i. to dip or plunge into water : to go head-
long into a recess, forest, &c. : to plunge or go deeply into any matter. . a plunge into water : a swoop. . DiV'er, one who dives : a pearl-diver : one who works from a diving-bell or in a diving-dress beneath water : a bird expert at diving specifically, the genus diver or loon of northern seas loosely, auks, grebes, penguins, &c. : (slang) a pickpocket. [A.S. dyfan, dufan ; Ice. dyfa. See Dip.]

Divellent, dl-vel'ent, adj. drawing asunder.

Divellicate, dl-vel'i-kat, v.t. to pull in pieces.

Diverge, di-verj', v.i. to incline or turn apart : to tend from a common point in different directions : to vary from the standard. j. Diverge'ment ; Divergence, Divergency, a tendency to recede from one point. adj. Diverg'ent. at/v. Di-verg'ingly. [L. dis, asunder, vergcre, to incline.]

Divers, dl'verz, adj. sundry : several : more than one : (^5.) same as Diverse. [See Divert.]

Diverse, di'vers, or div-ers', in/j. different: unlike: multiform : various. adv. Di'versely, or Diverse'ly.

Diversify, di-ver'si-fl, v.t. to make diverse or different :
to give variety to : />"./. diver'sifying ; /". t '. diver'-sifted. adj. Diversifi'able. . Diversifica'tion. adj. Diver'Siform, of diverse or various forms. [Fr., Low L. diversified diversus, diverse, facere, to make.]

Diversion, di-ver'shun, . act of diverting or turning aside : that which diverts : amusement, recreation : something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

Diversity, di-ver'si-ti, . state of being diverse : differ-ence : unlikeness : variety.

Divert, di-vert', v.t. to turn aside : to change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study : to amuse. n. Divertimento (obi.), diver-

sion : (mus.) a ballet-interlude. adj. Diverting. adv. Divertlngly. . Divert'isement, diver-sion : a short ballet between the acts of a play. adj. Divert'ive, tending to divert. [Fr., L. divert-ere, diversunt dis, aside, vertere, to turn.]

Diverticle, ui-ver'ti-kl, n. (anat.) a diverticulum, cacum, or blind tubular process. adjs. Divertic'U-lar, Divertic'ulated.

Dives, di'ves (L. ' the rich man '), . a name used as if a proper name for the rich man at whose gate Laza-rus lay (Luke, xvi. 19) : a rich and luxurious person. . Divltism, condition of being rich.

Divest, di-vest', v.t. to strip or deprive of anything. adj. Divestlble. ns. Divestiture, Divest'ment (rare). [L. devestlre dis, neg., vestire, to clothe vestis, a garment.]

Divide, di-vid', v.t. to part asunder : to part among, to allot, &c. : to set at variance : to separate into two parts (as in voting). v.i. to part or open: to break friendship: to vote by separating into two bodies. n. (foil.) the act of dividing : (esp. in U.S.) a watershed. adj. DiVid'able (rare), divisible: (Shak.) divided. adv. Divid'edly. . Divid'er, that which divides : a kind of compasses for divid-ing lines, &c. adj. Dividing, separating. . sepa-ration. . Dividlng-en'gine, an instrument for graduating the scales of scientific apparatus. adjs. Divid'ual (Atilt.). shared in common with others ; Divid'UOUS, special, accidental. [L. dividere,
divisum dis, asunder, root vid, to separate.]

Dividend, div'i-dend, n. that which is to be divided : the share of a sum divided that falls to each indi-vidual, by way of interest or otherwise. Declare a dividend, to announce the sum per cent, a trading concern is prepared to pay its shareholders. [L. dividettdum dividers.]

Dividivi, div'i-div-i, . the curved pods of the legumi-nous tree, Casalpinia coriaria, imported for tanning and dyeing. [Native name.]

Divine, di-vln', adj. belonging to or proceeding from God : devoted to God's service : holy : sacred : ex-cellent in the highest degree. n. one skilled in divine things : a minister of the gospel : a theologian. v.t. to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired : to guess or make out. v.i. to profess or practise divination : to have forebodings.' HS. Divina'tion, the act or practice of divining : instinctive prevision : prediction : conjecture ; Div'inator, Divin'er, one who divines or professes divination : a conjecturer : Jem. Divin'eress. adjs. Divinato'rial, Divin'a-

tory, relating to divination, conjectural. adv. Divinely. ns. Divine'ness ; Divining-rod, a rod, usually of hazel, used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground, vs. t. Divinise, Divln'ify, to treat as divine. [Fr., L. divinus, from divus, dens, a god.]

Diving, dlv'ing, . the action of the verb to dive. adj. that dives.

Diving-bell, dlv'ing-bel, n. a hollow vessel or chamber, originally bell-shaped, open at the bottom and supplied with air by a tube from above, in which one may descend into and work under water. . Div'ing-dress, the water-tight costume of a diver, with special provision for receiving air, &c. [See Dive.]

Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, . godhead : the nature or essence of God : God : a celestial being : any god : the science of divine things : theology. Divinity Hall (Scot.), a theological college, or the theological department in a university. [See Divine.]

Division, di-vizh'un, . act of dividing : state of being divided : that which divides : a partition : a barrier : the portion divided or separated : part of an army or military force : separation : difference in opinion, &c. : disunion : (arit/t.) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another. . Divisibility. adj. Divisible, capable of being divided or separated. adv. Divislbly. adjs. Divisional, DiVl'slonary, pertaining to or marking a division or separation ; Divisive, forming division or separation : creating discord. ns. Divis'iveness ; Divis'or (arith.), the number which divides the dividend.

Diving-dress.

Divorce, di-vors', . the legal separation of husband and wife : the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved. v.t. to separate : to sunder : to dissolve the marriage-contract of: to put away. adj. Divorce'-able. ns. Divorcee', a divorced person ; Divorce'-ment (B.), divorce; Divor'cer. adj. Divor'cive, having power to divorce. [Fr., L. divortinin divortere, another form of diver tere. See Divert.]

Divot, div'ot, n. (Scot.) a piece of turf. Feal and divot (Scots law), a right of cutting sods and turfs for certain purposes. [Origin unknown.]

Divoto, de-vG'to, adj. (mus.) devout, solemn. [It.]

Divulge, di-vulj', v.t. to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people : to make public :_to reveal. v.t. Divul'gate, to publish.//. Divulga'tion. [Fr., L. divulgdre dis, among, vulgare, vulgus, the common people. See Folk.]

Divulsion, di-vul'shun, . act of pulling or rending asunder or away. adj. Divul'sive, tending to pull asunder. [L. divulsion-em, divellere, divulsum dis, asunder, vellere, vulsutit, to pull]

Dizain, di-zan', . a poem in ten stanzas. [Fr., dix, ten L. decent, ten. Cf. Dozen.]

Dizen, dl'zn, or diz'n, v.t. to dress gaudily : (obs.) to dress : to deck. [From an Eng. form found also in Low Ger. diesse, the bunch of flax on the distaff.]

Dizzard, diz'ard, n. a blockhead.

Dizzy, diz'i, adj. giddy : confused : causing giddiness. v.t. to make dizzy : to confuse. adv. Dizzily. . Dizziness, giddiness./.^'. DiZZ'ying, making dizzy. [A.S. dysig, foolish, allied to dwaes, stupid ; cf. Dan. dSsig, drowsy ; also Daze, Doze. J

Djereed. See Jereed.

Do, duo, v.t. to perform any action : to bring about or effect : to accomplish or finish : to prepare : to put or bring into any form or state : to cheat, swindle. v.i. to act or behave :pr.p. do'ing : pa.t. did \pa.p. done (dun). In 'Do come,' ' I do love him, 1 Do is intensive ; Do serves as substitute for other verbs to save repeating them (as in ' I didn't mean to speak, but if I do,' &c.). n. endeavour, duty : a trick, hoax. . Do'-all, a factotum. p. adj. Doing, active (as in ' Up and doing '). Do away with, to

abolish, destroy ; Do brown, to cook or roast to brownnes-; : (slang) to make a fool of ; Do for, to suit : to provide for : to ruin : (->ulg.) to kill ; Do into, to translate; Do Macbeth, &c. , to represent that part in a play; Do one proud (coll.), to make one feel flattered ; Do over, to do again : to cover over, as with paint ; Do the city, to vis.it the sights of the city ; Do to death, to murder ; Do up, put up, make tidy, arrange, lie up, dress (linen) : to utterly fatigue ; Do well (to be angry), to be justified in being angry, &c. : to prosper ; Do With, to make use of : to meddle with : to get on with ; Do without, not to be dependent on, to dispense with. Be done for, to be defeated or ruined. Have done, desist ; Have done With, to cease interest in ; Have to do With, to have a connection with. What '8 to do ? what is the matter? [A.S. ddn, dyde, gedtn ; Dut. doen, Ger. thun; conn, with Gr. titlunai, to put, place.]

Do, d30, v.i. to fare or get on, as to health : to succeed : to suffice : to suit or avail (cf. 'This will do,' ' This will never do,' ' This will do for me well enough '). [Prov. Eng. doiu, to avail, to be worth ; from A.S. dugan, to be worth; Ger. tangen, to be strong, to be worth. See Doughty.]

Do, d<3, . the syllable or name for the first tone or keynote of the musical scale the others being re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, initial syllables of lines in an old Latin hymn in honour of John the Baptist.

Do, dOO, . same as Ado : (slang) a swindle.

Doab, do'ab, . in India, land between two rivers. (Hind, doab, dudb.)

Doable, clo"0'a-bl, adj. (rare) that can be done.

Doat, dot, v.i. same as Dote. . Doat'ing-piece, darling.

Dobbin, dob'bin, . a workhorse. [Fr. Dobbin, a form like Robin for Robert. Cf. Dicky, Jackass.]

Dobby, Dobbie, dol/i, . a dotard : a brownie : an attachment to a loom for weaving small figures.

Dobchick, dob'chik, . Same as Dabchick.

Dobhash, do'bash, n. an interpreter. [Hind, dobhas fit.]

Docent. See Priyat docent.

Docotism, do-se'tizm, . a id-century heresy, which denied the human nature of Christ, affirming that His body was only a semblance. .//. Dpco'tzrj. adjs. Doce'tio, Docetis'tic. us. Doce'tism ; Doce'tist. [Gr. dokitai, those of this belief dokein, to seem.]

Doch-an-doris, doch'an-dO'ris, . a stirrup-cup, a parting-cup. Also Doch-an-dorach, Deuch-an-doris. [G.iel., deoch t drink, an, the, doruis, gen. of dor us, door.]

Docile, dc'sll, or dos'il, adj. teachable : ready to le.irn : easily managed (o^.)Doo'lble. ^. Doc'ibleness, Docil'ity, teachableness. adj. Dd'cious (U.S.). . Doc'ity. [Fr., L. docilis docere, to teach.]

Docimasy, dos'i-ma-si, ft. the art by which the nature and proportions of an ore arc determined : assaying : examination of poisons. . Docimas'tes, a genus of humming-birds with enormously long beak. adj. Docimas'tiC. . Docimol'Ogy, a treatise on the art of assaying. [Gr. dokimasta, examination doititnazein, to test dechesthai, to take, approve.]

Dock, dok, . a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root. . Dock'-cress, the nipplewort. [A.S. docce ; perh. from Gael, dogha, a burdock.]

Dock, dok, v. t. to cut short : to curtail : to cut off: to clip. . the part of a tail left after clipping. [Prob. W. tocio, to cut short ; or Old Ice. dockr, a stumpy tail.]

Dock, dok, . an enclosure or artificial basin near a harbour or river, for the reception of vessels : the box in court where the accused stands: in a railway station, the place of arrival and departure of a train. v.t. to place in a dock. ns. Dock'age, accommodation in docks for ships : dock-dues : Dock'er, one who works in the docks ; Dock'-mas'ter, the person superintending a dock ; Dook'-warr'ant, a warehouse receipt ; Dock'yard, a naval establishment with docks, building-slips, stores, &c. ; Dry'-dock, a dock which can be laid dry by dock-gates, pumping, &c. also called GraVing-dock, because suit-

able for cleaning or graving the sides and bottoms of ships ; Float'ing-dOCk, a dock which floats in the water, but can by pumping out its hollow sides be raised high in the water with any ship that has been floated into it, and then emptied of water by further pumping ; Wet' -dock, a dock maintaining a level nearly uniform with that of high water. [Old Dut. dokkf ; perh. from Low L. doga, a canal Gr. dochf, a receptacle dechesthai, to receive.]

Docket, dok'et, . a summary of a larger writing : a bill or ticket affixed to anything : a label : a list or register of cases in court. v.t. to make a summary of the heads of a writing: to enter in a book: to mark the contents of papers on the back : pr.p. dock'cting ; pa. p. dock'eted. [Dim. of dock, to curtail ; sometimes docquet, as if French.]

Doctor, dok'tur, n. one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty : a physician : a medical practitioner : a cleric especially skilled in theology or ecclesiastical law. v.t. to treat as a doctor does : to adulterate : to make alterations on : to falsify : to address as doctor : to create a doctor, v.i. to take physic : to practise medicine. adj. Doc'toral. ns. Dor/torate, Doc'torship ; Doc'-toress, Doc'tress, a female physician. Doctors' Commons, before the establishment of the Divorce Court and Probate Court in 1857, the college of the doctors of civil law fn London, incorporated by royal charter in 1768; Doctor's Stuff, medicine. [L., 'a teacher' docere, to teach.]

Doctrinaire, doc'tri-nar, . an unpractical theorist, disposed to carry principles to logical but unworkable extremes : in France, in 1815-30, one of a school who desired a constitution like that of Britain. adj. theorist. >ts. Doctrinarian, one given to theory ; Doctrina rianism, blind adhesion to one-sided principles?. [Fr. , Late L. doctriuarins.]

Doctrine, dok'trin, . a thing taught : a principle of belief: what the Scriptures teach on any sulgcr; : (B.) act or manner of teaching. adj. Doc'trinal, relating to or containing doctrine : relating to the act of teaching. tuiv. DoC'trinally. [Fr., L. doctrina, docere, to teach.]

Document, dok'u-ment, n. a paper containing information or the proof of anything. v . t. to furnish with documents : to support or prove by documents. aiijs. Documental, Documentary, relating to or found in documents. . Dooumenta'tion, preparation or use of documentary evidence and authorities used in realistic fiction by the school of Zola of faithful reproduction of the records, real or supposed, of actual lives (the so-called document Itiiinain). Documentary hypothesis, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch consists of two or more originally distinct documents. [Fr., L. documentum docere, to teach.]

Dod, dod, v.t. (preni.) to clip, poll. lop. f.atij. Dod'ded, polled, hornless. ns. Dod'dle, a pollard ; Dod'dy, a cow without horns.

Doddart, dod'art, n. (obs.) hockey.

Dodder, dod'er, . a leafless, twining, pale-coloured parasitic plant. p. adj. Dodd'ered, overgrown with dodder. [A.S. dodder: Ger. dotter.}

Dodder, dod'er, v.t. or v.i. to shake, tremble. p.atij. Dodd'ering, trembling : pottering. [Cf. Toddle.J

Doddy, dod'i, adj. (Scot.) crabbed.

Dodecagon, dO-dek'a-gon, n. a plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr. dodeka, twelve, gdniu, an angle.]

Dodeoagynia, do-dek-a-jin'i-a, . a Linnacan order of plants havine: twelve styles. adjs. Dodeoagyn'ian, Dodecag'ynous.

Dodecahedron, dO-dek-a-hS'dron, H. a solid figure,

Dodecandria

mCte : mute ; mCSn ; tkea.

Dodecahedron.

having twelve equal pentagonal bases or faces. atij. Dodecahe'dral. [Gr. dodeka, twelve, hedra, a base, a side.]

Dodecandria, du-de-kan'dri-a,
. a Linnaean class of plants
having twelve stamens.
adj. Dodecan'drous. [Gr.

dodeka, twelve, after, ax-
dros, a man.]

Dodecapetalous, do-dek-a-

pet'a-lus, adj. having twelve

petals. [Gr. dodeka, twelve,

petalon, a petal.]
Dodecastyle, do'dek-a-strl,

adj. (arc/lit.) having twelve

columns in front. . a portico with such.

Dodecasy liable, do-dek-a-sil'a-bl, . a word of twelve syllables. adj. Dodecasyllablc.

Dodge, doj, v.i. to start aside or shift about : to evade or use mean tricks : to shuffle or quibble. v.t. to evade by a sudden shift of place : to trick. . an evasion: a trick: a quibble. ns. Dodg"er ; Dodg'ery, trickery. adj. Dodg'y. [Cf. dodder, toddle, diddle ; Scot, doddle, doddle.}

Dodipoll, Doddypoll, dod'i-pol, n. a blockhead.

Dodkin, dod'kin, . a doit Also Dpit'kin.

Dodman, dod'man, n. (pro-'.) a snail.

Dodo, do'do, . a large clumsy bird, about the size of a turkey, and without the power of flight it was once found in Mauritius and Madagascar, but became extinct about the end of the i/th century. [Port, doudo, silly.]

Dodonaean, do-dO-ne'an, adj. pertaining to Dodona in
Epirus, or its oracle sacred to Zeus, situated in a grove of oaks. Also Dodonian.

Doe, d5, n. John Doe and Richard Roe, names of an imaginary plaintiff and opponent in the old legal action for ejectment, and proverbial term for a legal fiction.

Doe, do, . the female of the fallow-deer or buck. n. Doe'skin, the skin of a doe : a smooth, close-woven woollen cloth. [A.S. da : Dan. aaa, a deer.]

Doer, doo'er, . one who does anything : one who habitually performs : an agent.

Does, duz, 3d pers. sing. pres. indie, of Do.

Doff, dof, v.t. to do or take off: to rid one's self of. [A contr. of do off.}

Doffer, dof 'er, . the part of a carding-machine which strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

Dog, dog, n. a domestic quadruped of the same genus as the wolf, and akin to the fox, varying in size from small terriers to huge Newfoundlands, mastiffs, and St Bernards : a mean scoundrel : a term of contempt : a fellow (as a jolly dog) : one of two constellations of stars : an andiron : an iron hook for holding logs of wood : a dogfish : a cock, as of a gun. adj. male (opposed to bitch), as in dog-fox, dog-ape. v.t. to follow as a dog : to follow and watch constantly : to worry with importunity :pr.p. dog'ging ; pa.p. dogged. us. Dog'-bane, a plant with an intensely bitter root, valued for its medicinal properties, said to be poisonous to dogs ; Dog-bee, a drone ; Dog"-belt, a broad leather belt round the waist for drawing dans or sledges in the low workings of coal-mines; Dog'-bis CUit, l;-cuit made for dogs, sometimes containing scraps of meat ; Dog'-bolt (obs.), a contemptible fellow ; Dog" -bOX, the part of a railway wagon in which dogs are carried : Dog'-bri'er, the brier dogrose ; Dog'cart, a two-wheeled carriage with seats back to back, so called from sporting-dogs being originally carried inside the box. adj. Dog 1 -Cheap, very cheap. *. Dog'-COll'ar, a collar for dogs : a kind of stiff collar on a woman's dress : a close-fitting clerical collar. adj. Dog' -faced. ns. Dog'-fan'cier, one who has a fancy for, or who deals in, dogs ; Dog fish, a popular name for various small species of shark, common on British and American coasts ; Dog'-fox, a male fox ; Dog'ger. adj. Dog-

gish, like a dog : churlish : brutal. adz: Dog'gishly. . Doggishness. p.adj. Dog'goned (zulg.),

confounded. . Dog'-grass, a coarse perennial grass common in uncultivated grounds, akin to couch-grass, dog-wheat, &c. adjs. Dog' -head ed ; Dog'-hearted. ns. Dog'-hole, a hole fit only for dogs : a mean dwelling ; Dog" -house, -kenh el ; Dog -leech, one who treats the disease-; of dogs ; Dog-lett'er, the letterorsound r also Canine letter ;

Dog' -louse ; Dog'-pars ley, fool's parsley ; Dog'rose, a wild-rose, a brier ; Dog's'-ear, the corner of the leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear. v.t. to turn down the corners of leaves. p.adjs. Dog'S'-

eared, Dog'-eared. ns. Dog's'-fenn'el, May-weed :

Dog Ship, the quality or personality of a dog. adj. Dog'-sick. >i. Dog's'kin, leather made from the skin of a dog, or from sheepskin in imitation of it. adj. made of such. ns. Dog'-Sleep, a light sleep broken by the slightest noise ; Dog's -meat, coarse meat, scraps and refuse sold as food for dogs : Dog's mer'CUry, the mcrcurialis perennis ; Dog's'-HOSe, a kind of mixed drink ; Dog S -tail-grass, a common British pasture grass. .//. Dog -stones, a name for various British species of orchis. ns. Dog's'-tongue, the hound's-tongue plant, Cytoglossum officniale;

Dog'-tick. adjs. Dog'-tired, Dog'-wea'ry (S/'uiA.), tired as a dog, completely worn out. tts. Dog -trick, an ill-natured trick ; Dog'-trot, a gentle trot like that of a dog : Dog'-vane, a small vane of thread, cork, and feathers placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind ; Dog'-vTolot, the common name of l^iola cattiua and other scentless species of wild violet ; Dog'-Wheat, a name of Dog-grass ; Dog'-whelk, the popular name for univalve molluscs of the genus Nassa ; Dog'wood, a tree or shrub of the cornel genus, valuable on account of the hardness of the wood. inierj. Dog on it ! a minceJ oatn (for God damn it !). Go to the dogs, to be ruined ; Not to lead the life Of a dog, to lead a life so wretched that even a dog would not be content with it ; Throw, Give, or Send to tte dogs, to throw away or abandon. [M. E. degge ; not in A.S. ; Dut. dos?, a mastiff; Ger. dogge, docke.\

Dogberry, dog'ber-ri, . the fruit of a species of dog-wood : a stupid, obstinate fellow, from the old watch-man in Shakespeare's Muck Ado about Nothing.

Dogdays, dog'daz, n.pl. the period when the dogstar rises and sets with the sun (generally reckoned July 3d to August nth) erroneously supposed to be the time when dogs are specially liable to hydrophobia.

Doge, doj, . formerly the chief-magistrate in Venice and Genoa. >:s. Dogaress a. the wife of a doge ; Dog'ate, Doge ate. Doge 'ship. [It., prov. for dnce = Eng. duke L. dux, a leader ducire, to lead.]

Dogged, dog'ed, adj. surly like an angry dog : sullen : obstinate. adr. (slang) very. adv. Dogg'edly. . Doggedness.

Dogger, dog er, . a two-masted Dutch fishing-vessel. . Doggerman. [Dut.]

Dogger, dog'er, . a sandy and oolitic ironstone.

Doggerel, dog'er-el, . irregular measures iu burlesque poetry, so named in contempt : worthless verses. adj. irregular in rhythm, mean. Also Dog'grel. [Usually assumed to be from dog, but no good ground for this.]

Doggy, dog i, adj. fond of dogs.

Dog-head, dog'-hed, . the hammer of a gun-lock.

Dog-Latin, dog'-lat'in, . barbarous or bad Latin. [See Doggerel.]

Dogma, dog' ma, n. a settled opinion : a principle or tenet : a doctrine laid down with authority. adjs. Dogmatic, -al, pertaining to a dogma : asserting a thing as if it were a dogma : asserting positively : overbearing. adv. Dogmatically.//. Dogmatics (theol.\ the statement of Christian doctrines, sys-tematic theology. v.i. Dogmatise, to state one's opinion dogmatically or arrogantly, ^ns. Dog'ma-tiser ; Dog'maiiBm, dogmatic or positive assertion

of opinion ; Dog'matist, one who makes positive assertions; DogmatOl'Ogy, the science of dogma. adj. Dog'matory. [Gr., 'an opinion,' from dokein, to think, allied to L. eiecet.]

Dog-shores, dog'-shorz, n.pl. the pieces of timber used to shore up a vessel, to keep it from falling or from starting during the preparations for launching, knocked aside when the ship is ready to be launched.

Dogstar, dog'star, . Sirius, a star of the first magni-tude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dogdays.

Dog-tooth, dog'-tooth, n. a moulding for doors and windows in later Norman architecture, consisting

of a series of ornamented conical projections : a canine tooth.

Dog-watches, dog'-woch'ez, n.pl. on shipboard, the two watches 4-6 P.M.

Dog-tooth Ornament.

and 6-8 P.M., consisting each of two hours only, instead of four.

Doilt, doilt, adj. (Scot.) crazy, foolish. Also Dolled.

Doily, doi'li, n. (pbs.) an old kind of woollen stuff: a small napkin used at dessert. [From Doily or Doyley, a famous haberdasher.]

Doings, dSS'ingz, n.pl. things done, events: proceedings : behaviour.

Doit, doit, . a small Dutch coin worth about half a farthing : a thing of little or no value. [Dut. duit.\

Doited, doit'ed, p.adj. a Scotch form of Doted.

Doke, dok, . (prov.) a dimple, dint.

Dolabella, dS-la-bel'a, n. a genus of tectibranchiate gasteropods.

Dolabra, d5-la'bra, . an ancient Roman cutting or digging implement, of various shapes. adj. Dolab'riiorm, like a hatchet or cleaver, used of leaves, also of shells straight and thick atone side, and thin at the other. [L. dolabra, a cleaver.]

Dolce, doTche, adj. (mns.) sweet. . a soft-toned organ-stop. adv. Dolcemen'te (ntus.), softly and sweetly. [It.]

Doldrums, dol'drumz, n.pl. (naut.) those parts of the ocean about the equator where calms and baffling winds prevail : low spirits. [Prob. conn, with dold, stupid, or dol = dull.]

Dole, dol, v.t. to deal out in small portions. . a share distributed : something given in charity : a small portion. [A doublet of deal, to divide.]

Dole, dOl, . pain : grief: (arch, and poet.) heaviness at heart. adj. Dole'ful, full of dole or grief : melancholy. adv. Dole'fully. . Dole'fulness. aiijs. Do lent (?l>s.), Dole'some, dismal. adv. Dole'-SOmely. [O. Fr. doel (Fr. deuil), grief L. dolere, to feel pain.]

Dolerite, dol'er-It, n. basaltic greenstone. [Fr., Gr. doleros, deceptive, it being hard to distinguish from real greenstone.]

Dolichocephalic, dol-i-ko-sef-al'ik, adj. long-headed, a term used to denote a head whose diameter from front to back is longer than from side to side also Dolichoceph'alous. us. Dolichoceph'aly, Dolichoceph'alism. [Formed from Gr. dolichos, long, kephale, the head.]

Dolichos, dol'i-kosj . a genus of leguminous plants allied to the Haricot. [Gr., long.]

DolichosaurUS, dol-i-kO-saw'rus, . the typical genus of Dolicosau'ria, a group of fossil Lacertilia of the Cretaceous formation.

Dolichotis, dol-i-ko'tis, . a genus of long-eared South American rodents. [Gr. dolichos, long, ous, otos, the ear.]

DolichuTUS, dol-i-ku'rus, . a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable at the end, the sixth foot being a dactyl. [Gr. , long-tailed.]

Dolium, do'li-um, . a Romnn earthenware jar for wine, oil, grain, &c. : pi. Dd'lia. [L.]

Doll, dol, n. a puppet or toy-baby for a child : a pretty but silly woman : the smallest or pet pig in a litter. ns. Doll'dom; Doll hood; Doll' ship; Doll's'-house. [Prob. from Dolly, familiar dim. of Dorothy.]

Dollar, dol'ar, . a silver coin of the United States, worth 100 cents, or about 45. 2d. sterling. adjs. Doll'ared ; Doll'arless. ns. Dollaroc'racy ; Doll'-arship. [Ger., short for Joachimsthaler, because first coined at the silver-mines in Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia Low Ger. daler, Sw., Dan. daler.]

Dollop, dol'op, . a lump. Also Dall'op. [Prob. cog. with Norw. dial, dolp, a lump.]

Dolly, dol'i, n. a complimentary offering of flowers,

sweetmeats, &c. on a tray. [Anglo-Ind., Hindi, dalt.)

Dolly, dol'i, n. dim. of Doll. adj. babyish. n. Doll'i-ness.

Dolly, dol'i, . a wooden shaft attached to a disc with projecting arms, used for stirring clothes in a wash-ing-tub ; somewhat similar pieces of apparatus in mining, pile-driving, &c. v.t. to wash (clothes) in a tub : to beat (red-hot metal) with a hammer : to crush ore with a dolly, to obtain or yield by this method. adj. Dollied. . Doll'ier. [Prob. from Dolly, the familiar form of Dorothy.}

Dolly-Shop, dol'i-shop, n. a marine store, a low pawn-shop often having a black doll as signboard.

Dolly Varden, dol'i var'den, . a flowered muslin dress for women, with pointed bodice and tucked-up skirt : a large hat, one side bent downwards, abun-dantly trimmed with flowers. [Named from Dolly Varden, a character in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge,]

Dolman, dol'man, . a Turkish robe with slight sleeves and open in front : a hussar's jacket, worn like a cloak, with one or both sleeves hanging loose. [Fr., Turk, dolamdn.)

Dolmen, dol'men, . a stone table : the French name for a cromlech, a prehistoric structure of two or more

Dolmen : ' The Giant's Grave," Kilternan, Dublin.

erect unhewn stones, supporting a large flattish stone. [Fr. dolmen', usually explained as Bret. dolmen dol, taol, table, men, a stone. But toltnen in Cornish meant 'hole of stone. ']

Dolomite, dol'o-mlt, . a magnesian limestone, so called from the French geologist D. Guy de Dolo-tftieu (1750-1801). adj. Dolomit ic.

Dolour, dC'lor, n. pain : grief : anguish. adjs. Dolor-if'erous, Dolorl'fiC, causing or expressing dolour, pain, or grief. adv. Doloro'SO (iitus), noting a soft and pathetic manner. adj. Dol'oroUS, full of dolour, pain, or grief: doleful. adv. Dol'orously. . Dol'orousness. Dolours of the Virgin, the pro-phecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days loss of Jesus, the meeting of Him on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the entombment. [Fr., L. dolere, to grieve.]

Dolphin, dol'fin, . an animal of the whale kind, closely resembling the porpoise, about 8 or 10 feet long : the coryphzna, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying. ns. Dol'phinet (Sf>ens.), a female dolphin ; Dol'-

phin-fly, a black aphis or plant-louse, destructive to bean-plants. [O. Fr. daulphin L. delphinus Gr. delpkis, -phinos.]

Dolt, dolt, . a dull or stupid fellow. adj. Doltish, dull: stupid. adv. Dolt'ishly. . Doltlshness. [Dolt = dulled or blunted. See Dull.)

Dom, dom, . the Portuguese form of Don : also a title given to certain Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders, esp. the Benedictine. [L. dominus, lord.]

Domain, do-man', . what one is master of or has dominion over : an estate : territory : ownership of land : the scope or range of any subject or sphere of knowledge. adjs. Domain'al, Doma'nial. [Fr., L. dominium, dominus, a master.]

Domal, dom'al, adj. relating to a house. [L. domus, a house.]

Domboc, donVbCk, . a collection of laws made by authority of King Alfred, but now lost. [A.S. d6m, judgment, law, and Me, book.]

Domdaniel, dom-dan'yel, . a hall under the sea in-habited by a sorcerer and his disciples : (Carlyle) nn infernal cave, den of iniquity generally. [Fr. , Gr. doma Daniel, house of Daniel.]

Dome, dom, n. a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical : a large cupola: a cathedral: (poet.) a building. -'./. to furnish with a dome. adjs. Domed, Domical, having a dome. [L. domus, a house ; Fr. dame, It. duomo, Ger. dom.}

Dome, dom, n. (Sfiens.). Same as Doom.

Domesday-, Doomsday-book, doomz'da-book, . a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, &c. so called from its authority in judgment (A.S. ddm) on the matters contained in it.

Domestic, do-mes'tik, adj. belonging to the house : remaining much at home : private : tame : not foreign. . a servant in the house : (//.) articles of home manufacture, esp. home-made cotton cloths. adv. Dpmes'tically. v.t. Domes'ticate, to make domestic or familiar : to tame. ns. Domestica'tion ; Domestica tor ; Domesticity. Domestic architecture, the architecture of mansions, dwelling-houses, cottages, &c. ; Domestic economy, the principles of thrifty housekeeping. [Fr., L. domesticus domus, a house.]

Domet, dom'et, . a kind of plain cloth, in which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen.

Domicile, dom'i-sil, . a house : an abode : a man's legal place of residence. v.t. to establish a fixed residence. adjs. Domiciled; Domiciliary, pertaining to the domicile. v.l. Domicillate, to establish in a permanent residence. . Domicilia'tion. Domiciliary Visit, a visit, under authority, to a private house for the purpose of searching it. [Fr., L. domicilium domus, a house.]

Dominant, dom'in-ant, adj. prevailing: predominant. n. (mus.) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. ns. Dominance, Dom'inancy, ascendency. adv. Dom'inantly. [L. dominaits, -antis, pr.p. of dominari, to be master.]

Dominate, dom'in-at, v.t. to be lord over : to govern : to prevail over, to be the chief feature of. . Domina'tion, government : absolute authority : tyranny. adj. Dom'inative, governing : (rare) arbitrary. n. Domlnator (Shak.), a ruler or governor : a ruling influence. [L. dominari, -at us, to be master dominus, master domare = Eng. tame.]

Domineer, dom-in-Sr', v.i. to rule arbitrarily: to command haughtily: to be overbearing. adj. Domineering, overbearing. [Prob. through Dut. from O. Fr. dominer'L. dominari.]

Dominical, do-min'ik-al, adj. belonging to our Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day. Dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in calendars to ui^ric Uic solid*)'* throughout

the year. [Low L. dominicalis L. dominicus dominus, lord, master.]

Dominican, do-min'i-kan, adj. belonging to St Dominic or to the Dominicans. . a friar or monk of the order of St Dominic Fratres Predicatores, founded in 1215 the Black Friars, from their black mantle.

Dominie, dom'i-ni, . (Scot.) a schoolmaster, a tutor : in parts of the United States, a clergyman. [L. domine, voc. case of dominus, lord, master, sir.]

Dominion, do-min'yun, n, lordship : highest power and authority : control : the country or persons governed, esp. the Dominion of Canada : (//., B.) a class of angelic spirits (Col. i. 16). n. Dominium, the ownership of a thing. Dominion Day, a Canadian festival on the anniversary of the union of the provinces, ist July 1867.

Domino, dom'i-no, . a cape with a hood worn by a master or by a priest : a long cloak of black silk with a hood, used at masked balls, a person wearing such : one of the oblong pieces with which the game of Dominoes (-noz) is played, usually twenty-eight in number, divided into two compartments, each of which is blank or marked with from one to six spots. [Sp. domino L. dominus,]

Dominus. See Dominie.

Don, don, . a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all

Don'nish, pertaining to a don : with the airs of'a don. ns. Don'nism, self-importance ; Don'ship, rank or dignity of a don. [Sp., L. dominus.]

Don, don, v.t. to do or put on: to assume \-pr.p. don'ning ; pa.p. donned. [A contr. of do on.]

Donat, do'nat, . a grammar, a primer. Also Don'et.

[O. Fr. donat, from ^EHus Donatus, author about 358 A.D. of a long famous Latin grammar.]

Donation, do-na'shun, . act of giving : that which is given, a gift of money or goods : (Iaiu) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another. L Do'nary, a thing given to a sacred use. v.t. Donate', to present a gift. . Don'ative, a gift : a gratuity : a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop. adj. vested or vesting by donation. ns. Dona tor, one who makes a gilt, a donor; Don'atory (Scots laiu), one to whom lands escheated to the crown are made over ; Donee', the person to whom a gift is made; Dd'nor, a giver: a benefactor. Dona nobis, the last section of the mass, beginning 'Dona nobis pacem.' [Fr., L. dondre, -dtutn donum, a gift dare, to give.]

Donatists, don'a-tists, n.pl. the members of an African sect in the Christian Church of the 4th and 5th centuries, who protested against any diminution of the extreme reverence paid to the martyrs, were severe in their treatment of the lapsed, and rebaptised converts from the Catholic Church. n. Donatism. adjs. DonatiS'tiC, -aL [From Donatus, one of their leaders.]

Done, dun, pa.p. of Do, often with sense of utterly exhausted : so Done up, Done out.

Donjon, dun'jun, . a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [A doublet of dungeon.]

Donkey, dong'ke, . the ass. ns. Don'key-en'gine, a small engine used in steam-vessels for loading and unloading the cargo, pumping water into the boilers, &c. ; Don'key-pump, an extra steam-pump. [Still regarded as slang in 1823. Perh. = dun-ik-ie, a double dim. of dun, from its colour ; or from Duncan, cf. Dicky.]

Donna. See Don.

Donnered, don'erd, adj. (Scot.) stupefied, stunned. Also Donn'erd. Donn'ert.

Do-nothing, dso'-nuth-ing, n. one who does nothing :

Donsie

fate, far ; m5, her ; mTne ;

Dose

a lazy or idle person : a faineant. ns. Do-noth'ing-ism, Do-noth'ingness.

Donsie, don' si, adj. (Scot.) unlucky, perverse : neat, trim : sickly.

Don't, dont. For do not.

Donzel, don'zel, . a page or squire '.fern. Donzel la.

Doob, doob, . Indian name for the dog's-tooth grass.

Dood, dood, . a riding camel or dromedary. [Beng. j

Doodle, duod 1, v.t. (Scot.) to dandle.

Doodle, doOd'l, v.i. (Scot.) to drone, as a bagpipe.

Dook, dook, . (Scot.) a plug of wood driven into a wall to hold a nail, &c.

Doolefull, dool'fool, adj. (Spens.) = Doleful. ns. Dool' -tree, Dule'-tree (Scot.), a tree that marks a place of mourning.

Doolie. See Dhoply.

Doom, doom, n. judgment : condemnation : destiny : ruin : final judgment: a picture of the Last Judgment. v.t. to pronounce judgment on : to sentence : to condemn : pr.p. doom'ing; pa.p. doomed.- -adjs. Doomed, under sentence ; Doom'ful (Spens.), full of doom, ruin, or destructive power, adv. Dooms (Scot.), very, exceedingly. MS. Dooms'day, the day of doom, the day when the world will be judged ; Dooms'day-book (see Domesday) ; Dooms'man, one who pronounces doom or sentence, a judge. Crack of doom, the signal for the final dissolution of all thing*, the last trump. [A.S. ddm, judgment.]

Doom-palm, dwm'-pam, . a kind of African palm, with a branched stem, tufts of fan-shaped leaves, and a fruit as big as an apple.

Door, dor, . the usual entrance into a house, room, or passage: the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access. ns. Door'-bell ; Door'-case, the frame which encloses a

door; Door'-Ch.eek(.SVW.), one of the side-posts of a
door ; Door'-keep'er ; Door'-knock'er ; Door'-mat ;

Door' -nail ; Door'-plate, a plate on or at a door with the householder's name on it ; Door'-post, the jamb or side-piece of a door; Door'-Sill, the thresim.d of a doorway ; Door'-stoad, a doorway ; Door'-step, Door'-stone, the step-stone ; Door'way, the entrance or passage closed by the door : Door'-yard, a yard about the door of a house ; Fold'ing-door, a door in two halves, each of which may be folded back against the wall. Darken one's door, to cross one's threshold ; Death's door, on the point of death, in gre^t danger of death ; Next door to, in the house next to : near to. bordering upon, very nearly ; Out Of doors, in the open air ; Show to the door, to dismiss with ignominy. [A. S. durit; Ger. tlior, tliur ; Gr. thyra, L,. fores (pi.), a door.]

Dop, dop, n. a. copper cup with a wooden handle, in which a gem is soldered to be held while being cut or polished. [Dut.]

Dop, dop, v.i. to dip or duck. . a diving bird.

Dope, dop, . any thick liquid used as a lubricant, axle-grease : any absorbent material holding a thick liquid, as cotton-waste, or a substance used to hold niiro-glycerine. [Prob. Dut. doop, a dipping.]

Dopper, dop'er, K. a member of a rigid religious sect in South Africa.

Dopplerite, dop'ler-It, *. a substance derived from the maceration of peat. [From Doppler, a. German physicist.]

Doquet, dok'et, a form of docket.

Dor, dor, . (oos.) a scoff, mockery, as 'to give (any one) the dor." [Prob. Ice. ddr, scoff.]

Dor, Dorr, dor, . a kind of dung-beetle, also called Dor-beetle and Dor-Jly; a cockchafer (in U.S. called Dor-bug): (e6t.) a. drone. [A.S. dora, a humble-bee.]

Dorado, dO-ra'd<3, . the dolphin, so called from its beautiful colour when dying. [Sp., from dorar, to gild L. deaurare, atnm. See Dory, El Dorado.]

Dorcas, dor'kas, . given in Acts, ix. 36, as the Greek translation of Tabitha (Aramaic, ' female gazelle '), the name of the Christian woman of Joppa, famous for her good works, esp. the making of clothes for the poor hence Dorcas Societies, ladies' societies for making and providing clothes tor the poor.

Doree. See Dory.

Dor-hawk, dor'-hawk, . the common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl.

Dorian, do'ri-an, adj. and . belonging to Doris in Greece, Doric : a native of Doris.

Doric, dor'ik, adj. belonging to Doris in Greece, denoting one of the Greek orders of architecture, distinguished by its simplicity and solidity. . one of the modes of Greek music : a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds : any dialect having this character, as Scotch. ns. Dor'icism, Dor'ism, a peculiarity of the Doric dialect. [Fr. dengue L. Doricus Gr. Doris.}

Dorking, dork'ing, . a square-bodied breed of poultry, variously coloured, and with five claws on each foot so named from Dorking in Surrey.

Dorlach, dor'lah, . a bundle, a knapsack. Also Dorloch. [Gael.]

Dormant, dor'mant, adj. sleeping : at rest : not used, in abeyance (as a title) : in a sleeping posture : (archit.) leaning. . a crossbeam: a joist. . Dormancy, quiescence. >ts. Dor'mer-win'dow, a vertical window, esp. of a sleeping-room (formerly called dormer), on the sloping roof of a house ; Dor-mi'tion, sleeping. adj. Dor'mitive, causing sleep (of medicine), as opium. us. Dor'mitory, a large sleeping-chamber with many beds ; Dor IUOUSO, a small rodent intermediate between the squirrel and the mouse, so called because torpid in winter : ft. Dor'mice ; Dor'toUT (Spots.), a dormitory. [Fr. dor in ir L. dornure, to sleep.]

Dormy, Dormie, dor'mi, adj. a term applied to one player at golf, when he is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to be played.

Dornick, doi'nik, . a kind of stout figured linen, originally made at Doornik, or Tournay, in Belgium.

Dorp, dorp, . a rare form of thorp, village.

Dorsal, dor'sal, <,'/. prrtainins; or belonging to the back. adv. Dor'sally. . Dorse (oL<s.\ the back of a writing : a dossal : the back. adj. Dorsibranch'i-ate, having gills on the back. . one of the Dorsi-branchiata, including free marine worms. adjs. Dorsiferous, dorsigerous : dorsiparous ; Dorsig'er-OUS, carrying on the back ; Dor sigrado, walking on the back of the toes ; Dorsip'OTOUS, bearing fruit on the back : hatching young upon the back ; Dor'si-spin'al, pertaining to both the back and the spine ; Dorsiven'tral, Dorsabdom'inal, pertaining to the

back and the belly; Dorsocau dal, superior an 1 posterior in direction or position ; Dorsocer'vical, pertaining to the back of the neck. . Dorsoflex'ion, a bending of the back, a bow. aaj's. Dorsolat'eral, pertaining to the back and the side ; Dorsolum'bar, pertaining to the whole dorsal region of the trunk also Dorsilum'bar ; Dorsome'dian, situated in the middle of the back ; Dorsomes'al, lying along the middle line of the back- also Dorsiines'al : Dorso-plOU'ral, pertaining to the back and the side.//.

Dors'um. Send to dorse, to throw on the buck. [Kr., L. donum, the back.]

Dorse, dors, . a young cod. [Low Ger. dorscfi.]

Dorty, dor'ti, adj. (Scot.) pettish : delicate.

Dory, iio'ri, n. a fish of a golden yellow colour. Also John Dory and Doree. [Fr. dortc, from dorer, to gild L. deaurarc, to gild de, of, with, and aurum, gold. Jo/in is simply the ordinary name.]

Dose, dos, . the quantity of medicine given to be taken at one time : a portion : anything disagreeable that must be taken. z>. t. to order or give in doses : to give anything nauseous to. us. Dos ago, a prac-tice or method of dosing ; Dosim'eter, an apparatus for measuring minute quantities o_f liquid. adj. Dosimet'riC. . Dosol'Ogy, the science of doses also Dosiol'Ogy. [O. Fr. aoseGi. dosis, a givirj diditni, I give.]

Doseh. dS'se, . a religious ceremony at Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the sheik rides on horseback over the prostrate bodies of dervishes.

Dossal, dos'sal, n. a cloth hanging, of various colours at various festivals, for the back of an altar and the sides of the chancel of a church. Also Dos sel. [Late L. dossale, dorsale L. darsurn, the back.]

Dosser, dos'er, . a rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or of a chancel : a pannier.

Doss-house, dos'-hows, . a very cheap lodging-house. . Dosser, one who lodges in a doss-house. [Perh. from doss, a prov. Eng. name for a hassock.]

Dossil, dos'il, . a plug, spigot : a cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing : (tut-g-.) a pledget of lint for cleaning out a wound. [O. Kr. dostl Late L. ducitlus, a spigot.]

Dost, dust, ad pers. sing. pres. indie, of Do.

Dot. dot, . any small mark made with a pen or sharp point. v.t. to mark with dots : to diversify with objects. z'./. to form dots: pr.p. dcf/ling ; pa. p. dot'ted. Dot and carry, in addition, to set down the units and carry over the tens to the next column. [Prob. related to the Dut. Jot, a little lump.]

Dotation, dO-ta'shun, . the act of bestowing a dowry on a woman : an endowment. . Dot, a marriage portion. adj'. Dd'tal, pertaining to dowry or to dower. [Low L. dotation-eut L. dotare, to endow.]

Dote, dot, v.i. (arch.) to be stupid or foolish : to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love for-merly also spelt Doat. ns. Dotage, a doting: childishness of old age : excessive fondness ; Dot ant (Shak), a dotard ; Dotard, one who dotes : one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness. adj. Dot ed (S&ens.), stupid. . Dot er, one who dotes. p.adj. and . Doting. ae/j's. Dot'iSh, silly: Dot'tle (Scot.), stupid./;, a dotard. adj. Dotty, feeble in mind: tottering. lOld Dut. doten, to be silly, Scot, doitet, stupid ; Fr. radoter, to rave, is from the same root]

Doth, duth, 3d pers. sing. pres. indie, of Do.

Dotterel, dot'er-el, ft. a kind of plover, named from its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be ap-

proached and caught : a stupid fellow, a dupe. [Also spelt dottrel, from dote.]

Dottle, dot'l, n. (Scot.) a plug, esp. the tobacco at the bottom of a pipe after smoking, sometimes put on the top of fresh tobacco after refilling.

Douane. doo-an', . a custom-house. n. Douan'ier, a custom-house officer. [Fr.]

Douar. Dowar, dow'ar, . a cluster of Arab tents in a circle.

Douay Bible. See Rhemish (version).

Double, dub'l, adj. twofold: twice as much: of extra weight, size, or quality: two of a sort together : in pairs: acting two parts, insincere. ad-s. Doubly. [O. Fr. doblel*. dupliis duo, two, and plus, akin to plenns, full.]

Double, dub'l, v.t. to multiply by two, to be the double
of : to fold : to repeat : to clench : to pass round or by. 11. i. to increase to twice the quantity : to turn sharply back on one's course in running. n. twice as much : a duplicate : an actor's substitute : a quick pace (short for double-quick) : one's wr.-iith or appari-
tion : one's exact counterpart : a trick : (eccles.) a feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms. adjs. Doub'le-act'ing, applying power in two directions : producing a double result ; Double-banked, having two men at each oar, or having two tiers of oars one above the other, as in ancient galleys : Double-barrelled, having two barrels. n. Double-bass, the lowest-toned instru- ment of violin form. ad/s. Doub'le-bit'ing, cut- ting on either side ; Double-breasted, of a coat having two breasts, one to be folded over the other. ns. Double-Charge, to charge with a double measure ; Double - deal'er, a deceitful person ;

Double-dealing, duplicity. adj. Double-decked, having two decks above water-line. n. DoiJrile-

deck'er, a double-decked frigate. adj. Double- dyed, twice dyed : deeply imbued (as a double- dyed villain). . Double - ea'gle (U.S.), a gold coin worth $20, or 4, as. 2d. : the heraldic repre- sentation of an eagle with two heads, as in the arms of Russia and Austria. adj. Doub le-edged, having two edges: cutting or working both ways. ns. Doub le-end'er, anything having two ends alike : a cross-cut sawing machine, with two adjustable cir- cular saws, for sawing both ends of timber ; Doub'le- en'try (baok-k.), a method by which two entries are made of each transaction. adjs. Double- eyed having a deceitful countenance : Double- faced, hypocritical, false. ns. Doub le-fa oed- ness; Double -first, at O.vfprd, a degree with first-class honours in mathematics and classics : one who takes such a degree. adj. Doub'le-flow'ered, having double flowers, as a plant. v.t. Doub le- gild, to gild with double coatings of gold : to gloze over. . Doub'le-Glos'ter. Gloucestershire cheese of extra richness. adjs. Doub'le-hand'ed, having two hands, two-handled ; Doub'le-head'ed. having two heads; Double-hearted, treacherous; DOUble- hung, suspended, as a window-sash, so as to move either upward or downward ; Double-locked, locked with two locks or bolts : locked by two turns of the key, as in very few locks but many novels ; Double- manned, furnished with twice the complement of men;
Double-meaning, deceitful : Double-mind'ed, un- determined, wavering. . Double-mind'edness. adj. Double-na'tured, having a twofold nature. n. Doubleness, the state of being double : duplicity. adj. and adv. Double-quick, the pace next a run. . the double-quick pace. ./. Double- Shade {Milt.), to double the natural darkness. adj. Double-shotted, of cannon, with two shots in them.

ns. Double-shuffle (see Shuffle) ; Double-stop- ping, playing on two slopped strings of a violin at once ; Doub le-stout, extra strong stout or porter. adj. Double-tongued, deceitful. . Doubling, the act of making double : a turning back in running : a trick : a plait or fold. adj. shifting, manoeuvring.

Double entendre, doobl' ong-tongdr, . an equi- voque, a word or phrase with two meanings, one usually more or less indecent. [Fr. of i7th century, superseded now by (mot) a double entente.]

Doublet, dub'let, . a pair : an inner garment : name given to words that are really the same, but vary some-
what in spelling and signification, as desk, disc, and dish, describe and descry. [O. Fr., dim. of double.]

Doubloon, dub-loon', . an obsolete Spanish gold coin double the value of a pistole varying from 335. in 1772 to 2os. 8d. in 1848. [Sp. doblon.]

Doubt, dowt, i:i. to waver in opinion : to be un- certain : to hesitate : to suspect : to believe with fear or hesitation: (Scot.) to think, even without ti.e sense of hesitation. v.t. to hold in doubt: to dis-

trust. p. adj. Doubt' ed ($"/.), questioned : feared, redoubted. [O. Fr. dottier L. dubitare, akin to ditbius, doubtful, moving in two (duo) directions.]

Doubt, dowt, n. uncertainty of mind : suspicion : fear :
a thing doubted or questioned. adj. Doubtable. . Doubt'er. adj. Doubtful, full of doubt : undetermined : not clear : not secure : suspicious : not confident. adv. Doubtfully. . Doubtfulness. p. adj. Doubting, that doubts, undecided. advs. Doubtingly : Doubtless, without doubt : certainly ; Doubtlessly.

Douc, dook, . a species of monkey in Cochin-China.

Douce, doTJs, adj. (obs.^ sweet: (Scot.) sober, peaceable, sedate. adv. Doucely. n. Douoe'ness. n.pl. DoUC'etS, the stones of a deer. n. Douceur (d55-ser'), sweetness of manner (obs.): something intended to please, a present or a bribe, f Fr. doti.v, douce, mild L. dvlcis, sweet.]

Douche. do75sh, n. a jet of water directed upon the body from a pipe : an apparatus for throwing such. [Fr., It. doccia, a water-pipe L. dttcere, to lead.]

Doucine

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Down

Doucine, doo-sen', n. (archil.) a cyma recta. [Fr.]

Dough, dO, . a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. adjs. Dough -baked, half-baked, defective in intelligence; Dough faced (U.S.), pliable, truckling. n. Dough iness. adj. Dough'- knead ed (Mitt), soft. . Dough'-nut, sweetened dough fried in fat. adj. Dough'y, like dough: soft. [A.S. ddh; Ger. teig, Ice. deig, dough ; prov. dtnv and duff.]

Doughty, dow'ti, adj. able, strong: brave. adv. Dough tily. . Dough'tiness. [A.S. dyhtig, valiant dugan, to be strong ; Ger. tuchtig, solid.]

Doum-palm. Same as Doom-palm.

Doup, dowp, n. (Scot.) bottom, buttocks. . Can'dle-doup, a candle-end. [Cf. Ice. daup.\

Dour, door, adj. (Scat.) obstinate : bold. [Fr., L. dunis, hard.]

Doura. See Durra.

Douse, Dowse, dows, v.t. to plunge into water. v.i. to fall suddenly into water. [Cf. Sw. dunsa, fall heavily. Prob. from sound ; cf. souse.]

Douse, Dowse, dows, v.t. to strike : to strike or lower a sail. n. a heavy blow. [Prob. related to Old Dut. dossen. to beat.]

Douse, Dowse, dows, v.t. to put out, extinguish (esp. in the slang Douse the glim, put out the light). { Prob. a corr. of the obs. verb dout below ; more likely a particular use of douse, to strike.]

Dout, dowt, v.t. to put out, extinguish. n. Dout'er. [Do out.]

Dove, duv, n. a pigeon (esp. in comp., as ringdwe, turtle-dove, &c.) : a word of endearment : an emblem of innocence, gentleness, also of the Holy Spirit the 'Holy Dove 1 (Matt. iii. 16). v.t. to treat as a dove. ns. Dove'-COl'OUT, a grayish, bluish, pinkish colour ; Dove' COt, -COte, a small cot or box in which
pigeons breed. adjs. Dove'-drawn (Sftak), drawn by doves ; Dove'- eyed, meek-eyed. ns. Dove'-house, a dovecot ; Dove'let, a small dove. adj. Dove'-like, innocent. ns. Dove's'-foot, the common name for Geranium mollt; Dove'ship, the character or quality of a dove. Flutter the dovecots, to disturb commonplace, conventional people, as the eagle would a dovecot (see Shak., Cor. V. vi. 115). [A.S. dufe in dufe-doppa ; Ger. taube.]

Dovekie, duv'ki, . the little auk, a diving bird of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

Dover, do'ver, v.i. (Scot.) to slumber lightly, doze off. v.t. to send off into a light sleep. n. a slight unsettled sleep.

Dover's powder, dO'verz pow'der, n. a valuable sudorific medicine, compounded of ipecacuanha root, powdered opium, and sulphate of potash. [From Dr Thomas Dover, 1660-1742.]

Dovetail, duv'tfil, . a mode of fastening boards to-

gether by fitting pieces shaped like a wedge or a dove's tail spread out (tenons) into corresponding cavities (mortises). v.t. to fit one thing into another.

Dow, dow, v.i. (obs.) to be good for a purpose : (Scot.) to be able. p.adjs. Docht, Dought. [A.S. dugan.\

Dowager, dow'a-jer, . a widow with a dower or jointure : a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir. [O. Fr. douagtre Low L. dotarium L. dot are, to endow.]

Dowdy, dow'di, adj. untidy, carelessly dressed, soft and slack in habit. . an untidy woman. -adv. Dow'dily. us. Dowdiness, Dow'dyism. adj. Dowdyish. [Ely. unknown.)

Dowel, dow'el, . a pin of wood or iron inserted in the edges of two adjacent boards for the purpose of fastening them together.?/./, to fasten by means of

Dovetailing.

dowels. us. Dow'el-Joint ; DoWel-pin. [Prob. related to Ger. dobel, a plug.]

Dower, dow'er, n. a jointure, that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life sometimes used for Dow'ry. adjs. Dowable, that may be endowed ; Dowered, furnished with dower. n. Dow'er-hOUSe, the house set apart for the widow. a.ij. Dow'erleSS. [O. Fr. douaire Low L. dotarium L. dotdre, to endow.]

Dowf, dowf, adj. (Scot.) dull, heavy, spiritless. ft. Dowf 'ness. [Prob. Ice. daufr, deaf.]

Dowie, dow'i, adj. (Scot.) dull, low-spirited, sad. [Prob. A.S. dol, dull.]

Dowlas, dowlas, . a coarse linen cloth. [From Daoulas or Doulas, near Brest, in Brittany.]

Dowle, dowl, n. (Shaft.) a portion of down in a feather.

Down, down, . the soft hair under the feathers of fowls : the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants : anything which soothes or invites to repose. n. Down' -bed. t>.adj. Downed, filled or covered with down. ns. Dpwn'iness ; Down'-quilt. adj. Down'y, covered with or made of down : like down : soft : soothing : (slang) knowing. The downy (slang), bed. [Ice. dunn ; Ger. daunt-, dune.\

Down, down, . a bank of sand thrown up by the sea (same as Dune) : a treeless land : (//.) a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep, as the North Downs (Kent) and South Downs (Sussex) also given to the famous roadstead off the east coast of Kent, inside the Goodwin Sands. [A.S. dun, a hill ; prob. from Celt, dun, as in 75ttkeld, &c.]

Down, down, adv. from a higher to a lower position : on the ground : from earlier to later times : from thick to thin, from large to small (to boil down, to cut down) : from more to less (to beat down a price). P re P- along a descent : from a higher to a lower position or state. i\t. to knock down : to dispirit also used as a kind of interjection, with get, go, come, kneel, &c. understood. . a tendency to be down upon, a grudge against : a descent, reverse of fortune. -'.i. Down'-bear, to bear or press down. adj. Down cast, dejected. ns. Down'COme, a fall, ruin, a heavy pour of rain ; Down'-draught, a current of air downwards ; Down'-east'er, one living 'down east' from the speaker, a New Englander, and esp. an inhabitant of Maine ; Down'fall, fall, failure, humiliation, ruin : a falling down, as of rain. adjs. Down'fallen, ruined : Down'-gyved(.?A<j.), hanging down like fetters. . Down' -haul, a rope by which a jib, &c., is hauled down when set. adjs. Down'-heart'ed, dejected ; Down'hill, descending, sloping. . Down' -line, the line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces. dY. Down'looked (Dryden), downcast, gloomy. ns. Down'-ly'ing, time of retiring to rest : a woman's lying-in ; Down'pOUT, a heavy fall of rain, &c. adv. Down'right (ol>s.), perpendicular: in plain terms : utterly. adj. plain spoken : brusque : utter (as in do-vnright madness). ns. DOWn'rightness ; Down'rush, a rushing down (as of gas, hot air, &c.) : Down' -set' ting, a setting down, a snub ; Down'-sit'ting, sitting down, time of rest (Ps. cxxxix. 2). adrs. Down'StaiTS, in, or to, a lower story ; Down'-stream, with the current. ns. Down'-throw, act of throwing down, state of being thrown down : a sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds ; Down'-train, a railway train

proceeding from the chief terminus. adj. Down'-trodden, trampled on, tyrannised over. advs. Downward, Down'wards, from higher to lower: from source to outlet : from more ancient to modern : in the lower part. adj. Down' ward. Down east (U.S.), in or into Maine and adjoining parts of New England; Down in the mouth, in low spirits; Down on one's luck, in ill-luck ; Down south, in the southern states ; Down to the country, away into the country, from London (hence ' down to the Derby,' 'down to Scotland'); Down With your

money, lay it down, pay it. A down-train, a train away from London. Lay down the law, to expound authoritatively. [A corr. of M. E. a-down, adun A.S. of dune, 'from the hill' A.S. dbn, a hill.]

Dowry, dow'ri, n. the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage sometimes used for dower. [See Dower.]

Dowse, dows, v.t. and v.i. See Douse.

Dowse, dows, I'.i. to use the divining-rod. . Dows'er, a water diviner.

Doxology, doks-ol'o-ji, . a hymn expressing praise and honour to the Trinity. adj. Doxolog ical. [Gr. doxologia doxa, praise, and legein, to speak.]

Doxy, dok'si, . (Shaft.) a mistress : a woman of loose character. [Prob. conn, with East Fries, dok, a bundle, Low Ger. dokke.]

Doxy, dok'si, . opinion ' Orthodoxy,' said Warburton, 'is my doxy heterodoxy is another man's doxy.' [Gr. doxa, opinion.]

Doyen, dwaw'yong, . dean, senior member (of an academy, diplomatic corps, &c.). [Fr. , Lat. decanus.]

Doyley. See Doily.

Doze, doz, v.i. to sleep lightly, or to be half-asleep : to be in a dull or stupefied state. v.t. to spend in drowsiness (with away). . a short light sleep. adj. Dozed, drowsy. v.t. Do'zen (Scot.), to_ stupefy. v.i. to become stupefied. us. Do'zer ; Doziness; Do'zing. adj. Dd'zy, drowsy. [From a Scand. root, seen in Ice. dusa, Dan. dose, to dose.]

Dozen, duz'n, adj. two and ten, or twelve. n. a collection of twelve articles. adj. Doz'enth. Baker's dozen, Devil's dozen, thirteen. [O. Fr. dozeinc L. duodecim duo, two, and decent, ten.]

Drab, drab, . a low, sluttish woman: a whore. ?./. to associate with bad women. us. Drab'ber, one who herds with drabs ; Drab biness adjs. Drab'-bisn, Drab'by sluttish. [Celt.; Gael, drabag; Ir. drabog, slut.]

Drab, drab, n. thick, strong, gray cloth : a gray or dull-brown colour, perh. from the muddy colour of undyed wool. [Fr. drap, cloth Low L. drappits, prob. Teut.]

Drabbet, drab'et, n. a coarse linen fabric made at Bamsley.

Drabble, drab'l, v.t. to besmear with mud and water. . Drabbling, a manner of fishing for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead. [Cf. drivel, dribble; prob. conn, with drab, a low woman.]

Drabbler, drab'ler, . an additional piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.

Dracanth, drak'anth, n. gum tragacanth.

Dracaena, dra-se'na, . the tree which produces the resin called Dragon's-blood. . Draci'na. the red resin of dragon's-blood used to colour varnishes also Dracine', Draco nin. [Low L. draca?na, a

she-dragon Gr. drakaina, fern, of drakon, dragon.]

Drachm, dram, n. See Drachma, Dram.

Drachma, drak'ma, . an ancient Greek weight, and

a silver coin of different values : a modern Greek coin = above gjd. sterling. [Gr. drachme drosses-thai, to grasp with the hand.]

Draco, dra'kO, . a northern constellation : a dragon-lizard.

Draconian, dra-kC'nyan, adj. severe, as was the legislation of Draco, the Athenian archon (621 B.C.). Also Dracon'ic.

Dracontium, dra-kon'shi-um, . a genus of American araceous plants : the root of the skunk-cabbage. [Gr., drakon, a dragon.]

Dracunculus, dra-kun'ku-lus, n. a herbaceous genus of A racece : a dragonet or goby of genus Caliionymus: a genus of worms, the guinea-worm. [L., dim. of draco, a dragon.]

Drad, drad. p.iidj. or n. form used by Spenser for dread and dreaded.

Draff, draf, n. dregs : the refuse of malt that has been

brewed from. adjs. Draff 'ish, Draff 'y, worthless. [Prob. related to Dut. draf, Ger. trdber.'\

Draft, draft, . anything drawn : a selection of men from an army, &c. : an order for the payment of money : lines drawn for a plan : a rough sketch : the depth to which a vessel sinks in water. v.t. to draw an outline of: to compose and write: to draw off: to detach. us. Draft '-bar, a swingle-tree, the bar to which the coupling of a railway-carriage is attached ; Draft' -horse, a horse used for drawing the plough, heavy loads, &c., in distinction to a carriage or saddle horse ; Draft' -OX, an ox used for drawing loads ; Drafts man, one who draws plans or designs ; Drafts manship. [A corr. of Draught.]

Drafts, drafts, n.pl. a game. [See Draughts.]

Drag, drag, v.t. to draw by force : to draw slowly : to pull roughly and violently : to explore with a drag-net or hook. i'.t. to hang so as to trail on the ground : to be forcibly drawn along : to move slowly and heavily: pr.p. dragging ; pa. p. dragged. n. a net or hook for dragging along to catch things under water : a heavy harrow : a device for guiding wood to the saw : a mail-coach : a long open carriage,

with transverse or side seats : a contrivance for retarding carriage-wheels in going down slopes : any obstacle to progress : an artificial scent (anise-seed, &c.) dragged on the ground for foxhounds trained to the pursuit (Drag'-hounds) to follow : (billiards) a push somewhat under the centre of the cue-ball, causing it to follow the object-ball a short way. ns. Drag 7 -bar, a strong iron bar for connecting railway-carnages together also Draw'-bar ; Drag'-bplt, a strong bolt passing through the drag-bar of railway-carriages, and serving to fasten the coupling ; Drag -chain, the chain that connects engine and tender, or carriages and wagons, with one another ; Drag man, a fisherman who uses a drag-net ; Drag'-net, a net to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of water to catch fish ; Drags'man, the driver of a drag or coach. [A.S. dragan ; Ger. tragen. Ace. to Curtius, nowise conn, with L. trahere.}

Dragantin, dra-gan'tin, . a mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

Draggle, drag'l, v.t. or v.i. to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground. . Draggle-tail, a slut. adj. Draggle-tailed. [Freq. of drag, and a doublet of dratui.}

Dragoman, drag'o-man, . an interpreter or guide in Eastern countries: //. Dragomans. [Fr., from Ar. tarjum&n tarjama, to interpret. See Targum.]

Dragon, drag'un, n. a fabulous winged serpent : the constellation Draco : a fierce person : the flying lizard of the East Indies. ns. Drag onet, a little dragon : a genus of fishes of the goby family ; Drag 7 on-fly, an insect with a long body and brilliant colours. v.t. Drag onise, to turn into a dragon : to watch like a dragon. adjs. Drag onish, Drag on-like. . Drag'onism, watchful guardianship. adj. Dragonn6 {her.), like a dragon in the hinder part, and a lion or the like in the fore part. ns. Drag'on'S-blood, the red resinous exudation of several kinds of trees in the W. and E. Indies, used for colouring ; Drag'on'S-head, a plant of genus Dracocephalitm, of the mint family (Labiate): (her.) tenn or tawny when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies : Drag'on-shell, a cowry ; Drag' on's- wort, tarragon or snake-weed ; Drag'on-tree (same as Dracaena). [Fr., L. draco, draconis Gr. drakon, from aorist of derk-esthai, to look.]

Dragonnade, drag-on-ad', . the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV. by raids of dragoons : abandonment of a place to the violence of soldiers. [Fr., from dragon, dragoon.]

Dragoon, dra-goon', . formerly a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot, now applied only to heavy cavalry as opposed to hussars and lancers. v.t. to give up to the rage of soldiers : to

Dragsman

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Draw

compel by violent measures. . Dragoon'-blrd, the umbrella-bird. [Fr. See Dragon.]

Dragsman. See Drag.

Drail, dral, . the iron bow of a plough from which the traces draw : a piece of lead round the shank of the hook in fishing. v.i. to draggle.

Drain, dran, v.t. to draw off by degrees : to filter : to clear of water by drains : to make dry : to drink dry : to exhaust. v.i. to flow off gradually. . a watercourse : a ditch : a sewer : (slang) a drink : exhausting expenditure. adj. Drain'able. ns. Drain'age, the drawing off of water by rivers or other channels : the system of drains in a town ; Draln'-age-bas in, the area of land which drains into one river; Drain' age -tube, a tube of silver, india-rubber, glass, &c., introduced by a surgeon into a wound or abscess to draw off pus, &c. ; Drain' er, a utensil on which articles are placed to drain ; Drain ing- en gine, a pumping - engine for mines, &c. : Drain'ing-plough, a form of plough used in making drains; Drain' -pipe ; Drain' -til e ; Drain'-trap, a contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but admitting the water into them. [A.S. dreahnigan dragan, to draw.]

Drake, drak, n. the male of the duck. n. Drake'-Stone, a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as to graze it and then rebound. [Ety. dub. ; cf. prov. Ger. draak; O. High Ger. antrahho, Ger. tnterich, the first element usually explained as eeiui, end, aitut, ' duck. ']

Drake, drak, . a dragon : a fiery meteor : a beaked gal-
ley, or Viking ship of war ; an angler's name for species
of Ephemera. [A.S. draca, dragon L. draco.}

Dram, dram, . a contraction of Drachm : ^th of an oz. avoirdupois : formerly, with apothecaries, ^th of an oz. : as much raw spirits as is drunk at once. v.i. to drink a dram. v.t. to give a dram to. ns. Dram'-drink er ; Dram'-shop. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. drachtne. See Drachma.]

Drama, dram'a, n. a story of human life and action represented by actors imitating the language, dress, &c. of the original characters : a composition in-tended to be represented on the stage : dramatic literature : theatrical entertainment : a series of deeply interesting events. ndjs. Dramatic, -al, belonging to the drama : appropriate to or in the form of a drama : with the force and vividness of the drama. adv. Dramatically. . Dramat icism adj. Dram atisable. . Dramatisa tion, the act of dramatising : the dramatised version of a novel or story, v.i. Dramatise, to compose in, or turn into, the form of a drama or play. n. Dram'atlst. a writer of plays. Dram'atis perso'nsB (-e), the characters of a drama or play. [L., Gr. drama, dramatos draein, to do.]

Dramaturgy, dram'a-tur-ji, . the principles of dram-atic composition : theatrical art. ns. Dram'aturge, Dramaturgist, a playwright. adj. Dram aturgic. [Through Fr. from Gr. dramatourgia, dramatour-gos, playwright drama, and ergon, a work.]

Drammock, dram'ok, . meal and water mixed raw.

Drank, drangk, pa.t. of Drink,

Drant, drant, v.i. and v.t. (prov.) to drawl, to drone. . a droning tone.

Draper, drap'er, . one who deals in drapery or cloth : fem. Drap'eress. . Drap-de-Berry, a woollen cloth, coming Irom Berry in France. ->.t. Drape, to cover with cloth. p.adj. Drap'eried, draped. K. Drap'ery, cloth goods : hangings of any kind : the draper's business : (art) the representation of the dress of human figures. v.t. to drape. n. Drap'ot (Spent.), cloth, coverlet. [Fr. drapier drap, from a Tout, root. See Drab.]

Drappie, Drappy, drap'i, n. (Scot.) a little drop, esp. of spirits.

Drastic, dras'tik, adj. active, powerful. n. a medicine th.it purges quickly or thoroughly. adv. Drastically. [Gr. drastU&tdratin, to act, to do.]

Drat, drat, v.t. a minced oath used to express vexation,
as ' Drat the boy ! ' [Aphetic from God rot !]

Dratchell, drach'el, n. (prov.) a slut Also Drotch'elL

Draught, draft, . act of drawing : force needed to draw : the act of drinking : the quantity drunk at a time: outline of a picture: that which is taken in a net by drawing : a chosen detachment of men : a current of air : the depth to which a ship sinks in the water. v. t. (more com monly Draft), to draw out. . Draught -en gine, the engine over the shaft of a coal-pit. n.pl. Draught' -hooka, large iron hooks fixed on the cheeks of a cannon-carriage. ns. Draught' -house (.), a sink, privy; Draught i-ness ; Draught -net, a drag-net. n.pl. Draughts, a game in which two persons make alternate moves (draughts) on a checkered board, called the Draught board, with pieces called Draughts'men U.S. c/u'ckers, Scot, dambrod.n. Draughtsman (see Draftsman). o<#. Draught'y, full of draughts or currents of air. [M.E. draht A.S. dragan, to draw. See Drag, -<.'., and Draw.]

Drave, drav, old pa.t. of Drive.

Dravidian, dra-vid'i-an, . of the non-Aryan stock to which the Tamil, Tehigu, Canarese, and Malayalam speaking peoples of Southern India belong : of the languages of these races. [Sans. Drdvida, an ancient province of Southern India.]

Draw, draw, v.t. to pull along : to bring forcibly towards one : to entice, attract : to coax into giving information : to make one express himself (also to Draw out a man) : to inhale : to take out : to evoke or bring out by some artifice : to extract by pulling : to cast lots : to extract the essence of: to eviscerate (hang, draw, and quarter) : to manufacture (wire) by drawing through a small hole : to deduce : to lengthen : to extend to the full length (as in drawing a bow) : to force to appear (as a badger from its hole) : to receive (as revenues) : to demand money by a draft : to make a picture of, by lines drawn : to describe : to require a depth of water for floating. v.i. to pull : to practise drawing : to move : to approach : to have a free current (of a chimney) :p<i.t. drew (droo); pa.p. drawn. . the act of drawing: anything drawn : a drawn or undecided game. ai/j. Draw'able. ns. Drawback, a disadvantage : a receiving back some part of the duty on goods on their exportation ; DraW-bar (same as Drag-bar) ; Draw'-bpy, the boy who pulls the cords of the harness in figure-weaving, a mechanical device for this purpose ; Draw'bridge, a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure ; Draw55', the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn ; Draw'er, he or that which draws : one who draws beer or fetches liquor in a tavern : a thing drawn out, like the sliding box in a case : (//.) a close under-garment for the lower limbs ; Draw'-gear, the apparatus by which railway-cars are coupled ; Drawing, the art of representing objects by lines drawn, shading, &c. : a picture : the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery ; Drawing-board ; Draw'ing-frame, a machine in which carded wool, cotton, or the like is drawn out fine ; Draw'ing-knife, a knife with a handle at each end, used by coopers for shaving hoops by drawing it towards one ; Drawlng-inas'ter ; Drawlng-pa'per : Draw'ing-pen ; Draw'ing-pen'cil ; Drawing-room, in engineering, a room where plans and patterns are drawn ; Draw ing-ta'ble, a table which can be extended in length by drawing out sliding leaves ; Draw'-net (same as Drag-net) ; DraW-plate, a plate of steel or ruby with a hole drilled in it through which wire, tubing, or the like is drawn to make it more slender ; Draw" -well, a well from which water is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus. Draw a bead on (see Bead); Draw a blank (see Blank); Draw a cover, to send the hounds into a cover to frighten out a fox ; Draw

Drawcansir

mote ; mute ; mCon ; /Aen.

Drier

Wank, to do so, but find no fox ; Draw back, to retire : to withdraw from an engagement ; Draw cuts, to cast lots ; Draw in, to reduce, contract : to become shorter ; Draw it fane, to be too precise ; Draw it mild to state a thing without exaggeration ; Draw near, to approach ; Draw off, to take wine, ale, &c. out of a barrel : to retire ; Draw on, to approach (of

a fixed date) ; Draw on one's imagination, to make imaginative or lying statements ; Draw on one's memory, to try to remember ; Draw out, to leave the place (of an army), &c. ; Draw over, to persuade to desert to the other side ; Draw rein, to slacken speed, to stop ; Draw the line, to fix a limit ; Draw up, to form in regular order : to arrange or to be arranged (as troops) : to compose (as a protest, &c.) : to stop (as in driving a carriage). In drawing, correctly drawn ; Out of drawing, inaccurately drawn, or drawn in violation of the principles of drawing. [A later form of Drag.]

Drawcansir, draw'kan-ser, . a blustering fellow, a braggart. [The name of a character in Buckingham's Rehearsal (1671).]

Drawing-room, draw'ing-room, . a room to which the company withdraws after dinner : a reception of company jit court. Drawing-room car, a railway-carriage fitted up as a drawing-room. [Orig. Withdra wing- room.]

Drawl, drawl, v.i. (obs.) to dawdle : to speak in a slow,
lengthened tone. f./. to utter (words) in a slow and sleepy manner. . a slow, lengthened utterance. n. Drawl' sr.a<h: Drawl'ingly. . Drawl'ing-

ness. [Freq. of draw, as draggle of drag.]

Drawn, drawn, J>art. and adj. from Draw, esp. in 'a drawn game or battle,' undecided. Drawn and quartered, disembowelled and cut into quarters. At daggers drawn, openly hostile.

Dray, dra, . a low strong cart for heavy goods : that which is dragged or drawn. ns. Dray' age ; Dray'-horse; Dray'man; Dray'-plough. [A.S. drage, from dragan. See Drag, v.\

Drazel, draYel, n. (frov.) a slut.

Dread, dred, n. fear: awe: the objects that excite fear. adj. dreaded : inspiring great fear or awe. v.t. to regard with terror : to regard with reverence.- adjs. Dread'able; Dread'ful, (prig.) full of dread : producing great fear or awe : terrible. adv. Dread'fully. . Dread'fulness. adj. Dread'less,

free from dread : intrepid. adv. Dread'lessly. .

Dread'lessness. adj. Dread'ly (Spens.), dreadful. ns. Dread'naught, Dread'nought, one who dreads nothing hence, a garment of thick cloth defending against the weather: the cloth of which it is made.

Penny dreadful, a cheap sensational serial or tale, usually bloody in subject and vulgar in tone. [M. E. dreden A.S. on-dricdan, to fear; Ice. omirtda, Old High Ger. in-tratan, to be afraid.]

Dream, drem, . a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision : something only imaginary. v.i. to fancy things during sleep: to think idly. v.t. to see in, or as in, a dream: pa.t. and pa. p. dreamed or dreamt (dreint). ns. Dream'er; Dream' ery, a place favourable to dreams : dream-work. adj. Dream'fu.1 (/>.), dreamy. n. Dream'hole, one of the holes in the walls of steeples, towers, &c., for admitting light. adv. Dream'ily. n. Dream' 1-ness. adv. Dream'ingly. . Dreamland, the land of dreams, reverie, or imagination. adj. Dreamless, free from dreams. >ts. Dream'while, the duration of a dream ; Dream'world, a world of illusions. adj. Dream'y, full of dreams: appropriate to dreams : dream-like. [M. E. dream, drem, not recorded in A.S. , but pointing to an assumed A. S. drtant, cog. with O. High Ger. troum, O. Norse draum, &c. This is distinct from the A.S. dream, mirth, minstrelsy, being ultimately related to dreug-, draug-, drug-, to deceive, the radical sense therefore ' illusion.']

Drear, drer, Dreary, drfir'i, adj. gloomy : cheerless.

adv. Drearily. ns. Drear imont, Drear ing, Drear ihead, Drearihood (Sftfns.), dreariness, cheerlessness ; Dreariness. adj. Drear'isome. desolate, forlorn. [A.S. dredrig, mournful, bloody dretir, gore.]

Dredge, drej, . an instrument for dragging: a drag-net for catching oysters, &c. : a machine for taking up mud or zoological specimens from the bottom of the sea : a floating machine for deepening a harbour or river by gathering up mud from the bottom by means of buckets on an endless chain also Dredg'er.

Dredg'ing-machine'. v.t. Dredge, togatherwith a dredge : to deepen with a dredge. [Conn, with drag.]

Dredge, drej, v.t. to sprinkle flour on meat while roast-
ing. ns. Dredg'er, Dredge'-box, Dredg'ing-box, a utensil for dredging. [O. Fr. dragie, sugar-plum, mixed grain for horses Gr. tragemata, spices.]

Dree, dre, v.i. to endure, bear, esp. in Dree one's Weird, to abide one's destiny. [Scot. ; A.S. dreogan, suffer, perform ; Prpv. Eng. dree, Scot, dreich,

dreigh, all meaning wearisome.]

Dregs, dregz, n.pl. impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds : dross : the vilest part of anything. ns. Dreg'giness, Dreg gishness. adj. Dreg'gy, containing dregs : muddy : foul. [Prob. Scand. ; Ice. dreggjar.]

Dreich, dreh, adj. (Scat.) long, tiresome. [See Dree.]

Drench, drensh, v.t. to fill with drink or liquid : to wet thoroughly : to soak : to physic by force : (pbs.) to drown. n. a draught : a dose of physic forced down the throat. . Drench'er. [A.S. drencan, to give to drink, from drincan, to drink ; Ger. trdnken, to soak. See Drink.]

Drent, drent (Spens.), obsolete pa. t. of Drench.

Dress, dres, v.t. to put straight or in order, as troops : to put clothes upon : to prepare : to cook : to trim ; to deck: to cleanse a sore: to manure. v.i. to come into line : to put on clothes : pa.t. and pa. p. dressed or drest. . the covering or ornamenl of the body : a lady's gown : style of dress. ns. Dress'-CiT'cle, part of a theatre (usually the first gallery) set apart for people in evening dress ; Dress'-COat, a fine black coat with narrow or cut-away skirts,
worn when in full dress ; Dress er, one who dresses : a medical student who dresses wounds : a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use : a kind of kitchen sideboard with rows of shelves for plates, dishes, &c. n.pl. Dress'-goods, cloths for making women'sandchildren'sgowns.frocks, &c. ns. Dress - ing. dress or clothes : manure given to land : matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth : the sauce, &c., used in preparing a dish for the table, stuffing, &c. : the bandage, &c., applied to a sore : an orna- mental moulding : a thrashing ; Dress ing-case, a case of toilet requisites used in dressing one's self ; Dressing-gown, a loose garment used in dressing, or in deshabille ; Dress'ing-jack'et, Dress ing-sack, a jacket worn by women in dressing : Dress ing- room ; Dress ing- ta ble ; Dress maker, a person who makes gowns or dresses for women. adj. Dress'y, fond of dress. Evening dress, Full dress, the costume prescribed by fashion for evening re- ceptions, dinners, balls, &c. [O. Fr. dresser, to prepare L. dirigere, directnm, to direct.]

Drest, drest, pa.t. and pa.p. of Dress.

Drevill, an old form of Drivel, a slave.

Drew, drOo did draw pa.t. of Draw.

Drib, drib, v.t. to cut off in small portions : to filch or steal : to lead on by degrees. [Akin to Drub.]

Dribble, drib'l, v.i. to fall in small drops : to drop quickly: 'to slaver, as a child or an idiot. v.t. to let fall in drops : to give out in small por- tions : at football, &c., to keep the ball moving forward little by little. v.t. Drib, to dribble, drivel. . a driblet. ns. Drib'bler; Driblet, Drib'blet, a small drop: a small quantity. [Dim. of Drip.]

Dricksie. See Droxy

Drier, dri'er, . tnat which dries : a machine for ex-

trading moisture from wet cloths, grain, &c. : a substance causing paint to dry more rapidly.

Drift, drift, . a driving : a heap of matter driven to- gether, as snow : the direction in which a thing is driven : a slow current in the sea caused by the wind : leeway : the object aimed at : the meaning of words used : (geot.) detritus, such as broken rock, sand, gravel : (mining) a horizontal excavation or passage. v.t. to drive into heaps, as snow. v.t. to be floated along: to be driven into heaps. ns. Drift age, that which is drifted : the amount of de- viation from a ship's course due to leeway ; Drift'- an'chor, an anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind ; Drift'-bolt, a steel bolt used to drive out other bolts : Drift'-ice, floating masses of ice drift- ing before the wind ; Drift'land, an old tribute paid for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor. adj. Drift'less, without drift or aim. ns. Drift'- min'ing, gold-mining by means of drifts in the gravel and detritus of old river-beds ; Drift'-net, a net kept upright in the water by floats above

and weights below; Drift'-sail, a sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm ; Drtft'-way, a road over which cattle were driven : (>/.) drift ; Drift'- weed, gulf- weed : tangle ; Drift'-WOOd, wood drifted by water. adj. Drift'y, full of or forming drifts. [See Drive.]

Drill, dril, v.t. to bore, pierce : to make with a drill : to exercise soldiers, pupils, &c. : to sow seeds, &c. , in rows. . an instrument for boring stone, metal, teeth, or hard substances (not wood), actuated by a kind of bow, by a brace, or otherwise : a large boring instrument used in mining : a ridge with seed or growing plants on it (turnips, potatoes, c.): the plants in such a row : the machine for sowing the seed in drill-husbandry. ns. Drill' -bar'row, a grain-drill driven by hand ; Drill' -bar" row, a harrow lor working between drills ; Drill'-hUS bandry, the method of sowing seed in drills <>r rows ; Drill'ing-machine', DriU'ing-lathe, Drill'-press, machines for boring with a drill or drills; Drill'-mas'ter, one who teaches drill, one who trains in anything, esp. in a mechanical manner ; Drill' -plough, a plough for sowing grain in drills : Drill' -ser'geant, a ser-geant who drills soldiers. [Prob. borrowed from Duu drillen, to bore ; aril, drille, a borer.]

Drill, dril, . a species of baboon found in Western Africa, resembling the mandrill, but smaller. [A contr. of mandrill.]

Drilling, dril'ing, . stout twilled linen or cotton cloth. Also Drill [Ger. drillick, ticking L. trilix, three-threaded ; (res, three, //'/, thread.]

Drily, same as Dryly. See under Dry, adj.

Drink, dringk, v.t. to swallow, as a liquid : to empty, as a glass, bowl, &c. : to take in through the senses. v.t. to swallow a liquid : to take intoxicating liquors to excess :pr.p. drink'ing ; pa.t. drank ; fa.p. drunk. . something to be drunk : intoxicat-ing liquor. adj. Drink able. >is. Drink'ableness ; Drink'er, a tippler ; Drink' -hail, the customary old English reply to a pledge in drinking (was hail, 'health or good luck to you," was answered with drinc hail, 'drink good health or good luck'); Drink'ing-bout ; Drtnk'ing-fount'ain ; Drink'ing-horo ; Drink'-mon'ey, a gratuity, ostensibly given to buy liquor for drinking to the health of the giver ; Drlnk'-off 'ering, an offering of wine, oil, blood, &c. to God or the gods. Drink himself drunk, to drink until he is drunk ; Drink in, to absorb rain, &c., as dry land does ; Drink off, to quaff wholly and at a gulp ; Drink the others under the table, to con-tinue drinking and remain (comparatively) sober after the others have completely collapsed ; Drink to, Drink to the health Of, to drink wine, &c., with good wishes for one's health ; Drink UP, to exhaust tiy <lrinking. In drink, intoxicated. Strong drink, alcoholic liquor. [A.S. drincan; fl-r. trtnken.}

Drip, drip, v.t. to fell m diup^. 10 let lall drops.

a, 6, Drip-stone.

v.t. to let fall in drops : pr.p. drip' ping ; dripped. . a falling in drops : that which falls in drops : the edge of a roof. ns. Drip'ping, that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting ; Drip ping-pan, a pan for receiving the drip-ping from roasting meat ; Drlp'-Stone, a projecting moulding over doorways, &c., to throw off the rain. Right Of drip, a right in law to let the drip from one's roof fall on another's land. [A.S. dryppan driopan.]

Drive, drlv, v.t. to force along: to hurry one on : to guide, as horses drawing a carriage : to convey or carry in a carriage : to force in, as nails with a hammer : to push briskly : to urge, as a point of argument, a bargain, &c. : to compel : to send away with force, as a ball in cricket, golf, tennis : to chase game towards sportsmen. v.i. to press forward with violence : to be forced along, as a ship before the wind : to go in a carriage : to tend towards a point : to strike at with a sword, the fist, &c. : pr.f 1 - drlv'ing ; pa.t. drOve ; pa. p. driv'en. n. an excur-sion in a carriage : a road for driving on : the pro-pelling of a ball in cricket, &c. : the chasing of game towards the shooters, or the sport so obtained, or the ground over which the game is driven : urgent pressure : pushing the sale of a special article by re-duction of prices. ns. Driv'or, one who or that which drives, in all senses : a club used in golf to propel

the ball from the teeing-ground ; Driving - band, the band or strap which communicates motion from one machine, or part of a machine, to another ; Driv'ing-shaft, a shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery ; DriVing-wheel. a main wheel that communicates motion to other wheels : one of the main wheels in a locomotive. Drive feathers, down, to separate the lighter from the heavier by exposing them to a current of air. Drive to one's wits' end, to perplex utterly. Let drive, to aim a blow. [A.S. drf/dn, to drive; Ger. treiben, to push.]

Drivel, drivM, v.i. to slaver like a child : to be foolish :
to speak like an idiot : pr.p. driv'elling : pa.p. driv'elled. . slaver: nonsense. . Driveller, a fool. [M. E. drevelen, drave/en; related to Dribble.]

Drivel, driv'l, n. (Sfens.) a drudge. [Cf. Old Dut. drevel, a scullion.]

Drizzle, driz'l, v.i. to rain in small drops. v.t. (Sliak.) to shed in small drops. n. a small, light rain. adj. Drizz'ly. [Freq. of M. E. drtsenA.S. dreiSsan, to fall ; Norw. drjosa, Goth, driusan.]

Droger, Drogher, drO'ger, . a West Indian coasting vessel, with long masts and lateen sails.

Drogue, drog, . the drag of boards, attached to the end of a harpoon-line, checking the progress of a running whale.

Droguet, drO-ga', n. a ribbed woollen dress fabric, a variety of rep. [Fr.]

Droich, drOh, w. a dwarf. adj. Droioh'y, dwarfish. [Gael.]

Droll, droil, v.i. to drudge. [Dut. druilen, to loiter.]

Drolt, drwa, . right : duty. [Fr.]

Droll, drol, adj. odd : amusing : laughable. . one who excites mirth : a jester. v.i. to practise drollery : to jest. ns. Droll' ery; Droll'ing. adjt. DroU'ish, rather droll; Droll'y. [Fr., prob. from

Dromedary

mSte ; mflte ; mGon ; Men.

Drum

Dut. drollig, o&Atrold, a. hobgoblin ; cf. Ger. droll, a short thick person.]

Dromedary, drum'e-dar-i, . a thoroughbred pne-huniped Arabian camel. ns. Dromeda riail, Dromedarist. [Fr., Low L. dromtdarivs Gr. dramas, dromados, running dramein, 2 aor. infill, of treclu in, to run.]

Dromond, drom'ond, . a swift medieval ship of war. Also Drom'on. [O. Fr., Late L. dromo Gr. dromon dramas, a running, dramein, to run.]

Dromos, drom'os, . a Greek race-course : an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury, &c. ndjs. Drom'ic, -al, pertaining to a race-course : basilican. [Gr., dramein, to run.]

Drone, dron, . the male of the honey-bee : one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee : a lazy, idle fellow. adj. Dron'ish, like a drone : lazy, idle. adv. Dron'ishly. . Dron'lshness. adv. Dron'y. [A.S. drdn, the bee ; Dan. drone.}

Drone, dron, v.i. to make a low humming sound. . the bass-pipe of a bagpipe. n. Drone' -pipe, a pipe producing a droning sound. [M. E. drounen, to roar; not found in A.S. Cf. Dut. dreunen, Ger. dro/tnen.]

Drool, drool, v.i. to slaver a form of Drivel.

Droop, droop, v.i. to sink or hang down : to grow weak or faint: to decline. v.t. to let sink. . a drooping position. adv. Droop ingly, in a drooping manner. [Ice. drupa, to droop. See Drop.]

Drop, drop, . a small particle of liquid which falls at one time : a very small quantity of liquid : anything hanging like a drop : a fall : a trap in the gallows scaffold, the fall of which allows the criminal to drop : a device for lowering goods into a ship's hold. v.i, to fall in small particles : to let drops fall : to fall suddenly : to come to an end : to fall or sink lower. v.t. to let fall in drops : to let fall : to let go, dismiss, break off, as an acquaintance : to utter casually : to write and send (a note) in an off-hand manner : to set down from a carriage :pr.p. drop'-

ping ; pa.p. dropped. ns. Drop'-drill, an apparatus for dropping seed and manure into the soil

simultaneously; Drop'-hamm'er, Drop' -press, a swaging, stamping, or forging machine having either a regular or intermittent motion ; Droplet, a little drop; Drop'-lett'er (U.S.\ a letter posted in any place merely for local delivery ; Drop' -net, a net suspended from a boom, to be suddenly dropped on a passing shoal of fish ; Drop'ping, that which is dropped: (//.) dung, esp. of fowls. adj. Drop'-ripe, so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. ns. Drop'-scene, a painted curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage in a theatre ;
Drop'-Stpne, a stalactic variety of calcite. adv. Drop'-wise (Tenn.), by drops. . Drop' -wort, the Spirata Filipendula.Droy astern (naut.), to pass or move towards the stern ; Drop away, off, to depart, disappear ; Drop down, to sail, move, or row down a coast, or down a river to the sea ; Drop in, to come in casually ; Drop out, to disappear from one's place ; Drop serene, an old medical name for amaitrosis, literally translated from L. gutta serena. A dropping fire, a continuous irregular discharge of small-arms. Prince Rupert's drops, drops of glass which have fallen in a melted state into cold water, and have assumed a tadpole-like shape, the whole falling to dust with a loud report if the point of the tail be nipped off. [A.S. dropa, a Aropdredpan, to drop ; Dut. drop, Ger. tropfe.]

Dropsy, drop'si, . an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body -adjs. Drop'sical. Drop'Sied (Sliak.), affected with dropsy. n. Drop'sicalness. [Through Fr. from L. hydropisis Gr. hydrops hydor, water.]

Drosera, dros'er-a, . a genus of small herbaceous plants of the order Droseracete, generally inhabiting marshy places. [Formed from Gr. droseros i, dew.]

Droshky, drosh'ki, Drosky, dros'ki, . a low four-wheeled open carriage much used in Russia. [Russ. drozlM.]

Drosometer, drO-som'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the quantity of dew condensed on the surface of a body left in the open air. [Gr. diosos, dew, metron, measure.]

Dross, dros, . the scum which metals throw off when melting: waste matter: refuse: rust. n. Dross i-neSS. adj. DroSS'y, like dross: impure: worthless. [A.S. dn)s, from dredsan, to fall ; cf. Dut. droesent ; Ger. druse.]

Drought, drowt, Drouth, drowth, . dryness : want of rain or of water : thirst. ns. Drought iness,

Drouth'iness. adjs. Drought'y, Drouth'y, full of drought: very dry: wanting rain, thirsty. [A.S. dritgathe, dryness drugian, to dry.]

Drouk, Drook, dropk, v.t. to drench : (Scot.) to duck. p.adjs. Drouk'it, Drook'it. [Ice. drukna, to be drowned ; cf. Dan. drukne.}

Drove, drSv, pa.t. of Drive. -. a number of cattle, or other animals, driven. . DroVer, one whose occupation is to drive cattle : (Spens.) a boat. [A.S. drdfdrffan, to drive.]

Drow, drow, n. a kind of elves supposed to belong to Shetland, inhabiting caves also TrOW, a variant of troll.

Drow, drow, . (Scot) a drizzling mist.

Drown, drown, v.t. to drench or sink in water : to kill by placing under water : to overpower : to extinguish. v.t. to be suffocated in water. [A. S. drnncnian, to drown druncen, pa. p. of drincan, to drink. See Drench.]

Drowse, drowz, v. i. to be heavy with sleep : to look heavy and dull. v.t. to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy. n. a half-sleeping state. ns. Drowslhead, Drows'ihed (Spens.), drowsiness, sleepiness. adv. Drowsily. . Drowsiness. adj. Drows'y, sleepy : heavy : dull : inducing sleep. [A.S. drusian, to be sluggish ; Dut. dredsen, to fall asleep.]

Drub, drub, v.t. to beat or thrash: pr.p. drub'-bing ; pa.p. drubbed. . Drub'bing, a cudgelling. [Murray suggests Ar. daraba, to beat, bastinado, darb, a beating.]

Drudge, druj, v.i. to work hard : to do very mean work. . one who works hard : a slave : a menial servant. ns. Drudg'er ; Drudg'ery, Drudglsm, the work of a drudge : uninteresting toil : hard or humble labour. - adv. Drudgingly. [Ely. unknown. Some suggest Celt., as in Ir. drugaire, a drudge.]

Drug, drug, . any substance used in the composition of medicine : an article that cannot be sold, generally owing to overproduction. v.t. to mix or season with drugs : to dose to excess. v.i. to prescribe

drugs or medicines : pr.p. drug'ging ; pa.p. drugged. . Drug'gist, one who deals in drugs. [O. Fr. drogue, prob. from Dut. droog, dry ; as if applied orig. to dried herbs.]

Drug, drug, n. (Shak.) a drudge.

Drugget, drug'et, . a woven and felted coarse woollen fabric, chiefly used for covering carpets hence called in some parts of Britain crumbcleth. [O. Fr. dra-gnet, dim. of drogue, a drug, trash. See above.]

Druid, drOO'id, . a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak-trees : a member of a benefit society (founded 1781), its lodges called groves: fern. DruldeSS. adjs. Druid'ic, -al, Dru'idish. . Dru'idism, the doctrines which the Druids taught : the ceremonies they practised. [L. pi. dniid<eCz\t. drutd whence Old Ir. drai, Ir. and Gael, draoi, magician. Li tire" accepts the ety. from Celt, derw, an oak, which is from the same root as Gr. drys, an oak.]

Drum, drum, n. an instrument of percussion, in which a skin of parchment, stretched on a frame of wood or metal, is beaten with an instrument called a drum-stick : anything shaped like a drum I the tympanum or middle portion of the ear : (archit.) the upright

part of a cupola : (meek.) a revolving; cylinder : formerly a large and tumultuous evening party (said to be so called because rival hostesses vied with each other in beating up crowds of guests). v.i. to beat a drum : to beat with the fingers. v.t. to drum out, to expel : to summon : pr.p. drum'ming ; pa. p. drummed. ns. Drum/head, the head of a drum (see Court-martial) : the top part of a capstan ; Drum'-ma jor, the chief drummer of a regiment (now called sergeant-firummer) ; Drum'mer, one who drums : (U.S.) a commercial traveller ; Drum' stick, the stick with which the drum is beat : the leg of a cooked fowl. [From a Teut. root found in Dut. from, Ger. trommel, a drum ; prob. imit.]

Drum, drum, . a small hill or ridge of hills, used in many place-names, as Z>rwglass, -0r?sheugh, &c. [Ir. tiruim, the back.]

Drumble, drum'bl, v.i. (Shak.) to be sluggish.

Drumly, drum'li, atij. (Scot.) muddy : gloomy.

Drummock, drum'ok. Same as Drammock (q.v.).

Drunumond light, drum'ond-lH, . the lime-light or oxy-hydrogen light invented by Captain T. Druntmond (1797-1840). [See Lime-light.]

Drunk, drungk, pa.p. of Drink. p.adj. intoxicated : saturated. . a drunken bout : a drunk person. . Drunk ard, one who frequently drinks to excess : a habitual drinker. p.adj. Drunk'en, given to excessive drinking : worthless, besotted : resulting from intoxication. adv. Drunk' enly. . Drunk' enness, excessive drinking : habitual intemperance.

Drupe, drSop, . a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, &c. adj. DrUpa'CeOUS, producing or pertaining to drupes or stone-fruits. . Drup'el, a little drupe. [L. drupa Gr. dryppa, an over-ripe o\\\cdrype/>es, ripened on the tree, from drys, a tree, and peptein, to cook ; cf. drupetes drys , and piptein, to fall.]

Druse, drOos, . (mining) a rock cavity lined with crystals, a geode or vug. [Ger.]

Druse, drOOs, . one of a remarkable people inhabiting a mountainous district in the north of Syria, with a peculiar religion interwoven from the Bible and the Koran, adj. DrUSlan.

Druxy, druk'si, adj. of timber, having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood. Also Drick'sie.

Dry, dri, adj. free from, deficient in, moisture, sap : not green : not giving milk : thirsty : uninteresting : (obs.) hard : frigid, precise : free from sweetness and fruity flavour (of wines, &c,). v.t. to free from water or moisture : to exhaust. v.i. to become dry, to evaporate entirely both used also with prep. / : pr.p. dry'ing ; pa.p. dried. n. and a<ij. Dry'asdust, the pretended editor or introducer of some of Scott's

novels a synonym for a dull and pedantic though learned person, v.t. Dry" -beat (Snait.), to be.U severely, or so as to be dry. -!. Dry 7 -bob, a slang name used at Eton for boys who play cricket, foot-ball, &C. opp. to the Wet-bob, who makes rowing his recreation ; Dry -dock (see Dock). adj. Dry-eyed, tearless. . Dry 1 -foot (Sfia*.), like a dog which pursues game by the scent of its foot. n.pl. Dry* -goods, drapery, &c., as distinguished from groceries, hardware, &c. . Dry-light, a clear, unobstructed light: an unprejudiced view. aii->s. Dryly, Drily. >is. Dry'-meas ure (see Measure) ; Dryness ; Dry-nurse, a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast ; Dry'-plate, a sensi-ti-ed photographic plate, with which a picture may be made without the preliminary use of a bath ; t, a sharp needle by which fine lines are

drawn in copperplate engraving ; Dry-rot, a decay of timber caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, buttle mass: (fig.) a concealed decay or degenera-tion. v.t. Dry-salt, to cure meat by salting and drying. ns. Dry'salter,. a dealer in gums, dyes, drugs, &c. : (obs.) or in salted or dry meats, pickles, &c. ; Drysaltery. adj. Dry-shod, without wet-ting the shoes or feet. . Dry -steam, steam con-

taining no unevaporated water. adj. Dry -Stone, built of stone without mortar, as some walls. . Dry-stove, a kind of hot-house for preserving the plants of dry, warm climates. Cut and dried (see Cut). High and dry (see High). [A.S. dryge; cf. Dut. droog, Ger. trocken.]

Dryad, drl'ad, n. (Greek myth.) a nymph of the woods : a forest-tree. [Gr. dry as, from drys, a tree.]

Dual, du'al, atij. consisting of two. ns. Du'ad, a pair of objects looked at as one ; Du'al-COntrol, any joint control or jurisdiction, as of England and France in Egypt ; Du'alism (philos.), that view which seeks to explain the world by the assumption of two radi-cally independent and absolute elements e.g. (i)the doctrine of the entire separation of spirit and matter, thus being opposed both to idealism and to mate-rialism ; (2) the doctrine of two distinct principles of good and of evil, or of two distinct divine beings of these characters ; Du'alist, a believer in dualism. adj. DualiS'tiC, consisting of two : relating to dualism. ns. Duality, doubleness : state of being double ; Du'al-SChOOl, a school for both boys and girls; Du'archy, government by two. [L., duo, two.]

Dualin, du-al'in, n. an explosive compound of sawdust,
saltpetre, and nitro-glycerine.

Duan, du'an, . a division of a poem, canto. [Gael.]

Dub, dub, v.t. to confer knighthood, from the cere-mony of striking the shoulder with the flat of a sword : to confer any name or dignity : to smooth with an adze : to rub a softening and waterproof mixture into, as leather : to dress a fly for fishing : pr.p. dub'bing ; pa.p. dubbed. . Dub'bing, the accolade : a preparation of grease for softening leather also Dub bin. [Conn, with O. Fr. a-douber, to equip with arms ; but O. Fr. dober may be Teut.]

Dub, dub, . (Scot.) a pool of foul water : a puddle.

Dubious, du'bi-us, adj. doubtful : undetermined : causing doubt : of uncertain event or issue. adv. Du'biously. us. Dubiousness, Dubi'ety, Dubi-OS'ity, doubtfulness. [L. dubius.]

Dubitate, du'bi-tut, v.i. to doubt, hesitate, adj.

Du'bitable. ns. Du'bitancy, Dubita'tion. adj. Du'bitative. adv. Du'bitatively. [L. dubitdre, dturn.}

Ducal, du'kal, adj. pertaining to a duke. adv. Du'cally.

Ducat, duk'at, . a gold coin, formerly much used on the Continent, its commonest value being about gs. 4d., though there were silver ducats in Italy worth 35. 4d. n. Ducatoon', an old silver coin in Venice and elsewhere, worth 5 to 6 shillings. [O. Fr. ducat It. ducatoducatus, a duchy. The name was applied to an Apulian silver coin of 1140. The first gold ducat struck at Venice in 1284 bore the legend ' Sit tibi Christe datus quern tu regis istc Ducatus' ('Be this duchy, which thou rulest, dedi-cated to thee, O Christ'), which may have helped to spread the name, though it did not originate it.)

Duchy, duch'i, . the territory of a duke, a dukedom. us. Duch ess, the consort or widow of a duke ; Duch'y-COUTt, the court of a duchy, esp. that of the duchy of Lancaster.

Duck, duk, . a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, &c. [Dut. daeck, linen cloth ; Ger. ttich.]

Duck, duk, v.t. to dip for a moment in water. v.i. to

dip or dive : to lower the head suddenly : to cringe, yield. n. a quick plunge, dip: a quick lowering of the head or body, a jerky bow. ns. Duck'er, one who ducks : a diving-bird ; Duck ing ; Duck'ing-pond; Duck'ing-Stool, stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment. [A.S. dtican, to duck, dive; Ger. tauchen, Dut. duiken.]

Duck, duk, . name given to any member of the family Anatidet, the prominent marks of which are short webbed feet, with a small hind-toe not reaching the ground, the netted scales in front of the lower leg,

and the long bill : the female duck as distinguished from the male drake: in cricket (originally duck's egg), the zero (0), which records in a scoring-sheet that a player has made no runs : (coll.) a darling, sweetheart : a financial defaulter esp. Lame Duck: also of things us. Duck'-ant, a Jamaican termite nesting in trees ; Duck -bill, an aquatic burrowing and egg-laying Australian mammal, about 18 inches long, with soft fur, broadly webbed feet, and depressed duck-like bill also called Duck-mole, Platypus, and Orttitkorkynckus. adj. Duck'-billed, having a bill like a duck. . Duck -hawk, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier : the peregrine falcon of the United States. adj. Duck' - legged, short - legged. ns. Duck'ling. a young duck ; Duck's' -foot, the lady's mantle ; Duck - weed, a name for several species of Lemna and lYolffia growing in ditches ; Bombay duck, bummalo; Wild-duck, the mallard. Break one S duck (cricket), to make one's first run (see above) ; Make, Play, ducks and drakes, to use recklessly: squander, waste (with witk, of) from the skipping of a flat stone across the surface of water. [A.S. duce, a duck, from ducan, to duck, dive.]

Duct, dukt, . a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. ductusdutifre, to lead.]

Ductile, duk'til, adj. easily led : yielding : capable of being drawn out into threads. ns. Ductilim eter, an instrument for measuring the ductility of metals ; Ductility, capacity of being drawn out without breaking. [Fr., L. ductilitducere, to lead.]

Dud, dud, n. (coll.) in pi. poor or ragged clothes, tatters. n. Dud'dery, a shop where old clothes are sold, rags collectively. adj. Dud dy, ragged. [There is a M.E. dudd, birrus, a cloak, which may be Celt.]

Dudder, dud'er, n. (prov.) confusion.

Dude, dud, . (slang) a fop or dandy, esp. remarkable for the exquisite make and quality of his clothes. adj. Du'dish. n. Du'dism. [Hardly from dud.]

Dudeen, du-den', . a short clay tobacco-pipe.

Dudgeon, duj'un, . resentment : grudge. [There is an Anglo- Fr. digeon, wood hafts of knives, &c., but a connection cannot be stated. Skeat suggests dubiously W. dygen, malice, dychan-, a jeer.]

Dudgeon, duj'un, . the haft of a dagger: a small dagger. [See above.)

Due, du, adj. owed : that ought to be paid or done to another : proper : appointed, under engagement to be ready, arrive, &c. adv. exactly: directly. n. that which is owed : what one has a right to : perquisite : fee or tribute. adj. Due'ful (Spens.\ proper, fit. Give the devil his due, to give a fair hearing or fair-play to one of notorious character. [O. Fr. deu, pa. p. of dewir L. debere, to owe.]

Due, du, r./. (Sttak.) to endue.

Duel, dii'el, n. a combat between two persons, prearranged, and fought under fixed conditions, generally on an affair of honour happily harmless in France : any fight or struggle between two parties: single combat to decide a quarrel v.t. to fight in a duel: pr.6. du'elling ; pa. p. du'elled. ns. Du eller, Du'ellist ; Du elling, fighting in a duel : the practice of fighting in single combat ; Duell'O, a duel : the laws which regulate duelling. adj. Du elsome, given to duelling. [It. duello L. dueiium, the original form of bellttm -duo, two.]

Duenna, du-en'a, n. an old lady who acts the part of governess in Spain : an old lady who acts as guardian to a younger. [Sp. duena, a form of dona, mistress L. domino., fern, of dominus, lord.]

Duet, du-et', Duetto, du-et'o, n. a composition in anisic for two voices or instruments. ns. Duetti no, a simple duet ; Duet'tist. [It. duetto, due, two L. duo, two.]

Duff, duf, n. dough : a stiff" flour pudding boiled in a bag : decaying vegetable matter, fallen leaves : coal-dust. [From dough.)
Duff, duf, v.t. to manipulate an article so as to make

it look like new : to alter the brands on stolen

cattle.
Duffel, duf'l, K. a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a

thick nap also Duff'le : (L>'.S.) change of flannels.

[Dut., from Dufftl, a town near Antwerp.]
Duffer, duf'er, . a dull plodding person : a fogy, useless

old fellow : a counterfeit coin : a claim or mine which

proves unproductive. its. Duff erdom, Duff erism.
Duffer, dufer, . a peddler of dubious goods, sham

jewellery, &c. : one who fakes up sham articles, or

duffs cattle.
Dug, dug, n. the nipple of the pap, esp. applied to that

of a cow or other beast. [O. Sw. dergga, Dan.

dtfgge, to suckle a child. See Dairy.]
Dug, dug,/<7.r. and pa.p. of Dig. . Dug'out, a boat

made by hollowing out the trunk of a .ree.
Dugong, du-gong', n. a kind of herb-eating whale,

from 8 to 20 teet long, found in Indian seas the sup-posed original of the mermaid. [Malayan duyong.]
Duiker, Duyker, dl'ker, . a small South African

antelope. [Dut.]
Duke, duk, . the highest order of nobility next below

that of 'prince : (/>.) a chieftain : on the Continent, a

sovereign prince. ns. Duke -

dom, the title, rank, or ter-
ritories of a duke ; Duke'-

ling, a petty duke ; Duk'ery,

a duke's territory or seat ;

Duke ship. The' Dukeries,

a group of ducal seats in

Nottinghamshire. [O. Fr.

due L. dux, ducts, a leauer
'ucere, to lead.]

Duke's Coronet.

Dulcamara, dul-ka-ma'ra, n. a name for the Bitter-sweet (q.v.). [Formed from L. dulcis, sweet,
aiara, bitter.]

Dulcet, duls'et, adj. sweet to the taste, or to the ear : melodious, harmonious. . Dulcifica tion. adj. Dulcif'lUOUS, flowing sweetly. v.t. Dul'Cify, to make sweet. ns. Dulcil'Oquy, a soft manner of speaking ; Dul cite, Dul'citol, Dulcose, a saccharine substance derived from various plants in its crude form, 3Iada%ascar manna; Dul Citude, sweetness. Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acid. [O. Fr. doucct, dim. of dolt (Fr. doux) L. dulcis, sweet.]

Dulcimer, dul'si-mer, . a musical instrument resembling a flat box, with sounding-board and bridges,
across which run wires tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by striking the wires with a small piece of wood in each hand, or more usually with two cork-headed hammers : a Jewish musical instrument, according to Gesenius, a double pipe with a bag. [Sp. dukemele L. dulce me/as, a sweet song dulcit, sweet ; melas = Gr. melos, a song.]

Dulcinea, dul-sin'e-a, or dul-sin-e'a, . sweetheart. [From Dulcinea. del Toboso, the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination.]

Dule, dool, n. (Scot.) woe. . Dule'-tree, the gallows. [See Dole.]

Dulia, du-lfa, n. (R.C. Church) that inferior veneration due to saints and angels. . Duloc'racy, government by slaves. [Gr. douleiadoulos, a slave.]

Dull, dul, adj. slow of hearing, of learning, or of under-
standing : insensible : without U:e or spirit : slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless:

not bright or clear : cloudy : dim, obscure : obtuse : blunt. v.t. to make dull or stupid: to blunt: to damp : to cloud. T'./. to become dull. . Dull ard, a dull and stupid person : a dunce. adjs. DulT-brained(.Mrt>fe.), of dull brain or intellect: stupid : Dull' -browed, of gloomy brow or look ; Doll'-eyed (Shak.\ having eyes dull or wanting expression ; Dull'ish, somewhat dull : wearisome. ns. Dull-ness. Dul'ness. the state or quality of being dull. adjs. Dull'-sight ed : DuU'-Wit'ted ; Dull'y, some-what dull. adv. Dnll'y. [A.S. doldtutUut, to err ; Dut. dol, Ger. toil, mad.]

Dulse, duls, . an edible seaweed, with red, deeply-divided fronds, eaten in Ireland and elsewhere. [Gael, duileasgduille, a leaf, uisge, water.]

Duly, du'li, adv. properly : fitly : at the proper time. [See Due.]

Dumb, dum, adj. without the power of speech : silent : soundless. v.t. (Shak.) to render dumb. n.pl. Dumb' -bells, double-headed weights swung in the hands for the purpose ot developing the arms, muscles of the chest, &c. n. Dumb'-cane, a plant of the order Aracetr, aberrant in its almost arbor-escent character, but agreeing with them in its acridity, which is in none of them more highly de-veloped. adz'. Dumbly, in silence: mutely. ns. Dumb ness ; Dumb'-ShOW, gesture without words : pantomime ; Dumb'-'Wait'er, a movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, &c. from one story of a house to another : a stand with revolv-ing top for holding dessert, &c. vs.t. Dumfound , -er, to strike dumb : to confuse greatly : to astonish. ns. Dum'merer, a dumb person, esp. a rogue who feigns dumbness ; Dum'miness ; Dum'my, one who is dumb : a mere tool of another, man of straw : a sham package in a shop : the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist. Strike dumb, to silence with astonishment. [A.S. dumb; Ger. dumin, stupid, Dut. dam.]

Dumbledore, dum'bl-dSr, n. (prov.) the bumble-bee : the brown cockchafer.

Dumose, du'mos, adj. thorny also Du'moUS. . Dumos'lty. [L. duntus, a thorn-bush.]

Dump, dump, v.t. to throw down : to unload : (print.) to remove type from the stick into the galley. n. a thud : a place for the discharge of loads, or for rub-bish : (//.) money (slang). [CC Dan. dumpe, Norw. dumpa, to fall plump.]

Dump, dump, n. dullness or gloominess of mind, ill-humour, low spirits now only used in the //. : (Shak.) a melancholy strain, any tune. adj. Dump'-ish, depressed in spirits. adz<. Dump'ishly. . Dump IShness. [Prob. related to Old Dut. damp, mist; or Ger. dumpf, gloomy.]

Dump, dump, . a deep hole in a river-bed, a pool. [Prob. Norse dump, a pit.]

Dumpling, dump'ling, . a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste. [Dim. of dump, in dumpy.]

Dumpy, dump'i, adj. short and thick. . a dumpy person or animal, esp. one of a breed of very short-legged fowls . Dumpi'ness. v.t. Dum'ple, to make or cook, as a dumpling : to bend into a dumpy shape. . Dumpy-lev 1 el, a spirit-level used in sur-veying, having a short telescope with a large aperture.
[From a provincial form dump, a clumsy piece.]

Dun, dun, adj. of a dark colour, partly brown and black : dark. v.t. (U.S.) to cure and brown, as cod. v.i. to become dun-coloured. ns. Dun' -bird, the pochard ; Dun'-COW, the shagreen ray ; Dun'-dlVer, the merganser ; Dun -fish, codfish cured by dunning. adj. Dunnish, somewhat dun. [A.S. dun, most prob. Celt. ; W. divtt, dusky, Gael, donn, brown.)

Dun, dun, v.t. to demand a debt with din or noise : to urge for payment : pr.p. dun'ning ; pa. p. dunned. n. one who duns : a demand for payment. [Allied to Din.]

Dun, dun, . a hill: a fortified mound. [A.S. dun Celt. ; in many place-names, as /Jbar, .tVwcaster.]

Dunce, duns, n. one slow at learning : a stupid person. ns. Dunce dom, the class of dunces ; Dun'cery, stupidity; Dun'ciad, the epic of dunces, the world of dunces name of a famous poem by Pope. adjt. Dun'clsh, Dunce'-like. [Duns Scotus (died 1308), the Subtle Doctor, leader of the schoolmen, from him called Dunses, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning hence any opposer of learning, a blockhead.]

Dunch, dunsh, r'.r. (Scot.) to push with the elbow : to

Sore with the horns, as a bull. [Hardly related to w. dunka, to beat ; Dan. dunke, a thump.]

Dunder, dun'der, . lees, dregs.

Dunderfunk, dun'der-fungk, . ship-biscuit, soaked in

water, mixed with fat and molasses, and baked in a

pan. Also Dandyfunk.
Dunderhead, dun'der-hed, . a stupid person also

Dun'derpate. adj. Dun'derheaded. . Dun'der-

headism.

Dundreary, dun-drer'i, adj. like Lord Dundreary in Sothern's creation of the part, a lisping and brainless dandy, wearing long side-whiskers.

Dune, dun, . a low hill of sand on the seashore. [An earlier form of down, a hill.]

Dung, dung, n. the excrement of animals : refuse litter
mixed with excrement. v.t. to manure with dung. r. /. to void excrement. ns. Dung'-bee'tle. the dor-beetle : (//.) the sc.iratxeoid beetles generally ; Dung'-fork, a fork used for moving stable manure ; Dun jf hill, a heap of dung : any mean situation ; Dung'mere, a manure-pit. adj. Dung'y. [A.S. dung; cf. Dan. dynge, a heap; Ger. dung.\

Dungaree, dung'ga-ri, . a coarse Indian calico : (pi.) trousers of such. Also Dung'eree. [Hindi.]

Dungeon, dun'jun, . (orig.) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison : a cell under ground. v.t. to confine in a dungeon. . Dun'geoner, a gaoler. [O. Fr. donjon Low L. doninion-tm L. da minus, a lord.]

Dunker, dungk'er, . a member of a sect of German-American Baptists who practise triple immersion. - - Also Tunk'er. [Ger.]

Dunlin, dun'lin, . the red-backed sandpiper. [A dim. of dun.]

Dunlop, dun-lop', . a rich cheese made of unskimmed milk from Duntop in Ayrshire.

Dunnage, dun'itj, n. on shipboard, a name applied to loose wood ot any kind laid in the bottom of the hold to keep the cargo out of the bilge-water, or wedged between parts of the cargo to keep them steady. [Ety. unknown.]

Dunniewassal. Duniwassal, dun-i-was'al, n. (Scot.) a gentleman of inferior rank. [Gael, duin uasal duiiie, a man, nasal, gentle.]

Dunning, dun'ing, . the process of browning and curing cod-fish.

Dunnock, dun'ok, . the hedge-sparrow.

Dunny, dun'i, adj. (prov) deaf.

Dunstable, dun'sta-bl, n. a hat, bonnet, &c. of plaited straw, first made at Dunstable in Bedfordshire. Dunstable road, highway, anything plain and direct.

Dunt, dunt, n. (Scot.) a blow or stroke, the wound made by such. v.t. to strike, beat. [See Dint.]

Dunt, dunt, n. (prov.) the gid or sturdy in sheep, &c.

Duo, du'o, . a song in two parts. [L. duo, two.]

Duodecahedron, du-o-dek-a-he'dron, n. Same as Dodecahedron.

Duodecennial, du-o-de-sen'i-al, adj. occurring every twelve years. [L. duodecim, twelve, annns, year.]

Duodecimal, du-o-des'i-mal, adj. computed by twelves :
twelfth : (//.) a method of calculating the area of a rectangle when the length and breadth are stated in feet and inches. adjs. Duodecim fid, divided into twelve parts ; Duoctec Imo, formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves. n. a book of such sheets usually written iamo. Duodecimal scale, the name given to the division of unity into twelve equal parts. [L. duodecim, twelve duo, two, and decent, ten.]

Duodecuple, du-o-dek'u-pl, adj. twelvefold : consisting of twelve. [L. duodecim, piicare, to fold.]

Duodenary, du-O-den'a-ri, atij, relating to twelve, twelvefold.

Duodenum, du-o-de'num, . the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers' - breadth in length: //. Duode'na. adj. Duode'nal. [Formed from L. duodrni, twelve each.]

Duoliteral, du-O-lit'er-al, adj. consisting of two letters.

Duologue, du'o-log, . a piece spoken between iwo.

Duomo

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Dwale

Duomo, du-O'mo, . a cathedral. [It. See Dome.]

Dup, dup, v.t. (Shak.) to undo a door. [From do and tip. Cf. don and doff.]

Dupe, dup, . one easily cheated : one who is deceived or misled. v.t. to deceive : to trick. . Dupabil'ity. adj. Du'pable. . Du'pery, the art of deceiving others. [Fr. dupe ; of uncertain origin.]

Dupion. du'pi-on, . a cocoon spun by two silkworms together, also the silk of such. AlsoDou'pion. [Fr.]

Duplex, du'pleks, adj. twofold : double. adjs. Du'ple, double : twofold ; Du'plicate, double : twofold. . another thing of the same kind : a copy or transcript. v.t. to double : to fold. . Duplication. adj. Du plica tive.x.s. Du'plicature, a doubling : anything doubled : the fold of a membrane ; Duplicity, doubleness : insincerity of heart or speech : deceit ; Du'ply, a second reply in Scots law. The duplication of the cube was a problem eagerly discussed by the early Greek geometers. [L. duplicdre, -dtum duplex duo. two, plicdre, to fold.]

Dura. See Durra.

Durable, dur'a-bl, adj. able to last or endure : hardy : permanent. ns. Dur ableness. Durability, quality of being durable : power of resisting decay. adv. Dur'ably. us. Durance, continuance: imprisonment : duress ; Dur ant, a strong cloth in imitation of buff-leather ; Dura tion, continuance in time : time indefinitely: power of continuance. [Fr., L. duta/'ilis ditrdre, to last.]

Dura mater, du'ra ma'ter, . the exterior membrane of the brain and spinal column distinguished from the other two, the arachnoid and the pia mater.

Duramen, du-ra'men, . the inner and fully ripened wood of dicotyledonous trees. [L. , durus, hard.]

Durbar, dur'bar, . an audience-chamber : a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the Viceroy of India : the body of officials at a native court. [Pers. dar-bdr, a prince's court, lit. a ' door of admittance.']

Durdum. Same as Dirdum.

Dure, dur, t'.i. (obs.) to endure, last, or continue. adj. Dure'ful (SJens.), enduring, lasting. [Fr. durer L. durdre durus, hard.]

Duress, dur'es, or dur-es', . constraint : imprisonment : constraint illegally exercised to force a person to perform some act. [O. Fr. duresse L. duritia durus, hard.]

Durga, door'ga, the wife of Siva (q.v.).

Durgan, dur'gan, . a dwarf, any undersized creature. adj. DUT'gy. [Related to dwarf.}

Durham, dur'am, n. one of a particular breed of shorthorned cattle from the English county.

Durian, du'ri-an, . a lofty Indian and Malayan fruit-tree (genus Durio), with leaves resembling those of the cherry, and large bunches of pale-yellow flowers. Also Du'rion. [Malay duryon.]

During, du'ring, prep, for the time a thing lasts : in the course of. [Orig. pr.p. of obs. dure, to last.]

Durmast, durmast, n. a sub-species or variety of oak.

Durn, durn, . (prov.) a door-post. Also Dem.

Duroy, du-roi', . an obsolete form of corduroy.

Durra, dur'ra, n. a genus of grasses closely allied to sugar-cane and beard-grass also called Durra millet and Indian millet or Sorglio grass. Much cultivated in Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe. Also Dour'a, DhurTa, and Dur'a. [An]

Durst, durst, fa.t. of Dare, to venture. [A.S. dorste, pa.t. of dear, to dare.]

Dush. dush, v.t. (Scot.) to throw down.

Dusk, dusk, adj. darkish : of a dark colour. . twi-light : partial darkness : darkness of the colour. v.t. to occasion a dusky appearance. -'./. Dusk'en, to grow dark. adv. Dusk'ily. . Dusk'inOSS. adj. Duskish, rather dusky: slightly dark or black.

adv. Dusk'ishly. n. Dusk'ishness. adv. Dusk'ly.

n. Dusk'ness. adj. Dusk'y, partially dark or obscure; dark-coloured: sad: gloomy. [A.S. dox, dose, dark further history of word obscure.]

2S9

Dust, dust, . fine particles of matter : a cloud of powdery matter present in the atmosphere : powder : earth : the grave, where the body becomes dust : a mean condition: gold-dust hence money. v.t. to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust. us. Dust -ball, a disease of horses, in which grain-dust forms a ball in the intestine ; Dust'-bin, a bucket, box, &c. for holding dust and rubbish ; Dust -brand, smut (q.v.) ; Dust'-brush, a light brush for removing dust from walls, &c. ; Dust'-cart, a cart for conveying dust and rubbish from the streets ; Dust'-con-tract'or, one who has made a contract to remove dust, &c., as from yards ; Dust'er, one who dusts : a cloth or brush used for removing dust ; Dust-hole, a dust-bin ; Dust mess ; Dust man, a scavenger ; Dust'-pan. a pan or shovel for removing dust swept from the floor. adj. Dust'y, covered or sprinkled with dust : like dust. us. Dust'y-foot (see Pie-powder); Dust y-mill'er, the auricula, from the white dust upon its leaves. Dust a person's jacket, to give him a drubbing. Bite the dust (see Bite) ; Down With the dUSt, pay down the money, origin-ally with reference to gold-dust ; Kick up a dust, to make a stir or uproar ; Raise a dust, to create a disturbance ; Throw dust in a person's eyes, to delude or deceive a person. [A.S. dust; cl. Ger. dunst, vapour, Dut. duist, meal-dust.]

Dutch, duch, adj. belonging to Holland or its people in old writers rather applied to the Germans : heavy, clumsy, as in Dutch-built, -buttocked. &c. . Dutch man, a native of Holland. Dutch auc-tion, courage, tiles (see Auction. Courage, Tile) ;

Dutch carpet, a mixed material of cotton and wool for floor coverings ; Dutch cheese, a small round cheese made on the Continent from skim-milk ; Dutch Clinkers, a hard brick for paving stables,

&c. ; Dutch clover, white cjover ; Dutch concert, a concert in which singers sing their various songs simultaneously, or each one sings a verse of any song he likes between bursts of some familiar chorus ; Dutch drops, a balsam, or popular nostrum, of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, &c. ; Dutch liquid, an oily substance obtained by mixing chlorine and olefiant gases not miscible with water, readily dissolving in ether and alcohol, producing anaesthesia ; Dutch metal, sometimes called Dutck gold or Dutch leaf, is an alloy of copper and zinc ; Dutch oven (see Oven); Dutch pink (see Pink);

Dutch rush, the scouring-rush ; Dutch Wife, an open frame of rattan or cane used in the Dutch Indies to rest the limbs upon in bed. Talk like a Dutch uncle, to rebuke with kindness. [Ger. deutsch, (lit.) belonging to the people Old High Ger. diutisk, of which -isk = the Eng. suffix -ish, and dint = A. S. tlieod, Goth, t/iiuda, a nation. See Teutonic.]

Duty, du'ti, n. that which is due : what one is bound by any obligation to do: obedience: military ser-vice : respect or regard : one's proper business : tax on goods. adj. Du'teoUS, devoted to duty : obedient. adv. Du'teously. n. Du teousness . adjs. Du'-tiable, subject to custom duty ; DU'tied, subjected to duties and customs ; Du'tiful. attentive to duty : respectful: expressive of a sense of duty. adv. Du'tifully. . Du'tifulness. adj. Du'ty-free, free from tax or duty. [Formed from Anglo- Fr. deu or due (mod. Fr. du) and suffix -ty. See Due (i).]

Duumvirate, du-um'vi-rat, . the union of two men in the same office : a form of government in ancient Rome. n. Duum'vir, one of two associated in the same office. adj. Duum' Viral. [L. duo, two, and vir, a man.]

Duvet, dii-va', . a quilt stuffed with eider-down or

swan's-down. [Fr]

Dux, duks, . a leader : the head boy in a school or class. [L., a leader.]

Dwale, dwal, n. (bot.) deadly nightshade : a stupefying

Dwale

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Dyspathy

drink : (her.) a. black colour. [Ice. dvol, dvoii, delay, sleep.]

Dwal6, dwal, . (oi^.)error : a heretic. adj. perverse. [A.S. dwala, error.]

Dwalm, Dwaum, dwam, . (Scat.) a swoon, a sudden sickness. v.i. to fail in health. [A.S. dwolma, confusion.]

Dwarf, dwawrf, . an animal or plant that does not reach the ordinary height : a diminutive man. v.t. to hinder from growing : to make to appear small. adjs. Dwarfish, Dwarf, like a dwarf: very small: despicable. adv. Dwarf 'ishly. . Dwarf 'ishness. Dwarfed trees, small trees growing in flower-pots, a characteristic ornament in Chinese and Japanese houses and gardens. [A.S. d-weorg; Dut. dwerg, Ice. ih'ergr, Ger. ziverg.)

Dwell, dwel, v.i. to abide in a place : to remain : to rest the attention : to continue long. v.t. (Milt.) to inhabit, to place: pr.p. dwell'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. dwelled or dwelt. ns. Dweller ; Dwell'ing, the place where one dwells : habitation : continuance ; Dwell'ing-house, a house used as a dwelling, in distinction from a place of business or other building ; Dwelling-place, a place of residence. [A.S. dwellan, to cause to wander, to delay, from dtval or dol, the original of Eng. dull.]

Dwindle, dwin'dl, v.i. to grow less : to waste away : to grow feeble: to become degenerate. v.t. to lessen. n. decline. n. Dwin'dlement. [Dim. of Dwine.]

Dwine, dwln, v.i. to pine: (Scot.) to waste away. [A.S. dwfnan, to fade ; cf. Ice. dvfna, Dan. tvine, to pine away.]

Dyad, dl'ad, . a pair of units treated as one : (ckem.) an atom, radical, or element having a combining power of two units: (biol.) a secondary unit of organisation consisting of an aggregate of monads. adj. Dyad'ic.

Dyak, di'ak, . the Malay name for the race who constitute the bulk of the aboriginal population of Borneo, divided into innumerable tribes, differing pretty widely in language, customs, and degrees of savageness. Also Day'ak.

Dye, dl, n. (Sf>ens.). Same as Die (2).

Dye, dl, v.t. to stain : to give a new colour to :pr.p. dye'ing ; pa.p. dyed. . colour : tinge : stain : a colpuiing liquid. ns. Dye'-house, a building in which dyeing is done ; Dye'ing, the art of imparting colours to textile and other materials, such as cotton, silk, wool, and leather ; Dyer, one whose trade is to dye cloth, &c. ; Dyer'S-broom. a European shrubby plant, thoroughly naturalised in some parts of North America a well-known source of yellow colouring matter ; Dy'er'S-weed, the woad, weld, or yellow weed, yielding a yellow dye ; Dye'-stuff, material used in dyeing ; Dye'-WOOd, any wood from which material is obtained for dyeing ; Dye'-WOrk, an establishment for dyeing. [A.S. dfdgan, to dye, from dedg or dedk, colour.]

Dying, dl'ing, pr.p. of Die. adj. destined for death : mortal : declining : occurring immediately before death, as dying words: supporting a dying peison, as a dying-bed : pertaining to death. n. death. ttd-!>. Dy'ingly . Dyingness. Dying declaration (law), the declaration made by a person convinced of his impending death, and who does not expect to survive the trial of the accused. [See Die (i).]

Dyke. Same as Dike.

Dynactinometer, din-ak-tin-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the actinic force of light. [Gr. dynamis, force, aktis, aktinos, a ray, metron, a measure.]

Dynam, dl'nam, . a unit of work, a foot-pound: the resultant of all the forces acting on a body.

Dynameter, dl-nam'e-ter, . an instrument for measur-

ing the magnifying power of a telescope. adj. Dynamet'rical, pertaining to a dynameter. [Gr. dynamis, power, and metron, a measure.]

Dynamic, -al, di-nam'ik, -al, adj. relating to force I relating to the effects of forces in nature : causal. n. Dynam ic, a moving force. adv. Dynamically. ns. Dynamics, the science which treats of matter and motion, where the nature of the moving body and the cause of its motion are both considered ; Dynamism, a theory which explains the phenomena of the universe by some immanent energy : operation offeree; Dy'namist. adj. Dynamis tic. [Gr. dy-

natnikcs dynamis, power dynasthai, to be able.]

Dynamite, din'a-mlt, . a powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine. v. t. to blow up with dynamite. ns. Dyn'amitard, Dyn'amiter, a ruffian who would use dynamite to destroy bridges, gaols, &c. [Gr. dynamis.]

Dynamo, di'na-mo, . a contraction of Dynamo-electric machine, a machine for generating electric currents by means of the relative movement of conductors and magnets. adjs. Dy'namo-electric, -al. ns. Dynamog'eny, production of increased nervous activity ; Dynam' Ograph, a recording dynamometer: an instrument for marking the degree of compression of an elliptic spring.

Dynamometer, din-am-om'e-ter, . originally an instrument for measuring force, such as the pull exerted by a horse in drawing a cart : the name now usually given to instruments for measuring power. adjs. Dynamomet'ric, -aL [Gr. dynamis, power, and metron, a measure.]

Dynasty, din'as-ti, or dl'nas-ti, n. a succession of kinys of the same family. . Dy'nast, a ruler. adj. Dynas'tiC, belonging to a dynasty. [Gr. dynasteia dynastes, a lord, dynasthai, to be able.]

Dyne, din, . the unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system.

Dyophyslte, dT-of'i-zIt, . a holder of the doctrine of the coexistence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ also Diph'ysite. adjs. Dyophysitlc, -al. . Dyoph'ysitism.

Dyothelete, dt-oth'e-let, adj. holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human also Dyoth'elite. . one who holds the foregoing. ns. Dyoth'elitism, Dyoth'elism.

Dysaesthesia, dis-es-the'si-a, . impaired sensation, partial insensibility. adj. Dysoesthet ic. [Gr., dys, hard, aisthetos aisthanesthai, to feel.]

Dyschroa, dis'kr5-a, . discoloration of the skin from disease. Also Dys'chroia.

Dyscrasia, dis-kra'si-a, n. (path.) an altered condition of the blood and fluids of the system, leading to constitutional diseases, as dropsy, cancer, delirium tremens, lead-poisoning, &c. [From Gr. dys, bad, krasis, a mixture.]

Dysentery, dis'en-ter-i, . a form of disease accompanied by discharges from the bowels, and differing from diarrhoea chiefly in being attended by marked fever and pain, as also by the presence of blood and inflammatory products in the discharges. It is a disease of the mucous membrane of the colon or great intestine. adj. Dysenteric. [Gr. dysenteria, dys, ill, entera, entrails.]

Dyslogistic, dis-l5-jis'tik, adj. conveying censure, opprobrious. adv. Dyslogls'tically. n. Dys'logy, dispraise.

Dysmenorrhoea, dis-men-o-re'a, n. difficult or painful menstruation. adjs. Dysmenorrhce'al, -ic.

Dysnomy, dis'nS-mi, . bad legislation.

Dysodyle, -lie, dis'0-dll, . a yellow or grayish laminated bituminous mineral, often found with lignite, burning vividly, with an odour of asafcetida. [Gr. dysodes dys, ill, ozein, to smell.]

Dysopsia, dis-op'si-a, . dimness or difficulty of vision.
Also Dyso'pia, Dysop'sy.

Dysorexia, dis-o-rek'si-a, . an impaired or depraved appetite. Also Dys'orexy.

Dyspathy, dis'pa-thi, . antipathy, dislike opposite of Sympathy. adj. Dyspathet'io.

Dyspepsia

mote ; mflte ; mOTn ; /Aen,

Dyspepsia, dis-pep'si-a, . a scientific term for indigestion also Dyspep'sy. . Dyspep'tio, a person attiictcd with dyspepsia. adjs. Dyspep't'O, -al, afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion. adv. Dyspep'tically. [Gr. dyspepsia dys, hard, pessein, pepsein, to digest.]

Dysphagia, dis-fa'ji-a, . difficulty in swallowing also Dys'phagy. adj. Disphag^ic.

Dysplionia, dis-fo'ni-a, n. difficulty in producing sounds.
[Gr. iiys, ill, phone, sound.]

Dysphoria, dis-fo'ri-a, . impatience under affliction, morbid restlessness.

Dysphuistic, dis-fu-is'tik, adj. ill-sounding, inelegant.

Dyspnoea, disp-ne'a, n. difficulty of breathing. adjs. Dyspnea al, Dyspnce'ic. [Gr. dys, ill, pnoe, breathing.]

Dysteleology, dis-tel-e-ol'o-ji, . the doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of ' final causes : ' the study of apparently functionless rudimentary organs in animals
and plants. adj. Dysteleolog'ical. . Dysteleol'ogist.

Dysthesia, dis-the'si-a, . a morbid habit of body,

resulting in general discomfort and impatience. adj. Dysthet'ic.

Dysthymic, dis-thim'ik, adj. depressed in spirits, dejected.

Dystomlc, dis-tom'ik, adj. having an imperfect fracture
or cleavage. Also Dys'tomous.

Dysuria, dis-u'ri-a, . a difficulty of passing urine also Dys'ury. <idj. DySU'riC. [Gr. dys, ill, ouron, urine.]

DytiSCUS, dl-tis'kus, . a genus of water-beetles, includ-
ing a common large British species, D. marginalis. adj. Dytis'cid. [Formed from Gr. <iytes, a diver.]

DjTVOUr, dl'vOOr, . (Scat.) a bankrupt. . DyVOUry, bankruptcy. [Generally conn, with Fr. devoir, to owe. The old phrase 'drowned in debt' suggests a connection with diver.]

Dzeren, dze'ren, . the Mongolian antelope. Also Dze'ron called also Goitered antelope , Yellmv goat.

Dziggetai, dzig'ge-tT, n. a species of wild ass, more horse-like than the others, inhabiting the elevated steppes of Tartary prob. the kentionus (half-ass) of Herodotus and Pliny. [Mongol.]

the fifth letter in our own and the cognate alphabets, with four sounds e.g. e in evil, i in /Tngland, u in the last syllable of eleven, Italian e in prey. A subscript e is commonly used to lengthen the previous vowel, as in not, note; bit, bite: (inus.) the third note or sound of the natural diatonic scale, and the third above the tonic C.

Each, ech, adj. every one in any number separately considered. adv. Each'where, everywhere. [A.S. sic, supposed to be for a-ge-lic, from d (= aye), pfx. ge-, and l(c, like i.e. aye-like.]
EadiSh, obsolete form of Eddish.

Eager, e'ger, adj. excited by desire : ardent to do or obtain : (obi.) earnest : keen, severe, sour, acid, bitter. adv. Ea'gerly. n. Eagerness. [O. Fr. aigre L. acer, acris, sharp.]

Eager. Same as Eagre.

Eagle, e'gl, . a name given to many birds of prey in the family Falconida : a military standard carrying the figure of an eagle : a gold coin of the United Slates, worth ten dollars. aiijs. Ea'gle-eyed, Ea'gle-Sight ed, having a piercing eye : discerning ; Ea'gle-flight'ed, mounting high. us. Ea'gle-hawk, a name applied to several eagles of comparatively small size :
Ea'gle-OWl, a genus of large owls, the largest in Europe ; Ea gle-stone, a variety of argillaceous oxide of iron occurring in egg-shaped masses ; Ea'glet, a young or small eagle. adj. Ea'gle-winged, having an eagle's wings. us. Ea'gle-wood, another name for agalloch or calambac ; Spread'-ea'gle (see

Spread^ [O. Fr. aigleL. aqiiila.}

Eagre, e'ger, . rise of the tide in a river (same as Bore). [Ety. dub. ; hardly from A.S. egor, flood.]

Ealdorman. See Alderman.

Ban, en, v.t. or v.i. (Shak.) to bring forth young. n. Ean'ling, a young lamb. [A.S- eanian.]

Ear, er, n. a spike, as of corn. v.i. to put forth ear-;. n. Ear'-COCk'le, a disease of wheat. adj. Eared, of corn, having ears. [A.S. ear; Ger. afire.]

Ear, er, v.t. (ois.) to plough or till. n. Ear'ing (pbs.), ploughing. [A.S. erian ; cf. L. arare, Gr. aroein.}

Ear, er, . the organ of hearing, or the external part merely : the sense or power of hearing : the faculty of distinguishing sounds : attention : anything like an ear. us. Earache, an ache or pain in the ear; Ear''bob, an earring ; Ear'-cap, a covering to protect the ear from cold ; Ear'drop, an ornamental pendant hanging from the ear ; Ear 7 drum, the drum or middle cavity of the ear, tympanum (q.v.). adj. Eared, having ears. n. Ear'-hole, the aperture of the ear. -^adj. Eaf-kiss'ing, whispered. n. Earlap, the tip of the ear : an ear-cap. adj. Ear less, wanting

ears. its. Eai'lock, a curl near the ear worn by Elizabethan dandies ; Ear'mark, a mark set on the ears of sheep whereby their owners may distinguish them : a distinctive mark. v.t. to put an earmark on. . Ear'-pick, an instrument for clearing the ear. adj. Ear 1 -piercing, shrill, screaming. ns. Ear - ring, an ornamental ring worn in the ear ; Ear'-shell, any shell of the family Haliotidce ; Ear'shot. the distance at which a sound can be heard ; Ear'-trum'pet, a tube to aid in hearing ; Ear'wax, a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear ; Ear'Wig, an insect which was supposed to creep into the brain through the ear : a flatterer. v t. to gain the ear of: to bias: to torment by private importunities (A.S. iarwicga, fare, ear, -wicga, earwig). n. Ear witness, a witness that can testify from his own hearing. About one's ears, said of a house falling, &c. ; Be all ears, to give every attention ; Give ear, to

attend ; Go in at one ear and out at the other, used of words which make no permanent impression ;
Have a person's ear, to be secure of his favourable attention ; Have itching ears, to be desirou? of hearing novelties (2 Tim. iv. 3); Lend an eaj to listen ; Over head and ears, overwhelmed : deeply engrossed or involved ; Set by the ears, to set at strife ; Speak in the ear, to whisper ; Tickle the ear, to flatter ; Turn a deaf ear, to refuse to listen ;

Walls have ears, a proverbial phrase implying that there may be listeners behind the wall. [A.S. eare ; cf. L. auris, Ger. ohr.}

Earl, erl, it. an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount :fem. Count'OSS. ns. Earl'dom, the dominion or dignity of an earl ; Earl'-mar'shal, an English officer of state, president of the Herald-,' College the Scotch form Earl- mar ischal. [A.S. earl, a warrior, hero ; cf. Ice. jarl.\

Earles-penny. See Aries.

Early, er'li, adj. in good season : at or near the beginning of the day: relating to the beginning: happening in the near future. adv. near the beginning : soon. . Ear'ltness. - Early and late, at all times ; Early bird, an early riser ; Early English (archit.), generally applied to the form of Gothic in which the pointed arch was first employed in Britain. The Early English succeeded the Norman towards the end of the izth century, and merged into the Decorated at the end of the i3th. Keep early hours, to rise and go to bed betimes; Small and early (coll.), applied to even-

Earl's Coronet.

Earn

fate, far : me, her ; mine ;

Eau

ing parties : The early bird catches the worm, a proverb in favour of early rising. [A.S. tinier xr, before.]

Eam. em, -'. /. to gain by labour : to acquire : to deserve. n.pl. Earn'ingS, what one has earned: money saved. [A.S. earnian, to earn ; cog. with Old High Ger. aran, to reap ; Ger. emtt, harvest.]

Earn, ern, v.i. to yearn. [A variant of yearn.}

Earnest, er'nest, adj. showing strong desire : determined : eager to obtain : intent : sincere : serious. . seriousness: reality. adv. Ear'nestly.-. Earnestness. [A.S. earnest, seriousness ; Ger. ernst.}

Earnest er'nest, n. money given in token of a bargain

made also Ear nest-mon ey, Ear nest-penn y : a pledge : first-fruits. [Ely. obscure ; possibly conn, with at lei.}

Earst. obsolete form of Erst.

Earth, erth, n. the name applied to the third planet in order from the sun : the matter on the surface of the globe : soil : dry land, as opposed to sea : the world : the inhabitants of the world : dirt : dead matter : the human body: a fox's hole: (//.) the name applied by the alchemists and earlier chemists to certain substances now known to be oxides of metal, which were distinguished by being infusible, and by insolubility in water. -a.t. to hide or cause to hide in the earth : to bury. v.i. to burrow : to hide. ns. Earth -bag, a sack of earth used in fortifications ; Earth -bath, a bath of earth or mud_ ; Earth -board, the board of a plough, or other implement, that turns over the earth.- adjs. Earth' -born, born from or on the earth ; Earth-bound, bound or held by the earth, as a tree : Earth'-bred, mean, grovelling. . Earth '-Closet, a system consisting of the application of earth to the deodorisation of faecal matters. adjs. Earth' -created, made of earth; Earthen, made of earth or clay: earthly. ns. Earthenware, crockery; Earth -fall, a landslide. adj. Earth -fed, contented with earthly things. ns. Earth flax, asbestos ; Earth' -hog (see Aard-Tark) ; Earth -house, the name given to the ancient underground dwellings in Ireland and Scotland, also called Pictf fanaci ; Earth' -hunger, the n for acquiring land ; Earth iness ; Earthliness ; Earth ling, a dweller on the earth. adjs. Earth - ly. i-elonging to the earth: vile: worldly:

Earth ly-minded. having the mind intent on earthly thing? ns. Earth ly-mind edness ; Earth'-nut, the popular name <>f certain tuberous roots growing underground : Earth' -pea, the hog-peanut; Earth -plate, a buried plate of metal forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, &c. ; Earth quake, a quaking or shaking of the earth : a heaving of the ground ; Earth-shine, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun ; Earth'-trem or, a slight earthquake. adr. Earth ward, toward the earth. ns. Earth work, a fortification of earth ; Earth'-worm, the common worm : a mean person, a poor creature. adj. Earth'y, consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth : inhabiting the earth : gross : unrefined. [A.S. eorthe ; cf. Dut. aarde, Ger. erde.]

Ease, ez, n. freedom from pain or disturbance : rest from work : quiet : freedom from difficulty : naturalness. v.t. to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety : to relieve : to calm. adj. Easeful, ease-giving: quiet, fit for rest. n. Ease ment. relief: assistance: support: gratification. adv. Easily. n. Easiness. adj. Eas'y, at ease: free from pain: tranquil : unconstrained : giving ease : not difficult : yielding : not straitened (in circumstances) : not tight : not strict, as in 'easy virtue.' interj. Easy '. a command to lower, or to go gently, to stop rowing, &c. . Eas'y-chair, an arm-chair for ease or rest. adj. Eas'y-go'lng, good-natured : indolent Ease one's self, to relieve nature. Chapel of ease (see Chapel); Free and easy (see Free). Honours easy, when the honours are evenly divided at whist ;

111 at ease, uncomfortable ; Stand at ease, used of soldiers, when freed from ' attention ; ' Take it easy, to be quite unconcerned : to be in no hurry ; Take one's ease, to make one's self comfortable. [O. Kr. atse; cog. with It. agio; Prov. ais, PC r :

Easel, ez'l, . the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Dut. ezel, or Ger. escl, an ass.]

Easle, es'l, . (Sums) hot ashes. [A.S. ysle ; cf. Ice. *.]

Eassel, a Scotch form for eastward, easterly.

East, est, . that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises : one of the four cardinal points of the compass. adj. toward the rising of the sun. ns. East -end, the eastern part of London, the habitation of the poorer classes; East -end 6r. adjs.

East er, East' ern, toward the east : connected with the east : dwelling in the east. . East erling, a native of the East: a trader from the shores of the Baltic. adj. East orly, coming from the eastward : looking toward the east. adv. on the ea^t : toward the east. adjs. East emmost, East most, situated farthest east. ns. East -In diaman, a vessel used in the East India trade : Easting, the course gained to the eastward : distance eastward from a given meridian ; East land, the land in the East. ad-j. East ward, toward the cast. East-by- SOUth (north), nj degrees from due east; East-south (northVeast, 22$ degrees from due east. Eastward position, the position of the cele-brant at the Eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it, instead of the usual practice of standing at the north end of the altar, facing southward. About east (slang), in proper manner; The East, the countries to the east of Europe ; Turning to the east, a practice for both clergy and laity during service, esp. while singing the creeds, the Gloria Patri, and the Gloria in Excelsis. [A.S. east ; Ger. cst ; akin to Gr. fas, the dawn.]

Easter, est'er, n. a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good- Friday.//. East'er-day, Easter Sunday. ns.fl. East'er-dues, -offerings, ' customary sums ' which from time immemorial have been paid to the parson by his people at Easter. ns. East er-egg. egus stained of various colours, given as present-, on Easter ; East'ertide, Eastertime, either Easter week or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide. [A.S. fas f re ; Ger. astern. Bede derives the word from Eastre, a goddess whose festival was held at the spring equinox.]

Eat, et, v.t. to chew and swallow : to consume : to corrode. v.i. to take food : pr.fi. eat'ing ; pa. t. ate (at or et) ; pa.p. eaten (etn) or (pbs.) eat (et). adj. Eat'able, fit to be eaten. . anything used as food (chiefly //.). ns. Eat age. grass or fodder for horses, &c. : the right to eat ; Eater, one who, or that which, eats or corrodes; Eat'ing, the act of taking food. p.adj. that eats: corroding. ns. Eating-house, a place where provisions are sold ready dressed : a restaurant ; Good'-eat ing. something good for food. Eat away, to destroy gradually: to gnaw ; Eat in, used of the action of acid ; Eat its head off, used of an animal which costs as much for food as it is worth : Eat one's heart, to pine away, brooding over misfortune : Eat one's terms, to study for the bar, with allusion to the number of times in a term that a student must dine in the hall of an Inn of Court : Eat one's words, to retract : 10 recant ; Eat out, to finish eatables : to encroach upon: Eat the air (Shak.\ to be deluded with hopes ; Eat up, to devour : to consume, absorb ; Eat well, to have a good appetite. [A. S. etan ; cf. Ger. etsen. Ice. eta, L. edere, Gr. edein.]

Eath. eth, adj. (ol>s.) ea.sy.-adv. Eathly. [A.S. fathe, easily; cf. Old Hig'h Ger. odi, easy.]

Eau, >, n. the French word for water, used in English in various combinations. Eau Creole, a fine Mar-

Eaves

mote : mute ; m03n ; thm.

Echo

tinique liqueur, made by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple with spirit of wine ; Eau de Cologne (see under Cologne-earth) ; Eau de vie, brandy.

Eaves, evz, n.pl. the edge of the roof projecting over the wall: anything projecting. ns. Eaves'drip, Eaves'drop, the water which falls from the eaves of a house : the place where the drops fall. v.t. to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen : to listen for secrets. ns. Eaves-dropper, one who thus listens : one who tries to overhear private conversation ; Eaves dropping. [A.S. efes, the clipped edge of thatch; cf. Ice. ups.\

Ebb, eb, . the going back or retiring of the tide : a decline or decay. i'.i. to flow back: to sink: to decay. . Ebb'- tide, the ebbing or retiring tide. [A.S. ebba; Ger. ebbe ; cog. with even.}

Ebenezer, eb-en-ez'er, n. a memorial stone set up by Samuel after the victory of Mizpeh (i Sam. vii. 12) : a name sometimes applied to a chapel or meeting-house. [Heb., 'stone of help.']

Ebionite, e'bi-on-!t, . a name applied to Jewish Christians who remained outside the Catholic Church down to the time of Jerome. They held the Mosaic laws binding on Christians, and denied the aposto-late of Paul and the miraculous birth of Jesus. v.t. E'bionise. adj. Ebionit'ic. ns. Ebionit'ism, E'bionism, [Heb. ebyon, poor.]

Eblis, el/lis, n. the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinns in Mohammedan mythology. Also Iblees.

Ebon, eb'on, Ebony, eb'on-i, . a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. adj. made of ebony: black as ebony. v.t. Eb onise, to make furniture look like ebony. ns. Eb onist, a worker in ebony ; Eb'onite, vulcanite (see under Vulcan). [L., Gr. ebenos; cf. Heb. hodnim, pi. of hobni, obni eben, a stone.]

Eboulement, a-bool'mong, . the falling in of the wall of a fortification : a landslide or landslip. [Fr.]

Ebracteate, -d, e-brak'te-at, -ed, adj. (hot.) without bracts.

Ebriated, e'bri-at-ed, adj. intoxicated. . EblTety, drunkenness. adj. E'briose, drunk. . EbriOS'ity. [L. ebridre, -dtum, to make drunk.]

Ebrillade, 5-bre-lyad', n. the sudden jerking of a horse's rein when he refuses to turn. [Fr.]

Ebullient, e-bul'yent, adj. boiling up or over : agitated : enthusiastic. ns. Ebullience, Ebulliency, a boiling over ; Ebulli tion, act of boiling : agitation : an outbreak. [L. ebullient-em, ebullire e, out, and bitllire, to boil.]

Eburnine, eb-ur'nin, adj._ of or like ivory also Eburnean. ns. Eburna tion, a morbid change of bone by which it becomes very hard and dense ; Eburnifica tion, art of making like ivory. [L. ebur.\

Ecarte', a-kar'ta, n. a game for two, played with the thirty-two highest cards, one feature being the right to discard or throw out certain cards lor others. [Fr., e, out, carte, a card.]

Ecaudate, e-kawMat, adj. tailless.

EcbasiS, ek'ba-sis, n. (rhet.) a figure in which the speaker treats of things according to their consequences. adj. Ecbat'iC, denoting a mere result, not an intention. [Gr.]

Ecblastesis, ek-blas-te'sis, . (bot.) the production of buds within flowers.

Ecbole, ek'bo-le, n. (rhet.) a digression : (mus.) the raising or sharping of a tone. adj. Ecbol'iC, promoting parturition. n. a drug with this quality. [Gr.]

Eccaleobion, ek-kal-e-5'bi-on, n. a machine for the artificial hatching of eggs. [Gr. , ' I call out life.']

Ecce. ek'si, Latin word for 'behold.' ECCO homo, behold the man (John, xix. 5) in art, a Christ crowned with thorns.

Eccentric, -al, ek-sen'trik, -al, adj. departing from the centre : not having the same centre as another, said of circles : out of the usual course : not conforming to common rules : odd. n. Eccen trie, a circle not having the same centre as another : (meek.) a

contrivance for taking an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft : an eccentric fellow. adv. Eccentrically. . Eccentricity, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun: singularity of conduct : oddness. [Fr., Low L. eccentricus Gr. ek, out of, kentron, centre.]

Ecchymosis, ek-ki-mu'sis, . a discoloration of the surface produced by blood effused below or in the texture of the skin. adjs. Ec'chymosed, Ecchymotic. [Gr., ek, out of, and chytnos, juice.)

Ecclesia, e-kle'zi-a, . a popular assembly, esp. of Athens, where the people exercised full sovereignty, and all above twenty years could vote : applied by the Septuagint commentators to the Jewish commonwealth, and from them to the Christian Church. adj. Eccle'Sial. ns. Eccle Siarch, a ruler of the church ; Eccle Siast, the preacher Solomon formerly considered as the author of Ecclesiastes : an ecclesiastic : Eccle'siastes, one of the books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to Solomon ; Ecclesias'tic, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman. adjs. Eccle'SiastiC, -al, belonging to the church. adv. Ecclesiastically, in an ecclesiastical manner. ns. Ecclesias ticism, attachment to ecclesiastical observances, &c. : the churchman's temper or spirit ; Ecclesias tiCUS, name of a book of the Apocrypha ; Ecclesiol'atry, excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. adj. EcclesiologlcaL ns. Ecclesiol OgiSt. a student of church forms and traditions ; Ecclesiol Ogy, the science of building and decorating churches : the science relating to the church. [Low L., Gr. ekklesia, an assembly called out of the world, the church ek, out, and kalei'i, to call.]

Eccoprotic, ek-6-prot'ik, adj. laxative, mildly cathar-

tic. 'i. a laxative.

Eccrinology, ek-ri-nol'5-ji, . the branch of physiology relating to the secretions.

Eccrisis, ek'ri-sis, . expulsion of waste or morbid matter. n. Eccrit 1C, a medicine having this property. [Gr.]

Ecdysis, ek'di-sis, . the act of casting off an integument, as in serpents. [Gr.]

Eche, ek, v.t. (Shak.) to eke out : to augment. [A.S. ecan ; akin to L. augere, to increase. See Eke.]

Echelon, esh'e-long, n. an arrangement of troops in battalions or divisions placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment, each having its front clear of that in advance. [Fr., from echelle, a ladder or stair. See Scale.]

Echidna, ek-id'na, n. a genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals, armed with porcupine-like spines, laying eggs instead of bringing forth the young. . Echidnine, serpent-poison. [Formed from Gr. echidna, a viper.]

Echinate, -d, ek'in-at, -ed, adj. prickly like a hedgehog : set with prickles or bristles. ns. Echl'nite. a fossil sea-urchin ; Echi nodenn, one of the Echinodermata, a class of animals having the skin strengthened by calcareous plates, or covered with spikes. adjs. Echinoder matous, relating to the Echinodermata : Ech'inoid, like a sea-urchin. n. one of the Echinoi dea. . Echi'nus, a sea-urchin: (archit.) the convex projecting moulding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital. [Gr. echinos, a hedgehog, and derma, skin.]

Echo, ek'O, . the repetition of sound caused by a sound-wave coming against some opposing surface, and being reflected : a device in verse in which a line ends with a word which recalls the sound of the last word of the preceding line : imitation : an imitator : pi. Echoes (ek'oz). r.i. to reflect sound : to be sounded back: to resound. v.t. to send back the sound of: to repeat a thing said : to imitate : to flatter slavishly : pr.p- ech'Sing ; pa. p. ech'Oed. ns. Ech'Oism, the formation of imitative words ; Ech'OiSt, one who repeats like an echo. adj. Ech 0-

^clalrcissement

fate, far ; m6, her ; mine ;

Edelweiss

less, giving no echo, unresponsive. its. Echom'eter, an instrument for measuring the length of sounds ; Echom'etry, the art of measuring such. Cheer to the echo, to applaud most heartily, so that the room resounds. (L., Gr. eckl, a sound.]

Eclaircissement, ek-lar-sis'mong, n. the act of clearin? up anything : explanation. Come to an e"clair-Cissement, to come to an understanding : to explain conduct that seemed equivocal. [Fr. fclaircir, pr.p. -cissaut, f L. ex, out, clairl^. clarus, clear.]

Eclampsia, elc-lamp'si-a, . a term often erroneously applied as synonymous with epilepsy, while it is really the equivalent of convulsions, but usually restricted to such as are due to such local or general causes as teething, child-bearing, &c. also Edamp'sy. adj. Eclamp'tiC. [Formed from Gr. ektatnpein, to shine forth.)

Eclat, a-kla', . a striking effect : applause : splendour : social distinction, notoriety. [Fr. Mat, from O. Fr. esclater, to break, to shine.]

Eclectic, ek-lek'tik, adj. selecting or borrowing : choosing the best out of everything : broad, the opposite of exclusive. n. one who selects opinions from different systems, esp. in philosophy. ad-: Eclec'tically. K. Eclec'ticism, the practice of an eclectic : the doctrine of the Eclec tics, a name applied to certain Greek thinkers in the ad and ist centuries B.C., later to Leibnitz and Cousin. [Gr. ekUktikos ek, out, legeit, to choose.]

Eclipse, e-klips, n. an obscuration of one of the heavenly bodies by the interposition of another, either between it and the spectator, or between it and the sun : loss of brilliancy '. darkness. v.t. to hide a luminous body wholly or in part : to darken : to throw into the shade, to cut out, surpass. p.adjs. Eclipsed', darkened, obscured ; Eclipsing, darkening, obscuring. n. Eclip'tiC, the name given to the great circle of the heavens round which the sun items to travel, from west to east, in the course of a year : a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic. adj. pertaining to an eclipse

or the ecliptic. [Through O. Fr. and L. from Gr. ekleipsis ek, out, leipein, to leave.]

Eclogite, ek'loj-It, n. a crystalline rock, composed of smaragdite and red garnet. [Gr. ekioge, selection ek, out, legeiit, to choose.]

Eclogue, ek'log, n. a short pastoral poem like Virgil's Bucolics. [L. ecloga Gr. ekioge, a selection, esp. of poems ek, out of, legein to choose.]

Economy, ek-on'o-mi, . the management of a household or of money matters : a frugal and judicious expenditure of money : a system of rules or ceremonies : a dispensation, as ' the Christian economy :' regular operations, as of nature. adjs. Economic, -al, pert.iming to economy: frugal: careful. tul-: Econom ically. j. Economics, the science of household management : political economy ; Economisation, act of economising. v.t. Econ'omlse, to manage with economy : to spend money carefully : to save. T.t. to use prudently : to spend with frugality. us. Economi'ser, Econ'omist, one who is economical : one who studies political economy. Political economy (see under Politic). [L. CKOHO-tttia Gr. oikonomtii oikos, a house, notnos, a law.]

Ecorche", u-kor'sha, . a figure in which the muscles are represented stripped of the skin, for purposes of artistic study. [Fr. ifcorcker, to flay.]

Ecossaise, a-ko-saz', . a kind of country-dance of Scotch origin, or music appropriate to such. Douche Ecossaise, the alternation of hot and cold douches. [Fr., fem. of Ecossais, Scotch.]

Ecostate, e-kos'tSt, adj. (hot.) not costate : ribless.

Ecphlysls, ek'fli-sis, n. (path.) vesicular eruption.

Ecphonesis, ek-IO-ne'sis (. (riut.) a figure of speech which uses questions, interjections, &c., for variety : in Greek use, the part of the service spoken ia an audible tone.

Fcphractic, ek-frak'tik, adj. (med.) serving to remove obstructions. . a drug with such properties.

Ecraseur, a-kra-zer, n. (surf.) an instrument for removing tumours. [Fr.]

Ecstasy, ek'sta-si, n. a word applied to states of mind marked by temporary mental alienation and altered or diminished consciousness : excessive joy : enthusiasm, or any exalted feeling. v.t. to fill with joy. adjs. EC stasied, enraptured ; Ecstatic, causing ecstasy : amounting to ecstasy : rapturous. . one given to ecstasy : something spoken in a state of ecstasy. adv. Ecstatically. [Through O. Fr. and Low L. from Gr. ekstasis ek, aside, histanai, to make to stand.]

Ectal, ek'tal, adj. (anat.) outer, external opp. to Ental.adv. Ec'tad. [Gr. ektos, without.]

EctasiS, ek'ta-sis, . the pronunciation of a vowel as long.

Ecthlipsls, ek-thlip'sis, . omission or suppression of a letter. [Gr.]

Ecthyma, ek-thi'ma, H. a pustular disease of the skin, in which the pustules often reach the size of a pea, and have a red, slightly elevated, hardish base. [Gr. , ek, thyein, to boil.]

Ectoblast, ek'to-blast, . the outer wall of a cell. adj. Ectoblas'tic.

Ectoderm, ek'to-derm, n. the external germinal layer of the embryo. [Gr. ektos, outside, derma, skin.]

Ectoparasite, ek-ta-par'a-sit, H. an external parasite.

Ectopia, ek-to'pi-a, . (path.) morbid displacement of parts. adj. EctOplC.

Ectoplasm, ek'to-plasm, . the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell. adjs. Ectoplas mic, Ectoplas'tic

Ectozoa, ek-to-zo'a, n.pl. external parasites generally opp. to Entozoa. . Ectozo'an, one of the Ectozoa.

Ectropion, -um, ek-trSp'i-on, -um, n. eversion of the margin of the eyelid, so that the red inner surface is exposed. adj. Ectroplc. [Gr. ek, out, and trepein, to turn.]

Ectype, ek'tlp, n. a reproduction or copy. adj. Ec'typal. . Ectypog'raphy. [Gr. ek, out, and typos, a figure.]

Ecu, a'ku, or a-kfl', n. a French silver coin, usually considered as equivalent to the English crown there were also gold feus weighing about 60 grains : a common name for the five-franc piece. [Fr., L. scutum, a shield.

Ecumenic, -al, ek-u-men'ik, -al, adj. general, universal, belonging to the entire Christian Church. Also CEcumen ic, -al.

Eczema, ek'ze-ma, . a common skin disease, in which the affected portion of the skin is red, and is covered with numerous sn.all papules, which speedily turn into vesicles. adj. Eczem'atous. [Gr., from ekzein ek, out, zefirt, to boil.]

Edacious, e-da'shus, adj. given to eating : gluttonous. adv. Eda'ciously. ns . Eda'ciousness ; Edacity. [L. edax, edacis edlre, to eat.]

Edda, ed'a, n. the name of two Scandinavian books the ' Elder ' Edda, a collection of ancient mythological and heroic songs (qth-nth century); and the ' Younger ' or prose Edda, by Snorri Sturluson (c. 1230), mythological stories, poetics, and prosody. [Ice., 'great-grandmother.']

Eddish, ed'dish, . pasturage, or the eatable growth of grass after mowing. [Dubiously referred to A.S. edisc, a park.]

Eddy, ed'i, H. a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind. v.t. to move round and round : pr.p. edd'ying ; pti.p. edd'ied. . Edd'ying, the action of the verb eddy. [Prob. from A.S. ed, back ; cf. Ice. ida id, back.]

Edelweiss, a del-vis, . a small white composite, with pretty white flower, found growicg in damp places at considerable altitudes (5000-7000 feet) throughout the Alps. [Gr. edel, noble, units, white.]

Edema tose

m6te ; mQte ; mSOn ; Men.

Efficient

Edematoso, -ous. Same as OBdematose, -ous (q.v. under (Edema).

Eden, e'den, . the garden where Adam and Eve lived : a paradise. adj. Eden 1C. [Heb. eden, delight, pleasure.)

Edentate, -d, e-den'tat, -ed, adj. without teeth : wanting front teeth also Eden'taL ns. Edenta'ta, a Cuvierian order of mammals, having no teeth or very imperfect ones; Edenta'tion, toothlessness. adj. Eden'tulOUS, edentate. [L. edentatus, toothless e, out of, dens, dentis, a tooth.]

Edge, ej, . the border of anything : the brink : the cutting side of an instrument : something that wounds or cuts : sharpness of mind or appetite : keenness. v.t. to put an edge on: to place a border on: to exasperate : to urge on : to move by little and little. v.i. to move sideways. . Edge'-bone, the haunch-bone. adjs. Edged ; Edge'less, without an edge : blunt. ns. Edge -rail, a rail of such form that the carriage-wheels roll on its edges, being held there by flanges ; Edge' -tool, Edged tool, a tool with a sharp edge. advs. Edge'ways, Edge' Wise, in the direction of the edge : sideways. ns. Edg'iness, angularity, over-sharpness of outline; Edging, any border or fringe round a garment: a border of box, &c. , round a flower-bed. adj. Edgy, with edges, sharp, hard in outline. Edge in a word, to get a word in with difficulty; Edge of the SWOrd, a rhetorical phrase for the sword as the symbol of slaughter. - Outside edge, figure in skating, made on the outer edge of the skate. Play With edge-tools, to deal carelessly with dangerous matters. Set On edge, to excite ; Set tho teeth on edge, to cause a strange grating feeling in the teeth; to rouse an instinctive dislike. [A.S. ecg: cf. Ger. ecke, L. acies.}

Edible, ed'i-bl, adj. fit to be eaten. . something for food. ns. Edibility, Ed'ibleness, fitness for being eaten. [L. edibilis edUre, to eat.]

Edict, e'dikt, . something proclaimed by authority : an order issued by a king or lawgiver. adj. Edict'aL adv. Edict'ally. [L. edictume, out, dice re, dictum, to say.]

Edify, ed'i-fl, v.t. to build : to build up the faith of: to strengthen spiritually towards faith and holiness : to comfort : to improve the mind : pr.p. ed'ifying ; /*./*. ed'itied. . Edlfica lion, instruction : progress in knowledge or in goodness. adj. Edlficatory, tending to edification. . Edifice, a large building or house. adj. Edific ial. structural. n. Edlfier, one who edifies. adj. Edifying, instructive: improving. adv. Ed'ifyingly. [Fr. tdifierL.iedificare tedes, a house, facere, to make.]

Edile. See JEdile.

Edit, ed'it, v.t, to prepare the work of an author for publication : to superintend the publication of (a newspaper, &c.): to compile, garble, or cook up materials into literary shape. ns. Edi'tion, the publication of a book : the number of copies of a book printed at a time ; Editor, one who edits a book : one who conducts a newspaper or journal :fem. Ed itress. adj. Edito rial, of or belonging to an editor. . an article in a newspaper written by the editor, aleading article. adv. Edito'rially. . Editorship. [L. edere, edttunt -e, out, dare, to give.]

Educate, ed'u-kat, v.t, to bring up children : to train : to teach : to cultivate any power. adj. Ed Ucable. n. Education, the bringing up or training, as of a child : instruction : strengthening of the powers _of body or mind. adj. Educa'tional. adv. Educa'tionally. . Educationist, one skilled in methods of educating or teaching : one who promotes education. adj. Ed'ucative, of or pertaining to education : calculated to teach. . Ed'ucator. [L. educdre, -atum educere e, out, ducere, to lead.]

Educe, e-dus', v.t. to draw out : to extract : to cause to appear. . inference. adj. Educ'ible, that m.^y be educed or brought out and shown. ns. E'dUCt, what is educed; Educ'tion, the act of educing;

Educ tion-pipe, the pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder of a steam-engine into the condenser or the atmosphere ; Educ'tor, he who, or that which, educes. [L. educere, eductum e, out, and ducere, to lead.]

Edulcorate, e-dul'ko-rat, v.t. to sweeten : to free from acids, &.c.adj. EduTcorant. . Edulcora'tion. adj. Edul'corative. . Edul'corator.

Ee, e, Scotch form of eye : //. Een.

Eel, . a name widely applied in popular usage, but justifiably extended to all the members of the family Aiurcenidcz the body is much elongated, cylindrical or ribbon-shaped. ns. Eel'-bas'ket, a basket for catching eels ; Eel-pout, in England, a Burbot (q.v.) ; in parts of Scotland, a Blenny (q.v.) : a well-known fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud ;
Eel'-spear, an instrument with broad prongs for catching eels. [A.S. zl; Ger., Dut. aal.]

E'en, en, a contraction of even.

E'er, ar, a contraction of ever.

Eerie, Eery, e'ri, adj. exciting fear : weird : affected with fear : timorous. adv. Ee'rily. . Ee'riness (Scot.). [M. E. arh, eri A.S. earg, timid.]

Effable, ef'a-bl, adj. capable of being expressed. [Fr., L. effari ex, out, fart, to speak.]

Efface, ef-fas', v.t. to destroy the surface of a thing : to rub out : to obliterate, wear away. a ^j- Efface' -able, that can be rubbed out. . Efface'ment. [Fr. effacer L. ex, out, fades, face.]

Effect, ef-fekt', n. the result of an action : impression produced : reality : the consequence intended : (pi.) goods: property. "'. /. to produce: to accomplish. ns. Effec'ter, Effec'tor. adjs. Effec'tible, that may be effected ; Effec'tive, having power to effect : causing something : powerful : serviceable. rti/r. Effectively. . Effec'tiveness. adjs. Effectless, without effect, useless; Effec'tual, successful in producing the desired effect: (Shak.) decisive. . Effectuality. adv. Effectually. v. t. Effec'tuate, to accomplish. . Effectua'tion. Effectual calling (theol.\ the invitation to come to Christ which the elect receive. For effect, so as to make a telling impression; General effect, the effect produced by a picture, &c., as a whole ; Give effect to, to accomplish, perform ; In effect, in truth, really : substantially. Leave no effects, to die without property to bequeath. Take effect, to begin to operate : to come into force. [Fr., L. efficere, effectual, to accomplish ex, out, facere, to make.]

Effeir, Effere, e-feY, . Scotch form of affair.

Effeminate, ef-fem'in-at, adj. womanish : unmanly : weak : cowardly : voluptuous. n. an effeminate person. v.t. to make womanish: to unman: to weaken. v.i. to become effeminate. . EffenV-inacy, womanish softness or weakness : indulgence in unmanly pleasures. adv. Effeminately. . Effem'inateness. [L. effemindre, -atum, to make womanish ex, out, andfewina, a woman.]

Effendi, ef-fen'di, n. a Turkish title for civil officials and educated persons generally. [Turk. ; from Gr. authentes, an absolute master.)

Efferent, ef e-rent, adj. conveying outward or away.

Effervesce, ef-fer-ves', v.i. to boil up: to bubble and

hiss: to froth up. ns. Efferves'cence ; Effervescency. adjs. Efferves'cent, boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas ; Efferves'cible. [L.

effervescere ex, inten., anAfervere, to boil.)

Effete, ef-feV, adj. exhausted : worn out with age. [L. ejfetus, weakened by having brought forth young ex, out, 'fetus, a bringing forth young.)

Efficacious, ef-fi-ka'shus, adj. able to produce the result intended. <M^. Effica'ciously. ns. Efficaciousness ; Efficaclty ; Efficacy, virtue : energy. [Fr., L. ejficax, ejficacisejficere.]

Efficient, ef-fish'ent, adj. capable of producing the de-
sired result : effective. . the person or thing that effects. ns. Effi'cience, Efficiency, power to produce the result intended, adequate fitness. adv.

fiffierce

f5te, far ; me, her ; mine :

Eiffel-tower

Efficiently . [Fr., L. efficient, -entis, pr.p. of efficere ex, out, facer c, to make.]

Effierce, ef-fers', v.t. (S/rens.) to make fierce.

Effigy, ef fi-ji, a likeness or figure of a person : the head or impression on a coin : resemblance (arch.) Effigies. Burn in effigy, to burn a figure of a person, expressing dislike or contempt. [Fr., L. effigies effingereex, mten.,_^ngere, to form.]

oresce, ef-Ho-res', v.i. to blossom forth : (chent.) to become covered with a white dust : to form minute crystals. ns. Efflores'cence, Efflorescency, production of flowers : the time of flowering : a redness of the skin : the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals. <M>'. Efflores'cent, forming a white dust on the surface : shooting into white threads. [L. efflorescereex, out, florescere, to blossom-^/? os, _/? or is, a flower.]

Effluent, ef'floo-ent, adj. flowing out. . a stream that flows out of another stream or lake. . Effluence, a flowing out: that which flows from any body: issue. [L. effiuens, -entis, pr.p. of effiuere ex, a\\l,JItiere, to flow.]

Effluvium, ef-floO'vl-um, . minute particles that flow out from bodies : disagreeable vapours rising from decaying matter://. Efflu'Via. adj. Efflu'ViaL [Low L., L. effluere.\

Efflux, ef 'fluks, . act of flowing out : that which flows
out. Also EfflUX'ion. [L. effijtere, effluxum.}

Effodlent, e-f5'di-ent, adj. (zool.) habitually digging.

Effoliation, e-fO-li-a'shun, . the removal or fall of the leaves of a plant.

Efforce, ef-f5rs', v.t. (Sferts.) to compel. [Fr. efforcer Late L. effortiareex, out, fortis, strong.]

Effort, effort, . a putting forth of strength : attempt : struggle. adj. Effortless, making no effort : passive. [Fr., L. ex, out, fortis, strong.]

Effray, an obsolete form of affray.

Effrontery, ef-frunt'er-i, . shamelessness : impudence : insolence. [O. Fr., L. effrons, effrontis ex, out, frons, front is, the forehead.]

Effulge, ef-fulj', v.i. to shine forth : to beam : pr.p. effulg'ing ; pa. p. effulged'. n. Efful'gence, great lustre or brightness : a flood of light, atij. EffuT-gent, shining forth: extremely bright: splendid. adv. Efful' gently. [L. effulgere, to shine out, pr.p. effulgent, -entis ex, out, fulgere, to shine.]

Effuse, ef-fiiz', v.t. to pour out : to pour forth : as words: to shed. n. effusion, loss. adj. loosely spreading, not compact, expanded. . Effu'sion, act of pouring out : that which is poured out or forth: quality of being effusive. adj. Effu'sive, pouring forth abundantly : gushing : expressing emotion in a pronounced manner. adv. EffU'Sively. *. Effu'siveness. [L. effundere, ejfusumex, ovA,fundere, to pour.]

Eft, eft, . a kind of lizard : a newt. [A.S. efeta. Origin obscure. See Newt.]

Eft, eft, adj. ready (Shak., Much Ado, IV. ii. 38).

Eft, eft, adv. (Spens.) afterwards, again, forthwith, moreover. adv. Eftsoons' (obs.), soon afterwards, forthwith. [A.S. <rft, eft, after, again. See Aft.]

Egad, e-gad', inter/, a minced oath. [By God.]

Egal, e'gai, adj. (Skak.) equal. n. Egal'ity, equality. [Fr. fgalitf igal L. eeauus, equal.]

Eger, e'ger, . Same as Eagre.

Egence, e'jens, . exigence.

Egestion, ej-est'yun, . the passing off of excreta from within the body.- v.t. Egest , to discharge. n.pl. Egest'a, things thrown out, excrements. adj. EgOSt'ive. [L. egerere e, out, gerere, to carry.]

Egg, eg, n. an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced : anything shaped like an egg. ns. Egg'-apple, or plant, the brinjal or aubergine, an East Indian annual with egg-shaped fruit ; Egg -bird, a sooty tern; Egg'-oo'sy, a covering put over boiled eggs to keep in the heat after being taken from the pot :

Egg' -cup, a cup for holding an egg at table ; Egg'er, Egg'ler, one who collects eggs ; Egg'ery, a place where eggs are laid ; Egg'-flip, a hot drink made of ale, with eggs, sugar, spice, &c. ; Egg'-glass, a small sand-glass for regulating the boiling of eggs ; Egg'-nog, a drink compounded of eggs and hot beer, spirits, &c. ; Egg'-Shell, the shell or calcareous substance which covers the eggs of birds ; Egg'-slice, a kitchen utensil for lilting fried eggs out of a pan; Egg'-spoon, a small spoon used in eating eggs from the shell. A bad egg (coll.), a worthless person ; Put all one s eggs into one basket, to risk all on one enterprise ; Take eggs for money, to be put off with mere promises ot payment ; Teach your grandmother to suck eggs, spoken contemptuously to one who would teach those older and wiser than himself; Tread upon eggs, to walk warily, to steer one's way carefully in a delicate situation. [A.S. (tg ; cf. Ice. egg, per. ', perh. L. ovum, Gr. don.]

Egg, eg, v.t. to instigate. |Ice. eggjaegg, an edge ; cog. with A. S. ecg. See Edge. J

Egis. See ^EgiS.

Eglandular, e-glan'du-lar, adj. having no glands.

Eglantine, eg'lan-t7n, . a name given to the sweet-brier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with sharp prickles. [Fr., O. Fr. aiglent, as if from a L. aculentus, prickly aciis, a needle, and suff. lentils.]

Eglatere, eg-la-teY, . (7V.) eglantine.

Egma. eg'ma, . (Shak.) a corruption of enigma.

Ego, e'go, n. the ' I,' that which is conscious and thinks. ns. E'goism (p/iil.), the doctrine that we have proof of nothing but our own existence : (ethics) the theory of self-interest as the principle of morality : selfishness ; E'goist, one who holds the doctrine of egoism : one who thinks and speaks too much of himself. adj's. Egoistic, -al, pertaining to or manifesting egoism, ns. Ego'lty, the essential element of the ego ; E'gotheism, the deification of self. v.i. E'gOtise, to talk much of one's self. ns. E'gotism, a frequent use of the pronoun I : speaking much of one's self : self-exaltation ; E'gotist, one full of egotism. adjs. Egotist 1C, -al, showing egotism: self-important: conceited. adv. Egotist' -ically. [L. ego, I.]

Egophony, e-gofo-ni, . a tremulous resonance heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. Also ^Egoph'-any. [Gr. aix, a goat, plwne, voice.]

Egregious, e-gre'ji-us, mij. prominent : distinguished :
outrageous : enormous (in bad sense). adv. Egre'-giously. . Egre giousness. [L. egregius, chosen out of the flock e, out, grex, gregis, a flock.]

Egress, e'gres, . act of going out : departure : the way out : the power or right to depart. . Egres'-Sion, the act of going out. [L. egredi, egressus e, out, forth, a.n<\ gradi, to go.]

Egret, e'gret, . a form of aigrette.

Egyptian, e-jip'shi-an, adj. belonging to Egypt. . a native of Egypt: a gipsy. adj. Egyptolog'ical. ns. Egyptol'OgiSt ; EgyptOl'Ogy, the science of Egyptian antiquities. Egyptian darkness, darkness like that of Exod. x. 22.

Eh, a, interj. expressing inquiry or slight surprise. v.i. to say ' Eh.'

Eident, I'dent, adj. busy: (Scat.) diligent. [M. E. it/ten Ice. i(Sinn, diligent.]

Eider, I'der, . the eider-duck, a northern sea-duck, sought after for its fine down. . Ei'der-down, the soft down of the eider-duck, used for stuffing quilts. [Prob. through Sw. from Ice. <e$ar, gen. of eeSr, an eider-duck.)

Eidograph, I'do-graf, . an instrument for copying drawings. [Gr. cidos, form, graphein, to write.]

Eidolon, i-df/lon, n. an image : a phantom or apparition : a confusing reflection or reflected image :/>/ Eidola. [Gr. See IdoLJ

Eiffel-tower, if'el-tow'er, . a colossal building from

the iron structure, 985 feet high, erected (1887-89) in the Champ-de-Mars at Paris by Gustave Eiffel.
Eight, ut, 11. the cardinal number one above seven : me figure (8 or viii.) denoting eight. adj. noting the number eight. adjs. and ns. Eight eon, eight and ten, twice nine ; Eight'eenmo, same as Octodecimo (q.v.); Eighteenth, the ordinal number corresponding to eighteen. . Eight'foil (her.), an eight-leaved grass. adjs. Eight/fold, eight times any quantity ; Eighth, the ordinal number corresponding to eight. n. an eighth part. adv. Eighthly, in the eighth place. adjs. and us. Eightieth, the ordinal number corresponding to eignty ; Eight' y, eight times ten, fourscore. An eight, a crew of a rowing-boat, consisting of eight oarsmen ; An eight-oar, or simply Eight, the boat

itself; An eight days, a week; Figure of eight, a figure shaped like an 8 made in skating ; Piece of eight, a Spanish coin ; The eights, annual bumping boat-races which take place in the summer term in Oxford and Cambridge between the various colleges. [A.S. eafita; Ger. nckt, L. octo, Gr. okto.)

Eigne. an, adj. first-born. [Corrupt spelling of ayne Fr. aine.)

Eikon, I'lcon, . Same as Icon.

Eild, eld, adj. (Scot.) not yielding milk. [See Yeld.]

Eild. Same as Eld (q.v.).

Eina, en, .//. (obs.) eyes. [See Een, under Ee.]

Eirack, e'rak, . (Scot.) a young hen.

Eirenicon, I-re'ni-kon, . a proposal calculated to promote peace. adj. Eire'nic. [Gr., eirene, peace.]

Eirie, e'ri, . Same as Eerie.

Eisteddfod, es-teth'vod, . a congress of Welsh bards and musicians held in various towns for the preservation and cultivation of national poetry and music. [W. ; lit. ' session,' eisttdd, to sit]

Either, e'Mer, or iV/ier, adj. or pron. the one or the other: one of two: each of two. conj. correlative to or: (B.) or. [A.S. Zj^Ser, a contr. of xghthwiefter = a, aye, the pfx. ge-, and huxether, the mod. whether. See also Each.]

Ejaculate, e-jak'u-lat, v.t. to eject : to utter with suddenness. v.i. to utter ejaculations. . Ejacula'tion, a sudden utterance in prayer or otherwise : what is so uttered. adjs. Ejac'ulative ; Ejac'Ulatory, uttered in short, earnest sentences. [L. e, out, and jaculdri, -dtusjacere, to throw.]

Eject, e-jekt', v.t. to cast out : to dismiss: to dispossess of : to expel. us. E'j ect, a coinage of Prof. Clifford for an inferred existence, a thing thrown out of one's own consciousness, as distinguished from object, a thing presented in one's consciousness ; EJ6C tion, discharge : expulsion : state of being ejected: vomiting: that which is ejected. adj. Ejec live. us. Eject ment, expulsion : dispossession : (law) an action for the recovery of the possession of land ; Eject' or, one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land : any mechanical apparatus for ejecting. [L. ejectdre, frcq. of ejicere, ejectunt e, o\it,jacere, to throw.]

Eke, ek, v.t. to add to or increase: to lengthen. n. E king, act of adding : what is added. Eke out, to supplement: to prolong. [A.S. ecan, akin to L. aitgcre, to i;j.:rease.]

Eke, ek, adv. in addition to: likewise. [A.S. fac ; Ger. auch; from root of eke, v.t.}

Elaborate, e-lab'or-at, v.t. to labour on : to produce with labour : to take pains with : to improve by successive operations. adj. wrought with labour: done with fullness and exactness : highly finished. adv. Elab'orately. us. Elaborateness ; Elaboration, act of elaborating : refinement : the process by which substances are formed in the organs of animals or plants, adj. Elab'orative. ns. Elab orator, one who elaborates ; Elab'oratory = Laboratory. [L. elabordre, -dtum e, out, labordre labor, labour.]

Elan, a-long', n. impetuosity, dash. [Fr.]

Elance, e-lans', v.t. to throw out, as a lance. [Fr. eiancer.)

Eland, e'land, n. the South African antelope, resembling the elk in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Dut. ; Ger. elend, the elk Lith. tints, the elk.]

Elapse, e-laps', v.i. to slip or glide away: to pass silently, as time. . Elap i'Sion. [L. elapsus, eiabi e, out, away, lafrt, lapsus, to slide.]

Elasmobranchiate, e-las-mo-brang'ki-at, adj. pertaining to a class, subclass, or order of fishes including sharks and skates, having lamellar branchiae or plate-like gills.

Elastic, e-las'tik, adj. having a tendency to recover the original form: springy: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock : flexible : yielding. n. a piece of string, cord, &c. made elastic by having india-rubber woven in it. adv. Elas'tically. >ts. Elasticity, springiness: power to recover irom depression ; Elas ticness. [Coined from Gr. clastikos, elaunein, fut. elasein, to drive.]

Elate, e-lat', adj. lifted up : puffed up with success : exalted. v.t. to raise or exalt : to elevate : to make proud. adv. Elat'edly. ns. Elatedness; El'ater, an elastic filament in certain liverworts and scale-mosses : a skip-jack beetle ; Elate'rium, a substance contained in the juice of the fmit of the squirting cucumber, yielding the purgative Elat'erin ; Ela'-tion, pride resulting from success. [L. eldtus, pa.p. of efferre e, o\n,ferre, to carry.]

Elbow, el'bO, . the joint where the arm hows or bends: any sharp turn or bend. v.t. to push with the elbow : to jostle. ns. El bow-Chair, an arm-chair ; El'bOW-grease, humorously applied to vigorous rubbing ; El'bOW-room, room to extend the elbows : space enough for moving or acting : freedom. At one's elbow, close at hand ; Be out at elbow, to wear a coat ragged at the elbows ; Up to the elbows, completely engrossed. [A.S. elnboga el-, allied to L. ulna, the arm, toga, a bend bugan, to bend. See Ell ; Bow, n. and v.t.}

Elchee, elt'shi, . an ambassador. Also El'chi, Elt'chi. [Turk.]

Eld, eld, . old age, senility : former times, antiquity.

Elder, eld'er, n. a genus of plants consisting chiefly of shrubs and trees, with pinnate leaves, small flowers (of which the corolla is wheel-shaped and five-cleft), and three-seeded berries the Common Elder is the Scotch Bourtree. ns. Eld'er-berr'y, the acidulous purple-black drupaceous fruit of the elder ; Eld'er-gun, a popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith ; Eld'er-wine, a pleasant wine made from elder-berries. Elder-flower water, distilled water, with an agreeable odour, made from the flowers. [A.S. ella-rn, ellen.)

Elder, eld'er, adj. older : having lived a longer time : prior in origin. . one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age : one of a class of office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church equivalent to the presbyters of the New Testament. . Eld'erliness. adj. Eld'erly, somewhat old : bordering on old age. n. Eldership, state of being older : the office of an elder. adj. Eld'est, oldest. [A.S. eldra, yldra, comp. of eald, old.]

Elding, el'ding, . (prov.) fuel. [Ice., eldr, fire.]

El Dorado, el do-ra'dO, the golden land of imagination of the Spanish conquerors of America : any place where wealth is easily to be made. [Sp. el, the, dorado, pa.p. of dorar, to gild.]

Eldritch, el'drich, adj. (Scot.) weird, hideous. [Der. obscure : perh. conn, with elf.)

Eleatic, el-e-at'ik, adj. noting a school of philosophers, specially connected with Elea, a Greek city of Lower Italy, and including Zenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno. . one belonging to this school.

Elecampane, el'e-kam-pan', n. a composite plant allied to Aster, formerly much cultivated for its medicinal

root. [Formed from Low L. enu.'a camtana.)

Elect, e-Iekt', v.t. to choose out : to select for any

office or purpose : to select by vote. adj. chosen : taken by preference from among others : chosen for an uffice but not yet in it (almost always after the noun, as ' consul elect ') one chosen or set apart. . EleC'tion, the act of electing or choosing : the public choice of a person for office, usually by the votes of a constituent body : freewill : (theol.) the exercise of God's sovereign will in the predetermination of certain persons to salvation : (B.) those who are elected. v.i. Electioneer', to labour to secure the election of a candidate. -. Electioneer' er. n. and adj. Electioneer/ing, the soliciting of votes and other business of an election. adj. Elective, pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice, -adv. Elect' ively. *. ElectiVity ; Elector, one who elects : one who has a vote at an election : the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops ot the German Empire who had the right to elect the Emperor :f,-m. Elect'ress, Elect' oress. adjs. Elect'oral, Electd'rial, pertaining to elections or to electors : consisting of electors. us. Elect' Orate, the dignity or the territory of an elector : the body of electors ; Electorship. The elect (tiu-ol.), those chosen by God for salvation. [L. eligere, electume, out, legere, to choose.]

Electric, e-lek'trik, adj. pertaining to or produced by electricity. n, any electric substance : a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, &c. adj. Elec'trical. adv. Elec'trically. >is. Elec'tric-eel (see Gymnotus) : Electri'cian, one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity ; Electricity, name of the cause of certain phenomena of attraction and repulsion : the phenomena themselves: the science which investigates the nature and laws of these phenomena. adj. Elec'triflable. . Electrification. v.t. Elec'trify, to communicate electricity to : to excite suddenly : to astonish : pa.p. elec'trified. . Elec'trisation. v.t. Elec'trise, to electrify. ns. Elec trode, either of the poles of a galvanic battery; Elec'trolier, a 'device for suspending a group of incandescent lamps ; Elec'trum, amber : an alloy of gold and silver. Electric railway, a railway on which electricity is the motive-power ; Electric spark, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself; Electric Storm, a violent disturbance in the electrical condition of the earth. [L. electrum Gr. elektron, amber, in which electricity was first observed.]

Electro-biology, e-lek'tro-bT-01'o-ji, n. the science which treats of the electricity developed in living organisms : that view of animal magnetism according to which the actions, feelings, &c. of a person are controlled by the will of the operator, adj. Elec' ti'0-ballis' tic, of an apparatus for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile. ns. Elec'-tro-biol'ogist ; Elec'tro-chem'istry, that branch of chemical science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.?'./. Elec'tro-CUte, to inflict a death penalty by means of electricity. ns. El6CtrOCU'tion, capital punishment by electricity ; Elec' tro-dynamlcs, the branch of physics which treats of the action of electricity ; Elec'tro-dynamom'eter, nn instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action ; Elec'trO-engrav'ing, an etching process in which the etched plate is placed in an electro-bath to deepen the 7 bite ; ' Elec'trO-glld'ing, electroplating with gold ; Elec'tro-kinet'lcs, that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion; Electrol'Ogy, the science of applied electricity. v. t. Elee'trolyso, to subject to electrolysis. ns. Electrolysis, the process of chemical decomposition by electricity ; Elec'trolyte, a body which admits of electrolysis. adj. Electrolytic. . Elec'tro-mag'net, a piece it iron rendered magnetic by a current of electricity passing through a coil of wire wound round it. adj. Eleo tro-magnefic. ns. Elec tro-mag'netism, a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism; Elec tro-met'allurgy, a name given to certain processes by which electricity is applied to the working of metals, as in electroplating and electrotyping ; Electrometer, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity. adjs.

Electromet riC, -al, pertaining to the measurement of electricity. ns. Electrom'etry, the science of electrical measurements J Eleo'tro-mo'tion, the passage of an electric current in a voltaic circuit : motion produced by electricity employed as power. adj's. El6C'trO-m6 tive, pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws governing it. n. Elec tro-mo tor, an apparatus for applying electricity as a motive-power. adj. Elec tl'O-neg ative, appearing, as an element in electrolysis, at the positive electrode : having the property of becoming negatively electrified
by contact with a dissimilar substance. us. Elec'-trophone, an instrument for producing sounds resembling trumpet-tones by electric currents of high tension ; EleCtroph'orUS, an instrument lor obtaining statical electricity by means of induction ; Elec'-tro-physiol'ogy, the study of the electric phenomena of living organisms. v.t. Elec'troplate to plate or cover with silver by_electrolysis.. Elec'troplating. afijs. EleC'trO-polar, having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative ; Elec'tro-posltive, attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery : assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance. ns. Elec'troscope, an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it ; Elec tro-Stat'ics, that branch of science which treats of electricity at rest ; Elec'tro-tint, a style of etching by means of galvanism ; Elec'trotype, the art of copying an engraving or type on a metal deposited by electricity. adj. Electrotyplc. ns. Elec'trotypist : Elec trb-typy, the art of copying. adj. Elec'tro-vi tal, electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

Electuary, e-lek'tu-ar-i, . a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar. [Low L. eleetnariunt, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth Gr. ekleikton ekleichein, to lick up.]

Eleemosynary, el-e-mos'i-nar-i, adj. relating to charity
or almsgiving : dependent on charity : given in charity. [Gr. eleentosyne, compassionateness, alms eleos, pity. See Alms.]

Elegant, ele-gant, adj. pleasing to good taste : graceful : neat : refined : nice : richly ornamental. ns. El'egance, El'egancy, the state or quality of being elegant : the beauty of propriety : refinement : that which is elegant ; Elegante (el-e-gangt'), a lady of fashion. adv. Elegantly. [Fr. , L. elegans, -antis e, put, and root of legere, to choose.]

Elegy, el'e-ji, . a song of mourning : a funeral-son.i; : a poem written in elegiac metre. adj. Elegl'ac, belonging to elegy: mournful : used in elegies, rsp. noting the kind of metre, alternate hexameter and pentameter lines. . elegiac verse. adj. Elegi'acal ns. _Ele'giast, El'egist, a writer of elegies. 7:1. Elegise, to write an elegy. v.t. to write an elegy on. [Fr., L., Gr. eUgos, a lament.]

Element, el'e-ment, . a first principle : one of the essential parts of anything : an ingredient : the proper state or sphere of any thing ur being : (//.) the rudiments of learning : the bread and wine used in the Eucharist: fire, air, earth, and water, M-, by the ancients to l<e the foundation of ever-, : (fktm.) the simplest known constituents of all compound substances: (astron.) those numerical quantities, and those principles deduced from astronomical observations and calculations, which are employed in the construction of tables exhibiting the planetary motions. adj. Elemental, pertaining to elements or first principles: fundamental: belonging to or produced by elements. n. Element'alism, the theory which resolves the divinities of antiquity into

Elemi

mOte ; mute ; niOOn ; tAcn.

Elm

the elemental powers. adv. Elementally. adj. Element ary, of a single element : primary : uncoinpounded : pertaining to the elements : treating of first principles. Elemental spirits, beings in medieval belief who presided over the four 'elements,' living in and ruling them. [Fr., L. eletnentitm, pi. elententa, first principles.]

Elemi, el'em-i, . a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the Manila pitch-tree, Arbol de la Brea. . Elemin, the crystallisable portion of elemi. [Cf. Fr. elemi, Sp. elemi; perh. An]

Blench, e-lengk', Elenchus, e-lengk'us, . refutation : a sophism. adjs. Elench'ic, -al, Elenc'tic. [L., Gr. eleiigckoselengchein, to refute.]

Elephant, el'e-fant, . the largest quadruped, having

a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks : a special size of paper. ns. Elephan tiac, one affected with elephantiasis ; Elephant! asis, a disease chiefly of tropical climates, consisting of an overgrowth of the skin and connective tissue of the parts affected, with occasional attacks of inflammation resembling erysipelas. adjs. Elephantine, pertaining to an elephant : like an elephant : very large or ungainly- ; Elephant'oid, elephant-like. ns. El'ephant-seal, the largest of the seals, the male measuring about 20 feet in length ; El'ephant's-fOOt, a plant of which the root-stock forms a large fleshy mass resembling an elephant's foot, used as food by the Hottentots ; El'ephant-Shrew, name applied to a number of long-nosed, long-legged Insectivora, natives of Africa, and notable for their agile jumping over loose sand. A white elephant, a gift which occasions the recipient more trouble than it is worth a white elephant being a common gift of the kings of Siam to a courtier they wished to ruin. [M. E. olifaunt O. Fr. oiifant L. elephantum, elepkiis, -antis Gr. eii'piuis, ace. to some from Heb. elepk, aleph, an ox.]

Eleusinian. el-u-sin'i-an, adj. relating to Eleusis in Attica. Eleusinian mysteries, the mysteries of Demeter celebrated at Kleusis.

Eleutherian, el-u-the'ri-an, adj. bountiful.

Eleutheromania, el-uth-er-o-ma'ni-a, . mad zeal for freedom. . Eleutheroma'niac (Carlyle), one possessed with such. [Formed from Gr. eleutheros, free, and mania.}

Elevate, el'e-vat, v.t. to raise to a higher position : to raise in mind and feelings : to improve : to cheer : to exhilarate : to intoxicate. p.adjs. El'evate, -d, raised : dignified : exhilarated. ns. Eleva'tion, the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised : exaltation : an elevated place or station : a rising ground : height : (archit.) a representation of the flat side of a building, drawn with mathematical accuracy, but without any attention to effect : (astron., geog.) the height above the horizon of an object on the sphere, measured by the arc of a vertical circle through it and the zenith : (gun.) the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon ; El'evator, the person or thing that lifts up : a lift or machine for raising grain, &c., to a higher floor : a muscle raising a part of the body. adj. El'evatory, able or tending to raise. [L. elrvare, -dtuni e, out, up, levare, to raise tern's, light. See Light (2).]

Eleve, a-lev 1 , n. a pupil. [Fr.]

Eleven, e-lev'n, n. the cardinal number next above ten: the figure (n orxi.) denoting eleven: a team of eleven cricketers adj. noting the number eleven. adj. and . Elev'enth, the ordinal number corresponding to eleven. Eleventh hour, the very last moment, referring to Matt. xx. 6, 9. [A.S. endle-of on ; cf. Goth. ainlif.}

Ell, elt, . in European folklore, a supernatural being, generally of human form but diminutive size, more malignant than a fairy : a dwarf: a tricky being : (pi.) Elves. -v. t. (Snak.) of the hair, to entangle. . Elf-child, a changeling, or a child supposed to have been left by elves in place of one stolen by

them. adj. Elf' in, of or relating to elves. . a little elf: a child. atijs. ElfiStt, Ely an, Elvish, elf-like, mischievous: tricky: disguised. . Elf'-land, the land ot the elves or fairies. n.pl. Elf'-locks (Shak.), locks of hair clotted together, supposed to have been done by elves. us. Elf'-ShOt, Elf '-bolt. Elf '-arrow, an arrow-head of flint or stone. [A.S. tel/; cf. Ice. dlfr, Sw. elf.}

Elgin marbles. See Marble.

Elicit, e-lis'it, v.t. to entice; to bring to light: to deduce. n. Elicita'tion. [L. elicere, elicitum.}

Elide, e-lld', v.t. to rebut : to cut off, as a syllable. . Elision, the suppression of a vowel or syllable. [L. elidere, eiisunt e, out, Itedere, to strike.]

Eligible, el'i-ji-bl, aiij. fit or worthy to be chosen : legally qualified: desirable. . (coll.) a person or thing eligible. ns. Eligibleness, Eligibility, fitness to be elected or chosen : the state of being preferable to something else : desirableness. adv. Eligibly. [Fr., L. etigere. See Elect, v. t.}

Eliminate, e-lim'in-at, v.t. to thrust out : to remove, cancel : to leave out of consideration. adj. Elim'in-able. n. Elimination. [L. elimindrt, -atume, out, limtn, litninis, a threshold.]

Eliquation, same as Liquation. See Liquate.

Elision. See Elide.

Elite, a-let, . a chosen or select part : the best of

anything. [Fr. elite L,. electa (pars, a part, understood). See Elect, v.t.}

Elixir, e-liks'er, . more fully, Elixir Vitas, or Elixir Of life, a liquor once supposed to have the power of indefinitely prolonging life or of transmuting metals: the quintessence of anything : a substance which invigorates : (rned.) a compound tincture. [Low L. , Ar. al-iksir, the philosopher's stone, from al-, the, iksir, prob. from Late Gr. xerion, a desiccative powder for wounds Gr. xeros, dry.]

Elizabethan, e-liz-a-beth'an, adj. pertaining to Queen lizai>eth(i533-i(K>3) or her time of dress, manners, literature, &c. . a poet or dramatist of that age. Elizabethan architecture, a name applied to the mixed style which sprang up on the decline of Gothic,
marked by Tudor bow-windows and turrets decorated with classic cornices and pilasters, long galleries, enormous square windows, large apartments, plaster ceilings wrought into compartments, &c.

Elk, elk, . the largest species of deer, found in the north of Europe and in North America. Irish elk, a giant deer now extinct, known from the remains found in the Pleistocene diluvium, esp. of Ireland. [Perh. from the Scand. , Ice. eigr, Sw. elg.\

Ell, el, . a measure of length originally taken from the arm : a cloth measure equal to i\ yd. . Ell'-wand, a measuring rod. Oive him an inch and he'll take an ell, a proverb, signifying that to yield one point entails the yielding of all. [A.S. eln ; Dtit. el, Ger. elie, L. ulna, Gr. olene.\

Ellagic, e-laj'ik, adj. pertaining to gall-nuts.

Elleborin, el'e-bo-rin, . a very acrid resin found in winter hellebore.

Ellipse, el-lips', . an oval : (geoiit.) a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides. ns. Ellip Sis (gram), a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied://. Ellip'ses ; Ellipsograph, an instrument for describing ellipses ; Ellip'SOid (math..), a surface every plane section of which is an ellipse. adjs. Ellipsoi'dal ; Ellip tic, -al, pertaining to an ellipse : oval : pertaining to ellipsis : having a part understood. adv. Ellip'tically. . Ellipticity, deviation from the form of a circle or sphere : of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar diameters. [L., Gr. elleipsis elleipein, to fall short en, in, leipein, to leave.]

Ellops, el' ops, . a kind of serpent or fish. [Gr.]

Elm, elm, . a genus of trees of the natural order Ulrtiafea; with serrated leaves unequal at the base, and small flowers growing in clusters appearing

Elmo's fire

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Embalm

before the leaves. adjs. Elm'en, made of elm ; Elm'y, abounding with elms. [A.S. elm; Ger. uime, L. ulmus.\

Elmo's fire, el'muz fir, . the popular name of an electric appearance sometimes seen like a brush or star of light at the tops of masts, spars, &c. Also known as the Fire of St Elias, of St Clara, of St Nicholas, and of Helena, as well as composite or composant (corpus sanctum) on the Suffolk seaboard. [Explained as a corr. of Helena, name of the sister of Castor and Pollux, or of St Erasmus, a 3d-cent. bishop, Italianised as Ermo, Elmo.\

Elocution, el-o-ku'shun, . the art of effective speaking, more esp. of public speaking, regarding solely the utterance or delivery : eloquence. <</. ElOCU - tionary. . ElOCU tionist, one versed in elocution : a teacher of elocution. [Fr., L. elocution-em, eloqui, elocutuse, out, loqui, to speak.]

ElOge, a-lozh', ElOgium, e-10'ji-um, ElOgy, el'o-ji, . a funeral oration: a panegyric. . El'Ogist, one who delivers an eloge. [Fr. eloge'L. elogium, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb, perh. confused with eulogy.]

Elohim, e-15'him, n. the Hebrew name for God . E16 hist, the writer or writers of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament. tuij. ElohiSt'iO, relating to Elohim said of those passages in the Old Testament in which Elohim is used as the name for the Supreme Being instead of Jehovah. [Heb., pi. of Eloah explained by Delitzsch as a plural of intensity.]

Eloin, Eloign, e-loin', v.t. to convey to a distance, to separate and remove. MS. Eloin ment, Eloign -ment. [O. Fr. esloignier (Fr. e!oifner)Lovt L. elongdre. See Elongate.]

Elongate, e-long'gat, r.t. to make longer: to extend. p.adjs. Elongate, -d. . Elonga'tlon, act of lengthening out : distance. [Low L. elongare, -dtum e, out, loitgits, long.]

Elope, e-lOp', v.i. to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover : to run away, bolt. n. Elope'ment, a secret departure, esp. of a woman with a man. [Cf. Old Dut. ontlopen, Ger. entlaufen, to run away.]

Eloquent, el'o-kwent, adj. having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and force : containing eloquence : persuasive. n. Eloquence, the utterance of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language : the art which produces fine speaking : persuasive speech. adv. Eloquently. (L. eloquens, -entis, pr.p. of eloqui.]

Else, els, pron. other, adv. otherwise: besides: except that mentioned. ativs. Else'where, in or to another place ; Else'wise, in a different manner : otherwise. [A.S. ellts, otherwise orig. gen. of el, other ; cf. Old High Ger. alles or elles.]

Elsln, el'sin, n. (Scot.) an awl. [From Old Dut. elssene (mod. els), from same root as awl.]

Eltchi Same as Elchee.

Elucidate, e-lu'si-dat, v.t. to make lucid or clear : to throw light upon : to illustrate. . Elucida'tion. adjs. ElU'cidative, ElU'cidatory, making clear : explanatory. . ElU'Cidator. [Low JL eluciddre, -dtum e, inten., lucidus, clear.]

Elude, c-lud', v.t. to escape by stratagem : to baffle. adj. Elu'dible. . ElU sion, act of eluding : evasion. adj. ElU sive, practising elusion : deceptive. ad-.-. Elusively. . Elu soriness. <u#. Elusory, tending to elude or cheat: evasive: deceitful. [L. elutifre, elusum e, out, ludire, to play.]

Elul, e'lul, . the izth month of the Jewish civil year, and 6th of the ecclesiastical. [Heb., dial, to reap.]

Elutriate, e-lu'tri-at, v.t. to separate by means of water the finer particles of earth and pigments from the heavier portions. ns. EWi'tion, washing from impurity; Elutria tion. [L. elutridre, -dtum, to wash out, eluere e, out, luere, to wash.]

Elvan, Elves. See under Ell

Elvan, elv'an, n. the miner's name in the south-west of England for a granular crystalline rock, composed of quartz and orthoclase, which lorms veins associated with granite. Also Elranite. [Prob. Corn. el~'en, spark.]

Elvish, elv'ish. See Elf.

Elysium, e-lizh'i-um, . (myth.) among the Greeks, the abode of the blessed after death : any delightful place. adj. Elys ian, pertaining to Elysium : delightful: glorious. [L., Gr. elysion (pedion), the Elysian (plain).]

Elytrum, el'it-rum, n. the fore-wing of beetles, modified 10 form more or less hard coverings for the hind pair also El'ytron : //. El'itra. adjs. Elytral; Elyt'riform ; Elytrig'erous. [Gr. elytron, a sheath.]

Elzevir, el'ze-vir, adj. published by the Elzevirs, a celebrated family of printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, and other places in Holland, whose small neat editions were chiefly published between 1592 and 1681 : pertaining to the type used in their 121110 and i6mo editions of the Latin classics. . a special form of printing types.

Em, em, . the name of the letter M : (print.) the unit of measurement in estimating how much is printed on a page.

'Em, em, pron. him : (coll.) them. [Orig. the unstressed form of liem, dat. and accus. pi. of he ; but now used coll. as an abbreviation of them.]

Emaciate, e-ma'shi-at, v.t. to make meagre or lean : to deprive of flesh : to waste. I'.i. to become lean : to waste away. p.adjs. Ema ciate, -d. . Emaciation, the condition of becoming emaciated or lean : leanness. [L. emacidre, -dtum e, mten., macidre, to make lean macies, leanness.]

Emanate, em'a-nat, ->.i. to flow out or from : to oroceed irom some source : to arise. adj. Em'anant, flowing from. ns. Emana tion. a flowing out from a source, as the universe considered as issuing from

the essence of God : the generation of the Son and the procession of the Spirit, as distinct from the origination of created beings : that which issues or proceeds from some source ; Em'anatiSt. adjs. Em'anative, Emanatory, Emana tional. [L.

emandre, -dtum e, out from, mandre, to flow.]

Emancipate, e-man'si-pat, v.t. to set free from servitude : to free from restraint or bondage of any kind. us. Emancipation, the act ot setting free from bondage or disability of any kind : the state of being set free ; Emancipationist, an advocate of the emancipation of slaves; Emancipator; Emancipist, a convict who has served his time of punishment in a penal colony. [L. emancipdre, -dtum e, aw ay from, mancipdre, to transfer property mancs/>s, -cipis, one who gets property, from manus, the hand, capere, to take.]

Emarginate, e-mar jin-at. ;./. to take away the margin of. p. adj. (tot.) depressed and notched instead of pointed at the summit, as a leaf: (>/.) having all the edges of the primitive form crossed by a face : (zool.) having the margin broken by a notch or segment of a circle. . Emargina tion. [L emarginare, -dtum e, out, margindre, to provide with a margin margo, a margin.]

Emasculate, e-mas'ku-lftt, r.t. to deprive of the properties of a male : to castrate : to deprive of masculine vigour : to render effeminate. MS. Emasculation ; Emas'culator. a<ij. Emas'culatory. [Low

L. emasculdre, -dtum e, neg., masculus, dim. of

mas, a male.]

Embace, em-bas', v.t. (Spens.). Same as Embase.

Embale, em-bal', ?'./. to make up, as into a bale : to

bind up: to enclose. [Fr. emballer em L. in,

bit lie, a bale.]

Emball, em-bawl', v.t. to encircle: ensphere. n.

Em ball Ing.

Embalm, em-bam', v.t. to preserve from decay by

aromatic drugs, as a dead body : to perfume : to

Embank

mOte ; mute ; mCCn ; Men.

Emboss

preserve with care and affection. .r. Embalm'er ; Embalm ing: Embalmment. [Fr. embaumer, from em, in, and baume. See Balm. J

Embank, em-bangk', v.t. to enclose or defend with a bank or dike. . Embank ment, the act of embanking : a bank or mound made to keep water within certain limits : a mound constructed so as to carry a level road or railway over a low-lying place. [Coined from em, in, and bank.]

Embar, em-bar', v.t. to shut in ; to hinder or stop : pr.p. embar'ring ; pa. p. embarred'. n. Embar'ring.

Embarcation. Same as Embarkation.

Embargo, em-bar'go, n. a temporary order from the Admiralty to prevent the arrival or departure of ships : a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority://. Embar' goes. v.t. to lay an embargo on : to seize. pr.p. embargoing ; pa.p. embar'goed. [Sp., entbargar, to impede, to restrain Sp. em, in, barra, a bar. See Barricade and Embarrass.]

Embark, em-bark', v.t. to put on board ship : to engage in any affair. v.i. to go on board ship : to engage in a business : to enlist. . Embar ka'tion, a putting or going on board : that which is embarked : (ois.) a vessel, p.adjs. Embarked' ; Embark'ing. n. Embark'ment. [Fr. embarquer, from em, in, barque, a bark.]

Embarrass, em-bar as, v.t. to encumber: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money matters : to perplex. p.adj. Embarr'assed, perplexed : constrained. n. Embarrassment, perplexity or confusion : difficulties in money matters. Embarras des richesses, a superabundance of materials, an abundance so great that choice is difficult. [Fr. entbarrasser em, in, barre, bar.]

Embase, em-baz', v.t. (obs.) to bring down : to degrade. p.adj. Embased'. . Embase'ment. [Em and base.}

Embassy, em'bas-i, . the charge or function of an ambassador : the person or persons sent on an under-

taking. .r. Em'bassade, Em'bassage (same as Ambassage): Embass'ador (same as Ambassador).

Embathe, em-ba//:', v.t. to bathe.

Embattle, em-bat'l, T/. t. to furnish with battlements. p.adj. Embatt'led, furnished with battlements : (her.) having the outline like a battlement. n. Em-battlement (same as Battlement). [Em, and O. Fr. bastiller, from the same root as battlement, iastille, and baste, to sew. The form of this word is due to a confusion with Eng. battle.]

Embattle, em-bat'l, v.t. to range in order of battle: to arm. p.adj. Embattled, arranged for battle. [O. Kr. embataillier en, in, bataille, battle.]

Embay, em-ba', v.t. to enclose in a bay: to land-lock. //. Embay ment, a bay. [Em, in, into, and bay.]

Embay, em-ba', v.t. (Spe>ts.) to bathe. [Em, in, and Fr. baigner. See Bagnio. J

Embed, em-bed', Imbed, im-, v.t. to place in a mass of matter : to lay, as in a bed. . Embed'ment, the act of embedding : state of being embedded.

Embellish, em-bel'ish, v.t. to make beautiful with ornaments : to decorate : to make graceful : to illus-trate pictorially, as a book. n. Embellisher. adv.

EmbelTishingly.--. Embellishment, act of em-bellishing or adorning : decoration : ornament. [Fr. emMlir, embellissantem, in, bel, bean, beautiful.]

Ember, em'ber, . a live piece of coal or wood : chiefly in//, red-hot ashes: smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. xmerge; Ice. eimyrja. The b is simply euphonic.]

Ember-days, em'ber-daz, .//. the three Fast-days in each quarter (Wednesday, Friday, Saturday) fol-lowing the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, Holy Cross Day (Sept. i 4 th), and St Lucia's Day (Dec. I3th). . Em'ber-vreek, the week in which the ember-days occur. [A.S. ymbryne, a circuit ymb, round (Ger. urn, L. ambi-), and ryne, a running, from rinnan, to rim.]

Ember-goose, em'ber-gOSs, . a kind of sea-fowl, the Great Northern Diver. [Norw. emnur ; Ger. imber.]

Embezzle, em-bez'l, v.t. to appropriate fraudulently what has been entrusted. ns. Embezzlement, fraudulent appropriation of another's properly by the person to whom it was entrusted ; Embezzler. [Perh. from root of imbecile, the primary sense being to weaken : (obs.) Bezz'le, to squander, from O. Fr. besiler, to destroy, is the same word.]

Embitter, em-bit'er, Imbitter, im-, v t. to make bitter : to increase (ill-feeling).- p.adj. Embittered,

soured. . Embitf erer. -p.adj. Embittering.;;. Embitt'erment.

Emblazon, em-bla'zn, v.t. to deck in blazing colours : (her.) to blazon or adorn with figures : to depict heraldically. v.t. Emblaze', to illuminate. tis. Embla'zoner ; Embla'zonment, an emblazoning ; Embla'zonry, the art of emblazoning or adorning : devices on shields. [Em, and blaze, blazon.]

Emblem, em'blem, n. a picture representing to the mind something different from itself : a type or symbol: (Milton) an inlaid ornament.?'./, to sym-bolise. n. Emble'ma, an inlaid ornament: //. Emble'mata. adjs. Emblematic, -al, pertaining

to or containing emblems : symbolical : represent-ing. adv. Emblematically. v.t. Emblem'atise,

Em'blemise, to represent by an emblem : pr.p. embletn'atlsing ; pa.p. emblem'atised. . Emblem - atist, a writer or inventor of emblems. [L. em-blema Gr. em (= en), in, ballein, to cast.]

EmblementS, em'bl-ments, .//. crops raised by the labour of the cultivator, but not fruits nor grass. [O. Fr. emblaer, to sow with corn Low L. im-bladare in, in, bladum, wheat.]

Embloom, em-bloCm', v.t. to cover with bloom.

Emblossom, em-bios' om, v.t. to cover with blossom.

Embody, em-bod'i, Imbody, im-, v.t. to form into a body : to make corporeal : to make tangible : to express (an idea in words) : to organise. v.i. to unite in a body or mass. p.adj. Embodied. n. Embodiment, act of embodying : state of being embodied : that in which something is embodied. [Em, in, and body.]

Embogue, em-bog', v.i. to discharge itself.

Emboil, em-boil', v.i. (Spens.) to burn with anger. v.t. to cause to burn with anger: to irritate.

Embolden, em-bold'n, Imbolden, im-, v.t. to make

bold or courageous. [Em, to make, and bold.]

Embolism, em'bo-lizm, . the insertion of days in an account of time to produce regularity : an intercalated prayer for deliverance from evil coming after the Lord's Prayer : (nted.) the presence of obstructing clots in the blood-vessels. adjs. Embolis'mal, Embolis'mic. . Em/bolus, the clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism. [Fr., Gr. embolismos emballein, to cast in.]

Embonpoint, ang-bong-pwang', adj. stout, plump, full in figure, mostly of women : well-fed. . stoutness, plumpness, well-fed condition. [Fr., en ban point, in good form.]

Emborder, em-bord'er, v.t. (Milton') to border.

EmbOSCata, em-bos-ka'ta, . an erroneous form of It. imbosctita, an ambuscade.

Embosom, em-booz'uin, Imbosom, im-, v.i. to take into the bosom : to receive into the affections : to enclose or surround. [Em, in, into, and bosom.]

Emboss, em-bos', v. t. to produce (a raised pattern) by pressure upon sheet-metal, leather, cloth, &c. : to ornament with raised-work : (Sfens.) to cover with armour: to be wrapped in. p.adj. Embossed', formed or covered with bosses : raised, standing out in relief: (bat.) having a protuberance in the centre. ns. Emboss'er ; Emboss'ment, a prominence like a boss : raised-work. [Em, in, into, and toss.]

Emboss, em-bos', v.t. (Milton) to plunge into the depths of a wood. v.t. to make to foam at the mouth. [O. Fr. embosquer, em L. , in, base, a. wood. See Ambush,]

Embouchure, ang-boo-shur', n. the mouth of a river : the mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. [Fr., em-boucher, to put to the mouth en, in, boi4clte, a mouth.]

Embound, em-bownd', v.t. (ShaJi.) to bound, enclose.

Embow, em-bo', v.t. and v.t. to bow or arch. p. adj. Embowed', arched, vaulted : bent like a bow : the heraldic term noting anything bent like a bow as, e.g., the arm of a man. [Em and bow.}

Embowel, 'm-bow'el, v.t. properly, to enclose in something else ; but also used for disembowel, to remove the entrails from :pr.p. embow'elling ; pa.p. embow'elled. . Embow'elment. [Em, in, into, and bowel.]

Embower, em-bow'er, Imbower, im-, v.t. to place in a bower: to shelter, as with trees. p.adjs. Embowered ; Embow'ering. . Embow'erment. [Em, in, and birtver.)

EmbOX, em-boks', v.t. to set in a box. [Em, in, box.}

Embrace, em-bras', v.t. to take in the arms : to press to the bosom with affection : to take eagerly or willingly : to comprise : to admit, adopt, or receive. v.t. to join in an embrace. . an embracing : fond pressure in the arms. ns. Embrace'ment ; Embratfer. adjs. Embracing, Embrac'ive. adv. Embrac'ingly. . Embrac'ingness. [O. Fr. embracer (Fr. embrasser)\j. in, in, into, bracchium, an arm. See Brace.]

Embrace, em-bras', v.t. (Spens.) to brace, to fasten, or bind :/>r.p. embracing ; pa.p. embraced'. [Ei, in, and brace.)

Embracer, em-bra'ser, n. (law) one who influences jurors by corrupt means to deliver a partial verdict

also Embra'ceor, Embra'sor. . Embrac'ery, the offence of an embracer. [O. Fr. embraceor, from einbraser, to set on fire.]

Embraid, em-brad', v.t. (Spens.) to braid.

Embranchment, em-brnnsh'ment, n. a branching off, as an arm of a river, a spur of a mountain, &c. [Fr.]

Embrangle, em-brang'gl, Imbrangle, im-, v.t. to confuse, perplex. . Embran glement. [Em, in, and br angle.)

Embrasure (S/tak.) = Embracement.

Embrasure, em-bra' zhur, . a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside : an opening in a wall for cannon. [Fr., O. Fr. einbraser, to slope the sides of a window, em L. in, braser, to skew.]

Embrave, em-bra v', v.t. (Spens.) to make brave or showy, to decorate : to inspire with bravery.

Embread, v.t. (Sfrns.) cmbra\d.

Embreathe, em-bre//t', v.t. to breathe into, to inspire with. [En and breathe.}

Embrocate, em'brO-kat, v.t. to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. . Embroca'tion, act of embrocating : the lotion used. [Low L. etnbrocare, atum, from Gr. entbroc/ii, a lotion embrechein, to soak in em (= en), in, into, brecktin, to wet.]

Embroglio = Imbroglio.

Embroider, em-broid'er, v.t. to ornament with designs in needlework, originally on the border. ns. Embrold'erer; Embroid'ery, the art of producing ornamental patterns by means of needlework cm textile fabrics, &c. : ornamental needlework : variegation or diversity: artificial ornaments. [M. K. ambrouderie O. Fr. embroder, em, and trader, prob. Celt., ace. to SkeaL Bret, brottda, to pierce; confused with Fr. border, to border.]

Embroil, em-broil', v.t. to involve in a broil, or in perplexity (wit/i): to entangle: to distract: to throw into confusion. n. Embroil'ment, a state of perplexity or confusion : disturbance. [Fr. embrouiller em, in, brouiller, to break out.]

Embronze, em-bronz', v.t. to form in bronze.

Embrown, em-brown', Imbrown, im-, v.t. to make brown : to darken, obscure. p.adj. Embrown'ing.

Embrue, em-brp5', v.t. Same as Imbrue.

Embryo, em'bri-0, Embryon, em'bri-on, n. the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development ' the part of a seed which forms the future plant : the beginning of anything : pi. Em'bryos, Em'bryons. ns. Embryoc'tomy, destruction of the fetus in the uterus ; Embryog'eny, the formation and development of the embryo ; Embryog'raphy, description of the embryo. adjs. Embryolog'ic, -al, of or pertaining to embryology. ns. Embryol'Ogist ; Embryol'Ogy, science of the embryo or fetus of animals. adjs. Em'bryonate, -d, in the state of an embryo ; Embryonic, Embryot'ic, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state : rudimentary. ns. Embryot'omy, the division of a fetus to eftect delivery ; Embryul'Cia, forcible extraction of a fetus. [Low L., Gr. einbryon em (= en), in, bryein, to swell.]

Eme, em, n. (obs.) an uncle. [A.S. /am ; Dut. oom.)

Emend, e-mend', v.t. to remove faults or blemishes from: to correct or improve. adj. Emend able, that may be emended. n.pl. Eniend'alS, funds set apart for repairs in the accounts of the Inner Temple^ v.t. Em'endate, to correct errors. ns. Emenda'tion, removal of an error or fault : correction ; Em'endator, a corrector of errors in writings : one who corrects or improves. adj. Emen'datory, mending or contributing to correction. [L. einenddre, -dtum e, out, tnenda, a fault.]

Emerald, em'er-ald, . a very highly esteemed mineral of the same species with the beryl, from which it differs in scarcely anything but its colour, a beautiful velvety green. n. Em'erald-copp'er (see Dioptase). Emerald Isle, a name for Ireland, owing to its greenness; Emerald type (print.), a small size of type. [O. Fr. esmeralde L. smaragdus Gr. smaragdos.)

Emerge, e-merj', v.i. to rise out of: to issue or come forth : to reappear after being concealed : to come into view : to result. ns. Emergence, Emer'gency, act of emerging : sudden appearance : an unexpected occurrence : pressing necessity ; Emer'gency-man, a man provided for any special service, esp. in Irish evictions, and in saving the crops and other property of men boycotted. adj. Emergent, emerging: suddenly appearing : arising unexpectedly : urgent. ad-'. Emer'gently. . Emer'sion, act of emerging : (astron.) the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness. [L. emergere, emersiim e, out of, mergere, to plunge.]

Emeritus, e-mer'i-tus, adj. honourably discharged from the performance of public duty, esp. noting a retired professor. . one who has been honourably discharged from public duties :pl. Emeriti. [L. emeritus, having served one's time emereri, to deserve, do one's duty e, sig. completeness, and merere, to deserve.]

Emorods, em'e-rodz, .//. (B.) now Hemorrhoids.

Emery, em'er-i, . a very hard mineral, a variety of corundum, used as powder for polishing, &c. v.t. to rub or coat with emery. ns. Em'ery-pa'per, paper covered with emery-powder for polishing ; Em'ery-pow'der, ground emery ; Em'ery-wheel, a wheel coated with emery for polishing. [O. Fr. esmeril, eineril Low L. unericulutn Gr. smeris sn.aein, to rub.]

Emetic, e-met'ik, adj. causing vomiting. *. a medicine that causes vomiting. . Em'esis, vomiting. adj. Emet'ical. adv. Emet'ically. . Em'etin, the alkaloid forming the active principle of ipecacuanha-root, violently emetic. adj. Em'eto-cath-art'ic, producing both vomiting and purging.?/. Emetology, the study of emesis and emetics. [Through L., from Gr. emetikos cmecin, to vomit.]

Emeu. See Emu.

Emeute, em-Ot', . a popular rising or uproar. [Fr.]

Emicant, em'i-kaot, adj. beaming forth. . Emioa'-tlon.

Emiction, c-mik'shun, . the discharging of urine :

urine. adj. Emic tory, promoting the flow of urine. [L. emingere, emictum e, out, mingere, to make water.]

Emigrate, em'i-grat, v.t. and v.t. to remove from one country to another as a place of abode. adj. Emigrant, emigrating or having emigrated. . one who emigrates. . Emigration. adj. Emigra - tional. n. Emigra'tionist, an advocate or promoter of emigration, adj. Emigratory.;;. Emigre" (u-me-gra), a royalist who quitted France during the Revolution. [L. emigrare, -dtum e, from, migrare, to remove.]

Eminent, em'i-nent, adj. rising above others : conspicuous : distinguished : exalted in rank or office. us. Em'inence, Em'inency, a part eminent or rising above the rest : a rising ground : height : distinction : a title of honour : homage : a title given in 1631 to cardinals, till then styled Most Illustrious. adj. Eminen'tial. adv. Eminently.

Eminent domain (dominium eminens), the right by which the supreme authority in a state may compel a proprietor to part with what is his own for the public use. [L. eminens, -entis, pr.p. of eminere e, out, minere, to project.]

Emir, em-er', or e'mir, . a title given in the East and in the north of Africa to all independent chieftains, and also to all the supposed descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima. n. Emirate, the office of an emir. [Ar. amir, ruler.]

Emit, e-mit', v.t. to send out : to throw or give out : to issue : to utter (a declaration) :pr.p. emit'ting ; pa.p. emit'ted. n. Emissary, one sent out on a secret mission : a spy : an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes. adj. that is .sent forth. . Emis'Sion, the act of emitting : that which is issued at one time. adjs. EmiS'Sive, Emis'sory, emitting, sending out. Emission theory, the theory that all luminous bodies emit with equal velocities a number of elastic corpuscles, which travel in straight lines, are reflected, and are refracted. [L. emittere, emissutn e, out of, mittere, to send.]

Emmanuel, em-an'u-el, Immanuel, im-, n. the symbolical name of the child announced by Isaiah (Isa. vii. 14), and applied to the Messiah (Matt. i. 23). [Heb. , im, with, ana, us, el, God.]

Emmarble, em-mar' bl, v.t. to turn to marble, to petrify. [Em and marble.}

EmmenagOgU.es, em-en'a-gogz, n.pl. medicines intended to restore, or to bring on for the first time, the menses. adj. Emmenagoglc (-goj'ik). . Emmenol'Ogy, knowledge about menstruation. [Gr. einmina, menses, agogos, drawing forth.]

Emmet, em'et, . (prov.) the ant. [A.S. semete.]

Emmetropia, em-e-tro'pi-a, . the normal condition of the refractive media of the eye. adj. Emmetrop'iC. [Gr. , en, in, metron, measure, dps, the eye.]

Emmew, e-mu', v.t. to confine. Also Immew'.

Emmove, em-moov', v.t. (Spens.)\.o move, to excite.

Emollient, e-mol'yent, adj. softening: making supple. . (med.) a substance used to soften the textures to which they are applied, as poultices, fomentations, &c. n. Emolles'cence, incipient fusion. v.t. Emoil'iate, to soften: to render effeminate. . Ernolli tion, the act of softening or relaxing. [L. emolllre, cmollitum e, inten., molllre, to soften mollis, soft.]

Emolument, e-mol'u-ment, . advantage : profit arising from employment, as salary or fees. adj. Emolumen'tal. [L. emolimentitm emoltri, to work out e, sig. completeness, molire, to toil.]

Ernong, e-mungf, prep. (ol>s.) among. Also Emongst'.

Emotion, e-mo'shun, . a moving of the feelings : agitation of mind : (phil.) one of the three groups of the phenomena of the mind. adj. Emo'tional. . Emo tionalism, tendency to emotional excitement, the habit of working on the emotions, the indulgence of superficial emotion. adv. Emo'tionally.

adjs. Emo'tionless ; Emo'tive, pertaining to the emotions. [L. emotion-em emovere, emotum, to stir up e, forth, movere, to move.]

Emp-. For words not found under this, see Imp-.

Empaestic, em-pe'stik, adj. pertaining to the art of embossing, stamped. [Gr. emfaiein, to emboss.]

Empacket, em-pak'et, v.t. (Scot.) to pack up.

Empair, em-par', ^|.t, (Sfens.) to impair.

Empanel, em-pan'el, Impanel, im-, v.t. to enter the names of a jury on a panel. . Empan'elmerit.

Empanoply, em-pan'o-pli, v.t. to invest in full armour.

Empatron, em-pa' trun, v.t. (Skak.) to patronise.

Empeople, em-pe'pl, v.t. (obs.) to fill with people : to form into a people or community.

EmperiSh, em-perish, v.t. (pbs.~) to impair.

Emperor, em'per-or,. the head of the Roman Empire: the highest title of sovereignty \j r ei. Em'press. ns. Em'peror-motll, except the Death's-head, the largest British moth, its expanse of wings being about three inches ; Em'perorship ; Em'pery, empire, power. [O. Fr. entferere L. imperator (fem. itnperatrix) intperdre, to command.]

Emphasis, em'fa-sis, . stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear : impressiveness of expression or weight of thought : intensity : pi. Em'phases (-sez). v.t. Em'phasise,

to make emphatic. adjs. Emphatic, -al, uttered with or requiring emphasis : forcible: impressive.

adv. Emphatically. . Emphat'icalness. [L., Gr., em (= en), in, into, and phasis fhaeitt, phainein, to show.]

EmphlysiS, em'fli-sis, . a vesicular tumour. [Gr., 6', in, p/ilysis phlyein, to break out.]

Emphractic, em-frak'tik, adj. stopping the pores of the skin. n. a substance with this property. [Gr., en, in, phrassein, to stop.]

Emphysema, em-ris-e'ma, . (tued.) an unnatural distention of a part with air. adj. Emphysem'atOUS. [Gr., emphysaein, to inflate.]

Emphyteusis, em-fit-u'sis, . in Roman law, a perpetual right in a piece of land, for which a yearly sum was paid to the proprietor. adj. Emphyteu tic. [L., Gr., einphyteuein, to implant.]

Empierce, em-peW, v.t. (Spens.) to pierce.

Empight, em-pit', p.adj. (Spens.) fixed. [Em and pitck.}

Empire, em'plr, . supreme control or dominion : the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr., -L. imperinm imperdre, to command.]

Empiric, -al, em-pir'ik, -al, adj. resting on trial or experiment : known only by experience. . Empiric, one who makes trials or experiments : one whose

knowledge is got from experience only : a quack.

adv. Empirically. us. Empir'icism (pkil.), the system which, rejecting all a priori knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction : dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education : the practice of medicine without a regular education : quackery ; Empiricist, one who practises empiricism. adj. Empiricutlc (Shak.), empirical. [Fr., L. empiricus Gr. einpeirikosem, in, peira, a trial.]

Emplacement, em-plas'ment, . the act of placing : (mil.) a platform placed for guns.

Emplaster, em-plas'ter, . and v. same as Plaster. adj. EmplaS'tiC, glutinous: adhesive.//, a medicine causing constipation.

Emplecton, em-plek'ton, . masonry in which the outsides of the walls are ashlar and the insides filled up with rubbish. Also Emplec'tum. [Gr.]

Employ, em-ploy', v.t, to occupy the time or attention of : to use as a means or agent : to give work to. . a poetical form of employment. adj. Employable, that may be employed. ns. Employ'e, one who is employed :fem. Employee ; Employee", a person employed ; Employ'er ; Employ ment, act of employing : that which engages or occupies : occupation. [Fr. employer L. implicare, to infold /,

in, and plicdre, to fold. Imply and implicate are parallel forms.]

Eniplume, em-plOom', v.t. to furnish with a plume.

Empoison, em-poi'zn, i'.t, to put poison in : to poison. p.adj. Empoi'sonecL . Empoi'sonment.

Emporium, em-po'ri-um, . a place to which goods are brought from various parts for sale : a shop : a great mart : //. Empo'ria. [L. , Gr. emporion emporos, a trader, em (= en), in, faros, a way.]

Empoverish, em-pov'er-ish, v.t. See Impoverish.

Empower, em-pov/er, v.t. to authorise.

Empress. See Emperor.

Empressement, ang-pres'mang, . cordiality. [Fr.]

Emprise, em-prlz', n. (Sfens.) an enterprise : a hazardous undertaking. [O. Fr. emprise L. in, in, prehendere, to take.]

Emption, emp'shun, . act of buying, purchase. adj. Emp'tional. [L. entere, to buy.]

Empty, emp'ti, adj. having nothing in it : unfurnished : without effect : unsatisfactory : wanting substance : foolish. v.t. to make empty : to deprive of contents. v.i. to become empty : to discharge its contents: pa.p. emp'tied. n. an empty vessel, box, sack, &c. : pi. Emp'ties. i. Emp'tier: Emp'tiness, state of being empty : want of substance : unsatisfactoriness : inanity. adj. Empty -hand'ed, carrying nothing, esp. of a gift. . Emp'tying. Come away empty, to come away without having received anything. [A. S. zmetig smetta, leisure, rest. The p is excrescent.]

EmptysiS, emp'ti-sis, n. hemorrhage from the lungs.

Empurple, em-pur'pl, v.t. to dye or tinge purple.

Empusa, em-pu'za, . a goblin or spectre sent by Hecate. Also Empuse'. [Gr. empousa.}

Empyema, em-pi-e'ma, . a collection of pus in the pleura. [Gr., em(=en), in, and/jwz, pus.]

EmpyeslS, em-pi-e'sis, . pustulous eruption. [Gr.]

Empyreal, em-pir'e-al, or em-pir-e'al, adj. formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest an-1 purest region of heaven : sublime. adj. Empyrean (em-pi-rean, or em-pir'e-an), empyreal. n. the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist : the heavens. [Coined from Gr. empyros, fiery em (= en, in, and pyr, fire.]

Empyreuma, em-pir-u'ma, . the burned smell _and acrid taste which result when vegetable or animal

substances are burned : -pi. Empyreu'mata. adjs. Empy reumat ic, -aL v. t. Empyreu'matise. [Gr., einpyreuein, to kindle.]

Emrods (obs.\ for Emerods.

Emu, Emeu, e'mu, . a genus of running birds or Ratita in the cassowary family, belonging to Australia. n. E'mu- wren, a small Australian bird of genus Stifititrus. [I'ort. etna, an ostrich.]

Emulate, em'u-lat, v.t. to strive to equal or excel : to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival. adj. (Shak.) ambitious. . Emula'tion, act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel : rivalry : competition: contest: (oos.) jealous rivalry. adj. Em'ulative, inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition. n. Em'ulator :-/ei. Em'ulatress. adj. Em'ulatory, arising from or expressing emulation. v.t. Em.'ule(0&r.), to emulate. adj. Em'ulous, eager to emulate : desirous of like excellence with another : engaged in competition or rivalry. adv. Em'U-lously n. Em'ulousness. (L.<rmutdri,a?mufa/us irmulus, striving with.]

Emulgent, e-mul'jent, adj. milking or draining out, chiefly referring to the action of the kidneys. [L. emu/fens, -end's, pr.p. of emitlgere, to milk.]

Emulsion, e-mul'shun, . a milky liquid prepared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both. adj. Emul'sic, pertaining to emulsion. v.t. Emul'Sify. >i. Emul'Sin, a peculiar ferment present in the bitter and sweet almond, which forms a constituent of all almond emulsions. adj. Emul'sive. [Fr., L. cinulgire.

emnlsum, to milk out e, out, and mulgere, to milk.]

Emunctory, e-mungk'tor-i, . an organ of the body that carries off waste: an excretory duct. v.t. Emunge', to clean. [L. emungere, entunctitm, to blow the nose, to cleanse.]

Emure, a variant of immure.

Emys, em'is, n. a genus of marsh tortoises, found in South and Middle Europe, North Africa, and South-west Asia. [Gr. emys.]

Enable, en-a'bl, ti.t. to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to.

Enact, en-akl', v.t. to perform : to act the part of: to establish by law. . (Shak.) that which is enacted. adjs. Enacting, Enact'ive, that enacts. ns. Enactment, the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted : a law ; Enaot'or, one who practises or performs anything : one who forms decrees or establishes laws ; Enact'ure (Sliak.), action.

Enallage, en-al'a-je, n. (gram.) the exchange of one case, mood, or tense for another. [Gr., en, and allassein, to change.]

Enamel, en-am'el, . the name given to vitrified substances applied chiefly to the surface of metals : any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth : anything enamelled. v.t. to coat with or paint in enamel : to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel : pr.p. enam'elling ; pa.p. enam'elled. adj. Enam' ellar. ns. Enam'eller, Enam'ellist ; Enam'elling. [O. Fr. enaincler en, in, esmail, enamel. Cf. F.ng. Smelt, Melt.}

Enamour, en-am'ur, v.t. to inflame with love: to charm. p.a<ijs. Enam'oured ; Enam'ouring. Be enamoured (with of, ivith), to be in love. [O. Fr. enamonrer en, to make, amour L. amor, love.]

Enanthesis, en-an-the'sis, n. an eruption on the skin from internal disease. [Gr.]

Enantiopathy, en-an-ti-op'a-thi, . a synonym of allopathy. [Gr. enantios, opposite, pathos, suffering.]

Enantiosis, e-nan-ti-o'sis, n. (rfiet.) the expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, as ' he is no fool' = ' he is wise." [Gr.]

Enarched, en-archt', adj. (her.) arched, like an arch.

Enarching, a variant of inarching.

Enarmed, en-armed', adj. (her.) having horns, hoofs, &c. of a different colour from the body.

Enarration, e-na-ra'shun, . narration.

Enarthrosis, en-ar-thro'sis, . (anal.) a joint of ' ball-and-socket ' form, allowing motion in all directions. adj. Enarthrd'dlal. [Gr., en, in, and arthroein, arthroscin, to fasten by a joint art/iron, a joint.]

Enate, e'nat, adj. growing out.

Enaunter, en-iin'ter, COHJ. (obs.) lest by chance. [Contr. from in adventure.]

Encsenia, en-se'ni-a, . the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford, held in June. Also Ence'nia. [L., Gr. egkamia, a feast of dedication en, in, kainos, new.]

Encage, en-kaj', i>. t. to shut up in a cage.

Encamp, en-kamp', v.t. to form into a camp. v.i. to pitch tents : to halt on a march. . Encamp ment. the act of encamping : the place where an army or company is encamped : a camp.

Ettcanthls, en-kan'this, . a small tumour of the inner angle of the eye. [Gr.]

Encarnalise, en-kiir'nal-iz, v.t. to embody: to make carnal.

Encarpus, en-kar'pus, . a festoon ornamenting a frieze. [Gr.]

Encase, en-kis', Incase, in-, v.t. to enclose in a case : to surround, cover. . Encase'ment, the enclosing substance : a covering.

Encashment, en-kash'ment, n. payment in cash of a note, draft, &c.

Encaustic, en-kaws'tik, adj. having the colours burned in. . an ancient method of painting in melted wax. Encaustic tile, a decorative glazed and fired tile, having patterns of different coloured

clays inlaid in it and burnt with it. [Fr., Gr., egkaiein, egkausein en, in, kaiein, to burn.]

Encave, en-kav', v.t. to hide in a cave.

Enceinte, ang-sangt', . (fort.) an enclosure, generally the whole area of a fortified place. [Fr., enceindre, to surround L. in, in, cingere, cinctum, to gird.]

Enceinte, ang-sangt', adj. pregnant, with child. [Fr. , L. incincta, girt about.]

Encephalon, en-sef al-on, . the brain. adj. Encephal ic, belonging to the head or brain. ns. Encephali'tis, inflammation of the brain; Enceph'alocele, a protrusion of portion of the brain through the skull, where the bones are incomplete in infancy. adj. Enceph'alOid, resembling the matter of the brain. . Encephalot'omy, dissection of the brain. adj. Enceph alOUS, cephalous. [Gr., en, in, kephali, the head.]

Enchafe, en-chaf, v.t. (obs.) to make warm.

Enchain, en-chan', v.t. to put in chains : to hold fast : to link together. . Enchain ment. [F'r. enchainer en, and chaine, a chain L. catena.]

Enchant, en-chant', v.t. to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery : to charm : to delight in a high degree. p.adj. Enchant ed, under the power of enchantment : delighted : possessed by witches or spirits. . Enchant er, one who enchants : a sorcerer or magician : one who charms or delights : fem. Enchant ross.adv. Enchant'ingly, with the force of enchantment : in a manner to charm or delight. . Enchantment, act of enchanting : use of magic arts : that which enchants. [Fr. enchanter L. incantdre, to sing a magic formula over in, on, cantdre, to sing.]

Encharge, en-charj', v.t. to enjoin: to entrust. [O. Fr. fncharger. See Charge.]

Enchase, en-chas', v.t. to fix in a border : to set with jewels : to engrave : to adorn with raised or embossed work. -p.adj. Enchased'. [Fr. enchasser en, in, chassis, caisse, a case L. capsa, a case. See Chase, . Chase, v.t., is a contraction.]

Encheason, en-che'zn, n. (Spens.) reason, cause, occasion. [O. Fr. encheson, enclieoir, to fall in ; influenced by L. occasio, occasion.]

Encheer, en-cher', v.t. to cheer, comfort.

Enchiridion, en-ki-rid'i-on, . a book to be carried in the hand for reference : a manual. [Gr. encheiridion en, in, and cheir, the hand.]

Enchondroma, en-kon-dr6'ma, n. (path.) an abnormal cartilaginous growth. [Formed from Gr. en, in, chondros, cartilage.]

Enchorial, en-kO'ri-al, adj. belonging to or used in a country : used by the people, noting esp. the written characters used by the common people in Egypt as opposed to the hieroglyphics. Also Enchor ic. [Gr. enchorios en, in, and chara, a place, country.]

Enchymatous, en-kim'a-tus, adj. infused, distended by infusion.

Encincture, en-singk'tur, v.t. to surround with a girdle. n. an enclosure.

Encircle, en-serk'l, v. /. to enclose in a circle : to embrace : to pass round. . Encircling.

Enclasp, en-klasp', v.t. to clasp.

Enclave, en-klav', or ang-klav', n. a territory entirely enclosed within the territories of another power. v.t. to surround in this way. [Fr., Late L. in-clavdre L. in, and clavis, a key.]

Enclitic, en-klit'ik, adj. that inclines or leans upon. . (gram.) a word or particle which always follows another word, so united with it as to seem a part of it. . En'cliSiS. adv. Enclit'ically. [Gr. engkli-tikos fn, in, klinein, to bend.]

Encloister, en-klois'ter, v.t. to immure.

Enclose, en-kloz', Inclose, in-, v.t. to close or shut in : to confine : to surround : to put in a case, as a letter in an envelope, &c. : to fence, esp. used of waste land. ns. EnclOS'er ; Enclos'ure, the act of enclosing : state of being enclosed : that which is

enclosed : a space fenced off : that which encloses : a barrier, [tr., L. includire, inclitsnin in, in, claudere, to shut.]

Enclothe, en-klOYA', v.t. to clothe.

Encloud, en-klowd', v.t. to cover with clouds.

Encolour, en-kul'ur, v.t. to colour, tinge.

Encolpion, en-kol'pi-on, . an amulet : a Greek pectoral cross. Also Encol'pium. [Gr.]

Encolure, engk-ol-ur', n. (Browning) a horse's mane.

Encomium, en-ko'mi-um, . high commendation : a eulogy: pi. Enco'miums. n. Encomiast, one who utters or writes encomiums: a praiser. adjs. Encomias tic, -al, bestowing praise. adv. Encomi-as'tically. [L., Gr. egkomion, a song of praise en, in, komos, festivity.]

Encompass, en-kum'pas, v.t. to surround or enclose: (obs.) to go round. . Encom passment.

Encore, ang-kpr', adv. again : once more. . a call for the repetition of a song, &c. : the repetition of a song, &c. v.t. to call for a repetition of. [Fr. (It. ancora) perh. from L. (in) kanc iwram, till this hour, hence = still.]

Encounter, en-kown'ter, v.t. to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly : to meet in contest : to oppose. n. a meeting unexpectedly : an interview : a fight : (Shak.) behaviour. [O. Fr. encontret L. in, in, contra, against.]

Encourage, en-kur'aj, v.t. to put courage in : to in-spire with spirit or hope : to incite : to patronise : to cherish. ns. Encouragement, act of encourag-ing: that which encourages; Encour'ager. p.adj. Encouraging, giving ground to hope lor success. adr. Encouragingly. [O. Fr. encoragier (Fr. encourager) en, to make, corage, courage.]

Encradle, en-kra'dl, v.t. (Spens.) to lay in a cradle.

Encratite, en'kra-tlt, . one of a heretical sect in the early church, who abstained from marriage, and from flesh and wine. . En'cratism. [Formed from Gr. egkrates, continent en, in, kratos, strength.]

Encrease, obsolete form of increase.

EncrimSOn, en-krim'zn, v.t. to tinge with a crimson

colour. p.adj. Encrim'soned.

Encrinite, en kri-nit, . a common fossil crinoid, found thick in limestone and marble called also Stone-lily. adjs. Encri'nal, Encrin'ic, Encrini'tal,

Encrinit'iC, relating to or containing encriaites. [Formed from Gr. en, m,krinon, a lily.]

Encroach, en-kroch', v.i. to seize on the rights of others: to intrude : to trespass. . Encroacn. er. adv. Encroach ingly. . Encroach'ment, act of

encroaching : that which is taken by encroaching. [O. Fr. encrochier, to seize en-, and croc, a hook.]

Encrust, en-krust', Incrust, in-, v.t. to cover with a crust or hard coating : to form a crust on the surface of. v.i. to form a crust. . Encrustation, act of encrusting : a crust or layer of anything : an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c. [Fr., L. incrustdre, -dtum in, on, frusta, crust.]

Encumber, en-kum'ber, v.t. to impede the motion of: to hamper: to embarrass: to burden: to load with debts. ns. Encum'berment, the act of en- cumbering : the state of being encumbered ; En- cum brance, that which encumbers or hinders : a legal claim on an estate : one dependent on another e.g. 'a widow without encumbrances = a widow without children ; Encum'brancer. [O. Fr. en- combrer, from en-, and combrer.\

Encurtaln, en-kur'tin, v.t. to curtain, to veil.

Encyclical, en-sik'lik-al, adj. sent round to many persons or places. . a letter addressed by the pope to all his bishops condemning current errors or advising the Christian people how to act in regard to great public questions. Also Encyc'lic. [Gr. engkyklios en, in, kyklos. a circle]

Encyclopaedia, Encyclopedia, en-si-klo-pe'di-a, . the circle of human knowledge : a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department, of knowledge, generally in alphabetical order : a name specially given to the work of the French writers Diderot, D'Alembert, and others in the third quarter of the i8th century. adjs. EncyclO- pae dian, embracing the whole circle of learning ; Encyclopedic, -al, pertaining to an encyclopaedia : full of information. us. Encyclopaa'dism, knowledge of everything ; Encyclopae dist, the compiler, or one who assists in the compilation, of an encyclopaedia : esp. a writer for the French Encyclope'die (1751-65). [Formed from Gr. engkyklopaideia engkyklios, circular, faideia, instruction.]

Encyst, en-sist', v.t. or v.i. to enclose or become enclosed in a cyst or vesicle. HS. Encysta'tion, Encyst'ment adj. Encyst'ed.

End, end, . the last point or portion : termination or close : death : consequence : object aimed at : a fragment. v.t. to bring to an end : to destroy. z'./. to come to an end : to cease. . End'-all, that which ends all. niij. End ed, brought to an end : having ends. n. Erid'ing, termination : conclusion : that which is at the end : (gram.) the terminating syllable or letter of a word. adj. End'less, without end: everlasting: objectless. adv. End lessly. n. Endlessness. adv. Endlong, lengthwise : continu- ously : on end. adj. End most, farthest.;/. End - shipO'Ar.), a village. advs. End' ways, End' wise, on the end : with the end forward. End for end, with the position of the ends reversed ; Endless screw, an arrangement for pro- ducing slow motion in machinery, consist- ing of a screw whose thread gears into a wheel with skew teeth ;

a. Endless Screw.

End on, having the end pointing directly to an object (naut.) opp. to Broadside on: (min.) opp. to Face on. A Shoemaker's end, a waxed thread ending in a bristle. At loose ends, in disorder ; At one's wits' end. at the end of one's ability to decide or act. Begin at the wrong end, to manage badly ; Be the end of, to cause the death of. Come to the end of one's tether, to go as far as one's powers permit. Have at one's finger-ends, to be thoroughly acquainted, to have in perfect readiness. In the end, after all : at last. Latter end, the end of life. Make both ends meet, to live within one's income (both ends meaning both ends of the year). No end (coll.), very much, a great deal. On end, erect. Rope's end (see Rope). [A. S. ettde ; cf. Ger. and Dan. eude, Goth, amteis ; Sans. anta.\

Endamage, en-dam'aj, v.t. same as Damage. . Endara agement, damage, injury, loss.

Endanger, en-dan'jer, v.t. to place in danger : to ex- puse to loss or injury. as. Endan gerer ; Endan'- gennent, hazard, peril.

Endear, en-der', T.t. to make dear or more dear. adjs. Endeared', beloved ; Endearing. adv. Endearingly. . Endearment, act of endear- ing : state of being endeared : that which excites or increases affection : a caress.

Endeavour, en-dev'ur, v.i. to strive to accomplish an object: to attempt or try. v.t. to attempt. n. an exertion ofpower towards some object : attempt or tri.il. . Endeav'ourment (Spens.), endeavour. Do one's endeavour, to do one's utmost. [Fr. en devoii tn, in (with force of ' to do ' or ' make,' as in en-amour, en-courage), and devoir, duty.]

Endecagon, en-dek'a-gon, n. a plane figure of eleven sides also Hendecagon at/js. Endecag'ynous,

having eleven pistils ; EndecaphyllOUS, having eleven leaflets ; Endecasyllab'ic, having eleven syllables.

Endeictic, en-dlk'tik, adj. showing, exhibiting. n. Encieix is, an indication. [Gr.j

Endemic, -al, en-dem'ik, -al, Endemial, en-de'mi-al, adj. peculiar to a people or a district, as a disease. n. Endemic, a disease affecting a number of persons simultaneously, in such manner as to show a distinct connection with certain localities. adv. Endemic- ally. us. Endemi'City, state of being endemic ; Endemiol'Ogy, knowledge of endemic diseases. [Gr. endemiosen, in, and demos, a people, a district.]

Endenizen, en-den'i-zn, v.t. to naturalise, to make a denizen.

Endermic, -al, en-derm'ik, -al, adj. through or applied directly to the skin also Endennat'iC. . En'- deron, the corium, derma, or true skin. [Gr. en, in, and derma, the skin.]

Endew, en-du', v.t. (obs.) to endow. Also Endue'.

Endiron. See Andiron.

Endite, obsolete form of indite.

Endive, en'div, . an annual or biennial plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad. [Fr., L. iniitbus.)

Endocardium, en-do-kar'di-um, . the lining mem- brane of the heart. adjs. Eudocar diac, Endocar'-

diaL . Endocardl'tiS, disease ot the internal surface of the heart, resulting in the deposit of fibrin on the valves. [Gr. endon, within, kardia, heart.]

Endocarp, en'do-karp, . the inner coat or shell of a fruit. [Gr. endon, within, and karoos, fruit.]

EndOChrome, en'dO-krSm, n. the colouring matter, other than green, of vegetable cells, esp. of algae : (zool.) the coloured endoplasm of a cell. [Gr. endon, within, chroma, colour.]

Endoderm, en'do-derm, n. the inner layer of the Blastoderm (q.v.). [Gr. endon, within, derma, skin.]

Endogamy, en-dog'am-i, . the custom forbidding a man to marry any woman who is not of his kindred. adj. Endog'amous. [Gr. endon, within, games, marriage.)

Endogen, en'do-jen, . a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, &c.adj. EndOg'enoUS, in- creasing by internal growth. [Gr. endon, within, and genes, born.]

Endolymph, en'dS-limf, . the fluid within the mem- branous labyrinth of the ear.

Endomorph, en'do-morf, . a mineral enclosed within another mineral, the latter being termed a perimorph. [Gr. endon, within, ntorfilte, form.)

Endophagy, en-do'faj-i, n. in cannibalism, the prac- tice of eating one of the same stock. [Gr. endon, within, phagos, an eater.]

Endoparasite, en-do-par'a-slt, . an internal parasite.

EndOphlCBUm, en-do-fle'um, n. (hot.) the inner bark.

Endophyllous, en-dO-fil'us, adj. (i'ot.) being or formed within a sheath, as the young leaves of mono- cotyledons.

Endoplasm, en'dO-plazm, . (bat.) the granular and fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell opp. to Ecto-

plasm : (zm>t.) the interior protoplasm of a protozoan.
Also En'dosarc.

Endopleura, en-d<3-plCo'ra, . (tot.) the innermost coat of a seed.

Endorhizal, en-dO-rl'zal, aiij. (hot.) having the radicle of the embryo enclosed within a sheath, as in endo-genous plants. Also EndorM zous.

Endorse, en-dors', Indorse, in-, v.t. to write one's name on the back of : to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to: to lay on the back, to load. adj. Endors'able. ns. EndorsSe',

the person to whom a bill, &c., is assigned by en-dorsement ; Endorse'ment, act of endorsing : that which is written on a bill : sanction ; Endors'er. [Changed from M. E. cmiosse under the influence of Low L. indorsare in, on, dorstim, the back.]

Endoskeleton, en-dO-skel'e-ton, . the internal skele-ton or framework of the body. adj. Endoskel'etal.

Endosmosis, en-dos-mo'sis, . the passage of a fluid inwards through an organic membrane, to mix with another fluid inside also En dosmose. n. EndOS-

mom'eter, an instrument for measuring endosmotic action. adjs. Endosmomet'rio ; Endosmotic, per-taining to or of the nature of endosmosis. adv. Endosmot'ically. [Gr. endon, within, and osmos.}

Endosome, en'do-s6m, . the innermost part of the body of a sponge. adj. En'dosdmal.

Endosperm, en'dO-sperm, . (hot.) the albumen of a

seed. adj. Endosper'mic.

EndosS, en-dos', v.t. (obs.) to endorse: (Spens.) to write. [M. E. endosse O. Fr. endosser.\

Endosteum, en-dos'te-um, n. (anat.) the internal periosteum. adj. Endos'teal. n. Endostl'tis, in-flammation of the endosteum.

Endostome, en'do-stSm, n. (bat.) the foramen of the inner integument of an ovule : the inner peristome of mosses.

Endow, en-dow', v.t. to give a dowry or marriage-portion to : to settle a permanent provision on : to enrich with any gift or faculty: to present. ns. Endow er ; Endowment, act of endowing : that which is settled on any person or institution : a quality or faculty bestowed on any one. [Fr. en (= L. in), douer, to endow L. dotdre dos, dotis, a dowry.]

Endue, en-du', Indue, in-, v.t. to put on, as clothes : to invest or clothe with : to supply with. . Endue' -ment, adornment [O. Fr. enduire L. induccre in, into, ducere, to lead. In certain senses the word is closely related to induere, to put on.]

Endure, en-dur', v.t. to remain firm under: to bear without sinking : to tolerate. v.i. toremam firm : to last. adj. Endur'aule, that can be endured or

borne. . Endur'ableness. adv. Endur'ably.
ns. Endur ance, state of enduring or bearing : con-tinuance : a suffering patiently without sinking :

patience ; Endur'er. adv. Endur'ingly. [O. Fr.

eiidnrtrl^. indurdre in, in, duriis, hard.]

Endymion, en-dim'i-on, n. a beautiful youth whom Selene (the moon) wrapped in perpetual sleep that she might kiss him without his knowledge.

Ene, en, adv. (Spens.) once. [A.S. aene an, one.]

Eneid, e-ne'id, n. Same as ffineid.

Enema, en'e-ma, or e-ne'ma, . a liquid medicine thrown into the rectum : an injection. [Gr., enienai, to send in en, in, and hienai, to send.]

Enemy, en'e-mi, . one who hates or dislikes : a foe : a hostile army. adj. (pbs.) hostile. HOW goes the

enemy? (slam;) what o'clock is it? The Enemy,

The old Enemy, the Devil; The last enemy, death. [O. Fr. enetni(mod. Fr. ennemi) L. inimicM in, neg., anticus, a friend.]

Enemy, a prov. form of anemone.

Energumen, en-er-gu'men, . one possessed : a demoniac. [Low L., Gr. energoumenos energein en, in, ergon, work.]

Energy, en'er-ji, n. power of doing work : power exerted: vigorous operation : strength : (physics) the term, as applied to a material system, used to denote the power of doing work possessed by that system. ad is. Energetic, -al, having or showing energy : active : forcible : effective. adv. Energetically. n.pl. Energetics, the science of the general laws of energy. adj. Energic, exhibiting energy. ~'.t. En'ergise, to give strength or active force to. v.i. to act with force :pr.p. en'erglsing ; pa.p. en'ergised. Conservation of energy (see Conservation). [Gr. energeia en, in, ergon, work.]

Enervate, en-er'vat, v.t. to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage : to weaken. adj. weakened : spiritless. . Enervation. adj. Ener'vative. v.t. Enerve' (obs.), to enervate. [L. enervdre, -dtum e, out of, nervus, a nerve.]

Enew, e-nu', v.t. in falconry, to drive back to the water: to pursue. [O. Fr. enewer en, in, eau, water.]

Enfeeble, en-fe'bl, v.t. to make feeble: to weaken. n. Enfee'blement, weakening : weakness.

Enfelon, cn-fel'on, v.t. (Spens.) to make fierce.

Enfeoff, en-fef, v.t. to give a fief to : to invest with a possession in fee : to surrender. . Enfeoff 'ment, act of enfeoffing : the deed which invests with the fee of an estate. [O. Fr. enfejfer en-, and fief. See Fief, Feoff.]

Enfest, en-fest', v.t. (Spens.). Same as Infest.

Enfetter, en-fet'er, v.t. (Shak.) to bind in fetters.

Enfierce, en-fers', v.t. (Spens.) to make fierce.

Enfilade, en-fi-lad', n, a number of rooms with the doors opening into a common passage : a fire that rakes a line of troops, &c., from end to end : a situation or a body open from end to end. v.t. to rake with shot through the whole length of a line. [Fr., enfilcren (= L. in), and^/, a thread. See File, a line or wire.]

Enfiled, en-fild', p.adj. (her.) thrust through with a sword. [See Enfilade.]

Enfir6, en-fir", v.t. (Spens.) to set on fire, inflame.

Enflesh, en-flesh', v.t. to turn into flesh.

Enflower, en-flow'er, v.t. to cover with flowers.

Enfold, en-fold', Infold, in-, v.t. to wrap up. n. Enfold'ment, act of enfolding : that which enfolds.

Enforce, en-fors', v.t. to gain by force : to give force to : to put in force : to give effect to : to urge : (Spens.) to attempt. adj. Enforce' able. adv. EnforC'edly, by violence, not by choice. n. Enforce'ment, act of enforcing : compulsion : a giving effect to : that which enforces. [O. Fr. enforcer en (= L. in), and force.]

Enforest, en-for'est, v.t. to turn into forest.

Enform, en-form', v.t. (Spens.) to fashion.

Enfouldered, en-fowl'derd, p.adj. (Spens.) mixed with lightning or fire. [En, in, and O. Fr. fouldre (Fr. foiidre) L. fulgur, lightning, fulgere, to flash.]

Enframe, en-fram', v.t. to put in a frame.

Enfranchise, en-fran'chiz, v.t. to set free : to give a franchise or political privileges to. . Enfran'Chlsement, act of enfranchising : liberation : admission to civil or political privileges. [O. Fr. enfranchiren, and. franc, free. See Franchise.]

Enfree, en-Ire', Enfreedom, en fre'dum, v.t. (Shak.) to set free, to give freedom to.

Enfreeze, en-frez', v.t. (Speus.) to freeze : turn to ice! P r -P- enfreez'ing : pa.p. enfroz'en, enfroz'ened.

Engage, en-gaj', v.t. to bind by a gage or pledge : to render liable : to gain for service : to enlist : to gain over : to betroih : (archit.) to fasten : to win : to occupy : to enter into contest with : (pbs.) to entangle. v.i. to pledge one's word: to become bound : to take a part : to enter into conflict. p.adj. Engaged', pledged : promised, esp. in marriage : greatly interested: occupied: (archit.) partly built or sunk into, or so appearing : geared together, interlocked. n. Engage'ment, act of engaging :

state of being engaged : that which engages : betrothal : promise : employment : a fight or battle. p.adj. Engaging, winning : attractive. adv. Engag'ingly. Engage for, to answer for. [Fr. engager en gage, in pledge. See Gage.]

Engaol, en-jal', v.t. (Shak.) to put in gaol.

Engarland, en-gar'land, v.t. to put a garland round.

Engarrison, en-gar'i-sn, v.t. to establish as a garrison.

Engender, en-jen' Jer, v.t. to beget : to bear : to breed :
to sow the seeds of: to produce. v.i. to be caused or produced. ns. Engen'drure, Engen'dure, act of engendering: generation. [Fr. engendrei L. in,-generdre in, and generdre, to generate.]

Engild, en-gild', v.t. (Shak.) to gild.

Engine, en'jin, . a complex and powerful machine, esp. a prime mover : a military machine : anything used to effect a purpose : a device : contrivance : (ffbs.) ability, genius. v.t. to contrive : to put into action. ns. En'gine-driv'er, one who manages an engine, esp. who drives a locomotive ; Engineer 7 , an engine maker or manager : one who directs works and engines : a soldier belonging to the division of the army called Engineers, consisting o; men trained to engineering work. v.i. to act as an

engineer. v.t. to arrange, contrive. ns. Engineer'-Ing, the art or profession of an engineer ; En'gine-man, one who drives an engine ; En'gine-room, the room in a vessel in which the engines are placed ; En'ginery, the art or business of managing engines : engines collectively : machinery ; En'gine-turn'ing, a kind of ornament made by a rose-engine, as on the backs of watches, &c. Civil engineer (see Civil). [O. Yr.engin'L. ingenitim, skill. See Ingenious.]

Engird, en-gerd', v.t. to gird round.

Engirdle, en-gerd'l, Engirt, en-gert', v.t. to surround, as with a girdle : to encircle.

English, ing'glish, adj. belonging to England or its inhabitants. . the language of the people of England. v.t. to translate a book into English : to make English. ns. Eng'lander, an Englishman ; Eng 7 - Ilsher, Englishman, a native or naturalised inhabitant of England ; Eng'llshry, the fact of being an Englishman : in Ireland, the population of English descent. Old English, or Anglo-Saxon, the language spoken in England from 450 till about 1150; Middle English till I5 oo; Modern English

from 1500 onwards (Early English often means Early Middle English ; (archil), see Early). Presentment of Englishry, the offering of proof that a person murdered belonged to the English race, to escape the fine levied on the hundred or township for the murder of a Norman. [A. S. Eitgiisc, from Engle, Angle, from the Angles who settled in Britain.]

Englobe, en-gl5b', v.t. to enclose as in a globe.

Engloom, en-gloom', v.t. to make gloomy.

Englut, en-glut', v.t. to glut, to fill: to swallow.

Engore, en-gor 7 , v.t. (S/>ens.) to gore : to wound.

Engorge, en-gorj', v.t. (Spens.) to devour, to glut. v.i. (Milton) la feed voraciously. adj. Engorged', filled to excess with blood. . Engorge'ment, the act of swallowing greedily : (med.) an obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system.

Engouement, ang-goo'mang, . excessive fondness. [Fr.]

Engouled, en-g5old', adj. (her.) of bends, crosses, &c.,
the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals. Also Engoul'ee.

Engrace, en-griis', v.t. to put grace into.

Engraflf, obsolete form of engra/t.

Engraft, en-graft', Ingraft, in-, v.t. to graft (a shoot of one tree) into another : to introduce something :

to fix deeply. ns. Engrafta'tion, act of engraft-
ing ; Engraft'ment, engrafting : the thing en-
grafted : a scion.

Engrail, en-gral', v.t. (her.) to make a border com-
posed of a series of little semicircular indents : to
make rough. v.i. to form an edging or border : to
run in indented lines. n. Engrail'ment, the ring of
dots round the edge of a medal : (her.) indentation
in curved lines. [O. Fr. engresler(Pr. engrller)
gresle, hail. See Grail.]

Engrain, en-gran', Ingrain, in-, v.t. to dye of a fast or
lasting colour : to dye in the raw state : to infix
deeply. . Engrain'er. [Orig. 'to dye in grain'
(meaning with grain) i.e. cochineal.]

Engrasp, en-grasp', v.t. (Spens) to grasp.

Engrave, en-grav', v.t. to cut out with a graver a re-
presentation of anything on wood, steel, &c. : to
imprint: to impress deeply. ns. EngraVer ; En-
graVery, the art of the engraver ; Engraving, act
or art of cutting or incising designs on metal, wood,
&c., for the purpose of printing impressions from
them in ink on paper, or other similar substance in
metal, the lines to be printed are sunk or incised ; in
wood, the lines to be printed appear in relief, the
wood between them being cut away : an impres-
sion taken from an engraved plate : a print. [Fr.
en (=L. in), and grave, V.]

Engrave, en-grav', v.t. to deposit in the grave.

Engrieve, en-grey 7 , v.t. (Spens.) to grieve.

Bngroove, en-groov 7 , Ingroove, in-, v.t. to cut a
groove or furrow in : to make into a groove.

Engross, en-grOs', v.t. to occupy wholly, monopolise
:
to absorb : to copy a writing in a large hand or in
distinct characters : to write in legal form : to make
gross. ns. Engrosser ; EngroSS'ing, the conduct
of those who buy merchandise in large quantities to-
obtain command of the market ; Engross ment, act
of engrossing : that which has been engrossed : a
fair copy. Engrossing a deed, the writing it out in
full and regular form on parchment or paper for
signature. [From Fr. en gros, in large L. in, in,
grossus, large. See Gross.]

Enguard, en-gard', v.t. (SAafc.) to guard or defend.

Enguichd, ang-ge-sha', adj. (her.) having a different
tincture inside the mouth, of trumpets, &c. [Fr.]

Engulf, en-gulf, Ingulf, in-, v.t. to swallow up wholly,
as m a gult : to cast into a gulf: to overwhelm. .
Engulfment.

Engyscope, en'ji-skop, . a kind of reflecting micro-
scope. Also En'giscope. [Gr. enggys, near, skopein,
to view.]

Enhalo, en-ha'16, v.t. to surround with a halo.

Enhance, en-hans', v.t. to heighten : to add to,
increase. . Enhance ment, act of enhancing :
state of being enhanced : aggravation. [Prob. from
O. Fr. en/uiucer L. in, and altus, high.]

Enharmonic, -al, en-har-mon'ik, -al, adj. pertaining
to music constructed on a scale containing inter-
vals less than a semitone : pertaining to that scale
of music current among the Greeks, in which an
interval of 2^ tones was divided into two quarter
tones and a major third. adv. Enharmon ically.
[L., Gr., en, in, harinonta, harmony.]

Enhearse, en-hers', Inhearse, in-, v.t. to put in a

hearse.

Enhearten, en-h;irt'n, v.t. to encourage: to cheer.

Enhunger, en-hung'ger, v.t. to make hungry.

Enhydrous, en-hl'drus, adj. containing water or other
fluid. n. Enhy'drite, a mineral containing water.
[Gr. en, in, and hydor, water.]

Enhypostatic, en-hl-pS-stat'ik, adj. possessing sub-
stantial or personal existence, possessing personality
not independently but by union with a person. .
Enhyposta'sia. v.t. Enhypos'tatise.

Enigma, en-ig'ma, . a statement with a hidden
meaning to be guessed : anything very obscure : a
riddle. adjs. Enigmatic, -al, relating to, contain-
ing, or resembling an enigma : obscure : puzzling.
adv. Enigmatically. r.t. Enig'matise, to utter
or deal in riddles. ns. Enig'matiSt. one who
enigmatises ; Enigmatog'raphy, science of enigmas
and their solution. [L. anigma Gr. ainigina
ainissesthai, to speak darkly ainos, a fable.]

Enisle, en-Tl', Inisle, in-, v.t. to isolate.

Enjambment, en-jamb'ment, . in verse, the con-

tinuation of a sentence beyond the end of the line. [Fr., enjambet en, \n,jambe, leg.)

Enjoin, en-join', v.t. to lay upon, as an order: to order or direct with authority or urgency. . En-join'ment. [Fr. enjoindre L. injungere in, and juHgere, to join.]

Enjoy, en-joi', v.t. to joy or delight in : to feel or perceive with pleasure : to possess or use with satisfaction or delight : to have the use of: to have sexual intercourse with. adj. Enjoy'ahlO, capable of being enjoyed or of giving joy. . Enjoy'ment, state or condition of enjoying : satisfactory posses-sion or use of anything: pleasure: happiness. [O. Fr. enjoier, to give joy to en (= L. in), and joie, joy ; or O. Fr. enjoir, to enjoy en, and joir L. fandlre, to rejoice.]

Enkernel, en-ker'nel, v.t. to enclose in a kernel.

Enkindle, en-kin'dl, v.t. to kindle or set on fire : to inflame : to rouse. p.adj. Enkin'dled.

Enlace, en-las', v.t. to encircle, surround : to embrace. . Enlace'ment.

Enlard, en-lard', v.t. (Skak.) to grease, to baste.

Enlarge, en-larj', v.t. to make larger : to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify discourse:

Enlevement

mOte ; mute ; mCSn ; then.

Enslave

to set free. v.i. to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing : to expatiate. adj. Enlarged'. adv. Enlar gedly. s. Enlarged-ness ; Enlarge ment, act of enlarging : state of being enlarged : increase : extension : diffuseness of speech or writing : a setting at large : release. [O. Fr. enlargcr en (= L. in), large, large.]

Enlevement, en-leVment, . {Scots Una) abduction of a woman or child.

Enlighten, en-llt'n, v.t. to lighten or shed light on: to make clear to the mind : to impart knowledge to : to elevate by knowledge or religion (pbs.) Enlight . . Enllght enment, act of enlightening : state of being enlightened : the spirit of the French philos-ophers of the i8th century.

Enlink, en-lingk', v.t. to connect closely.

Enlist, en-list', v.t. to enrol : to engage as a soldier, &c. : to employ in advancing an object. v.i. to engage in public service, esp. as a soldier : to enter heartily into a cause. . Enlistment, act of enlist-ing : state of being enlisted.

Enliven, en-llv'nj v.t. to put life into: to excite or make active : to make sprightly or cheerful : to animate. ns. EnliVener ; EnliVenment.

Enlock. en-lok', v.t. to lock up, enclose.

Enlumine, en-loo'min, v.t. (S'pens.). See Illumine.

Enmarble, en-mar' bl, v.t. (Spens.) to turn to marble, to harden.

Enmesh, en-mesh', Emmesh, em-, Immesh, im-, v.t. to catch in a mesh or net, to entangle.

Enmew, en-mu', v.t. (Skak.) to coop up, as in a cage.

Enmity, en'mi-ti, . the quality of being an enemy : unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility. [O. Fr. enemistie L. mimicHf. See Enemy.]

Enmossed, en-most', p.acij. covered with moss.

Enmove, en-mOSV, v.t. Same as Emniove.

Enmure. Same as Immure.

Ennea. en'e-a, a prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying nine. . Ennead, the number nine, a system of nine objects. adj. Ennead'ic. . En ne-agon, a polygon with nine angles. adjs. Enneag -onal : Enneag ynous, having nine pistils or styles ; Enneahe dral, having nine faces. . Ennean'dria, the ninth Linnzan class of plants, with nine stamens. adjs. Ennean drian ; Enneaphyl lous, nine-leaved : Enneasper mous, having nine seeds.

Ennoble, en-n5'bl, v.t. to make noble : to elevate, distinguish : to raise to nobility. . Enno'blement, the act of making noble: that which ennobles. [Fr.

ennoblir Fr. en (= L. in), and noble.}

Ennui, ang-nwe", . a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, &c. : the occasion of ennui. v.t. to weary : to bore. adj. Ennuy6 (anfr-nwe-ya'), bored. [Fr., O. Fr. anoi L. in odio, as in odio kabeo, lit. ' I hold in hatred,' i.e. I am tired of. See Annoy.]

Enodal, e-no'dal, adj. without nodes.

Enomoty, e-nom'o-ti, . a band of sworn soldiers, the smallest Spartan subdivision. [Or.]

Enormous, e-nor'mus, adj. excessive : immense : atrocious (obs.) Enorm'. . Enor'mity, state or quality of being enormous : that which is enormous : a great crime : great wickedness. adv. Enor'-mously. . Enor'mousness. [L. enormis e, out

of, nonna, rule.]

Enorthotrope, en-or'thO-trOp, n. a toy consisting of a card on which confused objects are transformed into various pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. [Gr en, in, orthos, upright, tropos, turning.]

Enough, e-nuf , adj. sufficient : giving content : satisfy-
ing want. adv. sufficiently. . sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want. [A.S. ge-nifk, ge-<fg", Goth, ga-n/ihs ; Gtr.ge-nug; Ice. g-njg-r.]

Enounce, e-nowns', v.t. to enunciate : to proclaim : to utter or articulate. [Fr. tnoncer L. enuntidre.]

Enow = Enough, but often used as its plural

Enow, e-now', adv. just now : (Scot.) soon. [Contr. from 'even now.']

esp.

En passant, ang pas'ang, adv. in passing : by the way. [Fr.]

Enquire. See Inquire.

Enrace, en-ras , v.t. (Spens.) to give race or origin to.

Enrage, en-raj', v.t. to make angry. -p. adj. Enraged', angered : furious. . Enrage ment, act of enraging, state of being enraged, excitement. [O. Fr. enrage* en (= L. in), and rage, rage.]

Enrange, en-ranj', v.t. (SJ>ens.) to arrange : to rove over.

Enrank, en-rangk', v.t. (Skak.) to place in order.

Enrapture, en-rap'tur, v.t. to put in rapture : to transport with pleasure or delight. p.adjs. Enrap'-tured, Enrapt', delighted : transported.

Enravish, en-rav'ish, v.t. (Spens.) to enrapture.

Enregiment, en-rej'i-ment, v.t. to form in a regiment.

Enregister, en-rej'is-ter, v.t. to register : to enrol.

Enrich, en-rich', v.t. to make rich: to fertilise: to adorn : to enhance. n. Enrich'ment, act of enrich-ing : that which enriches.

Enridge, en-rij', v.t. (Shak.) to form into ridges.

Enring, en-ring', v.t. to encircle : to put a ring on.

Enrobe, en-rob', v.t. to dress, clothe, or invest.

Enrol, Enroll, en-roT, r.t. to insert in a roll or register : to enlist : to record : to leave in writing : pr.p. enr5l'ling ; pa.p. enrolled'. ns. Enroller ; Enrolment, act of enrolling : that in which any-thing is enrolled : a register. [O. Fr. enroller (Fr. enrdler) en, and rolle, roll.]

Enroot, en-root', v.t. to fix by the root : to implant firmly : (Shak.) to join firmly, as root by root.

Enrough, en-ruf, v.t. to make rough.

Enround, en-rownd', v.t. (Skak.) to surround.

Ens, enz, . an entity, as opposed to an attribute. [A late pr.p. form, from L. esse, to be.]

Ensample, en-sam'pl, . example. v.t. to give an example of. [O. Fr. essatnple. See Example.]

Ensanguine, en-sang'gwin, v.t. to stain or cover with blood, p.adj. Ensan'guined, bloody.

Ensate, en'sat, adj. ensiform.

Enschedule, en-shed'ul, v.t. (Shak.) to insert in a schedule.

Ensconce, en-skons', v.t. to cover or protect as with a

sconce or earth-work : to hide safely.

Enseal, en-seT, v.t. to put one's seal to : to seal up.

Enseam, en-sem', v.t. to mark as with a seam.

Enseam, en-sem', v.t. to cover with grease. [Seam, grease.]

Enseam, en-sem', v.t. (Spens.) to contain. [Der. obscure ; cf. Ice. seinja, to put together.]

Ensear, en-ser', v.t. (Shak.) to dry up.

Ensemble, ang-sangb'l, . all the parts of a thing taken together. Tout ensemble, general appearance or effect. [Fr. ensemble, together L. in, in, simul, at the same time.]

Ensepulchre, en-sep'ul-ker, r. t. to put in a sepulchre.

Ensew (S/'erts.). Same as Ensue.

Enshield, en-sheld', r.t. to shield or protect. adj. (Skak.) shielded or protected.

Enshrine, en-shrm', v.t. to enclose in or as in a shrine : to preserve with affection.

Enshroud, en-shrowd', v.t. to cover with a shroud : to cover up.

Ensiform, en'si-fonn, adj. having the shape of a sword. [L. ensis, a sword, and forma, form.]

Ensign, en'sln, . a sign or mark : the sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment : one who carries the colours : until 1871, the title given to officers of the lowest commissioned rank in the British infantry'. ns. En'sign-bear'er; En'signcy, En'signship, the rank or commission of an ensign in the army. [O. Fr. enseigne L. insignia, pi. of insigne, a distinctive mark in, and signum, a mark.]

Ensilage, en'sil-aj, . the storing of green fodder, &c, m pits. v.t. Eh'sile, to store by ensilage. [Fr., Sp. en, and silo L., Gr. siros, pit for corn.]

Ensky, en-skT', v.t. (Skak.) to place in the sky.

Enslave, en-slav', v.t. to make a slave of: to subject

Ensnare

fate, far : mi, her ; mine :

Entomology

to the influence ot.p.adj. Enslaved'. us. En-

Slave'ment, act of enslaving : Mate of being enslaved : slavery: bondage; Enslaver.
Ensnare, cn-snar', Insnare, in-, :./. to catch in a

snare : to entrap : to entangle.
Ensnarl, en-snarl', v.t. (Speiis.) to entangle.
Ensorcell, en-soVsel, v.t. to bewitch. [O. Fr. ensar-

celer en, and sorcier, a sorcerer.]
Ensoul, en-sol', Insoul, in-, v.t. to join with the soul :

to animate as a soul.
Ensphere, cn-sfer', Insphere. in-, t'.t. to enclose in

a sphere : to give a spherical form.
En .stamp, en-stamp', v.t. to mark as with a stamp.
Ensteep, en-step', z 1 ./. to steep : to lay under water.
Enstyle, en-stll', i:t. to style, call.
Ensue, en-su', v.i. to follow, to come after : to result

(withy///). v.l. (., arch.) to follow after :pr.p.

ensu'ing ; pa.p. ensued'. [O. Fr. ensuir (Fr. en-

suivre) L. in, after, seqiti, to follow.]
Ensure, en-sh6or', v.t, to make sure. [See Insure.]
Enswathe, en-swath', Inswathe, in-, v.t. to wrap in

a swathe. . Enswathe ment.

Ensweep, en-swep', s:t. to sweep over.

Entablature, en-tab'lat-ur, . that part of a design in classic architecture which surmounts the columns and rests upon the capitals. [Prob. through Fr. from It. intavolatttra in, in, tavola, a table.]

Entail, en-tal', v. t. (Spens.) to carve. [O. Fr. entailler Low L. en, into, taledre, to cut.]

Entail, en-tal', v.t. to settle an estate on a series of heirs, so that the immediate possessor may not dispose of it : to bring on as an inevitable consequence : pr.p. entail'ing ; fa.p. entailed'. . an estate en-

tailed : the rale of descent of an estate. tts. En-
tail'er ; Entail ment, act of entailing : state of being entailed. [O. Fr. entailler, to cut into en, in, into, tailler, to cut L. talea, a twig.]

Ental, en'tal, adj. internal. [Gr. entos, within.]

Entame, en-tarn', v.t. (SJtaJi.) to tame.

Entangle, en-tang'gl, v.t. to twLst into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated : to involve in complications : to perplex : to ensnare. . Entanglement, a confused state : perplexity.

Entasis, en'ta-sis, n. {arc/tit.) the swelling outline of the shaft of a column also Enta Sia : constrictive or tonic spasm. adj. Entas tic. [Or., f, in, teinein, to stretch.]

Entelechy, en-tel'ek-i, n. (phil.) actuality : distinctness of realised existence. [Gr. cnteieckeiaen, in, telos, perfection, echein, to have.]

Entdllus, en-tel'us, . the hanuman of India.

Entender, en-tend'er, v.t. to make tender : to weaken.

Enter, en'ter, v.i. to go or come in : to penetrate : to engage in : to form a part of. v.t. to come or go into: to join or engage in : to begin : to put into : to enrol or record : to cause to be inscribed, as a boy's name at school, a horse for a race, &c. n. (SJtak.) ingoing. adj. En torable. ns. En'ter-close, a passace ltween two rooms ; En'teror ; En tering. Enter a protest, to write it in the books: thence simply, to protest; Enter into, to become a party to : to be interested in : to 1* part of; Enter on. to begin : toengagein. [Fr.eiitrer L. intrare, to go into, related to inter, between.]

Enterdeal, obsolete form of interdcal.

Enteric, en-ier'ik, adj. of or pertaining to the intestines. >a. Enteradenog raphy, description of the intestinal glands; Enteradenol'ogy, the branch of anatomy relating to the intestinal glands ; Enter-al'gla, intestinal neuralgia ; Enteri tis, inflammation of the intestines; En terocele, a hernial tumour containing part of the intestines ; Enterogastli tis, inflammation of the stomach and bowels ; En'tero-lite, En'terolith, an intestinal concretion or calculus : Enterol'Ogy, a treatise on the internal parts of the body ; En teron, the entire intestine or alimentary canal : -j>l. En'tera ; Enterop'athy, disease of the intestines ; Enteropneust a, a class

of worm-like animals, having the paired respiratory pouches opening Irom the front part of the alimentary canal ; Enterot omy, dissection or incision of the intestines. [Gr. eiiterikos enteron, intestine.]

Enterprise, en'ter-priz, n. that which is attempted : a bold or dangerous undertaking : an adventure : daring. v.t. to undertake. n. Enterpriser, an adventurer. /.W/'. En'terprising, forward in undertaking : adventurous. adj. Enterprisingly. [O. Fr. entreprtse, pa.p. of entreprendre entre, in, prendre L. prehendere, to seize.]

Entertain, en-ter-tan', v.t. to receive and treat hospitably : to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation : to amuse : to receive and take into consideration : to keep or hold in the mind : to harbour. . Entertain' &c.p.cuij. Entertaining, affording entertainment: amusing. adv. Entertain ingly. . Entertain' ment, act of entertaining : hospitality at table : that which entertains : the provisions of the table : a banquet : amusement : a performance which delights. [Fr. eniretenir L. inter, among, tenere, to hold.]

Entertake, en-ier-tak', v.t. (Spens.) to entertain.

Entertissue. See Intertissue.

Entheasm, en'the-azm, . divine inspiration, ecstasy. adj. Entheas'tic. adv. Entheas tically.

Enthelmintha, en-thel-min'tha, n.fl. a general name of intestinal worms.

Enthral, en-thrawl', Inthral, in-, v.t. to bring into thraldom or bondage : to enslave : to shackle. us. Enthral 'dom, condition of being enthralled ; Enthral ment, act of enthralling : slavery.

Enthrone, en-thron', v.t. to place on a throne : to exalt to the seat of royalty : to install as a bishop : to exalt, ns. Enthrone'ment, Enthronisa'tion, the act of enthroning or of being enthroned, v.t. Enthro'niSO, to enthrone, as a bishop : to exalt.

Enthusiasm, en-thu'zi-azm, n. intense interest : intensity of feeling : passionate zeal. n. Enthu Siast. one inspired by enthusiasm : one who admires or loves intensely. adjs. Enthusias'tic, -al, filled

with enthusiasm ; zealous : ardent. adv. Enthusi-
as tically. [Through L., from Gr. enthusiasmos, a god-inspired zeal entkausiazein, to be inspired by a god en, in, tkeos, a god.]

Enthymeme, en'thi-mem, . (rliet.) an argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent : a syllogism in which the major proposition is suppressed. adj. Enthymemat ical. [From L. from Gr. enthymeinu, a consideration entky-tneest/iai, to consider en, in, thymos, the mind.]

Entice, en-tls', v.t. to induce by exciting hope or desire : to tempt : to lead astray. adj. Entice able. ns. Entice ment, act of enticing : that which entices or tempts: allurement; EntiC er. p-adj- Enticing. adv. Entic'ingly. [O. Fr. etit icier, provoke ; prob. related to L. titio, a firebrand.]

Entire, en-tir'. adj. whole: complete: unmingled : not castrated, specially of a horse. . the whole : completeness: a stallion: porter or stout as delivered from the brewery. adv. Entirely, us. Entire'-ness. Entire'ty, completeness : the whole. In its entirety, in its completeness. [O. Fr. entier L. integer, whole, from in, not, tanfcre, to touch.]

Entitle, en-ti'tl, v.t. to give a title to : to style : to give a claim to. [O. Fr. entitcler Low L. intitttl-are in, in, titutits, title.]

Entity, en'ti-ti, n. being : existence : a real substance. [Low L. entitat-em ^nj(q.v.).]

Entoblast, en t5-blast, . the nticleolus of a cell.

Entocele. en't6-sel, n. morbid displacement of parts.

Entoil, en-toil', t'.t. to entangle or ensnare.

Entomb, en-tOOm', v.t. to place in a tomb : to bury. . Entomb'ment, burial. [O. Fr. entoumberen t in, tombe, a tomb.]

Entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of insects. adjs. Entom ic. -al. relating to insects. n. Entomog' raphy, descriptive ento-

mology. adj. En'tomoid, insect-like. . Entom'-Olite, a fossil insect. adj. Entomological. adv.

Entomolpglcally. v.t. Entomol'ogise. >ts. En-tomol'OglSt, one learned in entomology. n.pL Entomoph'aga, a sub-section of Hyinenoptera terebrantia, or boring hymenopterous insects. adjs. Eiitomoph'agan, Entomoph'agous, insectivorous ; Entomoph'ilOUS, insect-loving of such flowers as are specially adapted for fertilisation by the agency of insects. ns. En'tomotaxy, preparation of insects for preservation ; Entomot'omist ; Entomot'omy, dissection of insects. [Gr. entotna, insects, logia,*. discourse, phagein, to eat, philein, to love, taxis, arrangement, temnein, to cut.]

Entomostomata, en-to-mo-stom'a-ta, n.pl. a family of mollusca. [Gr. entotnos, cut into en, in, lein-nein, to cut, stotna, a mouth.]

Entomostraca, en-to-mos'tra-ks, n.pl. a general name for the lower orders of Crustacea Phyllopods, Ostracods, Copepods, and Cirripedes : sing. Entomos'tracan. adj. Entomos'tracous. [Gr. entotnos, cut in en, in, temnein, to cut, ostrakon, a shell.]

Entonic, en-ton'ik, adj. showing high tension.

Entoperipheral, en-to-pe-rife-ral, adj. situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body.

Entophyte, en'to-fit, n. a parasitic plant which grows in a living animal. adj. Entophyt'ic. adv. Entophyt'ically. adj. En'tophytous. [Gr. entoii, within, xnAphyton, a plant.]

Entotic, en-tot'ik, adj. of the interior of the ear.

Entourage, ang-too-razh', n. surroundings : followers. [Fr., entourer, to surround en, in, tour, a circuit.]

Entozoa, en-to-zO'a, n.pl. animals that live inside of other animals : internal parasites such as Tapeworms

(q.v.): sing. Entozo'on. adjs. Entozo'al, Entozo'ic. us. Entozool'ogist ; EntOTiool'ogy. adj. Entozoot'ic. [Gr. entos, within, zd<i, an animal. j

Entr'acte, ang-trakt', n. the time between two acts in

a play : (inns.) an instrumental piece performed between acts. [Fr., entre, between, acte, an act.]

Entrail, en-tral', v. t. (Spens.) to interlace, entwine. -n. (Spens.) twisting, entanglement. [O. Fr. entreillieren, and treille, trellis-work.]

Entrails, en'tralz, n.pl. the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels : the inside of anything : (obs.) the seat of the emotions. [O. Fr. entraille Low L. intralia inter, within.]

Entrain, en-tran', v.t. to put into a railway train, esp. used of troops.

Entrain, en-tran', v.t. to draw after. [Fr. entralner.}

Entrammel, en-tram'el, v.t. to trammel, fetter.

Entrance, en' trans, n. act of entering : power or right to enter : the place for entering, the door : the beginning. . En'trant, one who, or that which, enters. [Fr. entrer L. intrdre, to enter.]

Entrance, en-trans', v.t. to put into a trance : to fill with rapturous delight. n. Entrance'ment, state of trance or of excessive joy. p.adj. Entrancing, chnrming, transporting.

Entrap, en-trap', v.t. to catch, as in a trap : to ensnare: to entangle. ns. Entrap'ment, act of entrapping : the state of being entrapped : Entrap'-per. [O. Fr. entraper en, in, trappe, a trap.]

Entreasure, en-trezh'ur, v.t. to lay up, as in a treasury.

Entreat, en-treY, v.t. to ask earnestly : to beseech : to pray for : (orig.) to treat, to deal with so in B. -'.t. to pray. adjs. Entreat' able ; Entreat'ful (Spcns.); Entreating, that entreats. adv. Entreat'ingly, in an entreating manner : with solicitation. adj. Entreat'ive, pleading, ns. Entreat'-ment, act of entreating : (Sliak.) discourse : Entreat'y, act of entreating ; earnest prayer. [O. Fr. entratter en, and trailer, to treat.]

Entrde, ang-tra', n. entry, freedom of access, admittance : a made dish served at dinner between the chief courses : (inus.) an introduction or prelude : the act of entering, a formal entrance. [Fr.]

Entremets, ang-tr'ma', . any dainty served at table between the chief courses formerly Entremes, Entremesse. [O. Fr. entremes entre, between, us (mod. niets), a dish.]

Entrench, en-trensh', Intrench, in-, v.t. to dig- a trench around : to fortify with a ditch and parapet. v.i. to encroach. n. Entrench'ment, an earthen parapet thrown up to give cover against an enemy's fire and the ditch or trench from which the earth is obtained : any protection : an encroachment. Entrench upon, to encroach upon.

Entrepas, ang'tr'pa, . a gait between a walk and a trot, an amble. [Fr.]

Entrepot, ang'tr'pO, . a storehouse t a bonded warehouse : a seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.]

Entresol, en'ter-sol, or ang'tr'sol, . a low story between two main stories of a building, generally above the first story ; in London, usually between the ground-floor and the first story. [Fr., entre, between, sol, the ground.]

Entrochite, en'tro-klt, . a wheel-like joint of an encrinite or fossil crinoid also En'trochUS. adj. En'trochal. [Gr. en, in, trochos, a wheel.]

Entropion, -um, en-trfi'pi-on, -um, . inversion of the edge of the eyelid. [Gr. entrope.]

Entropy, en'trop-i, . a term in physics signifying ' the available energy.'

Entrust, en-trust', Intrust, in-, v.t. to give in trust: to commission : to commit to another, trusting his fidelity. . Entrust'ment.

Entry, en'tri, H. act of entering : a passage into a short lane leading into a court : act of committing to writing : the thing written : (law) the taking possession of. n. En'try-mon'ey, the money paid on entering a society, club, &c. Port Of entry (see Port).

Entwine, en-twin', v.t. to interlace : to weave.

Entwist, en-twist', v.t. to twist round.

Enubilate, e-nu'bi-lat, v.t. to clear from clouds. adj. Enu'bilous.

Enucleate, en-tiTde-at, v.t. to lay bare, explain : to extract. . Enuclea'tion. [L. eiiucleare e, out, nucleus, a kernel.]

Enumerate, e-nu'mer-at, v.i. to count the number of:

to name over. n. Enumeration, act of numbering: a detailed account : a summing up. adj. Enu merative. n. Enu'merator, one who enumerates. [L. e, out, nitmerdre, -atitm, to number.]

Enunciate, e-nun'shi-iit, v.t. to state formally : to pronounce distinctly. adj. Enun ciable, capable of being enunciated. . Enuncia'tion, act of enunciating : manner of uttering or pronouncing : a distinct statement or declaration : the words in which a proposition is expressed. adjs. Enun'ciative, Enun'-Ciatory, containing enunciation or utterance : declarative. . Enun'ciator, one who enunciates. [L. enuntiare, -atitm e, out, nuntidre, to tell mtntius, a messenger.]

Enure, e-nur / , v.t. (Spens.) to practise. v.i. to belong. [n-, and are O. Fr. oeirure work.]

EnuresiS, en-u-re'sis, . incontinence of urine.

Envassal, en-vas'al, v.t. to reduce to vassalage.

Envault, en-vawlt', v.t. to enclose in a vault

Enveigle. See Inveigle.

Envelop, en-vel'up, v.t. to cover by wrapping : to surround entirely: to hide. . Envelope (en'vel-up, sometimes, but quite unnecessarily, ang'vel-op), that which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter. adj. Envel'oped (her.), entwined, as with serpents, laurels, &c. n. Envel'opment, a wrapping or covering on all sides. [O. Fr. enveloper ; origin obscure. Skeat refers it to the assumed Teut. root of M. E. wlappen, Eng. //>.]

Envenom, en-ven'um, r.t. to put venom into: to poison : to taint with bitterness or malice. [O. Fr. envenimeren, and venim, venom.]

Envermeil, en-ver'mil, v.t. (Milt.) to dye red, to

give a red colour to. [O. Fr. ettvermeiller en, in, vermeil, red, vermilion.]

Environ, en-vi'run, v.t. to surround : to encircle : to invest: pr.p. euvf roning ; pa.p. envl'roned. . Environment, a surrounding : conditions influencing development or growth, n.pl. Environs (en-vl'-runz, or en'vi-), the places that environ : the outskirts of a city : neighbourhood. [Fr. environner environ, around virer, to turn round; cf. veer.]

Envisage, en-viz'aj, v.t. to face: to consider. . Envis'agement. [Fr. envisage) en, and visage, the visage.]

Envoy, en'voi, n. a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government : a diplomatic minister of the second order. n. En'voyship. [For Fr. envoye envoyer, to send.]

Envoy, Envoi, en'voi, . the concluding part of a poem or a book : the author's final words, esp. now the short stanza concluding a poem written in certain archaic metrical forms. [O. Fr. envoye envoiier, to send en vote, on the way L. in, on, via, a way.]

Envy, en'vi, v.t. to look upon with a grudging eye : to hate on account of prosperity : pr.p. en'vying ; pa.p. en' vied. . grief at the sight of another's success : a wicked desire to supplant one : a desire for the advantages enjoyed by another : (/>.) ill-will. adj. En'Viable, that is to be envied. . En'viableness, the state or quality of being enviable. adv. En'viably. . En'Vier, one who envies. adj. En'vioUS, feeling envy : directed by envy : (Sfens.) enviable. adv. En'viously. ns. En'viousness ; En'vying (#.), jealousy, ill-will. [Fr. envie L. invidia in, on, videre, to look.]

Enwall, en-wawl', Inwall, in-, v.t. to enclose within a wall.

Enwallow, en-wol'O, v.t. (Spens.) to roll about, to wallow.

Enwheel, en-hweT, v.t. (Shak.) to encircle.

Enwind, en- wind', In wind, in-, v.t. to wind itself round.

Enwomb, en-wOT5m', v. t. (Spens.) to make pregnant :
(Shak.) to conceive in the womb : to contain.

Enwrap, en-rap', Inwrap, in-, v.t. to cover by wrapping : to perplex: to engross. . Enwrap'ment.
p. adj. Enwrap'ping.

Enwreatlie, en-reV/t', Inwreathe, in-, v.t. to wreathe: to encircle as with a wreath.

Enzone, en-zOn', v.t. to enclose as with a zone.

EnzootiC, en-zo-ot'ik, adj. endemic among animals in a particular district. . a disease of this character.

Enzym, Enzyme, en'zim, . any of the unorganised ferments : leavened bread opp. to Azynt (q.v.).
adj. Enzymot'ic. [Gr. en, in, zyme, leaven.]

Eoan, e-o'an, adj. of or pertaining to dawn. [L., Gr. eos, dawn.]

Eocene, e'6-sen, adj. (geol.) first in time of the three subdivisions of the Tertiary formation. [Gr. eos, daybreak, kainos, new.]

Eolian, Eolic, Eolipile. Same as .ffiolian, .ffiolic,

Eon. See .Son.

Eothon, e-o'then, adv. from the east the name given by Kinglake to his book of travel in the East (1844). [Gr., lit. 'from morn,' 'at earliest dawn.']

Eozoon, e-0-zO'on, . an assumed organism whose remains constitute reefs of rocks in the Archaean system in Canada. adj. Eozo'JC. [Gr. eds, dawn, zoon, an animal.]

Epacrld, ep'a-krid, . a plant of order Epacridacea, a small order of heath-like shrubs or small trees. [Gr. epi, upon, akris, a summit.]

Epact, e'pakt, n. the moon's age at the beginning of the year : the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar : (//) a set of nineteen numbers used for fixing the date of Easter and other church festivals, by indicating the age of the moon at the beginning of each civil year in the lunar cycle. [Fr., Gr. epaktos, brought on epi, on, agein, to bring.]

Epagoge, ep-a-gfl'jS, . induction, proof by example.

Epalpate, e-pal'pat, adj. having no palps or feeders.

EpanadiplOSiS, ep-a-na-di-plo'sis, n. (rhet.) a figure by
which a sentence begins and ends with the same word, as in Phil. iv. 4. [Gr.]

Epanalepsis, ep-a-na-iep'sis, . (rhet.) repetition or resumption, as in i Cor. xi. 18 and 20. [Gr.]

Epanodos, e-pun'o-dos, . recapitulation of the chief points in a discourse. [Gr.]

Epanorthosis, ep-an-or-tho'sis, n. (rhet.) the retracting of a statement in order to correct or intensify it, as ' For Britain's guid ! for her destruction !' [Gr.]

Epanthous, ep-an'thus, adj. growing upon flowers. [Gr. epi, upon, antlws, a flower.]

Eparch, ep'ark, . the governor of a Greek province.
. Ep'archy, the province or territory ruled over by an eparch. [Gr. eparchos epi, upon, arclte, dominion.]

Epaulement, e-pawl'ment, . a side-work of a battery or earthwork to protect it from a flanking fire.
. Epaule', the shoulder of a bastion. [Fr., epanter, to protect epaule, shoulder.]

Epaulet, Epaulette, ep'ol-et, . a shoulder-piece : a badge of a military or naval officer (now disused in the British army) : an ornament on the shoulder of a lady's dress. [Fr. epaulette epaule, the shoulder.]

Epeira, ep-Ir'a, n. a genus of spiders, the type of the Epeirida, including the common garden spider. [Gr. epi, on, eiros, wool.]

Epencepnalon, ep-en-sef a-lon, . the hindmost of the divisions of the brain. adj. Epencephal'iC.

EpenthesiS, e-pen'the-sis, n. the insertion of a letter or syllable within a word. adj. Epenthetic. [Gr.]

Epeolatry, ep-e-ol'a-tri, . worship of words. [Gr. epos, word, latreia, worship.]

Epergne, e-pern', . an ornamental stand for a large

dish for the centre of a table. [Perh. from Fr. epargtie, saving tpargner, to save.]

Epexegesis, ep-eks-e-je'sis, . the addition of words to make the sentence more clear. adjs. Epexeget'ic, -a.\.adv. Epexeget'ically. [Gr. epi, in addition, exegeisthai, to explain.]

Epha, Ephah, e'fa, . a Hebrew measure for dry goods. [Heb. ; prob. of Egyptian origin.]

Ephebe, ef-eb', n. (Greek antiquities) a young citizen from 18 to 20 years of age. [L. epkebus Gr. epkebos epi, upon, he be, early manhood.]

Ephemera, ef-em'er-a, . the Mayfly, a genus of short-lived insects : that which lasts a short time. adj. Ephem'eral, existing only for a day : daily : short-lived. . anything lasting a short time. ns. Ephemeral'lty ; Ephem'erid, an insect belonging to the group Ephemtrida. a>ij. Ephemerid'ian. ns. Ephem'eris, an account of daily transactions : a journal : an astronomical almanac : //. Ephemerides (ef-e-mer'i-dez) ; Ephem'erist, one who studies the daily motions of the planets ; Ephem'eron, an insect that lives but a day. aiij. Ephem'erous. [Through L., Gr. ephemeras, living a day epi, for, hemera., a day.]

Ephesian, ef-e'zi-an, adj. of or pertaining to Ephesus. . an inhabitant of Ephesus: (JShak.) 'a jolly companion.'

Ephod, ef'od, . a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests : a surplice, generally. [Heb. aphad, to put on.]

Ephor, ef'or, n. a class of magistrates whose office apparently originated at Sparta, being peculiar to the Doric states. . Eph'oralty. [Gr. epi, upon, and root of horaein, to see.]

Epiblast, ep'i-blast, . Same as Ectoderm.

Epic, ep'ik, adj. applied to a poem which recounts a great event in an elevated style : lofty : grand. n. an epic or heroic poem : a story comparable to those in epic poems. ns. Ep icism ; Ep'icist. Epic dialect, the Greek in which the books of Homer are written. [L. epicus Gr. epikos epos, a word.}

Eplcalyx

mOte ; mQte ; mSOn ; then.

Episode

Epicalyx, ep-i-ka'liks, . an external or accessory calyx outside of the true calyx, as in Potent ilia.

Epicarp, ep'i-karp, . (tot.) the outermost layer of the pericarp or fruit. [Gr. epi, upon, karpos, fruit.]

Epicedium, ep-i-se'di-um, . a funeral ode. adjs. Epice'dlal, Epice'dian, elegiac. [L., Gr. epikedeion eft, upon, kedos, care.]

Epicene, ep'i-sen, adj. and . common to both sexes : (grain.) of either gender. [Through L., Gr. epikoinos epi, upon, koinos, common.]

Epicheirema, ep-i-kj-re'ma, . a syllogism confirmed in its major or minor premise, or in both, by an incidental proposition. [Gr. epicheirema, attempt epi, upon, cheir, the hand.]

Epiclinal, ep-i-kll'nal, adj. (tot.) placed on the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicure, ep'i-kur, . a follower of Epicurus (341-270 B.C.), a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good : one given to sensual enjoyment : one devoted to the luxuries of the table. adj. Epi-CTire'an, pertaining to Epicurus : given to luxury. . a follower of Epicurus : one given to the luxuries of the table. . Epicureanism, the doctrine of Epicurus: attachment to these doctrines. v.i. Bp'icurise, to play the epicure, to feast, riot : to profess the philosophy of Epicurus. . Epicurism, the doctrines of Epicurus : luxury : sensual enjoyment.

Epicycle, cp'i-sl-kl, . a circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle on which it moves. adj. EpiCy'CliC. n. Epicy'doid, a curve described by every point in the plane of a circle moving on the convex circumference of another circle. adj. EpiCycloi'dal. [Gr. epi, upon, kyklos, a circle.]

Epideictic, -al, ep-i-dlk'tik, -al, adj. done for show or display. [Gr. epi, upon, deiknynai, to show.]

Epidemic, -al, ep-i-dem'ik, -al, adj. affecting a coninumity at a certain time : general. . Epideiu 1C,

a disease falling on great numbers in one place, simultaneously or in succession. adv. Epidemically. n. Epidemiol'Ogy, the science of epidemics. [Gr. epidemos, general epi, among, demos, the people.]

Epidermis, ep-i-der'mis, . scarf-skin or cuticle, forming an external covering of a protective nature for the true skin or corium. adjs. Epidor matoid ; Epider'mic, Epider'mal, Epider'midaL [Gr. epidermis epi, upon, derma, the skin.]

Epidote, ep'i-dot, . a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium.

Epigastrium, ep-i-gas'tri-um, . the part of the abdomen which chiefly corresponds to the situation of the stomach, extending from the sternum towards the navel. adj. Epigas trie. [Gr. epi, upon, faster, the stomach.]

Epigene, ep'i-jen, adj. applied to the geological agents
of change which affect chiefly the superficial position of the earth's crust, as the atmosphere, water, &c. adjs. Epig'enous, growing on the surface of a part ; Epige'OUS, growing on the earth also Epige al. [Gr. epi, \ipon.fenrtaetM, to produce.]

Epigenesis, ep-i-jen'e-sis, . the development of the organism by the growth and differentiation of a single germ i.e. by the division or segmentation of a fertilised egg-celL . Epigen'esist. adj. Epigenetic. [Gr. epi, upon, gettesis, genesis.]

Epiglottis, ep-i-glot'is, . the cartilage at the root of the tongue that partly closes the aperture of the larynx. adj. Epiglottlc. [Gr. epi, upon, glotta (gldssa), the tongue.]

Epigram, ep'i-jjram, . any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying : a short poem on one subject ending with an ingenious thought. adjs. Epigrammatic, -al, relating to or dealing in epigrams : like an epigram : concise and pointed. adv. Epigrammat'ically. v.t. Epigram'matise, to make an epigram on. it. Epigram'matist, one who writes epigrams. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. e t >igramma epi, upon, gramma, a writing graphein, to write.]

Epigraph, ep'i-graf, . an inscription, esp. on a building : a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts. v.t. to provide with an epigraph. >is. EpigTapher, Epig'raphist. adj. Epigraphic. . Epig'raphy. [Gr. epi-grapheepi, upon, graphein, to write.]

Epigynous, e-pij'i-nus, adj. (bot.) growing upon the top of the ovary.

Epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, n. a chronic functional disease of the nervous system, manifested by recurring attacks of sudden insensibility or impairment of consciousness, commonly accompanied by peculiar convulsive seizures. n. Epileptic, an epileptic patient. adjs. Epileptic, -al ; Epilep'toid. [Gr. epilepsia epi, upon, lambanein, lepsesthai, to seize.]

Epilogue, ep'i-log, . the conclusion of a book: a speech or short poem at the end of a play. adjs. Epiloglc (-loj'ik), Epilogis'tic. v.i. Epil'ogise ('o-jiz), to write an epilogue. [Fr. L. Gr. epilogos, conclusion epi, upon, legein, to speak.]

Epinasty, ep'i-nas-ti, n. (bot.) curvature of an organ, caused by a more active growth on its upper side. adj. Epinas'tic. adv. Epinas'tically.

Epiperipheral, ep-i-pe-rife-ral, adj. situated on the periphery or outer surface of the body.

Epipetalous, ep-i-pet'a-lus, adj. (bot.) inserted or growing on a petal.

Epiphany, e-pif'an-i, . a church festival celebrated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the manifestation of Christ to the wise men of the East : the manifestation of a god. [Gr. epiphaneia, appearance epi, to, pltainein, to show.]

Epiphlceum, ep-i-fle'um, n. (bot.) the corky envelope of the bark next the epidermis.

Epiphragm, ep'i-fram, n. (bot.) the dilated apex of the columella in urn-mosses : the disc with which certain molluscs close the aperture of their shell.

Epiphyllospermous, ep-i-fil-o-sper'mus, adj. (bot.) bearing fruit on the back of the fronds, as ferns.

Epiphyllous, ep-i-nTus, adj. (bot.) growing upon a leaf, esp. on its upper surface.

EpiphysiS, ep-if'i-sis, . any portion of a bone having its own centre of ossification : the pineal gland : a small upper piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin : pi. Epiph'yses. [Gr.]

Epiphyte, ep'i-ftt, . one of a species of plants attached to trees, and deriving their nourishment from the decaying portions of the bark, and perhaps also from the air. adjs. Epiphy'tal, Epiphytic. [Gr. epi, upon, unA pkyton, a plant.]

Epiplastron, ep-i-plas'tron, . the anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist.

Epiploon, e-pip'15-on, . the great omentum. adj. Epiplolc. [Gr.]

Epipolism, e-pip'o-lizm, . fluorescence. adj. Epl-pol'ic. [Gr.]

EpirhiZOUS, ep-i-rl'zus, adj. growing on a root.

Episcopacy, e-pis'ko-pas-i, . the government of the church by bishops : the office of a bishop : the period of office : the bishops, as a class. adj. Epis'copal, governed by bishops : belonging to or vested in bishops. adj. EpiSCOpa'lian, belonging to bishops, or government by bishops. . one who belongs to the Episcopal Church. . Episcopa'lianism, epis-copalian government and doctrine. adv. Epis co-pally. HJ. Epis'copant (Anit.); Epis'copate, a bishopric : the office of a bishop : the order of bishops. v.i. (Milt.) to act as a bishop. v.t. Epis'-coplse. . Epis'copy (Milt.), survey, superintend-ence. [L. episcopatusGr. episkopos, an overseer.]

Episemon, ep-i-se'mon, . the characteristic device of a city, &c. : one of three obsolete Greek letters used as numerals 5", vau ; 9> koppa ; and <^, san, sampi.

Episode, ep'i-sod, . a story introduced into a narra-

live or poem to give variety : an interesting inci-dent. atijs. Ep'isodal, Episo'dial, Episodic, Epi-Sod ical. pertaining to or contained in an episode: brought in as a digression. adv. Episodically, by way of episode : incidentally. [Gr. epeisodion epi, upon, eisodos, a coming in eis, into, hodos, a way.]

EpispastiC, ep-i-spas'tik, adj. producing a blister on the skin. . a blister.

Episperm, ep'i-sperm, n. the outer integument of a seed. [Gr. epi, upon, and spernia, seed.]

Epistaxis, ep-is-tak'sis, . bleeding from the nose.

Epistemology, ep-is-te-mol'oj-i, . the theory of know-ledge. adj. Epistemologlcal. [Gr. episteme, knowledge, logia, discourse.]

Episternum, ep-i-ster'num, . the interclavicle : the epiplastron : the presternum of mammals. adj. Epister'nal.

Epistilbite, ep-i-stil'blt, . a whitish hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Epistle, e-pis'l, n. a writing sent to one, a letter : esp. a letter to an individual or church from an apostle, as the Epistles of Paul : the extract from one of the apostolical epistles read as part of the communion service. v.i. (Milt.) to preface. ns. EpiS'tler, Epis'toler, a letter-writer ; EpiS'tler, one who reads the liturgical epistle in the communion service. adjs. Epis'tolary, Epis'tolatory, Epistol'ic, -al, pertaining to or consisting of epistles or letters : suitable to an epistle : contained in letters. . EpiS'tolet, a short letter. v.i. Epis'tolise, to write a letter. us. Epis'tolist, a writer of letters ; Epis-tolog'raphy, letter-writing. [O. Fr., L. epistola Gr. epistole epi, stellein, to send.]

Epistrophe, e-pis'tr5-fe, . (rhet.) a form of repetition in which successive clauses end with the same word, as in 2 Cor. xi. 22 : a refrain in music.

Epistyle, ep'i-stil, n. Same as Architrave. [Gr. epi, upon, stylos, a pillar.]

Epitaph, ep'i-taf, n. a commemorative inscription on a tombstone or monument. v.t. to write an epitaph upon. adjs. Epitaphlan, Epitaphlc. . Ep'i-

taphist, a writer of epitaphs. [Gr. epitaphion
epi, upon, tapkos, a tomb.)

Epitasis, e-pit'a-sis, . the main action of a Greek drama, leading to the catastrophe opp. to Protasis.

Epithalamium, ep-i-tha-la'mi-um, . a song or poem in celebration of a marriage. adj. Epithalam'ic. [Gr. epithalantion epi, upon, thalamos, a bed-chamber, marriage.]

Epithelium, ep-i-the'li-um, . the cell-tissue which invests the outer surface of the body and the mucous membranes connected with it, and also the closed cavities of the body. adj. Eplthe'liaL n. Epithe-lio'ma, carcinoma of the skin. adj. Epitheliom'a-tOUS. [Gr., epi, upon, thele, nipple.]

Epithem, ep'i-them, n. (ted.) a soft external ap-plication. [Gr. epithentaepi, upon, tithenai, to place.]

Epithet, ep'i-thet, n. an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it: (Shak.) term, expression. v. t. to term. adj. Epithetlc, pertaining to an epithet : abounding wi; h epithets. n. Epith'eton (Sltak), epithet. [Gr. epithetos, added epi, on, titlienai, to place.]

Epithymetio, ep-i-thim-et'ik, adj. pertaining to desire. [Gr., <//', upon, thymos, the soul.]

Epitome, e-pit'o-me, . an abridgment or short sum-mary of anything, as of a book. adj. Epltom'ical, like an epitome. v.t. Epit'omise, to make an epitome of: to shorten: to condense. nS. Epit'O-miser, Epit'omist, one who abridges. In epitome, on a small scale. [Gr., epi, temnein, to cut.]

EpitoniC, ep-i-ton'ik, adj. overstrained. [Gr., epi, upon, teinein, to stretch.]

Epitrite, ep'i-trlt, n. (pros.) a foot made up of three long syllables and one short. [L., Gr., epi, in addition, tritos, the third.]

Epizeuxis, ep-i-zQk'sis, ft. (rhet.) the immediate repe-tition of a word for emphasis. [Gr.]

Epizoon, ep-i-z5'on, . a parasitic animal that lives on the bodies of other animals and derives its nourish-ment from the skin also Epizo'an : pi. Epizo'a. adj. Epizootic, pertaining to epizoa: (geol.) con-taining fossil remains : epidemic, as applied to animals. [Gr. epi, upon, zpon, an animal.]

Epoch, ep'ok, or e'-, . a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned : a period remarkable for important events : (astron.) the mean heliocentric longitude of a planet in its orbit at any given time. adjs. Ep'ochal ; Ep'och-ma'klng. Make, Mark, an epoch, to begin an important era. [Gr. epoche epechein, to stop epi, upon, ecliein, to hold.]

Epode, ep'Od, . a kind of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one : the last part of a lyric ode, sung after the strophe and antistrophe. adj. Epodic. [Gr epodos epi, on, ode, an ode.]

Eponym, ep'o-nim, . a mythical personage created to account for the name of a tribe or people : a special title. adj. Epon'ymoUS. [Gr. epi, upon, to, onoma, a name.]

Epopee, ep'o-pe, Epopceia, ep-o-pe'ya, . epic poetry : an epic poem. [Formed from Gr. epopoiia epos, a word, an epic poem, poieiti, to make.]

Epopt, ep'opt, . one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. [Gr. epi, upon, and root op-, to see.]

Epos, ep'os, . the elementary stage of epic poetry : an epic poem : a series of events such as are treated in epic poetry. [L., Gr. epos, a word.]

Eprouvette, ep-roov-et', . a machine for testing the strength of gunpowder. [Fr., eproitver, to try.]

Epsom, ep'suni, . a useful purgative medicine, acting as a refrigerant, and sometimes as a diuretic. Also Ep'som-Salt. [From Epsom, a town in Surrey.]

Epulotic, ep-u-lot'ik, adj. cicatrising. . a cicatrising medicament.

Equable, e'kwa-bl, or ek'wa-bl, adj. equal and uniform :
smooth : not variable : of even temper. ns. Equa-bility, E'quableness, the state or condition of being equable. ativ. E quably. [L. <rquabilis cequare tequns, equal.]

Equal, e'kwal, adj. identical : of the same value :

adequate : in just proportion : fit : equable : uniform : equitable : evenly balanced : just. . one of the same age, rank, &c.- v.t. to be, or to make, equal to : pr.p. e'qualling; pa.p. e'qualled. n. Equalisa'-tion, the act of making equal : state of being equalised. T. t_. E'quallse, to make equal. adj.

and n. Equalitarlan, of or pertaining to the equality of mankind. . Equality, the condition of being equal: sameness: evenness. adv. E'qually. . E qualness, the state of being equal : evenness : uniformity. v.t. Equate', to reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison : to regard as equal : pr.p. equat'ing ; pa. p. equat'ed. tts. Equa'tion, the act of making equal: (nig.) a state-ment of the equality of two quantities : reduction to a mean proportion ; Equa tor (gfog.), a great circle passing round the middle of the globe and dividing it into two equal parts: (astron.) the equinoctial. adj. Equato'rial, of or pertaining to the equator. . an instrument for observing and following a celestial body in any part of its diurnal course. adv. Equato'rially, so as to have motion or direc-tion parallel to the equator. Equal to the occasion, fit or able for an emergency. Equation of time, the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time. An equal (Spetts.), a state of equality. Personal equation, any error common to all the observations of some one person, any tendency to error or prejudice due to the personal characteristics of some person for which allowance must be made. [L. trqualis ttquare, to make equal tr/jttus, equal.]

Equanimity, -kwa-nim'i-ti, n. equality or evenness

Equerry

mOte ; mute ; mo"Cn ; Men.

Eremite

of mind or temper. ajj. Equan'imous. adv. EquanlmOUSly. [L. trquantimtas aquus, equal, animus, the mind*]

Equerry, ek'we-ri, . in the royal household, an official under the Master of the Horse, whose main duty is to accompany the sovereign when riding in state.

[Fr. t 'curie Low L. scuria, a stable Old High Ger. scur (Ger. schttier), a shed.]

Equestrian, e-kwes'tri-an, adj. pertaining to horses or horsemanship: on horseback. . one who rides on horseback :fem. Equestrienne'. . Eques'-trianism, horsemanship. [L. equester, equestris eques, a horseman equus, a horse.]

Equi-, e'kwi, a prefix meaning equal, from L. aquus. adj. Equian gular, consisting of or having equal angles. . Equibal'ance, equal weight. adjs. Equidiff'erent, hashing equal differences ; EquidiS tant, equally distant. adz>. Equidis'-tantly. adj. Equilateral, having all sides equal. v.t. Squill brate, to balance : to counterpoise. as. Equilibra'tion ; Equilib'rity, Equilibrium, equal balancing : equality of weight or force : level position ; Equimultiple, a number multiplied by the same number as another. adj. Equips dal, equal-footed. ns. Equipen dency, act of hanging in equipoise; Equipoise, equality of weight or force: the state of a balance when the two weights are equal. v.t. to counterbalance. it. Equiso nance, the consonance which exists between octaves. adj. E quivalve, having valves equal in size or form.

Equine, e'kwln, Equinal, e-kwm'al, adj. pertaining to a horse or horses. . Equin'ia, horse-pox, glan-ders, farcy. [L. equinus eguiis, a horse.]

Equinox, e'kwi-noks, . the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal in length to the day, about 2ist March and 23d Sept. atij. Equi-noc'tial, pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. . a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth. adv. Equinoc tially, in the direction of the equinox. Equinoctial gales, high gales popularly supposed to prevail about the times of the equinoxes the belief is unsupported by observation. [L. tzqiius, equal, nox, ncctis, night.]

Equip, e-kwip', v.t. to fit out : to furnish with every-thing needed for any service or workj pr.p. equip' -ping ; fa. p. equipped'. . E'quipage, that with which one is equipped : furniture required for any service, as that of a soldier, &c. : a carriage and attendants, retinue. v.t. (o6s.) to furnish with an equipage. . Equip'ment, the act of equipping : the state of being equipped : things used in equip-

?ing or furnishing: outfit [Fr. equiper, prob. ce. skipa, to set in order, skip, a ship.]

Equipollent, e-kwi-pol'ent, adj. having equal power

or force : equivalent.?/, an equivalent. ns. Equi-
poll'ence, Equipoll'ency. [L. tequus, equal, pollens,
policntis, pr.p. of pollere, to be able.]

Equiponderate, e-kwi-pon'der-at, v.t. to be equal
in weight : to balance. adj. equal in weight.
n. Equipon'derance. adj. Equiponderant. [L.
erquus, equal, pondus, ponderis, weight.]

Equisetum, ek-wi-se'tum, . a genus of herbaceous
plants having leafless articulated and whorled stems
and branches also Horse-tail. adjs. Equiseta'-
ceous; Equiset'ic; Equisetiform. [L., equus, a
horse, seta, a bristle.]

Equitation, ek-wi-ta'shun, . the art of riding on
horseback. adjs. Eq'uitant, riding: straddling,
overlapping ; EquiVorous, eating horse-flesh. [L. ,
equitare eqiius, ahorse.]

Equity, ek'wi-ti, . right as founded on the laws of
nature : moral justice, of which laws are the im-
perfect expression : the spirit of justice which enables
us to interpret laws rightly : fairness. adj. Eq'uit-
able, possessing or showing equity : held or exercised
in equity. . Eq'uitableness. adv. Equitably.
(Fr. equitf L. eequitas trquus, equal.]

Equivalent, e-kwiv'a-lent, adj. equal in value, power,
meaning, &c. . a thing equivalent. . EquiVa-
lence. adv. Equiyalently. [Fr., L. aq-uus,
equal, vaiens, valentis, pr.p. of valere, to be worth.]

Equivocal, e-kwiv'O-kal, adj. capable of meaning two
or more things : of doubtful meaning : capable of a
double explanation : suspicious : questionable. adv.
Equivocally. . EquiVocalness. v.i. Equivo-
cate, to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to
mislead. ns. Equivocation, act of equivocating or
using ambiguous words to mislead ; Equiv ocator.
adj. Equiv'ocatory, containing or characterised
by equivocation. /. E'quivoke, E'quiyoque, an
equivocal expression : equivocation : a quibble. [L.
trquus, equal, vox, vocis, the voice, a word.]

Era, e'ra, n. a series of years reckoned from a par-
ticular point, or that point itself: an important date.
[Late L. <zra, a number, orig. 'counters,' pieces of
copper used in counting, being the neut.pl. of as,
(fris, copper.]

Eradiate, e-ra'di-at, v.i. to shoot out like a ray
of light: pr.p. era'diating ; pa.p. era'diated.
n. Eradia'tion, the act of eradiating : emission of
radiance. [L. e, out, radius, a ray.]

Eradicate, e-rad'i-kat, v.t. to pull up by the roots : to
destroy. adj. Erad icable, that may be eradicated.
p.adj. Eradicated, rooted up : (her.) said of a
tree, or part of a tree, torn up by the roots.
. Eradication, the act of eradicating : state of
being eradicated, at//. Erad'icatiVO, serving to
eradicate or drive thoroughly away. n. Eradi-
catqr. [L. eradicare, to root out e, out, radix,
r ad ids, a root]

Erase, e-ras', v.t. to rub or scrape out : to efface : to
destroy. adj. Era'sable. p.ndj. Erased.', rubbed
out : effaced : (Jw.) torn off, so as to leave jagged
edges. ns. Era'ser, one who, or that which, erases,
as ink-eraser; Era'sion, Erase ment, Era'sure, the
act of erasing : a rubbing out : the place where some-
thing written has been rubbed out. [L. eradere
e, out, radere, rasiim, to scrape.]

Erastian, e-rast'yan, . a follower of Thomas Eras/us
(1524-83), a Swiss physician, who denied the church
the right to inflict excommunication and disciplinary
penalties : one who minimises the spiritual independ-
ence of the church, subordinating her jurisdiction to
the state a position not held by Erastus at all.
adj. relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.
. Erast'ianism, control of church by state.

Erato, er'a-to, . the Muse of lyric poetry.

Erbium, er'bi-um, . a rare metal, the compounds of
which are present in the mineral gadolinite, found
at Ytterby in Sweden. [From Ylterfy.]

Ere, ar, adv. before, sooner. prep, before. conj.
sooner than. advs. Erelong', before long : soon ;
Erenow', before this time ; Erewhile', formerly :
some time before. [A.S. sir; cf. Dut. eer.\

Erebus, er'e-bus, . (myth.) the dark and gloomy
cavern between earth and Hades : the lower world,
hell. [L., Gr. Erebos.\

Erect, e-rekt', v.t. to set upright : to raise : to build :
to exalt : to establish. adj. upright : directed up-
ward. adj. Erected. ns. Erect'er, Erect'or, one
who, or that which, erects or raises : a muscle which
assists in erecting apart or an organ : an attachment
to a compound microscope for making the image
erect instead of inverted. adj. Erectile, that

may be erected. tis. Erectillty, quality of being erectile ; Erection, act of erecting : state of being erected : exaltation : anything erected : a building of any kind. adj. Erect'ive, tending to erect. adv. Erectly. . Erect'ness. [L. erectus, erigere, to set upright*, out, regere, to direct.)

Eremacausis, er-e-ma-kaw'sis, . (chem.) slow combustion or oxidation. [Gr. erema, slowly, kaitsis kaiein, to burn.]

Eremite, er'e-mlt, n. a recluse who lives apart, from religious motives : a hermit. adjs. Eremitic, -aL

Erethism

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Escape

. Er'emitism, st;ue <>f being an eremite. [Late L., Gr. eremos, dcv-rt.)

Erethism, er'e-thizm, n. excitement or stimulation of any organ, adjs. Erethis mic, Erethis tic, Erethlt'la [Gr.]

Erf, erf, n. a garden-plot in South Africa. [Dut]

Erg, erg, . the unit of work in the centimetre-gramme-second system that is, the quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme, produces a velocity of one centimetre per second. [Gr. erg-on, work.]

Ergo, er'go, adv. (.logic) therefore, used to mark the conclusion of a syllogism. v.i. Er'gotise, to wrangle. [L. ergo, therefore.)

Ergot, er'got, . a disease, consisting of a parasitical fungus, found on the seed of certain plants, esp. rye and some other grasses. ns. Er'gOtine, the active principle of ergot of rj' e : Er'gotism, poisoning caused by eating bread made of rye diseased with ergot; Ergotisa'tion. v.t. Efgotise. [Fr.]

Erie, er'ik, . the blood-fine paid by a murderer to his victim's family in old Irish law. Also Er iach, Brick.

Erica, e-rfka, . the scientific name for heath. adj. Erica' ceous, belonging to plants of the genus Erica. [L., Gr. ereike, heath.]

Eringo. Same as Eryngo.

Erinite, er'i-nlt, . native arseniate of copper found in Cornwall and Ireland. {Erin, old name of Ireland.]

Erinys, e-rl'nis, . one of the Furies://. Erinyes (e-rin'i-ez).

Eriometer, er-i-om'e-ter, . an optical instrument for measuring small diameters of fibres, &C. [Gr. erion, wool, metron, a measure.]

Eristic, -al, erUs'tik, -al, adj. of or pertaining to controversy. [Gr. erizein, to strive en's, strife.]

Erl-king, erl'-king, . for German erl-kenig, a mistranslation (meaning 'alder-king') of the Danish elUrkongt (i.e, elverkonge, king of the elves).

Ermelin, er'me-lin, n. (arch.) ermine.

Ermine, er'min, . a well-known carnivore belonging to the genus which includes polecat, weasel, ferret, &c. its white fur often used as an emblem of purity : ermine fur used for the robes of judges and magistrates. adj. ErTnined, adorned with ermine. [O. Fr. ermine (Fr. hermine), perh. from L. (;wj) Ar>nf*tius, lit mouse of Armenia, whence it was brought to Rome; but ace. to Skeat from Old Higli Ger. harmin (Ger. hermelin), ermine- fur.]

Erne, ern, . the eagle. [A.S. earn; cf. Ice. orn, Dut. arend.]

Eme, ern, v.i, obsolete form of earn, to yearn.

Erode, e-rOd', v.t. to eat away : to wear away. . Ero dent, a caustic drug. adj. Erose', gnawed. . Ero'slon, act or state of eating or being eaten away. adj. Ero'Sive, having the property of eating away. [L. e, out, rodfre, rosum, to gnaw.)

Erostrate, e-ros'trat, adj. (tot.) having no beak.

Erotesis, er-O-tg'sis, n. (rhet.) a figure consisting of an oratorical question. adj'. Erotet'ic. [Gr.]

Erotic, er-orik, adj. pertaining to love : amatory. H. an amatory poem. ns. Erotoma'nla, morbid sexual

passion ; Erotoma'nlac, one affected with this. [Gr. erdtikoserls, erotos, love.]

Err, er, v.i. to wander from the right way : to go astray: to mistake : to sin. adj. ElT'able, capable of erring. . Errat'ic, a wanderer : an erratic boulder. adjs. Erratic, -al, wandering : having no certain course: not stationary: irregular. adv. Erratically. . Erra'tum, an error in writing or printing, esp. one noted in a list at the end of a book : f>l. Erra'ta. adj. Erroneous, erring: full of error: wrong: mistaken: (obs.) wandering, adr. Erro'neously. ns. Erro'neousness ; Err' or, a deviation from truth, right, &c. : a blunder or mistake : a lault: sin; Err'orist. [Fr. ernr L. errare, to stray ; cog. with Ger. irren, and irre, astray.]

Errand, er and, . a message : a commission to say

or do something. A fool's errand, a useless undertaking ; Go an errand, to go with messages ; Make an errand, to invent a reason for going. [A.S. srende ; Ice. cyrindi ; prob. conn, with Goth. tiirits, Ice. tirr, a messenger.]

Errant, er'ant, adj. wandering: roving: wild: (obs.) thorough (cf. Arrant). . a knight-errant. -adv. ElT'antly. . Err'antry, an errant or wandering state : a rambling about like a knight-errant. [Fr., L. errans, errands, pr.p. of errdre.]

Errhine, er'in, adj. affecting the nose. n. a sternutatory. [Gr., en, in, rhis, rhinos, the nose. 1

Erse, ers, . the name given by the Lowland Scotch to the language of the people of the West Highlands, as being of Irish origin now sometimes used for Irish, as opposed to Scotch, Gaelic, [frish.)

Erst, erst, adv. at first: formerly, adv. Erst'while, formerly. [A.S. xrest, superl. ofarr. See Ere.]

Erubescent. er-50-bes'ent, adj. growing red : blushing. ns. Erubes'cence, Erubes'cency. [L. erubescent, -entis, pr.p. of erubescere, to grow red e, out, and rubescere rubere, to be red. See Ruby.]

Eructate, e-mk'tat, v.t. to belch out, as wind from the stomach. . Eructa'tion, the act of belching: a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth, as a volcano, &c. [L. eructdre, -dtum e, out, ritctdre, to belch forth.]

Erudite, er'SO-dlt, adj. learned. . a learned person. adv. Eruditely. . Erudition, state of being erudite or learned : knowledge gained by study : learning, esp. in literature. [L. erudire, eruditunt, to free from rudeness e, from, rudis, rude.]

Erupt, e-rupt', v.i. to break out or through, as a volcano. . Erup tion, a breaking or bursting forth : that which bursts forth : a breaking out of spots on the skin. adjs. Erup tional ; Eruptive, breaking forth : attended by or producing eruption : produced by eruption. . Erupt iveness. [L. erumpere, eruptum e, out, rumpere, to break.]

Eryngo, e-ring'go, . a genus of evergreen plants resembling thistles, the young leaves of E. inarititnuiit (sea-holly) being sometimes eaten as a salad. [L. eryngion Gr. eryngos.\

Erysimum, er-is'i-mum, . a genus of Crucifera, allied to Hedge-mustard and Dame's Violet. [Formed through L. from Gr. erysimon.]

Erysipelas, er-i-sip'e-las, . an inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright redness of the skin. adj. Erysipel atous. [Gr. ; prob. from the root of erythros , red, pella, skin.]

Erythema, er-i-the'ma, . a name applied to certain skin diseases, but scarcely used by any two writers in exactly the same sense. adjs. Erytheroat 1C, Erytaem'atOUS. [GT.,eryt/uunein, to redden erythros, red.]

Erythrite, e-rith'rlt, . a reddish hydrous arseniate of cobalt. adj. Erythrit'ic.

Escalade, es-ka-lad', n. the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders. -. t. to scale : to mount and enter by means of ladders

sometimes written Escalado. [Fr., Sp. escalada escala, a ladder L. scala.}

Escallop, es-kal'up, n. a variant of scallop.

adj. Escall'oped (her.), covered with

scallop-shells.
Escape, es-kap', v.t. to

free from : to pass un- A h R ;, j,,.

observed : to evade : ' '

to issue. t:i. to flee

and become safe from '', escape-wheel ; 6, c, pallets.

danger : to be passed

without harm. n. ;.<:t of escaping : flight from

danger or Irom prison. adj. Escap able. ns.

Escarmouche

mote ; mute ; mOCn ; //Jen.

Essene

Escapade', an escape : a mischievous freak ; Es-cape ment, act of escaping : means of escape : part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration; Escape' -Valve, a valve on a boiler so as to let the steam escape when wanted. [O. Fr. escaper (Fr. fchapper) L. ex cappa, (lit.) 'out of one's cape or cloak.']

Escarmouche, e-skaYmoosh, n. (pbs.) a skirmish. [Fr.]

Escarp, es-karp', v.t. to make into a scarp or sudden slope. n. a scarp or steep slope : (fort.) the side of the ditch next the rampart. n. Escarp'ment, the precipitous side of any hill or rock: escarp. [Fr. escarper, to cut down steep, from root of scarp.]

Eschalot, esh-a-lot'. See Shallot.

Eschar, es'kar, n. a slough or portion of dead or dis-organised tissue, gen. of artificial sloughs produced by the application of caustics. adj. Escharot'ic, tending to form an eschar : caustic. . a caustic substance. [L., Gr. eschara, a hearth.]

EschatOlogy, es-ka-tol'o-ji, . (theol) the doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, the state after death. adjs. Eschatolog'ic, -al. . Escha-tol'Ogist. [Gr. eschatos, last, logia, a discourse.]

Escheat, es-chet', n. property which falls to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture : (Spens.) plunder.
v.t. to confiscate. v.i. to fall to the lord of the manor or the state. adj. Escheat'able. ns. Es-cheat'age; Escheat'or. [O. Fr. escheteescheoir (Fr. tckoir) Low L., L. ex, out, cadere, to fall.]

Eschew, es-choo', v.t. to shun : to flee from : to abstain from. [O. Fr. eschever ; cog. with Ger. scheuen, to shun.]

Esclandre, e-sklangfdr, . notoriety : any unpleasant-ness. [Fr., L. scandalum.\

Escort, es'kort, . a body of men, or a single man, accompanying any one on a journey, for protection, guidance, or merely courtesy: attendance. v.t. Escort', to attend as guide or guard. [Fr. escorte It. scoria scorgere, to guide L. ex, out, corrigere, to set right.]

Escot, es-kot', v.t. (Shak.) to pay a reckoning for, to maintain. [O. Fr. escoter, escot = scot, a tax.]

Escritoire, es-kri-twor', . a writing-desk. adj. Escrito'rial. [Fr. escritoire Low L. scriptorium L. scribere, scripttim, to write.]

Escroll, es-krol', n. (lier.). Same as Scroll.

Escuage, es'ku-aj, . scutage.

Esculapian, es-ku-la'pi-an, adj. pertaining to Escu-lapitts, ' L ' - L - -*

.ffiSCUla

food by man. . something that is eatable. esciilentus, eatable esca, food edere, to eat.]

Escutcheon, es-kuch'un, . a shield on which a coat of arms is represented : a family shield : the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name. adj. Escutch'-eoned ('und), having an escutcheon. Escutcheon Of pretence, an escutcheon placed with the arms of an heiress in the centre of her husband's coat. A Wot on the escutcheon, a stain on one's good name. [O. Fr. escuchon L. scutum, a shield.]

Esemplastic, es-em-plas'tik, adj. shaping into one.

Eskar, Esker. Same as Asar (q.v.).

Eskimo, es'ki-mO, . and adj. one of a nation constituting the aboriginal inhabitants of the whole northern coast of America, and spread over the Arctic islands, Greenland, and the nearest Asiatic coast. . Eskimo dog, a half-tamed variety, widely distributed in the Arctic regions, and indispensable for drawing the sledges. [Said by Dr Rink to be from an Indian word = eaters of raw flesh.]

Esloin, es-loin'. See Eloin.

Esnecy, es'ne-si, . the right of first choice belonging to the eldest.

Esophagus. See (Esophagus.

Esoteric, es-o-ter'ik, adj. inner : secret : mysterious : (phil.) taught to a select few opp. to Exoteric.

317

adv. Esoter'ically. ns. Esoter iclsm, Esot'erism, the holding of esoteric opinions. Esoteric Buddhism (see Theosophy). [Gr. esitenktstsiteri, inner, a comp. form from tsd, within.]

Espalier, es-pal'yer, n. a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees : a fruit-tree trained on stakes : (obs.) a row of trees so trained. v.t. to train as an espalier. [Fr., It. spalliera, a support for the shoulders spalla, a shoulder. Cf. Epaulet.]

Esparto, es-par'to, n. a strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, &c. [Sp., L. spartum Gr. spartan, a kind of rope.]

Especial, es-pesh'al, adj. special : particular : principal: distinguished. adv. Especially. In especial, in particular. [O. Fr., L. specialis species.}

Esperance, es'per-ans, n. (Shak.) hope. [Fr., L. sperans, pr.p. of sperare, to hope.]

Espiegle, es-pi-a'gl, adj. roguish, frolicsome. . Espieg'lerie, raillery : frolicsomeness. [Fr.]

Espionage, es'pi-on-aj, n. practice or employment of spies. [Fr., espionner espion, a spy.]

Esplanade, es-pla-nad', . a level space between a citadel and the first houses of the town : any level space for walking or driving in. [Fr., Sp. esplanada L. explanare ex, ov&, planus, flat]

Espouse, es-powz 7 , v.t. to give in marriage : to take as
spouse : to wed : to take with a view to maintain '. to embrace, as a cause. ns. EspOUS'al, the act of espousing or betrothing : the taking upon one's self, as a cause : (pi.) a contract or mutual promise of marriage ; Espous'er. [O. Fr. espouser (Fr. poiisi-r) L. sponsarc spondere, sponsutn, to promise.]

Esprit, es-pre'', n. spirit : liveliness. Esprit de corps (es-pre' d' k5r), regard for the character of that body to which one belongs ; Esprit fort (es-pre' for), a person of strong character. [Fr. esprit, spirit, corps, body, fort, strong.]

Espy, es-p!', v.t. to watch : to see at a distance : to catch sight of : to observe: to discover unexpectedly. . Espi'al, the act of espying : observation. [O. Fr. espier, from root of spy.]

Esquimau, es'ki-mo (pi. Esquimaux, es'ki-mOz). Same as Eskimo.

Esquire, es-kwlr', n. (prig.) a squire or shield-bearer : an attendant on a knight : a landed proprietor : a title of dignity next below a knight : a title given to younger sons of noblemen, &c. : a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. esquier (Fr. tcuyer) L. scutitrius scutum, a shield.]

ESS, the name of the letter S (q.v.).

Essay, es'a, . a trial : an experiment : a written composition less elaborate than a treatise. v.t. Essay , to try : to attempt: to make experiment of: pr.p. essay 'ing \pa.p. essayed'. ns. Essay'er, Es'sayist, one who essays : a writer of essays ; Essayette', Es'saykin, a little essay. adjs. Es'sayish ; Essayis'tic. [O. Fr. essai L. exagium, weighing exagere, to try, e_xamine.]

Esse, es'i, . used in phrase In OSSO, in existence, opposed to In posse, in potentiality. [L. esse, to be.]

Essence, es'ens, . the inner distinctive nature of anything : the qualities which make any object what it is : a being : the extracted virtues of any drug : the

solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil: a perfume. adj. Essen'tial, relating to or containing the essence : necessary to the existence of a thing : indispensable or important in the highest degree: highly rectified : pure. . something necessary : a leading principle. n. Essentiality, the quality of being essential : an essential part. adv. Essen'tially. . Essen'tialness. [Fr., L. essentia essens, -tntis, assumed pr.p. of esse, to be.]

Essene, es-sen', . one of a small religious fraternity among the ancient Jews leading retired ascetic lives and holding property in common. . Essen'ism. [Bishop Lightfoot prefers the der. from Heb. chdsha,

Essoin

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Ethic

to be silent, whence ckasftshdtm, 'the silent ones' who meditate on mysteries.]

Essoin, es-soin', n. (law) excuse for not appearing in court : (Spens.) excuse. . Essoin er. [O. Fr. essoine (Fr. exoine), es L. ex, out, tain, care.]

Essorant, es'0-rant, adj. (lur.) about to soar.

Establish, es-tab'lish, v.t. to settle or fix : to confirm : to prove a point : to ordain : to found : to set up in business : to institute by law as the recognised state church, and to support officially and financially. p. adj. Established, fixed : ratified : instituted by law and supported by the state. ns. Estab'lisher ; Establishment, act of establishing : fixed state : that which is established : a permanent civil or military force : one's residence and style of living : the church established by law. adj. Establishmentar'ian, maintaining the principle of the established church. . one who maintains this principle. [O. Fr. establir, $*.?. establissant* stabilirestabilis, firm stare, to stand.]

Estacade, es-ta-kad', . a dike of piles in a morass, river, &c., against an enemy. [Fr., Sp.J

Estafette, es-ta-fet*, . a military courier or express. (Fr., It. staffettaO\A. High Ger. stapho, a step.]

Estaminet, es-tam-in-a', a restaurant where smoking is allowed. [Fr.]

Estate, os-tat*, n. condition or rank : position : property, esp. landed property : fortune : an order or class of men in the body-politic : (//.) dominions : possessions. v.t. to give an estate to : (arch.) to bestow upon. . Estates'man, statesman. Man's estate, the state of manhood ; The estates of the realm are three Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons ; but often misused for the legislature king, lords, and commons. The ancient parliament of Scotland consisted of the king and the Three Estates viz.: (i) archbishops, bishops, abbots, and mitred priors ; (2) the barons and the commissioners of shires and stewartries ; (3) the commissioners from the royal burghs ; in France, the nobles, clergy, and Third Estate (tiers /tat) remained separate down to 1789 ; The fourth estate, often used humorously for the press. [O. Fr. estat (Fr. ftat)L. status, a state.]

Esteem, es-tm', v.t. to set a high estimate or value on : to regard with respect or friendship : to consider or think. . high estimation or value : favourable regard. -p.adj. Esteemed', respected. adj. Es' tunable, that can be estimated or valued : worthy of esteem: deserving our good opinion. adv. Es'timably. v.t. Es'timate, to judge of the worth of a thing : to calculate. . reputation : a valuing in the mind : judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything : a rough calculation : estimation. . Estima'tion, act of estimating : a reckoning of value : esteem, honour : importance : conjecture. adj. Es'timative. n. Estimator. Hold in estimation, to esteem highly. The estimates, accounts given before parliament showing the probable expenditure for the year. [Fr. estinter L. testiwdre.]

Esthetic, Esthetics. See ^Esthetic, ^Esthetics.

Esthonian, es-th6"ni-an, adj. pertaining to Esthonia, the most northerly of the Baltic provinces of Russia, or its population, language, or customs. ns. Esth, an Esthonian of the original Finnish stock : Esth'lander, an Esthonian of the mixed race, in which the German element preponderates.

Estival, Estivation. See .ffistival, ^Estivation.

Estop, es-top', v.t. to stop or bar : (law) to hinder, preclude '.pr.p. estop'ping ; pa.p. estopped'. ns. Estop'page, the state of beine estopped ; Estop'pel,

a conclusive admission, which cannot be denied by the party whom it affects. [O. Fr. estofer estoupe L. stuppa, tow. See Stop.]

Estovers, es-tO'verz, n.pl. (law) necessaries allowed by law, as wood to a tenant for necessary repairs, &c. Common Of estovers, the right of taking necessary wood from another's estate for household use

and the making of implements of industry. [O. Fr. estovoir, necessaries.]

Estrade, es-trad', . a low platform. [Fr., Sp. es trade.]

Estrange, es-tranj', v.t. to treat as an alien : to alienate : to divert from its original use or possessor. p.adj. Estranged', alienated: disaffected. its. Estrang edness ; Estrange ment ; Estrang'er. [O. Fr. estranger (Fr. ftrangtr)L. extraneare extraneus. See Strange.]

Estray, e-stru', . a beast found within a manor or lordship, and not owned. v.t. to stray. [See Astray.]

Estreat, e-stret', n. (law) a true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp. of fines and amercements to be levied by bailiffs or other officers. v.t. to extract from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognisance : to levy fines under an estreat. [O. Fr. estraiteL. extrahereex, out, and trahere, to draw. See Extract.]

Estrich, es'trich, Estridge, es'trij, . (ois.) the ostrich.

Estuary, es'tu-ar-i, n. the wide lower part of a river where it becomes tidal. aiijs. Estua rian, Es'tU-arine. [L. astuarium astits, tide.]

Esurient, es-u'ri-ent, adj. hungry : penurious. . ESU rience, hunger : neediness. [L. esuruns, -entis, pr.p. of esurire, to be hungry edere, to eat.]

Et cetera, et set'er-a, usually written etc. or &C. , a phrase meaning 'and so on.' n. something in addition, which can easily be understood. [L. e:, and, cetera, the rest.]

Etch, ech, v.t. or v.t. to make designs on metal, glass, &c. by eating out the lines with an acid. ns. Etch'er, one who etches ; Etch ing, the act or art of etching or engraving : the impression from an etched plate ; Etch'ing-ground, the coating of wax or varnish on a plate prepared for etching ; Etch'-ing-needle, a fine-pointed steel instrument used in etching. [From Ger. atzen, to corrode by acid; from same root as Ger. essen. See Eat.]

Eternal, e-ter'nal, adj. without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable (arch.) Eterne'. v. t. Eter'nalise. Eter'nise, to make eternal : to immortalise. . Eter'nalist, one who thinks that matter has existed from eternity. adv. Eter'nally. . Eter'nity, eternal duration : the state or time after death. The Eternal, an appellation of God ; The eternities, the eternal reality or truth. [Fr. fternel L. atemus, a-viternus eevum Gr. aion, a period of time, an age.]

Etesian, e-te'zhan, adj. periodical : blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [L. etcsius Gr. etesios, annual etas, a year.]

Ethe, eth, adj. (Spens.) easy. [A.S. eath.)

Ether, e'ther, n. the clear, upper air : the subtile medium supposed to fill all space : a colourless, transparent, volatile liquid of great mobility and high refractive power, and possessing a fragrant odour and a fiery, passing to a cooling, taste. adj. Ethe'real, consisting of ether: heavenly: airy: spirit-like. n. Ethereal! sa'tion. r'./. Ethe'realise, to convert into ether, or the fluid ether : to render spirit-like. n. Ethereality. a<h: Ethe'really. adj. Ethe'reous (Milt.), ethereal.';. Etherifica'-tion. adj. E theriform. . Etherisa'tion. v.t. E'theriSO, to convert into ether: to stupefy with ether. . E'therism, the condition induced by u->n:, ether. [L., Gr. aither, aithein, to light up.]

Ethic, eth'ik, adj. relating to morals : treating of morality or duty. . (more commonly in //. Eth ics) the science of morals, that branch of philosophy which is concerned with human character and conduct : a treatise on morals. adj. Eth'ical, relating to the science of ethics. adv. Eth'ically. n. Eth'lCist, one versed in ethics. Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun implying an indirect interest in trie fact stated, used colloquially to give a livelier tone to the sentence. [Gr. itkikos it has, custom.]

Ethiopian, (5-thi-O'pi-an, adj. pertaining to Ethiopia, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro races. . a native of Ethiopia : a blackamoor (arch.) Ethlop. adj. Ethiopia n.pl. E'thiops, a term applied by the ancient chemists to certain oxides and sulphides of the metals which possessed a dull, dingy, or bjack appearance. [Gr. Aithiops, sun-burnt, Ethiopian aithein, to burn, dps, the face.]

Ethmoid, -al, eth'moid, -al, adj. resembling a sieve. Ethmoid bone, one of the eight somewhat cubical bones which collectively form the cranial box. [Gr. ethmos, a sieve, and eidos, form.]

Ethnic, -al, eth'nik, -al, adj. concerning nations or races: pertaining to the heathen. >is. Ethnic, a heathen ; Eth'nicism, heathenism ; Ethnographer. adj. Ethnographic. . Ethnog'raphy, the scientific description of the races of the earth. adj. Ethnological. adv. Ethnologlcally. ns. Ethnol'OgiSt ; Ethnol'Ogy, the science that treats of the varieties of the human race. [L. , Gr. ethnos, a nation; Gr. graphe, writing, logia, discourse.]

Ethology, e-thol'o-ji, K. a discourse on ethics : the science of character. adjs. EtholOglC, -al, relating to ethology : treating of morality. ns. Ethol'ogist, one versed in ethology or ethics ; E'thOS, habitual character and disposition : the quality of a work of art which produces a high moral impression. [Gr. ethos, custom, logia, a discourse.]

Ethyl, e'thil, . a colourless, inflammable gas, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol supposed base of ether. [Gr. ait her, ether, hyle, base.]

Etiolate, e-ti-o-lat', v.t. (ted., bat.) to cause to grow pale from want of light and fresh air. v.i. to become pale from disease or absence of light. . Etiola'tion. [Fr. etioler, to become pale, to grow into stubble, tteiile, stubble L. stipula, a stalk.]

Etiology, e-ti-ol'o-ji, n. Same as .ffitiology.

Etiquette, et-i-ket 7 , . forms of ceremony or decorum : ceremony : the unwritten laws of courtesy observed between members of the same profession, as ' medical etiquette.' [Fr. See Ticket.]

Etna, et'na, n. a vessel for heating water, &c., at table or in the sick-room, in a cup placed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned. adj. .SItne'an. [From the volcano, Mount sEtna.]

Etonian, et-On'i-an, . and adj. one educated at Eton College. Eton jacket, a boy's dress-coat, untailed.

Etrurian, et-ru'ri-an, adj. and . of or belonging to Etruria.adj. and . Etrus'can, of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people, language, art, &c. sometimes jocularly put for Tuscan.

Ettle, et'l, v.t. (Scot.) to purpose, intend. v.t. to guess. . purpose, intent. [Ice., atla, to think, from root of Goth, aha, understanding.]

Etude, a-tiid', n. (inns.) a composition intended either to train or to test the player's technical skill. [Fr.]

Etui, Etwee, et-we', n. a small case for holding valuables. [Fr.]

Etymology, et-i-mql'p-ji, n. the investigation of the derivation and original signification of words : the science that treats of the origin and history of words: the part of grammar relating to inflection. adjs. Stymie; Etymological. adv. Etymolog'ically. ns. Etymolog'icon, -cum, an etymological dictionary. v.t. Etymol'Ogise, to give, or search into, the etymology of a word. ns. Etymol'Ogist, one skilled in or who writes on etymology ; Et'ymon, the true origin of a word : an original root : the genuine or literal sense of a word. [O. Fr., L., Gr. etytnos, true, logia, an account.]

Etypic, -al, e-tip'ik, -al, adj. unconformable to type. Eucalyptus, u-kal-ip'tus, . the 'gum-tree,' a larg

acaiypius ; cuoaiyp toi, a volatile, colourless, limpid il. [Coined from Gr. eu, well, kalyptos, covered-

Eucharist, fl'ka-rist, n. the sacrament of the Lord's Supper : the elements of the sacrament, as ' to re-

ceive the Eucharist.' adjs. EuchariSt'iC, -al. [Gr. eucharistia, thanksgiving eu, well, and charizes-thai, to show favour charts, grace, thanks.]

Euchlorine, u-klO'rin, . a very explosive green-coloured gas, prepared by the action of strong hydro-chloric acid on chlorate of potash. adj. Euchlo'ric. [Gr. eu, well, chloros, green.]

Euchologion, u-ko-15'ji-on, . a formulary of prayers, primarily that of the Greek Church. Also Euchol'-Ogy. [Gr. euchologion euche, a prayer, logia legein, to speak.]

Euchre, u'ker, . an American game at cards for two, three, or four persons, with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack if a player fails to make three tricks he is euchred, and his adversary scores against him. v.t. to outwit. [Ety. uncertain ; prob. Ger., like the term bower (q.v.), used in the game ; some have suggested a Sp. yuca.}

Euclase, u'klas, . a silicate of aluminium and gluci-num occurring in pale-green transparent crystals. [Fr., Gr. en, well, klasis, breaking.]

Euclidean, u-klid'e-an, or u-kli-de'an, adj. pertaining to Euclid, a mathematician of Alexandria about 300 B. c.

Eudemonism, Eudaemonism, u-de'mon-izm, . the system of ethics that makes happiness the test of rectitude whether Egoistic, as Hobbes, or Altru-istic, as Mill. ns. "Eude'monist, Eudae'monist. [Gr. eudaitnonia, happiness ^a,well, dnimdn, agod.]

Eudiometer, u-di-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the purity of, or the quantity of oxygen contained in, the air. adjs. Eudiomet'ric, -al. . Eudiom'etry. [Gr. eudios, clear, tnetron, measure.]

Euge, u'je, interj. well ! well done ! [L.]

Eugenic, u-jen'ik, adj. pertaining to race culture. n.pl. Eugenics, the science of such. . Eu'genism.

Eugenin, u'je-nin, . a substance procured from the distilled water of cloves.

Eugh, Eughen, obsolete forms of ye-w, yc wen.

Eugubine, u'gu-bin, adj. pertaining to the ancient town of EugJtbium or Iguviitm (mod. Gnbbio), or to its famous seven tablets of bronze, the chief monu-ment of the ancient Umbrian tongue.

Euharmonic, u-har-mon'ik, adj. producing perfectly concordant sounds.

Euhemerism, u-he'me-rizm, n. the system which ex-plains mythology as growing out ot real history, its deities as merely magnified men. v.t. and v.i. Euhe'merise. . and adj. Euhe merist. adj. Euhemeris'tic. adv. Euhemeris'tically. [From Euhe merits, a 4th-cent. (B.C.) Sicilian philosopher.]

Eulogium, u-lo'ji-um, Eulogy, u'lo-ji, . a speaking well of: a speech or writing in praise of. adjs. EulOg'iC, -al, containing eulogy or praise. adv. Eulog'ically. v.t. Eulogise, to speak well of: to praise. n. Eu'logist, one who praises or extols another. adj. Eulogistic, full of praise. adv. Eulogist'ically. [Late L. eulogiumGr. ntlogion (classical eulogid) en, well, logia, a speaking.]

Eumenides, u-men'i-dez, n.fl. the Erinyes or Furies the euphemistic name for these. [Gr. en, well, menoSf mind.]

Eunomy, u'n5-mi, . equal, righteous law. [Gr.]

Eunuch, u'nuk, . a castrated man often employed as chamberlain in the East. v.t. Eu'nuchate. . Eu'nuchism, the state of being a eunuch. [Gr. ennouchos eune, a couch, echein, to have charge of.]

Euonym, u'5-nim, . a fitting name for anything. [Gr.]

Eupatrid, u-pat'rid, . a member of the Athenian aristocracy. [Gr. eupatrides eu, well pater, father.]

Eupepsy, Q-pep'si, . good digestion opp. to Dys-pepsia. adj. Eupep'tiC, having good digestion. . EupeptiC'ity. [Gr. eitpepsia eu, well, pepsis, digestion peptein, to digest.]

Euphemism, u'fem-izm, . a figure of rhetoric by

which n unpleasant r ffeniiv* thing u desig-
nated by an indirect and milder term. -v. t. or v.t.
Eu phemise, to express by a euphemism : to use
euphemistic terms. adj. Euphemistic. adv. Eu-
phemistlcally. [Gr. euphemismos euphemos eu,
well, phimepkanai, to speak.]

Euphony, u'fo-ni, . an agreeable sound : a pleas-
ing, easy pronunciation also Eupho'nia. adjs.
Euphonic, -al, Eupho'niOUS, pertaining to eu-
phony : agreeable in sound. adv. Eupho'niOUSly.
v.t. Euphonise, to make euphonious. n. Eupho'-
nium, the bass instrument of the saxhorn family_: a
variation of the harmonica, invented by Chladni in
1700. [Gr. euphonia eu, well, phone, sound.]

Euphorbia, u-for'bi-a, n. the Spurge genus. n.
Euphorbium, a gum resin. [L., Euphorbia, a
physician to Juba, king of Mauritania.]

Euphrasy, Q'fra-zi, n. (hot.) the plant eyebright, for-
merly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes.
[Gr. euphrasia, delight euphrainein, to cheer eu,
well, phren, the heart.]

Euphrosyne, u-fros'i-ne, n. one of the three Charities
or Graces : merriment. [Gr. euphrdn, cheerful.]

Euphuism, u'fu-izm, n. an affected and bombastic
style of language: a high-flown expression. r.i.
Eu phuise. n. Eu'phuist. adj. Euphuist ic.
[From Euphues, a popular book by John Lyly
(1579-80). Gr. euphyes, graceful eu, well, phye,
growth phyesthai, to grow.]

Eurasian, u-ra'zi-an, adj. descended from a European
on the one side and an Asiatic on the other : of or
pertaining to Europe and Asia taken as one conti-
nent. [From the combination of Europe and Asia.]

Eureka, u-re'ka, n, a brilliant discovery. [Gr. perf.
indie, of euriskcin, to find ; the cry of Archimedes
as he ran home naked from the bath, where a method
of detecting the adulteration of Hiero's crown had
suddenly occurred to him.]

Euripus, u-ri'pus, n. an arm of the sea with strong
currents : the water-channel between the arena and
cavea of a Roman hippodrome. [Gr.]

EUTOClydon, u-rok'li-don, n. the tempestuous wind
by
which St Paul's ship was wrecked (Acts, xxvil 14).
[Gr., from euros, the east wind, klydon, a wave
klyzein, to dash over.]

European, u-ro-pe'an, adj. belonging to Europe. n.
a native or inhabitant of Europe.

Eurus, u'rus, ft. the east wind. [L., Gr. euros, the
east wind.]

Eusebian, u-se'bi-an, adj. pertaining to Eusebins of
Caesarea, father of ecclesiastical history (died 340),
or to the Arian Eusebius of Nicomedia (died 342).

Euskarian, us-ka'ri-an, adj. Basque. [Basque uj-
kara, the Basque language.]

Eustachian, u-sta'ki-an, adj. pertaining to the tube
leading from the middle ear to the pharynx, or to the
rudimentary valve at the entrance of the inferior
vena cava in the heart. [Named from the Italian
physician Bartplommeo Eustachio (died 1574).]

Eutaxy, u'tak-si, . good order. adj. Eutaxit'ic.
[Gr.]

Euterpean, u-ter|pe-an, adj. relating to Euterpe, the
muse who presided over music hence relating to
music. [Gr. Euterpe eu, well, terpein, to delight.]

Euthanasia, u-than-a'zi-a, n. an easy mode of death.
Also Euthan'asy. [Gr. euthanasia eu, well,
thanatos, death.]

Eutrophy, u'trO-fi, n. healthy nutrition. [Gr.]

Eutychian, u-tik'i-an, adj. of or pertaining to the
doctrine of Eutyches, a sth-cent. archimandrite of
Constantinople, who held that after the incarnation
of Christ all that was human in Him became merged
in the divine, and that Christ had but one nature.
n. a follower of Eutyches.

Evacuate, e-vak'u-at, v.t. to throw out the contents
of : to discharge : to withdraw from. adj. Evac'-
uant, purgative. n. Evacua'tlon, act of emptying
out : a withdrawing from : that which is discharged.

adj. Evaluative. n. Evatfuator, one who evac-
uates : (law) one wh nullifies or makes void. [L.
*, out, vacudre, -atum, to empty vacuus, empty.]

Evade, e-vad', v.t. to escape or avoid artfully: to baffle. [L. evaderc e, out, vadere, to go.]

Evagation, e-vag-a'shun, n. wandering : a digression. [Fr., L. evagari e, out, vagari, to wander.]

Evaginate, e-vaj'i-nat, v.t. to draw from a sheath. n. Evagina tion.

Evaluate, e-yal'u-at, v.t. to determine the value of. n. Evaluation.

Evanescent, ev-an-es'ent, adj. fleeting ; imperceptible. v.i. Evanesce', to fadeaway. n. Evanescence. ativ, Evanes'cently. [L. evanescent, entis e, vanescere, to vanish vanus, empty.]

Evangel, e-van'jel, n. {poet.) good news, esp. the gospel : a salutary principle, esp. relating to morals, politics, &c. adjs. Evangelic, -al, of or pertaining to the gospel : relating to the four gospels : according to the doctrine of the gospel : maintaining the truth taught in the gospel : Protestant : applied to the school which insists especially on the total depravity of unregenerate human nature, the justification of the sinner by faith alone, the free offer of the gospel to all, and the plenary inspiration and exclusive authority of the Bible. n. Evangelical, one who belongs to the evangelical school. adv. Evangelically. ns. Evangel icalness ; Evangel icism, Evangelicalism, evangelical principles ; Evangelisa'tion, act of proclaiming the gospel. v.t. Evan'gelise, to make known the good news : to make acquainted with the gospel. v.i. to preach the gospel from place to place. ns. Evan'gelism ; Evan'gelist, one who evangelises : one of the four writers of the gospels : an assistant of the apostles : one authorised to preach, but without a fixed charge ; Evangelis'tary, a book containing passages from the gospels to be read at divine service also Evangelista'rion, Evan'geliary. adj. Evan-

felis'tiC, tending or intended to evangelise. n. van'gely (06s.), the gospel. [L. e^>angelicus Gr. euangelikoi eu, well, angellein, to bring news.]

Evanish, e-van'ish, v.i. to vanish : to die away. ns. Evan ishment, Evani'tion. [See Evanesce.]

Evaporate, e-vap'or-at, v.t. to fly off in vapour : to pass into an invisible state : to depart, vanish. v.t. to convert into steam or gas. adj. Evap'orable, able to be evaporated or converted into vapour. n. Evaporation, act of evaporating or passing off in steam or gas : the process by which a substance changes into the state of vapour. adj. Evap orative. ns. Evap'orator ; Evaporom eter. [L. e, off, vapordre, -atum vapor, vapour.]

Evasion, e-va'zhun, n. act of evading or eluding : an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation : an excuse. adjs. Eva'sible, capable of being evaded : Eva'Sive, that evades or seeks to evade : not straightforward : shuffling. adv. Eva'sively. H. Eva'siveness.

Eve, ev, Even, eVn, n. (poet.) evening : the night before a day of note : the time just preceding a great event. [A.S. xfen; Dut. avond; Ger. abend.]

Evection, e-vek'shun, n. (astron.) a lunar inequality resulting from the combined effect of the irregularity of the motion of the perigee, and alternate increase and decrease of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. [L. evection-em e, out, vehere, vectum, to carry.)

Even, eVn, adj. flat : level : uniform : (SJtak.) straightforward : parallel : equal on both sides : not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder. v.t. to make even or smooth : to put on an equality : (Skak.) to act up to. adv. exactly so: indeed: so much as : still./;. Ev'en-ChriS'tian (obs.\ fellow-Christian. adj. Ev'en-down, straight-down (of rain) : downright, honest. adv. thoroughly. adj. EVen-hand ed, with an equal, fair, or impartial hand : just. a</r. Evenly. adj. Er en-mind ed, having an even or calm mind : equable. n. Ev en-

ness. Be even with, to be revenged on : to be quits with. [AS. efen; Dut. even, Ger. eben.}

Evening, ev'ning, . the close of the daytime : the decline or end of life : an evening party or gathering. ns. EVenfall, early evening, twilight ; Eve'ning-

dress, the dress worn by ladies and gentlemen at evening parties ; Eve'ning-prim'rose, a species of CEnothera, native of Virginia, but now naturalised in many parts of Europe on river-banks, in thickets, &c. eaten after dinner it incites to wine-drinking ; Eve'ning Star, applied to Venus, when seen in the west setting soon after the sun ; EVensong, evening prayer, the Anglican form appointed to be said or sung at evening : the time proper for such ; EVen-tide, the time of evening, evening. [A. S. xfnung, from sfen, even.]

Event, e-vent', . that which happens : the result : any incident or occurrence : an item in a programme or series of sports. adjs. Eventful, full of events : momentous ; Event'ual, happening as a conse-quence : final. . Eventuality, a contingency: (phren.) the propensity to take notice of events, changes, or facts. adv. Event'ually, finally : at length. [L. eventus evenire e, out, venire, to come.]

Eventration, e-ven-tra'shun, n. act of opening the belly : protrusion of an organ from the abdomen.

Ever, ev'er, adv. always : eternally : at any time : at all times : continually : in any degree. . EVer-glade, a large shallow lake or marsh : chiefly in//, such a marsh in southern Florida, enclosing thou-sands of islets covered with dense thickets. adj. Evergreen, always green. n. a plant that remains green all the year. adv. Evermore', unceasingly : eternally. Ever and anon, now and then. Ever-glade State, Florida. Ever SO, to any extent ; For ever, to all eternity ; Seldom or ever, used for seldom if ever, or seldom or never. [A. S. ffre, always; der. uncertain; perh. cog. with Goth, aims.]

Everlasting, ev-er-last'ing, adj. endless : eternal. . eternity. adv. Everlastingly. n. Everlast'-ingness. Everlasting flower, the popular name of certain plants, whose flowers may be kept for years without much diminution of beauty ; From, or To, everlasting, from, or to, all eternity ; The Ever-lasting, God.

Evert, e-vert', v.t. to turn inside out. . Ever'sion. [L. evertere e, out, vertere, versum, to turn.]

Every, ev'er-i, adj. each one of a number : all taken separately. pron. Everybody, every person. adj. Ev'eryday, of or belonging to every day, daily : common, usual : pertaining to week-days, in opposi-tion to Sunday. pron. Everything, all things : all. advs. Everyway, in every way or respect ; Ev erywhen, at all times ; Everywhere, in every place. Every bit, the whole; Every now and then, or again, at intervals ; Every Other, every second e.g. every other day, every alternate day. [A.S. sefre, ever, and xlc, each.]

Evict, e-vikt', v.t. to dispossess by law: to expel from. ns. Evic'tion, the act of evicting from house or lands : the dispossession of one person by another having a better title of property in land ; Evio'tor. [L. evict its, pa. p. of evince re, to overcome.]

Evident, ev'i-dent, adj. that is visible or can be seen : clear to the mind : obvious. . Evidence, that which makes evident : means of proving an unknown or disputed fact : information in a law case, as ' to give evidence: 1 a witness. v.t. to render evident: (obs.) to attest, prove. adjs. Evidential, Eviden'-tiary, furnishing evidence : tending to prove. advs. Evidentially; Evidently (N.T.), visibly. In evidence, received by the court as competent evi-dence : plainly visible, conspicuous a penny-a-liner's phrase adopted from the Fr. en evidence; Turn King's (Queen's) evidence (of an accomplice in a crime), to give evidence against his partner!. [L. evident, -entuf, out, vidire, to fee.]

Evil, e'vl, adj. wicked : mischievous : disagreeable : unfortunate. adv. in an evil manner : badly. . that which produces unhappiness or calamity : harm: wickedness: depravity: sin. ns . E'Vil-do'Or, one who does evil ; E'Vil-eye, a supposed power to cause evil or harm by the look of the eye. adj. E'vil-fa'VOUred, having a repulsive appearance : ugly. n. E'Vil-fa'VOUredness (B.), ugliness : de-formity. adv. E'villy, in an evil manner : not well. adj. E'vil-mind'ed, inclined to evil : malicious : wicked. ns. E'vilness, state of being evil: wicked-ness ; E'vil-Speak'ing, the speaking of evil : slander. adj. E'Vil-Starred (Tenn.), born under the influ-ence of an unpropitious star, unfortunate. . E'Vil-WOrk'er, one who works or does evil. The Evil One, the devil. -Speak evil of, to slander. [A.S. yfel; Dut. euvel; Ger. iibel. Ill is a doublet.]

Evince, e-vins', v.t. to prove beyond doubt : to show clearly: to make evident. n. Evince'ment. adj. Evincible, that may be evinced or made evident. adv. Evlnc'ibly. adj. Evincive, tending to evince, prove, or demonstrate. [L. evincere e, inten., vincerc, to overcome.]

Evirate, e'vir-at, v.f. to castrate: to render weak or unmanly. [L. evirdre e, out, vir, a man.]

Eviscerate, e-vis'er-at, v.t. to tear out the viscera or bowels : to gut. n. Eviscera'tion. [L. e, out, viscera, the bowels.]

Evite, e-vlt', v.i. to avoid. v. t. EVitatO (Shak.), to avoid. . Evita'tlon, the act of shunning. [L. ej'itare, -dtum e, out, vitare, to shun.]

Eviternal, ev-i-ter'nal, adj. eternal. adv. Eviter'-nally. . Eviter'nity.

Evoke, e-v6k', v.t. to call out: to draw out or bring forth. v.t. Ev'OCate, to call up (spirits) from the dead. n. Evoca'tion. [L. evocdre e, out, and vocdre, to call.]

Evolution, ev-ol-Q'shun, . the act of unrolling or unfolding : gradual working out or development : a series of things unfolded : the doctrine according to which higher forms of life have gradually arisen out of lower : (arith., a/g-.) the extraction of roots : (//.) the orderly movements of a body of troops or of ships of war. adjs. Evolu'tional, Evolutionary, of or pertaining to evolution. ns. EvolU'tionism, the theory of evolution ; Evolu'tionist, one skilled in evolutions or military movements : one who believes in evolution as a principle in science. adj. Evolutive. [L. evolutionemeyolvere.]

Evolve, e-volv', v.t. to unroll : to disclose : to develop :
to unravel. v.i. to disclose itself: to result. . EVolutO (math.), an original curve from which another curve (the involute) is described by the end of a thread gradually unwound from the former. adj. EvolVable, that can be drawn out. n. Evolve' -ment adj. EvolVent. [L. evolveree, out, volvere, volututn, to roll.]

Evulgate, e-vul'gat, v.t. to divulge : to publish. [L. evulgdre,-dtunt e, out, vulgus, the people.]

Evulsion, e-vul'shun, . a plucking out by force. [L. e, out, vellere, vulsutn, to pluck.]

Ewe, u, . a female sheep. ns. Ewe'-Cheese, cheese made from the milk of ewes ; Ewe'-lamb, a female lamb : a poor man's one possession used in reference to 2 Sam. xii. ; Ewe'-neck, of horses, a thin hollow neck. adj. Ewe'-necked. [A.S. emuu; cf. L. ovis, Gr. o'is, Sans, avi, a sheep.]

Ewer, u'er, n. a large jug with a wide spout, placed on a washstand to hold water. [Through Fr. from L. aquarium aqua, water, whence also Fr. eau.\

Ewest, u'est, adj. (Scot.) near.

Ewft, eft, n. (S/>ens.). Same as Eft (1)1

Ewhow, aTiwow, inter/. (Scat.) an exclamation of sorrow.

Ewigkeit, a'vih-kit, . eternity. [Ger.]

Ex, eks, used adjectively in words like --mpror, to signify latt. See Prefixes in Appendix.

Exacerbate, egz-a'er-bit, or eks-, v.t. to embitter : to provoke : to render more violent or severe, as a disease. >. Exacerbation, Exacerbes cence, increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease : embitterment. [L. exacer-btlre, -dtuin ex, and acerbdre, from acerbus, bitter.]

Exact, egz-akt', v.t. to force from : to compel full payment of: to make great demands, or to demand urgently : to extort : to inflict. v.i. to practise extortion. adj. precise : careful : punctual : true : certain or demonstrable. p.adj. Exacting, compelling full payment of: unreasonable in making demands. us. Exac'tion, the act of exacting or demanding strictly : an oppressive demand : that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute ; Exactitude, exactness : correctness. ad-\ Exactly. ns. Exact'ment ; Exactness, the quality of being exact: accuracy; Exact' or, Exact er, one who exacts : an extortioner : one who claims rights, often too strictly :fem. Exact'ress. Exact sciences, the mathematical sciences, of which the results are demonstrable. [L. exigere, exactum ex, out, agere, to drive.]

Exaggerate, egz-aj'er-at, I'.t. to magnify unduly : _to represent too strongly : to intensify. n. Exaggera'-tion, extravagant representation : a statement in excess of the truth. adjs. Exaggerative, Exagg'-eratory, containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate. n. Exagg'erator. [L. exaggerdre, -a turn ex, aggerdre, to heap up agger, a heap.]

Exalbuminous, eks-al-bu'min-us, adj. (tot.) without albumen. Also Exalbu'minose.

Exalt, egz-awlt', v.t. to elevate to a higher position : to elate or fill with the joy of success : to extol : (chem.)lo refine or subtilise. n. Exalta tion, eleva-tion in rank or dignity : high estate: elation: (astro/.) the position of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to wield the greatest influence. p.adj. Exalted, elevated : lofty : dignified. n. Exalted-ness. [L. exalt&i-eex, altus, high.]

Examine, egz-am'in, v.t. to test : to inquire into : to question. n. Exa'men, examination.^'. Exam'-inable. ns. Exam'inant, an examiner ; Exam'-inate, one who is examined ; Examination, careful

who examines. -p.adj. Exam'ining, that examines, or is appointed to examine. [Fr., L. examinare examen (=-exagmen), the tongue of a balance.]

Example, egz-am'pl, n. that which is taken as a speci-men of the rest, or as an illustration of the rule, &c. : the person or thing to be imitated or avoided : a pattern: a warning: a former instance. v.t. to exemplify : to instance. n. Exam'plar, a pattern, model. adj. Exam'plary, serving for an example. [O. Fr., L. exentplum eximere, to take out ex, out of, emere, einptunt, to take.]

Exanimate, egz-an'i-mSt, adj. lifeless : spiritless : de-pressed. n. Exanima'tion. adj. Exan'imous. (L. exanitndtus ex, neg., animus, spirit, life.]

Exanthema, eks-an-the'ma, n. one of a class of febrile diseases with distinctive eruptions on the skin, ap-pearing at a definite period and running a recognisable course://. Exanthe'mata. adjs. Exan thematic Exanthem'atous. ns. Exanthematol'ogy ; Exan-the'SiS, the appearing of an exanthema. [Gr., ex, out, antfteein, to blossom.]

Exarch, eks'ark, n. name formerly given to the vice-gerent of the Byzantine empire in Italy : a bishop : (Gr. Church) an ecclesiastical inspector. n. Ex-arch'ate, the office of an exarch. [Gr. exarchos ex, and archein, to lead.]

Exasperate, egz-as'per-at, v.t. to make very angry : to irritate in a high degree. p.adj. irritated. adjs. Exas'perating. Exas'perative, provoking. us. Exaspera tion, act of irritating : state of being ex-asperated: provocation: rage: aggravation; Exas .

perator. [L. ex, inten., asperare, to make rough asper, rough.]

Excalibur, eks-kal'ib-er, n. the name of King Arthur's sword. [O. Fr. escatiborcalibum; cf. Ir. calad-boig, a famous sword.]

Excambion, eks-kam'bi-on, . legal term for the ex-change of lands also Excam'bium. v .t. Excamb', to exchange. [Low L. excantbidre.]

Excavate, eks'ka-vat, v.t. to hollow or scoop out: to dig out. ns. Excava'tion, act of excavating: a hollow or cavity made by excavating ; Ex'cavator, one who excavates : a machine used for excavating. [L. excavdre ex, out, cai'us, hollow.]

Exceed, ek-sed', v.t. to go beyond the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel. v.i. to go beyond a given or proper limit. p.adj. Exceeding, surpassing, ex-cessive adv. Exceedingly, very much: greatly. [L. ex, beyond, cedere, cessuin, to go.]

Excel, ek-sel', v.t. to be superior to: to exceed: to surpass. v.i. to have good qualities in a high degree : to perform very meritorious actions : to be superior : pr.p. excelling ; pa.p. excelled'. ns. Excellence, Ex'cellency, great merit ; any excel-lent quality: worth: greatness: a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office. adj. Ex'cel-lent, surpassing others in some good qviality : of great virtue, worth, &c. : superior : valuable. adv. Ex'cellently. adj. Excel'sior (L. comp.), higher stilL [L. excellereex, out, up, and a word from the root of celsns, high.]

Except, ek-sept', v.t. to take or leave out : to exclude. v.i. to object. prep. leaving out: excluding: but. adj. and n. Exceptant. prep. Excepting, with the exception of, except.^. Excep'tion, the act of excepting : that which is excepted : exclusion : objection : offence. adj. Excep'tionable, objec-tionable. adv. Excep'tionably. adj. Excep'-

tional, peculiar. adv. Exceptionally, adjs. Ex-
cep'tiOUS, disposed to take exception ; Exceptive, including, making, or being an exception ; Except-
less (Shak.), making an exception, usual. n. EX-
ceptor. [L. excipere, exceptunt ex, out, capere, to take.]

Excerpt, ek'serpt, or ek-serpt', n. a passage selected from a book, an extract. v.t. Excerpt, to select : to extract. ns. Excerpting, Excerp'tion ; Ex-
cerp'tor. [L. excerptum, pa.p. of excerpere ex, out, carpere, to pick.]

Excess, ek-ses', n. a going beyond what is usual or proper : intemperance : that which exceeds : the degree by which one thing exceeds another. adj. Exces'Sive, beyond what is right and proper : im-
moderate : violent, adv. Exces'sively. n. Ex-
ces'siveness. Carry to excess, to do too much. [L. cxcessus excedere, excessum, to go beyond.]

Exchange, eks-chanj', v.t. to give or leave one place or thing for another : to give and take mutually : to barter. n. the giving and taking one thing for another : barter : the thing exchanged : process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money : the difference between the value of money in different places : the build-
ing where merchants, &c., meet for business. n. Exchangeability. ,My. Exchangeable, that may be exchanged. n. Exchan'ger, one who exchanges or practises exchange : (B.) a money-changer, a banker. [O. Fr. escliangier (Fr. tchanger) Low L. excainbidre L. ex, out, camblre, to barter.]

Excheat, eks-chet', n. (Spens.). Same as Escheat.

Exchequer, eks-chek'er, n. a superior court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the chequered cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned. v.t. to proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer. Ex-
Chequer Dill, bill issued at the Exchequer, umler the authority of acts of parliament, as security for money advanced to the government. Chancellor Of

the Exchequer (see Chancellor) ; Court of Ex-
chequer, originally a revenue court, became a divi-
sion of the High Court of Justice in 1875, and is now merged in the Queen's Bench Division. [From root of check, checker. ,]

Excide, ek-sid', v.t. to cut off. [L. excidereex, out, ceedcre, to cut.]

Excipient, ek-sip'i-ent, . a substance mixed with a medicine to give it consistence, or used as a vehicle for its administration.

Excise, ek-sl/, . a tax on certain home commo-
dities and on licenses for certain trades: the department in the civil administration which is con-
cerned with this tax. v.t. to subject to excise duty. adj. Excis'able, liable to excise duty. . Excise'-
man, an officer charged with collecting the excise. [Old Dut. excijs O. Fr. acceis, tax Low L. accen-
sdre, to tax ad, to, census, tax.]

Excise, ek-slz', v.t. to cut off or out. n. Exci'Sion, a cutting out or off of any kind : extirpation. [L. excidere, to cut out ex, out, cadere, to cut.]

Excite, ek-sit', v.t. to call into activity : to stir up: to rouse: to irritate. us. Excitabil'ity, Exclt'ablo-
ness. adj. Excit'able, capable of being excited, easily excited. its. Excitant (ek'sit-ant, or ek-slt'-
ant), that which excites or rouses the vital activity of the body : a stimulant ; Excita tion, act of exciting : means of excitement : state of excitement. adjs. Excitative, Excitatory, tending to excite. /. adj. Excit'ed, agitated. >is. Excite'ment, agitation: that which excites; Exciter. p.adj. Exciting, tending to excite. adj. Exci to-mo'tor, exhibiting muscular contraction. [Fr., L. excitdre, -alum exciere ex, out, ciere, to set in motion.]

Exclaim, eks-klam', v.i. to cry out : to utter or speak vehemently. . an exclamation, outcry. . Ex-
Clama'tion, vehement utterance : outcry: an uttered expression of surprise, and the like : the mark ex-
pressing this (!) : an interjection. adjs. Exclam'a-
tive, Exclam'atory, containing or expressing exclamation. [Fr. exclamer\^. exclamare, -dtutn

ex, out, clamdre, to shout]

Exclave, eks'klav, . a part of a country, province, &c. disjoined from the main part opp. to Enclave.

Exclude, eks-klood', v.t. to close or shut out: to thrust out : to hinder from entrance : to hinder from participation : to except. ns. Exclu'sion, a shutting or putting out : ejection : exception ; ExclU'Sionism ; Exclu'sionlst, one who excludes, or would exclude, another from a privilege. adj. Exclu'Sive, able or tending to exclude : debarring from participation : sole : not taking into account. . one of a number who exclude others from their society. adv. Exclusively. ns. Exclu'siveness ; Exclu'sivism. adj. Exclu'sory, exclusive. Exclusive dealing, the act of abstaining deliberately from any business or other transactions with persons of opposite political or other convictions to one's own a euphemism for boycotting (q.v.). [L. excluders ex, out, claudere, to shut.]

Excogitate, eks-koj'i-tat, v.t. to discover by thinking : to think earnestly or laboriously. . Excogita'tion, laborious thinking : invention : contrivance. [L. excogitdrt, -at urn ex, out, cogitdre, to think.]

Excommunicate, eks-kom-un'i-kat, v.t. to put out of or expel from the communion of the church : to deprive of church privileges. adj. Excommun'icable. ns. Excommunication, act of expelling from the communion of a church (Milt.) Excommun'ion. adj. Excommun'icatory, of or pertaining to excommunication. [From Late L. excommunicdre L. ex, out, communis, common.]

Excoriate, eks-kS'ri-at, v.t. to strip the skin from. . Excoria'tion, the act of excoriating : the state of being excoriated. [L. excoridre, -iituin ex, from, corium, the skin.]

Excorticate, eks-kor'ti-kat, v.t. to strip the bark off. . Excortica'tion.

Excrement, eks'kre-ment, n. useless matter discharged from the animal system : dung. adjs. Excrement'al, Excrementi'tial, Excrementi'tious, pertaining to or containing excrement. [L. cxcretnentum excernere ex, out, cernere, to sift.]

Excrescence, eks-kres'ens, n. that which grows out unnaturally from anything else : an outbreak : a wart or tumour : a superfluous part. ns. Ex credent, an outgrowth ; Excres'cency, state of being excrescent : excrescence. adjs. Excres'cent, growing out : superfluous ; Excrescen'tial. [Fr., L., excrescere ex, out, crescere, to grow.]

Excrete, eks-kret', v.t. to separate from: to eject. ns.pl. Excre'ta, Excretes', matters discharged from the animal body. . Excre'tion, act of excreting matter from the animal system : that which is excreted. adjs. Excre'tiye, able to excrete ; Excre'tory, having the quality of excreting. . a duct that helps to receive and excrete matter. [L. ex, from, cernere, cretum, to separate.]

Excruciate, eks-krOT/shi-at, v.t. to torture: to rack: to pain, grieve. /.<//. Excruciating, extremely painful: racking: torturing: agonising. adv. Excru'ciatingly. . Excrucia'tion, torture : vexation. [L. ex, out, crucidre, -dtum, to crucify crux, crucis, a cross.]

Exculpate, eks-kul'pat, v.t. to clear from the charge of a fault or crime: to absolve: to vindicate. . ExCUlpa'tion. adj. Exculpatory, tending to free from the charge of fault or crime. [L. ex, from, ctilpa, a fault.]

Excursion, eks-kur'shun, n. a going forth : an expedition : a trip for pleasure or health : a wandering from the main subject : a digression. adj. EXCUT'rent (bot.), projecting beyond the edge or point. vs.i. Excurse', to digress ; Excur/sionise, to go on an excursion. . Excur'Sionist, one who goes on a pleasure-trip. adj. ExCUT'Sive, rambling : deviating. adv. Excur'sively. ns. Excur'siveness ; Excur SUS, a dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter. Excursion train, a special train, usually with reduced fares, for persons making an excursion. [L. excursio ex, out, currere, cursum, to run.]

Excuse, eks-kuz', v.t. to free from blame or guilt : to forgive : to free from an obligation : to release, dispense with : to make an apology or ask pardon for. n. (eks-kus') a plea offered in extenuation of a fault : indulgence. adj. Excus'able, admitting of justification. ?/. Excus'ableness. adv. Excus'ably. adj. ExCUS'atory, making or containing excuse: apologetic. Excuse me, an expression used as an apology for any slight impropriety, or for controverting a statement that has been made. [L. excusare ex, from, causa, a cause, accusation.]

Exeat, eks'e-at, n. formal leave, as for a student to be out of college for more than one night. [L., ' let him go out.']

Execrate, eks'e-krat, v.t. to curse : to denounce evil against : to detest utterly. adj. Ex'ecrable, deserving execration : detestable : accursed. adv. Ex'e-crably. . Execra'tion, act of execrating : a curse pj-onounced: that which is execrated. adj. Ex'ecrative, of or belonging_ to execration. adv. Ex'ecratively. adj. Ex'ecratory. [L. exsecrdri, -dtus, to curse ex, from, facer, sacred.]

Execute, eks'e-kut, v.t. to perform : to give effect to : to carry into effect the sentence of the law : to put to death by law. adj. Executable, that can be executed. ns. Exec'utant, one who executes or performs ; Ex'OCUter ; Execu'tion, act of executing or performing : accomplishment : completion : carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law : the warrant for so doing : the infliction of capital punishment; Execu'tioner, one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment. adj. Executive, designed or fitted to execute : active : qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law. . the

power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect : the persons who administer the government adv. Executively. . Exec'utor, one who executes or performs : the person appointed to see a will carried into effect :fem. Exec Utress, Executrix, adj. Executdrial. . Executorship. adj. Executory, executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect. [Fr. exfcuterL. exsequi, exsecutus ex, out, sequi, to follow.)

Exedra, eks'e-dra, n. a raised platform with steps, in the open air : an apse, recess, niche also Ex hedra : pi. Ex edrae. [L.]

Exegesis, eks-e-je'sis, . the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. as. Ex'egete, Exeget'ist, one who interprets the Scriptures. adjs. Exeget'iC, -al, pertaining to exegesis : explanatory. adv. Exeget'ically. n.pl. Exeget'ics, the science of exegesis. [Gr. exegesis- -*xegeesthai, to explain ex, out, hegeesthai, to guide.]

Exeme, eks-em', v.t. (Scat.) to release, exempt. [L. f.rimere ex, out, emere, to take.]

Exemplar, egz-em'plar, . a person or thing to be imitated : the ideal model of an artist : a type : an example. a<i:: Ex'emplarily. >ts. Exem'plariness, the state or quality of being exemplary ; Exemplar ity, exemplariness : exemplary conduct. adj. Exemplary (egz-em'plar-i, or egrem-plar-i), worthy of imitation or notice. [O. Fr. exemplaire Low L. exemplarium exemplum, example.]

Exemplify, egz-em'pli-fl, v.t. to illustrate by example : to make an attested copy of: to prove by an attested copy '.pr.. exemplifying ; pct.p. exem'plified. adj. Exem'plifiable. . Exemplifica'tion, act of exemplifying : that which exemplifies : a copy or transcript. [L. exemplum, example, /acere, to make.]

Exempt, egz-emt', v.t. to free, or grant immunity (withyVww). adj. taken out : not liable to : released : unaffected by. >;. Exemp tion, act of exempting : state of being exempt : freedom from any service, duty, &c. : immunity. [Fr., L. eximere, exemptum ex, out, entire, to buy.]

Exenterate, eks-en'ter-at, v.t. to disembowel. /.<K#. disembowelled. n. Exentera'tion. [L. exenterdre Gr. ex, out, enteron, intestine.]

Exequatur, eks-e-kwa'tur, . an official recognition of a c >nsul or commercial agent given by the government of the country in which he is to be. [L. exequatur = ' let him execute ' the opening word.]

Exequy, eks'c-kwi (only in //. Exequies, eks'e-kwiz), . a funeral procession : funeral rites. adj. Exe quial. [L. exequite ex, out, sequi, to follow.]

Exercise, eks'er-slz, . a putting in practice : exertion of the body for health or amusement : discipline : a lesson, task, academical disputation, &c. : (Shak.) skill : (//.) military drill : an act of worship or devotion : a discourse, the discussion of a passage of Scripture, giving the coherence of text and context, &c. the addition, giving the doctrinal propositions, &c. : the Presbytery itself. v.t. to train by use : to improve by practice : to afflict : to put in practice : to use : to wield. atij. Ex'ercisable.

[O. Fr. exercice L. exetcitiunt L. exercere, -citum ex, out, arcere, to shut up.]

Exercitation, egz-er-sit-a'shun, n. the putting into practice : employment : exercise : a discourse. [L. exercitdre exercere, to exercise.]

Exergue, eks'erg, or egz-erg', n. the part on the reverse of a coin, below the main device, often filled up by the date, &c.adj. ExerTgual [Fr., Gr. ex, out, ergon, work.]

Exert, egz-ert', v.t. to bring into active operation : to do or perform. n. Exer tion, a bringing into active operation : effort : attempt adj. Exert'ive, having the power or tendency to exert : using exertion. [L. exserire, exsertum ex, out, terire, t* put together.]

Exeunt, eks'e-unt. See Exit.

Exfoliate, eks-fo'li-at, v.t. and v.t. to come off, or send

824

off, in scales. . Exfolia'tion. adj. Exfo'liative. [L. exfolidre, -atum ex, off, folium, a leaf.]

Exhale, egz-hal', v.t. to emit or send out as vapour : to evaporate. v.t. to rise or be given off as vapour. adjs. Exbal'able, that can be exhaled ; Exhal ant, having the quality of exhaling. . Exhala tion, act or process of exhaling : evaporation : that which is exhaled: vapour: steam. [Fr. exlialer L. exhaldre ex, out, haldre, -dtum, to breathe.]

Exhale, egz-haT, v.t. to draw out : (Shak.) to cause to flow. [Pfx. ex-, and hale, to draw.]

Exhaust, egz-awst', v.t. to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of : to wear or tire out : to treat of or develop completely. n. the exit of steam from the cylinder when it has done its work in propelling the piston escaping by the exhaust-pif-e and regulated by the exltaust-valve. p.adj. Exhaust'ed, drawn out : emptied : consumed : tired out. . Exhauster, he who or that which exhausts. adj. Exhaustible, that may be exhausted./*. Exhaustion, act of exhausting or consuming : state of being exhausted : extreme fatigue. adjs. Exhaust'ive, tending to exhaust ; ExhaustlOSS, that cannot be exhausted. [L. exhaurire, exhaustum ex, out, haurire, to draw.)

Exheredate, eks-her'i-dat, v.t. (rare) to disinherit. . Exhereda tion. [L. exkeredareex, out, heres, edis, heir.]

Exhibit, egz-ib'it, v.t. to hold forth or present to view : to present formally or publicly. n. (law) a document produced in court to be used as evidence : something exhibited : an article at an exhibition. ns. Exhib'iter, Exhib'itor ; Exhibition, presentation to view : display : a public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, &c. : that which is exhibited : an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university ; Exhibitioner, one who enjoys an exhibition at a university; Exhibi'tionist. adjs. Exhib itive, serving for exhibition: representative; Exhib itory, exhibiting. Make an exhibition of one's self, to behave foolishly, exciting ridicule. [L. exhibire, itum ex, out, habere, -itum, to have.]

Exhilarate, egz-il'a-rat, v.t. to make hilarious or merry : to enliven : to cheer. adj. Exhil'arant, exhilarating: exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure. n. an exhilarating medicine. p.adj. Exhilarating, cheeringj gladdening. adv. Exhil aratingly. n. Exhilara'tion, state of being exhilarated : joyousness. adjs. Exhil arative, Exhil'aratory. [L. exhilardre, -dtum ex, inten., hilaris, cheerful.]

Exhort, egz-hort', or egz-Orr/, v.t. to urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice : to animate : to advise or warn. n. Exhorta'tion, act of exhorting : language intended to exhort : counsel : a religious discourse. adjs. Exhort ative, Exhort'atory, tending to exhort or advise. [L. txhortdri, -dtus ex, inten., hortdri, to urge.]

Exhume, eks-hum', v.t. to take out of the ground or place of burial : to disinter : to bring to light also Ex'humate. KJ. Exhuma'tion, act of exhuming : dUintermeut ; Exhum er, one who exhumes. [L. ex, out of, humus, the ground.]

Exies, ek'siz, tt.pl. (Scot?) ecstasy : hysterics. [Perh. from access, an attack, a fit.]

Exigent, eks'i-jent, adj. pressing : demanding immediate attention or action. . end, extremity : (Browning) a needed amount. adj. Exigeant , exacting. n.fem. Exigeante'. ns. Exigence, Exigency, pressing necessity: emergency: distress. adj. Ex'igible, capable of being exacted. ns. Exiguity, Exig'uousness. adj. Exig uous, small : slender. [L. exigens, -entis exigere ex, out,

agire, to drive.]

tile, eks'Il, or egz'Tl, n. state of being sent out of one's native country : expulsion from home : banishment : one away from his native country. v.t. to expel from one's native country, to banish. n. Exilement, banishment. adj. Exilic, pertaining

Exility

mSte ; mute ; moT3n ; Men.

Expedient

to exile, esp. that of the Jews in Babylon. [O. Fr. exit L. exsilium, banishment ex, out of, and root of satire, to leap.]

Exility, eks-il'i-ti, . slenderness, smallness : refinement. [L. exilis, slender, contraction for exigilis.}

EximioUS, eg-zim'i-us, adj. excellent, distinguished. [L. eximius exiiereex, out, emere, to take.]

Exist, egz-ist', v.i. to have an actual being : to live : to continue to be. n. Exist'6UC6, state of existing or being : continued being : life : anything that exists : a being. adjs. Exist'ent, having being : at present existing ; Existen'tial. [L. existere, exsistere ex, out, sistere, to make to stand.]

Exit, eks'it, n. a direction in playbooks to an actor to go off the stage : the departure of a player from the stage : any departure : a way of departure : a passage out : a quitting of the world's stage, or life : death : //. Ex'eunt. v.i. to make an exit. [L. exit, he goes out, exeunt, they go out exlre, to go out ex, out, and ire, ituw, to go.]

EX HbriS, eks ll'bris, n. a book-platelit. ' from the books of.' [L.]

Exode, ek'sSd, . the concluding part of a Greek drama : a farce or afterpiece. [Gr.]

Exodus, eks'o-dus, . a going out or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt (1491 B.C., Usher) : the second book of the Old Testament. adj.

Expd'ic. . Ex'odist, one who goes out : an emigrant. [L., Gr. exodos ex, out, hodos, a way.]

Exogamy, eks-og'a-mi, . the practice of marrying only outside of one's own tribe. adj. Exog amous. [Gr. exo, out, games, marriage.]

Exogon, eks'o-jen, n. a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood. -^adj. Exog'enous (-ojO, growing by successive additions to the outside. [L. exo, outside, and gen, root oi gignesthai, to be produced.]

Exoniis, eks-0'mis, n. a sleeveless vest, worn by work-
men and slaves (Browning) Exo'mion. [Gr. exomis ex, out, Bmos, shoulder.]

Zxon, eks'on, . one of the four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guard. [App. intended to express the pronunciation of Fr. exempt (Dr Murray).]

Exonerate, egz-on'er-at, v.t. to free from the burden of blame or obligation : to acquit. . Exonera tion, act of exonerating or freeing from a charge or blame. adj. Exonerative, freeing from a burden or obligation. [L. exonerare, 'Stum ex, from, onus, oneris, burden.]

Exophagy, eks-of'a-ji, . the custom among cannibals of eating only the flesh of persons not of their own tribe. adj. Exoph'agOUS. [Formed from Gr. exd, outside, phagein, to eat.]

Exorable, ek'sO-ra-b^ adj. capable of being moved by entreaty. n. Exora'tion, entreaty.

Exorbitant, egz-or'bi-tant, adj. going beyond the usual limits : excessive. ns. Exorbitance, Exoi"-bitancy, extravagance : enormity. adv. Exorbitantly. v.i. Exor'bitate, to stray. [L. exorbitans, ant is, pr.p. of exorbitdre ex, out of, orbita, a track orb is, a circle.]

Exorcise, eks'or-slz, or eks-or'-, v.t. to adjure by some holy name : to call forth or drive away, as a spirit : to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. us. Ex'orcism, act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies : a formula for exorcising ; Ex'orcist, one who exorcises or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations : (R.C. Church) the third of the minor orders. [Through Late L., from Gr. exorkizein ex, out, horkos, an oath.]

Exordium, egz-or'di-um, . the introductory part of a

discourse or composition.: adj. Exor'dial, pertaining to the exordium : introductory. [L. exordiri ex, out, ordtri, to begin.]

Exoskeleton, ek-sO-skel'e-tun, . any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the scales of fish, but esp. when bony, as the carapace

of the turtle, &c.aa!j. Exoskel'etal. [Gr. exd, outside, skeleton.}

Exosmose, eks'os-mOz, . the passage outward of fluids, gases, &c. through porous_tnedia, esp. living animal membranes also Exosmo'sis. adj. Exosmot'ic. [L., Gr. ex, out, osmos, pushing.]

Exostome, eks'os-tOm, n. the small opening in the outer coating of the ovule of a plant. [Gr. exd, without, stoma, a mouth.]

Exostosis, eks-os-to'sis, n. (a fiat.) morbid enlargement of a bone. [Gr. ex, out, osteon, a bone.]

Exoteric, -al, eks-o-ter'ik, -al, adj. external : fit to be communicated to the public or multitude opp. to Esoteric. . Exoter'icism. [Gr. exoterikos comp. formed from exo, outside.]

Exotic, egz-ot'ik, adj. introduced from a foreign country the opposite of indigenous. . anything of foreign origin : something not native to a country 1 ,
as a plant, a word, a custom. ns. Exoticism, Ex'otism. [L., Gr. exotikosexo, outside.]

Expand, eks-pand', v.t. to spread out : to lay open : to enlarge in bulk or surface : to develop, or bring out in fuller detail. v.i. to become opened: to enlarge. ns. Expanse', a wide extent of space : the firmament; Expansibility, adj. Expansible, capable of being expanded. adv. Expans'ibly. ai/j. Expansile, capable of expansion. n. Expan'-Sion, act of expanding : state of being expanded : enlargement : that which is expanded : immensity : extension. adj. Expansive, widely extended: diffusive.*?^'. Expansively. ns. Expans'iveness ; Expansivity. [L. expandere ex, out, pandere, pansuin, to spread.]

Ex parte, eks par'ti, adj. on one side only : partial : prejudiced. [L. ex, out, pars, partis, part.]

Expatiate, eks-pi'shi-5t, v.i. to range at large : to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing. n. Expatia tion, act of expatiating or enlarging in discourse. adjs. _Expa'tiative, Expa'tiatory, expansive. . Expa'tiator. [L. exspatidri, -at us ex, out of, spatiari, to roam sfalium, space.]

Expatriate, eks-pu'tri-at, v.t. to send out of one's native country : to banish or exile. . Expatriation, act of expatriating : exile, voluntary or compulsory. [Low L. expatridre, -dtum ex, out of, patria, fatherland.]

Expect, eks-pckt', -'. t. to wait for : to look forward to as something about to happen : to anticipate : to hope. n. (JSliak.) expectation. ns. Expect'ance, Expect'ancy, act or state of expecting : that which is expected : hope. adj. Expect ant, looking or waiting for. . one who expects : one who is looking or waiting for some benefit or office. adv. Expect'antly. ?is. Expecta tion, act or state of expecting : prospect of future good : that which is expected : the ground or qualities for anticipating future benefits or excellence : promise : the value of something expected : (//.) prospect of fortune or profit by a will ; Expecta'tion-week, the period between Ascension Day and Whitsunday during this time the Apostles continued praying in expectation of the Comforter. adj. Expect'ative, giving rise to expectation : reversionary. n. an expectancy. . Expect'er (Shak.), one who waits for a person or thing. adv. Expect' ingly, in a state of expectation. [L. exspectare, -dtum ex, out, spectare, to look, freq. ofsptcfrt, to see.]

Expectorate, eks-pek'to-rat, v.t. to expel from the breast or lungs by coughing, &c. : to spit forth. v.i. to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat. adj. Expec'torant, tending to promote expectoration. n. a medicine which promotes expectoration. . Expectora'tion, act of expectorating : that which is expectorated : spittle. adj. Expec'torative, having the quality of promoting expectoration. [L. expectorare, -atum ex, out of, from, pectus, pectoris, the breast.]

Expedient, eks-pe'di-ent, adj. suitable : advisable :

Expedite

. that which serves to promote :
means suitable to an end : contrivance. us. Ex-
pe dience (S&aJk.), haste, despatch: expediency;
Expe'diency, fitness : desirableness : self-interest.
adj. Expedien tial. a.:--. Expe'diently. [L. ex-
vtit, pr.p. of expedire.]

Expedite, eks'pe-dlt, r.t. to free from impediments :
to hasten : to send forth : to despatch. adj. free
from impediment : unencumbered : quick : prompt.
adr. Ex peditely. . Expedi tion, speed :
promptness : any undertaking by a number of per-
sons : a hostile march or voyage : those who form an
expedition, adjs. Expeditionary ; Expedi tions,
characterised by expedition or rapidity : speedy :
ompt. ad?. Expedi tiously. . Expeditious-
ness, quickness.^'. Expeditive. [L. expedire,
ii ex, out, pes, ptdis, a foot.]

Expel, eks-pel', v.t. to drive out : eject : to discharge :
to banish : (Skak.) to keep off: pr.p. expel'ling ;
pa~p. expelled'. [L. expeliere, expulsum ex, out,
pe litre, to drive.]

Expend, eks-pend', r.t. to lay out : to employ or con-
sume in any way : to spend. ns. Expend iture.
act of expending or laying out : that which is ex-
pended : the process of using up : money spent ;
Expense' (Ska&.), expenditure: outlay: cost: (//.)
the cost of a lawsuit (Scots law). adj. Expensive,
causing or requiring much expense : extravagant.
adv. Expensively. n. Expens'iveness. Be at
the expense of. to pay the cost of. [L. expendere
ex, out, pendere, pensum, to weigh.]

Experience, eks-pe'ri-ens, . thorough trial of: prac-
tical acquaintance with any matter gained by trial :
repeated trial : long and varied observation, personal
or general : wisdom derived from the changes and
trials of life. v.t. to make trial of, or practical ac-
quaintance with : to prove or know by use : to suffer,
undergo. p.tidj. Experienced^ taught by experi-
ence : skilful : wise. adjs. Expe'rienoeless, having
no experience ; Experien'tial, pertaining to or de-
rived from experience. ns. Experien'tialism : Ex-
perien tialist. Experience meeting, a religious
meeting, where those present relate their religious
experiences. [Fr., L. experientia, from exprnri
ex, inten., and old verbffrtri, to try.)

Experiment, eks-per'i-ment, . a trial : something
done to prove some theory, or to discover something
unknown. i'.i. to make an experiment or trial : to
search by trial. adj. Eperiment'al, founded' or
known by experiment : taupht by experience : tenta-
tive. -'.'i. Experimentalise. us. Experiment'-
alist. Exper imentist, one who makes experiments.
ad-?. Experiment ally. . Experimenta'tion.
adj. Experiment ative. [L. exferimentum,{Tom
experiri, to try thoroughly.]

Expert, eks-perr/, adj. taught by practice : having a
familiar knowledge : having a facility of perform-
ance : skilful, adroit. . Ex pert, one who is expert
or skilled in any art or science : a specialist : a
scientific or professional witness. adr. Expert'ly.
. Expert 'ness. [Fr., L. experttu experiri,
to try thoroughly.]

Expiate, eks'pi-at, v.t. to make complete atonement
for : to make satisfaction or reparation for. p.adj.
(Shak.) expired. adj. Ex'piable. capable of being
expiated, atoned for, or done away. m. Expia-
tion, act of expiating or atoning for : the means by
which atonement is made : atonement ; Ex'piator,
one who expiates. adj. Expiatory, having the
power to make expiation or atonement. [L. expidre
-aiutH ex, interu, pidre, to appease, atone for.]

Expire, eks-plr', v.t. to breathe out : to emit or throw
out from the lungs : to emit in minute panicles.
r.i. to breathe out the breath of life : to die out (of
fire) : to die : to come to an end. adj. Expfrable,
that may expire or come to an end. rts. Expi rant,
one expiring ; Expira tion, the act of breathing
out: (obi.) death: end: that which it expired.

Expi'ratory, pertaining to expiration, or the
emission of the breath. p.adj. Expl'ring, dying :
pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying. n.
Expl'ry, the end or termination : expiration. [Fr.
txpircr L. ex, out, spirdre, -dtum, to breathe.]

Expiscate, eks-pisTcat," r.t. to find out by _skilful
means or by strict examination. n. Expisca tion.
adj. ExpiS catory. [L. expiscari, expiscdtas
ex, out, piscdri, to fish -pixels, a fish.]

Explain, eks-plan', i'.t. to make plain or intelligible :

to unfold and illustrate the meaning of: to expound : to account for. adj. Explainable, that may be explained or cleared up. ns. Explain'OT, one who explains i Explanation, act of explaining or clearing from obscurity : that which explains or clears up : the meaning or sense given to anything : a mutual clearing up of matters. a Jr. Explanatorily. adj. Explanatory, serving to explain or clear up: containing explanations. Explain away, to modify the force of by explanation, generally in a bad sense. [O. Fr. explaner L. explandre ex, ovA,f!auare planus, plain.]

Expletive, eks'ple-tiv, adj. filling out : added for ornament or merely to fill up. n. a word or syllable inserted for ornament or to fill up a vacancy : an oath. adj. Ex'pletory, sen-ing to fill up: expletive. [L. cxplrt'.rus ex, out, pffrr, to fill]

Explicate, eks'pli-kSt, v.t. to unfold, develop : to lay open or explain the meaning of. adj. Explicable, capable of being explicated or explained. n. Explica tion. act of explicating or explaining : explanation. adjs. Ex'plicative, Ex'plicatory, serving to explicate or explain. [L. txplicdrc, explicdtum or explicitunt ex, out, plicare, to fold.]

Explicit, eks-plis'it, adj. not implied merely, but distinctly stated : plain in language : outspoken : clear : unreserved. adr. Explicitly. . ExplicltneSH. [L. expliciius, from explicdre.}

Explicit, eks'plis-it, n. a term formerly put at the end of a book, indicating that it is finished. [Contr. from L. cxpliciius est liber, the book is unrolled.]

Explode, eks-plod', !'./. to cry down, as an actor: to bring into disrepute, and reject : to cause to blow up. r.i. to burst with a loud report : to burst into laughter. p.adj. Explo ded, rejected, discarded. n. Explo Sion, act of exploding : a sudden violent burst with a loud report : a breaking out of feelings, &c. adj. ExplO'Sive, liable to or causing explosion : bursting out with violence and noise. n. something that will explode. adv. Explo Sively. . Explo'siveness. [L. exphdfre, explosum ex, out, plaudere, to clap the hands.]

Exploit, eks-ploit', n. a deed or achievement, esp. an heroic one: a feat. ?'.f. to work up: to utilise for one's own ends. adj. Exploitable. ns. Exploit'age, Exploita tion, the act of successfully applying industry to any object, as the working of mines, &c. : the act of using for selfish purposes. [O. Fr. exploit L. explicitum, ended.]

Explore, eks-plor', r.t. to search for the purpose of discovery : to examine thoroughly. . Explora tion, act of searching thoroughly. adjs. Explor'ative, Exploratory, sen-ing to explore : searching out. . Explor'er, one who explores. p.adj. Exploring, employed in or intended for exploration. [Fr., L. explordre, -dtum, to search out prob. from ex, out, !-, to make to flow.]

Exponent, eks-pO'nent, n. he who, or that which, points
out, or represents : (alg.) a figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a* : an index : an example, illustration. adj. Exponen tial (alg.}, pertaining to or involving exponents. . an exponential function. Exponential CTirve, a curve expressed by an exponential equation ; Exponential equation, one in which the x or y occurs in the exponent of one or more terms, as 5* = 800 ; Exponential function, a quantity with a variable exponent ; Exponential series, a series in which

Exponible

mOte ; mate ; mOOn ; ;/jcn.

Extend

exponential quantities are developed ; Exponential theorem gives a value of any number in terms of its natural logarithm, and from it can at once be derived a series determining the logarithm. [L. ixponens ex, out,ponere, to place.]

Exponible, eks-pO'ni-bl, adj. able to be, or requiring to be, explained.

Export, eks-pOrt', y.t. to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce. n. Ex'port, act of exporting : that which is exported : a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic. adj. Export' able, that may be exported. ns. Exporta'tion, act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another ; Export'er, the person who exports, or who ships goods to a foreign or distant country for sale opp. to Importer. [L. exportdre, -dtum ex, out of, Carfare, to carry.]

Expose, eks-poV, v.t. to lay forth to view : to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter : to make bare : to abandon (an infant) : to explain : to make liable to : to disclose : to show up. ns. Expose" (eks-pS-za'), an exposing : a shameful showing up : a formal recital or exposition ; Expos'edness. the act of exposing : the state of being exposed ; Expos' er ; Exposition, act of exposing : a setting out to public view : the abandonment of a child : a public exhibition : act of expounding, or laying open of the meaning of an author: explanation: commentary. adj. Exposi-tive, serving to expose or explain : explanatory : exegetical. n. Expos itor, one who, or that which, expounds: an interpreter: fern. ExpOS'itTOSS. adj. Expository, serving to explain : explanatory. . Expo'sure (Skak., Expos'ture), act of lay-ing open or bare : act of showing up an evil : state of being laid bare : openness to danger : position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, &c. [Fr. ex poser L. exponere, to expose.]

Expostulate, eks-post'u-lit, v.t. to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his con-duct : to remonstrate: (Shak.) to discuss: (Milt.) to claim. . Expostula tion. act of expostulat-ing, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct : remonstrance. adjs. Expost'ulative, Expost'ulatory, containing expostulation. n. Ex-post'ulator. [L. expostuldre, -dtum ex, inten., postnLire, to demand.]

Expound, eks-pownd', v.t. to expose, or lay open the meaning of : to explain : to interpret : to explain in a certain way. n. Expound er, one who expounds : an interpreter. [O. Fr. espondre L. exponere ex, out, ponere, to place.]

Express, eks-pres 7 , v.t. to press or force out : to emit :
to represent or make known by a likeness or by words : to declare, reveal : to put into words : to state plainly : to designate. adj. pressed or clearly brought out : exactly representing : directly stated : explicit : clear : intended or sent for a particular purpose. adv. with haste : specially : with an ex-press train. . a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand : a regular and quick conveyance : (/..?.) a system organised for the speedy and safe transmission of parcels or merchandise. . Ex-press' age, the system of carrying by express. adj. Express ible. ns. Expres'sion, act of expressing or torcing out by pressure : act of representing or giving utterance to : faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, &c. : that which is expressed : look : feature : the manner in which anything is expressed : tone of voice or sound in music. adj*- Expres'sional, of or pertaining to ex-pression; Expressionless. n. Expres'sion-stop, a stop in a harmonium, by which the performer can regulate the air to produce expression. adj. Ex-pres'Sive, serving to express or indicate : full of expression: vividly representing: emphatic: signifi-cant. adv. Expressively. . Expressiveness.
adv. Expressly. ns. Express 7 -ri'fle, a modern sporting rifle for large game at short range, with

heavy charge of powder and light bullet ; Express'-train, a railway-train at high speed and with few stops ; Expres Sure, the act of expressing : (Sftak.) expression. [O. Fr. exprcsser L. ex, out, pressdrt, freq. of premire, prfssum, to press.]

Expromission, eks-prO-mish'un, n. the intervention of
a new debtor, substituted for the former one, who is consequently discharged by the creditor. n. Expro-mis'sor.

Expropriate, eks-pr3'pri-at, v. t. to dispossess. n. Expropriation. [L. expropridre, -dtum ex, out, proprium, property.]

Expugnable, eks-pug'na-bl, or eks-pu'-, adj. (rare) capable of being stormed. v.t. Expugn', to over-come. it. Expugna'tion. [Fr., L. expvgndre.\

Expulsion, eks-pul'shun. n. the act of expelling : banishment. v.t. Expulse' (ots.), to expel forcibly, eject. adj. Expul'sive, able or serving to expel. [L. cxpulsio. See Expel.]

Expunge, eks-punj', v.t. to wipe out: to efface. . Expunc'tion. [L. expungen, to prick out, erase ex, out, pungere, to prick.]

Expurgate, eks'pur-gat, or eks-pur'-, v. t. to purge out or render pure : to purify from anything noxious or erroneous. ns. Expurga tion, act of expurgating or purifying : the removal of anything hurtful or evil : exculpation ; ExpUTgator (eks pur-ga-tor, or eks-pur'ga-tor), one who expurgates or purifies. adjs. Expurgato'rial. Expur'gatory, tending to expur-gate or purify. v.t. Expurge', to purify, expurgate. [L. expiirgdre, -dtum ex, out, purgdre, to purge.]

Exquisite, eks'kwi-zit, adj. of superior quality : excel-

lent : of delicate perception or close discrimination : not easily satisfied : fastidious : exceeding, extreme, as pain or pleasure. n. one exquisitely nice or refined in dress : a fop. adv. Ex'quisitely. . Ex'quisiteness. [L. exqwisitus ex, out, futtrrre, qiuzsitum, to seek.]

Exsanguinous, eks-sang'gwin-us, adj. without blood : anaemic also Exsanguine, -d, Exsanguin eous. n. ExsangUinlty. [L. ex, neg., sanguis, blood.]

Exscind, ek-sind', v.t. to cut of [L. ex, off, scindere, to cut.]

Exsect, ek-sekr", v.t. to cut out. . Exsec'tion. [L. ex, out, secdre, to cut.]

Exsert, eks-scrt', v.t. to protrude. P-odj. Exsert'ed, projecting. adj. Exser tile. . Exser'tion.

Exsiccate, elc'si-kat, or ek-siV-, v.t. to dry up. adj. Exsicc'ant. :. Exsiccation. adj. Exsicc'ative.

. Ex'SiCCator. [L. exsiccdre ex-, szccus, dry.]

Exsputory, ek-spu't5-ri, adj. that is spit out or rejected. [L. expuere, exsputirm, to spit out.]

Exstipulate, ek-stip'u-lat, adj. (fat.) without stipules.

EXSUCCOUS, eks-suk'us, adj. destitute of sap.

Exsufflicate, eks-suffli-kat, adj. (Shak.) puffed out, contemptible, abominable. v.t. Exsuf flate, to exorcise. [Prob. from L. ex, out, and stfffidre, to blow out sat, under, flare, to blow.]

Extant, eks'tant, adj. standing out, or above the rest : still standing or existing. [L. extant, antis ex, out, stare, to stand.]

Extasy, Extatic. Same as Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

Extempore, eks-tem'po-re, adv. on the spur of the moment : without preparation : suddenly. adj. sudden : rising at the moment : of a speech delivered without hejp of manuscript, adjs. Extern - poral, Extemporaneous, Extem'porary, done on the spur of the moment : hastily prepared : speaking extempore : done without preparation : off-hand. a.tz-s. Extemporaneously ; Extem'porarily. *. Extem'poriness ; Extemporisa tion, the act of speaking extempore. v.t. Extem'porlse, to speak extempore or without previous preparation : to discourse without notes : to speak off-hand. [L. ex, out of, tempos, temporis, time.]

Extend, eks-tend', v.t. to stretch out '. to prolong in any direction : to enlarge, expand : to widen : to hold out : to bestow or impart : (law) to seize : to

Ote, fir; m*,her; mine;

ret. ;.r;..;--it.:-. or ez-irgi=e^: : i:_i:
pnjpeity of a body by which k ou ii|nrs a portion of space: (%v) a term, opposed to I*tr*nm, refar-
r -; : I'.; tv.tr.: ;:" I.-.: ir;..iki.:- c: i :im c-r :r.t
number of objects included under it (Unfrenlty
the enlati.Lmr.at of the aim of a um-

i'or
to become regular smdeats).

t or straightens any part of the body; Extant',
the space or degree to which a thing is extended:
boflc : compass : scope: tie valuation of property:
(Uwr) a wrtt directing the sheriff to seize thejpro-

c>:"a -tz'.'-t. ::r :.~i re-rive ;: ct:.:s ;: re;:.r. - .
-

?T. : (Skj.i.1 stirlr;. i-.-.iri: : i-T'-jc. <
(SmmJk.) behaviour. #: stretched
oat. [L. extfmdfrt, extrmtmm, or extewnm ex,
oat, ntadS&c, to stretch.]

IllBMlta, eks-ten'u-at, *JL to lessen : to underrate : to weaken the force of: to palliate f^adj. Ex-
UiBr.BalEatinE.-4nA

: palliative.

in, -JUxmex, ioteo., t
Exterior, eks- te~ri-or. adj. outer : outwaid, external : on or from the oulside : foreign. . outward part or

m. Bl Itlilll'H J adv. Exte'riorty, ootwardly.
[L crtrrifr, coop, of extfr, outward fjc, oat.]
EXMrwftuUn, efcs-tier'nn-nat, vJ. to destroy utterly:

to pat an end to: to root oat. -fJj. BJLbar'Mlnaldn,

t'.il Cin i^ ezt^r.T. r.^te-^. : u>ri :" t'.* ^c^.>c c^t

ibwdcabie' bj Shelley.-.. Bxtamimitiaa. can-
plete destmcaaa or extirpation *Jjs. BxtaTBi-
BnttTV, ExtT BinitorT, serving or tending to

[L. fxtfrmtimmrt, -itmm
.

efartertud. *^r". exterior: lying oubide:
1 nclongmg to the world of outward iVSr^f :
y be seen: not nmate or intrinsic: acci-
foreign, . exterior: (/) the outward
non-essential farms and cere-
v an

m*Jly. .

:s- . XvO nor, an exterior > "" B g I tfc qnrsidr
: Extant', external, outward. m, a day-scholar.
Bxteraalisa tioo. r.s. Externalise, to give

^ or non-essential outward forms, esp. of
Externality, external character: s
undue regard to externals. -adv. K

i Fllai'nll X rf*r-4>nnL ft. */

[-. , out of. tern, the earth.)
t . ~;j u _. ~,.

me mat 01 moouar om.

lUUani, eks-tingkt', /r. pat oat : extinguished : no
laager existing: dead. adj. Extinct d, extin-
aaaawd. M Ext^r,c::ir E*s>baw/twA dks-tna^'-
tar see Ungifi} ; Extinction, a T-~-^-g

or oestroymg : dctfiictt<Mi : suppression. attj. EX-
UaDtlfa, tending to extinguish. . BlUmTt'aia

Extioe, eks'tin, . (bft.) the outer coat of the pollen-
grain or of a spore.

ate: to obscure by superior splendour.
die out adj. Exting uishable . Extinguisher,
ooc who, or that which, extinguishes : a Mrtall hollow
conical instrument for putting out a candle also in
Fr. form Extincteur ; Extinguishment, the act of
extinguishing : (law) putting an end to a right by
consolidation or union. [L. extutgtiere, extinct***
ex, out, stimgMfre, to quench.]

Extirpate, eks'ter-pat, r./. to root out : to destroy
totally: to exterminate (oAt.) Extirp . ddj. Ex-
tirp ablfl. mt. Extirpation, extermination: total
destruction ; Extirp aMi.adj. Extirp'atory. [L.
exstirfore, -ot**t ex, out, and stirfs, a root.)

Extol, eks-tof, r./. to magnify : to praise :pr.p. ex-
tolling ; fo.f. extolled'. . Extol ment, the act of
CTtollmg : the state of being extolled. [L. extollire
ex, up, tolSre, to lift or raise.)

Ezimt, eks-tort', v.t. to gain or draw from by com-
puhion or violence. -f-odj. wrongfully obtained
adj. Extors'ive, serving or tending to extort. -adv.
ExtOTI trely. *, Extor tion, illegal or oppressive
exaction: that which is extorted* adj*. Extortion-
ary, nMjiiing to or implying extortion ; Extor -
ttnnitx oppressive. >u. Extor tioner, one who
practises extortion; Extortionist.^'. Extor -
UOOOUS. [L. extvryxfre, extortnm ex, out, tor-
fairt, to twist.)

Extra, eks'tra, adj. beyond or more than the usual or
the necessary : extraordinary: additional. adi'. un-
usually. m. what is extra or additional, as an item
above and beyond the ordinary school curriculum:
something over and above the usual course or charge
in a bill, &c. : a special edition of a newspaper con-
taining later news, &c.adjs. Extra-condensed
(/rjjs.'.X extremely narrow in proportion to the
height; Extra-oail'StelLary, outside of the con-
stellations; Extradotal, not forming part of the
dowry; Ex tra-foliaceoUS (&/.), situated outside of
or away from the leaves; Ex tra-fora'neous, out-
door ; Ex'tra-judi'dal, out of the proper court, or
beyond the usual course of legal proceeding.
ado. Ex tra-jadi dally. *djs. Ex tra-lim ital.
not found within a given fauna! area : lying ou:siiie
a prescribed area also Extralimltary ; Extra-
mnn-dane, beyond the material world ; Ex tra-
mnral, without or beyond the walls; Ex'tra -offi-
cial, not \r** w w within tf"al rights, &c. ; Ex -
tra-paro Chial, beyond the limits of a parish ;
Ex'tza-pbys'ical, not subject to physical laws :
Ex'tra-profex'skOial, outside the usual limits of pro-

il duty ; Ex'tra-pTOTln'Cial, outside the limits of a particular province: Ex'tra-regHlar, unlimited by rules ; Ex'tza^olar, beyond the solar system ; Ex'tn - tropical, situated outside the tropics ; Extra-u'tarina, situated outside the uterus; Ex-Jar, situated outside of the vascular [Perh. a contraction lor extraordinary.}
, eks-trakt', o.t. to draw out by force or other-wise : to choose out or select : to find out : to distil. . Ex tract, anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, &c-, as an essence : _a passage taken from a book or writing. oofs. Extract able, Extractlble: Extract ttorm. . Extraction, act of extracting: derivation from a stock or family: birth: lineage: that which is extracted. adj. Ex-tractive, tending or serving to extract. n. an ~**nr*- *, Extract 'or. he who, or that which, extracts. Extract the root of a quantity, to find its root by a mathematical process: ExtractiYe IMttflT. the soluble portions of any drug. [L. ex-trmhfre, extract*!* ex, out, tra'nere. to draw.)

ExtradltiCBL, eks-tra-dish'un, n, a delivering up by one government to an^t^M- of fugitives from justice. -adj. Extraditable. r.r. Ex'tradlte, to hand over to justice. [L. ex, from, traditie traderr, tradit*m, to deliver up.)

Extradot, eks-tra'dos, n, the convex surface of an arch or vault. (Fr.)

Extraneoua

mOte ; mfite ; mono : Men.

Extraneous, eks-tran'yus, adj. external : foreign : not belonging to or dependent on a thing : not >*^"' al K. Bxtraneity. adv. Exuan eously. [L. tx-traneta, external, ex, from, extra, outside.]

Extraordinary, eks-tror'di-nar-i, or elcs-tri-or'-, adj. beyond ordinary : not usual or regular : wonderful : special or supernumerary, as 'physician extraordi-nary ' in a royal household, and ' extraordinary pro-fessor' in a German university, both being inferior to the ordinary official. n.pi. Extraor dinaries, things that cxccrd the usual order, kind, or method.

ad-<. Extraordinarily.*. Extraor dinariness. [L. extra, outside, ordoixit, order.]

Extraugflt, elcs-trawi' (Sh*k.\ fa.f. of Extract

Extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, adj. wandering beyond bounds : irregular : unrestrained : excessive : pro-fuse in expenses: wasteful. ta. Extravagance, excess : lavish expenditure : (Jfu'i.) digression ; Extravagancy (SaaJk.), vagrancy : extravagance. adt. Extravagantly : .

wander: to exceed proper bounds. [L. extra, be-

_ypnd, vagant, -antii, pr.p. of vagdri, to wander.]

Extravaganza, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *. an extravagant or eccentric piece of musk or literary production : extravagant conduct or speech. [It.]

Extravasate, eks-trav'a-sat, v.t. to let out of the proper vessels, adj. let out of its proper vessel: extravasated. ;. Extravasa tion, act of exlravasat-ing : the escape of any of the fluids of the living body from their proper vessels through a rupture in their walls. [L. extra, out of, oat, a vessel.]

Extreat, eks-tret', n. (Sjixs.) extraction.

Extreme, eks-trem', adj. outermost: most remote: last : highest in degree : greatest : excessive : most violent: most urgent: stringent. x. the utmost point or verge : end : utmost or highest limit or de;r;s : great necessity. adv. Extremely. MI. Extre mism ; Extre mist. adj. Extrem'itaL n. Extrem ity, the utmost limit : the highest degree : greatest necessity or distress : (/) the hands and feet. Extreme unction (see Unction). Go to extremes, to go too far : to use extreme measures. In extremis (L.), at the point of death ; la the extreme, in the last, highest degree: extremely; The Ust extremity, the utmost pitch of misfortune : death. [O. Fr. extreme 1_ ex:>ent>a, superL of fxter, on the outside.]

Extricate, eks'tri-kat, r.t. to free from hinderances or perplexities : to disentangle : to set free. adj. Explicable n. Extrica tion, disentanglement : act of setting free. [L. extricart, -dttan ex, out, trie a, hinderances.]

Extrinsic, -al, eks-trin'sik, -al, adj. external : not

contained in or belonging to a body : foreign : not

essential opp. to Intrinsic. n. Extrinsical ity.

Extrin Slcally. [Fr., L. extrauecusexter,

outside, tecus, beside.]

Extrorse, eis-trors', adj. turned outward. Also Ex-
tror sal [L. extra, outside, tvraw, turned.)

Extrude, eks-trCod', v.t. to force or urge out : to
expel : to drive off. M. Extru'skm, act of extrud-
ing, thrusting, or throwing out : expulsion. adjs.
Extra's! ve. Extru'sory. [L. extrude 're, extnuttm

ex, out, trudfre, to thrust.]

Exuberant, eks-u'ber-ant, adj. plenteous : overflowing :
happy: lavUh. us. Exuberance. Exuberancy,
quality of being exuberant : an overflowing quantity :
supernuousness : outburst. j.:'r. Exu berantly.
: .:. Exuberate, to be exuberant [L. exuberant,
pr.p. ol exTtbfrort ex, iaten , tiitr, rich.]

Exude, eks-ud', r.l. to discharge by sweating : to
discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat,
moisture, &c. : .'. to flow out of a body through
the pores. n. Exuda tion, act of exuding or dis-
charging through pores : that which is exuded. [L.
exudtire ex, out, ntddrr, to sweat.]

Exul. eks'ul, rt. (Sffns.) an exile.

Exulcerate, egz-ul'ser-at, r.r. to exasperate, afflict.

m. Exulcera tion, nkention:

excuictrare, -at ton ex, out, ulcrrdre.]

Eye

Eznlt, egz-uk', c.i. to rejoice exceedingly : to liiinaiili
MS. Exult ance, Exultancy, *-*nirarion ; triumph.
adj. Exulf ant, exulting : triumphant. . Umi-
ta lion, rapturous delight : transport. adr. Exult'-
ingly. [L. exsultdrt, -dsum, from exsi&reex,
out or up, saurr, to leap.]

ExUTia, eks-u'vi-e, rn.fi. cast-off skins, shells, or
other coverings of ammaU ; (jgeoL) fossil sheik and
other remains of aimal -- adj. Exu'vial. r.r.

ExttTiate, to lay aside an old covering or conditica
for a new one.*. ExuTia tion, the act of exuviat-
[L., from extiert, to draw oft.]
fa-let, x, a division of the Turkish Empire

vilayet. [Turk,, Ar. &&*&, to govern.)

Eyas, ras, . an unfledged hawk. adj. (Sterns.)

unfledged.*. Ey ac-muTXet, an unfledged male

hawk : (SAaJk.) a child. {Eyas, a oorr. of mjas

Fr. niaisL. midta, nest.]

Bye, I, *. (ais.) a brood. [For njre, neye; a ttfje = an

eye. See Eyas.]

Bye, I, m. the organ of sight or vision, more correctly
the globe or movable part of it : the power of seeing :
sight : regard : aim : keenness of perception : any-
thing resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, wop
or ring for a hook, &c. : the seed-bod of a potato:
(>/.) the foremost part of a ship's bows, the hawse-
holes. v.t. to look on: to observe narrowly
(SAaJt.) to appear :>>. eying or eyeing ; ff-f.
eyed (Id). . Eye -ball, the ball, globe, or apple
of the eye; Eye-beam, a glance of the eye:
Eye'bright, a beautiful little plant of the genus
Eufkrasia, formerly used as a remedy for 4* cf *"~ f
of the eye (see Euphrasy); EyeTjrow, the hairy
arch above the eye. r..'. to provide with artificial
eyebrows. adj. Byelmwless, without eyebrows
f^tdj. Eyed, having eyes : spotted as if with eyes.
KS. Eye -drop (Sk*x.\ a tear; Eye'-flap, a blinder
on a horse's bridie; Eye -glance, a quick look;
Eye 'glass, a glass to assist the sight, esp. such as
stick on the nose by means of a spring: the eye-
piece of a telescope and Ht* instrument : (SkoS-.)
the lens of the eye ; Eyelash, the line of hairs that
edges the eyelid. adj. Eyeless, without eyes cr
sight : deprived of eyes : blind. . Eyelet. Eye-
let-hole, a small eye or hole to receive a lace or
cord, as in garments, sails, &c. : a small hole for
seeing through : a little eye. v.L to make eyelets.
-*s. Eyeliad, obsolete form of fOlade; Eyelid.
the Kd or cover of the eye : the portion of movable
skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed
at pleasure : Eye'-O'pener. something that opens the

eyes literally or figuratively, a startling story: a drink, esp. in the morning ; Eye'-piece, the lens or combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope ; Bye'-ptt, the socket of the eye; Bye' -salve, salve or ointment for the eyes ; Eye'-serVant, a servant who does his duty only when under the eye of his master ; Eye'-serVice, service performed only under the eye or inspection of an- employer : formal wor-ship ; Eye'-shot, the reach or range of sight of the eye : a glance ; Eye light, power of seeing : view : observation ; Eye'Sura, anything that is offensive to the eye or otherwise ; Eye'-splice, a kind of eye or loop formed by splicing the end of a rope into itself: EyeC-SpOt, a spot like an eye. adj. Eye -spot ted (Sff*s.\ marked with spots like eyes. . Eye -Stone, a small calcareous body used for removing substances from under the eyebd : Eye'-stttag, the muscle which raises the eyehd ; Eye-tooth, one of the two canine teeth of the upper jaw, tcuiu-u the incisors and premolars; Eye'-wa'tir. water Bowing from the eye : a lotion for the eyes : Eye -wink (Stai-X a rapid lowering and raising of the eyelid : a glance : the time of a wink : Bye'-'WtfiieeB, one who sees a thing done. Bye for eye, Ux tatiemu (Ex. xxi. 24); Eye of day, the sun. All my eye

(slang) unreal ; Be all eyes, to give all attention ; Be a sheet In the wind's eye, to be intoxicated ; Clap, Lay, Set, eyes on (coil.), to see ; Cry one's eyes out, to weep bitterly ; Cut one's eye-tooth, to cease to be a child : to be shrewd ; Give an eye to, to attend to ; Green eye, jealousy ; Have an eye to, to contemplate : to have regard to ; In eye, in sight ; In one's mind's eye, in contemplation ; In the eyes Of, in the estimation, opinion, of; In the wind's eye, against the wind ; Keep one's eye on, to observe closely : to watch ; Make a person open his eyes, to cause him astonishment ; Make eyes at, to look at in an amorous way : to ogle ; Mind your eye (slang), take care ; My eye ! a mild asseveration ; Naked eye (see Naked) ; Open a person's eyes, to make him see : to show him some-thing of which he is ignorant : Pipe, or Put the finger in, the eye, to weep ; See eye to eye, from Is. Hi. 8, but used in the sense of ' to think alike ; ' See with half an eye, to see without difficulty; Under the eye of, under the observation of ; Up to the eyes, deeply engaged. [A.S. fcige; cf. Goth. augo, Ger. auge, Dut. oog, Ice. auga.]

Eyne, In, n.pl. (arch.) eyes.

Eyot, I'ot, n. a little island. [A variant of ait.]

Eyre, ar, . a journey or circuit : a court of itinerant justices. Justices in eyre, itinerant judges who went on circuit. [O. Fr. eire, journey, from L. Her, a way, a journey ire, itum, to go.]

Eyry, Eyrie, old spellings of aerie.

the first short and the second long, as in "L.fldt's;

or the first unaccented and the second accented, as in deduce also Iamb'. adj. IamT)iC, consisting of iambics. . iambus. adv. lam'bically, in the manner of an iambic. v.i. lam'bise, to satirise in iambic verse. . lambog'rapher, a writer of iambics. [L., Gr. iambos, from iaptein, to assail, this metre being first used by writers of satire.]

lanthina, T-an-thl'na, . a genus of gregarious, pelagic gasteropods, having a snail-like shell, but delicate, translucent, and blue in colour. [Gr. ianthinos ion, a violet, anthos, a flower.]

latric, -al, T-at'rik- t al, adj. relating to medicine or physicians. adj. latrochem leal, pertaining to

latrochem istry, a system of applying chemistry to medicine introduced by Francis de la Boe of Leyden (1614-72). n. latrology, a treatise on medicine.

Iberian, I-be ri-an, adj. Spanish. . one of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, of whom some think the Basques a remnant. [L. Iberia, Spain.)

Ibex, I'beks, . a genus of goats, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

Ibidem, ib-i'dem, adv. in the same place. [L.]

Ibis, I'bis, . a genus of wading birds related to the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L., Gr. ; an Egyptian word. J

Icarian, I-ka'ri-an, adj. belonging to, or like, Icarus. [L. Icarius Gr. IkariosIkaros, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]

108, Is, n. water congealed by freezing : concreted sugar, a frozen confection of sweetened cream or the juice of various fruits. v.t. to cover with ice : to freeze : to cover with concreted sugar : pr.p. ic'ing ; pa.p. iced. ns. Ice'-age (geot.), the glacial epoch, its records included in the Pleistocene system, the chief relics morainic materials, boulder-clay or till, believed to have been formed under glacial ice ; Ice -an chor, an anchor with one arm for securing a vessel to an ice-floe ; Ice'-bird, the little auk or sea-dove ; Ice'blink, the peculiar appearance in the air reflected from distant masses of ice ; Ice boat, a boat used for forcing a passage through or being dragged over ice. adj. Ice' -bound, bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice. ns. Ice'-brook, a frozen brook ; Ice'- cream, Iced'- cream, cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen. adj. Iced, covered with ice: encrusted with sugar. . Ice'-fall, a glacier. n.fil. Ice'-feath'ers. peculiar feather-like forms assumed by ice at the summits of mountains. ns. Ice'-fem, the fern-like encrustation which is found on windows during frost ; Ice field, a large field or sheet of ice ; Ice float, Ice floe, a large mass of floating ice ; Ice'fOOt, a belt of ice forming round the shores in Arctic regions also Ice'-belt, Ice'-ledge, Ice'-wall ; Ice'hOUSe, a house for preserving ice ; IC6 -Island, an island of floating ice ; IC6'-man, a man skilled in travelling upon ice : a dealer in ice : a man in attendance at any frozen pond where skating, &c., are going on : Ice'pack, drifting ice packed together ; Ice'-pail, a pail filled with ice for cooling bottles of wine ; Ice'-plant, a plant whose leaves glisten in the sun as if covered with ice ; Ice -plough, an instrument for cutting grooves in ice to facilitate its removal ; Ice -saw, a large saw for cutting through ice to free ships, &c. ; Ice'-Spar, a variety of feldspar remarkable for its transparent ice-like crystals ; Ice'-wa'ter, water from melted ice : iced water. adv. Ic'ily. -ns. Ic'iness ; Ic'ing, a covering of ice or concreted sugar. adjs. Ic'y, composed of, abounding in, or like ice : frosty : cold : chilling : without warmth of affection ; Ic'y-pearled (Milt), studded with pearls or spangles of ice. Break the ice (see Break). [A.S. is; Ger. eis. Ice., Dan. is.]

Iceberg, Is'berg, . a mountain or huge mass of floating ice. [From Scand., Norw., and Sw. isberg. See ice and berg = mountain.]

Icelander, Is'land-er, . a native of Iceland. . Ice'-land-dog, a shaggy white dog, sharp-eared, imported from Iceland. adj. Icelandic, relating to Iceland. ~>t. the language of the Icelanders. ns, IC6'-land-moss, a lichen found in Iceland. Norway, &c., valuable as a medicine and for food ; Ice'land-spar. a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate.

Ichneumon, ik-nu'mun, . a small carnivorous animal in Egypt, destroying crocodiles' eggs : an insect which lays its eggs on the larvae of other insects. [L., -Or., ichneuein, to hunt after ichnos, a track.]

Icnnlte, ik'nlt, . a fossil footprint. [Gr. ichnos.)

Ichnography, ik-nog'raf-i, . a tracing out : (archit.) a ground-plan of a work or building. adjs. Ion-

nograph'ic, -al. adv. Ichnoijraph ically. [Gr.

ichiiogra.phia ichnos, a track, ^rafkeiii, to grave]

Ichnolite, ik'no-llt, . a stone retaining the impression of an extinct animal's footprint. [Gr. ichnos, a

footprint, litkos, a stone.]

Ichnology, ik-noi'o-ji, . footprint lore : the science of fossil footprints. Also Ichnolithol Ogy. [Gr. ichnos, a track, a footprint, logta, discourse.]

Ichor, I'kor, n. (myth.) the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods : a watery humour : colourless matter from an ulcer. adj. I'chorous. [Gr. ichor.)

Ichthine, ik'thin, . an albuminous substance found in fishes' eggs. [Gr. ichthys, a fish.]

Ichthyodorulite, ik'thi-G-dor'6o-lIt, n. the name given to fossil fish-spines in stratified rocks. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, doru, a spear, lithos, a stone.]

Ichthyography, ik-thi-og'ra-fi, . a description of fishes. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, graphein, to write.]

Ichthyoid, -al, ik'thi-oid, -al, adj. having the form or characteristics of a fish also Ich'thyiC. . Ichthyocol'la, fish-glue, isinglass. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, eidos, form.)

Ichthyolatry, ik-thi-ol'a-tri, n. fish-worship. adj. Ichthyol'atrous.

Ichthyolite, ik'thi-o-Iit, . a fossil fish. (Gr. ichthys, a fish, lithos, a stone.]

Ichthyology, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, . the branch of natural history that treats of fishes. adj. IchthyolOg'ical. n. Ichthyol'OgiSt, one skilled in ichthyology. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, logia, discourse.]

Ichthyophagy, ik-thi-of'a-ji, n. the practice of eating fish. n. Ichthyoph'agist. adj. Ichthyoph'agous. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, phagein, to eat.]

Ichthyopsida, ik-thi-op'si-da, n.pl, one of three primary groups of vertebrates in Huxley's classification (the other two, Sauropsida and Mammalia), comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish-like vertebrates. [Gr. ichthys, fish, opsis, appearance.]

IchthyorniS, ik-thi-or'nis, . a fossil bird with vertebrae like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, amis, a bird.]

Ichthyosauria, ik-thi-o-sawr'i-a, . an order of gigantic extinct marine reptiles, uniting some ot the characteristics of the Saurians with those of fishes. adj. Ichthyosaur'ian. . Ich'thyosaurus. [Gr. ichthys, a fish, sauros, a lizard.]

IchthyosiS, ik-thi-0'sis, . a disease in which the skin becomes hardened, thickened, rough, and almost horny in severe cases. aiij. Ichthyot ic. [Gr. ichthys, a fish.]

Ichthyotomy, ik-thi-ot'o-mi, n. the anatomy of fishes. . Ichthyot'omist.

Ichthys, ik'this, . an emblem or motto (IX9T2), supposed to have a mystical connection with Jesus Christ, being the first letters of the Greek words meaning 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour.'

Icicle, Is'i-kl, . a hanging point of ice formed by the freezing of dropping w.iter. [A.S. isgicel, for ises-gicel ; ises being the gen. of fi, ice, and gicel, an icicle: cf. Ice. jdkull.)

Icon, T'kon, n. a figure, esp. in the Greek Church, representing Christ, or a saint, in painting, mosaic, &c.adj. Icon'ic. . Iconog'raphy, the art of illustration. adj. Iconomat 1C, expressing ideas by means of pictured objects. ns. Iconomat icism ; Iconoph'ilism, a taste for pictures, &c. ; Iconoph'-ilist, a connoisseur of pictures, &c. ; Iconos'tasis, a wooden wall which in Byzantine churches separates the choir from the nave the icons are placed on it. [L., Gr. eikdn, an image.]

Iconoclasm, T-kon'o-klazm, . act of breaking images. . Icon oclast, a breaker of images, one opposed to idol-worship, esp. those at the commencement in the Eastern Church, who from the 8th century downwards opposed the use of sacred images, or at least the paying of religious honour to such : any hot antagonist of the Deliefs of other*. adj. Icono-

Clastic, pertaining to iconoclasm. [Gr. eikon, an image, klastes, a breaker klan, to break.]

ICOnology, I-kon-ol'o-ji, . the doctrine of images,

especially with reference to worship. ns. Icon-Ol'ater, an image-worshipper ; Iconol'atry, the worship of images ; Iconol'ogist ; Iconom'acMst, one opposed to the cultus of icons ; Iconom'achy, opposition to the same. [Gr. eikon, an image, login, discourse.]

Icosahedron, I-kos-a-he'dron, . (geom.)a. solid having twenty equal sides or faces. adj. ICOSahe'dral. (Gr. eikosi, twenty, hedra, base.]

Icosandria, I-ko-san'dri-a, n. a class of plants having not less than twenty stamens in the calyx. adjs. Icosau driau, Icosan'drous. [Gr. eikosi, twenty, aner, andros, a male.]

Icterus, ik'te-rus, n. the jaundice : a yellowish appearance in plants. adjs. Icteric, -al, affected with jaundice ; Ic'terine, yellow, or marked with yellow, as a bird; ICterit'iOUS, yellow. [Gr. ikteros, jaundice.]

Ictus, ik'tus, . a stroke : rhythmical or metrical stress. adj. Ic'tic, abrupt. [L., 'a blow.']

I'd, Id, contracted from / woultl, or / had.

Idallan, I-da'li-an, adj. pertaining to Idalia, in Cyprus, or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

Idea, I-de''a, n. an image of an external object formed by the mind : a notion, thought, any product of intellectual action of memory and imagination : an archetype of the manifold varieties of existence in the universe, belonging to the supersensible world, where reality is found and where God is (Platonic) ; one of the three products of the reason (the Soul, the Universe, and God) transcending the conceptions of the understanding transcendental ideas, in the functions of mind concerned with the unification of existence (Kantian) ; the ideal realised, the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the expression (Hegelian). adjs. Ide'aed, Ide'a'd, pio-vided with an idea or ideas ; Ide'al, existing in idea : mental : existing in imagination only : the highest and best conceivable, the perfect, as opposed to the real, the imperfect. n. the highest conception o(anything. <#. Ide'aless. n. Idealisation, act of forming an idea, or of raising to the highest conception. *i. t. Idealise, to form an idea: to raise to the highest conception. v.i. to form ideas. us. Ide'aliser ; Ide'alism, the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas, that all reality is in its nature psychical : any system that considers thought or the idea as the ground either of knowledge or existence : tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest : the imaginative treatment of subjects ; Ide'alist, one who holds the doctrine of idealism, one who strives after the ideal : an unpractical person. tidj. Idealist'ic, pertaining to idealists or to idealism. . Ideal ity, ideal state : ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection. aiiv. Ide'ally, in an ideal manner : mentally. n. Ide'alogue, one given to ideas: a theorist. v.i. Ide'ate, to form ideas. adj. produced by an idea. n. the correlative or object of an idea. n. Idea tion, the power of the mind for forming ideas : the exercise of such power. adjs. Idea -tional, Ide'ative. [\ J .,Gr.ideaidein, to see.]

Identify, i-den'ti-f I, v.t. to make to be the same : to ascertain or prove to be the same : pa. p. identified. adj. Identifiable. . Identification. Identify one's self With, to take an active part in the promotion of. [Fr. identifier L., as if identicus idem, the same, facere, to make.]

Identity, I-den'ti-ti, . state of being the same : sameness. adj. Iden'tical, the very same : not different. adv. Identically. . Iden'ticalness, identity. [Fr. , Low L. identitat-em L. idem, the same.]

Ideography, I-de-og'ra-fi, . the representation of things by pictures, and not by sound-symbols or letters. ns. I'deograph, such a character or symbol as represents an idea without expressing its name also I'deogram. adjs. Ideographic, -al, representing ideas by pictures, or directly instead of words. adv. Ideograph'ically, in an ideographic manner. [Gr. uiea, idea, graphein, to write.]

Ideology, I-de-ol'o-ji, . the science of ideas, metaphysics. adjs. Ideologic, -al. . Ideol ogist, one occupied with ideas having no significance : a mere theorist also Ide'ologue. [Gr. iaea, idea, logia, discourse.]

Ideopraxist, T-de-5-prak'sist, . one who is impelled to carry out an idea. [Gr. idea, idea, praxis, doing.]

Ides, Tdz, n.sing. in ancient Rome, the isth day of March, May, July, October, and the 131(1 of the other months. [Fr., L. idus, prob. Etruscan.]

Idiocrasy, id-i-ok'ra-si, . same as Idiosyncrasy. adj. Idiocrat'io.

Idiocy. See Idiot.

IdioelectriC, id-i-o-e-lek'trik, adj. electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties.

IdiOgraph, id'i-o-graf, . a private mark or trade-mark. adj. Idiographlc.

Idiom, id'i-um, . a mode of expression peculiar to a language, a peculiar variation of any language, a dialect. . Id'iasm. a peculiarity. adjs. Idio-matic, -al, conformed or pertaining to the idioms of a language. adv. Idiomatically .. Idiotlcon, avocabulary of a particular dialect or district. [Fr., L., Gr. ididma, peculiarity idios, one's own.]

Idiomorphic, iu-i-o-mor'fik, adj. having a peculiar or distinctive form.

Idiopathy, id-i-op'a-thi, n. a peculiar affection or state : (ined.) a primary disease, one not occasioned by another. adj. Idiopathlc (med.\ primary, not depending on or preceded by another disease. adv. Idiopathlcally. [Gr. idios, peculiar, pathos, suffer-ing- pathein to suffer.]

Idiosyncrasy, id-i-o-sin'kra-si, . peculiarity of tem-perament or constitution ; crotchet or peculiar view, any characteristic of a person. adj. Idiosyncratic. [Gr. idios, one's own, syncrasis, a mixing together syn, together, krasis, a mixing.]

Idiot, id'i-ut, n. one deficient in intellect : a foolish or unwise person. adj. afflicted with idiocy : idiotic. v.t. to make idiotic. ns. Idiocy, IdlOtcy, state of being an idiot : imbecility : folly. adjs. Idiotic, -al, pertaining to or like an idiot : foolish, adv. Idioti-cally. adj. Idiot'ish, idiotic. n. Id'iotism, the state of being an idiot. [Fr., L. idiota idiotes, orig. a 'private man,' then a rude person idios, one's own.]

Idle, I'dl, adj. vain : trifling : unemployed : averse to labour : not occupied : useless : unimportant : un-edifying. v.t. to spend in idleness, v.i. to be idle or unoccupied. adj. I'dle-head'ed, foolish. ns. I'dlehood, Idleness ; I'dler ; Id'lesse, idleness ; I'dle-wheel, a wheel placed between two others simply for transferring the motion from one to the other without changing the direction. n.pl. I'dle-worms, once jocularly supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy maid-servants. adv. I'dly. [A.S. idel; Dut. ijdel, Ger. eitel.]

Idocrase, id'o-kraz, . the mineral vesuvianite. [Gr. eidos, form, krasis, mixture.]

Idol, I'dul, . a figure : an image of some object of worship : a person or thing too much loved or honoured : any phantom of the brain, or any false appearance by which men are led into error or pre-judice which prevents impartial observation, a fal-lacyalso Ido'lon, Ido'lum : //. Ido'la Bacon (Novum Organum, i. 38) makes these four in number Idols of the nation or tribe ; Idols of the den or cave (fallacies due to personal causes) ; Idols of the forum (those due to the influence of words or phrases) ; Idols of the theatre (those due to miscon-

Idolater

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Illation

worship ; I'dplist (Mitt.\ nn idolater : Idol'OOlast, a breaker of images, adj. Idqlograph'lcal. treating of idols, [p. Fr. idole L. idolumGr. eidolon eidos, what is seen idem, to see.]

Idolater, I-dol'a-ter, . a worshipper of idols : a great admirer :fe>n. Idol'atress. v. t. Idol'atrise, to worship as an idol : to adore. adj. Idol'atrOUS, pertaining to idolatry. adv. Idol'atrously. . Idol'atry, the worship of an image held to be the abode of a superhuman personality : excessive love. [Fr. idoldtre, corr. of L., Gr. eiddlolatres eidolon, idol, latreuein, to worship.]

Idolon, T-dO'lon, . same as Idol, an image : a mis-taken notion. [Gr. eidolon, an image.]

IdriS, fdris, n. a mythical figure in Welsh tradition, giant, prince, and astronomer.

Idyl, Idyll, I'dil, . a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects: a narrative poem. . Idyl 1st, a writer of idyls. adj. Idyll'lC, of or belonging to idyls : pastoral. [L. idyllium Gr. idyllion, dim. of eidos, image.]

If, if, conj. an expression of doubt ; whether : in case that : supposing that. As if, as it would be if. [A.S. g-tf: Dut. of, Ice. ef, if, efa, to doubt.]

Ignaro, ig-na'r6, n. (Sfi-rts.) an ignorant person. [It, L. ignariis. See Ignore.]

Ignatian, ig-na'shan, adj. of or pertaining to St Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome under Trajan about no A.D. The famous Ignatian Epistles exist in 3 different forms or recensions the Short (3 only, in Syriac) ; the Middle (7, the Greek text first published in i646-^-considered by Zahn and Lightfoot to be the original form) ; the Long (these 7, together with 6 others).

Igneous, ig'ne-us, adj. pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire : (geol.) produced by the action of fire. adjs. Ignesc'ent, emitting sparks of fire ; Ignif'er-OUS, bearing lire : Ignig'enoUS, engendered in fire. Igneous rocks, those which have been erupted from the heated interior of the earth hence also termed Ervptive rocks. [L. igntus ignis, fire.]

Ignipotent, ig-nip'o-tent, adj. (Pope) presiding over fire. [L. ignis, fire, potens, -cntis, powerful.]

Ignis fatuus, ig'nis-fat'u-us, . a light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places, also called ' Will-o'-the-Wisp : ' //. Ignes-fatui (ig'nez-fat'u-i). [L. ignis, firc,Jaluus, foolish.]

Ignite, ig-nlt', v.i. to set on fire, to kindle : to render luminous with heat. v.i. to take fire : to burn. . Ignitibil'ity. adj. Ignit'iblO, that may be ignited. n. Igni'tion, act of setting on fire : state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red hot. [L. ignire, ignltunt, to set on fire ignis, fire.]

Ignoble, ig-n3'bl, adj. of low birth : mean or worthless : dishonourable. v.i. to degrade. as. Ignobil'ity, Igno'bleness. adv. Igno'bly. [Fr., L. ignobilis in, not, gnobilis, nobilis, noble.]

Ignominy, ig'nO-min-i, . the loss of one's good name : public disgrace : infamy formerly also Ig'nomy. adj. Ignomln'iOUS, dishonourable : marked with ignominy : contemptible : mean. adv. Ignomin'i-ously. . Ignomin'iousness. [Fr., L. ignomiuia in, not, gnoinen, nomen, name.]

Ignoramus, ig-nO-ra'mus, . the word formerly written by a grand-jury on the back of an indictment, meaning that they rejected it : an ignorant person, esp. one making a pretence to knowledge : //. Ignora'muses. [L., 'We are ignorant,' ist pers. pi. pres. indie, of ignordre.}

Ignorant, ig'nC-rant, adj. without knowledge : uninstructed : unacquainted with: resulting from want of knowledge : (Shrtk.) unconscious : (Skak.) undiscovered. . Ig'norance, state of being ignorant : want of knowledge in R.C. theol. vincible or wilful ignorance is such as one might be fairly expected to overcome, hence it can never be an excuse for sin, whether of omission or of commission ; while itirnn-ciole ignorance, which a man could not help or abate,

altogether excuses from guilt : (ff.) in Litany, sins committed through ignorance. adv. Ig'norantly. . Ignora'tion. [Fr. , L. ignorans, -antis, pr.p. of ignorare. See Ignore.]

Ignorantines, ig-no-ran'tTnz, n.pl. (R.C.) name of a religious congregation of men devoted to the instruction of poor children now better known as the Brothers of Christian Schools.

Ignore, ig-nSr', v.t. wilfully to disregard : to set aside. [Fr., L. ignorare, not to know in, not, and gno-, root of (g)noscere, to know.]

Iguana, i-gwa'na, . a genus of thick-tongued arboreal lizards in tropical America. [Sp., prob. Haytian.J

Iguanodon, i-gwa'no-don, n. a large extinct herbivorous reptile, with teeth like those of the iguana. [Iguana, and Gr. odous, odontos, a. tooth.]

Ileac, il'e-ak, adj., Ileum, il'e-um, n. See Iliac.

Ilex, I'leks, . the scientific name for Holly (which see): the evergreen or holm oak. [L.]

Iliac, il'i-ak, adj. pertaining to the lower intestines. ns. Il'eum, the lower part of the smaller intestine in man; Ilium, the upper part of the hip-bone://. Il'ia. Ileus, Ileac, or Iliac passion, a severe colic with vomiting, &c. [Fr., through a Low L. iliaciis ilia, the flanks, the groin.]

Iliad, il'i-ad, . an epic poem by Homer, giving an account of the destruction of Ilium or ancient Troy. [L. Ilias, Iliadis Gr. Ilias, Iliados, a poem relating to Ilium, the city of Ilos, its founder.]

Ilk, ilk, adj. the same. Of that ilk, of that same, used in connection with a man whose name is the same as that of his ancestral estate often used

erroneously for 'of that kind.' [A.S. ilc, ylc, from y- or i- (base of /), and He = like.]

Uka, il'ka, adj. (Scot.) each. [A.S. sic, each.]

Ill, il, adj. (comp. worse ; superl. worst) evil, bad : contrary to good : wicked : producing evil : unfortunate : unfavourable: sick: diseased: improper: incorrect: cross, as temper. adv. not well: not rightly : with difficulty (rare) Ill'y. . evil : wickedness : misfortune. 111, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition, as 'ill-advised,' 'ill-affected,' 'ill-disposed,' &c. adj. IH'-beseern'mg^a/t.), unbecoming. n. Ill'-blood, ill-feeling: resentment. adjs. IlT-bod'ing, inauspicious : ill' -bred, badly bred or educated: uncivil. . Ill'-breed'ing. adjs. 111'-COndit'iqned, in bad condition : churlish ; Ill'-fat'ed, bringing ill-fortune ; Ill'-faurd (Sent.), Hl'-fa' VOUred,
ill-looking: deformed: ugly. . IH'-fa'VOUredness, state of Deing ill-favoured : deformity. adjs. 111'-got, -ten, procured by bad means; IU'-haired (Scot.), cross-grained; HI' -judged, not well judged; Ill'-lqok'ing, having a bad look ; Ill'-manned', insufficiently provided with men ; Dl'-na'tured, of an ill nature or temper: cross: peevish, atir. 111'-na'turedly. us. H '-na'turedness, the quality of

being ill-natured ; Illness, sickness : disease. adjs. Ill'-Off, in bad circumstances ; IU'-6'mened, having bad omens : unfortunate ; Ill'-Starred, born under the influence of an unlucky star : unlucky ; 111'-tem'pered, having a bad temper : morose : fretful : (Shak.) disordered ; Hl'-tlmed, said or done at an unsuitable time. v.t. Ill'-treat, to treat ill: to abuse. . Ill'-turn, an act of unkindness or enmity. adj. Hl'-used, badly used or treated. ns. Ill'-Will, unkind feeling : enmity ; Ill'-wish'er, one who wishes harm to another. adj. Hl'-'WTest'ing, misinterpreting to disadvantage. Go ill With, to result in danger or misfortune ; Take it ill, to be offended. [From Ice. Mr, a contraction of the word which appears in A.S. yfel, evil.]

Illapse, it-laps', n. a sliding in : the entrance of one thing into another. v.i. to glide. [L. illafsus illabi in, into, labi, to slip, to slide.]

Illaqueate, i-lnk'wc-at, v.t. to ensnare. adj. Illaq'ueable.. Illaquea'tion.

Illation, il-la'shun, n. act of inferring from premises or

reasons : inference : conclusion. adj. Illative, denoting an inference : that may be inferred. adv. niatively. [Fr., L. illation-em inferre, illdtum in, in, \nto,ferre, to bear.]

Illaudable, il-laVda-bl, adj. not laudable or praiseworthy. adv. niau'dably.

Illegal, il-le'gal, adj. contrary to law. v.t. Ule'galise, to render unlawful. . Illegality, the quality or condition of being illegal. adv. Hle'gally.

Illegible, il-lej'i-bl, adj. that cannot be read : indistinct. ns. lUeglbleness, Illegibility. adv. Illegibly.

Illegitimate, il-le-jit'i-mat, adj. not according to law : not born in wedlock : not properly inferred or reasoned: not genuine. . Illegitimacy. adv. Illegitimately. . niegitima'tion, the act of rendering, or state of being, illegitimate.

Illiberal, il-lib'er-al, adj. niggardly : mean, narrow m opinion.?'./. Illib'eralise. n. niiberallty. adv. Hlib'erally.

Illicit, il-lis'it, adj. not allowable : unlawful : unlicensed. adv. Illicitly. n. Illicltness. [L. illicit us in, not, licitus, pa. p. of licere, to be allowable.]

Illimitable, il-lim'it-a-bl, adj. that cannot be bounded : infinite.-//. Illim'itableness. adv. inimitably. . niimita'tion. adj. Illim'ited.

Illiquation. il-li-kwa'shun, . the melting of one thing into another. [L. in, into, liqu&re, -atum, to melt.]

niision, il-lizh'un, n. the act of striking against. [L. illisiort-em illidere in, in, liedere, to strike.]

Hliteral, il-lit'er-al, adj. not literal.

Illiterate, il-lit'er-at, adj. not learned : uninstructed : ignorant. tt.pl. a term used to designate those persons who are unable to read or write or both. adv. niit'erately. ,, s . lUit'erateness, Illiteracy, state of being illiterate : want of learning.

Illogical, il-loj'i-kal, adj. contrary to the rules of logic.

adv. nioglcally. . Illoglcalness.

Illude. il-liid', v.t. to play upon by artifice : to deceive.
[O. Fr., L. illiinere in, upon, ludere, to play.]

Illume. See Illumine.

Illuminate, il-lu'min-at, v.t. to light up : to enlighten : to illustrate : to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations. adj. enlightened. adj. Illu'minable, that may be illuminated. adj. and . IllU'minant. n.pl. Illumina ti, the enlightened, a name given to various sects, and especially to a society of German Freethinkers at the end of the i8th century. . Illumina'tion, act of giving light : that which {jives light : splendour : brightness : a display of lights : adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations : (/?.) enlightening influence, inspiration. adj. IllU'minative, tending to give light : illustrative or explanatory. . HlU'minator, one who illuminates, esp. one who is employed in adorning books with cojoured letters and illustrations. vs.t. Illu'mine. UlU'me, to make luminous or bright : to enlighten : to adorn. us. Illu'miner, an illuminator;

Illu'minism. adj. niumlnous, bright. [L. illu-

titiriiire, -atum in, in, upon, lumiiiare, to cast light lumen (= lucimen) lucere, to shine, light.]

Illusion, il-lu'zhun, . a playing upon : a mocking : deceptive appearance: false show: error. . 11111'-Sionist, one who is subject to illusions : one who produces illusions, as sleight-of-hand tricks, for entertainment. adjs. lUu'Sive, Illu'sory, deceiving by false appearances : false. adv. Hlu'Sively. n. niu'siveness. [Seelllude.]

Illustrate, il-lus'trat, or il'us-trat, v.t. to make distinguished : to make clear to the mind : to explain : to explain and adorn by pictures. adj. (Shak.) renowned. n. Illustra'tion, act of making lustrous or clear : act of explaining : that which illustrates : a picture or diagram. adjs. IllUS'trative, nius'tratory, having the quality of making clear or explaining. adT. nius'tratlvely. . nius'trator. adj.

UlUS triOUS, morally bright, distinguished : noble :

conspicuous : conferring honour. adv. Illus'tri-OUSly. . IllUS'triOUSness. [L. illustrdre, -atum, to light up illitstris, prob. in, in, lux, lucis, light.]

I 'm, Im, a contraction of / am.

Image, im'aj, . likeness : a statue : an idol : a representation in the mind, an idea : a picture in the imagination : (optics) the figure of any object formed by rays of light. v.t. to form an image of: to form a likeness of in the mind. adj. Im'ageless, having no image. ns. Imagery (im'Sj-ri, or im'aj-er-i), the work of the imagination : mental pictures : figures of speech : (orig.) images in general ; Im'age-WOT'-ship, honour paid in worship to graven or painted representations of sacred persons or things. [O. Fr., L. imago, image; cf. imitdri, to imitate.]

Imagine, im-aj'in, v.t. to form an image of in the mind: to conceive: to think: (B.) to contrive or devise. v.i. to form mental images: to conceive. adj. Imaginable, that may be imagined. . Imaglnableness. adv. Imaginably. adj. Imag'-inary, existing only in the imagination : not real : (alg?) impossible. . Imagina'tion, act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind: that which is imagined : contrivance. adj. Imag'-inative, full of imagination : proceeding from the imagination. ns. Imaginativeness ; Imaglner; Imagining, that which is imagined. fO. Fr. im-aginer L. imagindri imago, an image.]

Imago, i-ma'go, n. the last or perfect state of insect life: an image or optical counterpart of a thing. [L.]

Imam, i-manr, Imaum, i-mawm', . the officer who in Mohammedan mosques recites the prayers and leads the devotions of the faithful in Turkey also superintending circumcisions, marriages, and funerals. [Ar. imam, chief.]

Imbank, im-bangt. Same as Embank.

Imbar, im-bar', v.t. to exclude.

Imbark, im-bark', v.i. Same as Embark.

Imbathe, im-baM', v.t. (Milt.) to bathe.

Imbecile, im'be-sel, adj. without strength either of body or mind : feeble : fatuous. n. one destitute of strength, either of mind or body. . Imbecility,

state of being imbecile : weakness of body or mind. [O. Fr. imbecile L. imbccillis ; origin unknown.]

Imbed, im-bed', v.t. See Embed.

Imbellishing, . (Milt.). Same as Embellishment.

Imbibe, im-bTb', v.t. to drink in : to absorb : to receive
into the mind. v.i. to drink, absorb. ns. Imbib'er ; Imbibi'tion. [L. imbibere in, in, into, bibere, to drink.]

Imbitter, im-bit'er, v.t. See Embitter.

Imblaze, im-bla/, v.t. obsolete form of emblaze.

Imbody, im-bod'i. See Embody.

Imboil, im-boil', v.i. Same as Emboil.

Imborder, im-bor'der, v.t. Same as Emborder.

Imbosom, im-bo3z'um. See Embosom.

Imbotmd, im-bownd', v.t. Same as EmbOUnd.

ImbOW, im-bo', v.t. Same as EmbCTW.

Imbrangle. See Embrangle.

Imbricate, im'bri-kat, r.t. to lay one over another, as tiles on a roof.- adj. bent like a gutter-tile : (bat.) overlapping each other. . Imbrica'tion, a con-cave indenture, as of a tile : an overlapping of the edges : ornamental masonry. [L. imbricare, -atum imbrex, a gutter-tile imber, a shower.]

Imbrocata. im-bro-ka'ta, . in fencing, a thrust in tierce. [It.]

Imbroglio, im-br5l'yO, n. an intricate plot in a romance or drama : a perplexing state of matters : a complicated misunderstanding. [It., 'confusion' imbrogtiare, to confuse, embroil.]

Imbrown. See Embrown.

Imbrue, im-broD', v.t. to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench. . Imbrue'ment. [O. Fr. embruer brvre (Fr. bdre) L. bibere, to drink.]

Imbrute, im-brooY, v.t. and v.i. to reduce, or sink, to the state of a brute: pr.p. imbrut'ing ; imbrut'ed.

Imbue, im-bu', v.t. to moisten: to tinge deeply : to cause to imbibe, as the mind. [O. Fr. imbuer L. imbitere in, and root of bibere, to drink.]

Imitate, im'i-tat, v.t. to copy, to strive to be the same as : to produce a likeness of. . Instability. adj. Im'itable, that may be imitated or copied : worthy of imitation. . Imitancy, the tendency to imitate. adj. Im'itant. . Imita'tion, act of imitating : that which is produced as a copy, a like-ness : (IHUS.) the repeating of the same passage, or the following of a passage with a similar one in one or more of the other parts or voices. adj. Imita-tive, inclined to imitate : formed after a model. adv. Imltatively. - ns. Im'itativeness, the quality of being imitative ; Imitator, one who imitates or copies. [L. imitdri, imitdtus, ety. unknown.]

Immaculate, im-mak'u-lat, adj. spotless : unstained :

pure. adv. Immac'ulately. . Immac'ulateness. Immaculate Conception, the R.C. dogma that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin first proclaimed in 1854. [L. imiiiaculatus in, not, ntnculdre, to stain macula, a spot.]

Immalleable, im-mal'le-a-bl, adj. not malleable.

Tmma.na.nlB im-man'a-kl, v.t. (Milt.) to put in manacles, to fetter or confine.

Immanation, im-5-na'shun, n. an easy flow. v.t. Imm'anate, to flow or issue in. [L. in, in, tnandre, dtuni, to flow.]

Immane, i-man', adj. huge: cruel, savage. adv. Immane'ly. . Imman'ity (Skak.\ inhumanity,

cruelty. [L. iminanis, huge.]

Immanent, im'a-nent, adj. remaining within : inherent. J. Immanence, Imm'anency, the notion that the intelligent and creative principle of the universe pervades the universe itself, a fundamental conception of Pantheism. [L. immanens, -entis, pr.p. of inimanere in, in, manere, to remain.]

Immantle, im-man'tl, v.t. to envelop in a mantle.

Immanuel, Emmanuel, i-man'u-el, e-, . a name given to Jesus (Matt. i. 23) as the son of a virgin (Is. vii. 14). [Heb., lit. ' God-with-us.']

Immarginate, im-ar-jin'St, adj. having no margin.

Immask, im-mask', v.t. (Shak.) to mask, disguise.

Immaterial, im-a-te'ri-al, adj. not consisting of matter: incorporeal: unimportant. v.t. Immate'rialise, to separate from matter. ns. Imrnate'rial-Ism, the doctrine that there is no material substance ; Immate'rialist, one who believes in this ; Immateriality, the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter. adT. Immaterially.

Immature, im-a-tur'. Immatured, im-a-turd', adj. not ripe : not perfect : come before the natural time. adv. Immaturely. ns . Immature'ness, Immaturity.

Immeasurable, im-mezh'ur-a-bl, adj. that cannot be measured : very great. . Immeas'urableness. adv. Immeas'urably. adj. Immeas'ured (Spens.), beyond the common measure, immeasurable.

Immediate, im-me'di-at, adj. with nothing between two objects : not acting by second causes : direct : present : without delay. n. Imme'diacy (SAaJt.), immediate or independent power. _adz>. Imme'diately. ns. Imme'dlateness ; Imme'diatism.

Immedicable, im-med'i-ka-bl, adj. incurable.

Immemorial, im me-mf>r'i-al, adj. beyond the reach of memory. adj. Immem'orable. (tdv. Immemo'rially.

Immense, im-mens', adj. that cannot be measured : vast in extent: very large. adv. Immensely. ns. Immense'ness ; Immensity, an extent not to be measured: infinity: greatness. [Fr., L. ftntnensus in, not, tnensus, pa. p. of mettri, to measure.]

Immensurable, im-mens'ur-a-bl, adj. that cannot be measured. ;/. Immensurabillty.

Immerge, im-merj', v.t. to plunge into. [L. in, into, tutr^ere, tnersum, to plunge.]

ImmeritOUS. im-mer'it-ns, adj. {Milt.) undeserving. [L. immeritusin, not, tneritits, deserving.]

456

Immerse, im-mers', v.t. to plunge into : to dip : to baptise by dipping the whole body : to engage deeply : to overwhelm. adjs. Immers'able, Immers'ible. ns. Immer'sion, act of immersing or plunging into : state of being dipped into : state of being deeply engaged ; Immer sionist. [See Immerge.]

Immesh. See Enmesh.

Immethodical, im-me-thod'ik-al, adj. without method or order : irregular. adv. Immethod ically.

Immigrate, im'i-griit, v.i. to migrate or remove into a country. ns. Immigrant, one who immigrates ; Immigra'tion, act of immigrating. [L. immigrdre in, into, migrare, -dtum, to remove.]

Imminent, im'i-nent, adj. near at hand : threatening : impending. . Imminence. adv. Imminently. [L. imminent, -entisin, upon, mine re, to project.]

Immingle, im-ming'gl, v.t. to mingle together, to mix.

Immiscible, im-is'i-bl, adj. not capable of being mixed.

Immit, im-mit', v.t. to send into: to inject: pr.p. immit'ting ; pa.p. immit'ted. . ImmiSSlon, act of immitting : injection. [L. immitere in, into, mittere, missum, to send.]

Immitigable, im-it'i-ga-bl, adj. incapable of being mitigated. adv. Immitlgably.

Immix, im-miks', v.t. (Milt.) to mix. adj. Immix able, incapable of being mixed.

Immobility, im-mo-bil'i-ti, n. the character of being immovable. adj. Immobile.

Immoderate, im-mod'er-at, adj. exceeding proper bounds : extravagant. ns. Immod'eracy, Immod'erateness, the quality of being immoderate : extravagance. adv. Immod'erately. . Immodera'tion, want of moderation : excess.

Immodest, im-mod'est, adj. wanting restraint : im-

Eudent : forward : wanting shame or delicacy, -adv. mmod'estly. n. Immod'esty, want of modesty.

Immolate, im'o-lat, v.t. to offer in sacrifice. ns. Immola'tion, act of immolating : a sacrifice ; Imm'olator, one who immolates or offers sacrifice. [L. imvtoldre, -dtnm, to sprinkle meal on a victim, hence to sacrifice in, upon, tola, meal.]

Immoment, im-mS'ment, adj. (Sfiak.) of no value.

Immoral, im-mor'al, adj. inconsistent with what is right : wicked : licentious. n. Immorality, quality of being immoral : an immoral act or practice. adv. Immor'ally.

Immortal, im-mor'tal, adj. exempt from death : imperishable : never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c.). . one who will never cease to exist : one of the forty members of the French Academy. . Immortalisation. v.t. Immortalise, to make immortal. . Immortality, condition or quality of being immortal : exemption from death or oblivion. adv. Immor'tally.

Immortelle, im-mor-tel', . any one of the flowers commonly called everlasting. [Fr. (jlenr) immortelle, immortal (flower).]

Immovable, im-moov'a-bl, adj. steadfast: unalterable: that cannot be impressed or made to fall : (//.) fixtures, Sic. , not movable by a tenant. 'is. Immov'-

ableness, Immovability. adv. Immovably.

Immune, im-mun', adj. free from obligation : not liable to infection. . Immunity, state of being immune : exemption : privilege. [Fr., L. in, not, mutt is, serving, obliging.]

Immure, im-mur', I'.t. to wall in : to shut up : to imprison. -. (Shak.) a wall. . Immure'ment, imprisonment. [Fr., L. in, in, murus, a wall.]

Immutable, im-mut'a-bl, adj. unchangeable. ns. Immutability, Immut'ableness, unchangeableness. adv. Immutably.

Imp, imp, . a little devil or wicked spirit : a son, offspring, a pert child. v.t. (falconry) to mend a broken or defective wing by inserting^ a feather : to qualify for flight. adj. Implab, like an imp:

Impacable

mole ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Imperfect

fiendish. [A.S. impe Low L. impetus, a graft Gr. emphytos, engrafted.)

Impacable, im-pak'a-bl, adj. (Spens.) not to be quieted
or appeased. [L. in, not, pacdre, to quiet.]

Impact, im-pakr/, r.t. to press firmly together : to drive close. . Im pact, a striking against : collision : the blow of a body in motion impinging on another body : the impulse resulting from collision. Impacted fracture (surg.), when one part of the bone is forcibly driven into the other. [O. Fr. impact er L. impact us, pa. p. of impingere. See Impinge.]

Impaint, im-pant', v.t. (S/iak.) to paint.

Impair, im-par', v.t. to dimmish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken. v.t. (pbs.) to become worse. n. Impairment. [O. Fr. empeirer (Fr. empirer), from L. >(= in), inten., and L. pejorii'f, to make worse L. pejor, worse.]

Impair, im-par', adj. (Shak.) unsuitable. [Fr., L. impa> in, not, par, equal.]

Impale, im-pal', v.t. to fence in with stakes : to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake. . Impale ment. an enclosed space : (her.~) the marshalling side by side of two escutcheons combined in one.
[Fr. einfialer L. in, in, palus, a stake.)

Impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, adj. not perceivable by touch : not coarse : not easily understood. . Impalpability. adv . Impal'pably.

Impanation, im-pa-na'shun, . a term u-ed to express the local union of the body of Christ with the consecrated bread in the Eucharist ; but later specially used of Luther's doctrine of Consubstantiation(q.v.). adj. Impa'nate, embodied in bread. [From Low L. impanare, -iitum in, in, panis, bread.)

Impanel. See Empanel.

Imparadise, im-par' a-d!s, v.t. (Milt.) to put in a paradise or state of extreme felicity, to make perfectly
happy :pr.p. impar'adlsing ; pa.p. impar'adlsed.

Imparity, im-par'i-ti, . want of parity or equality : indivisibility into equal parts. adjs. Imparidigltate, having an uneven number of digits ; Imparipin'nate, unequally pinnate ; Imparisyllab'ic, not consisting of an equal number of syllables. [L. impar in, not, par, equal.)

Impark, im-park', -./. to enclose in a park.

Imparlance, im-parl'ans, n. (Spens.) parley. ./". Impart', to hold a consultation. [O. Fr. emparlance emparler, to talk.)

Impart, im-part', v.t. to bestow a part of: to give : to communicate _: to make known. v.i. to give a part. m. Imparta'tion, the act of imparting ; Impart - ment (Shak.), the act of imparting : that which is imparted, disclosure. [O. Fr. empartir L. im-Partirfin, on, pars, partis, apart.)

Impartial, im-par'shal, adj. not favouring one more than another: just: (Sliak.) partial. ns. Impartiality, Impar tialness, quality of b-ing impartial : freedom from bias. adv. Impartially.

Impartible, im-part'i-bl, adj. capable of being imparted. . Impartibil'ity.

Impartible, im-part'i-bl, adj. not partible : indivisible. n. Impartibil'ity.

Impassable, im-pas'n-hl, adj. not capable of being

passed. ns. ImpassabiTity, Impass'ableness.

a,i-\ Impass'ably.
Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, adj. incapible of passion

or feeling. ns. Impassibility, Impasslbleness,

quality of being impassible. fFr, L. impassitilis, in, not, pad, passus, to suffer.)
Impassion, im-pash'un, v.t. to move with passion.

adjs. Impass ionable. Impass'ionate. Impass'ioned, moved by ^tront; passion or feeling : animated : excited: Impass'ive. not susceptible of pain

or feeling. adv. Impassively. ns. Impassiveness. Impassivity. [Through Low L. L. in, in, passion-em, passion.)

Impaste, im-past', v.t. (Shak.) to knead into a paste : to lay colours on thick. ns. Impasta'tion, act of

impasting : that which is made into paste ; Impas to, in painting, the thick laying on of pigments. [Low L. impastdre in, into, pasta, paste.)

Impatient, im-pi'shent, adj. not able to endure or to wait : fretful : restless. n. Impa'tience, want of patience. adv. Impa tiently.

Impave, im-pav', v.t. (Wordsworth) to pave.

Impavid, im-pav'id, adj. fearless. adv. Impavldly, fearlessly : dauntlessly. [L. impavidus in, not, pavidus, fearing.)

Impawn, im-pawn', v.t. to pawn or deposit as security.

Impeach, im-pech', 71. t. to charge with a crime : to cite before a court for official misconduct : to call in question : (Spens.) to impede. adj. Impeach able, liable to impeachment : chargeable with a crime. ns. Impeacu'er, one who impeaches ; Impeacb.'-ment, an exceptional form of process whereby the House of Commons may obtain redress for any high crimes and misdemeanours committed by peers and ministers of the Crown : (^AaA) hinderance, obstruction. [O. Fr. empescher, to hinder (Fr. emptcher, It. impacciare) ; either from L. impingere, to strike against, or impedicdre, to fetter thus cognate either with impinge or impede.}

Impearl, im-perl', v.t. to adorn with or as with pearls : to make like pearls.

Impeccable, im-pek'a-bl, adj. not liable to error or to

sin. ns. Impeccability, Impecc'ancy. adj. Im-

pecc'ant. doing no sin.

Impecunious, im-pe-ku'ni-us, adj. having no money : p.>or. n. Impecunioslty.

Impede, im-ped', v.t. to hinder or obstruct. . Im-pe dance, hinderance, esp. in electricity an apparent increase of resistance due to induction in a circuit. adj. Imped'ible, capable of being impeded. . Im-pediment, that which impedes: hinderance: a de-fect preventing fluent speech. .//. Impediment'a, military baggage, baggage generally. adjs. Im-pedimen'tal, Imped'itive, causing hinderance. [L. impedire in, in, pes, pcdis, a foot.)

Impel, i m-pel ', i 1 ./. to urge forward : to excite to action: to instigate: pr.p- impelling ; pa.p. im-pelled'. adj. Impellent, impelling or driving on. n. a power that impels. . Impeller. [L. impel-/ere, impiilsum in, on, pellere, to drive.]

Impend, im-pend', r.i. to threaten : to be about to happen. ns. Impend'ence, Impend'ency, the state

of impending : near approach. adj. Impend ent, imminent: ready to act or happen. [L. impendire in, on, pendere, to hang.)

Impenetrable, im-pen'e-tra-bl, adj. incapable of being pierced : preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time : not to be impressed in mind or heart. . Impenetrability, one of the essential properties of matter, implying that no two bodies can at the same time occupy the same space. <,/-. Impenetrably.

Impenitent, im-pen'i-tent, adj. not repenting of sin. . one who does not repent : a hardened sinner. n. Impenitence. adz*. ImpenltenUy.

Impennate. im-pen'at, Impennous, im-pen'us, adj.

wingless : having very short wings useless for flight. [L. in, not, ptnna, a wing.)

Imperative, im-per'a-tiv, adj. expressive of command :
authoritative: peremptory: obligatory. adv. Im-peratively. Imperative mood, the form of a verb expressing command or advice ; Categorical im-perative (see under Category). [L. imperatirus imperdre, to command in, in, parare, to prepare.)

Imperator, im'pe-ra-tor, n. n commander : a ruler : an

emperor, adj. Imperato'rial. {'L., imperdre, to command.]

Imperceptible, im-per-sep'ti-bl, adj. not discernible : insensible: minute, ns. Impercep'tibleness, Im-percepttbil'lty.-nrfr'. Imperceptibly. W/>. Im-percep'tlve, not perceiving ; Impercip lent, having no power to perceivp.

Imperfect, im-per'fekt, adj. incomplete : defective !

Imperforafce

file, far ; me", her ; mine ;

Impone

not fulfilling its design : liable to err. adv. Imper'-fectly. us. Imper'fectness, Imperfec'tion.

Imperforate, -d, im-per'l'o-rat, -ed, tuij. not pierced through : having no opening. adj. Imper'forable, that cannot be perforated or bored through. n. Im-perfpra'tion.

Imperial, im-pe'ri-al, adj. pertaining to an empire or to an emperor : sovereign, supreme : commanding, of superior size or excellence. . a tuft of hair on the lower lip (from its use by Napoleon III.) : a kind of do_me, as in Moorish buildings : an outside seat on
a diligence : a size of writing-paper, 22 x 30 in. ; also of printing-paper, 22 X 32 in. v.t. Impe rialise, to make imperial. >ts. Impe'rialism, the power or authority of an emperor : the spirit of empire ; Im-pe'rialist, one who belongs to an emperor : a soldier or partisan of an emperor ; ImporiaTity, imperial power, right, or privilege. adv. Impe'-rially. . Impe'rium, a military chief command: empire. Imperial City, Rome : one of those cities in the German Empire which owed allegiance to none but the emperor, which exercised suzerain rights within their own territories, and had the right of sitting and voting in the imperial diet ; Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, an institution designed to com-memorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1887). [Fr. ,

L. imperialis inifieriutn, sovereignty.]
Imperil, im-per'il, v.t. to put in peril : to endanger.

. Imper ilment.

Imperious, im-pe'ri-u, adj. assuming command : haughty : tyrannical : authoritative t (obs.) imperial.

ad->. Impe'riously. . Impe'riousness. [L. ifftffriams.]

Imperishable, im-per'ish-a-bl, adj. indestructible : everlasting. ns. Imper'ishableness, Imperisha-bil'ity. adv. Imperlshably.

Impermanence, im-per'man-ens, . want of perman-ence. a</f. Imper / inanent.

Impermeable, im-per'me-a-bl, adj. not permitting passage : impenetrable. ns. Impermeability, Im-per'meableness. adv. Imper'meably. n. Imper'-meator, a device in a steam-engine for forcing lubricating oil uniformly into the cylinder.

Imperseverant, im-per-sev'er-ant, adj. (Shak.) strongly persevering.

Impersonal, im-per'sun-al, adj. not having person-ality : (grant.) not varied according to the persons.

n. Impersonality, adv. Impersonally. v.t. Impersonate, to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person : to ascribe the qualities of a person to : to personify : to assume the person or character of, esp. on the stage. adj. personified. ns. Impersonation ; Impersonator.

Impertinent, im-per'ti-nent, adj. not pertaining to the matter in hand : trifling : intrusive : saucy : impu-dent. n. Impertinence, that which is imperti-nent : intrusion : impudence, over-forwardness : (laiu)
matter introduced into an affidavit, &c., not perti-nent to the matter. adv. Imper'tinently.

Imperturbable, im-per-tur'ba-bl, adj. that cannot be disturbed or agitated : permanently quiet. . Im-perturbability. adv. Impertur'baply. n. Im-perturba tion. [L. intperturbabilis in, not, periurbare, to disturb.]

Imperviable, im-per'vi-a-bl, Impervious, im-pcrVi-us, adj. not to be penetrated. ns. ImperMablenesS, Imperviabil'ity, Imper vlousness. adv. Imper-viously.

ImpetiCOS, im-pet'i-kos, (Shak.) a word coined by the
fool in Twelfth Night, perhaps meaning impocket.

Impetigo, im-pe-ti'go, n. a skin disease characterised by thickly-set clusters of pustules. adj. Impetig'-inous [L.,itnptttre, to rush upon, attack.]

Irnpetrate, im'pe-trat, T'./. to obtain by entreaty or petition. . Impetra'tion. adjs. Im'petrat'lve, Im'petratory.

Impetuous, im-pet'u-us, adj. rushing upon with im-

petus or violence : vehement in feeling : passionate. adv. Impetuously. ns. Impet uousness, Im-petuosity.

Impetus, im'pe-tus, . an attack : force or quantity of motion : violent tendency to any point. [L., in, in, petere, to fall upon.]

Impi, im'pi, . a body of Kaffir warriors. [S. Afr.]

Impictured, im-pik'turd, adj. (Spent.) painted.

Impierceable, im-pers'a-bl, adj. (Spent.) incapable of being pierced.

Impignorate, im-pig'nO-rat, v.t. to pledge or pawn. n. Impignora'tion.

Impinge, im-pinj', v.i. (with on, upon, against) to strike or fall against : to touch upon. . Impinge-ment. adj. Imping'ent, striking against. [L. itn-pingere in, against, pingere, to strike.]

Impious, im'pi-us, adj. irreverent : wanting in venera-tion for God : profane. adv. Im'piOUSly. ns. Im'-piousness. Impi'ety.

Implacable, im-plak'a-bl, adj. not to be appeased : inexorable : irreconcilable. ns. Implac'ableness, Implacability, adv. Implac'ably.

Implacental, im-pla-sen'tal. adj. having no placenta, as certain marsupial animals.

Implant, im-plant', v.t. to fix into : to insert : to infuse.

n. Implanta'tion, the act of infixing.

Implate. im-pliit', v.t. to put a plate or covering upon : to sheathe.

Implausible, im-plawz'i-bl, adj. not plausible, in-credible. n. Implausibil'ity.

Impleach, im-plech', v.t. (Sh<tk.) to intertwine.

Implead, im-pled', v.t. to prosecute a suit at law. n. Implead'er.

Impledge, im-plej', v.t. to pledge.

Implement, im'ple-ment, n. a tool or instrument of labour. v.t. to give effect to : to fulfil or perform. adj. Implemen'tal, acting as an implement. n. Imple'tion, a filling : the state of being full. [Low L. implementum L. im-plere, to fill.]

Implex, im'pleks, adj. not simple : complicated. n. Implex'ion. adj. Implex'UOUS. [L. implexusin, into, plectere, to twine.]

Implicate, im'pli-kat, v.t. (with by, in, -with) to en-fold : to involve: to entangle. ns. Im'plicate, the thing implied ; Implica tion. the act of impli-cating; : entanglement : that which is implied. adj. Im'plicative, tending to implicate. adv. Im'plica-tively. aiij. Implicit, implied : relying entirely, unquestioning: (rare) entangled, involved. adv. Implicitly. n. Implicitness. [L. implicare, -dtiitn in, in. plialre, to fold.]

Implore, im-plor', v.t. to ask earnestly : to beg. ns. Implora'tion ; Implor'ator (Shak.), one who implores or entreats. adj. Implor'atory. . Implor'er (Spens.), one who implores. adi*. Im-plor'ingly, in an imploring manner. [Fr. , L. intf>lordrein, in, plorare, to weep aloud.]

Impluvium, im-ploO'vi-um, . in ancient Roman houses, the square basin in the atrium or hall into which the rain-water was received. [L., impluere in, in, pluere, to rain.]

Imply, im-plf, v.t. (S/>fns.) to enfold: to include in reality, to express indirectly : to mean : to signify : fr.p. implying : pa.p. implied'. adv. Impli'edly. [O. Fr. empleifr L. itnplicare.}

Impocket, im-pok'et, v.t. to put in the pocket.

Impolite, im-po-lTt', adj. of unpolished manners '. uncivil. adv. Impolite'ly. n. Impolite'ness.

Impolitic, im-pol'i-tik, adj. imprudent : unwise : in-expedient. . Impol'icy. ^rr. Imporiticly.

Imponderable, im-pon'der-a-bl, adj. not aHe to be weiehed : without sensible weight. ns. Impon'der-

ableness. Imponderability. .//. Impon'der-ables. fluids without sensible weight, as heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, considered as material still used of ether.

Impone, im-pOn', v.t. (Shak.) to place or put on, to stake, as a wager. adj. Impon'ent, competent to

Import

mOte ; mute ; moon ; (ken.

Impropriate

impose an obligation. . one who imposes. [L. impaafre in, on, ponere, to place.]

Import, im-pSrV, v. f. to carry into : to bring from abroad : to convey, as a word : to signify : to be of consequence to : to interest. . Im'port, that which is brought from abroad : meaning : importance : tendency. adj. Importable, that may be imported or brought into a country. us. Import'ance ; Im-port'ancy (Shak.).adj. Important, of great im-port or consequence : momentous : pompous. adv. Importantly. ns. Importation, the act of import-ing : the commodities imported ; Import'er, one who brings in goods from abroad. adj. Import less (Sliak.), without consequence. [Fr., L. importare, dtiun in, in, par-tare, to carry.]

Importune, im-por-tun', v.t. to urge with troublesome application: to press urgently: (Spens.) to import, signify (a false use) : to molest, as a beggar, pros-titute, &c. ns. Impor tunacy, Import'unateness.

adj. Importunate, troublesomely urgent. adv. Importunately. adj. Importune, untimely : im-portunate. adv. Import une'ly. ns. Importun'er ; Importunity. [Fr., L. importunus in, not, port us, a harbour.]

Impose, im-poz', v.t. to place upon : to lay on : to enjoin or command : to put over by authority or force: to obtrude unfairly: to pass off: {print.) to arrange or place in a chase, as pages of type. v.i. (with upon) to mislead or deceive : act with constraining effect. n. (S/tav.) comman 1, injunction. adjs. ImpOS able, capable of being imposed or laid on ; ImpOS'lng, commanding : adapted to impress

forcibly. adv. Imposingly. ns. Imposlngness ;

Imposi'tion, a laying on : laying on of hands in

ordination: a tax, a burden: a deception. [Fr.

im f>eser L. in, on, ponere, to place.]
Impossible, im-pos'i-bl, adj. that which cannot be

done : that cannot exist : absurd, or excessively odd.

. Impossibility.
Impost, im'post, n. a tax, esp. on imports : (archil.*)

that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which

the weight of the building is laid.

[O. Fr. impost (Fr. //) L.

imfionere, to lay on.]
Imposthume, impos'tum, . nn

abscess, v.i. Impos'thumate, to form an imposthume or abscess. v.t. to affect with an imposthume. adj. affected with such. n. one swelled or bloated. it. Imposthuma'tion, the act of forming an abscess : an abscess. [A corr. of apostume, itself a corr. of apostetnt Gr. apostema, a separation of corrupt matter apo, away, and the root of histemi, I set up.]

Impostor, im-pos'tur, . one who practises imposition or friud. n. Impos'tuTo. adj. Impos'turous.

Impotent, im'po-tent, adj. powerless: without sexual power : wanting the power of self-restraint. ns. Im'-

potence, Im' potency, adv. Im'potently.

Impound, im-pownd', v.t. to confine, as in a pound : to restrain within limits: to take possession of.

. Impound' age, the act of impounding cattle.

Impoverish, im-pov'er-ish, v.t. to make poor: to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil). . Impoverishment. [From O. Fr. eipoT'rir(Fr. appanvrir) L. in, in, pauper, poor.]

Impracticable, im-prak'tik-a-bl, adj. not able to be dine : unmanageable : stubborn. ns. Imprac'tica-

billty, Imprac'ticableness. adv. Impracticably.

Imprecate, im'pre-kfit, v.t. to pray for good or evil upon : to curse. . Impreca'tion. the act of imprecating : a curse. adj. Im'precatory. [L. intpreeari in, upon, precari, -atns, to pray.)

topregn, im-pren', v.t. (Milt.) to impregnate.

Impregnable, im-preg'na-bl, adj. that cannot be

Impost.

seized : that cannot be moved. n. Impregnability. adv. Impreg'nably. [Fr. fmprentarit L. in, not, prendere, prekendere, to take.]

Impregnate, im-preg'nat, v.t. to make pregnant: to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another: saturate. . Impregnation, the act of impregnating : that with which anything is impregnated. [Low L. impr&gnare, -dtum in, in, prcegnans, pregnant.]

Impresario, im-pre-sa'ri-0, . a manager or conductor of a troupe of concert or operatic singers. [It., impresa, enterprise.]

Imprescriptible, im-pre-skrip'ti-bl, adj. not founded on external authority. tt. Imprescriptibil'ity.

Imprese, im-pres', Impress, im-pres', n. (Milt.) a device worn by a noble or his retainers. [O. Fr.]

Impress, im-pres', t>.t. to press upon : to mark by pressure : to produce by pressure : to stamp : to fix deeply in the mind. ns. Im'prOSS, that which is made by pressure: stamp: likeness: Im-

pressibil'ity. adj. Impress'ible, susceptible.
. Impress'ibleness. adv. Impresslbly. ns.

Impression, the act or result of impressing : a single edition of a book : the effect of any object on the mind : idea : slight remembrance ; Impressionability. adj. Impressionable, able to receive an impression. ns. Impressionism, a modern movement in art and literature, originating in France, its aim being to cast off the trammels of artistic tradition, and to look at nature in a fresh and original manner it employs general effects, vigorous touches, and deals in masses of form and colour ; Impressionist. adv. Impressionis'tic. adj. Impress/ive, capable of making an impression on the mind : solemn. adv. Impressively ns. Impress'iveness ; Impress'ure (SAa/t.~), impression.

Impress, im-pres', v.t. to force into service, esp. the public service. . Im'press. [An altered spelling of imprest.]

Impressment, im-pres'ment, n. the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy. [A word coined horn press, \r\pressgang.}

Imprest, im'prest, . earnest-money: money advanced. r.f. Imprest, to advance on loan.

Imprimatur, im-pri-ma'tur, . a license to print a book, &c. [Lit. ' let it be printed ; ' from L. imprimere in, on, premere, to press.]

Imprimis, im-prl'mis, adv. in the first place. [L., in, \n,prints, first.]

Imprint, im-print', v.t. to print : to stamp : to impress : to fix in the mind. . Im'print, that which is imprinted : the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, &c., printed on the title-page : also the printer's name on the back of the title-page and at the end of the book.

Imprison, im-priz'n, v.t. to put in prison : to shut up : to confine or restrain. . Impris'onment, the act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned '. confinement or restraint.

Improbable, im-prob'a-bl, adj. unlikely. n. Improbability. adv. Improb'ably.

Improbation, im-pro-ba'shun, n. in Scots law, an action for the purpose of declaring some instrument false or forged. adj. Improb'ative, disapproving also Improb'atory.

Improbity, im-prob'i-ti, . want of probity.

Impromptu, im-promp'tu, adj. prompt, ready : off-hand. adv. readily. . a short witty saying expressed at the moment : any composition produced at the moment. [L., 'in readiness' in, in, promptns, readiness.]

Improper, im-prop'er, adj. not suitable : unfit : unbecoming : incorrect : wrong. adv. Improp'erly. n. Impropri'ety.

Impropriate, im-pro'pri-at, v.t. to appropriate to private use : ro place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman. adj. Impro'priate, devolved into the hands of a layman. ns. Impropria'tiOH,

Improve

fSte, far : mS, her ; mine ;

Inarching:

act of appropriating: property impropriated ; Impro'priator, a layman who holds possession of the lands of the Church or an ecclesiastical living. [Low L. impropriAtus L. in, in, proprius, one's own.]

Improve, im-prSov 7 , v.t. to make better : to advance in value or excellence : to correct : to employ to good purpose. v.i. to grow better: to make progress : to increase : to rise (as prices). us. Improvabillty, Improvableness. adj. Improvable, able to be improved. adv. ImproVably. ns. Improve'ment, the act of improving : advancement or progress : increase, addition ; Improv er, one who improves : a pad worn by women to make the dress hang properly, pr.p. and adj. Improving, tending to cause improvement. adv. Improv ingly. Improve on, or Upon, to bring to a better state by addition or amendment ; Improve the occasion, to point out a moral from some event that has just occurred. [A variant of approve.]

Improvident, im-prov'i-dent, adj. not provident or prudent : wanting foresight : thoughtless. adj. Improvide' (Spens.), not provided against. n. ImproVidence. adv. ImproVidently.

Improvisate, im-prov'i-sut. Improvise, im-pro-vlz', v.t. to compose and recite, esp. in verse, without

preparation : to bring about on a sudden : to do any-
thing off-hand. ns. Improvisa tion, act of impro-
vising : that which is improvised ; Improvisa'tor,
Improvisato're (-ra), sometimes fem. Improvisa'-
trix, Improvisatri ce, one who improvises : one who
composes and recites verses without preparation :
//. Improvisato'ri (-re). atijs. Improvisato'rial,
Improvis'atory. . Improvis'er. adj. Impro-
yi'SO, not studied beforehand. [Fr. imprtrviser L.
', not, proyiius, foreseen.]

Imprudent, im-proo'dent, adj. wanting foresight or
discretion : incautious : inconsiderate. . Impru -
dence. adv. Impru'dently.

Impudent, im'pu-dent, adj. wanting shame or modesty :
brazen-faced : bold : rude : insolent. . Im'pudence.
adv. Im'pudently. . Impudic'ity. [L. in, nut,
pudens, -entis pudere, to be ashamed.]

Impugn, im-pun', v.t. to oppose : to attack by words
or arguments : to call in question. adj. Impugn-
able. ns. Impugn'er ; Impugn'ment. [L. ii-
pugndrein, against, pugndre, to fight.)

Impuissant, im-pu'i-sant, adj. powerless. n. Impu'-
issance.

Impulse, im'puls, n. the act of impelling : effect of an
impelling force: force suddenly communicated: in-
fluence on the mind. . Impul'sion, impelling
force: instigation. adj. Impulsive, having the
power of impelling : actuated by mental impulse :
ImfcA.) acting by impulse: not continuous. adv.
Impulsively, n. Impulsiveness. [L. impuisus,
pressure intpellere.]

Impunity, im-pun'i-ti, . freedom or safety from pun-
ishment : exemption from injury or loss. [Fr., L.
impiinitat-em in, not, parna, punishment.]

Impure, im-pur', adj. mixed with other substances :
defiled by sin: unholy: unchaste: unclean. adv.
Impurely. ns. Impur'ity, Impure ness, quality
of being impure.

Impurple, im-pur'pl. Same as Empurple.

Impute, im-put , v.t. to reckon as belonging to (in a
bad sense) : to charge : (theol.) to attribute vicari-
ously : (rare) to take account of. adj. Imput able,
capable of being imputed or charged : attributable.
ns. Imput ableness._ImputabiTity. <z<rV. Im-
put'ably. . Imputa tion, act of imputing or
charging : censure : reproach : the reckoning as
belonging to. adjs. Imput ative, imputed ; Im-
put'atively. n. Imput er. [Fr. imputtrl..
imputdre, -dtum in, in, putare, to reckon.]

In, in, prep, denotes presence or situation in place,
time, or circumstances within, during : consisting
of: because of: by or through. adv. within: not
out: in addition to, thrown in. n. in politics, a

member of the party in office : a corner. adj. In'-
and-in', from animals of the same parentage : with
constant and close interaction. . a game with four
dice. In as far as, to the extent that ; In as much
as, Inasmuch as, considering that ; In itself, in-
trinsically, apart from relations ; In that, for the
reason that. Ins and outs, nooks and corners : the
whole details of any matter. Be in for a thing, to
be destined to receive a thing ; Be in it (sianef), to
be getting on successfully, esp. in a game ; Be in
With, to have intimacy or familiarity with. [A.S.
in; Dut., Ger. in, Ice. {; W. yn, L. in, Ger. en.
A.S. also had innan, within ; cf. Old High Ger.
innaiia, Sw. innan. In A.S. the prep, in was often
interchangeable with the related on.}

Inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, . want of sufficient power:
incapacity.

Inabstinence, in-ab'sti-nens, . want of abstinence.

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses'i-bl, adj. not to be reached,
obtained, or approached. us. Inaccessibility, In-
access ibleness. adz: Inaccess ibly.

Inaccurate, in-.ik'kur-at, adj. not exact or correct :
erroneous. . Inac curacy, want of exactness :
mistake. adv. Inac curately.

Inactive, in-akt'iv, adj. having no power to move :
idle: lazy: (chem.) not showing any action.
. Inac'tion, idleness: rest. adv. Inactively.
. Inactivity, idleness.

Inadaptable, in-a-dap'ta-bl, adj. that cannot be
adapted. . Inadapta'tion. adj. Inadap tive.

Inadequate, in-ad'e-kwat, adj. insufficient. ns. In-
ad'equacy, Inad equateness, insufficiency. adv.
Inadequately.

Inadmissible, m-ad-mis'i-bl, adj. not allowable. ft. Inadmissibil'ity. adv. Inadmiss ibly.

Inadvertent, in-ad-vert'ent, adj. inattentive. ns. In-advert'ence, Inadvert'ency, negligence : oversight. adv. Inadvertently.

Inaidable, in-ad'a-bl, adj. (Shak.)\.\\z.\. cannot be aided.

Inalienable, in-al'yen-a-bl. adj. not capable of being transferred. ns. Inalienability, Inal ienableness. adv. Inalienably.

Inalterable, ia-awl'ter-a-bl, adj. unalterable. n. In-alterability.

Inamorata, in-am-o-ra'ta, n.fem. a woman with whom one is in love : masc. Inamora'to. [It. innamcrata Low L. inamordre, to cause to love L. in, in, amor, love.]

Inane, in-an', adj. empty, void : void of intelligence : useless. ns. inani tion, exhaustion from want of food ; Inanity, senselessness : worthlessness : any kind of vain frivolity. [L. inanis.]

Inanimate, -d, in-an'im-at, -ed, adj. without animation or life : dead : spiritless : dull. ns. Inan'imateness, Inanima'tion.

Inappeasable, in-ap-pe/a-bl, adj. that cannot be appeased.

Inapplicable, in-ap'plik-a-bl. adj. not applicable or suitable. ns. Inapplicability, Inap plica bleness.

Inapposite, in-ap'poz-it, adj. not apposite, suitable, or pertinent. adv. Inap positely.

Inappreciable, in-ap-pre'shi-a-bl, adj. not appreciable or able to be valued. adj. Inappre dative, not valuing justly or at all.

Inapprehensible, in-ap-pre-hen'si-bl, adj. not apprehensible or intelligible. . Inapprehen'sion. adj. Inapprehen sive.

Inapproachable. in-ap-prOch'a-bl, adj. inaccessible. adv. Inapproach'ably.

Inappropriate. in-ap-prC'pri-at, adj. not suitable. adv. Inappropriately. . Inappro'priateness.

Inapt, in-apt', adj. not apt : unlit, or unqualified. us. Inaptitude, Inapt' ness, unfitness, awkwardness. adv. Inaptly.

Inarable. in-ar'a-bl, adj. not arable.

Inarching, in-arch'ing, . a method of grafting by uniting, without separating from the original stem. Also Enarch ing.

Inarm

m5te ; mute ; mo75n ; then.

Inch

Inarm, in-arm', v.t. to encircle.

Inarticulate, in-ar-tik'ul-at, adj. not distinct, incapable of speaking distinctly : (zooi.) not jointed. adv. Inarticulately. us. Inarticulateness, In-articula tion, indistinctness of hounds in speaking.

Inartificial, in-art-i-fish'yal, adj. not done by art : simple. adv. Inartific'ially.

Inartistic, -al, in-ar-tU'tik, -al, adj. not artistic : deficient in appreciation of works of art. adv. Inartis tically.

Inasmuch, in-az-much'. See In.

Inattentive, m-at-tent'iv, adj. careless, not fixing the mind to attention. us. Inatten tion, Inattent iveness. a<{v. Inattent'ively.

Inaudible, in-awd'i-bl, adj. not able to be heard. ns. Inaudibility, Inaud'ibleness. adv. Inaud'ibly.

Inaugurate, m-aw'gur-at, v.t. to induct formally into an office : to cause to begin : to make a public exhibition of for the first time. adjs. Inau'gural, Inau guratory, pertaining to, or done at, an inauguration. m. Inauguration, act of inaugurating; Inau gurator, one who inaugurates. adj. Inauguratory. [L. inaugurdre, -dtum.]

Inaurate, in-aw'rit, adj. having a golden lustre : covered with gold.

Inauspicious, in-aw-spish'us, adj. not auspicious : ill-omened: unlucky. adv. Inauspic iOUSly. . Inauspie iousness.

Inbeing, in'be-ing, n. inherent existence.

Inboard, in'bord, adv. within the hull or interior of a ship : toward or nearer to the centre.

Inbpnd, in' bond, adj. laid with its length across the thickness of a wall : opp. to Outbond, where the brick or stone is laid with its length parallel to the face of the walL

Inborn, in'bawrn, adj. born in or with : implanted by nature.

Inbreak, in'brak, n. a violent rush in : irruption : opp. to Outbreak.

Inbreathe, in'breAi, v.t. to breathe into.

Inbreed, in-bred', v.t. to breed or generate within: to breed in-and-in. pa.p. In'bred, bred within, inherent, intrinsic.

Inburning, in'burn-ing, adj. (Spens.) burning within.

Inburst, m'burst, . an irruption: opp. to Outburst.

Inby, Inbye, in-bl', adv. (Scot.) toward the interior, as of a house from the door, or a mine from the shaft. [In and by.}

Inca, ing'ka, . the name of the ancient kings and princes of Peru : pi. Incas (ing'kaz). [Sp. inca Peruvian inca.]

Incage, in-kaj'. Same as Encage.

Incalculable, in-kal'ku-la-bl, adj. not calculable or able to be reckoned. ns. Incalculabil'ity, Incal'culableness. adv. Incalculably.

Incalescent, in-kal-es'ent, adj. growing warm. . Incalesc ence. [L. incalescens, -ends, pr.p. of incalescere in, in, calescere, inceptive of calere, to be warm.]

Incameration, in-kam-er-a'shun, . the act of making over to a government a fund as a source of revenue, esp. an annexation to the papal exchequer. [L. in, in, camera, a chamber.]

Incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, adj. white or glowing with heat : rendered luminous by heat. v.i. and r.t. to glow with heat, to cause to glow. . Incandescence, a white heat. Incandescent light, a brilliant white light produced by a resisting conductor under an electric current, or by coal-gas burnt under a mantle or hood of the oxide of didymium and others of the alkaline earths. [L., in, in, candescere candere, to glow.]

Incantation, in-kan-tu'shun, . a formula of words said or sung in connection with certain ceremonies for purposes of enchantment. . In'cantator. adj. Incan tatory. [L. incantation-em incantdre, to sing a magical formula over.]

Incapable, in-kap'a-bl, adj. not capable : insufficient,

unable: lacking mental capacity: unconscious of: helplessly drunk : disqualified.//, one lacking capacity. H. Incapability. adv. Incap ably.

Incapacious, in-kap-a'shus, adj. not large, narrow. n. Incapa'ciousness.

Incapacitate, in-kap-as'i-tat, v.t. to deprive of capacity : to make incapable: to disqualify. ns. In-

capacita tion, the act of disqualifying ; Incapacity, want of capacity or power ol mind : inability : legal disqualification.

Incarcerate, in-kaVser-at, v.t. to imprison : to confine. . Incarceration, imprisonment: (surf.) obstinate constriction or strangulation. [L. in, in, career, a prison.]

Incardinate, in-kar'di-nat, v.t. to attach as a cardinal part, as a priest to his church. adj. a perversion of incarnate.

Incarnadine, in-kar'na-din, v.t. to dye of a red colour.

adj. carnation-coloured.

Incarnate, in-kar'nat, v.t. to embody in flesh. v.i. to form flesh, heal. adj. invested with flesh. . Incarna'tion, act of embodying in flesh : (tkeoi.) the union of the divine nature with the human in the divine person of Christ : an incarnate form : manifestation, visible embodiment : (sur^.) the process of healing, or forming new flesh. [Low. L. incarnare, -atum L. in, in, caro, cartiis, flesh.]

Incase, Incasement. See Encase, Encasement.

Incast, in'kast, n. something thrown in in addition by way of giving good measure.

Incatenation, in-ka-te-na'shun, n. the act of chaining and linking together.

Incautious, in-kaw'shus, adj. not cautious or careful. ns. Incau'tion, Incau'tiousness, want of caution. adv. Incau'tiously.

IncaVO, in-ka'vo, . the incised part in an intaglio. [It., L. in, in, cavns, hollow.]

Incedingly, in-sed'ing-li, adv. (rare) triumphantly. [L. incedlre, to march along.]

Incelebrity, in-sel-eb'ri-ti, . lack of celebrity.

Incendiary, in-sen'di-ar-i, K. one that sets fire to a building, &c. , maliciously : one who promotes quarrels : pi. Incen diaries. adj. wilfully setting fire to : relating to incendiarism : tending to excile quarrels. n. Incen'diarism. adj. Incend'ious (obs.), promoting faction. [L. incendiarms incendiui ince>idere, incensum, to kindle.]

Incense, in-sens', v.t. to inflame with anger : to incite, urge : to perfume with incense. . In'cense, odour of spices burned in religious rites : the materials so burned : pleasing perfume : CAf.) homage, adulation. adj. In'cense-breath'ing, exhaling incense or fragrance. ns. Incense ment (Shak.), state of being inflamed with anger ; Incens'or (pbs.), a censer.

Incentive, in-sent'iv,rt<#. inciting, encouraging : (Milt.) igniting. . that which incites to action or moves the mind : motive. [L. incentivus, striking up a tune incinere in, in, canere, to sing.]

Inception, in-sep'shun, . a beginning. v.i. Incept', to commence, esp. the period of candidature for the degree of master of arts, or a period of licensed teaching. adj. Incep'tive, beginning or marking the beginning. adv. Incep'tively, in a manner denoting beginning. . Incep'tor. [L. incefiionim incipere, inceptum, to begin in, on, capere, to take.]

Incertain, in-ser'tan, adj. uncertain. ns. Incer'tainty, Incertitude, want of certainty.

Incessant, in-ses'ant, aiij. uninterrupted : continual. adv. Incess'antly, unceasingly : (obs.) immediately. [L. incessans, -antit in, not, cessdre, to cease.]

Incest, in'sest, . sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. adj. Incest'UOUS. guilty of incest. adv. Incest' uously. . Incest'uousness. [Fr., L. incestu* in, not, castus, chaste.]

Inch, insh, . the twelfth part of a foot: proverbially, a small distance or degree : (Shak.) a critical moment. v.i. to move by slow degrees, adj. Inched, containing inches : marked with inches. adv. Inch'-

meal, by inches or small degrees : gradually. Inch by inch, By inches, by small degrees ; Every inch, entirely, thoroughly. [A. S. ynce, an inch L. uticia, the twelfth part of anything, an inch, also an ounce (twelfth of a pound).]

Inch, insh, . an island. [Gael, innis, an island.]

Inchase, in-chas'. See Enchase.

Inchoate, in'ko-at, adj. only begun : unfinished, rudimentary : not established. v.t. (Broiuning)to begin. adv. In'choately. . Inchoa'tion, beginning: rudimentary state. adj. Incho ative, incipient. [L. inchoare, -atum, to begin.]

Incident, in' si-dent, adj. falling upon : liable to occur : naturally belonging to anything, or following therefrom. n. that which happens : an event : a subordinate action : an episode. . In'Cidence, the

manner of falling : bearing or onus, as of a tax that falls unequally : the falling of a ray of heat, light, &C. on a body : (gram.) the falling of a point on a line, or a line on a plane. adj. Incidental, occurring as a result, concomitant : occasional, casual. adv. Incidentally. . Incident alness. Angle Of incidence, the angle at which a ray of light or radiant heat falls upon a surface. [Fr., L. incl- dftis in, on, cadere, to fall]

Incineration, in-sin-er-a'shun, n. the act of reducing to ashes by combustion. v.t. Incin erate, to burn to ashes. . Indn'erator, a furnace for consuming anything. [L. tncinerdre, -atum in, in, dais, cineris, ashes.]

Incipient, in-sip'i-ent, adj. beginning. rts. Incipience, Incip'iency. adv. Incip ieritly. [Pr.p. of L. incipere.]

Incise, in-siz 7 , v.t. to cut into : to cut or gash : to engrave. adj. Incis'iform, shaped like an incisor-tooth. n. InciS'ion, the act of cutting into a substance : a cut : a gash. adj. Inci'sive, having the quality of cutting into: trenchant: acute: sarcastic. adv. Inci'sively. us. Inci'siveness ; Inci'sor, a cutting or fore tooth. adjs. Inciso rial, Inci sory. n. Incis'ure, a cut, incision. [Fr. inctser L. incldere, incisum in, into, ctfdere, to cut.]

Incite, in-slt', v.t. to rouse : to move the mind to action: to encourage : to goad. ns. Incit'ant, that which incites : a stimulant ; Incita tion, the act of inciting or rousing : an incentive. adj. and n. Incit'ative. ns. Incite'ment; Inciter. adv. Incitingly. [Fr., L. incitdrein, in, citare, to rouse ciert, to put in motion.)

Incivil, in-siv'il, adj. (Shak.) uncivil. n. Incivility, want of civility or courtesy : impoliteness : an act of discourtesy (in this sense has a//., Incivirities).

Incivism, in'si-vizm, . neglect of one's duty as a citizen, conduct unbecoming a good citizen. [Fr.]

Inclasp, in-klasp', v.t. to clasp to : to enclasp.

Inclave, in-klav'j adj. (her.) shaped, or cut at the edge, like a series of dovetails, as the border of an ordinary. adj. Inclavat'ed, made fast, nailed. [L. in, in, clavus, a nail.]

Inclearing, in'kl8r-ing, n. the total amount in cheques and bills of exchange chargeable to a bank by the Clearing-house : opp. to Otitclearing.

Inclement, in-klem'ent, adj. unmerciful : stormy : very cold : harsh : unpropitious. n. Inclem'ency. adv. Inclem'ently.

Incline, in-klln', v.t. to fean towards : to deviate from a line towards an object : to be disposed : to have some desire. v.t. to cause to bend towards : to give a leaning to : to dispose : to bend. . an inclined plane : a regular ascent or descent. adj. Inclin able, leaning: tending: somewhat disposed. ns. Inclin'ableness ; Inclination, the act of bending towards : tendency, disposition of mind : natural aptness : favourable disposition, preference, affection : act of bowing : angle between two lines or planes : the arule a line or plane makes with the horizon. -p.adj. Inclined', bent. -fr.f. and . Inclln'lng, inclination : (Skak.) side, party.**. Inclinom'etet, an instrument for measuring the vertical element of the magnetic force. Inclined plane, one of the so-called mechanical powers, a slope or plane up which may be rolled a weight one could not lift. [Fr., L. inclinare in, towards, clinare, to lean.]

Inclip, in-klip', v.t. (S/ta.':.) to embrace, surround.

Inclose, Inclosure. See Enclose.

Incloud. Sec Encloud.

Include, in-klOod', v.t. to close or shut in : to embrace within limits : to contain : to comprise : (Shot.) to conclude. adj. Includ'ible. . Inclu'sion, act of including : that which is included : restriction, limitation. adj. InclU'Sive, shutting in : enclosing : (with of) comprehending the stated limit or extremes. adv. Inclusively. [L. indudtre, inclusum in, in, claudere, to shut.]

Incoercible, in-ko-ers'i-bl, adj. that cannot be liquefied by pressure, said of certain gases.

Incog, in-kog', adv. an abbreviation of incognito.

Incogitable, in-koj'i-ta-bl, adj. unthinkable. ns. Incogitabil ity. Incog itanoy. adjs. Incogltant,

InCOgltative. [L. in, not, cogitdre, to think.]

Incognisable, Incognizable, in-kog'niz-a-bl, or in-kon'iz-a-bl, adj. that cannot be known or distinguished, adjs. Incog'nisant, Inoog'nizant, not

cognisant. . Incognitance, failure to recognise. . Incognoscibil'ity. adj. Incognos'cible.

Incognito, in-kog'ni-ti5, adj. unknown : disguised : under an assumed title. n. a man unknown (Jem. Incog'nita): concealment. [It., L. incognitus in, not, cognitus, known cognascere, to know.]

Incoherent, in-ko-heVent, adj. not connected : loose : incongruous. . Incoherence, want of coherence or connection : incongruity. adv. Incoher ently. . Incohe'sion.

Incombustible, in-kom-bust'i-bl, adj. incapable of being consumed by fire. ns. Incombustibility, Incombust'ibleness. adv. Incombust'ibly.

Income, in'kum, . the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything : revenue : (Shak.) arrival : (Scot.) a disease coming without known cause. .//. In'come-bonds. a term applied to a bastard kind of security which has no mortgage rights, and is really only a sort of preference share. us. In'COrner, one who comes in : one who takes possession of a (arm, house,
&c., or who comes to live in a place, not having been born there ; In come-tax, a tax directly levieJ on all persons having incomes above a certain amount. adj. In'coming, coming in, as an occupant : accruing : (Scot.) ensuing, next to follow. . the act of coming in : revenue. [Eng. in and come.]

Incommensurable, in-kom-en'su-ra-bl, adj. having no common measure. ns. Incommensurability. Incommen'surableness. adv. Incommen'surably. adj. Incommen'surate, not admitting of a common measure : not adequate : unequal. ad-'. Incommen'surately. . Incommen'surateness, the state of being incommensurate.

IncommiSCible, in-kom-is'i-bl, adj. that cannot be mixed together. [L. in, not, cotnmiscere, to mix.]

Incommode, in-kom-Od', r./. to cause trouble or inconvenience to : to annoy : to molest. adj. Incommo'diOUS, inconvenient : annoying;. ad-'.

Incommo'dipusly. ns. Incommo diousness. the quality of being incommodious ; Incommodity, anything which causes inconvenience. [Fr., L. incommodare incommotius, inconvenient in, not, commodus, commodious.]

Incommunicable, in-kom-un'i-ka-bl, adj. that cannot be communicated or imparted to others. ns. Incommunicabillty, Incommun icableness. ad::

Incommun icably. adj. Incommunicative, not disposed to hold communion with, or to Rive information : unsocial. adv. Incommun'icatively. n. Incommun icativeness.

Incommutable, in-kom-ur/a-bl, adj. that cannot be commuted or exchanged. ns. Ihcommutabilltyj Incommut'ableness.-Wr. Incommut ably.

Incomparable

m3te ; mute ; mSon ; Men.

Increase

Incomparable, in-lcom'par-a-bl, adj. matchless. ns.

Incomparabil'ity, Incom'parableness. adv. Incom'parably. adj. Incompared' (Spcns.), peerless.

Incompatible, in-kom-pat'i-bl, adj. not consistent : contradictory : incapable of existing together in harmony : (//.) things which cannot coexist. ns. Incompatibility, Incompat ibleness. adv. Incompat'ibly.

Incompetent, in-kom'pe-tent, adj. wanting adequate powers : wanting the proper legal qualifications : insufficient./^. Incompetence, Incom potency. adv. Incompetently.

Incomplete, m-kom-plet', adj. imperfect. adv. Incompletely, us. Incomplete'ness, Incomple'tion.

Incompliance, in-kom-plfans, . refusal to comply : an unaccommodating disposition. adj. Incompli ant.

Incomposed, in-kom-pozd', adj. (Milt.) discomposed.

Incomposite, in-kom'poz-it, atij. simple. Incomposite

numbers, same as prime numbers (see Prime;.

Incompossible, in-kom-pos'i-bl, adj. incapable of coexisting.//. Incompossibillty.

Incomprehensible, in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl, adj. not capable of being understood : not to be contained

within limits. ns. Incomprehensibility, Incomprehen'sibleness, Incpmprehen'sion. adv. Incomprehen'sibly. adj. Incomprehen'sive, limited. n. Incomprehen'siveness.

Incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, adj. not to be compressed into smaller bulk. ns. Incompressibil'ity, Incompress'ibleness.

Incomputable, in-kom-put'a-bl, adj. that cannot be computed or reckoned.

Inconceivable, in-kon-seVa-bl, adj. that cannot be conceived by the mind : incomprehensible : involving a contradiction in terms: physically impossible. ns. Inconceivability, Inconceiv'ableness. adv. Inconceivably.

Inconcinnity, in-kon-sin'i-ti, . want of congruousness or proportion. adj. Inconcinn'OUS. [L.]

Inconclusive, in-kon-klGDs'iv, adj. not settling a point
in debate, indeterminate, indecisive, adv. Inconclusively. ns. Inconclus'iveness, Inconclu'sion.

Incondensable, in-kon-den'sa-bl, adj. not condensable.

Incondite, in-kon'dlt, adj. not well put together, irregular, unfinished. [L. inconditus in, not, condere, condition, to build.]

Incongruous, in-kong'groo-us, adj. inconsistent : not fitting well together, disjointed : unsuitable also Incon'gruent. ns. Incongruity, Incon'gruousness. a<n: Incongruously.

Inconscient, in-kon'shi-ent, adj. unconscious. adj. Incon'SCiOUS, unconscious.

Inconsecutive, in-kon-sek'u-tiv, adj. not succeeding in regular order. n. Inconsec utiveness.

Inconsequent, in-kon'se-kwent, adj. not following from the premises : illogical : irrelevant : unreasonable, inconsistent. . Incon'sequence. adj. In-

consequen'tlal, not following from the premises :

of no consequence or value. advs. Inconsequen'-

tially, Incon'sequently.
Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'er-a-bl, adj. not worthy of

notice : unimportant. . Inconsid'erableness.

adv. Inconsid'erably.
Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'er-at, adj. not considerate :

thoughtless: inattentive. ad-'. Inconsid'erately.

ns. Inconsid'erateness, Inconsidera'tion.
Inconsistent, in-kon-sist'ent, adj. not consistent : not

suitable or agreeing with : intrinsically incompatible :

self-contradictory : changeable, fickle. ns. Incon-

sist ence, Inconsistency. adv. Inconsistently.
Inconsolable, in-kon-sSl'a-bl, adj. not to be comforted.

. Inconsol'ableness. adv. Inconsol'ably.
Inconsonant, in-kon's5-nant, adj. not consonant. n.

Incon'sonance. adv. Incon' sonantly.
Inconspicuous, in-kon-spik'u-us, adj. not conspicuous :

scarcely discernible. adv. Inconspicuously. n.

Inconspic uousness .

Inconstant, in-kon'stant, adj. subject to change : fickle. . Incon' stancy. adv. Inconstantly.

Inconsumable, in-kon-sum'a-bl, adj. that cannot be consumed or wasted. adv. Inconsum ably.

Incontestable, in-kon-test'a-bl, adj. too clear to be called in question : undeniable. . Incontestabil'ity. adv. Incontesf ably.

IncontigUOUS, in-koa-tig'u-us, adj. not adjoining or touching. adv. Incontig uously. . Incontig'uousness.

Incontinent, in-kon'ti-nent, adj. not restraining the passions or appetites : unchaste : (ined.) unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations : (coll.) immediate, off-hand. adv. without delay : at once. ns. Incon tinence, Incon'ttnency. adv. Incon'tinently, without restraint : forthwith, immediately.

Incontroliable, in-kon-trO'la-bl, adj. uncontrollable. adv. Incontrol'lably.

Incontrovertible, in-kon-tro-vert'i-bl, adj. too clear to be called in question. . Incontrovertibility.

adv. Incontrovertlbly.

Inconvenient, in-kon-ven'yent, adj. unsuitable : causing trouble or uneasiness : increasing difficulty : incommodious. v.t. Inconvenience, to trouble or incommode. ns. Inconvenience, Inconvenlency. adv. Inconveniently.

Inconversable, in-kon-vers'a-bl, adj. indisposed to conversation, unsocial.

Inconversant, in-kon'ver-sant, adj. not versed in.

Inconvertible, in-kon-vert'i-bl, adj. that cannot be changed or exchanged. . Inconvertibility. adv. Tlnconvertlbly.

Inconvincible, in-kon-vin'si-bl, adj. not capable of being convinced.

Incony, in'kon-i, adj. (Shak.) fine, delicate, pretty. [Prob. from Fr. ittconnu, unknown L. incogtiitta (see Incog). Cf. unco, in the sense of strange, rare, fine, abbreviated from uncouth.}

InCO-ordinate, in-ko-or'di-nat, adj. not in co-ordinate relation. . Inco-ordina'tion.

Incoronate, -d, in-kor'o-nat, -ed, adj. crowned.

Incorporate, in-kor'po-rat, v.t. to form into a body: to combine into one mass, or embody : to unite : to form into a corporation. v.i. to unite into one mass: to become part of another body. adj. united in one body : (rare) not having a material body. . Incorpora'tion, act of incorporating : state of being incorporated : formation of a legal or political body : an association: (grain) polysynthesis. adjs. Incorporative, characterised by grammatical incorporation also Poiysyntlietic ; Incorporeal, Incor'poral (Sliak.), not having a body : spiritual : intangible. ns. Incorpo'realism, Incorporelty, Incorporeallty. adv. Incorpo'really.

Incorpse, in-korps', v.t. (Shak.) to incorporate.

Incorrect, in-kor-ekt, adj. containing faults : not accurate : not correct in manner or character : (Shak.) not regulated. adv. Incorrectly. . Incorrectness.

Incorrigible, in-kor'i-ji-bl, adj. and . bad beyond correction or reform. ns. Incorrlgibleness, Incorrigibillty. adv. Incorrigibly.

Incorrodible, in-ko-rS'di-bl, adj. incapable of being corroded.

Incorrupt, in-kor-upt', adj. sound : pure : not depraved : not to be tempted by bribes. adj. Incorruptible, not capable of decay: that cannot be bribed: inflexibly just. ns. Incorruptlbleness, Incorruptibility, adv. Incorruptlbly. us. Incorrup'tion, Incorrupt'ness. adj. Incorrupt ive. adv. Incorrupt'ly.

Incrassate, in-kras'at, v.t. to make thick. v.i. (nicd.) to become thicker. adj. made thick or fat: (bot.) becoming thick by degrees. . Incrassa tion. adj. Incrass'ative. [Low L. incrassdre, -atum L. in, in, crassdre, to make thick.]

Increase, in-kres', v.i. to grow in size : to become greater: to advance. v.t. to make greater: to advance : to extend : to aggravate. adj. Increas able.

ns. Increas'ableness ; In crease, growth : addition to the original stock : profit : produce : progeny. adj. Increase'ful (Shak.), abundant of produce. adv. Increas'ingly, in the way of increase. [M. E. incresen en (L. in), and O. Fr. creisser, croistre L. crescere, to grow.]

Increate, in'kre-iit, adj. (arch.) uncreated.

Incredible, in-kred'i-bl, adj. surpassing belief, ns. Incredibility, quality of being incredible, an incredible thing ; Incred'ibleness, incredibility. adv. Incredibly.

Incredulous, in-kred'u-lus, adj. hard of belief. ns. Incredulity, Incred'ulousriess. adv. Incred'ulously.

Incremation, in-kre-ma'shun, n. the act of burning a

dead body. v.t. Incre'mate, to burn. [L. in, in, cremare, -dtum, to burn.]

Increment, in'kre-ment, . act of increasing or becoming greater : growth : that by which anything is increased : (math.) the finite increase of a variable quantity : (rhet.) an adding of particulars without climax (see 2 Peter, i. 5-7): (gram.) a syllable in excess of the number of the nominative singular or the second pers. sing, present indicative. adj. Increment' al. Unearned increment, any exceptional increase in the value of land, houses, &c., not due to the owner's labour or outlay. [L. incrementumincrescere, to increase.]

Increscent, in-kres'ent, adj. increasing, growing (of the moon).

Incriminate, in-krim'in-at, v.t. to charge with a crime or fault, to criminate : to characterise as criminal or as accessory to crime. adj. Incriminatory.

Incrust. See Encrust.

Incubate, in'ku-bat, v.i. to sit on eggs to hatch them. v.t. to produce by hatching : (fi^.) to turn over in the mind, ponder over. n. Incuba'tion, the act of sitting on eggs to hatch them : (fig.) meditation on schemes : (med.) the period between the implanting of a disease and its development. adjs. In'cubative, Incuba'tory. . In'CUbator, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [L. incubdre, dtum in, upon, cubdre, to lie.]

Incubus, in'ku-bus, n. the nightmare : a male demon formerly supposed to consort with women in their sleep : any oppressive or stupefying influence : //. In'CUbUSes, Incubi (in'ku-bl). [L. incubdre in, upon, cubdre, to lie.]

Inculcate, in-kul'kat, v.t. to enforce by frequent admonitions or repetitions. ns. Inculca'tion ; InouT-cator. [L. inculcdre, -dtum in, into, calcdre, to tread calx, the heel.]

Inculpable, in-kul'pa-bl, adj. blameless. adv. In-CUl'pably. v.t. Incul'pate, to bring into blame : to censure. . Inculpa'tion. adj. Inculpatory. [Low L. inculpdre. -dtum 'L. in, in, culpa, a fault.]

Incu.lt, in-kult', adj. (rare) uncultivated.

Incumbent, in-kum'bent, adj. lying or resting on : lying on as a duty. . one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice. . Incum'bency, a lying or resting on : the holding of an office : an ecclesiastical benefice. adv. Incum'bontly. [L. incumbens, -entis, pr.p. of incuinbere, to lie upon.]

Incunabula, in-ku-nab'u-la, .//. books printed in the early period of the art, before the year 1500: the cradle, birthplace, origin of a thing. [L. in, in, cunabula, a cradle, dim. of carter, a cradle.]

Incur, in-kur', v.t. to become liable to: to bring on: /*"/ incurring ; pa.p. incurred'. [L. incurrere, incursumin, into, currere, to run.]

Incurable, in-kur'a-bl, adj. not admitting of cure or correction. n. one beyond cure. ns. Incur'ableness. Incurability. adv. Incur'ably.

Incurious, in-ku'ri-us, adj. not curious or inquisitive : inattentive : deficient in interest. adv. Incu'riOUSly. .v. Incu'riousness, Incuriosity.

Incursion, in-kur'shun, . a hostile inroad. adj. In-CUT'sive, making an incursion or inroad. [Fr,. L. incursion-em incurrere.}

Incurve, in-kurv', v.t. to cause to curve inward. v.t. to curve inward. v.t. Incur'vate, to turn from a straight course. adj. curved inward or upward. ns. Incurva'tion, act of bending, bowing, kneeling, &c. : the growing inward of the nails ; Incur'vature, any curving. adj. Incurved' (bot.), curving toward the axis of growth. n. Incur'Vity, the state of being bent inward.

Incus, in'kus, . one of the bones in the tympanum or middle ear, so called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil : pi. In'CUdes. [L., an anvil.]

Incuse, m-kuz', v.t. to impress by stamping, as a coin. adj. hammered. . an impression, a stamp. [L. incnsus, pa.p. of incuiierc in, on, cudere, to strike.]

Incut, in'kut, adj. set in by, or as if by, cutting, esp. in printing, inserted in spaces left in the text.

Indagate, in'da-gat, v.t. to search out. n. Indaga'-tion. adj. In'dagative. n. In'dagator. adj. In'-dagatory. [L. imiagdre, -dtum, to trace.]

Inclart, in-dart', v.t. (Shak.) to dart or strike in.

Indebted, in-<let'ed, adj. being in debt : obliged by something received. ns. Indebtedness, Indebt'-

ment.

Indecent, in-de'sent, adj. offensive to common mod-
esty : unbecoming : gross, obscene. . Inde'cency,
quality of being indecent : anything violating mod-
esty or seemliness. adv. Inde'cently.

Indeciduous, in-de-sid'u-us, adj. not deciduous, as
leaves. Also Indecid'uate.

Indecipherable, in-de-sl'fer-a-bl, adj. incapable of
being deciphered.

Indecision, in-de-sizh'un, n. want of decision or re-
solution : hesitation. adi. Indecl'Sive, unsettled :
inconclusive. adv. Indecl'sively. n. Indeci sive-
ness.

Indeclinable, in-de-klin'a-bl, adj. (gram.) not varied
by inflection. adv. Indeclin'ably.

Indecomposable, in-de-kom-poz'a-bl, adj. that cannot
be decomposed.

Indecorous, in-de-kO'rus (sometimes in-dek'o-rus),
adj.
not becoming : violating good manners. ad-:'. Inde-
co'rously. ns. Indeco'rousness, Indeco'rum, want
of propriety of conduct : a breach of decorum.

Indeed, in-ded', adv. in fact : in truth : in reality.
It emphasises an affirmation, marks a qualifying
word or clause, a concession or admission, or, used
as an interj., it expresses surprise or interrogation.

Indefatigable, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, adj. that cannot be
fatigued or wearied out : unremitting in effort. .
Indefat'igableness. adv. Indefatlgably. [Fr.,
L. indefatigabilisin, not, de,fatigdre, to tire.]

Indefeasible, in-de-feYi-bl, adj. not to be defeated or
made void. n. Indefeasibil'ity. adv. Indefeas'-
ibly.

Indefectible, in-de-fekt'i-bl, adj. incapable of defect :
unfailing.

Indefensible, in-de-fens'i-bl, adj. untenable, that can-
not be maintained or justified. adv. Indefensibly.

Indefinable, in-de-fln'a-bl, adj. that cannot be de-
fined. adv. Indefinably.

Indefinite, in-def i-nit, adj. not limited : not precise
or certain : (logic) indeterminate in logical quantity.
adv. Indefinitely. . Indeflniteness.

Indelible, in-del'i-bl, aiij. that cannot be blotted out

or effaced. ns. Indelibility, Indellbleness. adv.

Indelibly. [Fr., L. in, not, dttebilis delere, to

destroy.]
Indelicate, in-del'i-kat, adj. offensive to good
manners

or purity of mind : coarse. . Indelicacy. adv.

Indelicately.
Indemnify, in-dem'ni-fr, v.t. (with against) to secure

against loss : to make good for damage done : to

give security against : pa.p. indem'nified. ns. In-

demnifica'tion, act of indemnifying : that which

indemnifies ; Indem'nitor, one who indemnifies ;

Indem'nlty, >>ecuriiy from damage, loss, or punish-

ment : compensation for loss or injury. Act of
Indemnity, an act or decree for the protection of
public officers from any technical or legal penalties
or liabilities they may have been compelled to incur.
[Fr., L. indemnis, unharmed in, not, damnum,
loss, facere , to make.]

Indemonstrable, iu-de-mon'stra-bl, adj. that cannot
be demonstrated or proved. . Imdemonstrabil'ity.

Indent, ia-dent', v.t. to cut into points like teeth: to
notch : to indenture, apprentice : (print.) to begin

farther in from the margin than the rest of a para-
graph. v.i. (Shall.) to move in a zigzag course : to bargain : to make a compact. . a cut or notch in the margin : a recess like a notch. . Indentation, a hollow or depression : act of indenting or notching : notch : recess. fa. p. and adj. Indented, having indentations : serrated : zigzag. ns. Inden tion (print.\ any space left before the beginning of lines, as in poetry ; Indenture, the act of indenting, in-
dentation : (Itiiv) a deed under seal, with mutual covenants, where the edge is indented for future identification : a written agreement between two or more parties : a contract. v.t. to bind by indentures : to indent. [Low L. indenture L. in, in, dens, Jt-ntis, a tooth.]

Independent, in-de-pend'ent, adj. (with of) not de-
pendent or relying on others : not subordinate : not subject to bias : affording a comfortable livelihood : belonging to the Independents : (grain.) of some parts of speech (noun, pronoun, verb), capable of forming sentences without the others. n. one who in ecclesiastical affairs holds that every congregation should be independent of every other and subject to no superior authority a Congregationalist : (maih.) not depending on another for its value, said of a quantity or function. ns. Independence, Inde-
pend'ency. adv. Independently. Declaration Of Independence, the document embodying the reasons for the secession of the thirteen colonies of America from England, reported to the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776 observed in the United States as a legal holiday Independence Day.

Indescribable, in-de-skrlb'a-bl, adj. that cannot be described: (//.) applied facetiously to trousers. ./:-. Indescrib'ably.

Indesignate, in-des'ig-nat, adj. (logic) without any indication of quantity.

Indestructible, in-de-struk'ti-bl, adj. that cannot be destroyed. ns. Indestructibil'ity, Indestruc tible-
ness.-artV. Indestruc' tibly.

Indeterminable, in-de-ter'min-a-bl, adj. not to be ascertained or fixed : (nat. hist.) not to be classified

or fixed. . Indeter'minableness. adv. Indeter'-
minably. adj. Indeterminate, not determinate or fixed : uncertain : having no defined or fixed value. adv. Indeterminately. ns. Indetermin-
ateness, Indetermina tion, want of determination : want of fixed direction. adj. Indeter mined, not determined : unsettled.

Index, in'deks, . anything that indicates or points out : a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, &c. : the forefinger : alphabetical list of subjects treated of in a book : (math.) the exponent of a power : //. Indexes (in'deks-ez), and iu math., Indices (in'di-sez). v.t. to provide with or place in an index. ns. In'dex-dig it, In'dex-fing'er, the forefinger, or in other animals that digit representing the human index. adjs. Index'ical ; In'dexless, without an index. Index Expurgatorius, in the R.C. Church, an authoritative list of books only to be read in expurgated editions; Index Librorum Expurgandorum, or Index Librorum Prohibi-
torum, an official list of books which the faithful are absolutely forbidden to read at all under pain of instant excommunication ; Index rerum, an index of subjects ; Index verbortim, an index of words. [L. index, indicts indicare, to show.]

Indexterity, in-deks-ter'i-ti, n. want of dexterity.

Indian, in'di-an, adj. belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. . a native of the Indies: a European who lives or has lived in India: an aboriginal of America. ns. In'diaman, a large ship employed in trade with India ; In'dia-
rub'ber, an elastic gummy substance, the inspissated juice of various tropical plants, extensively used in the arts: caoutchouc. adj. In' die, originating or existing in India, a term comprehensively applied to all the Aryan languages of India. Indian berry, a climbing Indian shrub, its fruit Cocculus Indicus; Indian Club, a bottle-shaped block of wood, swung in various motions by the arms with the view of de-
veloping the muscles of these and of the chest, &c. ; Indian corn, maize, so called because brought from the West Indies ; Indian Cress, an ornamental garden shrub from Peru, with orange flowers ;

Indian file (see File) ; Indian fire, a pyrotechnic composition, used as a signal-light, consisting of sulphur, realgar, and nitre ; Indian red (see Bed) ; Indian summer, in America, a period of warm, dry, calm weather in late autumn, with hazy atmo-
sphere. India Docks, extensive docks in London for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the West and East India trade; India ink (see Ink); India Office, a government office in London, where are managed the affairs of the Indian government ; India paper, a thin yellowish printing-paper made in China and Japan from vegetable fibre, and used in taking the finest proofs from engraved plates hence called India proofs ; India shawl, a Cashmere shawl. East India Company, a great chartered

company formed for trading with India and the East Indies, more especially applied to the English Company, incorporated in 1600 and abolished in 1858 ; East Indian, an inhabitant or a native of the East Indies ; Red Indian, one of the aborigines of America, so called from the colour of the skin (coll.) in U.S. Injen, Injun; West Indian, a native or an inhabitant of the West Indies. [L. India Indus (Gr. Ifidos), the Indus (Pers. Hind. Hind; Zend Hindti) Sans, sindhu, a river.]

Indicate, in'di-kat, v.t. to point out : to show : to give as a ground for inferring. adj. In'dicant, indicating. n. that which indicates. . Indica'tion, act of indicating : mark : token : symptom. adj. Indic'ative, pointing out: giving intimation of :(gram.) applied to the mood of the verb which affirms or denies. adv. Inditfatively. n. Indicator, one who indicates : an instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure. adj. In'dicatory, showing. [L. indicare, -dtuut in, in, dicare, to proclaim.]

Indict, in-dlt', v.t. to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand-jury. adj. Indict able. ns. Indictee', one who is indicted ; Indict'ment, formal accusation : the written accusation against one who is to be tried by jury : (Scots ia-w) the form under which a criminal is put to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate. Find an indictment, said of the grand-jury when they are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, and endorse the bill, A true bill. [L. indictdre, freq. of indicere, indicium, to declare in, in, dicere, to say.]

Induction, in-dik'shun, . a proclamation : a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great for fiscal purposes, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system : a year bearing a number showing its place in a fifteen years' cycle, dating from 313 A.D.

Indifferent, in-dif'er-ent, adj. without importance: uninteresting : of a middle quality : neutral : unconcerned. . one who is indifferent or apathetic : that which is indifferent. .r. Indifference, Indiff'erency, Indiff'erentism, indifference: (theol.) the doctrine that religious differences are of no moment : (metafth.) the doctrine of absolute identity i.e. that to be in thought and to exist are one and the same thing ; Indiff erentlst. adv. In-

diff erently, in an indifferent manner : tolerably : passably : without distinction, impartially.

Indigenous, in-dij'en-us, adj. native born or originating in : produced naturally in a country. <*<#. and n. In'digene. adv. Indigenously. [L. indigetia, a native indu, or in, and gen-, root of gignere, to produce.]

Indigent, in'di-jent, aefj. in need of anything : destitute of means of subsistence : poor. . In'dlgence. adv. In'digently. [Fr., L. indigens, -ent is, pr.p. of indigere indu, or in, in, eglre, to need.]

Indigest, in-di-jest', adj. not digested, shapeless. K. a r crude mass, disordered state of affairs. adj. Indigest ed, not digested : unarranged : not methodised, ns. Indigestibillty, Indigestion, want of digestion : painful digestion. adj. Indigestible, not digestible : not easily digested : not to be received or patiently endured. adv. Indlgestiuly. adj. Indigestive^ dyspeptic. [L. indigestus, unarranged in, not, digerere, to arrange, digest.]

Indlgn. in-dln', adj. not worthy: disgraceful. [L. in, not, dignus, worthy. J

Indignant, in-dig'nant, adj. affected with anger and disdain, n. Indig nance (S fens.). adv. Indig' - nantly. . Indignation, the feeling caused by what is unworthy or base : anger mixed with contempt : effect of indignant feeling. v.t. Indig'niry (Spfns.\ to treat indignantly or disdainfully. n. Indignity, unmerited contemptuous treatment : incivility with contempt or insult: (Spens.) unworthiness, base conduct. [L. indignans, -antis, pr.p. of indignari, to consider as unworthy in, not, dignns, worthy.]

Indigo, in'di-go, n. a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant. Indigo blue, the blue colouring matter of indigo, a crystalline solid, colourless and tasteless ; Indigo plant, a plant of the genus

Indigo/era, from which indigo is obtained. [Sp. indico L. indicum, from Indictts, Indian.]

Indirect, in-di-rekt', adj. not direct or straight : not lineal or in direct succession : not related in the natural way, oblique : not straightforward or honest. adv. Indirectly. ns. Indirectness, Indirec'-tlon (S/tiiA.), indirect course or means, dishonest practice. Indirect evidence, or testimony, circum-stantial or inferential evidence: Indirect object (gram.), a substantive word dependent on a verb less immediately than an accusative governed by it ; Indirect syllogism (logic), a syllogism which can be made more cogent and useful by the process called reduction.

Indiscernible, in-diz-ern'i-bl, adj. not discernible. adv. Indlscern'ibly.

Indiscipline, in-dis'i-plin, . want of discipline, dis-order adj. Indls'cipllnable.

Indiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. not discover-able.

Indiscreet, in-dis-kret', adj. not discreet : imprudent : injudicious. adv. Indiscreetly. ns. Indiscreet-ness, Indiscretion (-kresh'-), want of discretion : rashness : an indiscreet act.

Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'i-nat, adj. not distinguish-ing : promiscuous, adv. Indiscriminately. adjs. IncUscrim mating, Indiscrim'inative, not dis-criminative. . Indiscrimination.

Indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, adj. that cannot be dispensed with : absolutely necessary. ns. Indjs-pensabillty, Indispens'ableness. adv. Indis-pens'ably.

Indispose, in-dis-pO/, v.t. to render indisposed, averse,
or unfit. pa.p. andadj. Indisposed', averse : slightly disordered in health. ns. IndiSpos'edneSS, Indis-posi'tlon, state of being indisposed : disinclination : slight illness.

Indisputable, in-dis'pu-ta-bl, adj. certainly tnie : cer-tain . Indis'putableness. ad-: Indis'putably.

Indissoclable, in-dis-0'shi-a-bl, adj. incapable of being
separated.

Indissoluble, in-dis'ol-O-bl, adj. that cannot be broken
or violated : inseparable : binding for ever. ns. Indiss'olubleness, Indissolubillty. adv. Indiss'-olubly.

IndiSSOlvable, in-dis-ol'va-bl, adj. that cannot be dissolved.

Indistinct, in-dis-tingkt', adj. not plainly marked : confused : not clear to the mind : dim, imperfect, as of the senses. adj. Indistinctive, not capable of making distinctions. n. Indlstinctlveness. adv. Indistinct lj.>is. Indistinct ness, Indistinc'tion, confusion : absence of distinction, sameness.

Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'gvvish-a-bl, adj. that cannot be distinguished. n. Indistin guishabie-ness. adv. Indistin'guishably.

Indite, in-dlr 1 , v.t. to compose or write : (B.) to arrange for utterance or writing : (ShaJ:.) to invite. v.t. to compose. ns. Indite'ment ; Indit'er.
[O. Fr. end Her, a doublet of indict.]

Indium, in'di-um, n. a soft malleable silver-white metallic element.

Indivertible, in-di-vert'i-bl, adj. not capable of being turned aside out of a course.

IndiVidable, in-di-vld'a-bl, adj. (Shak.) that cannot be divided.

Individual, in-di-vid'u-al, adj. not divisible without loss of identity : subsisting as one : pertaining to one only, of a group where each constituent is different from the others: (.Milt.) inseparable. . a single person, animal, plant, or thing. n. Indivldualisa'-tion. v.t. IndiVld'Ualise, to stamp with individual character : to particularise. ns. Individ ualism, individual character : independent action as opposed to co-operation : that theory which opposes interfer-ence of the State in the affairs of individuals, opposed to Socialism or Collectivism : (logic) the doctrine that individual things alone are real : the doctrine that nothing exists but the individual self: IndiVid'-ualist.^.y'. Individualistic. . Individuality,
separate and distinct existence : oneness : distinctive character, adv. Individ' ually. v.t. Individ'uate,
to individualise : to make single. . Individua'-tlon, the question as to what it is that distinguishes one organised or living being, or one thinking being, from all others. [L. individuus in, not, dividuus, divisible dividere, to divide.]

Indivisible, in-di-vtz'i-bl, adj. not divisible. . (math.) an indefinitely small quantity. ns. In-divisibility, Indivislbleness. adv. Indivis'ibly.

Indo-Chinese, in'da-chl-ne/, adj. of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia.

Indocile, in-dO'sll, or in-dos'il, adj. not docile : not disposed to be instructed also Indo'clble. n. In-docil'ity.

Indoctrinate, in-dok'trin-at, v.t. to instruct in any doctrine : to imbue with any opinion. ns. Indoo-trina tion ; Indoc'trinator.

Indo-European, in'dS-u-rO-pe'an, adj. a term applied to the family of languages variously called Aryan, Japhetic, Sanscritic, Indo-Germanic, generally classi-fied into seven great branches viz. Indie, Iranian or Persic, Celtic, Greek, Italic, Slavo-Lettic, Teutonic.

Indolent, in'dO-lent, adj. indisposed to activity. ns. Indolence, In'dolency. adv. In'dolently. [L. in, not, dolens, -entis, pr.p. of dolere, to suffer pain.]

Indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, adj. that cannot be tamed : not to be subdued: adv. Indomitably.

Indoor, in'dOr, adj. performed indoors. adv. In'-

doors, within doors Indoor relief, support given

to paupers in public buildings, as opposed to Outdoor relief, or help given them at their own homes.

Indorse. See Endorse.

Indra, in'dra, . the god of the firmament and of rain. [Sans.]

Indraught, in'draft, n. -i drawing of something, as air, into a place.

Indrawn, in'drawn, adj. drawn in : manifesting men-tal abstraction.

Indrench

mote ; mute ; m6"on ;

Inerrable

Indrench, in-drensh', v.t. (Shak.) to overwhelm with water.

Indubious, in-du'bi-us, adj. not dubious : certain.

Indubitable, in-du'bit-a-bl, adj. that cannot be doubted : certain. . Indu'bitableness. adv. In-du'bitably.

Induce, in-dus', v.t. to prevail on : to cause or produce in any way : (obs.) to place upon : (physics) to cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces. ns. Induce ment, that which induces or causes : in-centive, motive : (la-w) a statement of facts intro-ducing other important facts; Indue er. adj. In-dUCible. Induced current (elect.), a current set in action by the influence of the surrounding mag-netic field, or by the variation of an adjacent cur-rent. [L. inducere, inductum in, into, ducere, to lead.]

Induct, in-dukt', v.t. to introduce : to put in posses-sion, as of a benefice. adj. Inductile, that cannot be drawn out into wire or threads. us. Inductil'ity ; Induc'tion, introduction to an office, especially of a clergyman : an introduction, a prelude independent of the main work, but giving some notion of its aim and meaning : the act or process of reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions : (physics) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity. adjs. IndUC'tional, Inductive. . Induc'tion -COil, an electrical machine consisting of two coils of wire, in which every variation ol the primary or inner current in-duces a current in the outer or secondary circuit.

adv. Induc'tively. . Indue' tor. Induction by

Simple enumeration, logical induction by enumera-tion of all the cases singly ; Inductive philosophy, Bacon's name for science founded on induction or observation ; Inductive reasoning, opp. to Deduc-tive reasoning -(see Deductive) ; Inductive science, any special branch of science founded on positive and observable fact. [See Induce.]

Indue. See Endue.

Indulge, in-dulj', v.t. to yield to the wishes of: not to restrain, as the will, &c. v.i. (with in) to gratify one's appetites freely. ns. Indul'gence, gratifica-

tion: forbearance of present payment : in the R.C. Church, a remission, to a repentant sinner, of the temporal punishment which remains due after the sin and its eternal punishment have been remitted (Plenary indulgences, such as remit all ; Partial a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin ; Temporal, those granted only for a time ; Perpetual or Indefinite, those which last till revoked ; Personal, those granted to a particular person or confraternity ; Local, those gnined only in a particular place) : exemption of an individual from an ecclesiastical law. adjs. Indul gent, yielding to the wishes of others : compliant : not severe ; Indul-

gen'tial. adv. Indulgently. ns. Indul' ger; In-uult', a license granted by the Pope, authorisingsomething to be done which the common law of the Church
does not sanction. Declaration of Indulgence, a proclamation of James II. in 1687. by which he promised to suspend all laws tending to force the conscience of his subjects. [L. inditlgere, to be kind to in. in. ar.d prob. L. ditlcis, sweet.]

Induline, in'du-lin, . a name of various coal-tar colours used in dyeing cotton wool and silk dark-blue colours resembling indigo. .

Indumentum, in-du-men'tum, n. (hot.) any hairy covering: plumage, of birds. [L.]

Induplicate, in-du'pli-kat, adj. having the margins doubled inwards, said of the calyx or corolla in aestivation. n. Induplica'tion.

Indurate, in'du-rat, v.t. to harden, as the feelings. '.i. to grow hard : to harden. n. Indura tion. adj. In'duratiVO. [L. indurare, -atum in, in, durdre, to harden.]

Indusium, in-du'/i-um. n. (bot.) a sort of hairv cup enclosing the stigma of a flower : the scale covering

the fruit-spot of ferns. adj. Indu'sial (geoL), composed of IndU'sia, or the petrified larva-cases of insects. [L., induere, to put on.]

Industry, in'dus-tri, n. quality of being diligent : assiduity: steady application to labour: habitual diligence : manufacture : trade. adj. Indus'trial, relating to or consisting in industry. . Indus'trialism, devotion to labour or industrial pursuits : that system or condition of society in which industrial labour is the chief and most characteristic feature, opposed to feudalism and the military spirit. adv. Industrially. adj. Indus'trious, diligent or active in one's labour : laborious : diligent in a particular pursuit. adv. Indus' triously. Industrial exhibition, museum, an exhibition, museum, of industrial products or manufactures ; Industrial school, a school in which agricultural or some other industrial art is taught : a school where neglected children are taught mechanical arts. [Fr., L. ; perh. from indo, old form of in, within, and struere, to build up.]

Induyiae, in-du'vi-e, n.pl. (tot.) the withered leaves which remain persistent on the stems of some plants adjs. Indu'vial ; Indu'vlate. [L.]

Indwell, in'dwel, v.i. to dwell or abide in. . In'-dweller, an inhabitant. adj. In' dwelling, dwelling within, abiding permanently in the mind or soul. . residence within, or in the heart or soul.

Inearth, in-erth', v.t. to inter.

Inebriate, in-e'bri-at, v.t. to make drunk, to intoxicate : to exhilarate greatly. adj. drunk : intoxicated. . a habitual drunkard. adj. Ine'briant,

intoxicating also n.ns. Inebria'tion, Inebriety, drunkenness : intoxication.- adj. Ine'brious, drunk : causing intoxication. [L. inebriare, -dtntn in, inten., ebriare, to make drunk ebrins, drunk.]

Inedible, in-ed'i-bl, adj. unfit to be eaten.

Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, adj. not edited : unpublished.

Ineffable, in-efa-bl, adj. that cannot be described, inexpressible. . Ineff ableness. adv. Ineff ably. [Fr., L. inejfabilis in, not, ejffabilis, effable.]

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fas'a-bl, aaj. that cannot be rubbed

out. adv. Inefface'ably.

Ineffective, in-ef-fek'tiv, adj. not effective : useless. adv. Ineffectively, aiij. Ineffectual, fruitless. ns. Ineffectual'ity, Ineffec'tualness. adv. In-effec'tually. - adj. Ineffica cious, not having power to produce an effect. adv. Ineffica'ciously. n. Inef ficacy, want of efficacy. n. Inefficiency. adj. Inefficient, effecting, or capable of effecting, nothing. adv. Inefficiently.

Inelastic, in-e-las'tik, adj. not elastic : incompressible. n. Inelasticity.

Inelegance, in-el'e-gans, . want of elegance : want of

beauty or polish also Inel'egancy. adj. Inel'e-
gant, wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.
adv. Inelegantly.

Ineligible, in-el'i-ji-bl, adj. not capable, or worthy, of being chosen : unsuitable. . Ineligibillty. adv. Inellgibly.

Ineloquent, in-el'o-kwent, adj. not fluent or persuasive. . Inel'oquence.

Ineluctable, in-e-luk'ta-bl, adj. not to be overcome or escaped from.

Inenarrable, in-e-nar'a-bl, adj. incapable of being narrated or told.

Inept, in-ept', adj. not apt or fit : unsuitable : foolish : inexpert. ns. Ineptitude. Inept'ness. adv. Inept'ly. [Fr., L. ineptits in, not, aptus, apt.]

Inequable, in-e'kwa-bl, adj. not equable, changeable.

Inequality, in-e-kwol'i-ti, . want of equality : difference : inadequacy : incompetency : unevenness : dissimilarity.

Inequitable, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, adj. unfair, unjust. adv. Ineq'uitably. . Ineq'uity, lack of equity: an unjust action.

Ineradicable, in-e-rad'i-ka-bl, adj. not able to be eradicated or rooted out. adv. Ineradlcably.

Inerrable, in-er'a-bl, adj. incapable of erring. adv.

Inert

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Infer

Inerr'ably. . Inerrancy, freedom from error. adj. Inerr'ant, unerring.

Inert, in-ert', adj. dull : senseless : inactive : slow : without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion : powerless. n. Inertia, inertness : the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving. adv. Inertly. . Inerfness. [Fr., L. iners in, not, ars, art.]

Inerudite, in-er'u-dlt, adj. not erudite : unlearned.

Inescapable, in-es-ka'pa-bl, adj. not to be escaped: inevitable.

Inescutcheon, in-es-kuch'un, n. (her.) a single shield borne as a charge.

Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, adj. not essential or necessary : immaterial.

Inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, adj. not able to be estimated or valued : priceless. ad-'. Ines'timably.

Ineunt, in'e-unt, n. (math.) a point of a curve. [fniens, ineunt-is, pr.p. of iaire, to go in.]

Inevitable, in-ev'it-a-bl, adj. not able to be evaded or avoided: that cannot be escaped: irresistible. . Inevltableness. adv. Inevitably. The inevitable, that which is sure to happen. [Fr., L. incvitabilis in, not, evitatiizs, avoidable evitare, to avoid e, out of, vitdre, to avoid.]

Inexact, in-egz-akr/, adj. not precisely correct or true. us. Inexactitude, Inexactness.

Inexcusable, in-eks-kuz'a-bl, adj. not justifiable: unpardonable. ns. Inexcusabil'ity, Inexcus'ableness. adv. Inexcus'ably.

Inexecrable, in-ek'se-kra-bl, adj. prob. for inexorable in Shak., Merchant of Venice, IV. i. 128.

Inexecutable, in-ek-se-kut'a-bl, adj. incapable of being executed. //. Inexecu'tion.

Inexhausted, in-egr-hawst'ed, adj. not exhausted or spent. . Inexhaustibility, adj. Inexhaustible, not able to be exhausted or spent : unfailing. adv. Inexhaustibly. adj. Inexhaust ive, not to be exhausted : unfailing : not exhaustive.

Inexistence, in-eg-zist'ens, . non-existence. adj. Inexistent.

Inexorable, in-egz'or-a-bl, adj. not to be moved by entreaty: unrelenting: unalterable. ns. Inex'orableness. Inexorability. adv . Inex'orably. Inexorable logic of facts, Mazzini's phrase for the inexorable force of circumstances, whose conclusions

are beyond the reach of argument. [L., in, not, exorabilis exorare ex, ont of, orare, to entreat.]

Inexpansible, in-eks-pan'si-bl, adj. incapable of being expanded.

Inexpectant, in-eks-pek'tant, adj. not expecting.

Inexpedient, in-eks-pe'di-ent, adj. not tending to promote any end : unfit : inconvenient. us. Inex-pe'dience, Inexpediency. adv. Inexpediently.

Inexpensive, in-eks-pens'iv, adj. of slight expense.

Inexperience, in-eks-pe'ri-ens, . want of experience. adj. Inexpe rienced, not having experience : un-skilled or unpractised.

Inexpert, in-eks-pert', adj. unskilled. it. Inexpert'-ness.

Inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, adj. not able to be expiated or atoned for, implacable. n. Inex'piableness. adv. Inex'piably.

Inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, adj. that cannot be explained : unintelligible. ns. Inexplicabil'ity, Inex'plicableness. adv. Inexplicably.

Inexplicit, in-eks-plis'it, adj. not clear.

Inexplorable, in-eks-pl6r'a-bl, adj. that cannot be explored or discovered.

Inexplosive, in-eks-plO'siv, adj. not explosive.

Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bf, adj. that cannot be expressed : unutterable : indescribable. .//. (coll. and supposed to be humorous) trousers. adv. In-expressibly .adj. Inexpressive, not expressive or significant. . Inexpress iveness.

Inexpugnable, in-eks-pug na-bl (or -pu'-). adj. not tu b overcome by force. adv. Inexpug nably.

Inextended, in-eks-tend'ed, adj. not extended, with-out extension. . Inextensibil'ity. adj. Inez-ten'sible. >/. Inexten'sion.

Inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, adj. that cannot be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed. adv. Inextin'guishably.

Inextricable, in-eks tri-ka-bl, adj. not able to be extricated or disentangled. adr. Inex tricably.

Infall, in'fal, n. (Carlyie) an inroad.

Infallible, in-fal'i-bl, adj. incapable of error : trust-worthy : certain. ns. Infall ibilism ; Infall'iMlist ; Infallibility. adz: Infallibly. The doctrine of infallibility in the R.C. Church, since 1870, is that the Pope, when speaking ex cathedra, is kept from error in all that regards faith and morals.

Infamous, in'fa-mus, adj. having a reputation of the worst kind : publicly branded with guilt : notoriously vile: disgraceful. vs. t. Infame', to defame; In'-famise, Infam'onise (Shak.), to defame, to brand with infamy. adv. In'famously. . In'famy, ill fame or repute : public disgrace : extreme vileness : {law) a stigma attaching to the character of a person so as to disqualify him from being a witness. [Fr., L. in, not,fama, fame.]

Infant, in'fant, . a babe : (Eng. law) a person under twenty-one years of age. adj. belonging to infants or to infancy: tender: intended for infants. v.t. (obs.) to have as an infant : to give rise to. . In'-fancy, the state or time of being an infant : child-hood : the beginning of anything : (Milt.) want of distinct utterance. adjs. Infantile (in'fant-Tl, or -il), Infantine (in'fant-In, or -in), pertaining to infancy or to an infant. [L. infans, -antis in, not, fans, pr.p. of \fdri, to speak ; Gr. phi mi.)

Infanta, in-fan'ta, . a title given to any one of the legitimate daughters of the kings of Spain and Por-tugal, except the heiress-apparent, or to any one married to an Infante. . Infante (in-fan'ta), a title given to any one of the legitimate sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heir-apparent. [Sp. from root of infant.)

Infanticide, in-fant'i-sld, . child murder: the mur-derer of an infant. adj. Infant icidal. [Fr., L. infanticidium infans, an infant, cctdere, to kill.]

Infantry, in'fant-ri, n. foot-soldiers. [Fr. infanterie It. infanteria infante, fante, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier L. infantem, iitfans.]

Infatuate, in-fat'u-at, v.t. to make foolish : to affect with folly : to deprive of judgment : to inspire with foolish passion : to stupefy. adj. infatuated or foolish. n. Infatua tion. [L. infatuare, -atum in, \n,fatuus, foolish.]

Infaust, in-fawst', adj. unlucky : unfortunate. [L. trifaustiis in, nol.faustus. propitious.]

Infeasible, in-fez'i-bl, adj. not feasible : that cannot be done or accomplished. . Infeasibility, the state of being infeasible or impracticable.

Infect, in-fekt', v.t. to taint, especially with disease : to corrupt : to poison. adj. (Shak.) tainted. . Infec'tion, act of infecting: that which infects or taints. adjs. Infer/tiOUS, Infective, having the quality of infecting : corrupting : apt to spread. adv. Infec'tiously. . Infec'tiousness. [Fr., L. inficere, infection in. \n\.o,facfre, to make.]

Infecundity, in-fe-kun'di-ti, n. want of fecundity or fertility : unfruitfulness. adj. InfetfUnd.

Infeftment, in-feft'ment, . a Scotch law term, used to denote the symbolical giving possession of land, which was the completion of the title Infeff' = Enfeoff.

Infelicitous, in-fe-lis'i-tus, adj. not felicitous or happy :
inappropriate, inapt. n. Infelicity, want of felicity or happiness, misery, misfortune : unsuitableness : anything unsuitable or improper.

Infcionious. in-fe-lO'ni-us, adj. not felonious.

Infelt, in'felt, adj. felt deeply, heart-felt.

Infer, in-fer', v.t. to deduce, to derive, as a consequence : to prove or imply. i/.i. to conclude :pr.f.

Infer! SB

ni5te ; mute ; mCon ; //ien.

infer' ring; pa.p. inferred'. adjs. Inferable, Infer'rible, that may be inferred or deduced. . In'ference, that which is inferred or deduced : the act of drawing a conclusion from premises, conclusion, consequence. adj. Inferential, deducible or deduced by inference. adv. Inferen'tially. [Fr., L. inferrc in, \TAo,ferre, to bring.]

InleriaB, in-fe'ri-e, ti.pl. offerings to the manes of the dead. [L.J

Inferior, in-fe'ri-ur, adj. lower in any respect : subordinate : secondary. . one lower in rank or station : one younger than another. . Inferiority, the state of being inferior : a lower position in any respect. adv. Infe'rlorly, in an inferior manner. [L. inferior, comp. of inffrns, low.]

Infernal, in-fer'nal, adj. belonging to the lower regions :
resembling or suitable to hell, devilish : outrageous. . Inf email ty. adv. Infernally. . Infer'no (//.), hell, the title and the subject of one of the divisions of Dante's great poem, La Divina Corn-media. Infernal machine, a contrivance made to resemble some ordinary harmless object, but charged with a dangerous explosive. [Fr., L. inftrnus inferus.]

Infertile, in-fer'til, adj. not productive : barren. n. Infertility.

Infest, in-fest', v.t. to disturb : to harass. adj. (Spens.) hostile: troublesome. . Infesta'tion (Milt.), molestation. [Fr, L. infestdre, from infestus, hostile, from in and an old verb fendere, to strike, found in of-fendere, de-fendere.)

Infeudation, in-fu-da'shun, n. the putting of an estate in fee : the granting of tithes to laymen.

Infibulate, in-fib'u-lat, v.t. to clasp with a padlock. . Infibula tion, act of confining, esp. the sexual organs.

Infidel, in'fi-del, adj. unbelieving : sceptical : disbelieving Christianity. . one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation, but the word is not used of heathens. . Infidelity, want of faith or belief: disbelief in Christianity : unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract : treachery. [Fr., L. itifidelis in, nol,fidelis, faithful -fides, faith.]

Infield, in'feld, . in base-ball, the space enclosed within the base-lines: (Scot.) land under tillage: opp. to Outfield. i'./. to enclose.

Infighting, in'flt-ing, n. boxing at close quarters when blows from the shoulder cannot be given.

Infiltrate, in-nTtrat, ".(. to enter a substance by nitration, or through its pores. v.t. Infil ter, to filter or sift in. n. Infiltra'tion, the process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated.

Infinite, in'fin-it. adj. without end or limit : without

bounds : (math.) either greater or smaller than any quantity that can be assigned. . that which is not only without determinate bounds, but which cannot possibly admit of bound or limit : the Absolute, the Infinite Being or God. adjs. Infin'itant, denoting merely negative attribution; Infinltary, pertaining to infinity. v.t. Infinltate, to make infinite. adv. In'finitely. . In'finiteness, the state of being

infinite : immensity. adj. Infinitesimal, infinitely small. . an infinitely small quantity. adv. Infiniteslmally. adj. Infini'tO (mus.), perpetual. MS. Infinitude, Infinity, boundlessness : immensity : countless or indefinite number.

Infinitive, in-fin'ii-iv,rt<#. (///.) unlimited, unrestricted:
(gram.) the mood of the verb which expresses the idea without person or number. adj. Infinitl val. adv. Infinltively. [Fr., L. infinitive.]

Infirm, in-ferm', adj. feeble : sickly : weak : not solid :
irresolute : imbecile. ns. Infirma'rian, an officer in a monastery having charge of the quarters for the sick ; Infirm' ary, a hospital or place for the treatment of the sick ; Infirmity, disease : failing : defect : imbecility. adv. Infirm'ly. [O. Fr.. L. infirtnus in, not, firmvs, strong.]

Infi-z in-fiki , n.t. to ax in : to drive or fasten in: to

set in by piercing. [O. Fr., L. infixus in, in, figere,fixum, to fix.]

Inflame, in-flam', v.t. to cause to flame: to cause to burn: to excite: to increase: to exasperate. v.i. to become hot, painful, or angry. ns. Inflammability, Inflam mableness, the quality of being inflammable. adj. Inflam' inable, that may be burned : combustible : easily kindled or excited. ti.i'r. Inflammably;;. Inflammation, state of being in flame : heat of a part of the body, with pain, redness, and swelling: violent excitement: heat. adj. Inflam'matory, tending to inflame : inflaming : exciting. (O. Fr., L. infiammdre in, mlo,fiamma, a flame.]

Inflate, in-flat', v.t. to swell with air : to puff up, elate. adj. Inflated, swollen_or blown out : turgid. adv. Inflatlngly. us. Infla'tion, state of being puffed up ; Infla'tus, a breathing into : inspiration. [L. injldre, -dtum in, into, flare, to blow.]

Inflect, in-flekt', v.t. to bend in : to turn from a direct line or course : to modulate, as the voice : (gram.) to vary in the terminations. ns. Inflec tion, Inflexion, a bending or deviation : modulation of the voice : (gram.) the varying in termination to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense,

Sic.aiijs. Inflec'tional, Inflexional; Inflectionless, Inflex ionless ; Inflective, subject to inflection; Inflexed , bent inward: bent: turned. ns. Inflexibility, Inflexlbleness. adj. Inflexible, that cannot be bent : unyielding : unbending. adv. Inflexibly.//. Inflex ure, a bend or fold. [L.

inflectere in, m.fiectere,flexum, to bend.]

Inflict, in-flikt', v.t. to lay on : to impose, as punishment. . Inflic tion. act of inflicting or imposing : punishment applied. adj. Infiictlve, tending or able to inflict. [L. infltctus, infiigere in, against, Jligere, to strike.]

Inflorescence, in-flor-es'ens, . character or mode of flowering of a plant. [Fr., L. inflorescensinflorescere, to begin to blossom.]

Inflow, in'flo, . the act of flowing in or into, influx.

Influence, in'fli5o-ens, . power exerted on men or things: power in operation: authority. v.t. to affect : to move : to direct. adj. Influential, having or exerting influence or power over. adv. Influen -tially. [Orig. a term in astrology, the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things; O. Fr., Low L. infiuentia L. in, into, fine re, to flow.]

Influent, in'flOo-ent, adj. flowing in.

Influenza, in-flSS-en'za, n. a severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever. [It., L. , a. by-form of influence.]

Influx, in'fluks, . a flowing in : infusion : abundant accession. . Influxlon, infusion. [L. infiuxus i'lfluerr.]

Infold. See Enfold.

Inform, in-form', v.t. to give form to : to animate or give life to: to impart knowledge to : to tell : (Milt.) to direct. v.i. (Sltak.) to take shape or form : to give information (with against or on). adj. Infonn'al, not in proper form : irregular. n. Informality. adv. Inform'ally. us. InfornVant, one who informs or gives intelligence ; Information, in-

telligence given : knowledge : an accusation given to a magistrate or court. adjs. Inform'ative, having power to form : instructive ; Inform' atory, instructive ; Informed' (Spens.\ unformed : (astron.) of stars not included within the fieures of any of the ancient constellations. . Inform'er, one who informs against another. [O. Fr. , L. informdre in, m\.o,for>iidrt, to form.]

Informidable, in-for'mi-da-bl, adj. (Milt.) not formidable.

Infortune, in-for'tun, n. misfortune.

Infracostal, in-fra-kos'tal, adj. situated beneath the rib^.

Infraction, iu-frak'thun, . violation, esp. ot law ;

Lufragrant

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Inhale

breach. v.t. Infract', to break off . Infrac tor, one who infracts. [L., in,\n,frangere,fractum, to break.]

Infragrant, in-fra'grant, adj. not fragrant.

Infrahuman, in-fra-hu'man, adj. having qualities lower than human.

Infralapsarianism, in-fra-lap-sa'ri-an-izm, n. (tlupl.) the common Augustinian and Calvinist doctrine, that God for His own glory determined to create the world, to permit the fall of men, to elect from the mass of fallen men an innumerable multitude as 'vessels of mercy,' to send His Son for their redemption, to leave the residue of mankind to suffer the just punishment of their sins distinct both from the Snpralapsarianism of the strictest Calvinists and the Sitblapsarianism held by moderate Calvinists. . Infralapsa rian, one who holds the foregoing. [L. infra, below, after, lapsus, the fall.]

Inframaxillary, in-fra-mak'si-la-ri, adj. situated under the jaw : belonging to the lower jaw.

Tnfra.miiTirla.Tiaj in-fra-mun'dan, adj. lying or being
beneath the world. [L. infra, beneath, mundus, the world.

Infrangible, in-fran'ji-bl, adj. that cannot be broken : not to be violated. MS. Infrangibil'ity, Infran - gibleness.

Infraprbital, in-fra-or'bi-tal, adj. situated below the orbit of the eye.

Infrascapular, in-fra-skap'u-lar, adj. situated below the scapula.

Infrequent, in-freTcwent, adj. seldom occurring : rare :
uncommon. as. Infre'quence, Infre'quency. adv. Infrequently.

Infringe, in-frinj', v.t. to violate, esp. law : to neglect to obey. n. Infringement, breach : violation: nonfulfilment. [L. infringere in, m,frangere.]

Infructuous, in-fruk'tu-us, adj. not fruitful. adv. Infruc'tuously.

Infula, in'fu-la, n. a white-and-red fillet or band of woollen stuff, worn upon the forehead, as a sign of religious consecration and of inviolability : a lappet in a mitre : pi. In'fulaa (e). [L.]

Infumation, in-fum-a'shun, . the act of drying in smoke. v.t. Infumate. [L. infumdre, -dtum in, m,fuindre, to smoke fumus, smoke.]

Infundibular, in-fun-dib'u-lar, adj. having the form of a funnel. Also Infundib'ulate, Infundib'uliform. [L. in, \n,fundere, to pour.]

Infuriate, in-fu'ri-at, v.t. to enrage: to madden. adj. enraged : mad. [L. in, in, furidre, -dtum, to madden -furere, to rave.]

Infuscate, in-fus'kat, adj. clouded with brown.

Infuse, in-fuz', v. t. to pour into : to inspire with : to introduce: to steep in liquor without boiling : (Shak.) to shed, pour. n. (Spens.) infusion. adj. infusible. n. Infusion, the pouring of water over any substance, in order to extract its active qualities : a solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable, substance : the liquor so obtained : inspiration : in-

stilling. adj. Infus'ive, having the power of infu-
sion, or of being infused. [L. infundere, infusum
in, \nto,fundere,fusum, to pour.]

Infusible, in-fu/i-bl, adj. that cannot be dissolved or melted.

Infusoria, in-fu-so'ri-a, n.pl. a name given to several classes of active Protozoa, some of which appear in great numbers in stagnant infusions of animal or vegetable material. ^dj s - InfUSO'rial, InfU'SOry, composed of or containing infusoria. . and adj. Infuso'rian. Infusorial earth, a siliceous deposit formed chiefly of the frustates of Diatoms used as Tripoli piKvder for polishing purposes. [L,]

Ingate, in'gat, n. (Spens.) a way in, entrance.

Ingathering, in'paM-er-ing, . the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth : harvest. Feast of Ingathering (see Tabernacles, Feast of).

Ingeminate, in-jem'in-at, v.t. to repeat. n. In-

gemination. [L. ingetnindre, -dtum in, in, geininits, twin.]

Ingener, in-je'ner, . (SAaJi.) an ingenious person : a contriver : a designer.

Ingenerate, in-jen'er-at, v.t. to generate or produce within. adj. inborn : innate.

Ingenious, in-je'ni-us, adj. of good natural abilities: skilful in inventing: witty. adv. Ingeniously. ns. Inge niousness, Ingenuity, power of ready invention : facility in combining ideas : curiousness in design ; Inge'nilim, bent of mind. [L. ingeniosvs ingenium, mother-wit, from in, and gen, root of gignere, to beget.]

Ingenuous, in-jen'u-us, adj. frank : honourable : free from deception. ativ. Ingen'uously. . Ingen'u-OUSneES. [L. ingenuus.}

Ingest, in-jest', v.t. to throw into the stomach.;/.//. Ingest a, substances introduced into an organic body. . Ingestlon : opp. to Egestion.

Ingle, ing'gl, n. (Scat.) a fire : fireplace. ns. Ing'le-

cheek, Ing'leside (Scot.), a fireside. [Gael, ain-

geal; but prob. L. igiiicitliis, dim. of ignis,, fire.]

Ingle, ing'gl, it. a familiar friend. [Origin obscure. J
InglObe, in-glob', v.t. (Milt.) to encircle : involve.

adj. Inglob'ate, in the form of a globe or sphere.
Inglorious, in-glO'ri-us, adj. not glorious : without

honour: shameful. adv. Inglo'riOUSly. n. In-

glo'riousness.
Ingluvies, in-glOo'vi-ez, . the crop or craw of birds.

adj. Inglu'vial. [L]
Ingoing, in'-go-ing, n. a going in : entrance. adj.

going in : entering as an occupant.
Ingot, iu'got, n. a mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold

or silver, cast in a mould. [A. S. in, in, an&goten,

pa. p. of gedtan, to pour ; Ger. giessen, Goth, giutan.

The Ger. einyuss is an exact parallel to ingot.}
Ingraft. See Engraft.
Ingrain, in-gran', v.t. the same as Engrain. adj.

dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture.
Ingrate, in'grat, n. (i\Iiit.} one who is ungrateful.

adj. Ingrate'ful, unthankful.
Ingratiate, in-gra'shi-at, v.t. to commend to grace or

favour (used reflejcively, and followed by with) : to

secure the good-will of another. [L. in, into, gratia,

favour.]
Ingratitude, in-grat'i-tud, . unthankfulness : the

return of evil for good. [Low L. ingratitude L.

ingrains, unthankful.]
Ingredient, in-gre'di-ent, . that which enters into a

compound: a component part of anything. [Fr. ,

L. ingredient, -entis, pr.p. of iugredi in, into,

gradi, to enter.]
Ingress, in'gres, . entrance : power, right, or means of

entrance. n. Ingresslon. [L. ingressus iugredi.]
Ingroove. See Engroove.

Ingross, in-gros', v.t. (Shak.). Same as Engross.
Ingrowing, in'grQ-ing, adj. growing inward. . In'-

growth.

IngUilty, in-gilt'i, adj. (S/tak.) not guilty.
Inguinal, ing'gwin-al, adj. relating to the groin. [L.

inguinalis initial, ingninis, the groin.]

Ingulf. See Engulf.

Ingurgitate, in-gur'ji-t'it, v.t. to swallow up greedily, as in a gulf.- . Ingurgita'tion. [L. ingiirgitdre, -dtum in, into, gutges, a whirlpool.]

Inhabit, in-hab'it, v.t. to dwell in : to occupy. v.t. (Shak.) to dwell. adj. Inhabitable, that may be

inhabited, ns. Inhabitancy, Inhabitancy, the act of inhabiting: actual residence; Inhabitant, one who inhabits : a resident. adj. resident. ns. Inhabita'tion, the act of inhabiting : dwelling-place : (Milt.) population; Inhablter (B.), an inhabitant ; Inhabltiveness, love of locality and home; Inhab'itress, a female inhabitant. [Fr., L., from in, in, kabitdre, to dwell.]

Inhale, in-hal', v.t. to draw in the breath, to draw into the lungs, as air. adjs. Inhalant. Inha'lent. ns. Inhalation, the drawing into the lungs, as

air, or fumes; Inhaler. [L. inhalare, to breathe upon in, upon, haldre, to breathe.]
Inharmonious, in-har-mO'ni-us, adj. discordant, unmusical. adjs. Inharmonic, -al, wanting harmony :

inharmonious. adv. Inharmo niously. >is. Inharmo'nlousness ; Inhar'mony, want of harmony.

Inhaust, in'hast, v.t. (humorous) to drink in. [L. in, in, haurlre, haustut, to draw.]

Inhearse, in-hers', v.t. (Skak.) to enclose in a hearse, to bury.

Inhere, in-her', v.i. to stick fast : to remain firm in. ns. Inherence, Inherency, a sticking fast : existence in something else : a fixed state of being in another body or substance. adj. Inher'ent, sticking fast : existing in and inseparable from something else : innate : natural. adv. Inherently. [L. inharcre in, in, htzrere, to stick.]

Inherit, in-her'it, v.t. to take as heir or by descent from an ancestor : to possess. v.i. to enjoy, as property. adj. Inheritable, same as Heritable. ns. Inheritance, that which is or may be inherited : an estate derived from an ancestor : hereditary descent : natural gift : possession ; Inheritor, one who inherits or may inherit : an heir '.fern. Inher'-Itress, Inheritrix. [O. Fr. enh4riter\jyn L. hereditare, to inherit L. in, in, heres, an heir.]

Inhesion, in-he'zhun. Same as Inherence.

Inhibit, in-hib'it, v.t. to hold in or back : to keep back : to check. n. Inhibition, the act of inhibiting or restraining : the state of being inhibited : prohibition : a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings. adj. Inhibitory, prohibitory. [L. inhiberc, -hibitum in, in, habere, to have.]

Inholder, in-hold'er n. (Sfens.) an inhabitant.

Inhoop, in-hoop', v.t. (Shak.) to confine, as in a hoop or enclosure.

Inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, adj. affording no kindness to strangers. ns. Inhos'pitableness, Inhospitallty, want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers. adv. Inhos'pitably.

Inhuman, in-hu'man, adj. barbarous : cruel : unfeeling. n. Inhumanity, the state of being inhuman : barbarity : cruelty. adv. InhU'manly.

Inhume, in-hum', v.t. to inter. . Inhuma'tion, the act of depositing in the ground : burial. [L. inhutnare in, in, humus, the ground.]

Inimical, in-im'i-kal, atij. like an enemy, not friendly :
contrary : repugnant. adv. Inim'ically. [L. inimicalis initnicus in, not, aniicus, friendly.]

Inimitable, in-im'll-a-bl, adj. that cannot be imitated :

surpassingly excellent. ns. Inimitabillty, Inimltableness, the quality of being inimitable. adv. Inimitably.

Inion, in'i-on, . the external occipital protuberance : pi. In'ia. [Gr.]

Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ii, . want of equity or fairness: injustice : wickedness : a crime : one of the names of the Vice, the established buffoon of the old Moralities. adj. Iniq'uitoUS, unjust: unreasonable : wicked. adv. Iniq'uitously. [Fr., L. iniquitatem inii/uus, unequal in, not, teguus, equal.]

Initial, in-ish'al, adj. commencing: placed at the beginning. n. the letter beginning a word, esp. a name. v.t. to put the initials of one's name to. v.t. Initiate, to make a beginning : to instruct in principles : to acquaint with : to introduce into a new state or society. v.i. to perform the first act or rite. n. one who is initiated. adj. fresh : unpractised. n. Initia'tion, act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown : act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies. adj. Initiative, serving to initiate : introductory. . an introductory step: the power or right _ of commencing. adj. Initiatory, tending to initiate : introductory. . introductory rite. [L. initialis initium, a beginning, inlre. initum in, into, Ire, itiim, to go.]

Inject, in-jelct', v.t, to throw into: to cast on: to

4; I

make to pass in. ns. Injec'tion, act of injecting or throwing in or into : the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid : a liquid to be injected into any part of the body ; Injec'tor, an apparatus by which a stream of water is forced into a steam-boiler, or by which a vacuum is obtained in continuous railroad brakes. [L. injicere, injectum in, into, jaf ere, to throw.]

Injelly, in-jel'i, v.t. (Tenn.) to place, as if in jelly.

Injoint, in-joint', v.t. (Shak.) to join.

Injudicious, in-joO-dish'us, adj. void of or wanting in judgment: imprudent: inconsiderate. adj. In judicial, not according to law-forms. adv. InjUdiclously. . Injudic'iousness.

Injunction, in-jungk'shun, . act of enjoining or commanding : an order : a precept : exhortation : an introductory writ by which a superior court stops or prevents some inequitable or illegal act being done called in Scotland an interdict: (Milt.) conjunction. [Low L. injunction-em in, in, jungere, junctum, to join.]

Injure, in'joor, v.t. to wrong, harm: to damage: to annoy. n. In'jurer, one who injures. adj. Inju'riOUS, tending to injure : unjust : wrongful : mischievous : damaging reputation. adv. Injuriously. ns. InjU'riOUSnesS ; In'jury, that which injures : wrong: mischief: annoyance: (Pr. Bk.) insult, offence. [Fr. injurier L. injuriari injuria, injury in, not, jus, juris, law.]

Injustice, in-jus'tis, . violation or withholding of another's rights or dues : wrong : iniquity.

Ink, ingk, . a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c. v.i. to daub with ink. ns. Ink'-bag, -sac, a sac in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid ; Ink'-bott'le, an inkstand : a bottle for holding ink placed in an inkstand ; Ink'holder, Ink'stand, a vessel for holding ink; Ink'horn (obs.), an inkholder, formerly of horn : a portable case for ink, &c. ; Ink'horn-mate(.S7jrt.), a bookish man; InklneSS ; Ink'-pot, an inkholder. adj. pedantic. ns. Inklng-ta'ble, a table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing ; Ink'ing-roll'er, a roller covered with a composition for inking printing types ; Ink'-stone. a kind of stone containing sulphate of iron, used in making ink. adj. Ink'y, consisting of or resembling ink : blackened with ink. . Printing-ink (see Print). China ink Indian ink, a mechanical mixture of the purest and densest lampblack, with a solution of gum or gelatine ; Invisible or Sympathetic ink, a kind of ink which remains invisible on the paper until it is heated. Sling ink (slang), to write : to earn one's bread by writing. [O. Fr. enque (Fr. encre) Low L. encaustum, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors Gr. engkauston engkaiein, to burn in. See Encaustic.]

Inkle, ingk'l, n. (Shak.) a kind of broad linen tape. [M. E. liniolf, inniolf, allied to O. Fr. lignel, shoemakers' thread, ligne, thread L. linea, linuin, flax.]

Inkling, ingk'ling, . a hint or whisper : intimation. v.i. Inkle, to have a hint of. [M. E. inclen, to hint at, which Skeat suspects to be corrupted from Dan.

ymte, to mutter ; cf. Ice. ym-ta, to mutter ; ultimately imitative.]

In-kneed, in'-ned, adj. knock-kneed.

Inlace, in-las', v.t. to embellish, as with lace : to lace.

Inland, in'land, . the interior part of a country. adj. remote from the sea: carried on or produced within a country : confined to a country : (Shak.) refined, polished. . Inlander, one who lives inland. Inland navigation, passage of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals within a country : Inland revenue, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, &c. [A. S. inland, a domain in aid land.}

Inlay, in-la', v.t. to ornament by laying in or inserting pieces of metal, ivory, &c. /./. Inlaid'. . pieces

Inlet

fete, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Inquire

of metal, ivory, &c. for inlaying. ns. Inlay er; Inlay' ing.

Inlet, in'let, n. a passage by which one is let in : place of insress : a small bay.

Inlock, in-lok', v. /. Same as Enlock.

Inly, m'li, adj. inward : secret. adv. inwardly : in the heart.

Inmate, in'mat, n. one who lodges in the same house with another : a lodger : one received into a hospital, &c. adj. dwelling in the same place.

InmeatS, in'mets, .//. the entrails.

Inmost. See Innermost.

Inn, in, rt. a public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hotel, tas'ern : (ois.) a lodging, a place of abode. ns. Inn'-hold'er(.5<i<w/), one who keeps an inn ; Inn'keeper, one who keeps an inn. Tnng of Court, the name given to the four voluntary societies which have the exclusive right of calling persons to the English bar (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn). [A. S. in, inn, an inn, house in, inn, within (adv.), from the prep, in, in.)

Innate, in'at, or in-nat', adj. inborn : natural to the mind, instinctive, inherent. adv. Inn'ately. . Inn'ateness. adj. Inna'tive, native. Innate ideas, a priori principles of knowledge and of action, the word 'innate' implying that the power of recognising such principles is provided for m the constitution of the mind. [L. inndtus innasci in, in, nasci, to be born.]

Innavigable, in-nav'i-ga-bl, adj. impassable by ships. adv. Innav'igably.

Inner, in'er, adj. (comp. of in) farther in : interior. adji. Inn'ermost, In most (superl. of in), farthest in : most remote from the outward part. adv. Inn'ermostly. [A.S. in, comp. innera, superl. innemest = inne-m-est thus a double superlative.]

Innervate, in-erv'at, v.t. to supply with force or nervous energy also Innerve'. . Innorva'tion, special mode of activity inherent in the nervous structure : nervous activity.

Inning, in'ing, n. the ingathering of grain : turn for using the bat in cricket (in this sense used only in the plural) : the time during which a person or party is in possession of anything : (//.) lands recovered from the sea. Good innings, or Long innings, good luck, or a long run of such. [A verbal noun from old verb to inn i.e. to house corn, from noun inn.]

Innocent, in'o-sent, adj. not hurtful : inoffensive : blameless : pure : lawful : simple, imbecile. . one free from fault : an idiot. ns. Inn'ocence, harmlessness : blamelessness : purity : artlessness : integrity : imbecility : absence of legal guilt ; Inn'OCency, the quality of being innocent. adv. Inn'OCOntly. innocents' Day (see Childermas). [O. Fr., L. inn-cens, -entis in, not, nocere, to hurt.]

Innocuous, in-nok'u-us, adj. not hurtful : harmless in effects. adv. Innocuously. ns. Innotfuousness, Innocu'ity, the state of being innocuous. [L. innoctiusitt, not, nocuns, hurtful nocere, to hurt.]

Innominate, i-nom'i-nat, adj. having no name. adj. Innom'inable.unnamable. .//. trousers. Innominate artery, the first large branch given off from

the arch of the Aorta (q.v.); Innominate bone (os innominatitm), the haunch-bone, hip-bone. [L. in, not, nomindre, -at um, to name.]

Innovate, in'o-vat, v. t. to introduce something new. v.i. to introduce novelties: to make changes. MS. Innovation; Innova'tionist; Inn'ovator [L. innflvdrt, -atitm in, in, novas, new.]

Innoxious, in-nok'shus, adj. same as InnoCUOUS. ativ. Innpx'iously. . Innox'iousness, the quality of being innocuous.

Innuendo, in-u-en'd5, . a side-hint : an indirect reference or intimation : a part of a pleading in cases of libel and slander, pointing out what and who was meant by the libellous matter or description, [L., the ablative gerund of innufre ', in, ntiere, to nod.]

Innumerable, in-nu'mer-a-bl, adj. that cannot be numbered: countless. ns. Innumerabil ity, the state or quality of being innumerable ; Innu'merableness. adv. Innumerably. adj. Innu'merOUS, without number : innumerable.

Innutrition, in-nu-trish'un, . want of nutrition : failure of nourishment. adj. Innutrit'ious, not nutritious : without nourishment.

Inobservant, in-ob-zer'vant, adj. not observant : heedless. adj. Inobser'vable, incapable of being observed. us. Inobser'vance, lack of observance ; Inobserva'tipn.

Inobtrusive, in-ob-troTS'siv, adj. unobtrusive, adv. Inobtru' sively. . Inobtru'siveness.

Inoculate, in-ok'u-lat, v.t. to insert a bud for propagation : to engraft : to communicate disease by inserting matterin the skin. v.i. topropagate by budding : to practise inoculation, adj. Inoc Ulable. n. InoCUla'tion, act or practice of inoculating : insertion of the buds of one plant into another : the communication of disease to a healthy subject by the introduction of a specific germ or animal poison into his system by puncture or otherwise. adjs. Inocula'tive, Inocula'tory. . Inoc'ulator. [L. inoculare, -atunt in, into, oculus, an eye.]

Inodorous, in-<3'dur-us, adj. without smell.

Inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, adj. giving no offence : harmless : not unpleasing. adv. Inoffen'Sively. . Inoffen'siveness.

Inofficial, in-ol-fish'al, adj. not proceeding from the proper officer : without the usual forms of authority. adv. Inoffic'ially. adj. Inoffic'ious(rar^), regardless of duty.

Inoperative, in-op'er-a-tiv, adj. not in action : producing no effect.

Inopportune, in-op-por-tun', adj. unseasonable in time. adv. Inopportunely.?/. Inopportun'ity.

Inorb, in-orb', v.t. to form as an orb.

Inordinate, in-or'di-nat, adj. beyond usual bounds : irregular: immoderate. ns. Inor'dinacy, Inor'dinateness. adv. Inordinately.//. Inordina'tion, deviation from rule : irregularity. [L. inordinatus in, not, ordinare, -atitm, to arrange.]

Inorganic, in-or-gan'ik, adj. without life or organisation, as minerals, &c. : of accidental origin, not normally developed. adv. Inorgan'ically. n. Inorganisa'tion, want of organisation. adj. Inor'ganised, same as Inorganic. - Inorganic chemistry, a subdivision of chemistry made originally to designate the chemistry of purely mineral substances, and retained still mainly as a matter of convenience.

Inosculate, in-os'ku-lat, v.t. and v.i. to unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body : to blend. n. InOSCUla'tion. [L. in, and osciildri, -at us, to kiss.]

In-patient, in'pa-shent, . a patient lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital : opp. to Out-patient.

Inpouring, in'pSr-ing, . a pouring in : addition.

Input, in'pCSt, . (Scot.) contribution.

Inquest, in'kwest, . act of inquiring : search : judicial inquiry before a jury into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death. [O. Fr. enqueste L. inqnisita (res) inquirere, to inquire.]

Inquietude, in-kwl'et-iid, . disturbance or uneasiness of body or mind. adj. Inqui'et, unquiet. v.t. to disturb.

Inquiline, in'kwi-lin, adj. living in the abode of another, as a pea-crab in an oyster-shell. n. an animal so living. adj. InquilTnoUS. [L. iiiyuilinus incola, inhabitant in, in, collre, to inhabit.]

Inquire, in-kwlr', v.i. to ask a question : to make an

investigation. v.t. to ask about : to make an ex-
amination regarding: (Sf>ens.) to call. . (Shak.) a seeking for information. ns. Inquira'tlon (Dickens), inquiry ; Inquiren'do (Ifttv), an authority to in-
quire ; Inquirer. adj. Inquiring, given to inquiry. adv. Inquiringly. . Inquiry, act of inquiring : search for knowledge : investigation : a question.

Writ Of Inquiry, a writ appointing an inquest. [Fr., L. inquirere in, in, qiuerere, qu&situm, to seek.]

Inquisition, in-kwi-zish'un, . an inquiring or search-
ing for: investigation: judicial inquiry: a tribunal in the R.C. Church, called also 'the Holy Office/ for the discovery, repression and punishment of heresy, unbelief, and other offences against religion.

v.t. (Milt.), to investigate. adjs. Inquisitional, making inquiry : relating to the Inquisition : In-
quiS'itive, searching into : apt to ask questions : curious. adv. Inquisitively. us. Inquis'itive-
ness ; Inquisitor, one who inquires : an official inquirer : a member of the Court of Inquisition. adj. Inquisito'rial. adv. Inquisito'nally. . Inquis itress, an inquisitive woman. adj. Inquis-
itu'rient (Milt.), inquisitorial. Grand Inquisitor, the chief in a Court of Inquisition. [L. inquisition-
em. See Inquire.]

Inroad, in'rod, . an incursion into an enemy's country : a sudden invasion : attack : encroachment.

Inrush, in'rush, n. an invasion : an irruption.

Insalivation, in-sal-i-va'shun, . the process of mixing the food with the saliva.

Insalubrious, in-sa-lii'bri-us, adj. not healthful : un-
wholesome. . Insalu'brity.

Insalutary, in-sal'ii-tar-i, adj. not salutary or favour-
able to health : unwholesome.

Insanable, in-san'a-bl, adj. incurable. . Insan'able-
ness. adv. Insan'ably.

Insane, in-san', adj. not sane or of sound mind : crazy : mad : utterly unwise : senseless : causing insanity (Shak.) 'insane root,' prob. hemlock or henbane. adv. Insanely. ns. Insane'ness, insanity : mad-
ness ; Insa'nie (Shak.), insanity ; Insanity, want of sanity : an alteration in all or any of the functions of the brain, unfitting a man for affairs, and render-
ing him dangerous to himself and others : madness.

Insanitary, in-san'i-ta-ri, adj. not sanitary. . In-
sanita'tion, want of proper sanitary arrangements.

Insatiable, in-sa'shi-a-bl, Insatiate, in-sa'shi-at, adj. that cannot be satiated or satisfied. ns. Insa'tiable-
ness, Insatiability, Insati'ety. adv. Insa'tiably.

Insolent, in'shi-ent, adj. not knowing, ignorant : knowing. [Fr., L. in, not, sciens, scire, to know; in the sense of knowing, prefix in- is intens.]

Inscribe, in-skrlb', v.t. to write upon : to engrave, as on a monument : to put (a person's name) in a book, by way of compliment : to imprint deeply : (geont.) to draw one figure within another. adj. Inscrib'able. MS. Inscnb'er ; Inscrip'tion, a writing upon : that which is inscribed : title: dedica-
tion of a book to a person : the name given to records inscribed on stone, metal, clay, &c. adjs- Inscrip'-
tional, Inscrip'tive, bearing an inscription : of the character of an inscription. [Fr., L. inscribere, inscriptum in, upon, scribere, to write.]

Inscroll, in-skrol', v.t. (Shak.) to write on a scroll.

Inscrutable, in-skroot'a-bl, adj. that cannot be scrutinised or searched into and understood : in-
explicable. ns. Inscrutability, Inscrut'ableness.

adv. Inscrutably. [L. inscrutabilis in, not, scrutari, to search into.]

Insculp, in-skulp', v.t. (Shak.) to engrave, to cut or carve upon. n. Insculp'ture (Shak.), anything en-
graved. [L. insculpere in, in, tculplrt, to carve.]

Insect, in'sekt, . a word loosely used for a small creature, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut in the middle, or divided into sections : (zoo I.) an arthropod, usually winged in adult life, breathing air by means of tracheae, and having frequently a metamorphosis in the life-history. adj. like an insect : small : mean. ns. Insectarlum, a place where a collection of living insects is kept : Insec-ticide, act of killing insects. adjs. Insec'tiform, Insec'tile, having the nature of an insect. ns. Insec'tifuge. a substance which protects against insects ; Insec'tlon, an incision ; In'sect-net, a light

hand-net for catching insects ; In'sect-pow'der, a dry powder used for stupefying and killing fleas and other insects, an insecticide or insectifuge. [Fr., L. insectum, pa. p. of insecdre in, into, secdre, to cut.]

Insectivora, in-sek-tiv'or-a, . an order of mammals, mostly terrestrial, nocturnal in habit, and small in size shrews, moles, hedgehogs, &c. adj. Insec-tiv'orous, living on insects. [L. insectum, an insect, vordre, to devour.]

Insecure, in-se-kur 7 , adj. apprehensive of danger or loss: exposed to danger or loss: uncertain. adv. Insecurely. . Insecurity.

Insensate, in-sen'sat, adj. void of sense : wanting sensibility: stupid. n. Insen'sateness, the state of being insensate or destitute of sense : insensibility. [L. insensdtusin, not, sensatus sensus, feeling.]

Insensible, in-sen'si-bl, adj. not having feeling : not susceptible of emotion : callous: dull: unconscious: imperceptible by the senses. ns. Insensibility, Insen Sibleness ; Insen'Slblist, an unfeeling person.

adv. Insen'sibly. adj. Insen'suous, not sensu-ous : without the power of perception.

Insensitive, in-sen'si-tiv, adj. not sensitive.

Insensuous, in-sen'su-us, adj. not sensuous.

Insentient, in-sen'shi-ent, adj. not having perception.

Inseparable, in-sep'ar-a-bl, adj. that cannot be separ-ated. ns. Insep'arableness, Inseparability. adv. Inseparably. adj. Insep'arate (Shak.), not separate, united.

Insert, in-sert', v.t. to introduce into: to put in or among. n. (in'sert) something additional inserted into a proof, &c. : a circular, or the like, placed for posting within the folds of a paper or leaves of a book. adj. Inserted (tot.), attached to or growing out of some part. . Inser'tion, act of inserting : condition of being inserted : that which is inserted. [L. in, in, serere, sertuni, to join.]

Insessores, in-se-so'rez, n.pl. an order of birds called by Cuvier Passerine (sparrow-like) the title is now replaced by that of Passeres (q. v.). adj. In-Sesso'rial, having feet (as birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees. [L. insessor, from insidere, insessum in, on, sedere, to sit.]

Inset, in'set, n. something set in, an insertion, esp. a leaf or leaves inserted in other leaves already folded. v.t. to set in, to infix or implant.

Inseverable, in-sev'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be severed or separated.

Insheathe, in-she/A', v.t. to put in a sheath.

Inshell, in-shel', v.t. (Shak.) to hide, as in a shell.

Inshelter, in-shel'ter, v.t. to place in shelter.

Inship, in-ship', v.t. (Shak.) to ship, to embark.

Inshore, in-shOr', adv. on or near the shore. adj. situated near the shore, as fishings.

Inshrine, in-shrin'. Same as Enshrine.

Insiccation, in-sik-ka'shun, n. act of drying in. [L. in, in, siccdre, -dtum, to dry.]

Inside, in'sld, . the side or part within : things within, as the entrails, personal feelings, &c. : a passenger in the interior part of a bus or carriage. adj. being within : interior. adv. and prep, within the sides of: in the interior of: (Amer.) within the limit of time or space (with a/~). n. Insi'der, one who is inside : one within a certain organisation, &C. : one possessing some particular advantage. Inside edge, a stroke in skating made on the inner edge of the skate, the right foot making a curve to the left, the left foot one to the right. Have the inside track, to have the inner side in a race-course : to have the advantage in position.

Insidious, in-sid'i-us, adj. watching an opportunity to ensnare : intended to entrap : deceptive : advancing imperceptibly: treacherous. adv. Insidiously. . Insidlousness. [L. insidiosus znsidia, an ambush insidere in, sedere, to sit.]

Insight, in'slt, . sight into : thorough knowledge or skill : power of acute observation.

Insignia, in-sig'ni-a, n.pl. signs or badges of office or

honour: marks by which anything is known. [L. , pi. of insigne in, in^ signiim, a mark.]

Insignificant, in-sig-nif'i-kant, adj. destitute of meaning : without effect: unimportant: petty. ns. Insignlf'icance, Insignificancy, adv. Insignificantly. adj. Insignif 'icative, not significative or expressing by external signs.

Insincere, in-sin-ser / , adj. deceitful : dissembling : not to be trusted : unsound. adv. Insincerely. n. Insincerity.

Insinew, in-sin'u, v.t. (Shak.) to impart vigour to.

Insinuate, in-sin'fl-at, v.t. to introduce gently or artfully : to hint, esp. a fault: to work into favour. v.t. to creep or flow in: to enter gently : to obtain access by flattery or stealth. adj. Insinuating, tending to insinuate or enter gently : insensibly winning confidence, adv. Insin'uatingly. . In-Sinua'tion, act of insinuating : power of insinuating : that which is insinuated : a hint, esp. conveying an indirect imputation. adj. Insin'uatiVO, insinuating or stealing on the confidence: using insinuation. . Insin'uator. adj. Insin'uatory. [L. insinudre, -dtum in, in, sinus, a curve.]

Insipid, in-sip'id, adj. tasteless : wanting spirit or animation: dulL adv. Insipidly. ns. Insip'idness, Insipidity, want of taste. [Fr., Low L., L. in, not, sapidus, well-tasted sapert, to taste.]

Insipience, in-sip'i-ens, adj. lack of wisdom. adj. In-Siplent. [Fr., L., in, not, sapiens, wise.]

Insist, in-sist", v.t. to dwell on emphatically in discourse : to persist in pressing : {Milt.) to persevere. . Insist' ence, perseverance in pressing any claim, grievance, &c. : pertinacity. adj. Insist'ent, urgent : prominent: upright on end. adv. Insist' ently. . Insist'ure, persistence: (Shak.) constancy. [Fr., L. insistere, in, upon, sister T, to stand.]

Insnare. See Ensnare.

Insobriety, in-so-brfe-ti, . want of sobriety.

Insociable, in-so'sha-bl, adj. not sociable : that cannot be associated or joined.

Insolate, in'so-lat, v.t. to expose to the sun's rays. . Insola'tion, exposure to the sun's rays : an injury to plants caused by too much of the sun. [L. insoldre, -dtum in, in, sol, the sun.]

Insole, in'sSl, . the inner sole of a boot or shoe : opp. to Outsold a sole of some material placed inside a shoe for warmth or dryness.

Insolent, in' so-lent, adj. overbearing : insulting : rude. . In'solence. adv. In'solently. [O. Fr.,~L. insolens in, not, solens, pa.p. of solere, to be wont.J

Insolidity, in-so-lid'i-ti, . want of solidity.

Insoluble, in-sol'u-bl, adj. not capable of being dissolved : not to be solved or explained. ns. Insolubility, Insol'ubleness.

Insolvable, in-solv'a-bl, adj. not solvable.

Insolvent, in-solVent, adj. not able to pay one's debts : bankrupt : pertaining to insolvent persons. n. one unable to pay his debts. n. Insolvency, bankruptcy.

Insomnia, in-som'ni-aj . sleeplessness. adj. Insom'niOUS. n. Insom'nolcnce. [L. insomnis, sleepless.]

Insomuch, in-so-much', adv. to such a degree : so.

Insootb, in-sODth', adv. (Shak.) in truth, indeed.

Insouciant, in-soO'si-ant, adj. indifferent : careless. . Insou'ciance. [Fr. in, not, soiiciant sonci, care.]

Inspan, in'span, v.t. to yoke (draught-oxen or horses) to a vehicle. [Dut. inspannen, to yoke in, in, spannen, to tie.]

Inspect, in-spekt', v.t. to look into: to examine: to look at narrowly : to superintend. adv. Inspect' -ingly. . Inspection, the act of inspecting or looking into : careful or official examination. adjs. Inspec'tional ; Inspec'tive. ns. Inspec'tor. one who looks into or oversees : an examining officer : a superintendent ; Inspectorate, a district under charge of an inspector : a body of inspectors collectively. adj. Inspectorial. ns. Inspectorship, the office of an inspector ; Inspec'tress, a female

inspector. [L. inspectdre, freq. of inspicere, inspectnm in, into, steclre, to look.]

Insphere. See Ensphere.

Inspire, in-spir', v.t. to breathe into : to draw or inhale into the lungs : to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing : to infuse into the mind : to instruct by divine influence : to instruct or affect with a superior influence. v.i. to draw in the breath. adj. Inspir'-able, able to be inhaled. . Inspira'tion, the act of inspiring or breathing into : a breath : the divine influence by which the sacred writers of the Bible were instructed : superior elevating or exciting influence. adjs. Inspira'tional, Inspiratory (in-spir'a-tor-i, or in'spir-a-tor-i), belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation. . Inspira'tionist, one who maintains the direct inspiration of the Scriptures. adj. Inspired', actuated or directed by divine influence : influenced by elevat-ed feeling : prompted by superior, but not openly declared, knowledge or authority : actually authoritative. . Inspir'er. adv. Inspir'ingly. [Fr. , L. inspirdre in, into, spirdre, to breathe.]

Inspirit, in-spir'it, v.t. to infuse spirit into.

Inspissate, in-spis'at, v.t. to thicken by the evaporation of moisture, as the juices of plants. . Inspissa'tion. [L. in, \n,spissdre spissns, thick.]

Instability, in-sta-bil'i-ti, n. want of steadiness or firmness : inconstancy, fickleness : mutability. adj. Insta'ble, not stable : inconstant.

Install, Instal, in-stawl', v.t. to place in a seat : to place in an office or order : to invest with any charge or office with the customary ceremonies. ns. In-Stalla'tion, the act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies : a placing in position for use, also a general term for the complete mechanical apparatus for electric lighting, &c. ; Instal'ment, the act of installing : one of the parts of a sum paid at various times : that which is produced at stated periods. [Fr., Low L. installare in, in, stallitm, a stall Old High Ger. stal (Ger. stall, Eng. stall).]

Instance, in'stans, n. quality of being urgent : solicitation : occurrence: occasion : example: (Shak.) evidence, proof. v.t. to mention as an example. n. In'stancy, insistency. adj. Instan'tial (>??). At

the instance Of, at the motion or solicitation of; For instance, to take as an example. [O. Fr., L. iiistantia ins tans.]

Instant, in'stant, adj. pressing, urgent : immediate : quick : without delay : present, current, as the passing month. . the present moment of time : any moment or point of time. . Instantanelty. adj. Instantan'eous, done in an instant : momentary : occurring or acting at once: very quickly. adv. Instantaneously. >/. Instantan'eousness. advs. Instan'ter, immediately ; In'stantly, on the instant or moment : immediately : (Shak.*) at the same time :
(/I.) importunately, zealously. [L. instans, -antis, pr.p. of instdre in, upon, stare, to stand,]

Instar, in-star', v.t. to adorn with stars.

Instate, in-stat', v.t. to put in possession : to install.

Instauration, in-stawr-a'shun, n. restoration : renewal. [L. instaiirdre, -dtnnt, to restore.]

Instead, in-sted', adv. in the stead, place, or room of. [M. E. in strdc A.S. on stede, in the place.]

Instellation, in-stel-a'shun, n. (rare) a placing among the stars.

Instep, in'step, n. the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg : in horses, the hind-leg from the ham to the pastern joint.

Instigate, in'sti-g3t, v.t. to urge on: to set on: to foment. ns. Instiga'tion, the act of inciting: impulse, esp. to evil ; In'stigator, an inciter, generally

in a bad sense. [L. instiedre, -dfnm.]

Instil, in-stil', v.t. to drop into : to infuse slowly into the mind: />r.p. instilling; pa.p. instilled'. ns. Instilla'tion, Instil'ment, the act of instilling or pouring in by drops : the act of infusing slowly into

Instinct

mote ; mute ; m5on ; Men.

Intact

the mind r that which is instilled or infused. [Fr.,^ L. instilldre in, in, stilldre, to drop.]

Instinct, in'stingkt, . impulse : an involuntary prompting to action : intuition : the mental aspect of those actions which take rank between unconscious reflex activities and intelligent conduct : the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience. adj. (in-stingkr/) instigated or incited: moved: animated. adj. Instinc'tive, prompted by instinct : involuntary : acting according to or determined by natural impulse. adv. Instinctively. . InstinctiVity (rare). [L. instirictus instinguere, to instigate.]

Instipulate, in-stip'u-lit, adj. (hot.) having no stipules.

Institorial, in-sti-to'ri-al, adj. (laiu) pertaining to an agent or factor. [L. institorius instiior, an agent, broker.]

Institute, in'sti-tut, v.t. to set up in : to erect : to originate : to establish : to appoint : to commence : to educate. n. anything instituted or formally established : established law : precept or principle : (pi.) a book of precepts, principles, or rules, esp. in jurisprudence : an institution : a literary and philosophical society or association, as the ' Institute of France ' (embracing L'Acadcmie Francaise, L' Academic des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, L.' Academic des Sciences, L'Academie des Beaux Arts, and L'Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques). . Institution, the act of instituting or establishing : that which is instituted or established : foundation : established order : enactment : a society established for some object : that which institutes or instructs : a system of principles or rules : the origination of the Eucharist and the formula of institution : the act by which a bishop commits a cure of souls to a priest. adjs. Institutional, In-Stitu tionary, belonging to an institution : instituted by authority : elementary. . In'stitUtist, a writer of institutes or elementary rules. adj. In'StitUtive, able or tending to establish : depending on an institution. . Institutor, one who institutes: an instructor. [L. instituere, -iitum in, in, statuere, to cause to stand stare, to stand.]

Instreaming, in-strem'mg, . an influx.

Instruct, in-strukt', v.t. to prepare : to inform : to teach : to order or command. adj. (ATj7/.)instructed. adj. Instruct' ible, able to be instructed. . Instruction, the act of instructing or teaching : information : command : (pi.) special directions, commands in parliamentary sense, ' Instructions to the Committee are supplementary and auxiliary to the Bill under consideration, but falling broadly within its general scope. adjs. Instructional, relating to instruction : educational ; InstrUC tive, containing instruction or information : conveying knowledge. adv. Instructively. HS. InstfuC-tiveness ; Instructor :fem. Instructress. [L. instruere, instntctunt in, in, struere, to pile up.]

Instrument, in'str05-ment, n. a tool or utensil : a machine producing musical sounds : a writing containing a contract : one who, or that which, is made a means. adj. Instrument'al, acting as an instrument or means : serving to promote an object : helpful : belonging to or produced by musical instruments : (gram.) serving to indicate the instrument or means of a case in Sanskrit, involving the notion of by or with. ns. Instrument'alist. one who plays on a musical instrument ; Instrumentality, aeency. adv. Instrument' ally. . Instrumenta'tion (mtts.), the arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments : the playing upon musical instruments. [O. Fr., L. instrumentum instntcre, to instruct.]

Insubjection, in-sub-jek'shun, n. want of subjection.

Insubordinate, in-sub-or'din-at, adj. not subordinate or submissive : disobedient. . Insubordination.

Insubstantial, in-su-*tin%hs:, ,i./f. (Slink) not substantial : not real. . Insubstantial ity.

Insucken, in'suk-n, adj. in Scots law, pertaining to a district astricted to a certain mill.

Insufferable, in-suf er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be endured : detestable. adv. Insufferably.

Insufficient, in-suf-fish'ent, adj. not sufficient : deficient : unfit : incapable. us. Insufficiency, Insufficlence (rare). adv. Insufficiently.

Insufflate, in-suf lat, v.t. to breathe on. ns. InSTlffla'-tion, the art of breathing on anything, or of blowing air to induce respiration, as into the mouth of a newborn child, esp. as a symbol of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost ; Insufflator, a form of injector for forcing air into a furnace. [Through Low L., from L. in, in, sttfflare, to blow.]

Insular, in'su-lar, adj. belonging to an island : surrounded by water : standing or situated alone : narrow, prejudiced. ns. In'SUlarism, Insularity, the state of being insular. adv. In'sularly. v. t. In'SUlate, to place in a detached situation : to prevent connection or communication: (electricity) to separate, esp. from the earth, by a non-conductor. ns. Insula'tion ; In'sulator, one who, or that which, insulates : a non-conductor of electricity. [Fr., L. insularis insula, an island.]

Insulse, in-suls', adj. stupid. . Insul'sity (Milt.), stupidity. [L. insulsus in, not, sallre, to salt.]

Insult, in-sult', v.t. to treat with indignity or contempt :
to abuse : to affront. . (in'sult) abuse : affront : contumely. adjs. Insult' able, capable of being insulted ; Insult' ant (rare), insulting. . Insult'er (obs.), one who makes an attack. adj. Ingulfing, conveying insult : insolent : contemptuous. adv. Insultingly, in an insulting or insolent manner. . Insult'ment (Shak.), insult. [Fr., L. insultare insillre, to spring at in, upon, sallre, to leap.]

Insuperable, in-su'per-a-bl, adj. that cannot be passed over: unconquerable. n. Insuperability. adv. Insu'perably. [O. Fr., L., z, not, s-uperabila super are, to pass over super, above.]

Insupportable, m-sup-port'a-bl, adj. not supportable or able to be endured : unbearable : insufferable : (Spens.) irresistible. . Insupport ableness. adv. Insupport'ably.

Insuppressible, in-sup-pres'i-bl, adj. not to be suppressed or concealed. adj. InsupprOSS'ive (Shak), that cannot be suppressed or concealed.

Insure, in-shoor / , v.t. to make sure or secure : to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death. v.i. to practise making insurance. adj. tOSUr'able, that may be insured. ns. Insurance, the act of insuring, or a contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss the written contract called the Insur'ance-poricy : the premium so paid ; Insur'ancer (obs.)\ Insur'er, one who agrees to pay money to another party on the happening bf a certain event. [O. Fr. enseurer en, and seur, sure.]

Insurgent, in-sur'jent, adj. rising up or against: rising in opposition to authority : rebellious. . one who rises in opposition to established authority : a rebel. . Insur'gency, a rising up or against : insurrection : rebellion also Insur'gence. [L. insurgens, -entis in, upon, sitrgere, to rise.]

Insurmountable, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, adj. not surmountable : that cannot be overcome. n. Insurmountability. adv. Insurmount'ably.

Insurrection, in-sur-rek'shun, . a rising up or against : open and active opposition to the execution of the law : a rebellion. adjs. Insurrectional, Insurrectionary. . Insurrectionist, one who favours or takes part in an insurrection. [L. inwrrection-rminsurgere. See Insurgent.]

Insusceptible, in-stis-sep'ti-bl, adj. not susceptible : not capable of feeling or of being affected also Insuscep'tive. . Insusceptibility.

Inswathe. \n--\vf.fV, r .t. See Enswathe.

Intact, in-takt', adj. untouched, uninjured. adj. la-

Intaglio

Interchange

tact'al le, not perceptible to touch. . Intact ness. [L. intactus in, not, tangere, tactutn, to touch.]

Intaglio, in-tal'yO, . a figure cut into any substance : a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the opposite of a cameo. adj. Intagllated, formed in intaglio : engraved. \\\..,intagliarein, into, tarliare, to cut (twigs) L. talta, a twig.]

Intake, in'tak, . that which is taken in : a tract of land enclosed : the point at which contraction begins : (prov.) any kind of cheat or imposition.

Intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, adj. not tangible or perceptible to touch. ns. Intatf gibleness, IntangibU ity. adv. Intan'gibly. [See Intact.)

Integer, in'te-jer, . that which is left untouched or undiminished, a whole : (arith.) a whole number, as opposed to a fraction, adj. Integral, entire or whole : not fractional : unimpaired : intrinsic, belonging as a part to the whole. . a whole : the whole as made up of its parts. adv. In'tegrally. adj. In'tegrant, making part of a whole : necessary to form an integer or an entire thing. v.t. In'tegrate, to make up as a whole : to make entire : to renew. n. Integra tion. Integral function (algebra), a function which does not include the operation of division in any of its terms (see Function). [L., in, not, root of tangere, to touch.]

Integrity, in-leg'ri-ti, . entirencss, wholeness : the unimpaired state of anything : uprightness : honesty: purity. [See Integer.]

Integument, in-teg'u-ment, n. the external protective covering of a plant or animal. adj. Integument'ary. [L., integere in, upon, tegere, to cover.]

Intellect, in'tel-lekt, . the mind, in reference to its rational powers: the thinking principle: (pi., coll.) senses, adj. Intellected (Coiuper), endowed with intellect. n. Intellec'tion, the act of understanding : (philos.) apprehension or perception. adjs. Intellective, able to understand : produced or perceived by the understanding ; Intellect ual, of or relating to the intellect: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding. . mental power. v.t. Intellect ualise, to reason intellectually: to endow with intellect: to give an intellectual character to. ns. Intellect ualism, the doctrine which derives all knowledge from pure reason : the culture of the intellect ; Intellect -ualist ; Intellectuality, intellectual power. adv. Intellectually. [Fr.,L.,inte/tig-ere, to understand inter, between, legere, to choose.]

Intelligent, in-tel'-i-jent, adj. having intellect : endowed with the facuhy of reason : well informed : bringing intelligence '. (SfutJt.) communicative. ns. Intelligence, intellectual skill or knowledge : information communicated '. news : a spiritual being ; Intelligencer, one going between parties : a spy. adjs. Intelligen'tial, pertaining to the intelligence : consisting of spiritual being. adv. Intelligently. adj. Intelligible, that may be understood : clear : (philos.) capable of being apprehended by the understanding only.'". Intell'igibleness, Intelligibil'Ity. adv. Intelligibly. (L. intelligent, -ettis, pr. p. of intelligire.]

Intemperance, in-tem'per-ans, . want of due restraint: excess of any kind : habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor. . Intem'perant. one who is intemperate./i<^'. Intem'perate, indulging to excess any appetite or passion : given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors : passionate : exceeding the usual degree: immoderate. adv. Intem'perately. . Intem'perateness.

Intenable, in-ten'a-bl, adj. not tenable.

Intend, in-tend', v.t. to fix the mind upon : to design : to purpose : (Milt.) to extend : (Shak.) to direct. v.i. to have a design : to purpose. us. Intend ant. an officer who superintends some public business, a title of many public officers in France and other countries ; Intend' ancy, his office. adj. Intend' ed, purposed : betrothed. n. an affianced love?

Intend'edly, with intention or design. ns. Intend'iment (Sfens.), attention, knowledge, intention ; Intend'ment (Shak.), intention, design. [O. Fr. entendre L. intendere, intentum and iniensum in, towards, tendere, to stretch.]

Intenerate, in-ten'e-rat, v.t. to make tender. . Intenera'tion.

Intense, in-tens', adj. closely strained : extreme in degree : very severe : emotional. v.t. Inten sate (Carlyle), to intensify. ndv. Intensely, ns. Intense'ness, Inten sity ; Intensified tion, the act of intensifying. v.t. Inten'sify, to make more intense. v.i. to become intense : pa. p. intensified. n. Inten'Sion, a straining or bending : increase of intensity : (.logic) the sum of the qualities implied by a general name. adj. Inten Sive, stretched : admit-

ting of increase of degree : unremitted : serving to intensify: (gram.) giving force or emphasis. adv. Intensively. . Inten siveness. [See Intend.]

Intent, in-tent', adj. having the mind bent on : fixed with close attention : diligently applied. . the thine; aimed at or intended : a design : meaning. n. Inten tion, a fixing of the mind on any object : fixed direction of mind : the object aimed at : design : purpose. adjs. Intentional, Inten tioned, with intention: intended: designed. advs. Intention- ally, with intention ; Intently, in an intent manner. adj. Inten'tive (Bacon), attentive. . Intent -

ness. To all intents and purposes, in every respect. Well- (or HI-) intentioned, having good (or ill) designs. [See Intend.]

Inter, in-ter', v.t. to bury :pr.p. interring : pa.p. interred'. n. Internment. [Fr. enterrer Low L. interrdre L. in, into, terra, the earth.]

Interact, in-ter-akt', . a short piece in a play acted between the principal pieces : the interval between the acts of a drama. v.i. to act on one another. . Interaction, action between bodies, mutual action./^'. Interactive.

Interaulic, in-ter-awlik, adj. existing between royal courts.

Interbreed, in-ter-bred, v.t. and v.i. to breed by cross- ing one species of animals or plants with another. .' Interbreed'ing.

Intercalate, in-ter'kal-at, v.t. to insert between, as a day in a calendar, adjs. Intercalary. Inter calar, inserted between others. . Intercalation. adj. Intefcalative. [L. intercaldre, -dtuni inter, between, caldre, to call. See Calends.]

Intercede, in-ter-sed', v.t. to act as peacemaker be- tween two : to plead for one. adj. Interced'ent. . Interceder. [Fr. , L. tntercederc, -cessiim inter, between, cedere, to go.]

Intercellular, in-ter-sel'u-lar, adj. lying between cells.

Intercept, in-ter-sept', v.t. to stop and seize on its passage : to obstruct, check : to interrupt communi- cation with : to cut off: (math.) to take or compre- hend between. ns. Intercep'ter, Intercep'tor ; Intercep'tion. adj. Intercep tive. [Fr., L. in-

tercipfre, -ceptum inter, between, capire, to seize.]

Intercerebral, in-ter-ser'e-bral, adj. connecting two parts of the brain.

Intercession, in-ter-sesh'un, . act of interceding or pleading for another. adj. Intercesslonal, con- taining intercession or pleading for others. . In- tercOSS'or, one who goes between : one who reconciles
two enemies : one who pleads for another : a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see. adjs. Inter- cessorial, Intercessory, interceding. Interces- sion Of saints, prayer offered in behalf of Christians on earth by saints. [See Intercede.]

Interchain, in-ter-chan', v.t. to chain together.

Interchange, in-ter-chanj', v.t. to give and take mutually : to exchange. v.i. to succeed alternately. n. mutual exchange : alternate succession. adj. Interchange able, that may be interchanged : fol- lowing each other in alternate succession. ns. In- terchange ableuess, Interchangeabil ity. .uiv.

Intercilium

mute ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Interlace

Interchangeably. ,r.Interchange'ment (S/tak.), exchange, mutual transler ; Interchang er.

Intercilium, in-ter-sil'i-um, . the space between the eyebrows.

Intercipient, in-ter-sip'i-ent, adj. intercepting. . the person or thing that intercepts. [L. intercipiens, entis, pr.p. of intercifere. \

Interclavicular, in-ter-kla-vik'u-lar, adj. situated be- tween clavicles.

Interclude, in-ter-kl5od', v.t. to shut out from any- thing by something coming between : to intercept : to cut off. n. Inter clu'slon. [L. iitttrcbuUn inter, between, claudere, to shut.]

Intercollegiate, in-ter-ko-le'ji-at, adj. between col-

leges.

Intercolline, in-ter-kofin, adj. lying between hills.

Intercolonial, in-ter-kol-5'ni-al, adj. pertaining to the relation existing between colonies. adv. Inter-colo'nially.

InterCOlumniation,in-ter-ko-liim-ni-a'shun,.(rtrA/y.) the distance between columns, measured from the lower part of their shafts. adj. Intercolum'nar, placed between columns.

Intercommune, in-ter-kom-un', v.i. to commune between or together : to hold intercourse. adj. Intercommun'icable, that may be communicated between or mutually. v.i. Intercommunicate, to communicate between or mutually. ns. Intercom-munication; Intercommun'ion, communion be-tween, or mutual communion ; Intercommunity, mutual communication : reciprocal intercourse. Letters of intercommuning, an ancient writ issued by the Scotch Privy Council warning persons not to harbour or have any communication with persons therein denounced, under pain of being held acces-sory to their crimes a special form of boycott.

IntercompariSOn, in-ter-kom-par'i-son, . mutual comparison.

Interconnect, in-ter-ko-nekt', v.t. to connect or enjoin mutually and intimately. . Interconnoc'tion.

Intercontinental, in-ter-kon-ti-nen'tal, adj. subsisting between different continents.

Intercostal, in-ter-kost'al, adj. (anat.) lying between the ribs.

Intercourse, in'ter-k5rs, . connection by dealings : communication : commerce : communion : coition. [O. Fr. entrecours\j. intercursus, a running be-tween inter, between, currere, cursum, to run.]

Intercross, in-ter-kros', v.t. and v.i. to cross mutually : interbreed.

Intercurrent, in-ter-kur'ent, adj. running between : intervening. n. Intorcurr'ence. [O. Fr., L. inter, between, currere, to run.]

Interdash, in-ter-dash', v.t. to intersperse.

Interdeal, in'ter-del, n. (Spent.) intercourse, traffic.

Interdependence, in-ter-de-pend'ens, . mutual de-pendence : dependence of parts one on another. adj. Interdependent.

Interdict, in-ter-dikt', v.t. to prohibit: to forbid: to forbid communion. n. (in'ter-dikt) prohibition : a prohibitory decree : a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service. . Interdiction. adjs. Interdic'tiye, Inter-dic'tory, containing interdiction : prohibitory. [L. interdicere, -dictum inter, between, dicere, to say.]

Intel-digital, in-ter-dij'i-tal, adj. situated between digits. v.t. Inter dig' itate, to insert between the fingers. v.i. to be interwoven, to interlock by finger-like processes.//. Interdigita'tion.

Interest, in'ter-est, . advantage : premium paid for the use of money (in Compound interest, the interest of each period is added to its principal, and the amount forms a new principal for the next period) : any increase : concern : special attention : influence over others : share : participation. n. (Spens^) In'-teress, interest, concern. v.t. to concern deeply. Equitable interest, such interest as is protected by courts of equity, although it might not be at common law ; Landed interest (see Landed) ; Vested inter est, an interest thoroughly secure and inalienable, except for public use and upon compensation. Make interest for, to secure interest on behal! of. [U. Fr. interest (Fr. interet) L. interest, it is pro-fitable, it concerns inter, between, esse, to be.]

Interest, in'ter-est, v.t. to engage the attention : to awaken concern in : to excite (in behalf of another). adj. Interested, having an interest or concern : affected or biassed by personal considerations, self-interest, Sic.adv. In'terestedly. . In'terested-ness. adj. Interesting, engaging the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion. adv. In'terest-ingly. . In'terestingness. In an interesting condition, in the family way. [From obs. interess O. Fr. interesser, to concern L. interesse.]

Interfacial, in-ter-fa'shal, adj. (geom^j included be-tween two plane faces or surfaces . Interface', a plane surface regarded as the common boundary of two bodies.

Interfemoral, in-ter-fem'o-ral, adj. situated between the thighs, connecting the hind limbs.

Interfere, in-ter-feY, v.i. to come in collision : to

intermeddle : to interpose : to act reciprocally said of waves, rays of light, &c. ns. Interference ; Interfer'er. adv. Interfer'ingly. [Through O. Fr., from L. inter, between, ferire, to strike.]

Interfluent, in-ter'fl6T5-ent, adj. flowing between or together also Inter'flUOUS. [L. interfluent inter, between, fluere, to flow.]

Interfold, in-ter-fold', v.t. to fold one into the other.

Interfoliaceous, in-ter-fo-li-a'shus, adj. placed between leaves. v.t. Interfo'liatO, to interleave.

Interfretted, in-tcr-fret'ed, adj. (retted between, or interlaced.

Interfrontal, in-ter-fron'tal, adj. situated between the right and left frontal bones.

Interfused, in-ter-fuzd', adj. poured between : fused together : associated. n. InterfU'sion.

Interglacial, in-ter-gla'shi-alj adj. (geol.) occurring' between two periods of glacial action.

Interglandular, in-ter-glan'du-lar, adj. situated between glands.

Interglobular, in-ter-glob'u-lar, adj. situated between globules.

Intergrade, in-ter-grad', v.i. to become alike gradually. n. In'tergrade, an intermediate grade.

Intergrowth, in'ier-groth, n. a growing together.

Interhemal, in-ter-he'mal, adj. between the hemal processes or spines.

Interim, in'ter-im, . time between or intervening: the meantime : in the history of the Reformation, the name given to certain edicts of the German emperor for the regulation of religious and ecclesiastical matters, till they could be decided by a general council as the Augsburg Interim (1548), &c. [L., inter, between.]

Interior, in-te'ri-ur, adj. inner : remote from the frontier or coast : inland. . the inside of anything : the inland part of a country. . Interiorlty. adv. Inte'riorly. [L., comp. of intents, inward.]

Interjacent, in-ter-ja'sent, adj. lying between : intervening. . Interja'cency, a lying between : a space or region between others. [L. inter, between, jacere, to lie.]

Interjaculate, in-ter-jak'u-lat, v.i. to interrupt conversation with an ejaculation.

Interject, in-ter-jekt', v.t. to throw between: to insert. v.i. to throw one's self between. . Interjec'tion, a throwing between : (rram.) a word thrown in to express emotion. adjs. Interjec'tional, Interjec'tionary, Interjec'tural. adv. Interjec'-tionally. [L. inter, between, jacere, to throw.]

Interjoin, in-ter-join', v.t. (Shak.) to join mutually, to intermarry.

Interknit, in-ter-nit', v.t. to unite closely.

Interlace, in-ter-las', v.t. to lace together: to unite: to insert one thing within another. v.i. to intermix.

*.Interlace'ment. Interlacing arches (arckit.), an arcature iu which the arches intersect.

Interlard, in-ter-lard', v.t. to mix in, as fat with lean : to diversify by mixture.

Interleave, m-ter-leV, v.t. to put a leaf between : to insert blank leaves in a book.

Interline, m-ter-iln', v.t. to write in alternate lines: to write between lino. adj. Intarlin'ear, written between lines. -HS. Interlineation, Interlin'ing,

act of interlining: that which is interlined: correction or alteration made by writing between lines.

Interlink, in-ter-lingk', v.t. to connect by uniting links.

Interlobular, in-ter-lob'Q.-lar.<V- being between Iolx;s.

Interlocation, in-ter-lo-ka'shun, . a placing between.

Interlock, m-ier-lok', v.t. to lock or clasp together. r'.i. to be locked together.

Interlocution, in-ter-lo-ku'shun, . conference : an intermediate decree before final decision. . Inter-lOC'Utor, one who speaks between or in dialogue (fem. Interloc'utress, Interloc'utrice) : (Sa'ts /^tc) an intermediate decree before final decision. adj. Interlocutory. [Fr., L. interlacutio, from inter-loqiii infer, between, loqui, locutus, to speak.]

Interloper, in-ter-lop'er, n. one who trades without license: an intruder. ^.(. Interlope', to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern. [Dut. enterlooper, a smuggling vessel, as running in and out along the coast L. inter, between, Cut. loopen, to run. See Leap.]

Interlude, in'ter-loOd, . a short dramatic performance or play between the play and afterpiece, or between the acts of a play : a short piece of music played between the parts of a drama, opera, hymn, &c. adj. Interlud'ed, inserted as an interlude: having interludes. [From L. inter, between, lutius, play.]

Interlunar, in-ter-lop'nar, adj. belonging to the moon's monthly period of invisibility. Also Interlu'nary.

Intermarry, in-ter-mar'i, v.i. to marry between or among : to marry reciprocally, or take one and give another in marriage. . Intermarriage.

Intermaxillary, ih-ter-maks'il-ar-i, adj. situated be-tween the jawbones.

Intermeddle, in-ier-medl, v.i. to meddle with : to inter-
fere improperly. n. Intermedd'ler.

Intermediate, in-ter-me'di-at, adj. in the middle between : intervening also Interme'diary, Inter-me'dial. us. Interme'diacy, state of being inter-mediate ; Interme'diary, an intermediate agent.

adv. Intermediately. . Intermedia'tion, act of intermediating ; Interme'dium. a medium between : an intervening agent or instrument,

Interment, in-ter'ment, n. burial.

Intermezzo, in-ter-med'zO, . a light dramatic enter-tainment between the acts of n tragedy, grand opera, &c. : a short musical burlesque, &c. [It.]

Intermigration, in-tcr-ml-gra'shun, n. reciprocal mi-gration.

Interminable, in-ter'min-a-bl, Interminate. in-ter'-min-at, adj. without termination or limit : bou endless. . Inter'minableness. adv. Inter'min-ably. Interminate decimal, a decimal conceived as carried to an infinity of places.

Intermingle, in-ter-ming'gl, v.t. and v.i. to mingle or mix together.

Intermit, in-ter-mit', v.i. to cause to cease for a time : to interrupt. . Intermission, act of intermitting : interval: pause. aiij. Intermiss'ive, coming at intervals. ns. Intermit tence, Intermit tenoy, Jtate of being intermittent. adj. Intermittent, intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a lever.

adv. Intermit'tingly. Intermittent, or Inter-mitting, Spring, a spring flowing for a time and their ceasing, beginning again, &c. [L. intermit tire, -taitsum inter, between, mittlre, to cause to go.]
Intermix, in-ter-miks / , v.t. and v.i. to mix among or together. *. Intermix 'Lure, a mass formca by mixture : something intermixed.

Intermobility, in-ter-mo-bill-ti, . capacity of things to move among themselves.

Intermundane, in-ter-mun'dan, adj. between worlds.

Intermural, in-ter-mu'rat, adj. lying between walls.

IntermUSCUlar, in-ter-mus'ku-lar, a<.ij. between the muscles.

Intermutation, in-ter-mu-ta'shun, n. mutual change.

Intern, m-tern', adj. internal. . an inmate of a school, an assistant surgeon or physician in a hospital. AUo Interne'.

Intern, in-tern', v.t. to send into the interior of a country: to immure in an interior locality without permission to leave the_ district, n. Intern'nient,

state of being confined in the interior of a country. [ft.iHtfrntr. See Internal.]

Internal, in-ter'nal, adj. being in the interior : domestic, as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the heart : opp. to External. n. Internal'! ty. adv. Internally. Internal evidence, evidence with regard to a thing, subject, book, &c. afforded by its intrinsic qualities. [L. internus inter, within.]

International, in-ter-nash'un-al, adj. pertaining to the relations between nations. . a short-lived ass >ciation formed in London in 1864 to uirite the w rking classes of all countries in efforts for their economic emancipation. aiiv. Internationally.

Internecine, in-ter-ne'.sin, adj. mutually destructive : deadly. Also Interne'ciVO. [L. inlermcare inter, between, necare, to kill.]

Interneural, in-ter-nu'ral, adj. (anat.) situated between the neural spines or spiaous processes of successive vertebrae.

Internode, in'ter-nod, . (rW.) the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise. adj. Interno'diaL [L. interiiodiuin inter, between, nodiis, a knot.]

Internuncio, in-ter-nun'shi-0, . a messenger between two parties : the Pope's representative at minor courts. adj. Internun'cial. [Sp., L. internuntius inter, between, nuntius, a messenger.]

Interoceanic, in-ter-5-she-an'ik, adj. between oceans.

Interocular, in-ter-ok'u-lar, adj. between the eyes.

Interprbital, in-ter-or'bi-ta], adj. situated between the orbits of the eyes.

Interosculation, in-ter-osTcu-la-shun, . interconnection by, or as if by, osculation. adj. InterOS'culant. -'.t. Interos'culate.

InterosseoUS, in-ter-os'e-us, adj. situated between bones. Also Inteross'eaL

Interpage, in-ter-paj', v.t. to insert on intermediate pages.

Interparietal, in-ter-pa-ri'e-tal, adj. situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull.

Interpellation, in-ter-pel-i'shun, . a question raised during the course of a debate : interruption : intercession: a summons: an earnest address. v.t. Interpellate, toquestion. [Fr., L., intfrfielldre, -dtuin, to disturb by speaking inter, between, pellire, to drive.]

Interpenetrate, in-ter-pen'e-trat. v.t. to penetrate between or within. . Interpenetra Won.

Interpetiolar, Ln-ter-pet'i-O-lar, adj. (hot.) between the petioles.

Interphalongeal, in-ter-fa-lan'je-al, adj. situated between any successive phalanges of a finger or toe :

. nodal, pf a digit.

Interpilaster, in-ter-pi-las'ter, n. (archit.) space between two pilasters.

Interplanetary, in-ter-plan'et-ar-i, adj. between the planets.

Interplay, in'ter-pla, . mutual action : interchange of action and reaction.

Interplead, in-ter-pled', v.i. (law) to discuss adverse cl.iims to property by bill of interpleader. n. Inter plead' er, one who jnterpleads : a form of process in tin: l-.ugiiaii courts, by a bill in equity, i:iU;iJcd to protect a defendant who claims no interest in the

subject-matter of a suit, while at the same time he has reason to know that the plaintiff's title is disputed by some other claimant.

Interpledge, in-ter-plej', v.t. to pledge mutually : to give and take a pledge.

Interpleural, in-ter-ploS'ral, adj. situated between the right and left pleural cavities.

Interpolar, in-ter-pO'lar, adj. situated between or connecting the poles, as of a galvanic battery.

Interpolate, in-ter'po-lat, v.t. to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript, to foist in : to corrupt : (matk.) to fill up the intermediate terms of a series.- -adj. Inter'polable. us. Interpolation ; Interpolator. {L. interpoldre, dtuni inter, between, pollre, to polish.]

Interpolity, in-ter-pol'i-ti, n. (rare) interchange between countries.

Interpose, in-ler-pcY, v.t. to place between : to thrust in : to offer, as aid or services. v.t. to come between : to mediate : to put in by way of interruption : to interfere. ns. Interpos'al, same as Interposition ; Interpos'er ; Interpos'it, a place of deposit between two cities or countries ; Interposition, act of interposing : intervention : anything interposed. [Fr., L. inter, between, Fr. poser, to place.]

Interpret, in-ter'pret, v.t, to explain the meaning of, to elucidate, unfold, shoxv the purport of: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms. v.t. to practise interpretation. adj. Inter pretable, capable of being explained. . Interpretation, act of interpreting : the sense given by an interpreter : the power of explaining : the representation of a dramatic part according to one's conception of it. adj. Interpretative, collected by or containing interpretation. adv. Inter" pretatively. . Interpreter, one who explains between two parties : an expounder: a translator. [Fr. , L. interpretdri, dtus interpret, inter, between, -pres, prob. conn, with Gr. pkrasis, speech.]

Intel provincial, in-ter-prO-vin'shal, adj. existing between provinces.

InterpubiC, in-ter-pu'bik, adj. situated between the right and left pubic bones.

Interpunction, in-ter-pungk'shun, . the places of points or stops in writing, intermediate punctuation. Also Interpunctua'tion.

Interracial, in-ter-ra'si-al, adj. existing or taking place between races.

Interradial, in-ter-i-a'di-al, adj. situated between the radii or rays. adv. Interra'dlally. . Interra diUS, an interradial part, esp of a hydrozoan.

Interramal, in-ter-ra'mal, adj. situated between the rami or forks of the lower jaw.

Interregal. in-ter-re'gal, adj. existing between kings.

Interregnum, in-ter-reg'num, n. the time between two reigns : the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government : any breach of continuity in order, &c. . In'terreign (Bacon). [L. inter, between, refnunt, rule.]

Interrelation, in-ter-re-la'shun, . reciprocal relation, interconnection. . Interrelationship.

Interrex, in'ter-reks, n. one who rules during an interregnum : a regent. [L. inter, between, rex, a king.]

Interrogate, in-ter'o-gat, v.t. to question : to examine by asking questions. v.i. to ask questions: to inquire. n. Interroga'tion, act of interrogating : a question put : the mark placed after a question (?). adj. Interrogative, denoting a question : expressed as a question. . a word used in asking a question. adv. Interrogatively. ns. Interr"o-

gator ; Interrog'atory, a question or inquiry. adj. expressing a question. [L. interrogdre, -dtum inter, between, rogdre, to ask.]

Interrupt, in-ter-rupt', v.t. to break in between : to stop or hinder by breaking in upon : to divide : to break continuity. adj. (Milt.) gaping apart. ad-:'. Interrup'tedly, with interruptions.^. Inter-

rup'ter, Interrup'tor ; Interrup'tion, act of interrupting : hinderance : cessation. adj. Interrup'tive, tending to interrupt. adv. laterrup'tively. [L. interrumpere inter, between, rutnpere, ruptut, to break.]

Interscapular, in-ter-ska'pu-lar, adj. (anat.) between the shoulder-blades.

Interscribe, in-ter-sknb', v.t. to write between. [L. interscribere inter, between, scribere, to write.]

Intersecant, in-ter-se'kant, adj. dividing into parts : crossing.

Intersect, in-ter-sekt', v.t. to cut between or asunder: to cut or cross mutually : to divide into parts. v.i. to cross each other. n. Intersection, intersecting : (geoni.) the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other. adj. Intersec'tional. [L.

infer, between, secdre, sectum, to cut.]

Inters egmental, in-ter-seg'men-tal, adj. pertaining to two or more segments, situated between segments.

Interseptal, in-ter-sep'tal, adj. situated between septa.

Intersidereal, in-ter-sl-de're-al, adj. situated between or among the stars.

Intersocial, in-ter-sO'shal, adj. having mutual social relations.

Intersonant. in-ter'sO-nant, adj. sounding between.

Interspace, in'ter-spas, . a space between objects, an interval.!'./, to occupy the space between. adj. Interspa'tial adv. Interspa'tially.

Interspecific, in-ter-spe-sifik, adj. existing between species.

Intersperse, in-ter-ppers', v.t. to scatter or set here and there. . Intersper Sion. [L. interspergere, -spersum inter, among, spargere, to scatter.]

Interspinous, in-ter-spT'nus, adj. situated between spines. Also Interspinal.

Interstate, in'ter-stat, adj. existing between different states or persons therein.

Interstellar, in-ter-stel'ar, adj. situated beyond the solar system or among the stars : in the intervals between the stars. Also Interstell'ary. [L. inter, between, Stella, a star.]

Interstice, in'ter-stis, or in-ter'stis, n. a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body. adj. Interstitial. [Fr., L., inter, between, sistere, stititm, to stand.]

Interstratification. in-ter-strat-i-fi-ka'shun, . the state of lying between other strata. adj. Inter-Strat'ified, stratified between other bodies. i:i. Interstrat ify.

Interstrial, in-ter-stri'al, adj. situated between striae.

Intertangle, in-ter-tang'gl, v.t. to intertwist.

Intertarsal, in-ter-tar'sal, adj. between tarsal bones.

Intertentacular, in-ter-ten-tak'u-lar, adj. situated between tentacles.

IntergaL in-ter-ter'gal, adj. situated between the terga or tergites of an arthropod.

Interterritorial, in-ter-ter-ri-t6'ri-al, adj. between territories or their inhabitants.

Intertexture, in-ter-teks'tur, n. a being interwoven.

Intertidal, in-ter-ti'dal, adj. living between low-water and high-water mark.

Intertie, in'ter-tl, . (archil.) in roofing, &c., a short timber binding together upright posts.

IntertiSSUO, in-ter-tish'u, v.t. (S/ui&.) to interweave.

IntertraffiC, in-ter-trafik, . traffic between two or more persons or places.

Intertransverse, in-ter-trans'vers, adj. between the transverse processes of successive vertebrae-

Intertribal, in-ter-tn'bal, adj. existing or taking place between tribes.

IntertrigO, in-ter-tri'gC, n. an inflammation of the skin from chafing or rubbing. [L. inter, between, terere, tritutn, to rub.]

Intertropical. in-ter-trop'ik-al, adj. between the tropics.

Intertwine, in-ter-twin', v.t. to twine or twist to-gether. T.i. to be twisted together: to become mutually involved. adv. Intertwln'lngly.

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MMX Mta% *-t. W MHr MMS: to pve for* a iMrMWncM* MMiA. 9-t dMM : to rwd the

, tu*. o byM>9Kveay.

Jrtb,MeMTBIinii

Intricate

undaunted : brave. *. Intrepidity,
courage. <&/. IntrejCllly. [L. intrepid
not, trepidus, alarmed.]

Intricate, ia'tri-<it, a^ ^.i.%.*A : per-

:.nt. Intricacy, In'tricateneu.- -a</z/. In'-
trlcately. fL. mtrtcdtut /, in, tncdre, to maVr
lies triae, hinderance*.]

Intrl^uo, m-treg', . a complex plot: a private or
party scheme : the plot of a play or romance : secret
illicit love. P.. to form a plot or scheme : to carry
on illicit love : /*./. intngu'ing ; /a./, intrigued'.
r. In'trtgant, Intrlg'tter, one who intrigues, or
pursue* an object by secret artifice*. [Fr. intrifuer
intru&re. See Intricate.]

Intrtnge, in-trim', <#. (.S'Aa*.) intricate.

Intrinsic, -al, in-trii/sik, -^f.adj. inward: genuine:
inherent : essential, belonging to the point at issue :
(ana! > applied to those muscles of the limb* entirely
container - stomicai limits of the limb.

. Intrlnslcal'lty. </. Intrtnilcally. *. In-
trln'ticalnen, the quality of being intrinsical :
genuineness. [Fr., L. intrintecut intra, within,
tecus, following.]

Intriniicate, in-trins'i-kit, >'. (StaJk.) intricate.

Introceulon, in-tro-sesh'tra, . (meet.) a sinking of
any part inwards : depression. [L. Ultra, inwardly,
cedere, cet.um, to go.]

Introduce, in-tro-dus', p./. to lead or bring in : to
.ct into a place : formally to make known
or acquainted : to bring into notice or practice : to
commence: to preface. . Introduction, act of

conducting into : act of making persons known to
each other : act of bringing into notice or practice :
preliminary matter to the ;na.n thoughts of a book :
(mut) a kind of preface or p-. .lowing

movement: a treatise introductory to a science or
course of study. aa/r. Introductory, IntroduC-
tire, serving to introduce : preliminary : prefatory.
odV. Introduc'tonly. L- introdxcere, -ductum
intra, within, ducere, to lead.]

Introit, in-trolt, . an anthem sung at the beginning
of the mass, immediately after the Confiteor, arid
when the priest has ascended to the altar. [L
introitui introire intra, within, frir, Hunt, to go.]

Intromlt, in-tro-mit', ./. to send within : to admit :
to permit to enter. .. to interfere with the facets
of another : >-./. intromir'ting ; pa.p. intronot'ted.
- .-. IntromlBS'lon, sending within or into : (Scott
lam) the assumption of authority to deal with an-
other's property legal, where the party is expressly
or impliediy authorised, either by judgment or deed,
to interfere, as by drawing the rents or getting in
debts -oicievt, where an heir or next of kin, without
any authority, interferes with a deceased person's
estate ; Intromlt'ter, one wi.o intromits. [L. intro,
within, mittere, miltitm, to send.]

Introrse, in-trors', adj. turned or facing inward. adv.
Introre'ly. [L. intrortia, toward the middle.]

Introspect, in-trp-spekt', f./. to look into anything.
v.i. to practise introspection. u. IntrcMpectkn, a
sight of the inside or interior: the act of directly
observing the processes of one's own mind, self-
examination ; Introspec'tioniit. adj. Introspec-
tive. [L. intro, within, tptcere, to see.]

IntrOSUSCeptlon, in-tro-su-sep'shiin, n. the act of
taking in, as nourishment. [X- intro. within, siaccp-
tu>H-em, tusciperc.}

IntrOTert, in-tro-vert', TI. t. to turn inward. . any-
thing introverted. n. Introversion. adj. Intro-
ver'ttve. [L. intra, within, vertire, to turn.]

Intrude, m-trS5d', i:i. to thrust one's self in : to enter
uninvited or unwelcome. v.t. to force in. ni. In-
trud'er ; Intra Sion, act of intruding or of entering
into a place without welcome or .

men: : a pushing in, an abnormal irruption, esp. in
geology, of such rocks as have come
into another rock or series of beds; Intru' Statist,
one wuo intrudes, esp. one of those who, before the

Scotch DimiptioB of 1843. refused a parish the right of objecting to the settlement ofaa obDOxaott* ainHtcr
by a patro- "sn~intriaicmst. oay. I&-

tru'ltT*, teading or apt to intrude : entering without welcome or right. Wv. iBtntstrety . Intm'-

CtTeOML [L. /, in, trudtrt, tr*:um, to tbrwC.]

Intrurt. SeeEntruft

IntalUon, JB-tfi-ish'un, *. the power of tie Mad by which it immediately perceives t-.e trntn of fMafi without rea*oning or analysis : a troth so perceived, Mirdhfr knowledge in contrast with mediate.
^./. and r.. In'tult, to know innutireJr. a*/?', fia-tuit'lonaL Intart ionaainn, the doctrine tfeu

the perception of truth is by in

tet djr. IntU ItlTO, percemed or -

intuition : received or kaown by iUMilc inr*yfi

into or upon, /jrfn'', /jw/w, to kx*-]
!> ..... Ill n, m-t&-nvct / es, *. tbeactioaof t

a swelling: a mmid state. .. fatneoe', to swefl

; .-., - L. ;, in, tumire, to swell.]
Inturbldate, b-tMrV-dat, i-.r. to reader tnrbid. [L.

i', in, turbiddre, -dtttm. to trouble.]
Intoie, ia'tSs, . (SfitHs.) a bruke. [L. , i'',

tundere, tutvm, to DTMHe.)
ItiMW<iyn<, m-bv-w-M^dian, . the partial

diifiirraraf of the bowel i* which oe portion of k

iiticiptre, to take up.]
Intwtae, _in-t win'. Same a* EatwfiM.
Intwlst, in-twist'. Same as BBtWlSt.
India, in'6-fin, * a ctarch-fike product wed ia

medicine, ohtaiafd priacipaBy from tike root* of the

plant Inula or EUcampatu. [Prob. Gr. lutenton.}
Inamorata, ia amlult, r./''. to cast a shadow apoc :

to shade. [L. ttatmirrfre, -atitmi*., ia. ia*brdT

-- de umbra, a shadow.]
XnnjftCttoA, in^inck'shtflL, **>^ act of aaoiatia^ tt *

process of rabjuag into tie skin, as aa ofcuneat 01

Saiawat.-~^v. BBaj6taj0affar absence of oihness.
iBEBdxta, jn-oo'dat, or in'-, r^. to flow upon or over

in waves (said of water) : to flood : to fit with an ahaaaance.-*tf>: InSJI'dairt, orerflow-
of tnanfrwraz : a flood :

.) inttnddre, -atom i,
vnddre, to rise in wares unda, a wave.]

ImirtesOO in-ur-baa' adj. not urbaoe,
aoV. Imutmie^y. . Iiuulunltj.

Inure, in-ur', -.r. to use or practise haUtsaOy: t* acomroai: to hardok r. (Jav) to come iato Me or effect : to serve to the ate or benefit o--
btare'BMBt, act of inuring: practice. {Tram and *r O. Fr. <*v (Fr. anti-re, work) L. opera, work ; the same word vre is found in uuaoere (q-v.).j

Inurn, in-um', p. /. to place in an nrn : to eatomb.

Imuttatton, ia-a-a-ta'shun, . (ofa.) disuse.

"" r, m-6-til'i-ti, . want of ntZty : nsdescDev:

.-.-: M be -.fer^C-

tetaUo, in-uf er-a-bi, ,
Inrade, in-vad'', s>./. to cad

ack : to encroach apoa :to violate : to sze
or fall upon. u. InTad'er ; Inra'das, the act of

invading : an ****{ff ~ an ia
rights of another : an encr

adj. Inraiire, malrfng invasion: aggressive: in-fringing another's rights. [Fr., L. utvadire, o-cojaMf tn, in, trader e, to go.]

^L. j, not, vagin^

Invalid, in----- -.cat value, woght, or co-

gency: having no effect : void: mill /'. Iff^TaUd. deficient in health, sick, weak.*, one who is weak : a sickiy person c ooe disabled far active service, ^*p a soldier or sailor. z.:. to maire invalid or afiect with ditrasf : to enrol on the fist of i

Invaluable

fate, far : mS, her : m!ne :

Invocate

Invalidate, to render invalid : to weaken or destroy the force of. ns. Invalidation ; In'validhood, In'-validism; Invaliding, the return home, or to a more healthy climate, of soldiers or sailors who have been rendered incapable of active duty by wounds or the severity of foreign service ; Invalidity, In-val'idness, want of cogency: want offeree.

Invaluable, in-val'u-a-bl, adj. that cannot be valued :

priceless, adv. Invaruably.

Invariable, in-va'ri-a-bl, adj. not variable : without variation or change : unalterable : constantly in the same state. ns. Inva'riableness, Invariability, the quality of being invariable or unchangeable. adv. inva'riably.

Invasion. See Invade.

Invecked, in-vekt', adj. invected.

Invected, in-vek'ted, adj. (tier.) having a border-line of small convex or outer curves : opp. to Engrailed 1 , of a line, or the edge of a bearing. [L. invectus, invehere, to enter.]

Invective, in-vek'tiv, . a severe or reproachful accusa-tion brought against any one : an attack with words : a violent utterance of censure : sarcasm or satire. adj. railing : abusive : satirical. adv. InVOC tively, by invective : satirically : sarcastically. [See In-veigh.]

Inveigh, in-va', v.i. to attack with words: to rail against : to revile. [L. invehere, invcctu>n in, in, vehtre, to carry.]

Inveigle, in-ve'gl, v.t. to entice : to seduce : to wheedle. ns. Invei glement. an enticing : an en-ticement older forms Invea'gle, Envoi' gle ; In-vei'gler. [Ely. dub. ; prob. a corr. of O. Fr. enveogler (Fr. aveugle, blind) L. ab, without, ocului, the eye.)

Invendlble, in-ven'di-bl, adj. not vendible. . In-

vendibil'ity.

Invent, in-vent', v.l. to devise or contrive : to make : to frame : to fabricate : to forge. adj. Inven'tible. . Inven'tion, that which is invented : contriv-ance : a deceit : power or faculty of inventing : ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.^/. Inven'tive. a!>le to invent : ready in contrivance. adv. In ven' tively. ns. Inven'tive-ness ; Inven tor, Inven'ter, one who invents or finds out something new: -fem. Inven'tress. In-vention of the Cross, a festival observed on May 3, in commemoration of the alleged discovery of the true cross at Jerusalem in 326 by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. [Fr., L. inveitire, invui-tum in, upon, venire, to come.)

Inventory, in'ven-tor-i, . a list or schedule of articles comprised in an estate, describing each article sepa-rately and precisely so as to show of what the estate consists. v.t. to make an inventory of. adj. In-

vento'rial. adv. Invento'rially. [Fr. inventaire L. inventarium, a list of things found.]

Inverness-Cape, in-ver-nes'-kap, . a form of overcoat with cape or tippet named from Inverness.

Inverse, in-vers , adj. inverted : in the reverse or contrary order: opposite, inverted opp. lo Direct: (math.) opposite in effect, of one operation that annuls the effect of another, as subtraction to addi-tion, &c. n. an inverted state, a direct opposite. adv. Inversely. . Inversion, the act of invert-ing : the state of beins; inverted : a change of order or position. adj. Inver'SiVO.

Invert, in-vert', v.t. to turn in or about : to turn up-side down : to reverse : to change the customary order or position. n. (archil.) an inverted arch or vault, as the floor of a sewer, &.c.adj. Invented, turned upside down : reversed : (grol.) denoting stnita that appear to have been reversed or folded back by upheaval adv. Inver'tedly, in an inverted or contrary manner. Inverted arch, an arch with

its curve turned downward^, as in a sewer. [L. in- rtfrf, inversum in, in, vftfre, to turn.]

Invertebral, in-vert'e-bral, Invertebrate, in-vert'e-

brat, adj. without a vertebral column or backbone: weak, irresolute. n.pl. Invertebra'ta, a collective name for those animals which agree in not exhibiting the characteristics of vertebrates. n. Invertebrate, an animal destitute of a skull and vertebral column.

Invest, in-vest', v.t. to put vesture on, to dress: to confer or give : to place in office or authority : to adorn : to surround : to block up : to lay siege to : to place : as property in business: to lay out money on. adj. Inves'titiye. us. Inves'titufe. in feudal and ecclesiastical history, the act of giving corporal possession of a manor, office, or benefice, accompanied by a certain ceremonial, such as the delivery of a branch, a banner, &c., to signify the authority which it is supposed to convey ; Invest'ment, the act of investing : a blockade : the act of surrounding or besieging : laying out money on : any placing of money to secure income or profit : that in which anything is invested : (S/taA.) clothing ; Inves'tor, one who invests. [L. investlre, itnm in, on, vfstlre, to clothe.]

Investigate, in-vest'i-gfit, v. t. to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy. adj. Investlgable, able to be investigated. . Investiga tion, act of examining into: research: study. adjs. Inyest'igative, Investigatory, promoting or given to

investigation. . Investigator, one who investigates. [L. invcstigdre, -atum in, in, vestigare, to track.]

Inveterate, in-vet'er-at, adj. firmly established by lone continuance : deep-rooted, confirmed in any habit: violent. adv. Invet'erately. ns. Invet'erateness, Invet'eracy, firmness produced by long use or continuance. (L. inveterare, -diunt, to grow old in, in, vetus, veteris, old.l

Invexed, in-vekst', adj. (her.) shaped in a curve.

Invidious, in-vid'i-us, adj. likely to incur or provoke ill-will : likely to excite envy, enviable : offensively discriminating. adv. Invidiously. n. InvidlOUSness. [L. invidiosus invidia, envy.]

Invigorate, in-vigW-at, -. t. to give vigour to : to strengthen : to animate. ns. Invigora'tion, the act or state of being invigorated ; Invig'orator, something that invigorates.

Invincible, in-vin'si-bl, adj. that cannot be overcome : insuperable. ns. Invln'clbleness, Invincibility. adv. Invln'cibly. Invincible ignorance (see Ignorance). The Invincible Doctor, William of Occam (c. 1280-1349).

Inviolable, in-vfol-a-bl, adj. that cannot be profaned : that cannot be injured. Hi. Inviolability, Invi'olableness, the quality of being inviolable. tutv. Invi'olably. adjs. Invi'olate, -d, not violated : unprofaned : uninjured. adv. Invi'olately, without violation. n. Invl'Olateness, the quality of being inviolate.

Invious, in'vi-us, adj. (rare) impassable. [L.]

Invisible, in-viz'i-bl, adj. not visible or capable of being seen (Shak.) Invised'. ns. Invisibility, InvislDleness. ,/?-. Invisibly. Invisible Church

(see Visible! ; Invisible green, a shade of green so dark as to be almost black ; Invisible ink (see Ink).

Invite, in-vit', v.t. to ask : to summon : to allure : to attract. v.i. to ask in invitation.;;. Invita'tion, the act of inviting : an asking or solicitation, the written or verbal form with which a person is invited : the brief exhortation introducing the confession in the Anglican communion-office. aiij. Invlt'atory, using or containing invitation.//, a form of invitation in worship, esp. the antiphon to the Venite orgsth Psalm. ns. tovlte'ment(Z(?w^), allurement, temptation ; Invit'er. f.adj. Inviting, alluring: attractive. n. (Sftak.) invitation. ad-;'. Invlt'ingly, in an inviting manner. . tavit'ingness, attractiveness. [Fr., L. invitdre, -dtuin.}

Invltriflable, in-vit'ri-fT-a-bl, adj. not verifiable.

Invocate, in'vo-kat, v.t. to invoke or call on solemnly or with prayer : to implore.*. Invocation, the act

Invoice

mOte ; mOte ; mCOn ; Men.

Iridiiim

or the form ofinvocating or addressing in prayer or supplication : a call or summons, especially a judicial order : any formal invoking of the blessing ol" God, esp. an opening prayer in a public religious service, and the petitions in the Litany addressed to God in each person and in the Trinity. adj. InVOC'atory, that invokes : making invocation. [See Invoke.]

Invoice, in'vois, H. a letter of advice of the despatch of
goods, with particulars of their price and quantity. v.t. to make an invoice of. [Prob. a corr. of envois, pi. of Fr. envoi.}

Invoke, in-vok', v.t. to call upon earnestly or solemnly :
to implore assistance : to address in prayer. [Fr., L. in-'ocare, -atumin, o\\,vocare, to call.]

Involucre, in-vol-u'ker, n. (bat.) a. group of bracts in the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel also Involu'crum. ns. Invol'ucel, Involu-celluni, a secondary involucre. adjs. In'VOlUCral, Involu'crate, having an involucre. . Involu'cret.

[L. involucrum invofoere, to involve.]

Involuntary, in-vol'un-tar-i, adj. not voluntary : not having the power of will or choice : not done will-ingly : not chosen. ajiv. Invol'untarily. n. In-vol'untariness.

Involute, in'vo-Iut, . that which is involved or rolled in-
ward : a curve traced by the end of a string unwind-ing itself from another curve. adjs. In'volute, -d (hot.), rolled spirally inward : turned inward, of shells, n. Involution, the action of involving : state of being involved or entangled : complicated grammatical construction : (aritk.) act or process of raising a quantity to any given power. [See Involve.]

Involve, in-volv', v.t. to wrap up: to envelop: to implicate : to include : to complicate : to over-whelm : to catch : (arith.) to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times. . Involve' -ment, act of involving : state of being involved or entangled. [Fr., L. involvere in, upon, voh'ere, volututn, to roll.]

Invulnerable, in-vul'ner-a-bl, adj. that cannot be wounded. ns. Invulnerability, Invul'nerable-ness. adv. Invulnerably.

Invultuation, in-vul-tu-i'shun, . the act of piercing a wax or clay image of a person that he may suffer torture and die one of the commonest methods of witchcraft. [Low L. in-jultuatien-em in-ntltare, to stab the face of L. in, in, vultus, the face.]

Inwall. See Enwall.

Inward, in'ward, adj. placed or being within : in-ternal : seated in the mind or soul, not perceptible to the senses, as the 'inward part' of a sacrament : (B.) intimate. n.pl. (B.) the intestines. adv. toward the inside : toward the interior : into the mind or thoughts. adv. In'wardly, in the parts within : in the heart : privately : toward the centre. >:. In'wardness, internal state : inner meaning or significance: (SAalt.) intimacy, familiarity. adz 1 . In'wards, same as Inward. [A.S. t*rtiirrf(adv.).]

Inweave, in-wev', v.t. to weave into : to complicate.

Inwick, in'wik, n. in curling, a stroke in which the stone rebounds from the inside edge of another stone, and then slides close to the tee.

Inwit, in'wit, . inward knowledge, conscience.

Inwork, in-wurk', v.t. and v.t. to work in or into. . In'working, energy exerted inwardly. p : adj. In'WTOUght, wrought in or among other things : adorned with figures.

Inworn, in-w5rn', adj. worn or worked into, inwrought.

Inwrap = Enwrap.

Inwreathe = Enwreathe.

lo, T'5, n. an exclamation of joy or triumph. [L.]

lodal, I'5-dal, adj. n. an oily liquid compound with properties like chloral, obtained by treating iodine with alcohol and nitric acid.

Iodine, T'o-din, n. one of the four non-metallic elements, so named from the violet colour of its vapour. n. I'odate, a combination of iodic acid with a salifiable base. adj. lod'ic, containing iodine.

n. Iodide, a binary compound of iodine. adj. lodif'erOUS, yielding iodine. . I'odism, a morbid condition due to iodine. v.t. I odize, 10 treat wuu

iodine : to impregnate with iodine, as collodion.

n. Ipd'ofonn, a lemon-yellow crystalline substance, having a saffron-like odour and an unpleasant iodine-like taste. adj. Iodom6t'ric(c^w.),measured by iodine. ns. I'odure, lod'uret, a compound of iodine with a simple base ; lod'yrite, a yellowish mineral composed of iodine and silver. [Gr. ioeidis, violet-coloured ion, a violet, eidos, form.]

lOlite, I'o-lit, . a transparent gem which presents a violet-blue colour when looked at in a certain direction. [Gr. ion, violet, fit has, stone.]

Ion, I'on, H. one of the components into which an electrolyte is broken up on electrolysis the Anton, the electro-negative component, chemically attacking the anode, and the Cation, the electro-positive component, the cathode. [Gr. ion, pr.p. of itnai, to go.]

Ionic, I-on'ik, adj. relating to Ionia in Greece : denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's-horn volute of its capital also 15 nian. rs.t. lon'icize, I'onize. ns. I'onism ; I'onist. Ionic dialect, the most important of the three main branches of the ancient Greek language (Ionic, Doric, /Eolic), marked by greater softness and smoothness, the eflect of its rich vowel system. Homer's Iliad is written in Old, the history of Herodotus in New Ionic : the Attic of Thucydides and Sophocles is its later form ; Ionic mode (see Mode) ; Ionic school, a name given to the representative philosophers of the Ionian Greeks, such as Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Heraclitus, Anaxagoras, who debated the question what was the primordial constitutive principle of the cosmical universe.

Iota, i-o'ta, n. a jot : a very small quantity or degree. ns. lot'acism, It acism, the conversion of other vowel sounds into that of iota (Eng. e), as in modern Gr. of i, v, 11, n, 01, vi ; It'acist. [Gr., the smallest letter in the alphabet, corresponding to the English /.]

I O U, I'o'u', n. a memorandum of debt given by a borrower to a lender, requiring no stamp, but to be holograph, dated, and addressed to some person.

Ipecacuanha, ip-e-kak-u-an'a, >i. the name both of a very valuable medicine and of the plant whose root produces it used as an emetic. [Brazilian, 'smaller roadside sick-making plant.']

Ipomasa, ip-0-me'a, n. a genus of nat. ord. Convolvutacete. [Gr. i/>s, a worm, honwios, like.]

Iracund, I'rn-kund, adj. (Carlyle) angry. [L.]

Irade, i-ra'de, . a written decree of the Sultan of Turkey.

Iranian, 7-ran'i-an, adj. and . of or pertaining to Iran, Persia : a branch of the Indo-European or Aryan tongues, including Persian, Zend. Pehlevi, and Pars! : an inhabitant of Iran. Also Iran ic.

Irascible, I-ras'i-bl, adj. susceptible of ire or anger: easily provoked : irritable. . IraSCibil'ity. adv. Iras'cibly. [Fr., L. irascibiiis irasci, to be angry ira, anger.]

Ire, Ir, n. anger : rage : keen resentment. adjs. Irate (I-rat' or i-rat'), enraged : angry ; Ire'ful, full of ire or wrath : resentful. aa'v. Ire'fully n. Ire'fulness. [L. ira, anger, trasci, irdtus, to be angry.]

Ironic, T-ren'ik, adj. tending to create peace : pacific also Iren ical. . Iren'icon, a proposition or scheme for peace : the deacon's litany at the beginning of the Greek liturgy from its opening petitions for peace. n.pl. Ironies, irenical theology: opp. to Polemics. [See Eirenicon.]

Iricism. See Irish.

Iridece, I-rid'e-e, .//. a natural order of endogenous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and showy flowers.

Also Irida'ceaB. [Gr. iris, a rainbow.]

Iridium. T-rid'i-uin, . the most infusible, and one of the heaviest, of the metals, found associated with the ore ot platinum, so called from the iridescence of some of its solutions. . Iridos mium, a native

compound of iridium and osmium, used for pointing gold pens. [Gr. iris, iridos, the rainbow.]

IriS, I'ris, . the rainbow : an appearance resembling the rainbow : the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured part of the eye (also I'rid) : the fleur-de-lis, or flagflower : //. Irises. adjs. Iridal, Irid'ian, exhibiting the colours of the iris or rainbow : prismatic. ns. Irides'-cence, Iridisa'tion. adjs. Irides'cent, coloured like the iris or rainbow; I'ridine, iridescent. v.t. Ir'idise. adjs. I'risated, rainbow-coloured ; Ir'ised, showing colours like the rainbow. us. Iri'tiS, Iridi tis, inflammation of the iris of the eye. [L. iris, iridisGr. iris, iridos, the rainbow.]

Irisoope, I'ri-skOp, n. an instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colours. [Gr. iris, the rainbow, skofein, to see.]

Irish, I'rish.rt^'. relating to or produced in Ireland. . language of the Irish, a form of Celtic : (//.) the natives or inhabitants of Ireland. us. I'ricism, 1'rishism, a phrase or idiom peculiar to the Irish. .//. I'rishry, the people of Ireland. -Irish moss, carrageen ; Irish stew, a palatable dish of mutton, onions, and potatoes, seasoned, and stewed in water mixed with flour.

Irk, irk, v.t. to weary : to trouble : to distress (now used only impersonally). adj. Irk' some, causing uneasiness : tedious : unpleasant. aiiv. Irk'somely. n. Irk'SOmeneSS. [M. E. irken Scand., Sw. yrka, to urge ; prob. cog. with L. urgere.}

Iron, I' urn, n. the most common and useful of the metaU : an instrument or utensil made of iron, as a hand-harpoon, &c. : a golf-club with an iron head, more set back than the cleek : strength : (;>/.) fetters : chains. adj. formed of iron : resembling iron : rude : stern : fast-binding : not to be broken : robust : dull of understanding. v.t. to smooth with a smoothing-iron : to arm with iron: to fetter. adjs. Iron-bound, bound with iron : rugged, as a coast ; Iron-cased ; I'ronclad, clad in iron : covered or protected with iron. . a vessel defended by iron plates. ns. I'ron-Clay, a yellowish clay containing a large quantity of iron ore : I'roner, one who irons; I'ron-flint, ferruginous quartz ; I'ron-found'er, one who founds or makes castings in iron ; I'ron-found'ry, a place where iron is founded or cast. adj. Iron-gray, of a gray colour, like that of iron freshly cut or broken. n. this colour. adjs. I'ron-hand'ed, having hands hard as iron ; I'ron - heart'ed, having a heart hard as iron: cruel. ns. Iron-heat'er, the piece of metal heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron ; I'roning, the act of smoothing with hot irons ; Ironing-board, a smooth board covered with cloth, on which clothes are laid for ironing ; I'roning-machine', a machine for hot-pressing cloth, hats, &c. ; I'ron-liq'uor, iron acetate, a dyers' mordant ; Ironmaster, a master or pro-prietor of ironworks ; Ironmonger, a dealer in articles made of iron ; Ironmongery, a general name for articles made of iron : hardware ; Iron-mould, the spot left on wet cloth after touching rusty iron ; Iron-sand, sand containing particles of iron ore : steel filings used in fireworks. adj. Iron-Sick (naut.), having the iron bolts and spikes much corroded. . I'ronside, a man of iron resolution : (//.)a name given to Cromwell's irresistible horse. adj. I'ron-sid'ed, having a side of, or as hard as, iron : rough : hardy. ns. I'ronsmith, a worker in iron ; Iron-stone, a term usually applied to any ore yielding iron ; Ironware, wares or goods of iron. adj. Iron-wit'ted (Shak.\ unfeeling, insensible. . I'ronwOOd, applied to the timber of various trees on account of their hardness. adj. I'ron-word'ed (Teua.), in words as strong as iron. a. Ironwork, the parts of a building, &c., made of iron : anything of iron : a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c., where it is made into heavy work. adj. I'rony, made, consisting, or partaking of iron :

like iron: hard. ns. Oast'-I'ron, a compound of iron and carbon, obtained directly from iron ore by smelting ; Ital'ian-i'ron, an instrument for fluting linen or lace. Iron age, an archajological term indicating the condition as to civilisation and culture of a people using iron as the material for their cutting tools and weapons : a period of cruel tyranny ; Iron-bark tree, a name given in Australia to certain species of Eucalyptus (q. v.) ; Iron Crown, the ancient crown of Lombardy, so named from a thin band of iron said to be made from one of the nails of the Cross; Iron entered into his soul, the bitterest pang of grief has touched his heart. Bessemer iron, pig-iron suitable for making Bessemer steel. Have too many irons in the fire, to be trying to do too many things at once ; In irons, having fetters on ; Rule With a rod of iron, to rule with stern severity. [A. S. iren; Ger. eisoi.]

Irony, I'run-i, . a mode of speech which enables

the speaker to convey his meaning with greater force by means of a contrast between the thought which he evidently designs to express and that which his words properly signify: satire, adj. Iron'ical, meaning the opposite of what is expressed : satirical. adv. Iron'ically. The irony Of fate, the perverse malignity of fate. [Fr., L. ironia, Gr. eironeia, dissimulation eiron, a dissembler eirein, to talk.]

Irradiate, ir-ra'di-at, ti.t. to dart rays of light upon or into : to adorn with lustre : to decorate with shining ornaments : to animate with light or heat : to illuminate the understanding. v.i. to emit rays : to shine. adj. adorned with rays of light or with lustre. ns. Irra'diance, Irra'diancy, the throwing of rays of light on (any object) : that which irradiates or is irradiated : beams of light emitted : splendour. adj. Irra'diant. irradiating or shedding beams of light. . Irradia'tion, act of irradiating or emitting beams of light : that which is irradiated : brightness : intellectual light. adj. Irra'diative.

Irradicate, i-rad'i-kat, v.t. to fix firmly.

Irrational, ir-rash'un-al, adj. void of reason or understanding : absurd. . Irrationality . adv. Irra'-tionally. Irrational numbers, a term applied to those roots of numbers which cannot be accurately expressed by a finite number of figures e.g. 4/2 is an irrational number.

Irreallsable, ir-re'a-li-za-bl, adj. not realisable.

Irrebuttable, ir-re-but'a-bl, adj. not to be rebutted.

Irreceptive, ir-re-sep'tiv, atij. not receptive.

Irreciprocal, ir-re-sip'ro-kal, adj. not reciprocal.

Irreclaimable, ir-re-klam'a-bl, adj. that cannot be reclaimed or reformed : incorrigible. . Irreclaim'-ableness. adv. Irreclaim'ably.

Irrecognisable, ir-rek'og-n!z-a-bl, adi. that cannot be recognised. . IrreCOgni'tion, lack of recognition.

Irreconcilable, ir-rek-on-sll'a-bl, adj. incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship : inconsistent. ns. Irreconcil'ableness, Irreconcilability, incapability of being reconciled. adv. Irreconcilably. adj. Irrec'onciled, not reconciled or brought into harmony. . Irrec'oncilement.

Irrecoverable, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. irretrievable. n. Irrecov'erableness. adv. Irrecoverably.

Irredeemable, ir-re-deWa-bl, adj. not redeemable : not subject to be paid at the nominal value. ns. Irredeem'ableness, Irredeemabil'ity. adv. Irredeemably.

Irredentist, ir-e-den'tist, n. one of an Italian party formed in 1878, its aim to incorporate into Italy all Italian people politically belonging to other countries, as in the Tyrol, Nice, &c. n. Irreden'tlsm, the programme of the Irredentist party. [It. irredeiitista irredenta (Italia), ' unredeemed ' L. in, not, retiemptiis, redimere, to redeem.]

Irreducible, ir-re-dus'i-bl, adj. that cannot be reduced or brought from one degree, form, or state to another : not to be reduced by manipulation, as a

Irreflective

m8te ; mQte ; mSOn ; /Aen.

Isatine

hernia, &c. . Irreduclbleness. adv. Irreduc'-ibly. ns. trreductibillty, Irreduc'tion.

Irreflective, ir-re-flekt'iv, adj. not reflective. . Irre-flec'tion.

Irreformable, ir-re-for'ma-bl, adj. not reformable, not subject to revision or improvement.

Irrefragable, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, adj. that cannot be refuted : unanswerable. ns. Irrefragabillty, Irref '-ragableness. adv. Irref 'ragably. . Irrefrangibillty. adj. Irrefrangible(ir-e-fran'-ji-bl), not to be broken. aav. Irrefran'gibly. The Irrefragable Doctor, Alexander Hales (died 1245). [Fr. , L. in, not, re, back wards, franglre, to break.]

Irrefutable, ir-re-fut'a-bl, or ir-ref'u-ta-bl, adj. that cannot be refuted. adv. Irrefut'ably (also -ref'-).

Irregular, ir-reg'u-lar, adj. not according to rule: unnatural : unsystematic : vicious : (gram.) departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection : variable :

not symmetrical, without regular form (Shak) Ir-
reg'UlOUS. . a soldier not in regular service. .
Irregularity, state of being irregular: deviation
from a straight line, or from rule : departure from
method or order : vice. adv. Irreg'ularly.

Irrelative, ir-rel'a-tiv, adj. not relative, adj. Irre-
lat'ed. . Irrela'tion. aA>. Irrel'atively.

Irrelevant, ir-rel'e-vant, adj. not relevant. n. Irrel'8-
vancy. a<t->. Irrel'evantly.

Irreligious, ir-re-Iij'us, adj. destitute of religion : un-
godly. adv. Irreligiously. ns. Irreliglousnoss,
frreliglon, want of religion.

Irremeable, ir-re'me-a-bl, adj. (Pope) not admitting
of return. [L. in, not, remeabilis, remedre re,
back, meare, logo, come.]

Irremediable, ir-re-me'di-a-bl, adj. that cannot be
remedied or redressed. . Irreme'diableness.
adv. Irreme'diably.

IrremiSSible, ir-re-mis'i-bl, adj. not to be remitted or
forgiven. ns. Irremisslbleness, Irremiss'ion.
adj. Irremisslve.

Irremovable, ir-re-mCov'a-bl, adj. not removable :
steadfast. ns. Irremovability, IrremoVableness.
adv. Irremov'ably.

Irrenowned, ir-re-nownd', adj. (Spens.) not renowned.

Irreparable, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, adj. that cannot be repaired
or rectified. ns. Irreparabillty, Irrep'arableness.
adv. Irrep'arably.

Irrepealable, ir-re-pel'a-bl, adj. that cannot be re-
pealed or annulled. adv. Irrepeal'ably.

Irreplaceable, ir-re-plas'a-bl, adj. that cannot be
replaced.

Irreprehensible, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bl, adj. that cannot
be blamed. . Irreprehenslbleness. adv. Irrep-
rehenslbly.

Irrepressible, ir-re-pres'i-bl, adj. not to be restrained.
adv. Irrepresslbly.

Irreproachable, ir-re-prOch'a-bl, adj. free from blame
:
upright : innocent. . Irreproach'ableness, free-
dom from blame. adv. Irreproach'ably.

IrreprodUCible, ir-re-pro-dus'i-bl, adj. that cannot be
reproduced.

Irreprovable, ir-re-prSoVa-bl, adj. blameless. .
IrreproVableness. adv. IrreproVably.

Irresistance, ir-re-zist'ans, . want of resistance :
passive submission. adj. Irresistible, not to be
opposed with success. ns. Irresist'ibleness, Irre-
sistibility. adv. Irresistibly.

Irresoluble, ir-rez'ol-u-bl, adj. that cannot be resolved
into parts : indissoluble : that cannot be released.

Irresolute, ir-rez'o-lut, adj. not firm in purpose.

adv. Irres'olutely. ns. Irres'oluteness, Irresolu'-
tion, want of resolution.

Irresolvable, ir-re-zolv'-a-bl, adj. that cannot be re-
solved. ns. Irresolvabil'ity, IrresolVableness.

Irrespective, ir-re-spek'tiv, adj. not having regard to
(with of) ad-. Irrespectively.

Irresponsible, ir-re-spons'i-bl, adj. not responsible
(with for). n. Irresponsibility. adr. Irrespons'-
ibly. adj. Irresponsive. . Irrespons iveness

Irrestrainable, ir-re-stran'a-bl, adj. not restrainable.

Irresuscitable, ir-re-sus'i-ta-bl, adj. incapable of
being resuscitated or revived. adv. Irresus'Citably.

Irretention, ir-re-ten'shun, . absence of retention or
power to retain. adj. Irretentive.

Irretrievable, ir-re-trev'a-bl, adj. not to be recovered.
n. IrretrieVableness. adv. Irretrievably.

Irreverent, ir-rev'er-ent, adj. not reverent : proceed-
ing from irreverence. . Irreverence, want of
reverence or veneration : want of due regard for the
character and authority of the Supreme Being.
adj. Irreveren'tiaL adv. Irrev'erently.

Irreversible, ir-re-vers'i-bl, adj. not reversible : that
cannot be recalled or annulled. ns. Irreversibil'ity,
Irreverslbleness. adv. Irreversibly.

Irrevocable, ir-re v'o-ka-bl, adj. that cannot be
recalled.
n. Irreyocableness. adv. Irrevocably.

Irrigate, ir'i-gat, v.t. to water : to wet or moisten : to cause water to flow upon. adj. Irrigable, capable of being irrigated. ns. Irrigation, a method of producing or increasing fertility in soils by an artificial supply of water, or by inundating them at stated periods : act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially ; Irrigat'or, one who, or that which, irrigates : an appliance for washing a wound, &c. adj. Irrig'UOUS, watered : wet. [L. irrigdre, -dtuni in, upon, rigdre, to wet ; cf. Ger. regen, Eng. rain.]

Irrision, ir-rizh'un, . act of laughing at another. [Fr., ^-..irrision-ctn in,a.ga.\nsi,ridere,risum, to laugh.]

Irritate, iKi-tat, - .t. to make angry : to provoke : to excite heat and redness in : (Scots Ian) to render null and void. . Irritability, the quality of being easily irritated : the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues, adj. Irritable, that may be irritated : easily provoked : (med.) susceptible of excitement or irritation. . Irr'itableness. adv. Irritably. . Irrltancy, the state of being irritant : a becoming null and void. adj. Irritant, irritating. n. that which causes irritation. . Irrita'tion, act of irritating or exciting : excitement : (tned.) the term applied to any morbid excitement of the vital actions not amounting to inflammation, often, but not always, leading to that condition.^ adjs. Irritative, Irrltatory, tending to irritate or excite : accompanied with or caused by irritation. [L. irritdre, -dtum, prob. freq. of irrire, to snarl, as a dog.]

Irruption, ir-rup'shun, . a breaking or bursting in : a sudden invasion or incursion. adjs. Imip'ted, broken through with violence ; Imip'tlve, rushing suddenly in or upon. adv. Irrup'tively. [Fr., L. irruption-etn in, in, rumpere, ruptum, to break.]

Irvingite, eKving-It, . a popular name for a member of the so-called Catholic Apostolic Church. n, Ifvingism, the doctrine and practice of the Irvingites. [From Edward Irviug (1792-1834).]

IS, iz, third pers. sing. pres. of be. [A.S. is; Ger. ist, L. est, Gr. esti, Sans, asti as, to be.]

Isabel, Isabelle, iz'a-bel, . a yellowish-gray or drab colour. [From Isabella, daughter of Philip II., wife of the Archduke Albert, who did not change her linen for three years till Ostend was taken.]

Isagoglcs, I-sa-goj'iks, . that part of theological science introductory to exegesis or interpretation of the Scriptures. adj. IsagOg'lC. [Gr. eisagoge, an introduction eis, into, agcin, to lead.)

IsandrouB, T-san'drus, adj. (tot.) having the stamens similar and equal in number to the divisions of the corolla.

Isantherous, T-san'ther-us, adj. (tot.) having the anthers equal.

Isanthous, T-san'thus, adj. (tot.) having regular flowers.

Isapostolic, T-sap-os-tonk, adj. equal to the apostles, as bishops of apostolic creation, the first preachers of Christ in a country, &c. [Gr. isos, equal, afoi~tolikos, apostolic.]

Isatine, Tsa-tin, . a substance capable of being crystallised, obtained by oxidising indigo. adj.

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Ischladic

Isatic, *. I satis, a genns

tixctorut, woad. [Gr. isatis, woad.J

ISChiadiC, is-ki-ad'ik, adj. relating to the region of the

.Oso Ischiafic and Is chiaL KS. IscniagTa,

gout in the hip ; Ischial gia, sciatica; Is chium, the

posterior part of the pelvic arch in vertebrates. [L.,

Gr., from is-ckion, the hip-joint.]

Ischuria, is-ku'ri-a, *. a stoppage of urine. adj. and

n. Ischuxet'ia [Gr. isckein, to hold, ottrtm, urine.]

IsenergiC, T-se-ner'jik, adj. in physics, denoting equal

energy. [Gr. isos, equal, energy.}

Isengrim, fsen-gnm, a, the name of the wolf in the

famous beast-epic of Reynard the Fox.

Isen tropic, I-sen-troplk, adj. (fhys.) of equal entropy.

[Gr. isos, equal, entrope, a turning about en, in,

irepfin, to rum.]

Ish, Uh, n. (Scat.) issue, liberty of going out.
Ishmaelfte, ish'ma-el-Tt, n. a descendant of Ishmael:

one like Ishmael (Gen. xrL ia), at war with society.

<i^. Ishniaeir tish.

Isiac, "si-ax. See IsiS.

Isidium, T-s:d'i-um, . (&>/.) a wart-Eke excrescence on the thalli of some lichens '.pi. Isid'ia.

Isidorian, is-t-dS'ri-an, adj. of or pertaining to St Isidore of Seville (c. 56o-636X or the collection of canons and decretals adopted by him; bat esp. applying to the interpolated collection, now called the 'Psendo-Isidfrian or False Decretals, possibly fabricated in Western Gaul, but published in Spain about 845 y-if Isidore Mercator, and naturally lathered upon the great Isidore of Seville.

TlttnglaJPt, i zing-glas, . a glutinous substance, chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon. [A corr. of Dut. ktasenblas huisen, a kind of sturgeon, bias, a bladder ; Ger. hausenblase.'\

Us, rsis, M. an Egyptian goddess, wife and sister of Osiris. adj. rslac.

Tulam^ u'lam, Tg1jnnigm t ixTam-izm, n, the proper name of the Mohammedan religion : the whole Mohammedan world. adjs. Islamic, I&lamit'ic. it. Is lamlto. v.t. Tarlami im f ^ to conform to Mohammedanism. [Ar. isldm salama, to submit to God.]

Island, T'land, n, the smaller masses of land surrounded with water: a large floating mass.:..-. to cause to appear like an island: to dot as with islands. . MandBT (fland-erX an inhabitant of an island. [M. E. Hand A.S. {gland tg, an island, and land, land ; Dut. and Ger. eilaxd, Ice. ejlanJ, Sw. and Dan. eland. A.S. tg is from a root which appears in Anglesxaa, Aldern-<7, &c-, A.-. fd, L. aqua, water, so that it originally means waterland. The * in island is due to a confusion with tile, from L. utsula.]

Isle, Tl. n. an island. HI. IsleS'maZL, an islander, esp. an inhabitant of the Hebrides ; Islet (TletX a little isle. [M. E. Ue, yk-O. Fr. ill* (Fr. Uf)-L. insttla, considered to be so called because lying in solo, in the main sea, L. salum being akin to Gr. sa&i, the main sea.]

Ism, izm, n. any distinctive doctrine, theory, or practice usually in disparagement. adjs. IzmatiC. -al, addicted to isms or faddish theories. n. Ismat icalness. [From the suffix -iim.]

Ismaillan, is-ma-fl't-an, *. one of a sect of Shiite M:ha- .ii.ins w.j claim tha: Ismail (:. 770) wi- the seventh and last of the Imams. . Is'mailism.

adj. Ismaillf Ic.

TSOnM*, i so- bar. n, an imaginary fine connecting places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same. adj. fsobartnnBf Tic, applied to lines denoting equal barometric pressure. [Gr. ttat, equal, bares, weight.]

Isobathyttienn, T-so-badVi-tberm, , a line connecting points of the same temperarore in a vertical section of any portion of the ocean. adji. Isobathythermal Isobataythe r'mJc. [Gr. isos, equal, tatkyt,

deep, t'ntrmi, beat.]
ItobilatanJ, 7-so-bI-Ut'e-ral, adj. (cof.) having the

fete, far ; mS, her ; m'ne ;

Isogonlc

[Gr. isos,

flanks of the organ flattened surfaces.
equal, bilateral.]
Isobrious, I-sob'ri-us, adj. growing equally in both lobes, of a dicotyledonous embryo. Also Isodyn'amous. [Gr. isos, equal, brian,, to be strong.]

Isobront, T'so^bront, n. a h'ne on a map connecting points at which a peal of thunder is heard simultaneously. [Gr. isos, equal, bronte, thunder.]

Isochasmic. T-so-kaz'mik, adj. denoting equality as .s frequency of auroral displays. [Gr. isos, equal, chasma, a gap.]

ISOCheimal, T-so-kT'mal, adj. having the same mean winter temperature also Isochei'menal n. Tso-Cheim, an imaginary line connecting together those places where the mean winter temperature is the same. [Gr. isos, equal, ckeima, winter.]

Isochoric, T-so-korHk, adj. pertaining to equal volume or density. [Gr. isos, equal, cficra, space.]

Isochromatic, I-so-kro-mat'ik, adj. (-ftics) having .:ne colour. [Gr. isos, equal, chrdnta, colour.)

Isochronal, I-sok'ron-al, adj. of equal time : performed in equal times also Isoch'ronous. n. Isoch'ron-Ism. the quality of being isochronous or done in equal times. adv. Isoch'ronously. [Gr. isochronof .-.-_<, equal, chronos, time.]

ISOChroOTlS, I-sok'r5-us, adj. of uniform colour.

Isoclinal, r-so-klr'nal (or Isoclin'ic), Isodynam'lc, and ISOgon'iC lines, three systems of lines which being laid on maps represent the magnetism of the globe as exhibited at the earth's surface in three classes of phenomena, the varying dip or inclination of the needle, the varying intensity of the force, and its varying declination from the true meridian. [Gr. isos, equal, dynamis, force, klinein, to bend, #;<>, an ..r.-',e-j

Isocryme. T'sO-krTm, n. a line on maps connecting points of the same mean winter temperature. I'EOCrymaL [Gr. isos, equal, krymos, cold.]

Isodia, T-so'di-a, -//. the feast of the presentation of Jesus in the Temple. [Gr. eisotios, entrance.]

Isodiametric, I-so-dl-a-met'rik, adj. being of equal diameters.

Isodicon, I-sod'i-kon, n, (Gr. CkurcX) a troparion or short anthem sung while the Gospel is being carried through the church. [Gr. eisodas, an entrance.)

ISOdimorphOTLS, T-so-dT-mor'fus, adj. in cr\-sta!!og-raphy, having the quality of isodimorphism or iso-morphism between the members of two dimorphous groups.

Isodomon, T-sod'O-mon, n. masonry having courses of uniform thirlm- and length, the vertical joints placed over the middle of the courses below also Isod omnm : f>L Isod'pma. adj. Isod'omoos. [Gr. isos, equal, demeiit, to build.]

Isodont, fso-dont, adj. having the teeth all alike, as in the Isodontia, cetacea, &c. [Gr. isos, equal, odous, odjntos, a tooth.]

Isoites, T-sS'e-tez, it. a widely distributed genus of vascular cryptogamous plants, the quill worts Mer-lin's Grass, &c. [Gr. isos, equal, etos, a year.]

ISOgamy, I-sog'a-mi, n. (bsi.) the conjugation of two protoplasmic masses not clearly differentiated into a male and female element. adj. Isog'amous. [Gr. isos, equal, gamos, marriage.]

Isogeny, I-soj'e-ni, . likeness of origin, a general homology. adj. ISOg'enOQS. [Gr. isos, equal,g-ftu>s, kind.]

Isogeothermal, I-so-je-o-ther'mal, adj. of imaginary hnes beneath the earth's surface through points having the same degree of heat. [Gr. isos, equal, gf, the earth, tJtermi, heat thermos, hot.]

Tangrnathfmp. I-sog'na-thus, adj. having the molar teeth alike in both jaws. [Gr. isos, equal, gnathos, the jaw.]

Isogon, fso-gon, n. a figure having equal angles. [Gr. isos, equal, gvrtia, an angle.]

Isogonic, I-so-gon'ik, <i^;'. exhibuing^ ISOg'onlsm, of the production of like generative individuals from

Isohyetal

mfite ; mute ; mCCn ;

Itch

differing stocks, as in certain hydroids. [Gr. isos,

equal, gonos, offspring.]

Ispiiyetal, I-so^hfe-tal, n, an imaginary line connecting places which have an equal annual rainfall, [Gr. isos, equal, hyetos, rain.]

Isolate, 1*50-151, or is'o-lat, v.t. to place in a detached
situation, like an island. adj. Is'olable (chfm.\, capable of being separated from any other substance : capable of being obtained pure. . Isola'tion. [It. isolar? isola L. insula, an island.]

Isomerism, I-som'er-izm, n. the relation between chemical compounds which are identical in their ultimate or percentage composition, but present difficulties in their chemical properties. adjs. ISO-meriC, Isom'erous. [Gr. isos, equal, mrros, part.]

Isometric, -al, T-so-met'rik, -al, adj. having equality of measure. [Gr. isos, equal, metron, measure.]

Isomorphism, I-so-morfizm, . a term applied by chemists to those substances which are not only similar in their crystalline form, but are also analogous in their chemical composition. adj. Iso-morph OUS. [Gr. isos, equal, morphS, form.]

Isonomy, T-son'o-mi, . equal law, rights, or privileges.
[Gr. isotii-intia isos, equal, nomos, law.]

Isonym, I'so-nim, n. a paronym. adj. Isonym'iC.
. Ison'ymy.

Isopathy. T-sop'a-thi, . the cure of diseases by the same disease or by its virus. [Gr. isos, equal, pathos, disease.]

Isqperimetrical, T-so-per-i-metVik-al, adj. denoting figures having equal perimeters or circumferences. ^n. Isoperim'etry. [Gr. i>os, equal, ftrimetron, circumference.]

Isopod, I'so-pod, . a crustacean whose legs are all alike, any one of the Isop'oda, an order of higher Crustaceans in the division with xmstalked eyes. adjs. I'SOpOd, ISOp'OdOUS. [Gr. isos, equal, p<na, podos, a foot.]

Isopolity. I-so-poH-ti, n. equal rights of citizenship in different communities. [Gr. isos, equal, polites, a citizen.)

Isopterous, I-sop'te-rus, adj. having the wings equal [Gr. isos, equal, pteron, a wing.]

Isorrhythmic, T-s6-rith'mik, adj. in ancient prosody, equal in the number of times for thesis and arsis, as a dactyl and anapaest. [Gr. isos, equal, hrythmos, m.]

Isosceles, T-sps'e-lez, adj. (geom.) having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr. isoskeles isos, equal, skeios, a leg.]

Isoseismal, I-s5-sTs'mal, n. a curve or line connecting points at which an earthquake shock is felt with equal intensity, adjs. Isoseis'mal, Isoseis'mic.
[Gr. isos, equal, seismos, a shaking.]

Isostatic, T-so-stat'ik, adj. in hydrostatic equilibrium from equality of pressure. [Gr. isos, equal, siatikas, stable.]

Isotheral. fso-thr-al, adj. having the same mean summer temperature. n. I'SOthere, an imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean summer temperature. [Gr. isos, equal, tkeros, summer therein, to be warm.]

Isothermal, i-so-ther'ma!, adj. having an equal degree of heat. . Isotherm, an imaginary line connecting places on the earth which have the same mean annual temperature. [Fr. isotkerme Gr. isos, equal, thertne, heat thermos, hot.]

Isotonlc, I-so-ton'ik, adj. having equal tones. [Gr. isos, equal, tonos, tone.)

Isotropism, T-spr/rop-izm, n. physical homogeneity or
amorphism : identity of elastic forces of propagation of vibration G'g nt > "f 31 . sound), or identity of susceptibility to magnetisation, in all directions. adjs. Isotrop'ic, Isot'rppous.

l-spy, f-spT', n. a children's game of hide-and-seek, so
called from the cry when one is found.

Israelite, i/ra-el-Tt. . a descendant of Israel or Jacob : a jew. adjs. Israeli t'ic, Israelltish, pertaining to

the Israelites or Jews. [Gr. Israelites Israel, Heb. Israel, contender, soldier of God sara, to fight, El,

God.]

Issue, ish'u, v.i. to go, flow, or come out : to proceed, as from a source : to spring : to be produced : (unu) to come to a point in fact or law : to terminate. v.t. to send out : to put into circulation : to gire put for use. . a going or flowing out : act of sending out : that which Hows or passes out : fruit of the body, children : produce, profits : circulation, as of bank-notes : publication, as of a book : a giving out for use : ultimate result, consequence : (law) the point of fact in dispute which is submitted to a jury: (tned.) an ulcer produced artificially. adj. ISS'U-able, capable of issuing, admitting of an is=>ue. n. Iss'uance, act of giving out, promulgation. adjs. ISS'uant (her.\ issuing or coming up from another, as a charge or bearing ; Iss uelOSS, without issue : childless. n. ISS'uer, one who issues or emits. At issue, in quarrel or controversy ; Feigned issue (/atf), an issue made up for trial by agreement of the parties or by an order of court, instead of by the ordinary* legal procedure ; General issue, a simple denial of the whole charge, as ' Not guilty,' instead of a Special issue, an issue taken by denying a particular part of the allegations ; Immaterial issue, an issue which is not decisive of any part of the litigation, as opp. to a Material issue, one which necessarily involves some part of the rights in controversy. Join, or Take, issue, of the two parties taking up the affirmative and the negative on the point in debate. [O. Fr. issue, issir, to go or flow out L. exire ex, out, ire, to go.)

Isthmus, ist'mus, M. a narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions. adj. Isth'mian, pertainine to an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth. The Isthmian games were celebrated in the Isthmian Sanctuary on the north-east shore of the isthmus. [L., Gr. isthmos, a passage, an isthmus, allied to itkma, a step, from root of ienai, to go.]

Istle, is'tl, n. a valuable fibre obtained from a tropical American plant, also from several Mexican species of Agave. Also Ix'tle.

It, it, pro*, the thing spoken of. [M. E. and A.S. kit, neut. of he ; Ice. kit, Dut. ket, Goth, ita; akin to L. id, Sans, i, pronominal root = here. The t is an old neuter suffix, as in tha-t, vina-t, and cognate with d in L. iliu-d, istu-d, quo-d.\

Itacism, Itacist. See Iota.

Itacolumite, it-a-kol'um-it, *. a schistose qnartzite, containing scales of mica, talc, and chlorite, often having a certain flexibility.

Italian, i-tal'yan, Italic, i-tal'ik, adj. of or relating to Italy or its people. . a native of Italy: the language of Italy. vs.t. Italianate, Italianise, to make Italian. ?-s.i. to play the Italian: to speak Italian. n. Italianism. Italian architecture, the style practised by the Italian architects of the I5th, i6th, and i7th centuries, which originated in a revival of the ancient architecture of Rome ; Italian warehouseman, a dealer in the finer kinds of groceries, as macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, &c. Italic version, or If ala, a translation of the Bible into Latin, based on a still older version, called Old Latin, and made probably in the time of Augustine.

. (It. lialia.no, Italico L, Itaiia Gr. italos, a bull.]

Italics, i-tal'iks, n.fi a kind of types which slope t the right (as in the last four words), so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500, employed for emphasis and other distinctive purposes. '. Italidsa'tion. v.i. Italicise, to print in Italics.

Itch, ich. n. an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin : an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal : a constant teasing desire. r.i. to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin : to have a constant, teasing desire. HI. Itch'iness : IlCh'-mite, a mite which burrows in the skin, causing itch or

scabies. adj. Itoh'y, pertaining to or affected with itch. Itching palm, a greed for gain. [A.S.giccan, to itch ; Scot, yank, yuck, Ger.jucken, to itch.]

Item, I' tern, aiiv. likewise : also. . a separate article or particular. v.t. to make a note of. [L., id, that.]

Iterate, it'er-at, v.t. to do again : to repeat, in modern usage replaced by the vero reiterate. ns. It erance,

Iteration, repetition. adjs. Iterant, It'erative,

repeating. [L. ittrdre, -atum iterum, again.]

IthyphalliC, ith-i-fal'ik, adj. pertaining to certain phallic rites : obscene. . Ithyphall US, an erect phallus.

Itinerant, I-tin'er-ant, adj. making journeys from place to place: travelling. n. one who travels from place to place, esp. a Methodist preacher : a wanderer.
ns. Itin'eracy, Itin'erancy. adv. Itin erantly.
adj. Itin'erary, travelling: done on a journey. -
. a book of travels : a guide-book for travellers : a rough sketch and description of the country through which troops are to march. v.i. Itln'erate, to travel from place to place, esp. for the purpose of preaching or lecturing. [L. itinerans, -antis, part, of itinerari-^ -atus, to travel L. iter, itineris, a journey ire, Hunt, to go.]

Its, its, pass. pron. the possessive of /'/. [The old form was his, its not being older than the end of the i6th century. Its does not occur in the English Bible of 1611, or in Spenser, rarely in Shakespeare, and is not common until the time of Dryden.]

Itself, it-self', pron. the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. By itself, alone, apart ; In and by itself, separately considered.

Ittnerite, it'ner-It, . a dark blue or gray mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, potash, and soda.

Ivory, l'vo-ri, n. the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and ol the sea-horse. adj. made of, or resembling, ivory. adj. I'Voried, made like ivory : furnished with teeth. ns. 1'vory-black. a black powder, originally made from burnt ivory, but now from bone ; I'vory-nut, the nut of a species of palm, containing a substance like ivory ; I'vory-palm, the tree which bears the ivory-nut ; I'VOry-por celain, a fine ware with an ivory-white glaze. Show one's ivories, to show the teeth. [O. Fr. ivurie (Fr. ivoire) L. ebur, eboris, ivory; Coptic ebu ; Sans, ibhas, an elephant.]

Ivy, I'vi, n. a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls. adjs. I'vied, I'vyed, Ivy-man tied, overgrown or mantled with ivy. . I'vy-bUSh, a plant of ivy formerly hung over tavern-doors, the ivy being sacred to Bacchus. [A.S. ifig', Old High Ger. ebaJi; prob. conn, with L. apiunt, parsley.]

Iwis, Ywis, i-wis', adv. certainly sometimes ignorantly written / wis, as if ' 1 know." [M. E. yivis, tuiisA-S. gnuis, certain ; Ger. gewiss (adv.).]

Ixion, ik-si'on, n. (Gr. myth.'} a king of the Lapithae, bound, for an impious attempt on Hera, hand and foot to a fiery wheel which rolled for ever in the sky.

IzolltO, iks'o-llt, n. a fossil resin, found in bituminous coal, which becomes soft and sticky when heated. [Gr. ixos, birdlime, lithos, a stone.]

Ixtle. See Istle.

the tenth letter in our alphabet, developed from I, the initial form_/ being specialised to denote the consonantal sound, the medial i being retained for the vowel-sound not universal in English books before the middle of the i;th century. As a numeral, a variant of I, used in medical prescriptions, as vj, six : representing the mechanical equivalent of heat from Joule.

Jabber, jab er, v.i. to gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly : to chatter. z: t. to utter indistinctly :pr.p. jabb'ering ; pa.p. jabb'ered. n. rapid indistinct speaking. . Jabb erer. adv. Jabb eringly.
[From root of gabble.]

Jabble, jab'l, . (Scot.) an agitation on the surface of water. v.t. to splash. [Cf. jaup.\

Jabiru, jab'i-ru, n. a kind of large stork. [Brazilian.]

Jaborandi, jab'o-ran'di, . a Brazilian shrub with sialogogue and diaphoretic properties. [Brazilian.]

Jabot, zha-bO', . a frill of lace, &c., worn by women on the bodice.

Jacamar, jak'a-mar, n. a South American bird something like a kingfisher. [Fr., Brazilian.]

Jacana, ja-kana, . a tropical bird, allied to the rails, and frequenting swamps. [Brazilian.]

Jacaranda, iak-a-ran'da, n. a South American tree with hard, heavy, brown wood. [Brazilian.]

JacchUS, jak'us, . a South American marmoset.

Jacent, ja'sent, adj. lying at length.

Jacinth, ja'sinth, n. (B.) a precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth : a dark-purple colour. [Contr. of hyacinth.'}

Jack, jak, . used as a familiar name or diminutive of John : a saucy or paltry fellow : a sailor : any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a bootjack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit (smoke-jack, roasting-jack), a screw for raising heavy weights, a figure which strikes the bell in clocks : the male of some animals : a young pike : a support to saw wood on : a miner's wedge : a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship : a leather pitcher or bottle : a coat of mail : (coll.) a knave in cards : the small white ball that forms the aim in bowls. ns. Jack'-a-dan'dy, a dandy or fop,

esp. if diminutive ; Jack'-a-Lan'tern, the ign it ./fc/jor\Vill-o'-the-\Visp; Jack'-a-Lent' (Shtik.), a boy (for Jack Of Lent, a kind of puppet formerly thrown at in sport at Lent) ; Jack' -block, a block of pulleys used for raising and lowering topgallant-masts. n.pl. Jack'boots, large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry,
and covered with plates of iron. ns. Jack'-croSS'-tree, the cross-tree at the head of a topgallant-mast; Jack-flag, a flag which is hoisted at the spritsail topmast-head ; Jack'-fool, an absolute ass; Jack -in-Off'ice, a conceited and impertinent official ; Jack'-in-the-DOX', a box with a figure in it that springs up when the lid is lifted ; Jack'-in-the-green', a May-day chimney-sweep almost covered up with

reen shrubs ; Jack-knife, a large clasp-knife : ack -man, a soldier armed with a jack or coat of mail : a retainer ; Jack'-nas'ty, a sneak, a sloven ; Jack' -of- all' -trades, one who can turn his hand to anything ; Jack'-plane, a large, strong plane used by joiners; Jack'-pudding, a merry-andrew, buffoon ; Jack'-rabb'lt, one of several species of prairie-hares, with very long ears and legs ; Jack'-raft'er, a rafter, shorter than the rest, used in hip-roofs ; Jack'-sauce (Snat.), a saucy fellow ; Jack -Screw, a screw for raising heavy weights ; Jack -slave (Shak.\ a low servant, a vulgar fellow ; Jack smith, a smith who makes jacks for the kitchen ; Jack-snipe, a small species of snipe : Jack'-staff, the staff on which the jack is hoisted. n.pl. Jack'-Stays, ropes or strips, of wood or iron stretched along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to. ns. Jack'-Straw, a straw effigy, a low servile fellow ;

Jack'-tar, a sailor; Jack'-tOW'el, a long endless towel passing over a roller. Jack Frost, frost personified as a mischievous fellow ; Jack Ketch, a public hangman from one so named under James II. ; Jack Sprat, a diminutive fellow. Cheap Jack (see Cheap) ; Every man Jack, one and all ; Yellow Jack (slang-), yellow fever. [Fr. Jacquts, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for John, the most common name in England ; but it is T&d\y= James or Jacob L. Jacobus.\

Jack, Jak, jak, . a tree of the East Indies of the same genus as the bread-fruit tree. [Port, jaka Malay tsjaka.]

Jackal, jak'awl, . a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog erroneously supposed to act as a lion's provider or hunting scout, hence a tool, a parasite. [Pers. shagndl.]

Jackanapes, jak'a-naps, . an impudent fellow : a coxcomb. [Jack o apes, one who exhibited monkeys, with n inserted to avoid the hiatus.]

Jackass, jak'as, . the male of the ass : a blockhead. [Jack = the male, and ass.]

Jackdaw, jak'daw, . a species of crow. [Jack and daw.]

Jacket, jak'et, . a short coat. adj. Jack'eted, wearing a jacket. [O. Fr.jaguettr, a jacket, or sleeveless coat, a dim. of O. Fr. jaque, a coat of mail, prob. ultimately conn, with Jacques.]

Jacobean, jak-o-be'an, adj. of the period of James I. of England (1603-25).

Jacobin, jak'o-bin, . a French Dominican monk, so named from their original establishment being that of St Jacques, Paris : one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in the hall of the Jacobin convent : a demagogue : a hooded pigeon. adjs. Jacobinic, -al. v.t. Jac'obinise. . Jac'obinism, the principles of the Jacobins or French revolutionists. [Fr. , L. Jacobus, James Gr. Jacobos Heb. Ya aqob.\

Jacobite, jak'o-blt, . an adherent of James II. and his descendants : in Church history, a Syrian mono-physite, named after the 6th-century monk, Jacobus Baradaeus. adjs. Jac'obite, Jacobit'iC, -aL . Jac'obitism.

Jacob's-ladder, ja'kobz-lad'er, n. (naui.) a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers. [From the ladder which Jacob saw in his dream, Gen. xxviii. 12.]

Jacob's Staff, ja'kobz-staf, n. a pilgrim's staff: a staff with 3. cross-head used in surveying : a sword-cane. [Prob. an allusion to the staff of the patriarch Jacob, Gen. xxxii. 10.]

Jacobus, ja-ko'bus, n. a gold coin of James I. worth 205.

Jaconet, jak'o-net, . a cotton fabric, rather stouter than muslin. [Fr. jaconas.\

Jacquard loom. See Loom.

Jacqueminot, jak'mi-no, . a deep-red hybrid per-petual rose. Also Jacque and Jack. [From General Jacqueminot of Paris.]

Jacquerie, zhak'e-re, n. name given to the revolt of the French peasants in 1358. [From Jacques Bon-homme, Goodman Jack, a name applied in derision to the peasants.]

Jactation, jak-ta'shun, . act of throwing : extreme restlessness in disease : agitation of the body : boasting.

Jactitation (of marriage), jak-ti-tS'shun, n. a false pretence of being married to another. [L. jactitare, -a turn, to brag, freq. oijactdre, to throw.]

JaCUlation, jak-u-la'shun, . the act of throwing or hurling, as a dart. v.t. Jac'ulate, to dart, throw. . Jac'ulator. adj. Jac'ulatory, darting or throw-ing out suddenly: ejaculatory. [L,. jacu/ari, -dtus, to throw as a dart jacuinm,a. dart -jacere, to throw.]

Jade, jad, n. a mare, esp. an old and sorry one : a worthless nag : a woman in contempt or irony. v.t. to lire : to harass :pr.p. jad'ing ; pa. p. jad'ed. adv. Jad'edly. . Jad'ery, the tricks of a jade. adj. Jad'ish, worn out : vicious : unchaste applied to a woman. [Scot, yad, yattd ; Ice. jalda, a mare.]

Jade, jad, . a dark-green stone used for ornamental purposes applied both to jadtite and nephrite. [Fr., Sp. ijada, the flank L. ilia. It was believed to cure pain of the side.]

Jag, jag, n. a notch : a ragged protuberance : (oot.) a deft or division : (Scot.) a stab.?'./, to cut into notches : to stab or pierce \-pr.p. jag'ging ; fa.p.

jagged. adjs. Jag'ged, Jag'gy, notched, rough-edged, uneven. adv. Jag'gedly. us. Jag gedness ; Jag'ger, a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes, &c., into ornamental forms also Jag/ging-i ron. [Celt. ; W., Gael., Ir. gag, a cleft.]

Jag, jag, . a load : a saddle-bag : a quantity : (U.S.) as much liquor as one can carry. . Jag'ger, a peddler.

Jaggery, jag'er-i, . a kind of coarse, dark-coloured sugar made in the East Indies from the sap of the coco-nut palm. [Hind, shakkar, Sans, carkara.]

Jaghir, Jaghire, ja-ger 7 , . the government revenues of a tract of land assigned with power to administer. n. Jaghir'dar, the holder of such. [Hind.]

Jaguar, jag'u-ar, or jag-war', . a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Brazilian, jaguara.]

Jah, ja, n. Jehovah. [Heb.]

Jail, jal, . a prison. us. Jail'-bird, Gaol' -bird, a humorous name for one who is or has been confined in jail ; Jail'er, Gaol'er, one who has charge of a jail or of prisoners, called also a turnkey ; Jail'-fe'ver, Gaol' -fever, typhus fever, so called because once common in jails. Break jail, to force one's way out of prison ; Commission of Jail Delivery, one of the commissions issued to judges of assize and

judges of the Central Criminal Court in England. [O. Fr. gaole (Fr. gedle) Low L. gabiola, a cage, dim. of Low L. gabia, a cage, a corr. of cavea, a cage L. cairns, hollow.]

Jain, jan, . an adherent of Jain'ism, or a member ot a heterodox Hindu sect, allied to ancient Buddhism : a style of architecture developed about 450 A.D., with pseudo-arch and dome, built in horizontal courses
and of pointed section. [Hind, jina, a deified saint.]

Jakes, jaks, n. (Shak.) a privy. Also Mrs Jones.

Jalap, jal'ap, . the purgative root of a plant first brought from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico. adj. Jalap ic. n. Jal'apin, a glucoside resin, one of the purgative principles of jalap.

JalOUSO, jal-Coz', v.i. (Scot.) to suspect. See JealOUB.

Jalousie, zhal-oo-ze", n. a Venetian blind. [Fr., jalousie, jealousy.]

Jam, jam. . a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Ety. dub.; perh. from jam, to squeeze.]

Jam, jam, v.t. to press or squeeze tight : pr.p. jam'ming ; pa.p. jammed. n. a crush, squeeze. [Cf. champ.]

Jamaica-pepper, ja-rna'ka-pep'er, n. Allspice (q.v.).

Jamb, jam, . the sidepiece or post of a door, fire-place, &c. \Vf.jambe, perh. Celt, cam, bent.]

Jambe, jam, K. armour for the le. ns.pl. Jam'-beaus, leggings ; Jambieres', leg-pieces of leather, &c. [Fr.jamee, leg.]

Jambee, jam-be', . an iSth-century light cane.

Jambok, jam'bok, n. a long lash made of hippopota-mus hide, &c. [S. Afr.]

Jambone, jam'bSn, . a lone hand in euchre, played only by agreement, in which the player lays his cards on the table and must lead one chosen by his opponent,
scoring 8 points if he takes all the tricks.

Jamboree, jam-bO-re, n. in euchre, a lone hand of the 5 highest cards, by agreement scoring 16 points for the holder : (slang) a boisterous frolic, a spree.

Jambu, jam'bOo, . the rose-apple tree.

Jambuljam'bul, . a small Indian evergreen tree.

Jamdani, jam-da'ni, n. a variety of Dacca muslin woven in designs of flowers.

Jamewar, jam'e-war,. a Cashmere shawl with coloured
patterns : the goat's-hair cloth of Cashmere.

Jampan, jam'pan, . a sedan-chair borne on bamboo poles by four bearers. n. Jampanee , its bearer.

Jamrach, jam'rak, . a place where wild animals are kept for sale from a London dealer's name.

Jane, jan, . (Spens.) a small silver Genoese coin : jean. [Low L. Janua, L. Genua t Genoa.]

Jangle, jang'l, v.i. to sound discordantly as in

Janitor

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Jeddart

wrangling: to wrangle or quarrel. v.t. to cause to sound harshly. . discordant sound : contention. ns. Jangler; Jangling. [O. Vt.jaagler; imit., like jingle and chitik.]

Janitor, jan'i-tor, n. a doorkeeper : a porter :fei. Jan'itrix. [L. ((romjauua, a door.]

Janizary, jaa'i-zar-i, n. a soldier of the old Turkish foot -guards (c. 1330-1826), formed originally of renegade prisoners and of a tribute of children taken from Christian subjects also Jan'issary, Jan'izar. adj. Janiza'rian. [Fr. JanissaireTtwcVi, ye/ii, new, ' ' asker, army.]

Janker, jang'ker, n. (Scot.) a long pole on two wheels used for transporting logs.

Jann, jan, . one of the lowest of the five orders of

Mohammedan genii.

Jannock, jan'ok, adj. (prov.) straightforward.

Jannock, jan'ok, n. oaten bread, a cake.

Jansenism, jan'sen-izm, n. a system of evangelical doctrine deduced from Augustine by Cornelius jf arisen
(1585-1638), Roman Catholic Bishop of Ypres, essen-
tially a reaction against the ordinary Catholic dojjma of the freedom of the will and that of merely sufficient
grace, maintaining that interior grace is irresistible, and that Christ died for all. n. Jan'senist, a be-
liever in Jansenism.

Jantily, Jantiness, Janty. See Jaunty, &c.

January, jan'u-ar-i, n. the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to Jan'US, the god of opening, with a double head that looked both ways. adjs. Jan'ufprm, two-faced ; Jan'us-faced, double-dealing : deceitful. [L. Januarius Juntts.]

Jap, jap, n. and adj. (coll.) for Japanese', of or belonging to Japan : the language of Japan : a native of Japan.

Japan, ja-pan', v,t. to varnish after the manner of the Japanese', or people of Japan : to make black and glossy: pr.p. japan'ning ; pa. p. japanned'. . work japanned : the varnish or lacquer used in japanning. us. Japan'-earth, or Terra japonica, gambier; Japan'ner. Japan lacquer, or Black Japan, a hard jet-black lacquer, for sheet-metal, made of .isphaltum, linseed-oil, and varnish ; Japanned leather, same as patent leather (see Patent).

Jape, jap, v.i. to jest, joke. v.t. to mock. n. a jest, joke, trick. [O. Fr. japer.]

Japhetic, ja-fet'ik, adj. a term formerly applied in ethnology to European peoples, the supposed descendants tfjaphct, as opposed to Hamitic and Semitic.

Japonica, jap-on'i-ka, n. an abbreviation for Fyrus japonica, the Japanese quince.

Jar, jar, v.i. to make a harsh discordant sound : to dash : to quarrel : to be inconsistent. v.t. to shake : pr.p. jar'ring ; pd.p. jarred. . a harsh rattling sound : clash of interests or opinions : discord. adv. Jarringly. [Imit. ; cf. jargon.]

Jar, jar, . an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth: a measure. [O. Vr.jare Pers. jarrah.]

Jar, jar, n. a turn, used only in the phrase, 'on the jar,' ajar. [See Ajar.]

Jardiniere, zhar-de-nyar', . a vessel for the display of flowers, growing or cut : a lappet forming part of an old head-dress. [Fr., a fl O wer-stand,'./an!Y/Vr, a gardener.]

Jargon, jar'gon, n. confused talk: slang. . Jar'gon-ist, one who uses jargon. [Fr. jargon, prob. conn, with L. garrlre, to prattle.]

Jargon, jar'gon, . a variety of zircon found in Ceylon, transparent, colourless. Also Jar'goon.

Jargonelle, jar-go-nel', n. a kind of pear. [Fr.]

Jarkman, jark'mao, . (slang) a swindling beggar, a begging-letter writer.

Jarl, jarl, . a noble, chief, earl. [ScanrL]

Jarool, ja-roTJl', n. the Indian bloodwood.

Jarrah, jar'a, . the mahogany gum-tree of Australia.

Jarvey, jSrVi, n. (slang) a hackney-coach driver.

Jasoy, ja'zi, . a kind of wig, originally made of worsted. [Corr, of Jersey.]

Jasher, jash'er, . one of the lost books of the ancient Hebrews, quoted twice (Josh. x. 13; 2 Sam. i. 18), most probably a collection of heroic ballads.

Jasmine, jas'min, Jessamine, jes'a-mtn, . a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Fr. jasmin Ar., Pers. ydsinln.]

Jasper, jas'per, . a precious stone, being a hard siliceous mineral of various colours. adjs. Jas'pe\ having the surface ornamented with veins ; Jas'per-ated, mixed with jasper ; Jas'pery, like jasper ; Jaspid'ean, Jaspid'eous, Jas'poid. [Fr.jasfe L. and Gr. iaspisA.r. yasb.]

Jataka, ja'ta-ka, n. a nativity, the birth-story of

Buddha. [Sans.,; jata, born.]

Jaunco, jans, v.i. (Shak.) to jolt or shake : to ride hard. . a jaunt. [O. Yr.jancer, to stir.]

Jaunder, jan'der, v.i. (Scot.) to talk idly. . gossip.

Jaundice, jandis, . a disease, characterised by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., caused by bile. - adj. Jaun'diced, affected with jaundice : prejudiced. [Fr. jaunisse, from jaune, yellow L. galbinus, yellowish, galbus, yellow.]

Jaunt, jiint, v.i. to go from place to place : to make an excursion. n. an excursion : a ramble. adj. Jaunting, strolling : making an excursion. . Jaunting-car, a low-set, two-wheeled, open vehicle used in Ireland, with side-seats back to back. [O. Fr. jancer, to stir (a horse); but more prob. Scand.]

Jaunty, Janty, jant'i, adj. airy : showy : finical. adv. Jauntily.;/. Jauntiness. [Fr. gentil]

Jaup, jap, v.t. (Scot.) to spatter. v.i. to make a sound like water shaken in a vessel. w. water or mud splashed up.

Javol, jav'el, n. (S^ens.) a worthless fellow.

Javelin, jav'lin, . a spear meant to be hurled, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry. [O. Fr. javelin; prob. Celt.]

Jaw, jaw, . the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set : the mouth : anything like a jaw : (slang) talkativeness, scolding. v.i. (slang) to scold. us. Jaw'bone, the bone of the jaw, in which the teeth are set ; Jaw'-break'er (slang), a word hard to pronounce. adj. Jawed, having jaws : denoting the appearance of the jaws, as lantern-jawed, n. Jaw'fall, a falling of the jaw : (Jig.) depression of spirits. adj. Jaw'-fall en, depressed in spirits : dejected. ns. Jaw'-foot, a foot-jaw, maxilliped ; Jaw'-le'ver, an instrument for opening the mouth of a horse or cow to admit medicine ; Jaw'-tooth, one of the double teeth, a grinder or molar. Break-jaw Word, a very long word, or one hard to pronounce ; Hold one's jaw, to cease from talking or scolding. [Old spelling chaiv, akin to chnv.]

Jaw, jaw, v.t. (Scot.) to pour out, throw out : splash. ns. JaW'-box, Jaw'-hole, a sink.

Jay, ja, . a bird of the crow family with gay plumage : a wanton woman : an indifferent actor, a stupid chattering fellow. [O. Fr. jay (mod. Fr. geai) ; from root of gay,]

Jazerant. See Jesserant.

Jealous, jel'us, ntij. suspicious of or incensed at rivalry:
anxious to defend the honour of. adv. Jeal'ously. ns. Jeal'ousy, Jeal'oushood (Shak.\ Jeal'ous-ness. [O. Fr. jalous (mod. fr.jaloux) L. a fir. zflos, emulation.]

JeamOS, jemz, . a flnnkey. [From Thackeray's ' Jeames de la Pluche.']

Jean, jan, . a twilled cotton cloth. . Jeanette', coarse jean, for lining. Satin jean, a smooth, glossy, hard-twilled cotton goods. [Jane.]

Jebusite, jeb'u-zlt, . one of a Canaanitish race who lone defied the Israelites from their stronghold on Mount Zion. adj. Jebusit'lC.

Jeddart, jed'dart, . an old name for Jedburgh. Jeddart axe, a stout steel-headed pole, four feet long ; Jeddart, or Jedwood, justice, hanging first and trying afterwards.

Jedge

mOte ; mDte ; moT5n ;

Jetsam

Jedge, jej, n. (Scot.) a gauge or'standard.

Jeer, jer, v.t. to make sport of: to treat with derision. v.i. to scoff: to deride: to make a mock of. n. a. railing remark : biting jest : mockery. n. Jeer'er, a scoffer or mocker. adv. Jeerlngly. [Ace. to Skeat, from the Dut. phrase den gek scheeren, lit. ' to shear the fool,' to mock, the words gek scheerett (now scheren) being corr. into jeer.]

Jeff jef, v.i. to gamble with printers' quadrats thrown like dice.

Jeff, jef, . a rope, in circus slang.

Jeffersonite, jef er-son-It, . a greenish-black variety of pyroxene. [Thomas Jefftrson, 1743-1826.]

Jehoiada-box, je-hoi'a-da-boks, it. a child's savings-bank from 2 Chron. xxiv. 6-n.

Jehovah, je-ho'va, . the eternal or self-existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. . Jeho'vist, one who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew are the proper vowels of the svord, some maintaining that they are those of the word Adonai or of Elokiin : the supposed writer of the passages in the Pentateuch, in which the name applied to God is Jehovah. adj. Jehovist'ic. [Heb. Yahowak, hardly from lidiuaJi, to be.]

Jehu, je'h.0, n. (call.) a driver, esp. a furious whip. [A reference to n Kings, ix. 20.]

Jejune, je-jopn', adj. empty : void of interest : barren. adv. Jejunely. ns. Je June 'ness ; Jeju'num, the second division of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum. [i,. jejunus, hungry.]

Jelly, jel'i, . anything gelatinous : the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. v.i. Jell, to jelly. adj. Jell'ied, in the state of jelly. v.t. JelTify, to make into a jelly. v.i. to become gelatinous. ns. Jell'y-bag, a bag through which jelly is strained ; Jell'y-fish, marine radiate animals like jelly. [Fr. getie, from geler L. geldre, to freeze.]

Jellyby, jel i-bi, . a philanthropist who cares only for distant people from Mrs Jellyby in Bleak House, who busies herself about Borrioboola Gha, while her o\vn household is going to ruin.

Jemidar, jem'i-dar, n. a native officer in the Indian army of the rank of lieutenant : an officer of police, customs, &c. Also Jam'adar. [Hind.]

.Tammy jem'i, . a short burglar's crowbar : (slang) a baked sheep's head : a greatcoat.

Jemmy, jem'i, adj. neat, smart, handy also Gemm'y. -n. Jemm'iness, neatness.

Jenkins, jengk'ins, n. (coll.) a society reporter, toady.

Jennet, jen'et , . a small Spanish horse. Also Genn'et, Gen'et. [O. Fr. genette Sp. ginete ; Moorish.]

Jenneting, jen'et-ing, . a kind of early apple. [Prob. apple of St Jean or John ; not from June-eating.}

Jenny, jen'i, . a female bird, a wren usually Jenn'y-wren : a female ass: a spinning-jenny. [From the name Jenny ; prob. the last sense from fin.]

Jeofail, jef al, . an error in pleadings, or the acknowledgment ot a mistake. [O. Fr.jefat'tfe, I fail.]

Jeopardy, jep'ard-i, . hazard, danger. vs. t. Jeop ard, Jeop'ardise, to put in jeopardy. . Jeop'arder.

adj. Jeop'ardoUS, exposed to danger or loss. rfV. Jeop'ardpusly. [Fr. jeu parti, a divided game Low L. jocus partitus L. jocus, a game, partitus, divided partiri, to divide.]

Jerboa, jer-bo'a, . a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hind-legs and their power of jumping. [Ar. yarbu .]

Jereed, je-red', . a kind of blunt javelin used by the Turks in mock-fights. [Ar. jarid.}

Jeremiad, jer-e-ml'ad, . a lamentation : a tale of grief : a doleful story. [From Jeremiah the prophet, author of the book of Lamentations.]

Jerfalcon. Same as Gyrfalcon.

Jericho, jer'i-ko, . a remote place, to which one is humorously consigned from Jericho in Palestine and the story in 2 Sam. x. 4, 5.

Jerk, jerk, v.t. to throw with a quick effort : to give a sudden movement. . a short, sudden movement :

a striking against with a suddenmotion : an involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle. ns. Jerker; Jerk'inesS. adj. Jerk'y, moving or corning by jerks or starts, spasmodic ; capricious, impatient. [A variant ofjert and gird, and conn, with yard, a rod.] Jerk, jerk, v.t. to search, as a vessel for concealed

or smuggled goods also Jerque. ns. Jerk'er, Jerqu'er ; Jerqu'ing.

Jerk, jerk, . meat cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. Also Jerk'y. [Chilian charqui.}

Jerkin, jer'kin, . a young salmon. Also GiH'kin.

Jerkin, jer'kin, . a jacket, a short coat or close waist-coat. n. Jer kin-head (arckit.), the combination of a truncated gable with a hipped roof. [Dut., dim. of jurk, a frock.]

Jerkinet, jer'ki-net, ft. a woman's outer jacket.

Jeroboam, jer-o-bo'am, n. a large metal bowl : eight bottles. [Allusion to i Kings, xi. 28.]

Jerquer, Jerquing. See Jerk (2).

Jerry-builder, jert-bild'er, . one who builds flimsy houses cheaply and hastily, a speculative builder. . Jerr'y-build'ing. adj. Jerry-built. n. Jerfy-

Shop, a low dram-shop. [Prob. the personal name.]
Jersey, jer'zi, . the finest part of wool : combed wool :

a close-fitting woollen shirt, or kind of under-vest,

worn in rowing, &c. [From the island Jersey.]
Jerusalem artichoke, pony. See Artichoke, Pony.
Jess, jes, . a short strap round the legs of a hawk.

adj. Jessed, having jesses on. [O. Fr. ject L.

jactdre, to fling, freq. ofjacere, to throw.]

Jessamine, jes'a-min. See Jasmine.

Jessamy, jes'sa-mi, n. jasmine : a dandy.

Jessant, jes'ant, adj. (tier.) rising from the bottom line of a field or an upper line of an ordinary. [Perhaps a corr. of issuaut. Cf. issue.]

Jesse, jes'i, . a large branched candlestick used in churches, formerly hung up in churches. [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of Christ's descent from Jesse (Is. xi. i), the father of David, often in medieval churches carried out in stained glass (a jesse window), sculpture, mural decoration, &c.]

Jesserant, jes'e-rant, n. splint armour. Also Jaz'e-rant. [O. Fr. gesserori, jazeran Sp. jacerina.]

Jest, jest, . something ludicrous : joke : fun : something uttered in sport: object of laughter. v.i. to make a jest : to joust. ns. Jest' -book, a collection of funny stories ; Jest'er, one who jests : a buffoon : a courf-fool. adj. Jest'ful, given to jesting. adv. Jestingly. n. Jest 'ing-Stock, a butt for jests. [Orig. 'a deed, a story,' M. E. gesteO. Fr. geste L. gesta gerere, to do.]

Jesuit, jez'u-it, . a member of the famous religious order, the Society of Jesus, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola : a crafty or insidious person, an intriguer. v.t. to make a Jesuit of. adjs. Jesuitic, -al. ad-'. Jesuit'ically. >is. Jes'uitism, Jesuitry: the principles and practices of the Jesuits : cunning : deceit ; JeSUitoC'racy, government by Jesuits ; Jes'uitry, Jesuitism. Jesuits' bark, cinchona, because introduced to Rome by Jesuit missionaries.

Jesus, je'zus, . the Saviour of mankind. . Je"sus, a size of paper, super-royal. Company, or Society, Of Jesus, the Jesuit order. Grand J6SUS, imperial. [Gr. Iesons Heb. Yeshua, contr. of Yehdshft'a, help of Jehovah, the Saviour yaska , to save.]

Jet, jet, . a rich black variety of mineral coal, very hard and compact, taking a brilliant polish, used for ornaments. adj. Je t' -black. . Jet'tiness. adj. Jet'ty, made of jet, or black as jet. [O. Fr. jaet L. Gr. gagates, from Gagas, a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained.]

Jet, jet, . a spouting stream : a spout at the end of a gas-pipe emitting the flame. v.t. to throw out, shoot forth. v.i. to strut, to encroach arrogantly upon. . Jettatu'ra, the Evil-eye. [O. Fr. jetler 'L. jactdre, to fling, freq. ofjacere, to throw.]

Jetsam, jet'sam, . the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a vessel : the goods so thrown away which

remain under water (see Flotsam) also Jet'SOm, Jet son, Jettison. i'./. Jettison, to throw overboard, as gcods, in time of danger. [Anglo-Fr. jetteson L. jactation-em, a casting.]

Jetton, jet' on, n. a piece of stamped metal used as a counter in card-playing, &c.

Jetty, jet"i, n. a projection : a kind of pier. [O. FT. jetttfe, thrown out. See Jet (2).]

Jew, JOT, n. an inhabitant of Judea: a Hebrew or Israelite : opprobriously used for a usurer, miser, &c. :fem. Jew" OSS. v.t. and v.i. (coll.) to over-reach : cheat. n Jew'-bait'ing, the persecuting of Jews. adj. Jewish, belonging to the Jews. adv. Jewlshly. ns. Jew'ishness ; Jew's'-ear, a fungus that grows on the elder, and bears some resemblance to the human ear; Jew's' frank'incense, the balsam known as benzoin or gum storax, otten used as an incense ; JewV-harp, a small harp-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger ; Jew's' -mall'OW, a plant much cultivated as a pot-herb by the Jews in Syria ; Jew's' -myr'tle, the prickly -leaved plant Ritscia aculeatus; Jew'S'-pitch, asphaltum ; JOW'S'-Stone, the fossil spine of a large echinus or sea hedgehog. Jew's eye, in proverb 'Worth a Jew's eye,' some-thing of high value from the custom of torturing Jews for money ; Jews' houses, in Cornwall, the name given to prehistoric miners' dwellings. Wan-dering Jew (see Wander). [O. Fr. Jut's L. Jtideeus Gr. lottdaios Heb. Yehudah, Judah.]

Jewel, jGO'el, . a precious stone : an ornament of precious stones, worn as a decoration : anything or any one highly valued. v.t. to dress or adorn with jewels : to fit with a jewel : pr.p. jew'elling ; pa. p. jew'elled, in a watch, having pivot-holes of garnets or any other jewels, ns. Jew'el-case, a casket for holding jewels ; Jew'eller, one who makes or deals in jewels ; Jew'ellery, Jewelry, jewels in general. [O. Fr. jouel (Fr. joyau) ; either a dim. of Fr. joie, joy, from L. gaudium, joy gaudere, to rejoice or derived through Low L. jocale, from L. jocari, to jest.]

Jewry, jOTS'ri, n. Judea : a district inhabited by Jews.

Jezebel, jez'e-bel, n. a bold and vicious woman, a virago. [From Ahab's wicked wife.]

Jib, jib, n. a triangular sail borne in front of the fore-mast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itsell'. v.t. to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other. v.i. to move restively. ns. Jib'-boom, a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the jib is spread ; Jib' -door, a door flush with the outside wall, intended to be concealed. The cut Of one's jib, appearance. [Dan.giUe, to jib; cf. DM.ftjfttt, to turn suddenly.]

JlbbingS, jib'ingz, n.pL the last milk drawn from a cow.

Jibe. Same as Gibe.

Jiffy, jif'fi, n. (coll.) an instant.

"g> j'g, a quick, lively tune : a quick dance suited to the tune. v.i. to dance a jig '.pr.p. jig'ging ; /"/ j'gged. adj. Jig'gish. [O. Fr. gige,gigue, a stringed instrument Teut. ; Ger. geige ; cf. gig.]

Jigamaree, jig-a-ma-re', >/. anything the name of which one forgets, a thingumbob. Also Jig'gumbob.

Jigger, jig'ger, . a corruption of chigoe.

Jigger, jig'ger, n. anything that jigs: one of many kinds of subsidiary appliances, as an apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water, a simple potter's wheel or a template or profile used with it, a warehouse crane, the bridge or rest for the cue in billiards : an old-fashioned sloop-rigged boat : a one-horse street car: a machine for exhibiting on a dial at once the prices at which sales are made, controlled by electric mechanism with a key-board : (tlang) a drink of whisky. v.t. to jerk or shake.

Jiggered, jig"erd, p.adj. a meaningless and needless substitute for a profane oath.

Jigging, jig'ing, n. in mining, the process of separating ore by means of a wire-bottomed sieve moved up and down in water.

Jlgjog, jig'jog, n. a jolting motion, a jog. Also JlCk'a-jog, Jijfajog. [Reduplicated form of jog.]

Jigot, jig'ot, . a leg of mutton. See Gigot.

Jill, jil, n. Same as GUI.

Jill, jil, . a young woman, often associated with Jack. [Short for Gillian i.e. Juliana.}

Jilt, jilt, . a woman who encourages a lover and then rejects him. v.t. to encourage and then discard a lover. (Formerly jillet, dim. ofJUL]

Jimcrack. See Gimcrack.

Jim Crow, Jim krS, . one of the earliest negro-min-strel songs : a kind of generic name for the negro.

Jim-crow, jim'-kr6, . a tool for bending or straightening iron rails or bars.

Jimmy, jim'i, . (U.S.) a coal-car.

Jimp, jimp, adj. (Scot.) slender, elegant. adv. Jimp, Jimp'ly, neatly, hardly. adj. Jimp'y, neat.

Jimson-weed. See Stramonium.

Jingal, jing'gal, . a large Chinese swivel-musket.

Jingle, jing'l, . a clinking sound : that which makes a rattling sound : a correspondence of sounds : a covered two-wheeled car. v.i. to sound with a jingle. ns. Jing'le-jangle, a jingling sound ; Jinglet, -A ball serving as the clapper of a sleigh-bell ; Jingling, a game in which blindfolded players within a ring try to catch a player with a bell tied to him. [Imit.]

Jingo, jing'gO, . a name used in the expletives, ' By Jingo ! ' ' By the living Jingo ! ' From its occurrence in a music-hall song of 1878 that conveyed a threat against Russia, Jingo has come to mean a British Chauvinist. adji. Jing'o, Jing'oish. . Jingoism. [Often fearlessly derived from Basque Jinkoa, Jaitiko, God ; no doubt conn, somehow with St Gengulphus (died May n, 760).]

Jink, jingk, v.i. (Scot.) to move nimbly, to dodge. v.t. to elude : to cheat. . a quick, illusory turn.

Jinn, jin, n.pl. (sing. Jin'nee) a class of spirits in Mohammedan mythology, formed of fire, living chiefly on the mountains of Kaf which encircle the world, assuming various anapes, sometimes as men of enormous size and portentous hideousness. Also Djinn., Ginn. The jinn are often called genii by a confusion. A plural Jinns is .sometimes erroneously used. [Ax. jinn, pi. jinnty.]

Jinrlkisha, jin-rik'i-sha, n. asmall, two-wheeled hooded carriage drawn by men. [Jap. jin, man, riki, power, ska, carriage.]

Job, job, . a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a beak. v.t. to strike or stab suddenly : pr.p. job'bing ; pa.p. jobbed. [Gael.v, W. gti'f, a bird's beak ; conn, with gobble, job.]

Job, job, . any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature : miscellaneous printing-work : any undertaking with a view to profit : a mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service. adj. of a particular job or transaction, assigned to a special use : bought or sold lumped together. v.i. to work at jobs: to buy and sell as a broker : to hire or let out by the week or month, esp. horses. ns. Job'ber, one who jobs : one who buys and sells, as a broker or middleman : one who turns official actions to private advantage : one who engages in a mean lucrative affair ; Job'bery, jobbing : unfair means employed to procure some private end ; Job'-mas ter, a livery-stable keeper who jobs out horses and carriages. A bad job, an unfortunate affair ; Odd jobs, occasional pieces of work. [formerly gob O. Fr. gob, a mouthful ; from the same Celtic root as gobble.]

Job, job, n. a monument of patience from Job in Scripture. n. Joba'tlon, a tedious scolding. Job's comforter, one who aggravates the distress of an unfortunate man he has come to comfort ; Job's news, bad news ; Job's post, the bearer of bad news.

Jockey, jok'i, . a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race : a horse-dealer : one who takes undue advantage in business. v.t. to jostle by riding against : to cheat. ns. Jook'eylsm, Jock'eyghip,

Jockteleg

mBte ; m&te ; mSOn ; Men.

Joskin

the art or practice of a. jockey. Jockey Club, an association for the promotion and ordering oj" horse-racing. [Dim. of Jock, northern Eng. for Jock.\

Jockteleg, jok'te-ieg, n, (cat.) a large clasp-knife. [Cf. jack-knife.}

Jocose, jo-kos', adj. full of jokes: humorous: merry. adv. Jocosely. us. Jocose ness, Jocosity, the Duality of being jocose. adj. Joco-se riOUS, half in jest, half in earnest. ["L-joconu -jocus, a joke.]

Jocular, jok'u-lar, adj. given to jokes : humorous : droll: laughable. x. Jocularity. <n/t>. Jotfularly. n. Jocula tor, a professional jester or minstrel

adj. JOC ulatory. [L. j<xitlarisjocta.\

Jocund, jok'und, adj. in a jocose humour : merry : cheerful : pleasant. is. Jocund'ity, Jocund ness. adv. Jocundly. [Fr., L. jocund** -jocus.)

Jodel, ju'del, v.t. to sing with the falsetto voice in harmonic progressions. Al>o n. [Swiss.]

Joe, j5, Joey, j5'i, . (slang) a fourpenny-bit from Joseph Hume, M. P., their author, 1836. Joe Millar an old or stale jest, a jest-book ; Joe Millerism, the habit of retailing stale jests from Joe MiUer (1684 1738), a comedian but notoriously dull fellow, whose name was attached to a collection in 1739.

Joe, or Jo, jd, n. (Scot.) a sweetheart.

Jog, jog, v.t. to shake : to push with the elbow or hand,
to stimulate, stir up, as the memory. ?.i. to move hy jogs : to travel slowly : pr.p. jog'ging : pa-p. jogged. n. a slight shake: a push. ns. Jogger (Dryden), one who moves slowly and heavily ; Jog-trot, a slow jogging trot. Be jogging, to move on, to depart. [A weakened form oi skock.}

Joggle, jog 7 !, n. a notch in joints adapted in fitting stones or piece* of timber together to keep them from sliding. [Dim. oijog, to push.]

Joggle, jogl, v.t. to jog or shake slightly : to jostle. v.i. to shake :pr.p. joggling; pa.p. joggled. [Dim. of jog.]

Johannes, jo-han'ez, . an old Portuguese gold coin. Also Joann es.

Johannine, jQ-an'nln, adj. pertaining to St John. A.-I, Jonan'nean. [L. Joan*et.\

Jonannisbergar, jo-han'nU-ber-ger, n. a white Rhenish wine grown at Jokannitberg (' St John's Mountain "\ near Wiesbaden.

John, jon, x. a proper name, one of whose diminutives,
John'ny, is sometimes used in slang for a simpleton or a fellow generally. its. John -a-dreams' (Skak.\ a dreamy fellow ; John ian, a member of St John's College, Cambridge; John'ny- cake, a cake of Indian meal toasted ; John'ny-raw, a beginner. Jonn Bull, a generic name for an Englishman from Arbuthnott's History of John Bull, 1712 ; John Bullism, the typical English character, or any act or word expressive of it ; John Chinaman, a Chinaman, the Chinese collectively ; Jonn Company, an old colloquial name for the Honourable East India Compiny ; John Dory (see Dory); Jonn Thomas,

a generic name for a flunkey.

Jonnsonianism, jon-s5'ni-an-izm, n. a peculiarity of

Dr Johnson, the lexicographer (1709-83} also John'-

SOnism. *. John'SOnese, the Johnsonian style, or

an imitation of it ponderous English, full of words

-iical origin.

Join, join, v.t. to connect : to unite : to associate : to add or annex. -:i. to be connected with : to grow together : to be in close contact : to unite (witk). ns. Joind'er, joining ; Join er. one who joins or unites : a carpenter ; Join'ery, the art of the joiner ; Join -hand, running hand ; Joining, the act of joining : a seam : a joint ; Joint, a joining : the place where, or mode in which, two or more things join, as two rails, two pieces of timber connected by mortises and tenons. &c, : the flexible hinge of cloth or leather connecting the back of a book with its sides : (grol.) a crack intersecting a mass of rock : a knot : a hinge : a seam : a place of resort for tramps : (U.S.) an opium-den : the place

where two bones are joined : (cook.) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint. adj. joined, united, or combined : shared among more than one. v.t. to unite by joints : to fit closely : to provide with joints : to cut into joints, as an animal. r. to fit like joints. adj. Joint' ed, having joints. K/. Joint er, the largest kind of plane used by a joiner : a bent piece of iron for riveting two stones together ; Joint ing-rule, a long, straight-edged rule used by bricklayers for keeping their work even. adv. Joint ly, in a joint manner : unitedly or in combination : together. ns. Joint' -OIL, the synovia, a vi>cid secretion for lubricating the articular surfaces ; Joint -Stock, stock held jointly or in company ; Joint -Stool (SJtak.), a stool made of parts inserted in each other ; Joint'-ten'ancy, the ownership of land or goods along with one or more persons ; Joint -ten ant, one who is owner of land or goods along with others ; Joint'ure, property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death. v.t. to settle a jointure upon. nj. Joint uress. Join'tress. a woman on whom a jointure is settled. Join battle, to engage in battle.

Out Of joint, dislocated, (fig.) disordered ; Put one's nose out Of Joint, to supplant in another's love or confidence ; Second joint, the middle piece of a fly fishing-rod : the thigh of a fowl opp. to the leg or drumstick, the first joint ; Universal joint, a contrivance by which one part of a machine is able to move freely in all directions, as in the ball-and-socket joint. [O. Fr.joindre \Ljungfre, June turn.]

Joist, joist, H. the umbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. v.t. to fit with joists. [O. Yr.fiste gesir L. jacere, to lie.]

Joke, jpk, n. a jest : a witticism : something witty or sportive : anything said or done to excite a laugh. v.t. to cast jokes at : to banter : to make merry with. v.i. to jest : to be merry : to make sport. n. Jofer, one who jokes or jests : a card, generally the highest trump, at euchre. adv. Jolfingly, in a joking manner, [i^. jxus.\

Jole, another form ofjoTvi.

Jole, Joll, jol, v.t. (Skak.) to beat against anything, to clash with violence.

Jolly, jol'i, adj. merry : expressing or exciting mirth, jovial : comely, robust. . Jollifica'tion. a making jolly : noisy festivity and merriment. adv. Joll'ily . tu. JoU'iment (Spent.), merriment ; Joll'ity, JolTiness. adt . Joll'y (coll.), uncommonly. [O. fr. joiif, joti Ice./o/, Yule.]

Jollyboat, joll-bOt, . a small boat belonging to a ship. [Dan./*?//*, a boat, and Eng. boat.)

Jolt, jolt, v.L to shake with sudden jerks. v.t. to shake with a sudden shock. n. a sudden jerk. us. Jolfer. Jolf-head, Jolterhead, a blockhead. adv. Jolt ingly, in a jolting manner. [Old form jo II, prob. conn, vitiijowl]

Jonah, jo'na, n. an unlucky passenger on shipboard or elsewhere from the prophet Jonah.

Jonathan, jon'a-than, *. the people of the United Stntes, collectively, or a typical specimen, Brother Jonathan [Pcrh. from the sagacious Governor Jonathan Trumbull, 1710-85.]

Jongleur, zhong'gler, n. a minstrel : a mountebank. [O. ff.jogUor L. joculaior: cf. Juggler -\

Jonquil, jon'kwil, n. a name given to certain species of narcissus with rush-like leaves. Also Jon quilL [Fr. jonquilU L. jiatcia, a rush.]

Jordan, jor'dan, H. (S kali.) a. chamber-pot. \Jortton-bottle, a pilgrim's bottle containing Jordan water.]

Jorum, jo'rum, . a drinking bowl or vessel, also its contents. Also Jo'ram. [Ety. unknown.]

Joseph, jo'zef, . one whose chastity is above temptation from the story of Josef k and Potiphar's wife in Gen. xxxix. : a caped overcoat worn by women in the iSth centurjr for riding in allusion to Joseph's coat, Gen. xxxvu. 3-

Joskin, jos'kin, n. a clown, yokel. [Thieves' cant.]

Joss, jos, ft. a Chinese idol. ns. Joss'-house, a temple ; JoSS'-Stick, a stick of gum burned as incense to their gods. [Pidgin-English corr. of the Port, deoi, god.]

Joss-block, jos'-blok, n. (prov.) a horse-block.

Jostle, jos'l, z'.t. to joust or strike against : to drive against. [Freq. of joust.]

Jot, jot, . the least quantity assignable. v.t. to set down briefly: to make a memorandum of: pr.p. jot'ting \pa.p. jot'ted. ns. Jot'ter, one who jots : a book for memoranda ; Jot'ting, a memorandum. [L., Gr. wta-Heb. yadh, the smallest letter in the alphabet, Eng. *'.]

Jotun, yo'tun, . a giant. [Ice. jotunn.\

Jougs, joogz, . an iron neck-ring that constituted the old Scottish pillory. [O. Fr. joug, a yoke L. jugunt,]

Jouisance, joo'is-ans, . (Spens.) joyousness. [Fr.,jouir, to enjoy L. gaudlre, to rejoice.]

Jouk, Jook, jook, v.i. (Scot.") to duck or dodge : to bow. ns. Jouk'ery, Jook'ery, trickery ; Jouk'ery-pawk'ery, low cunning, trickery.

Joule, joDl, . the practical unit

of electrical energy. [After James Prescott Joule (1818-89).]

Jounce, jowns, v.t. and v.t. to jolt, shake.

Journal, jur'nal, . a daily register or diary : a book containing an account of each day's transactions : a newspaper published daily or otherwise : a magazine : the transactions of any society. v.t. JouV-nalise, to write articles for a journal. v.t. to enter in a journal : pr.fi. journalising ; pa.p. journalised. tu. Jour'nalism, the keeping of a journal : the profession of conducting public journals: Jour'nal-1st, one who writes for Or conducts a newspaper. adj. Journalistic, pertaining to newspapers, or to journalism. [Fr., L. diumalis.)

Journal, jur'nal, n. (meek.) that part of a shaft or axle which rests in the bearings. v.t. to insert, as a shaft, in a journal-bearing.

Journey, ju^ni, . any travel : tour : excursion : the weight of finished coins delivered at one time to the Master of the Mint also Journey- weight v.i. JoUT'ney, to travel : pr.p. journeying ; pa.p. journeyed (-nid). adj. Jour'ney-bat'ed (Shak.\ wayworn. ns. Journeyman, one who works by the day : any hired workman : one whose apprenticeship is completed ; Journey- work, work done by a journeyman or for hire. [Fr. jountie -jour, a day L. diurnus.)

Joust, jOSst, Just, just, . the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament. v.i. to run in the tilt. [O. Fr.jouste, joste L. juxta, nigh to.]

Jovial, j5'vi-al, adj. Joyous : full of mirth and happiness. ns. Jove, Jupiter; Joviality, Jo'vialness, quality of being jovial adv. Jo'vially. [L., Jupiter, Jovit, Jupiter, an auspicious star.]

Jow, jow, v.t. and v.i. (Scot.) to ring, toll. . a stroke of a bell.

Jowl, jowl, K. the jaw or cheek. n. Jowl'er, a heavy-jawed hound. [M. E. forms are chol, chaul, corr. from cluivel, and this again from A.S. (ea_fl, the law.]

Jowl, jol, v.t. (Shak.). Same as Jole, to beat.

Jowter, jow'ter, . a fish-hawker. Also JOW'der. [Prob. a form cAjoltcr.]

Joy, joi, . gladness : rapture, mirth : the cause of joy. v.i. to rejoice: to be glad: to exult '.pr.p. joy'ing ; pa.p. joyed. v.t. Joy (Milt.), to enjoy. . Joy'ance (Spens.), gaiety, festivity. <'. Joy 1 -ful, full of joy : very glad, happy, or merry. adv.

Joyfully. n. JoyTulness. adj. Joyless, without joy : not giving joy. adv. JoyTessly. n. Joy'-lessness. a.ij. Joy'OUS, full of joy, happiness, or merriment. adv. Joy'ously. . Joy'ousness. The Seven Joys Of the Virgin : the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the three wise men, the Presentation in the Temple, the Discovery of the child in the Temple amidst the doctors, her Assumption and Coronation. [Kr. joie (It. gioja) L. gaudium gaudere, to rejoice.]

Juba, joo'ba, . a negro breakdown or ru^ic dance, in which the spectators clap hands, slap their thighs, and sing verses w'nhjuAa as a refrain.

Jubate, jpO'bat, adj. having a mane.

Jubbah, jub'a, n. a long loose outer garment worn by Mohammedans in India, &c.

Jube, joO'be, . the rood-loft or gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church. [L., imperat. of jul'lre, to command.]

Jubilant, jOo'bi-lant, adj. shouting- for joy : rejoicing: uttering songs of triumph. . "Ju'bilance, exultation. adv. JuTrilantly. v.i. Ju'bilate, to exult, rejoice. ns. Jubila'te, the third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began

on that day with the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilate Deo,' &c. : also the looth Psalm, which in the English

for joy. Not conn, with Jubilee.)

Jubilee, J675'bi-le, . the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year, proclaimed by the sound of a trumpet : the celebration of a fiftieth anniversary e.g. of a king's accession, a bishop's consecration, &c. : in the R. C. Church, a year (every twenty-fifth Ordinary jubilee) of indulgence for pilgrims and others, an Extraordinary jubilee being specially appointed by the Pope : any season of great public joy and festivity. [Fr. jubile L. jl>i/trnsllcb. yobel, a trumpet, the blast of a trumpet.]

Jud, jud, n. a mass of coal holed or undercut so as to be thrown down by wedges.

Judaic, -al, jOo-da'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to the Jews. aiiv. Juda'ically. . Judfiisa'tion. v.t. Ju'daise, to conform to or practise Judaism. vs. Judai'ser ; Ju'daism, the doctrines and rites of the Jews : conformity to the Jewish rites ; Ju daist, one who holds the doctrines of Judaism. adj. Judaist'iC, pertaining to Judaism. adv. Judaist'ically. [L. Judaicus Juiia, Judah, a son of Israel.]

Judas, joo'das, . a traitor : an opening in a jail-door, &c. adj. Ju'das-COl'OUred, red of hair Judas traditionally being red-haired. tis. Ju'das-hole, a small hole in a door for watching ; Ju'das-kiSS, any act of treachery under the guise of kindness (Matt. xxvi. 48, 49) ; Ju'das-tree, a tree with rose-coloured flowers that appear before the leaves Judas having hanged himself on one.

Judean, j55-de'an, adj. belonging to Judea. . a native of Judea.

Judge, juj, v.i. to point out or declare what is just or law : to hear and decide : to pass sentence : to compare facts to determine the truth : to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish. v.t. to hear and determine authoritatively : to sentence : to decide the merits of: to be censorious towards : to consider: (B.) to condemn.//, one who judges : a civil officer who hears and settles any cause : an arbitrator : one who can decide upon the merit of anything : in Jewish

Judg'ment, act of judging : the comparing of ideas to elicit truth : faculty by which this is done, the reason : opinion formed : taste : sentence : condemnation : doom ; Judg'ment-day, the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind ; Judg'ment-debt, a debt evidenced by legal

Judica

mate ; mute ; mCon ; /Aen.

Junk

record ; Judg'ment-hall, a hall where a court of justice meets ; Judgement-seat, seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced. [Fr. jiiger L. jndicdre -jus, law, dicere, to declare.]

Judica, joo'di-ka, . Passion Sunday from the opening words of the introit, ' Judica me, Deus ' (43d Ps.).

Judicature, jOo'di-ka-tur, . power of dispensing justice by legal trial : jurisdiction : a tribunal. ndjs. Ju'dicable, that may be judged or tried ; Ju'dicative, having power to judge ; Ju'dicatory,

pertaining to a judge : distributing justice. n. distribution of justice: a tribunal.

Judicial, joo-dish'al, adj. pertaining to a judge or court of justice : established by statute. adv. Judicially. Judicial Committee, an offshoot of the Privy Council, forming a court of appeal ; Judicial factor, in Scotland, an administrator appointed by the courts to rmmage the estate of some one under some imperfection ; Judicial separation, the separation of two married persons by order of the Divorce Court. [L. judicialisjudicium.\

Judiciary, joo-dish'i-ar-i, . the judges taken collectively. adj. pertaining to the courts of law : passing judgment. [L. jitdiciarins.}

Judicious, joo-dish'us, adj. according to sound judgment : possessing sound judgment : discreet. adv. Judiciously. . Judiciousness. [Fr. jjtdicieux

Low L. judiciosus \.. judicium.}

Judy, joo'di, n. Punch's wife in the puppet-show : a native Chinese strumpet. [Corr. of Judith.}

Jug, jug, n. a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors. v.t. to boil or stew as iu a jug: pr.fi. jug'ging; pa. p. jugged. Jugged Lare (see Hare); Stone jug {slang), jail. [Prob. yudv, jocularly applied to a drinking-vessel ; cf. Jack and Jill in a like sense.]

Jug, jug, v.i. to utter the soundywg", as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. . Jug -jug. [Imit.]

Jugal, JOS' gal, adj. malar : joining, uniting. n. a bone of the zygomatic arch, malar bone.

Jugate, -d, joo'gat, -ed, adj. (bat.) having the leaflets in pairs : joined as jugata on a coin, &c. n.pl. Ju'gata, heads shown side by side or overlapping.

Juggernaut, jug'er-navrt, n. an idol of the Hindu god Vishnu, beneath whose car devotees were supposed to immolate themselves; hence the 'car of Juggernaut' stands metaphorically for any Moloch of self-sacrifice. [Sans. Jagannatha, lord of the world.]

Juggins, jug'ginz, n. (slang) a simpleton.

Juggle, jug'l, v.i. to joke or jest : to amuse by sleight-of-hand : to conjure : to practise artifice or imposture. n. a trick by sleight-of-hand : an imposture. ns. Juggler, one who performs tricks by sleight-of-hand : a trickish fellow ; Jugglery, art or tricks of a juggler : legerdemain : trickery. adv. Jugg 7 -lingly, in a deceptive manner. [O. Fr. jogler L. jocnldri, to jest -jocus, a jest.]

Juglans, joS'glanz, a genus of the walnut family.

Jugular, ju^'u-lar, adj. pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders. . one of the large veins on each side of the neck. [L. jugulum, the collar-bone -jungere, to join.]

Juice. joSs, >i. the sap of vegetables : the fluid part of animal bodies. adj. Juice'less. . Juiciness. adj. JuiC'y. [Fr., L.JUS, broth, lit. mixture.]

Jujube, joo'jiJOb, . a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat : a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr., L. zizyphum Gr. zizyphon Pers. zlz/iai, the jujube-tree.]

Julep, joo'lep, . a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. Also Ju'lap. [Fr. , Sp. julepe Ar. julab_ Pers. ju/di.]

Julian, jool'yan, adj. pertaining to C. Julius Caesar (B.C. 100-44). Julian year (see Year).

Julienne, zhu-Ii-en', . a clear soup, with shredded herbs. [Julien, a French cook in Boston.]

July, joo'll, . the seventh month of the year from Caius Julius Caesar, who was born in it.

Jumart, jOo'mart, . the offspring of a bull and a mare, or horse and cow. [Fr., L. jumentum."\

Jumble, jum'bl, v.t. to mix confusedly : to throw together without order. v.i. to be mixed together confusedly : to be agitated : to jump at, to accept eagerly. . a confused mixture. . Jum'ble-sale, a charity bazaar of cast-off clothing, rubbish, &c. adv. Jum'blingly, in a jumbled or confused manner. [Prob. a freq. oijumji.]

Jumbo, jum'bo, . a colossus. adj. huge, colossal. [Name of a huge elephant sold in 1882 from the London Zoological Gardens to P. T. Barnum.]

Jump, jump, v.i. to spring upward, or forward, or both : to bound : to pass to as by a leap : to agree, coincide (with). v.t. to pass by a leap: to skip over : to cause to start, as game :pr.p. jump'ing ; pa.p. jumped. n. act of jumping : a bound, a hazard. adv. (Shak.) exactly. j. Jump'er, one who jumps: a long iron drill or borer used in quarries and mines : (//.) a term applied to certain Welsh Methodists (c. 1760), who jumped about in worship : Jump'ing-deer, the black-tailed American deer; Jumplng-hare, a South African rodent, akin to the jerboas ; Jump'-seat, a carriage-seat which may be moved backwards or forwards, so as to be used as single or double : a carriage with a movable seat; Counter- Jump'er, a draper's shopman. Jump a Claim (U.S.), to take land to which another already holds a claim ; Jump at, to embrace with eagerness ; Jump one's bail, to abscond, forfeiting one's bail ; Jump over, to disregard, omit ; Jump Over the broomstick, to make an irregular marriage. [From a Teut. root seen in Sw. dial, gunipa, Middle High Ger. gum fen, to jump.]

Jump, jump. Jumper, Jump'er, . a loose garment: overall. [More prob. a thing to \>z jumped o\ slipped on, than from Fr. jupe, a petticoat, skirt.]

JuncaceoUS, jun-ka'shus, adj. of or pertaining to the JuncaceiE, a natural order of plants, of which the Jun'CUS, or rush, is the type.

Juncate, jungk'at, . Same ns Junket.

Junco, jung'ko, n. a North American snow-bird.

Junction, jungk'shun, . a joining, a union or combination: place or point of union. \Join.}

Juncture, jungk'tur, n. a joining, a union : a critical or impoitant point of time. [L. junctura.]

June, jCon, . the sixth month, originally of 26 days, but since Julius Caesar's time of 30. [L. Junius, the sixth month, prob. from root ofL-juvenu, junior.]

Juneating, an erroneous form (XjtttnetiMg.

Jungermannia, joong-ger-man'i-a, . (pot.) a sub-order of Hepaticce. [From a German botanist, Junggermann (1572-1653).]

Jungle, jung'gl, n. land covered with thick brushwood, &c. ns. Jung'le-fe'Ver, a severe malarial or remittent fever ; Jung'le-fOw'l, a wild species of genus Callus, the parent of our barn-door fowl. adj. Jung'ly. [Sans, jaftgala, desert.]

Junior, joon'yur, adj. younger '. less advanced. n. one younger or less advanced. ns. Juniority, Jun'iorshlp ; Junior-right, borough-English (q.v.). Junior optime, a third-class honours man at Cambridge, next to Wranglers and Senior Optimes ; Junior soph, an undergraduate of the second year at Cambridge. [Contr. of L. juvenior, younger juvenis, young.]

Juniper, joo'ni-per, . an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. [L. juuipents juveiiis, young, parere, to bring forth.]

Junk, jungk, . a Chinese vessel, with high forecastle and poop, sometimes large and three-masted. [Port. jimco Chinese chvl 'an, a boat.]

Junk, jungk, . pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c., and when picked to pieces, forming oakum
for the seams of ships : salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. ns. Junk'-deal'er, Junk'man, -,\ dealer in junk ; Junk'-ring, a metal ring confining

Junk

fate, far ; mfi, her ; mine ;

Jymold

a fibrous piston-packing ; Junk -Shop, a place where junk is bought and sold. [L. juiicus, a rush.]

Junk, jungk, . a thick piece, chunk. [Chunk.]

Junk-bottle, junk'bot-1, . a thick, strong bottle, of green or black glass.

Junker, ySong'ker, . a young German noble or squire. . Junk'erlsm, the narrow political and social ideas of the aristocratic party in Prussia called Junkers.

Junket, jung'ket, n. any sweetmeat or delicacy : curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured : a feast or merrymaking, a picnic, a spree. v.i. to feast, banquet, take part in a convivial entertainment or spree. v.t. to feast, regale, entertain: pr.p. junketing ; pa.p. jun'keted. n. Junk eting, a merry feast or entertainment, picnicking. [It, guituata *.juncus, a rush.]

Juno, joo'nO, n. in Roman mythology, the wife of Jupiter, parallel with the Greek Hera, regarded as the special protectress of marriage and the guardian of woman from birth to death : a queenly woman. adj. Juno'nlan.

Junta, jun'ta, n. a meeting, council : a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp. , iujungere, to join.]

Junto, jun'tO, n. a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue : a confederacy : a cabal or faction : //. Jun tos. [Sp. junta.}

Jupati-palm, joS'pa-te-pam, n. a South American palm yielding the raphia-fibre.

Jupiter, joo'pi-ter, . the chief god among the

Romans, the parallel of the Greek Zeus also JOV6 : the largest and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. Jupiter's beard, the house-leek. [L., Gr. Zens pater, Sans. Dyaus pitar, lit. 'Jove (Zeus) father.']

Jupon, jOO'-pon, . a sleeveless jacket or close-fitting coat, extending down over the hips : a petticoat. . Jupette', a jupon with very short skirt. [ft. jupon, jupe, a petticoat.]

Jural, J55'ral, adj. pertaining to natural or positive right. adv. Ju'rally.

Jurassic, jOO-ras'sik, adj. (geol.) one of the three divisions of the Mesozoic rocks, including the Lias and Oolites, and so called from its well-developed strata in the Jura Mountains.

Jurat, jGO'rat, n, the official memorandum at the end of an affidavit, showing the time when and the person before whom it was sworn.

Jurat, jCO'rat, . a sworn officer, as a magistrate.

Jurant, jc-o'rant, adj. taking an oath. . one who takes an oath. adj. Ju'ratory, pertaining to an oath.

Juridical, jSO-rid'ik-al, adj. relating to the distribution of justice : pertaining to a judge : used in courts of law. adv. Juridically. [L. juridicus jus, juris, law, dicere, to declare.]

Jurisconsult, jSo-ris-kon'sult, . one who is consulted on the law : a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: a jurist. ['L. jus, juris, law, consultus consultere, to consult.]

Jurisdiction, joo-ris-dik'shun, n. the distribution of justice: legal authority: extent of power : district over which any authority extends. adjs. Jurisdic - tional, Jurisdic'tive. [Fr., L. jurisdiction

Jurisprudence, jCS-ris-prOo'dens, . the science or knowledge of law. adj. Jurisprudent, learned in law. n. one who is learned in law. aiij. Jurisprudenˈtial. -Medical Jurisprudence, forensic medicine (see Forensic). [Fr. l^.,jurisprudentiajui, juris, law , prudentia, knowledge.]

Jurist, jCO'rist, . one who is versed in the science of law, esp. Roman or civil law : a civilian. adjs. Jurist 1C, -&.adv. Jurlst'ically. [Ft. juriste.]

Jury, jSO'ri, n. a body of not less than twelve men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them : a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition. ns. Ju'ror, one who serves on a Jury also Ju'ryman ; Ju'ry-box, the place in which the jury sit during a trial.

Jury Of matrons, a jury of 'discreet' women impanelled to try a question of pregnancy, as where a widow alleges herself to be with child by her late husband, or a woman sentenced to death, to stay execution, pleads that siie is with child. [Fr. juri, *wornjurer L. jurdre, to swear.]

Jurymast, joo'ri-mast, . a temporary mast raised instead of one lost. adj. Ju'ry-rigged, rigged in a temporary way. . Ju'ry-rudd'er, a temporary rudder lor one lost. [Not injury-matt, but O. Fr. ajurie, aid L. adjutdre, to aid.]

Jus, jus, . law right. Jus Civile, the civil law : Jus divinum, the divine right of kings ; Jus gentium, law of nations ; Jus mariti, the right of a husband : Jus naturale, the law of nature, the common sense of justice ; Jus primaa noctis, the alleged right of a feudal superior to deflower a young bride.

Jussive, jus'iv, adj. expressing command. it. a grammatical form or construction expressing commands.

Just, just, n. a tilt. Same as Joust.

Just, just, adj. lawful : upright : exact : regular : true: righteous. adv. precisely, almost exactly, very lately, (coll.) quite, barely. -adv. Justly, in a just manner : equitably : uprightly : accurately : by right. . Just'nOSS, equity : propriety : exactness. [Fr., 'L. Justus jits, law.]

Justice, jus'tis, . quality of being just : integrity : impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge: a magistrate. us. Justiceship, office or dignity of a justice or judge ; Justiciary, Justic'iar, an administrator of justice: a chief-justice.- Justice of the Peace (abb. J. P.), an interior magistrate ; Justices' justice, a term sarcastically applied to the kind of justice sometimes administered by the unpaid and amateur magistracy of England. Lord Chief justice, the chief judge of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Division of the High Court of Justice ; Lord Justice-clerk, the Scottish judge ranking next to the Lord-justice-general, presiding over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session, vice-president of the High Court of Justiciary ; Lord Justice-general, the highest judge in Scotland, called also the Lord President of the Court of Session. High

Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal court of justice in Scotland. [Fr., L-jnstitia.]

Justify, jus'ti-ff, v.t. to make just : to prove or show to be just or right : to vindicate : to absolve : pr.p. justifying ; pa.p. jus'tified. aiij. Justifiable, that may be justified or defended. n. Justlfi'ableness. adv. Justifiably. . Justification, vindication : absolution : a plea of sufficient reason for. adjs. Jus'tificative, Justificatory, having power to justify. . Jus'tifier, one who defends, or vindicates '. he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment. Justification by faith, the doctrine that men are justified by faith in Christ. [Fr., L. justiftcdre -jus (us, jusl,faffre, to make.]

Justle, jus'l, i>.t. Same as Jostle.

Jut, jut, -:i. to project : pr.p. jut'ting ; /*<'/ jut'ted. adv. Jut'tingly, projecting!)-. n. Jut'-Win'dOW, a projecting window. [A form of jet.]

Jute, joSt, . the fibre of an Indian plant resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mat-, &c. [Orissa_/A<7/, Sans, jhat.}

Jutty, jut'i, n. a projecting part of a building : a pier, a jetty. v.t. and v.i. (Shak.) to jut. [Jut.]

Juvenal, jOO've-nal, n. (SAaA.) a youth. [L.]

Juvenescent, jOo-vcn-es'ent, adj. becoming young. . Juvenesc'ence. [L. juvenescert, to grow yo_ung.]

Juvenile, jCo've-nil, or -nil, adj. young : pertaining or .suited to youth : puerile. . a young person : a book written for such : an actor who plays youthful parts. nt. Ju venileness, Juvenility. [Fr., L.

juvenilisjirvenis, young.]

Juxtaposition, juks-ta-po-rish'un, tt. a placing or being placed near : contiguity. r.t. Juxtapose', to place side by side. [L. jujrta, near, &o&potition.\

Jymold, ji'mold, adj. (Shak.). Same as Criminal.

the eleventh letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the sharp guttural mute, formed by raising the tongue to the back of the palate : (chem.) the symbol for potassium : (math.) generally a constant

coefficient : also a unit vector perpendicular to i

and,/: as a medieval numeral, 350.

Kaaba, ka'ba, or ka'a-ba, . Same as Caaba (q.v.).

Kabala, kab'a-la, . Same as Cabala.

Kabyle, ka-bll', . one of a branch of the great Berber

race of North Africa : a dialect of Berber spoken

by many of the Kabyles. [Fr., Ar. Qabail, pi. of

qablla, a tribe.]

Kaddish, kad'ish, w. a Jewish form of thanksgiving

and prayer, used at funerals, &c. [Heb.]

Kadi, ka'di, . Same as Cadi.

Kae, ka, . (Scat.) a jackdaw. Also Ka.

Kaffiyeh, kaf'i-ye, . a small shawl worn about the

head in Syria.

Kafila, kaf'i-la, . a camel train, caravan.

Kafir, kaf ir, . one of a native race of SE. Africa.

Kafir bread, the pith of a South African plant ;

Kafir corn, Indian millet. [Ar., unbeliever.]

Kaftan. Same as Caftan.

KagO, kag'O, . a Japanese basket with palanquin

slung from a pole and carried by men.

Kaiak. Same as Kayak.

Kaif, klf, . undisturbed quiescence. [Ar.]

Kail, kal, w. a ninepin. [Cf. Dut. and Ger. ktgel.}

Kail. See Kale.

Kaimakam, kl-ma-kam', . a lieutenant-colonel in the

Turkish army : the administrator of a subdivision

of a vilayet.

Kain, kfm, . in old Scots law, rent paid in kind, e.g.

in poultry, to a landlord.

Kalnite, kl'nlt, . a hydrated compound of the chlorides and sulphates of magnesium and potassium,

used ,-is a fertiliser. [Gr. kainos, new.]

Kainozoic. Same as Cainozoic.
Kaiser, ka'zer, . an emperor, esp. of Germany and Austria. . Kai'sership. [Ger., L. C&sar.}

Kaka, ka'ka, . a New Zealand parrot. . Ka'kapo, a nocturnal flightless New Zealand parrot.

Kakemono, kak-e-mo'nO, . a Japanese wall-picture or decoration, painted on silk, gauze, or paper, and mounted on cylindrical rods.

Kakl, ka'ke, . the persimmon of Japan, or Chinese date.

Kakistocracy, kak-is-tok'ra-si, . government by the worst men in the state. [Gr. kakistos, superl. of kakos, bad, kratia, rule.]

Kakodyl. See Cacodyl.

Kala, ka'Ia, . time: destiny. Kala ohakra, the wheel of time. [Sans.]

Kalamdan, kal'am-dan, H. a Persian writing-case, with compartments for ink, reed-pens, knife, &c.

Kalamkarl, kal-am-kar'i, . a method of colouring and decorating by several dyeings or printings, also a chintz so treated. [Pers.]

Kale, Kail, kal, . a cabbage with open curled leaves, cabbage generally: broth of which kale is a chief ingredient. j. Kail'yard, a kitchen-garden ; Kale - runt, a cabbage-stem. Kailyard school, a group of writers of stories of humble Scotch country life S. R. Crockett, Ian Maclaren, &c. [Cole.]

Kaleidophone, ka-li'do-fOn, . an instrument consisting of a rod or thin plate with a knob at the end, for showing the curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, tides, form, phdne, sound.)

Kaleidoscope, ka-h'do-skOp, . an optical toy in which we see an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms. adj. KaleidOSCOp'iC. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, eitios, form, skopcin, to *ee.]

Kalendar, Kalends = Calendar, Calends.

Kalevala, kal-e-va'la, . the great Finnish epic, written in eight-syllabled trochaic verse (from which Longfellow's Hiawatha is imitated), taken down from the lips of the peasantry and pieced together by Dr. Lonnrot of Helsingfors in 1835, in extended form (22,793 verses) in 1849. [Finnish, kaltva, a hero, -la, denoting place.]

Kail, kal'i, or ka'll, . the prickly saltwort or glasswort. adj. Kalig'enous, producing alkalies. . Ka'lium, potassium.

Kali, ka'le, . a carpet with long nap, also the large carpet covering the centre of a Persian room.

Kali, ka'le, . a Hindu goddess, wife of Siva, the dark goddess of destruction called also Durea.

Kalif, ka'lif, . Same as Calif.

Kaliyuga, kal-i-yoo'ga, . in Hindu mythology, the present age of the world, the fourth, characterised by universal degeneracy.

Kalmia, kal'mi-a, . a genus of North American evergreen shrubs, including the American mountain laurel. [From Peter Kalm, pupil of Linnaeus.]

Kalmuck, kal'muk, . a member of a Mongolian race. Also Cal'muck. [Russ.]

Kalology, kal-ol'o-ji, . the science of beauty in itself considered. [Gr. kalos, beautiful, login, discourse.]

Kalong, ka-long', . a general name of the large fruit-bats, flying foxes, &c.

Kalotype. Same as Calotype.

Kalpa, kal'pa, . a day of Brahma, a period of 4320 million years. Also Cal'pa. [Sans., 'formation.']

Kalpis, kal'pis, . a three-handled water-vase. [Gr.]

Kalsomine, an incorrect form of calcimine, which see under Calcium.

Kalyptra, ka-lip'tra, . a thin veil worn by Greek women over the hair.

Kam, kam, adj. (Shak.) crooked.

Kama, ka'ma, . the god of love in the Puranas: impure desire. Also Cama, Ka madeva.

Kamera, kam'e-ra, . a room. See Camera.

Kames, kamz, n.pl. (geol.) banks and ridges of gravel,
sand, &c., associated with the glacial deposits of Scotland the same as asar (q.v.) and eskar.

Kami, ka'mi, . a Japanese term for a lord, for any of the national gods, demi-gods, or deified heroes, or any of their supposed descendants, as the mikados and the imperial family. [Japanese, 'superior.']

Kamichi, kam'i-chi, . the horned screamer.

Kamila, Kamela, ka-me'la, . an East Indian orange dye-stuff yielded by a common Madras tree of the spurge family.

Kamls, Kamees, ka-mes', . the long loose sleeved shirt worn by men in Mohammedan countries.

Kampong, kam-pong', . an enclosed space. [Malay.)

Kamptulicon, kamp-tu'li-kon, . a ground cork and caoutchouc floorcloth. [Gr. kamptein, to bend.]

Kamsin. See Khamsin.

Kana, ka'na, . Japanese writing, as distinguished from Japanese written in Chinese characters.

Kanaka, ka-nak'a, . a Hawaiian or Sandwich Islander :
one of the native labourers brought from the Pacific islands, on engagement for a certain fixed number of years, to Australia, &c. [Hawaiian, 'a man.']

Kaneh, ka'ne, . a Hebrew measure of 6 cubits length. Also Ca'neh.

Kang, kang, . a large Chinese water-jar : an oven-like brick structure in northern China, for sleeping on at night, a fire being lighted underneath.

Kangaroo, kang-gar-00', . a large marsupial mammal of Australia, with very long hind-legs and great power of leaping. . Kangaroo' -grass, a valuable Australian fodder grass.

Kans, kanz, . a common Indian grass, allied to the sugar-cane.

Kanten, kan'ten, . a gelatinous substance extracted from seaweeds, used for soups and for sizing. [Jap.]

Kantian, kan'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the doctrines of, or belonging to, the great German philosopher,

Kantikoy

fate, far ; me, her : mine ;

Keep

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). ns. Kan'tianism, Kant ism, the doctrines or philosphy of Kant ; Kant'ist, a disciple or follower of Kant.

Kantikoy, Canticoy, kan'ti-koi, . a religious dance aimmg American Indians, a dancing-match. v.f. to dance as an act of worship.

Kanuck. ka-nuk', . (U.S.) a Canadian. Also Canuck'. [Ind.j

Kaolin, ka'o-lin, . same as China clay. [From the mountain Kao-ling (' high ridge') in China.]

Kapellmeister, ka-pel'mls-ter, . the director of an orchestra or choir, esp. the band of a ruling prince in Germany. [Ger. kapelle, chapel, orchestra, tueister, master.]

Kapnography, kap-nog'ra-fi, n. the art of producing decorative designs on a smoked surface with a fine point, shading by successive deposits of carbon from a flame, fixed by varnish. attj. Kapnograph'ic. [Gr. kapnos, smoke, graphici graphein, to write.]

Kapok, ka-pok', . a cottony or silky fibre covering the seeds of a species of silk-cotton tree, used for stuffing pillows, &c.

Karaite, ka'ra-It, . one of a stricter sect of Jews who cling to the literal interpretation of Scripture as against oral tradition. [Heb. karaiin, readers.]

Karma, kaYma, . the Buddhist conception of the quality of actions, including both merit and demerit, determining the future condition of all sentient beings by a sort of virtue inherent in the nature of things

by the blind and unconscious but inevitable concatenation of cause and effect : the theory of inevitable consequence generally : the result of the actions of a life. adj. Kar'mio. [Sans, karma, work.]

Karmathian, kar-ma'thi-an, n. a member of a pantheistic socialistic Mohammedan sect which arose in Turkey about the close of the Qth century. \Karmat, its founder.]

Karob, kar'ob, n. among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth
part of a grain.

Karroo, ka-roo', . a generic name given to the high barren plains of Cape Colony. Also Karoo'. [Hottentot, karusa, hard.]

Kassu, kas'55, . a kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betel-nut palm.

Kat, kat, . the chief ancient Egyptian unit of weight, jJ n Ib. avoirdupois.

Katabolism, kat-ab'ol-lzm, . (bid.) the discharging or disruptive process to which protoplasm is constantly subject the opposite of Anabolisin, the up-building, constructive process. Also Catab'olism. [Gr. kutabale, kataballein, to throw down.]

Katakana, kat-a-ka'na, n. one of the two styles of writing the syllabary of 48 letters in use among the Japanese (the other being Jfiragana), used chiefly for proper names and foreign words.

Katydid, ka-ti-did', . an American insect akin to the grasshopper. [Imit. of its note.]

Kauri-pine, kow'ri-pln, . a splendid forest-tree of New Zealand, yielding the well-known Kau'ri-gTUn, a resin used in making varnish.

Kava, ka'va, n. Piper niethysticuin, also the narcotic drink prepared from it. Also A'va.

Kavass, ka-vas', n. an armed man attendant on a person of distinction in Turkey. Also Cavass'. [Turk, yawas.]

Kaw. Same as Caw.

Kay. Same as Cay.

Kayak, ka'yak, . a canoe used in Greenland, made ol seal-skins stretched on a frame.

Kea, ke'ii, n. a New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.

Keb, kcb, v.i. (Scot.) to cast a lamb prematurely. . a ewe which has cast its lamb : a sheep louse or tick.

KebbiO, keb'i, . (Scot.) a cudgel.

Kebbook, keb'uk, . (Scot.) a cheese. Also Kebb'UCk. [Gael, cabae, a cheese.]

Koblah. See Klblah.

Kock, kek, ?'.'. to retch, feel loathing. n. a retching.

Keck, Kecksy. Sec Kez.

Keckle, kek'l, v.t. to preserve or protect by binding with old rope or chains, as a cable : pr.p. keck'Iing ; pa.p. keck'led. . Keck'Iing, rope, chains, &c. used to keckle cables or hawsers.

Kedge, kej, . a small anchor for keeping a ship steady, and for warping the ship. v.t. to move by means of a kedge, to warp. . Kedg'er, a kedge. [Scand. ; cf. Sw. prov. keka, to drive slowly.]

Kedge, kej, adj. (prov.) brisk, lively : pot-bellied. Also Kedg'y, Kidge.

Kedjeree, kej'e-re, . a mess of rice, cooked with butter and the dholl pea, flavoured with spice, shred onion, &c. , common all over India, and often served at Anglo-Indian breakfast-tables. [Hind, khichrl.]

Keech, kech, . (Shak.) a lump of fat. [Cake.]

Keek, kek, v.i. (Scot.) to peep. . a peep. ns. Keek'er, an inspector of mining ; Keek ing-glass, a mirror. [M. E. kyken', cf. Dut. kijken, Ger. kucken.}

Keel, kel, n. the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame : a low flat-bottomed boat : a Tyne coal-barge : a ship generally : (bat.) the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower. v.t. or v.i. to plough with a keel, to navigate : to turn keel upwards. n. Keel'age, dues for a keel or ship in port. adj. Keeled (tot.), keel-shaped : having a prominence on the back. us. Keel'er, Keel'man,

one who works on a barge. v.t. Keel'haul, to punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other : to treat a subordinate in a galling manner. [A.S. ce6l, a ship ; Ger. and Dut. kiel; prob. confused with Ice. kiolr, a keel.]

Keel, kel, v.t. (Shak.) to cool. [A.S. ctlan, to chill.]

Keel, kel, n. (Scot.) red chalk, ruddle. v.t, to mark with ruddle. [Prob. Gael, cii, ruddle.]

Keelie, ke'li, . (Scot.) the kestrel : a street Arab or young rough. [Imit.]

Keeling, ke'ling, n. (Scot.) a codfish.

KeeliVine, ke'li-vln, n. (Scot.) a lead pencil. Also Kee'lyvine. [See keel, ruddle ; ety. dub.J

Keelson, Kelson, kel'sun, . an inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship, and securely fastened thereto. [Sw. kolsvin,
Norw. kjolsvill, the latter A

syllable=Ger. schwelle, Eng.

Keen, ken, adj. eager : sharp,
having a fine edge : piercing:
acute of mind : penetrating :
intense. adv. Keen'ly. n.
Keen'ness. [A.S. cene; Ger.
kiihn, bold ; Ice. kcenn, wise.
Cog. with ken and can.]

Keen, ken, . a lamentation over the dead. v.i. to wail over the dead. . Keen'er, a professional mourner. [Ir. caoitie.]

Keep, kep, v.t. to have the care of: to guard : to maintain : to manage : to have in one's service : to hold for one's own use or enjoyment : to remain in : to adhere to : to practise : not to lose : to maintain hold upon : to restrain from departure : to preserve in a certain state: to maintain: to fulfil. v.i. to remain in any position or state : to remain fresh : to last or endure : to continue : to adhere : to have rooms at college (Cambridge) : pr.p. keep'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. kept. . that which keeps or protects : subsistence : food : the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon : a stronghold. ns. Keep'er, an attendant, manager, owner : a gamekeeper : socket, guard-ring ; Keep'ership, office of a keeper ; Keep'ing, care : custody : charge : (Shak.) maintenance, support: just proportion, harmony: (/Wtt/.Jdue proportion of light and shade ; Keep'ing-roqm, a sitting-room, parlour; Koep'sake, something given to be kept for the sake of the giver the name used often to be applied to the annuals or sumptuous gift-books so much in vogue about 1830.

A, Keelson.

Keeve

m6te ; mute ; niSon ; Men.

Kettle

Keep an act, to hold an academical disputation ; Keep an eye on, Keep company, chapel, counsel, distance, hours, house, the peace, ic. (see the nouns) ; Keep a term (see Term) ; Keep at it, to persist in anything ; Keep back, to withhold : keep down, to repress (see also Dark) ; Keep body

and soul together, to maintain life ; Keep down,

to restrain ; Keep from, to abstain from : to remain away from ; Keep going in a thing, to keep one supplied with it ; Keep in, to prevent from escaping : to confine a pupil in the schoolroom after school hours : to conceal : to restrain ; Keep in with, to maintain the confidence or friendship of some one ; Keep off, to hinder from approaching or making an attack ; Keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm appearance, hiding one's emotions ; Keep one's hand in, to retain one's skill by means of constant practice ; Keep the breath to cool one's porridge, to confine attention to one's own affairs ; Keep the powder dry, to keep one's energies ready for action ; Keep to, to stick closely to : to confine one's self to ; Keep under, to hold down in restraint ; Keep up, to retain one's strength or spirit : to support, prevent from falling : to continue, to prevent from ceasing : to maintain in good condition. [A. S. cepan, orig. to traffic, hence to store up, keep cedp, price.]

Keeve, kev, . a large tub. [A.S. cyfe, vat.]

Keg, k>"g, n. a small cask or barrel. [Ice. kaggi.)

Keir, ker, . a bleaching-vat.

Kelk, kelk, v.t. (prov.) to beat. . a blow.

Kell, kel, 11. (pro-j.) a film, network.

Kelp, kelp, . the calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. Also Klip. [Ely. unknown.]

Kelpie, Kelpy, kel' pi, . (Scot.) a malignant water-sprite haunting fords in the form of a horse.

Kelson. Same as Keelson.

Kelt, kelt, . a salmon that has just spawned.

Kelt, kelt, . (Scot.) cloth made of black and white wool mixed and not dyed. adj. Kel' ter, made of such.

Kelt, Keltic. Same as Celt, Celtic.

Keltie, Kelty, kel'ti, . (Scot.) a bumper imposed as a penalty on one who does not drink fair.

Kemb, kem, v.t. to comb. [A. S. cemban, to comb.]

Kemp, kemp, . the coarse rough hairs of wool : (//.} knotty hair which will not felt.

Kemp, kemp, . (arch.) a champion : (Scoi.) a contest in work, &c. v.i. to strive for mastery. >ts. Kem'-pel, Kempery-man, a champion, a knight-errant. [A.S. cempa, a warrior. Cf. champion.}

Ken, ken, v.t. to know: (arch.) to see and recognise at a distance. . range of knowledge or sight. . Ken ning (Bacon), range of vision : (Scot.) a small portion. adj. Ken speckle (Scot.), conspicuous also Ken Speck. [Ice. kenna, orig. to cause to know. Cf. can and know.)

Ken, ken, n. (slung) a house. [Pern. Pers. khan, a caravansary; not conn, with kennel.)

Kendal-green, ken'dal-gren, n. green cloth for foresters made at Kendal in Westmorland.

Kennel, ken' el, . a house for dogs : a pack of hounds : the hole of a fox, &c. : a haunt. v. i. to keep in a kennel. v.i. to live in a kennel : Pr.p. kenn'elling ; fa.p. kenn'elled. [Norm. Fr. kenil (Fr. chentf) L. canlle coats, a dog.]

Kennel, ken'el, n. the water-course of a street : a gutter. [A form of c anal.]

Kennel-coal. Same as Cannel-coal.

Kennick, ken'ik, . the jargon of tramping tinkers.

KenosiS, ken-0'sis, . the self-limitation on the part of the Logos in the act of incarnation, his emptying of himself, or his laying aside not only his divine attri-butes, but even his divine self-consciousness, only to be fully recovered at the ascension. adj. Kenot'ic. . Kenot'iCist. [Gr., from the phrase in Phil. ii. 6, 7. 'who, being in the form of God .... emptied AirnseIf(iatuToy ix : 'yam), taking the form of a servant.']

Kent, keiu, >;. (Sc .'.) a pole. pike. v.i. to propel a boat by a pole. [Prob. a. variant of the verb cant.]

499

Kentish, kent'ish, adj. pertaining to Kent. ns. Kentish-fire, rounds of noisy applause at political meetings from the anti-Catholic demonstrations in Kent, 1828-29 : Kent'ish-rag, a rough fossiliferous limestone found in Kent.

Kentledge, kent'lej, . pig-iron laid in a ship's hold for ballast. Also Kint'ledge.

Kep, kep, v.t. (Scot.) to catch. _Keep.)

Kephalic. Same as Cephalic.

Kepi, kep'i, . a flat-topped forage-cap with a straight peak. [Fr. kipi.)

Keplerian, kep-le'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the great German astronomer, Johann Kepltr (1571-1630). For Kepler's laws, see Law.

Kept, pa.t. and /<*./. of keep.

Keramic. Same as Ceramic.

Kerasine, ker'a-sin, adj. like or made of horn. ns. Keratl'aSiS, a morbid condition characterised by warty or horny growths ; Ker'atin, a nitrogenous compound, the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, nails, &c. [Gr. keras, a horn.]

KeratitiS, ker-a-tl'tis, . inflammation of the cornea, either acute or chronic. . Keratal'gia, pain in

the cornea.

Kerbstone, kerb'stOn, . a form of curbstone.

Kerchief, ker'chif, . any loose cloth used in dress : (orig.) a square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head. -/./. to cover or dress with a ker- chief. adjs. Ker'chiefed, Ker'chieft. [M. E. couerchefQ. Fr. covrechef(fr. couvrechef) covrir, to cover, chef, the head.]

Kerf, kerf, . the groove made by a saw : wool cut off at once by a wool-shearing machine : a single layer of hay, turf, &c., cut.

Kerion, ke'ri-on, . a suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp. [Gr.]

Kerite, ke'rit, . a kind of artificial vulcanite of india- rubber and animal or vegetable oil. [Gr. keros, wax.]

Kermes, ker'mez, n. a dye-stuff which consists of the bodies of the females of a species of coccus. [Pers.]

Kermess, ker'mes, . a wake or fair in the Low Coun- tries. [Dut. kermis kerk, church, mis, mass.]

Kern. See Quern.

Kern, kern, ti. (Scot.) the last sheaf of the harvest : a harvest-home also Kirn. . Kern'-ba'by, an image decorated with blades of corn, &c., carried before reapers at their harvest-home. [A variant of corn.)

Kern, Kerne, kern, . an Irish foot-soldier : a boor. adj. Kem'ish, clownish. [Ir. ceatliamacfi.)

Kern, kern, r.i. to granulate.

Kem, kern, n. (print.) that part of a type which over- hanss the stem or shank.

Kernel, ker'nel, . anything in a husk or shell : the substance in the shell of a nut : the seed of a pulpy fruit : the important part of anything. adj. Ker'- nelly, full of, or resembling, kernels. [A.S. cyrnel corn, grain, and dim. suffix -el: Ger. kern, a grain.]

Kerosene, ker'o-sen, . an oil obtained from bituminous coal, used for lamps, &c. [Gr. keros, wax.]

Kersey, ker'zi, n. a coarse woollen cloth. [Perh. from Kersey in Suffolk.]

Kerseymere, ker'zi-mer, or ker-zi-mer', n. twilled cloth of the finest wools. [A corr. of cassimere, cashmere.)

Kerve, kerv, v.t. (Spens.) a form of carve.

Kesar, ke'zar, . Same as Kaiser.

Kestrel, kes'trel, . a small species of falcon. [O. Fr. qnercerelle L. querquedvla.)

Ket, ket, . (Scot.) carrion. [Ice. kjdt.)

Ket, ket, . matted wool [Scot.]

Ketch, kech, . a small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or a bomb-vessel. [Corr. from Turk. qafq, a boat, whence Fr. caique.]

Ketchup, kech'up, n. a sauce for flavouring soups, meats, &c.. flavoured with mushrooms, tomatoes, &c. Also Catch up. Cat'sup. [East Ind. kitjap.)

Kettle, ket'l, . a vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids: a cavity like a kettle in rock, sand, &c. : ' kettle-drum. ns. Kettle-drum, a musical

Kex

fate, far ; m5, her ; mine ;

Kiley

instrument now used chiefly in orchestras and in cavalry bands, consisting of a hollow brass hemi- sphere with a parchment head, sounded by soft- headed elastic drumsticks : a tea-party ; Kett'le- drum'mer ; Kott le-hold er, a little mat, &c., for holding a kettle when hot. n.pl. Kettle-pins, skittle-pins. A kettle of fish, or A pretty kettle Of fish, a task of great difficulty, an awkward mess most probably in this sense connected with kiddle. [A.S. cetel; Ger. kessel, Goth, katils ; all perh. from L. catillus, dim. of catinus, a deep cooking-vessel.]

Kex, keks, . the dry stalk of the hemlock or other umbelliferous plants. Also Kecks, Keck'sy (prop.

adj.), and Keck.

Key, ke, n. an instrument for shutting or opening a lock : that by which something is screwed or turned : the middle stone of an arch : a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping : (mus.) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes : the fundamental note of a piece of music : that which explains a mystery : a book containing answers to exercises, &c. ns. Key'board, the keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board ; Key'-bu'gle, a bugle with keys, having a compass of two octaves including semitones. adjs. Ke/-C0ld (Shak.), cold as a key, lifeless ; Keyed, furnished with keys, as a musical instrument : set to a particular key, as a tune. ns. Key'hole, the hole in which a key of a door, &c., is inserted; Key'-H0te, the key or fundamental note of a piece of music ; any central principle or controlling thought ; KejT-pin, the pivot on which a pipe-key turns : a pin serving as fulcrum for a key of an organ, &c. ; Key'-plate, the escutcheon around a keyhole ; Key'-ring, a ring for holding a bunch of keys ; Key'-seat, a groove for receiving a key, to prevent one piece of machinery from turning on another ; Key'Stone, the stone at the apex of an arch : the chief element in any system. Have the key of the street (coll.), to be locked out : to be homeless ; Power Of the keys, the power to loose and bind, to administer ecclesiastical discipline a special authority conferred by Christ on Peter (Matt. xvi. 19), or Peter in conjunction with the other apostles, and claimed by the popes as the alleged successors to St Peter. Others explain it as belonging only to the apostles themselves, as descending to the bishops and clergy of the Christian Church, or as belonging to all Christ's disciples alike. [A.S. c&g, a key.]

Key, ke, n. (Dryden). Same as Quay.

Key, ke, . a low island near the coast. Also Cay.

Keys, kez, n.pl. a contraction of House of Keys, a house of 24 representatives constituting the lower branch of the Legislature (Court of Tynwald) of the Isle of Man, self-elective down to 1866. [Manx kiare-as-feed, four-and-twenty.]

Khaki, ka'ki, adj. dust-coloured. n. a light drab cloth used for some East Indian and other uniforms.

Khallf. See Calif.

Khamsin, kam'sin, . a hot south-west wind in Egypt, blowing for about fifty days from about the middle of March. [Ar.J

Khan, kan, . an Eastern inn, a caravansary. [Turk., Pers. khana, a house, a tent.]

Khan, kan, n. in North Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor . Khan'ato, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. [Pers. khan, lord or prince, a Tartar word.]

Khedive, ked-cv', . the title since 1867 of the viceroy or ruler of Egypt. n. Khedi'vlate, the office of the khedive, or his territory. [Fr., Pers. khadiiv, prince.]

Khel, kel, . in Afghanistan, a clan or family connection a sociological group between the tribe and the family.

Khitmutgar, kit'mut-gar, . a table-servant, under-butler. [Hind.]

Khutbah, kut'ba, . a Mohammedan prayer and

sermon delivered in the mosques on Fridays. Also Khotbah.

Kiaugh, kyoh, n. (Scot.) care, trouble.

Kibble, kib'l, . the bucket of a draw-well. n. Kibble-Chain, the chain for drawing up a bucket.

[WT cibuist, from cib,

a cup,

Kibe, klb, . a chilblain. [\
SCivst, a disease.]

Kibitka, ki-bit'ka, n. a Russian wagon. [Russ.]

Kiblah, kib'la, . the point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. Also Keblah.

Kick, kik, v.t. to hit with the foot. v.i. to thrust out the foot with violence : to show opposition or resistance : (of a gun) to recoil violently (see also Bullet) :

(.print.) to work a press by impact of the foot on a treadle. n. a blow with the foot : the turn of kicking the ball at football, the person who kicks or kicks off: the recoil of a gun: (slang) fashion. adj. Kick'able. ns. Kick'er, one who kicks, esp. a horse ; Kick'-pff, the first kick in a gnme of football ; Kick'-up, a disturbance. Kick over the traces, to throw off control ; Kick, or Strike, the beam, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam hence to be of little weight or importance ; Kick the bucket (see Bucket) ; Kick up a dUSt or row, to create a disturbance. Drop kick, a kick made as the ball, dropped from the hand, rebounds from the ground ; Place kick, a kick made when the ball is lying on the ground. [M. E. kiken W. cicio, to kick, Gael. ceig.\

Kickshaws, kik'shawz, n. something uncommon or fantastical that has no name : (cook.) a fantastical dish. [Corr. of Fr. quelqne chose, something.]

Kicksy-Wicksy, kik'si-wik'si, adj. flickering, uncertain. . (Skak.) a wife.

Kid, kid, . a young goat : (slang) a child, esp. a boy : (//.) gloves of kid leather. adj. made of kid leather or imitation kid leather. v.t. and v.i. to bring forth a goat : pr.p. kid'ding ; pa.fi. kid'ded. ns. Kid - fOX (Shak.), a young fox ; Kid'ling. a young kid. [Dan. kid; cf. Ice. kidh ; Ger. kitze, a young goat.]

Kid, kid, . a small tub. Also Kit.

Kid, kid, . a fagot, a bundle of sticks. [Prob. W. cidys, fagots.]

Kid, kid, v.t. and v.i. (slang) to hoax also Kid'dy. . a deception. [Pcrh. conn, with kid, a child.]

Kidder, kid'er, . a forestaller, huckster.

Kidderminster, kid'er-min-ster, . a kind of carpet (two-ply or ingrain carpet), from the town.

Kiddle, kid'l, . a stake-fence set in a stream for catching fish. Also Kid'el, Kettle. [O. Fr. qnidel; prob. Bret, kidel.]

Kidnap, kid'nap, v.t. to steal, as a human being: pr.p. kid'napping; pa.t. and pa.p. kid'napped. . Kid napper. [Vulgar kid (old thieves' cant, kinchin Ger. ftindcften), a child, and vulgar nab, to steal.]

Kidney, kid'ni, . one of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine : temperament, humour, disposition hence, sort or kind, as in 'of the same kidney,' &c. us. Kid'ney-bean, a kind of bean shaped like a kidney ; Kid'ney^pota to, one of various kidney-shaped varieties of the common
potato ; Kid'ney- vetch, a genus of leguminous plants, the only British species beine called Lady's Fingers ; Kid'ney-wort, a plant of the genus Saxifrage. [M. E. kidnere Ice. kvfSr, the womb, the belly. Ice. nyra (Ger. niere, a kidney).]

Kle-kle, kl'ki, . a New Zealand high-climbing shrub.

Kieselguhr, ke'/l-gfir, . the mineral remains of a species of algae, used in the manufacture of dynamite. [Ger., kiesel, flint, guhr, fermentation.]

Kikumon, kik'OO-mon, . a badge _or crest of the imperial family of Japan, consisting of an open chrysanthemum flower.

Kilderkin, kil'der-kin, . a small barrel : a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [Old Dut. kindeken, kinneken (Scot, kinken), dim. of Dut. kind, a child.]

Kilerg, kil'erg, n. a thousand ergs.

Kiley, kl'le, n. a boomerang. Also Kyley.

mote ; mute ; mCon ; Men.

Kill, kil, -./. to put to death, to slay : to nullify or neutralise, to weaken or dilute, to render inactive : to reject, discard : to fascinate, overcome. . the act of killing, as game. us. Kill'-court'esy (Skak.), a discourteous, boorish person ; Kill -Crop, a changeling ; Kill' or, one who kills, a slaughterer or butcher : a club tor killing fish : a ferocious delphinid which sometimes attacks the whale. p.adj. Kill ing, depriving of life : destructive : deadly, irresistible : completely fascinating. . and adj. KilT-joy, a mar-sport, austere. Kill by inches, by gradual means, as by torture ; Kill off, to exterminate ; Kill time, to consume spare time, as with amusements, &c. ; Kin two birds with one stone, to effect one

thing by the way, or by the same means with which another thing is done ; Kill up (Skak.), to exterminate. Killing times, the days of the persecution of the Covenanters. Do a thing to Kill, in an irresistible manner. [M. E. killen or cullen Ice. kolla, to hit on the head kollr, the head; not a doublet of quell.}

Killadar, kil'a-dar, . the commandant of a fort or garrison. [Hind.]

Killas, kil'as, . clay slate, in Cornwall.

Killdee, kil'de, . the largest variety of North American ring-plover. [Imit.]

Killock, kil'ok, n. a small anchor, the fluke of such.

KillOgie, ki-10'gi, n. (Scot.) the furnace of a kiln.

Killilt, kil'ut, . in India, a robe of honour given : any ceremonial present. Also Kell aut.

Kilmarnock, kil-ma/nok, . a kind of closely woven broad bonnet, having a peak of the same material at the top, originally made at Kilmarnock. Kilmarnock COWl, a kind of nightcap.

Kiln, kil, . a large oven in which corn, bricks, hops, &c. are dried: bricks placed for burning. v.t. Kiln'-dry, to dry in a kiln. . Kiln' -hole, the mouth of a kiln. [A.S. cyln (Ice. kylna, a drying-house for corn) L. cnlina, a kitchen.]

Kilogramme, kil'o-gram, . a French measure of weight, equal to 1000 grammes, or y\ Ib. avoirdupois. [Gr. chilioi, 1000, gramma, a weight.]

Kilolitre, kil'o-le-tr, . TOCO litres.

Kilometre, kil'o-me-tr, . a French measure, being 1000 metres, ornearly \ of a mile. [Fr., Gr. chilioi, loco, ntetron, a measure.]

Kilt, kilt, . a kind of short petticoat or plaited skirt, forming part of the Highland dress. v.t. (Scot.) to truss up. adj. Kilt'ed, dressed in a kilt. n. Kiltie, one wearing a kilt, a soldier in a Highland regiment. [Northern Eng. kilt, to tuck up, from Dan. kilte, to tuck up ; cf. Ice. kilting, a skirt.]

Kilt, kilt (Spcns) pa.p. ot kill.

Kilter, kil'ter, . order, proper condition in phrase, ' out of kilter.' Also Kel'ter

Kimbo, kim'bo, n. Same as Akimbo.

Kimono, ki-m5'n5, . a loose robe, fastening with a sash, the principal outer garment in Japan.

Kin, kin, n. persons of the same family : relatives : relationship : affinity. adj. related. adj. Kinless, without relations. Next of kin, the relatives (lineal or collateral) of a deceased person, among whom his personal property is distributed if he dies intestate ; Of kin, of the same kin. [A. S. cyan ; Ice. kyn, Goth. kitni, family, race ; cog. with L. genus, Gr. gcnos.]

Kinchin, kin'chin, . a child in thieves' slang. . Kin'chin-mort, a child, generally a girl. Kinchin lay, the robbing of children. [Cf. kidnap. .]

Kincob, kin'kob, . a rich silk-stuff made in India.

Kind, kind, n. those of kin, a race : sort or species, a particular variety : nature : style, method of action, character : produce, as distinguished from money. adj. having the feelings natural for those of the same family : disposed to do good to others : benevolent. adj. Kind'-heart'ed. . Kind'-heart'edneSS. adj. Kind'lesS (Shak.\ destitute of kindness,

unnatural. . Kind'ness. adj. Klnd'-sppk'en, spoken kindly : given to speaking kindly. Kind of

(coll.), somewhat, to some extent used adverbially with adjectives and even verbs. Do ones kind (Skak.), to act according to one's nature ; In a kind, in a way, to some extent ; In kind, payment in goods instead of money. [A.S. cynde, cynn, kin.]

Kind, kind, v.t. (S^ens.) to beget. [From kin.]

Kindergarten, kin'der-gar'tn, . an infant school on Froebel's principle (1826), in which object-lessons and games figure largely. . Kindergart ner, a teacher in a kindergarten. [Ger. kinder, children, garten, garden.]

Kindle, kin'dl, r.t. to set fire to : to light : to inflame, as the passions : to provoke : to excite to action. t'.i. to take fire : to begin to be excited : to be roused. ns. Kin'dler ; Kin'dling. the act of causing to burn : the materials for commencing a fire. [Ice. kyndyll, a torch L. candela, candle.)

Kindle, kin'dl, t'.t. (Skak.) to bring forth (young). [M. E. kindlen kinde, kind.]

Kindly, klnd'li, adj. natural : benevolent : (orig.) belonging to the kind or race. . Kind'liness. adv. Kind'iy *sij Kind'ly-na'tured. Kindly tenant (Scot.), a tenant of the same stock as his landlord, or who held his lands in succession, from father to son, for several generations.

Kindred, kin'dred, n. relationship by blood, less properly, by marriage : relatives : (pi., B.) families. adj. related : congenial. [M. f..kinretie A.S. cynn, kin, and the suffix -rteden, expressing mode or state.]

Klne, kin, n.pl. (B.) cows. [M. E. ky-en, a doubled plural of A.S. cii, a cow, the plural of which is cf ; cf. Scotch kye.)

Kinematics, kin-e-mat'iks, n. the science which treats of motion without reference to force. adjs. Kinematic, -al. [Gr. kinima, -atos, motion kineiii, to move.]

KinematOgraph, kin-e-mat'o-graf, . an arrangement by which a numerous series of photographs, taken at rapid intervals, and representing some moving scene, is shown on a screen at the same rapid rate at which they were taken, giving a moving representation of the original scene less correct but more common form, Cinemat'Ograph (sin-). [Gr. kinima, knietitatos, motion, graphein, to write.]

Kinesipathy, kin-e-sip'a-thi, . a mode of treating disease by muscular movements, movement-cure also Kinesither'apy. adjs. Kinesiatric, Kinesipath'ic. . Kinesip'athist.

Kinetics, ki-net'iks, . the science which treats of the action of force in producing or changing motion. adjs. Kinet'ic, -al. ns. Kinet'ograph, a device by which a series of photographs of a moving object can be thrown on a screen so as to imitate the motion of the original ; Kinet'OSCOpe, an instrument for illustrating the production of kinematic curves by the combination of circular movements of different radii. [Gr. kinetikos kinein, to move.]

King, king, . the chief ruler of a nation : a monarch : a
playing-card having the picture of a king : the most important piece in chess : a crowned man in draughts : one who is pre-eminent among his fellows: fern. Queen. v.t. to play king. ns. King'-at-arms, or King'-of-arms, a chief officer of the Heralds' Colleges,
whose designations are, for England, Norroy, Clarencieux, and Garter ; for Scotland, Lyon : and for Ireland, Ulster; King' -bird, an American tyrant flycatcher ; King'crab, the chief or largest of the crab genus, most common in the Molucca Islands ; King'-craft, the art of governing, mostly in a bad sense : King'cup, the buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot ; Klng'dom, the state or attributes of a king : the territory of a king : government : a region : one of the three grand divisions of Natural History, as the animal, vegetable, or mineral. adj. King'domed (Skak.), endowed with kingly power, proud. ns. King'flsher, a bird with very brilliant plumage, feeding on fish, the halcyon; King'hood. kingship: kingliness. adj. King'leSS. ns. Kinglet, ~

ling, a little or petty king : the golden-crested wren. xs. King-lihood. Kindliness, adj. King'-like. ajj, Kindly, belonging or suitable to a king : royal : noble also adv. its. King -mak'er, one who has the creating of kings in his power ; King post, a perpendicular beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge ; King's -CUSh ion, a seat formed by two people's hands; King's'-e'Vil, a scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king : King'ship, the state, office, or dignity of a king ; King's'-hood. the second stomach of a ruminant, sometimes humorously for the human stomach ; King's -spear, a plant of the genus Asphodel ; King's -yell' OW, arsenic trisulphide or orpiment ; King'-YUl'ture, a large tropical brilliantly -coloured American vulture; King'WOOd, a beautiful Brazilian wood also Violet. wood, King Charles spaniel (see Spaniel) ; King Log, a do-nothing king, as opp. to King Stork, one who devours his frog-subjects from ;sop's fable ; King Mob, the vulgar multitude ; King of beasts, the lion ; King of metals, gold ; King of terrors, death ; King of the forest, the oak ; King's Bench, the bench or seat of the king : one of the high courts of law, -o called because the king used to sit there, called Queen's Bench during a queen's reign ; King's counsel, an honorary rank of barristers ; King's

evidence, a criminal allowed to become a witness against an accomplice. Kingdom come (s/att,;), the state after death. Three kings of Cologne, the three Wise Men of the East, Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. [A.S. cyning cyn, a tribe, with suffix -kin; cog. with kin.]

KiniC, kin'ik, adj. pertaining to cinchona, cinchonic.

Kink, kingk, n. a twist in a string, rope, &c. also Kinkle. r.i. and v.t. to twist. adj. Kink'y, full of kinks : woolly : crotchety. [Scand. ; Sw. and Norw. kink.]

Kink, kingk, v. i. to cough loudly, gasp for breath. . a convulsive cough or gasp. . Kink'COUgh, whooping-cough, chincough (q.v-).

KiTlkajOU, kin'ka-joo, n. a South American quadruped allied to the raccoon.

Kino, ke*no, n. an astringent vegetable exudation resembling catechu. [East Indian.]

Kinsfolk, kinz'fok, n. folk or people kindred or related to one another. ris. Kin 'ship, relationship ; Kins- man, a man of the same kin or race with another : /" Kins'woman.

Kiosk, ki-osk', n. an Eastern garden pavilion : a small shop like a sentry-box for the sale of papers, &c. [Turk,, Pcrs. kus/i*.}

Kip, kip, v.i. (Scot.) to play truant.

Kip, kip, K. the skin of a young animal. . Kip'skin. leather made from the skin of young cattle, inter- mediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

Kip, kip, n. a level or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand till hoisted up the shaft.

Kip, kip, *. a house of ill-fame. Also Kip'shop.

Kipe, kip, n. (prov.) an osier basket for catching pike.

Klppage, kip'uj, n. (Seat.) a fit of temper, a rage.

Kipper, kip'er, . a male salmon after the spawning season : a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried. v.t. to cure or preserve, as a salmon or haddock. [Dut. kippcn, to seize ; Norw. kipj>u.\

Kirbeh, lor'be, . a skin for holding water. [Ar.]

Kirimon, ke'ri-mon, . one of the two imperial crests of Japan, bearing three leaves and three flowers of paulownia.

Kirk, kerk, . in Scotland, a church sometimes ' the Kirk' means the Established Church specially. >.i. Kirkin, the first attendance of a pair after marriage, of a masistrate after election ; Klrk'- E6SS ion, the lowest court in Presbyterian churches, being the governing body of a particular congrega- Klrk'ton (Scot.'), the vi.-.$e in which the parish church stands; Kirk'yard, a graveyard.

Auld Kirk, the Established Church in Scotland by association of ideas, (fall.) the whisky bottle, whisky. [A Northern Eng. form of church.]

Kirschwasser, kersh'vas-ser, . a liqueur made from the wild cherry. [Ger., ' cherry water.']

Kirtle, ker'tl, n. a sort of gown or outer petticoat : a mantle. adj. Kir'tled. [A.S. cyrtel; Dan. kiorttl; Ice. kyrtiil : perh. conn, with skirt and shirt.]

Kismet, kis'met, . fate, destiny. [Turk, yistntt.]

KJSS, kis, v.t. to press one's lips to in affectiun or reverence : to treat with fondness : to touch gently : to collide (of two billiard-balls). v.i. to salute with the lips. . a salute with the lips. ns. Kiss'-CUTl, a small curl at the side of the forehead ; KiSS'er ; Kissing-COm'fit, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath ; KiSS'ing-crust, that part of the upper crust of the loaf which, while baking, overhangs the edge and touches another. tt.pl. Kiss'ing-StlingS. cap or bonnet strings tied under the chin. n. Kiss - me, the wild form of Viola tricolor, the pa:i>y : a short veil: a small bonnet also Kiss -me-quick. Kl'RS hands, to kiss the sovereign's hands on a minister's acceptance of office ; KiSS Of peace, a kiss of greeting exchanged between the members of the early Church, a shadow of which survives in the kissing of the pax at high mass ; Kiss the book, to kiss a copy of the New Testament, in England, after taking a legal oath ; KlSS the dust, to be felled to the ground, to be slain or vanquished ; Kiss the gunner's daughter, to get a flogging, tied to the breech of a cannon ; Kiss the rod, to submit to punishment. [A.S. cyssan, to kiss coss, a kis^; Ger. kilssen, Dan. kys ; allied to clioose and ?nst.]

Kist, kist, n. (Scot.) a chest. Kist o' whistles, an organ. [A.S. fist.]

Kistvaen, kist'va-en, . a burial-chamber made of flat stones, and shaped like a chest. [\V. cist, chest, maen, stone.]

Kit, kit, . a small wooden tub : the outfit of necessaries
of a soldier, sailor, or mechanic. [Old Dut. kitte, a hooped beer-can.]

Kit, kit, a small pocket violin. [Contracted from A. S. cytere L. cythara, a. guitar.]

Kit, kit, . a contraction of kitten. . Klt'-cat, a game played with sticks and a small piece of wood called a cat.

Kit, kit, n. a family, in phrase ' the whole kit.' [Kith.]

Kitcat, kit'kat, . the name of a Whig London literary club, which existed from 1700 to about 1720, meeting
for some time in the house of a pastry-cook named Christopher Katt : a portrait 36 by 28 inches in size, so called from the portraits of the Kitcat Club painted by Sir G. Kneller.

Kitchen, kich'en, . a room where food is cooked : a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c. : anything eaten as a relish with bread, potatoes, &c. v.t. (Skak.) to regale in the cook-room : to serve as relish to food, to make palatable, to use sparingly, as one would a relish to make it last. ns. Kitch'endom, the domain of the kitchen ; Kitch ener, a person employed in the kitchen : a cooking-stove ; KitCh'en-fee, the fat which falls from n.eat in roasting ; Kitch'en-gar'den, a garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen ; Kltch'en-knave, a scullion ; Kltch'en-maid, a maid or servant whose work is in the kitchen ; Kitch'en-mid'den (Dan. kj6kkenmddding),3. prehistoric rubbish-heap in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c. ; Kitch'en-phys'io, substantial fare (Mi;t.) ; Kitch'en-range, a kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c. attached, for cooking; KitCh'en-Stuff, material used in kitchens : kitchen refuse, esp. fat from pots, &c. ; KltCh'en-wench, a kitchen-maid. [A. S. cicen ; Ger. kuche, Fr. cuisine, all from L. coqitinacoquire, to cook.]

Kite, kit, . a rapacious bird of the hawk kind : a rapacious person : a light frame covered with paper for flyinc in the air, -married to a long cord, hy means of which it K steared : a light and lofty sail : an accommodation bill, esp. a mere paper credit. . Kite'-fly'ing, the dealing in fictitious accommodation paper to raise money. [A.S. cyta; cf. W. cud, Bret, kidel, a hawk.]

Kite, kit, . (Scot.) the belly. Also Kyte. [A.S. civitk, the womb.]

Kith, kith, 71. kindred, acquaintance, obsolete except in the phrase Kith and kin, acquaintances and relatives. [A.S. cuS cunnan, to know.]

Kitten, kit';/, . a young cat v.i. to bring forth young cats. H. (Scot.) Killing. adj. Kittenish, frolicsome. v.i. Kitt'le(.SV0/.), to bring fonhkittens. [M. E. kitoun, dim. of cat.}

Kittiwake, kit'i-wak, . a species of gull with long wings and rudimentary hind-toe. [Imit.]

Kittle, kit'l, adj. (Scot.) ticklish, intractable. v.t. (Scot.) to tickle. adj. Kitt'ly, easily tickled, sensitive. . Kitt'ly-bend'ers (Amer.), running on thin bending ice.

Kiwi, ke'wi, . a bird of the genus Apteryx found in New Zealand.

Klang, klang, . (ntus.) a complex tone, composed of fundamental and harmonics, as opposed to a simple tone. [Ger.]

Klepht, kleft, . a Greek or Albanian brigand. [Gr., from kleptein, to steal.]

Kleptomania, klep-to-ma'ni-a, . a mania for stealing : a morbid impulse to secrete things. . Kleptoma'-niac. [Gr. kleptfin, to steal, mania, madness.]

Klick. Same as Click.

Klipdas, klip'das, . the rock badger.

Klipspringer, klip'spring-er, . a small South African antelope.

KlOOf, kloof, . a mountain cleft. [S. African Dutch.]

Knack, nak, . a petty contrivance : a toy : a nice trick: dexterity, adroitness. n. Knack. iness. adjs. Knack ish, Knack'y, cunning, crafty. [Orig. imit. ; cf. Gael, cnac, Dut. knak, a crack, Ger. knacken, to crack.]

Knacker, nak'er, . anything that knocks : (pi.) castanets or clappers, bones.

Knacker, nak'er, . a dealer in old horses and dog's-meat : (J>rov.) a collier's horse. [From Ice. knakkr, a saddle.]

Knag, nag, n. a knot in wood : a peg. . Knag'gi-ness, state of being knaggy. adj. Knag'gy, knotty : rugged. [From a root found in Ir. and Gael, cnag, a knob ; cf. Dan. knag, Ger. knagge.)

Knap, nap, v.t. to snap or break with a snapping noise : to break in pieces with blows, as stones : to bite off, nibble : pr.p. knap'ping ; pa. p. knapped. tis. Knap'bottle, the bladder-campion; Knap'per, one who breaks stones, esp. one who breaks up flint-flakes for gun-flints ; Knap'ping-hamm'er (Scot.), a hammer for breaking stones. v.i. Knap'ple, to nibble. [Dut. knappen, to crack or crush.]

Knap, nap, n. (Bacon) a protuberance, a hillock. n. Knap'weed, a general name for plants of the genus Ccntaurea of the composite family star-thistle, bachelor's buttons. [Conn, with knob, knop.]

Knapsack, nap'.sak, . a provision-sack : a case for necessaries borne by soldiers and travellers. [Dut. knappen, to crack, eat, zak, a sack.]

Knapskull, nap'skul, . a helmet. [From knap (n.) and skull.]

Knar, nar, n. a knot on a tree. . Knarl = GnarL njj. Knarred, gnarled, knotty.

Knave, nav, . a false, deceitful fellow : a villain : a card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier : (Shak.) a boy. us. Knave'-bairn, a male child ; Knavery, dishonesty ; Knave'ship (Scot.), a certain quantity of grain, the due of the miller. adj. KnaVish, fraudulent: villainous. adv. KnaVishly. n. KnaVishness. [A.S. cna/a, cnapa, a boy, a youth ; Ger. ktuibe, knappe.)

Knead, ngd, v.t. to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough : to operate upon in massage: to mix. ns. Knead er ; Kneading-trough, n trough for kneading. [A.S. cnedan; Ice. &>te$a, Ger. kneten, to knead.]

Knee, ne, . the joint between the thigh and shin bones : a piece of timber or metal like a bent knee: (Shak.) a genuflection. v.t. (Shak.) to kneel to, to go over on one's knees. .//. Knee - breech' OS, breeches extending to just below the knee, as in court-dress. n. Knee' -cap, the bone above the protuberance of the knee : a cap or strong covering for the knees, used chiefly for horses, to save their knees in case of a fall. n.pl. Knee'-COrds, knee-breeches of corduroy. adjs. Knee'-crook ing, obsequious: fawning; Kneed, having knees : (bot.) having angular joints like the knee ; Knee -deep, rising to the knees : sunk to the knees; Knee' -high, rising or reaching to the knees. ns. Knee'-holTy, butcher's broom : Knee'-joint, a joint with two pieces at an angle, so as to be very tight when pressed into a straight line ; Knee' -pan, a flat, round bone on the front of the knee-joint ; Knee'-piece, or -raft'er, an angular piece of timber strengthening a joint where two roof-timbers meet : any defensive appliance covering the knee ; Knee'-Stop, -swell, a lever worked by the performer's knee, for regulating the wind-supply of a reed-organ, &c. ; Knee'-tim'ber, timber bent into a shape suitable for a knee in ship-building, &c. ; Knee'-trib'ute (Milt.), the homage of kneeling. -Give, or Offer, a knee, to act as second or bottle-holder in a fight, the principal resting on the second's knee during the pauses between the rounds. [A.S. cueow, cne6 ; Ger. knie, L. genu, Gr. gonu.]

Kneel, nel, v.i. to bend the knee : to rest or fall on the knee :-pa.t. and/.A kneeled, knelt. . Kneel'er, one who kneels. [Knee.)

Knell, nel, . the stroke of a bell : the sound of a bell at a death or funeral. v.i. to sound as a bell : toll. v.t. to summon as by a tolling bell. [A.S. cnylian, to beat noisily ; Dut. and Ger. knallen.)

Knelt, nek, pa.t. anApa.p. of kneel.

Knew, nu, pa.t. of knmv.

Knickerbockers, nik-er-bok'erz, n.pl. loose breeches gathered in at the knee. Also Knick'ers. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in ' Knickerbocker's' (Washington irving's) humorous History of New York, whence Knickerbocker has come to mean the descendant of one of the original Dutch settlers of New York.]

Knick-knack, nik'-nak, . a trifle or toy. . Knick'-knack'ery, knick-knacks collectively. [A doubling of knack.}

Knife, nlf, . an instrument for cutting : a sword or dagger : pi. Knives (nivz). v.t. to stab with a knife : (Amer.) to try to destroy a political candidate's chances by a treacherous attack. us. Knife'-and-fork', a trencherman ; Knife' -board, a board on which knives are cleaned : (coll.) the seat running along the top of an omnibus ; Knife' -boy, a boy employed in cleaning knives ; Knife' -edge (mec/i), a sharp piece of steel like a knife's edge serving as the axis of a balance, &c. ; Knife'-grind'er, one who grinds or sharpens knives ; Knife' -mon'ey, a knife-shaped bronze currency formerly used in China ; Knife'-rest, a glass or metal utensil on which to rest a carving-knife or fork ; Knife'-tray, a tray for holding knives. War to the knife, mortal combat. [A.S. cuff; Ger. kneif, knife, knfifen, to nip.]

Knight, nit, . one of gentle birth and bred to arms, admitted in feudal times to a certain honourable military rank : (S/iak.) an attendant : a champion : the rank, with the title ' Sir,' next below baronets : a piece used in the game of chess. v.t. to create a knight. ns. Knightage, the collective body of knights; Knlght'-bach'elor, one who has been knighted merely, not made a member of any titular order ; Knight -bann'eret, a knight who carried a banner, and who was superior in rank to the knight-bachelor ; Knight'-err'ant, a knight who travelled in search of adventures ; Knlght'-err'antry ; Knight.', hood, the character or privilege of a knight : the order or fraternity of knights ; Knight hood- err ant (/'fin.), the body of knights-errant. adj. Knight -less (Spins.), unbecoming a knight. . Knight li-ness, the bearing or duties of a knight. adj. an.i adv. Knightly. ns. Knight' -marshal, formerly an officer of the royal household ; Knight'-serVice, tenure by a knight on condition of military service. Knight Of industry, a footpad, thief, or sharper; Knight of the carpet, a civil knight, as opposed to a military, so called because created kneeling on a carpet, not the field ; Knight of the pestle, an apothecary : Knight Of the post, one familiar with the whipping-post or pillory ; Knight Of the road, a highwayman ; Knight Of the shire, a member ol" parliament for a county ; Knight's fee, the amount of land with which a knight was invested on his creation; Knights Of Labour, in the United States, a national labour organisation ; Knights of Malta (see Hospitaller); Knights of St Crispin,

shoemakers; Knights Of the rainbow, flunkeys from their liveries; Knights of the Shears, tailors; Knights Of the Spigot, tapster*, publicans ; Knights

of the stick, compositors ; Knights of the whip, coachmen: Knights Templars (see Templar). [A.S. cniftt ; Ger. and Dut. knecht, Dan. knegt.\

Knit, nit, v.t. to form into a knot: to tie together: to unite into network by needles : to unite closely, to draw together: to contract. v.i. to interweave with needles: to grow together: pr.p. knit'ting; pa.t. and pa. p. knit' ted or knit. . (Shak.) a style of knitting. ns. Knit'ter; Knit'ting, the work of a knitter: union, junction: the network formed by knitting; Knit ting-machine', a machine for knitting ; Knit ting-need'le, a long needle or wire used for knitting thread into stockings, &c. [A.S. cnyttan cnotta, a knot.]

Knitch, nich, . (prov.) a faggot.

Knittle, nit'l, . (naut.) a small line made of two or three yarns twisted with the fingers: (;/.) the halves of two yarns in a rope, twisted for pointing.

Knives, //. of knife.

Knob, nob, n. a hard protuberance : a hard swelling: around ball. adj. Knobbed, containing or set with knobs. . Knob'biness. adj. KnoVby, full of

knobs: knotty, n. Knob'Stick (slang), a synonym for a blackleg or scab in trades-union slang. {Knop.\

Knobkerrie, nob'ker-i, . a round-headed stick used as a club and a missile by the Kafirs.

Knock, nok, v.i. to strike with something hard or heavy : to drive or be driven against : to strike for admittance: to rap. v.t. to strike : to drive against. . a sudden stroke: a rap. adj. Knock'-down, such as to overthrow. ns. KnoCKer, the hammer suspended to a door for making a knock : a goblin inhabiting a mine who points out the presence of ore by knocks: Knocking, a beating on a door: a rap. adj. Knock 1 -kneed, having knees that knock or touch in walking. Knock about (slang), to saunter, loaf about ; Knock down, to fell with a blow : assign to a bidder with a tap of the auctioneer's hammer: Knock Into a cocked hat (see Cock); Knock off, to desist, cease: to accomplish hastily; Knock on the head, to bring to a sudden stop; Knock out, to beat in a boxing match, to overcome generally: to lose the scent of hounds in fox-hunting: Knock-out auction, an auction where the bidders are largely swindling confederates ; Knock together, to get together or construct hastily ; Knock under, to give in, yield : Knock up, to rouse by knocking : weary out, or be worn out : to construct hastily : (U.S.) to get with child. [A.S. cnucian, cnocian ; imit. like knack; cf. Gael. cnac, cnag, &c.)

Knoll, nOl, . a round hillock : the top of a hUl. [A.S. cttol; Ger. knollen, a knob, lump.]

Knoll, not. Same as Knell.

Knop, nop, n. (B.) a knob, a bud. [A.S. cnap ; Dut knop, Ger. knopf.}

Knosp, nosp, . the unopened bud of a flower : an archi-
tectural ornament resembling such. [Ger. knospe.\

Knot, not, . a wading-bird much resembling a snipe, sometimes said, but without evidence, to be named from King Cnut or Canute.

Knot, not, . a bunch of threads or the like entangled or twisted : an interlacement of parts of a cord, &c. , by twisting the ends about each other, and then drawing tight the loops thus formed : a piece of ribbon, lace, &c. , folded or tied upon itself in some particular form, as shoulder-knot, breast-knot, &c. : anything like a knot in form : a bond of union : a difficulty : the gist of a matter : a cluster : the part of a tree where a branch shoots out : an epaulet : (naut.) a division of the knot-marked log-line : a nautical mile. v.t. to tie in a knot : to unite closely. v.i, to form knots or joints : to knit knots for a fringe: pr.p. knot'ting ; pa.t. zn&pa.p. knot'ted. n. Knot-grass, a common weed or grass, so called from the numerous joints or knots of its stem. adjs. Knotless, without knots; Knot'ted, full of, or having, knots : having intersecting lines or figures. . Knot tiness. adj. Knot'ty, containing knots : hard, rugged: difficult: intricate. . Knot'WOrk, ornamental work made with knots. Bowline knot (see Bow) ; Granny knot (see Granny) ; Porters' knot, a pad for supporting burdens on the head ; Square knot, a knot used in tying reef-points so that the ends come out alongside the standing parts ; Surgeons' knot, a square or reef knot used in tying a ligature round a cut artery ; True lovers' knot, a kind of double knot with two bows and two ends, an emblem of interwoven affections. Cut the knot, to solve a problem slap-dash (cf. Gordlan). [A. S. cnotta ; Ger. knoten, Dan. knude. L. nodus.]

Knout, nowt, n. a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia : punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. knutt.}

Know, nO, v.t. to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with : to recognise : (S.) to approve : to have sexual commerce with. v.i. to possess knowledge : pr.p. knOw'ing ; pa.t. knew (nu) ; pa. p. known (nOn). n. (Shak.) knowledge. adj. Know'-able, capable of being known, discovered, or understood. ns. Know'ableness ; Know'-all, one who thinks he knows everything ; Know'er. adj. Know'ing. intelligent : skilful : cunning. adv. Knowingly, ns. Know'ingness, the quality of being knowing or intelligent : shrewdness ; Know'-noth'ing, one who is quite ignorant : a member of the native American party (1854-56). adj. completely ignorant. Know a move or two, to be forearmed against trickery by a knowledge of the tricks : Know on which side one's bread is buttered, to be fully alive to one's own interest ; Know the ropes, to understand the detail of any matter, as a sailor does his rigging ; Know what's o'clock, Know what's what, to be thoroughly acquainted with something: to be wide awake. [A.S. cndtvan: Ice. knd, L. noscere for gnoscere, Gr. gigndskein.]

Knowledge, nol'ej, . assured belief: that which is known : information, instruction : enlighten-

ment, learning: practical skill. adj. Knowl'edge-able (coll.). possessing knowledge: intelligent. n. Knowl'edge-box (slang), the head. To one's knowledge, so far as one knows. [M. E. knmvlecke, where -Itche is the Northern form of the suffix in tveti-lock, being A.S. Idc, gift, sport.]

Knub, nub, n. a knob, a small lump : the waste or refuse of silk-cocoons. Also Knubs.

Knuckle, nukl, . projecting joint of the fingers : (cook.) the knee-joint of a calf or pig. v.i. to bend the fingers ; to touch the forehead as a mark of re-

spect: to yield. v.t. (rare) to touch with the knuckle. us. Knuck'le-bones, a game (called also Dibs) ; Knuck le-bow, the curved part of a sword-guard that covers the fingers ; Knuckle-dust'er, a kind of modern cestus, devised as a protection against garrotters ; Knuck'le-joint, a joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery. Knuckle down, to apply one's self with vigour to a task : to submit in this sense, also Knuckle under. [M.E. knokil; cf. Dut. knokkel; prob. Celt., W. cnwc.]

Knurl, nerl, . (Burns) a humpback.

Knurl. Same as Gnarl, KnarL

Knurr, Knur, nur, . a knot in wood : a wooden ball. Knur and spell, a game played with a ball-(knur), trap (spell), and tripstick, in vogue chiefly in the north of England. [Old Dut. knorre.)

Koa, ko'a, n. a forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands.

Koala, ko-a'la, n. an Australian marsupial, called also ' Native Bear.'

KOb, kob, n. an African water-antelope.

Kobalt, n. Same as Cobalt.

Kobang, kS'bang, . an oblong gold coin, rounded at the corners, once current in Japan. Also Ko'ban.

Kobold, ko'bold, . in German folklore, a spirit of the mines. [Akin to goblin.)

Kodak, ko'dak, . a small portable photographic camera with a continuous roll of sensitised film, on which successive instantaneous negatives are made. v.t. to take an instantaneous picture of. [The trade-mark name of the Eastman Kodak Company.]

Koff, kof, . a small Dutch sailing-vessel.

Koftgar, koft'gar, n. one who inlays steel with gold. n. Koft'gari, such work sometimes Koft'WOrk. [Hind.]

Koheleth, ko-hel'eth, . the Preacher, supposed to be applied to Solomon in Eccles. i. 12.

Kohl, kul, . a fine powder of antimony used in the East for staining the eyes. [Ar.]

Kohlrabi, kol'ra-bi, n, the turnip-cabbage. [Ger. , It. cavolo rapa, cole-turnip.]

Kokra, kok'ra, . an Indian wood used for making flutes, &c. Also Coats-wood.

Kola, ko'la, . an African tree whose nuts or seeds have stimulant properties : a name given to an aerated non-alcoholic beverage.

Kolinsky, ko-lin'ski, . the Siberian polecat or mink.

KoniSCOpe, kon'i-skop, . an instrument for indicating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere. [Gr. koiiis, dust, skopein, to look.]

Konistra, ko-nis'tra, . the orchestra or dancing-place in the ancient Greek theatre, a circular area between the stage and the auditorium.

Koodoo, koo'doo, n. an African antelope with long spiral horns.

Koorbash, kopr'bash, . a whip of hippopotamus or rhinoceros hide, used in Egypt and elsewhere. Also Kourbash. [Ar. kurbdj.)

Koord, koord, . Same as Kurd.

Kopeck, ko'pek, . Same as Copeck.

Kopje, kop'ye, . a flat-topped hill. [Dut. kof, a top.]

Koran, ko'ran, n. the Mohammedan Scriptures : Alcoran. adj. Koranic. [Ar. quran, reading.]

Kosher, ko'sher, adj. pure, clean, according to the Jewish ordinances as of meat killed and prepared by Jews. [Heb., from yasltar, to be right.]

Kosmos. Same as Cosmos.

Koto, ko'tO, . a Japanese musical instrument consisting of an oblong box over which thirteen silk strings are stretched.

KotOW, ko-tow', n. the Chinese ceremony of prostration. v.i. to perform that ceremony, to abase one's self. Also Kowtow'. [Chin.]

Kotyliskos, kot-i-lis'kos, n. a small Greek toilet-vase with a small foot.

Koumiss, koo'mis, n. a Kalmuck intoxicating beverage
made from the soured and fermented milk of mares

supposed to be good for pulmonary phthisis.
[R uss. , Tartar.]

Kraal, kral, . a Hottentot village or hut. [Dut. kraal Port, currali,. currere.]

Kraken, kra'ken, n. a fabled sea-animal of enormous size. [Scand.]

Krang, krang, . the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed. Also Kreng. [Dut.]

KrasiS, kra'sis, . the act of adding a little water to the wine used for the Eucharist. Also called Mixture. [Gr.]

Kreatin. Same as Creatin.

Kreese. Same as Creese.

Kremlin, krem'lin, . a citadel, specially that of Moscow. [Russ. krenili.)

Kreosote, kre'o-sot, . Same as Creosote.

Kreutzer, kroit'zer, . a small copper coin of Austria, 100 to the florin or gulden formerly also in South Germany. [Ger. kreuzerkrevz, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.]

K'ri, kre, . a marginal reading in the Hebrew Bible, proposed in substitution for a k'thibh, or reading in the text. The word signifies read, and was originally a marginal direction. [Heb.]

Kriegspiel, kreg'spel, . the 'war-game' played with metal blocks on a map, to train officers in military manoeuvres. [Ger. krieg, war, spiel, game.]

Kris. Same as Creese.

Krishna, krish'na, n. a deity in later Hindu mythology.

KrUTninhora, krum'horn, . a medieval clarinet-like instrument : a reed-stop in the organ. [Ger. kruinm.)

Krupsis, kroop'sis, . (theol.) the doctrine that Christ, during His state of humiliation, continued to possess in a veiled way the divine attributes of omnipotence, omniscience, &c. [Gr., kyptein, to conceal.]

Kryometer, krl-om'e-ter, . a thermometer for measuring very low temperatures. [Gr. kryos, cold, metron, a measure.]

Ksar (Milt.), a former spelling of Czar.

Kshatriya, kshat'ri-ya, n. the second or military caste among the Brahmanic Hindus.

K'thibh, kthev, n. a textual reading in the Hebrew Scriptures : opp. to K'ri. The word signifies written, and was originally a marginal note calling attention to the textual form in distinction from the k'ri. [Heb.]

Kudos, ku'dos, n. credit, fame, generally used jocularly. [Gr.]

Kudu. Same as Koodoo.

Kuflc. Same as Cufic.

Kuklux, ku'kluks, or Kuklux Klan, a secret organisation in several Southern states after the Civil War

of 1861-65, to oppose Northern influence in the South, and to prevent the negroes from enjoying their rights as freemen crushed by United States forces in 1869. [Gr. kuklos, a circle.]

Kumiss. Same as Koumiss.

Kiimniel, kiim'el, . a liqueur flavoured with cumin and caraway seeds. [Ger.]

Kurd, koord, . an inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region on the east of the upper course of the Tigris.

Kursaal, koor'sal, n. the reception-room of a German spa. [Ger., lit. 'cure-saloon.']

Kvass, kvas, . rye-beer. [Russ. kvasu.)

Kyanise, kl'an-!z, v.t. to preserve from dry-rot by injecting corrosive sublimate into the pores of the wood. [From John H. Kyan (1774-1830).]

Kyanite, ki'a-nit, . Same as Cyanite.

Kye, Ky, kl, n.pl. Scotch form of the plural of cow. [See Kine.]

Kylix, ki'liks, . a broad and shallow Greek drinking-vase.

Kyllosis, kil-15'sis, . club-foot.

Kyloe, kl'lo, . one of the cattle of the Hebrides.

Kymograph, ki'mS-graf, . an instrument for measuring the pressure of fluids, esp. of blood in a blood*

Kyrie

fate, fiir; me, her; mine;

Lace

vessel. <!<#. Kymograph'iC. [Gr. kyma, a wave, graphein, to write.]

Kyrie, kir'i-e, n. the Kyrie elelson = ' Lord have mercy,' including both the words and the music to which they are sung : one of the responses to the commandments in the Anglican ante-communion service. Kyrie elelson, a form of prayer which occurs in all the ancient Greek liturgies, and retained

in the R.C. mass, following immediately after the

introit. [Voc. case of Gr. kyrios, lord.]
Kyriologic, -al, kir-i-o-loj'ik, -al, adj. denoting objects

by alphabetical characters or conventional signs.

[Gr. kyrios, literal, proper, logos, discourse.]
Kythe, \C\tk, v.t. (Scot.) to make known. v.i. to show

one's self, to appear. [A.S. cjfiSan, to make known.

See Uncouth.]

Labarum.

the twelfth letter in our alphabet, usually termed a liquid, but more correctly designated as a front palatal : (client.) the symbol for lithium : in Roman numerals, for 50, but L = 50,000.

La, la, interj. lo ! see ! behold ! ah ! indeed ! . (inns.) in solmisation, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale. [A.S. Id.}

Laager, la'ger, . in South African campaigning, a camp made by a ring of ox-wagons set close together, the spaces beneath being filled up with the baggage of the company. v.t. to arrange in such a defensive enclosure. [Dut., a variant of Ifger, a camp.]

Labarum, lab a-rum, . a Roman military standard adopted as the imperial standard after Constantino's conversion. It bore the Greek letters XP (Chr), joined in a monogram, to signify the name of Christ : a similar ecclesiastical banner borne in processions : any moral standard or guide. [Late Gr. laharon, origin unknown. Some make bold to derive from Basque labaria, a standard.]

Labdanum. See Ladanum.

Labefaction, lab-e-fak'shun, ft. a weakening decay also Labefacta'tion. v.t. Lab'efy, to impair. [L. labefacere, to shake.]

Label, la'bel, . a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, &c. : (law) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil : (her.) a fillet with pendants : (archil.) the dripstone over a Gothic window or doorway arch. v.t. to affix a label to : to descr-be by or on a label :pr.p. la'belling ; pa.t. and pn.p. hVbelled. [O. Fr. label (ft. lambeau); perh. from Old High Ger. laf>f>a (Ger. lappeti).}

Labellum, la-bel'um, . the lower petal of a flower, esp. an orchis. [L., dim. of labiunt, a lip.]

Labial, la'bi-al, adj. pertaining to the lips : formed by the lips. n. a sound formed by the lips : a letter representing a sound formed either by both the lips, or by the upper lip and under teeth/, l>, m, f, v. v.t. La'bialise. adv. LaT)ially. .//. Labia't, a natural order of gamopetalous plants, the mint family having four-cornered stems and opposite branches. adjs. La'biate, -d (bot.), having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetaloiis corolla of the mints. adj. and . Labiodent'al, of a sound pronounced both by the lips and teeth : a letter representing such (/, v.).n. La'bium, a lip or lip-like part : pi. La'bia. [Fr., L. labium, labrum, a lip.]

Labis, la'bis, . the cochlear or eucharistic spoon. [Late Gr. from lambanein, to take.]

Laboratory, lab'or-a-tpr-i, . a chemist's workroom : a place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on : a place for the manufacture of arms and war material : a place where anything is prepared for use. [L. laborare labor, work.]

Labour, la'bur, n. toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing : work : pains : duties : a task requiring hard work : the pangs of childbirth. v.t. to undergo labour : to work : to take pains : to be oppressed : to move slowly: to be in travail : (naut.) to pitch and roll heavily. adj. Labd'rioUS, full of labour : toilsome : wearisome : devoted to labour : indusLrious. adv. Laboriously. . Labo'riousness. adj. La'boured, bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution. ns. La'bOUrer, one who labours : one who does work requiring little skill ; La'bourist, one who contends for the interests of workmen. adjs. La'bour-sav'ing, intended to supersede or lessen the labour of men; LaT)OUrsome (Shak.), made with labour and diligence. Labour Day, a legal holiday in some parts of the United States, as in New York (the first Monday in September) ; Labour market, the supply of unemployed labour in relation to the demand for it ; Labour Of love, work undertaken merely as an act of friendliness, and without hope of emolument ; Labour With, to take pains to convince. Hard labour, compulsory work imposed on certain criminals in addition to imprisonment. [O. Fr. labour, labeitr L. labor.]

Labradorite, lab'ra-dOr-Tt, . one of the group of the Feldspars, and a very important rock-forming mineral. [Labrador.]

Labret, la'bret, n. a piece of bone, shell, &c. inserted into the lip by savages for ornament.- adj. La'broSO, having thick lips. . La'brum, a lip or lip-like part : pi. La'bra. [L. labrutn, labium, a lip.]

Laburnum, la-bur'num, n. a small tree with large pendulous racemes of beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [L.]

Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, . a place full of inextricable windings : (orig.) a building consisting of halls connected by intricate passages : an arrangement of tortuous passages in which it is difficult to find the way out : an inexplicable difficulty, a perplexity : (anat.) the cavities of the internal ear. adjs. Labyrinth'al, Labyrinth'ian, Labyrinthine, pertaining to or like a labyrinth : winding : intricate : perplexing ; Labyrinth'iform, having the form of a labyrinth : intricate. . Labyrinth'odon, a race of extinct gigantic amphibians found in the Permian, Carboniferous, and Triassic strata, so called from the mazy pattern exhibited on a transverse section of the teeth of some genera. [Fr. labyrintlte -L. labyrinthus Gr. labyrinthos ; akin to laura, a passage.]

Lac, lak, . the term used in India for 100,000 rupees, the nominal value of which is .10,000. Also Lakh. [Hind, lak Sans, laksha, 100,000, a mark.]

Lac, lak, n. a dark-red transparent resin produced on the twigs of trees in the East by the lac insect, used in dyeing. adj. LaCCiC (lak'sik). ns. Laccine

(lak'sin), a brittle, translucent, yellow substance, obtained from shell-lac ; Lac'-dye, Lac'-lake, scarlet colouring matters obtained from StiCk'-laC, the twigs,
with attached resin, enclosed insects, and ova ; Seed' lac, the granular portion remaining after removing the resin, triturating with water, and drying ; Shell'-lac, Shellac, thin plates of resin prepared by melting the seed-lac in cotton-cloth bags, straining, and allowing it to drop on to sticks or leaves. [Pers. AzA-Sans. Idkshd, the lac insect ratij, to dye.]

Lace, las, . a plaited string for fastening : an ornamental fabric of linen, cotton, silk, or gold and silver threads, made by looping, knotting, plaiting, or twisting the thread into definite patterns, of contrasted open and close structure ; three distinct varieties are made, two by handiwork, known respectively as Needle or Point lact and Pillow or Bobbin Lace, and one by machinery. v. t. to fasten

Lacerate

mate ; mQte ; mOCn ; Men.

Lad

with a lace : to adorn with lace : to streak : to mark with the lash : to intermix, as coffee with brandy, &c. : to intertwine. v.i. to be fastened with a lace.

ns. Lace' -bark tree, a lofty West Indies tree, the

inner bark like coarse lace ; Lace'-boot, a boot fastened by a lace. j>.adj. Laced, fastened or adorned with lace. ns. Lace' -frame, a machine used in lace-making; Lace'-leaf (see Lattice-leaf) ; Lace'-man, one who deals in lace ; Lace'-mend'er, one who repairs lace ; Lace'-pa'per, paper stamped or cut by hand with an open-work pattern like lace ; Lace'-piU'OW, a cushion on which many various kinds of lace are made, held on the knees. adj. La'cy, like lace. Alen90n lace, a very fine point-lace, the most important made in France ; Applique" lace, lace having sprigs or flowers sewed on net ; Balloon-net lace, a form of woven lace in which the freeing threads are peculiarly twisted about the warps ; Brussels lace, an extremely fine lace with sprigs applied on a net ground ; Duchesse lace, a Belgian pillow-lace having beautiful designs with cord outlines, often in relief ; Guipure lace, any lace without a net ground, the pattern being held together by bars or brides ; Honiton lace, a lace made at Honiton in Devonshire, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and sprigs ; Imitation lace, any lace made by machinery ; Mechlin lace, a lace with bobbin ground and designs outlined by thread or flat cord ; Spanish lace, needle-point lace brought from Spanish convents since their dissolution but probably of Flemish origin : cut and drawn work made
in convents in Spain, of patterns usually confined to simple sprigs and flowers : a modern black-silk lace with large flower-pitterns, mostly of Flemish make : a modern needle-point lace with large square designs ;
Tambour lace, a modern kind of lace made with needle-embroidery on machine-made net ; Torchon lace, peasants' bobbin laces of loose texture and geometrical designs, much imitated by machinery ; Valenciennes lace, a fine bobbin lace having the design made with the ground and of the same thread. [O. Fr. las, a noose L. fayueus, a noose.]

Lacerate, las'er-at, v.t. to tear: to rend: to wound: to afflict. adjs. Lac'erable, that may be lacerated ; Lac'erant, harrowing ; Lac'erate, -d, rent, torn : (tot.) having the edges cut into irregular segments. . Lacera'tion, act of lacerating : the rent made by tearing. adj. Lac'erative, tearing : having power to tear. [L. lacerdre, -atiint, to tear facer, torn.]

Lacerta, la-ser'ta, . a genus of saurian reptiles, the name properly restricted to slender, active lizards. . and adj. Lacer tian, an animal belonging to the genus Lacerta. n. Lacertil ia, an order of reptiles, including the lizards proper, &c. adjs. Lacertil ian ; Lacertll'ioid ; Lacer'tine. [L.]

Laches, lash'ez, n. (law) negligence or undue delay, such as to disentitle a person to a certain remedy, any negligence. [O. Fr. lachesse.]

Lachesis, lak'e-sis, . the one of the three Fates who assigned to each mortal his destiny she spun the thread of life from the distaff held by Clotho. [Gr.]

Lachrymal, Lacrymal, lak'ri-mal, adj. of or pertaining to tears, secreting tears, as in 'lachrymal duct,' the nasal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose. . one of the bones of the face, the as unit's, or nail-bone, in man. adj. Lach'rjrmary, containing tears. . Lach'rymatory, a small slender glass vessel found in ancient sepulchres, apparently filled

with the tears of mourners. adj. Lach'rymose, Lac rymose, shedding tears, or given to do so : lugubrious, mournful. adv. Lach'rymosely. Lachryma Christ!, a wine of a sweet but piquant taste, produced from grapes grown on Mount Vesuvius, the best light red. [L. lactyma (properly lacrima), a tear; Gr. dakru, Eng. tear.]

Lacing, las'ing, . a fastening with a lace or cord through eyelet-holes : a cord used in fastening : in bookbinding, the cords by which the boards of a

book are fastened to the back : in shipbuilding, the knee of the head, or lace-piece, a piece of compass or knee timber secured to the back of the figure-head : in mining, lagging, or cross-pieces of timber or iron placed to prevent ore from falling into a passage.

Lacinia, la-sin'i-a, . a long incision in a leaf, &c. also a narrow lobe resulting from such : in entomology, the apex of the maxilla. adjs. Lacin late, -d, cut into narrow lobes, fringed ; Lacin iform, fringe-like ; Lacin'iolate, finely fringed. [L., a flap.]

Lack, lak, v.t. and v.i. to want : to be in want : to be destitute of: to miss. . want : destitution. ns. Lack'-all, one who is destitute ; Lack'-brain (Shak.), a fool. adjs. Lack'-lin'en (Shak.), wanting linen ; Lack'-lus'tre, wanting brightness. n. a want of brightness. [From an old Low Ger. root found in Dut. lak, blemish ; cf. Ice. lakr, defective.]

Lackadaisical, lak-a-da'zi-kal, adj. affectedly pensive, sentimental. inter/. Lack'adaisy = Lack-a-day. [Alack-a-day. See Alack.]

Lack-a-day, lak-a-da', interj. See Alack-a-day.

Lacker. See Lacquer.

Lackey, lak'i, . a menial attendant : a footman or footboy. i>.t. and v.i. to pay servile attendance : to act as a footman. [O. Fr. laqtiay (Fr. laquais) Sp. lacayo, a lackey; perh. Ar. luka' ', servile.]

Lacmus, lak'mus, . the same as Litmus (q.v.).

Laconic, -al, la-kon'ik, -al, adj. expressing in few words after the manner of the Laconians, Lacedemonians, or Spartans : concise : pithy. adv. Lacon'ically. ns. Latfonism, Lacon'icism, a concise style : a short, pithy phrase. [L., Gr.]

Lacquer, Lacker, lak'er, . a varnish made of lac and alcohol. i>.t. to cover with lacquer: to varnish. ns. Lac'querer, one who varnishes or covers with lacquer; Lac'quering, the act of varnishing with lacquer : a coat of lacquer varnish. [Fr. /acre Port /acre, laca Pers. lac, lac.]

Lacrosse, la-kros*, n. a Canadian game of ball, played by two sets of eleven, the ball driven through the opponents' goal by means of the Crosse, a bent stick, 5-6 ft. long, with a shallow net at one end. [Fr.]

Lacteal, lak'te-al, adj. pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle. . one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. ns. Lac'tarene, Lac tarine. a preparation of the caseine of milk, used by calico-printers : Lac'tate, a salt of lactic acid, and a base ; Lacta'tion, the act of giving milk : the period of suckling. ai//. Lac teous, milky, milk-like. . Lactesc'ence. adjs. Lactesc'ent, turning to milk: producing milk or white juice : milky ; Lac'tic, pertaining to milk ; Lactiferous, Lactif 'ic, producing milk or white juice. ns. Lactifuge, a medicine which checks the flow of milk ; Lac'tocrite, an apparatus for testing the quantity of fatty substance in a sample of milk ; Lactom'eter, an instrument for measuring the quality of milk ; Lac'tOSCOpe, an instrument for testing the purity or richness of milk by its degree of translucency ; Lac'tOSe, a kind o(sugar, only moderately sweet, obtained from milk by evaporating whey also Lac'tine ; Lactuca (lak-tu'ka), a genus of herbs of the aster family, with milky juice. adj. LactUCiC (lak-tu'sik). LaCtiO acid, an acid obtained from milk. [L. lacteiis, milky lac, lactis, milk; Gr. gala, galaktos , milk.]

Lacuna, la-ku'na, . a gap or hiatus : //. Lacu'nffl. . Lacu'nar, a sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit : a ceiling containing such. adjs. Lacu'nose, furrowed : pitted : Lacu'nous. [L. lacuna, anything hollow locus, a lake.]

Lacustrine, la-kus'trin, adj. pertaining to lakes. Also Lacus'tral, Lacus'trian. [From L. lacus , a lake.]

Lad, lad, n. a boy : a youth : (Scot.) a lover '.fein. Lass. . Lad' die, a little lad : a boy. Lad's love, a provincial name of the southernwood. [M. E. ladde Ir. lath, a youth, champion (W. llawd). Mr H. Bradley suggests that M. E. ladde, a servant,

coincides with the adjectival form of the past participle of the verb to lead, the original meaning thus being ' one led in the train of a lord.']

Ladanum, lad'a-num, . a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. Also Labdanum. [L., Gr. ledanon Pers. Iddan. See Laudanum.]

Ladder, lad'er, . a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c. : anything by which one ascends : a gradual rise. [A.S. hlaeder ; Ger. letter.]

Lade, lad, v.t. to burden: to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. n. (Scot.) a load : a water-course : the mouth of a river. . Lading, the act of loading : that which is loaded : cargo : freight. [A.S. hlodan, pt hUd, hladen, to load, to draw out water ; Dut laden; Ger. be-laden.]

Ladin, la-den', . a Romance tongue spoken in the Engadine valley in Switzerland and the upper Inn valley in Tyrol. [L. Latinus, Latin.]

Ladino, Ia-de'n5, . the old Castilian tongue : the Spanish jargon of some Turkish Jews : a Central American of mixed white and Indian blood.

Ladle, lad'l, . a large spoon for lifting out liquid from a vessel : the float-board of a mill-wheel : an instrument for drawing the charge from a cannon. v.t. to lift with a ladle. us. Lad'leful, the quantity in a ladle: pi. Lad'lefuls. "Ladle furnace, a small gas furnace heated by a Bunsen burner, for melting metals, &c. [A.S. hlcedelkladan, to lade.]

Ladrone, la-drOn', . a robber. [Sp., L. Intro.]

Lady, la'di, . the mistress of a house : a wife : a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks : a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners://. Ladies (la'diz). us. La'dybird, a genus of little beetles, usually brilliant red or yellow also La'dybug, La'dycow ; La'dy-chap'el, a chapel dedicated to ' Our Lady," the Virgin Mary, usually behind the high altar, at the extremity of the apse ; La'dyday, the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of the Virgin ; La'dyfern, one of the prettiest varieties of British ferns, common in moist woods, with bipinnate fronds sometimes two feet long ; La'dy-fly (same as Ladybird) ; La'dyhood, condition, character of a lady. adj. La'dyish, having the airs of a fine lady. ns. La'dyism, affectation of the airs of a fine lady ; La'dy-kiU'er, a man who fancies his fascinations irresistible to women : a general lover. adj. La'dy-like, like a lady in manners : refined: soft, delicate. s. Lady-love, a lady or woman loved : a sweetheart ; La'dy'S-bed'straw, the plant Galium verum; La'dy'S-bower, the only British species of clematis also Traveller's joy ; La'dy's-fing'er, a name for many plants : a piece of confectionery ; La dyship, the title of a lady ; La dy'S-maid, a female attendant on a lady, esp. in matters relating to the toilet ; La'dy'S-m an tie, a genus of herbaceous plants having small, yellowish-green flowers ; La'dy's-slipp'er, a genus of orchidaceous plants, remarkable for the large inflated lip of the corolla; La'dy's-smock, the Bitter Cress, a meadow-plant, with whitish, blush-coloured flowers. Ladies' companion, a small bag used for carrying women's work ; Ladies' man, one fond of women's society. My ladyship, Your ladyship, a form of expression used in speaking to, or of, one who has the rank of a lady. [A. S. kldf-dige Mdf, a loaf, dacgee, a kneader, or = kldf-weardige (i.e. loaf-keeper, see -ward), and thus a contr. fein. of Lord.]

Laetare, le-ta're, n. the fourth Sunday in Lent, named from the first word in the service for the festival. [L. latdre, to rejoice kttus, joyful.]

Lag, lag, adj. slack : sluggish : coming behind. . he who, or that which, comes behind : the fag-end : (slang) an old convict. v.i. to move or walk slowly : to loiter. v.t. (slanp) to commit to justice :

pr.p. lag'ging; pa.p. lagged. adj. Lag'-bell'ied, having a drooping belly. . Lag'-end (Saab.), the last or long-delayed end. adj. Lag'gard, lagging : slow : backward. j. Lag'gard, Lag'ger, one who lags behind : a loiterer : an idler. adv. Lag'gingly, in a lagging manner. [Celt , as W. Hag, loose, Gael.

lag, feeble ; cf. L. laxus, loose.]

Lagena, la-je'na, . a wine-vase, amphora : the terminal part of the cochlea in birds and reptiles : //. Lage'nae. [L.]

Lager-beer, la'ger-ber, . a kind of light beer very much used in Germany. AlsoLa'ger. [Ger. lagerbier lager, a store-house, bier, beer.]

Laggen, lag'en, . (Bums) the angle between the side and bottom of a wooden dish.

Lagomys, Ia-g5'mis, . a genus of rodents, much resembling hares or rabbits. [Gr. lagoi, a hare, tnys, a mouse.]

Lagoon, Lagune, Ia-g5on', . a shallow pond into which the sea flows. [It. laguna L. lacuna.]

Lagophthalmia, lag-of-thal'mi-a, . inability to close the eye. adj. LagOphthal'miC.

Lagopus, la-go'pus, . a genus of grouse, the ptarmigans. adj. LagOp'OdOUS, having furry feet. . LagOS'toma, hare-lip. adj. LagO'tiC, rabbit-eared.

Lagrimoso, Iag-ri-mO'so, adj. (utia.) plaintive. [It.]

Lagthing, lag'ting, . the upper house of the Norwegian parliament. [Norw. lag, law, thing, parliament.]

Laic, Laical, Laicise. See Lay, adj.

Laid, lad, adj. put down, prostrate : pressed down. Laid paper, such as shows in its fabric the marks of the close parallel wires on which the paper-pulp was laid in the process of its manufacture : opp. to Wave-paper, that laid on woven flannels or on felts. [Pa.t and pa.p. of Lay.]

Laidly, lad'li, adj. (prov.) loathly.

Lain, pa.p* of Lie, to rest.

Lair, lar, . a lying-place, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast: (Scot.) the ground for one grave in a burying-place. [A.S. leger, a couch licgan, to lie down ; Dut. leger, Ger. lager.]

Lair, lar, v.i. (Scot.) to sink in mud. . mire, a bog, a quagmire. [Ice. leir, mud.]

Laird, lard, . (Scot.) a landed proprietor, a landlord. n. Laird Ship, an estate. [Lord.]

Laissez-faire, lus'a-faV, . a letting alone, a general principle of non-interference with the free action of the individual : the let-alone principle in government, business, &c. Also Laiss'er-faire'. [Fr. laisser L. laxare, to relax,_/<z/r<? ~L.facere, to do.]

Laity, la'i-ti, . the people as distinct from the clergy. [See Lay, adj.]

Lake, lak, . a pigment or colour formed by precipitating animal or vegetable colouring matters from their solutions, chiefly with alumina or oxide of tin. [Fr. laque. See Lac (2).]

Lake, lak, . a large body of water within land. ns. Lake'-ba'sin. the whole area drained by a lake ; Lake'-law'yer (/..?.), the bowfin : burbot; Lake'-let, a little lake ; La Tier, La'kist, one of the Lake school of poetry. adj. Laity, pertaining to a lake or lakes. Lake District, the name applied to the picturesque and mountainous region within the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and a small ortion of Lancashire, containing as many as sixteen kes or meres ; Lake dwellings, settlements in prehistoric times, built on piles driven into a lake ; Lake school Of poetry, a name applied to the group of illustrious poets who made the Lake District Wordsworthshire their home about the beginning of the igth century. [A.S. lac1,. lacus.]

Lakh, . See Lac, term used for 100,000.

Lakin, la'kin, . (Sftak.) a corruption of ladykin, dim. of lady.

Lakshml, laksh'mS, n. in Hindu mythology, the name of the consort of the god Vishnu (q.v.), considered as his female or creative energy.

por
lak

Lallan

mote ; mQte ; mTOn ; Men.

Lallan, lal'an, n. the Scotch dialect. [Lowland.]

Lallation, la-la'shon, n. lambdacism (q.v.).

Lam, lam, v.t. to beat. [Ice. lemja, to beat]

Lama, . an animal. [See Llama.]

Lama, la'ma, . a Buddhist priest in Tibet. ns. La'maism, the religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, being Buddhism corrupted by Sivaism, and by Shamanism or spirit-worship ; La'maist ; La masery, a Tibetan monastery. [Tib.]

Lamantin, la-man'tin, n. the manatee. [Fr.]

Lamarckism, la-mar'kizm, . the theory of the French naturalist, J. B. P. A. de Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829), that species have developed by the efforts of organisms to adapt themselves to new conditions also Lamarck'ianlsm. adj. Lamarck'ian.

Lamb, lam, . the young of a sheep : the flesh of the young sheep : one innocent and gentle as a lamb : the Saviour of the world. v.i. to bring forth young, as sheep. ns. Lamb' -ale, a feast at the time of lamb - shearing ; Lamb'kin, Lamb'ling, Lamb'ie (Scot.), a little lamb. adj. Lamb' -like, like a lamb : gentle. ns. Lamb Skin, the skin of a lamb dressed with the wool on, for mats, &c. : the skin of a lamb dressed for gloves : a kind of woollen cloth resembling this ; Lamb's' -lett'uce (same as Corn-salad); Lamb's'-WOOl, fine wool : a wholesome old English beverage composed of ale and the pulp of roasted apples, with sugar and spices. The Lamb, Lamb Of God, the Saviour, typified by the paschal lamb. [A.S. lamb; Ger. lamm, Dut. lam.}

Lambative, lam'ba-tiv, adj. to be taken by licking. . a medicine of such a kind.

Lambda, lam'da, . the Greek letter corresponding to Roman /. n. Lamb'dacism, a too frequent use of words containing /: a defective pronunciation of r, making it like /. adjs. Lamb'dOid, -al, shaped like the Greek capital A applied in anatomy to the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull. [Gr., Heb. lamedh.]

Lambent, lam'bent, adj. moving about as if touching lightly : gliding over : flickering. n. Lam'bency, the quality of being lambent : that which is lambent. [L. lambent lambire, to lick.]

Lamboys, lam'boiz, n.pl. kilted flexible steel-plates worn skirt-like from the waist. [O. Fr.]

Lambrequin, lam'bre-kin, . a strip of cloth, leather, &c., h:\nging from a window, doorway, or mantelpiece, as a drapery : an ornamental covering, as of cloth, attached to a helmet. [Fr.]

Lame, lam, adj. disabled in the limbs : hobbling : unsatisfactory : imperfect. v. t. to make lame : to cripple: to render imperfect. . Lame'-duck (slang), a bankrupt. adv. Lamely. n. Lame'ness. adj. Lam'ish, a little lame : hobbling. [A.S. lama, lame ; Dut. lam, Ger. lahnt.}

Lamella, la-mel'a, . a thin plate or scale '.pi. Lamell'ae. adjs. Lam'ellar, Lam'ellate. n.pl. Lamellibranchla'ta, a class of shell-fishes or molluscs in which the shell consists of two limy plates, lying one on each side of the body. adjs. Lamellibranch'iate ; LamelTicorn. n.pl. Lamellioor'nes, a very numerous family of beetles the cockchafer, &c. adjs. Lamellif'eroUS, producing lamellae; Lamell'iform, lamellar in form ; Lamelliros'tral, having a lamellose bill ; Lam'ellose, full of lamellae, lamellated in structure. [L.]

Lament, la-ment', v.i. to utter grief in outcries: to wail: to mourn. v.t. to mourn for: to deplore. . sorrow expressed in cries : an elegy or mournful ballad. adj. Lam'entable, deserving or expressing sorrow : sad : pitiful, despicable. adv. Lam'entably. . Lamenta'tion, act of lamenting: audible expression of grief: wailing: (pi., B.) a book of Jeremiah. p.adj. Lament'ed, bewailed : mourned. adv. Lament'lngly, with lamentation. [Fr. lamenter'L. lantentdri.)

Lameter, Lamiter, la'met-er, n. a cripple.

Lametta, la-met'a, n. foil of gold, silver, &c. [It.]

Lamia, !a'mi-a, . in Greek and Roman mythology. a female phantom, a serpent witch who charmed children and youths in order to suck their blood.

Lamiger, lam'i-jer, n. (prov.) a cripple.

Lamina, lam'i-na, . a thin plate : a thin layer or coat

lying over another: //. Lam'inaa. adjs. Lam'-
inable ; Lam'inar, Lam'inary, in laminae or thin plates : consisting of, or resembling, thin plates. n. Lamina'ria, a genus of dark-spored sea-weeds, with larg_e expanded leathery-stalked fronds. adjs. Laminate, -d, in laminae or thin plates : consisting of scales or layers, over one another. ns. Lamina tion, the arrangement of stratified rocks in thin laminae or layers. adjs. Laminif erous, consisting of laminae or layers ; Laminiform, laminar. n. Lamini tis, inflammation of the laminae of a horse's hoof. [L. lamina, a thin plate, a leaf.]

Lammas, lam'as, . the feast of first-fruits on ist August. . Lamm'as - tide, Lammas -day, ist August. [A.S. hldf-mtrsse and hlammtrsse hldf, loafi mtzsse, feast.]

Lammer, lam'er, . (Scot.) amber. [Fr. fambre.)

Lammergeier, lam'mer-gl-er, . the great bearded vulture of the mountains of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. [Ger. lammergeier lammer, lambs, geier, vulture.]

Lammy, lam'i, . a thick quilted outside jumper worn in cold weather by sailors. Also Lamm'ie.

Lamp, lamp, . a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving light : a light of any kind. v.i. (Spens.) to shine. ns. Lamp'ad (rare), a lamp or candle-stick, a torch ; Lamp'adary, in the Greek Church, one who looks after the lamps and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch ; Lampaded romy. an ancient Greek torch-race in honour of Prometheus, &c. ; Lamp aciist, one who ran in a torch-race ; Lampad'omancy, the art of divining by the flame of a lamp or torch ; Lamp'black, the black substance formed by the smoke of a lamp : the soot or amorphous carbon obtained by burning bodies rich in that element, such as resin, petroleum, and tar, or some of the cheap oily products obtained from it ; Lamp'-burn'er, that part of a lamp in which the wick is held ; Lamp'-chim'ney, Lamp'-glass, a glass funnel placed round the flame of a lamp ; Lamp -fly (Browning), a firefly. adj. Lamp ic, pertaining to, or derived from, a lamp or flame. ns. Lamp'ion, a kind of small lamp ; Lamp'-light, the light shed by a lamp or lamps ; Lamp'-light er, a person employed to light street- lamps : that by which a lamp is lighted,
as a spill or torch ; Lamp' -post, the pillar supporting a street-lamp ; Lamp'-Shell, a terebratuloid or related brachiopod having a shell like an antique lamp. Smell Of the lamp, to show signs of great elabora-tion or study. [Fr. lampe Gr. lampas, -ados lampein, to shine.]

Lamp, lamp, v.i. (Scot.) to run wild, to scamper: to go jauntily.

Lampas, lam'pas, n. a material of silk and wool used in upholstery. [Fr.]

Lampass, lam'pas, n. (Shak.) a swelling of the roof of the mouth in horses. [Fr. lampas.]

Lampem, lam'pern, n. a river lamprey.

Lampoon, lam-poon', . a personal satire in writing : low censure. v.t. to assail with personal satire : to satirise: pr.p. lampoon'ing ; pa. p. lampSoned'. ns. Lampoon' er, one who writes a lampoon : Lampoon'ry, practice of lampooning : written per-sonal abuse or satire. [O. Fr. lampon, orig. a drinking-song, with the refrain lampons = let us drink lamper (or lapper, to lap), to drink.]

Lamprey, lam'pre, . a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths. [O. Fr. lamproie Low L. lampreda, lampetra L. lambere, to lick, petra, rock.]

Lana, la'na, . the tough, close-grained wood of 9 Guiana tree.

Lanate, -d, la'nat, -ed, adjs. woolly : (bot.) covered with a substance resembling wool. n. La'nary, a wool-store. [L. lanatus tana, wool.]

Lancasterian, lang-kas-te'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838), or the method of teaching younger pupils by those more advanced

{monitors) in primary schools.

Lancastrian, lang-kas'tri-an, adj. pertaining to the dukes or the royal house of Lancaster. n. an adherent of the house of Lancaster, as against the Yorkists, in the Wars of the Roses (1455-85)-

Lance, lans, . {Spens.) balance, poise. [L. lanx, lands, a dish or scale.]

Lance, lans, . a long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag : the bearer of a lance. v.t. to pierce with a lance : to open with a lancet. ns. Lance' -cor' poral, a private soldier doing the duties of a corporal ; Lancelot (see Amphioxus) ; Lan'cer, a light cavalry soldier armed with a lance : (//.) a popular set of quadrilles, first in England about 1820 : the music for such ; Lance'-wood, a wood valuable for its great strength and elasticity, brought chiefly from Jamaica, Guiana, &c. adjs. Lancif erous, bearing a lance ; Lan'cifonn, lance-shaped. [Fr., L. lancea', Gr. longche, a lance.]

Lancegay, lans'ga, . (a6s.)a. kind of spear. [O. Fr., lance, a lance, zagaye, a pike. See Assagai.]

Lanceolate, -d, lan'se-o-lut, -ed, adjs. (bot.) having the form of a lance-head : tapering toward both ends also : Lan'ceolar. a<k'. Lan'ceolately. [L. lanceolatus lanceola, dim. of lancea.]

Lancet, lan'set, . a surgical instrument used for opening veins, abscesses, &c.: a high and narrow window, terminating in an arch acutely pointed, often double or triple, common in the first half of the i3th century. [O. Fr. lancette, dim. of lance.)

Lanch. Same as Launch.

Lancinate, lan'sin-fu, v_.t. to lacerate. . Lancina'tion, sharp, shooting pain. [L. lancindre, -atum, to tear.]

Land, land, . earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe : a country : a district : soil : real estate : a nation or people : (Scot.) a group of dwellings or tenements under one roof and having a common entry. v.t. to set on land or on shore. v.i. to come on

Lancet Window.

land or on shore, ns. Land'-a'gent, a person employed by the owner of an estate to let farms, collect rents, &c. ; Land'-breeze, a breeze setting from the land towards the sea ; Land -crab, a family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land, v.t. Land'damn (SJtak.), to banish from the land. adj. Land'ed, possessing land or estates : consisting in land or real estate. ns. Lander, one who lands ; Land fall, a landslip : an approach to land after a voyage, also the land so approached ; Land -fish (S/iak.), a fish on land, any one acting contrary to his usual character ; Land' -flood, a flooding or overflowing of land by water : inundation ; Land'-force, a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force ; Land' -grab' ber, one who acquires land by harsh and grasping means : one who is eager to occupy land from which others have been evicted ; Land'-grab'bing, the act of the land-grabber ; Land' -herd, a herd of animals which feed on land ; Land'-hold er, a holder or proprietor of land ; Land'-hung'er, greed for the acquisition of land ; Land ing, act of going on land from a vessel : a place for getting on shore : the level part of a staircase between the flights of steps. adj. relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo. ns.

Land ing-net, a kind of scoop-net for landing a fish that has been caught ; Landing-place, a place for landing, as from a vessel ; Land ing-stage, a platform for landing passengers or goods carried by water,
often rising and falling with the tide ; Land'-job'ber, a speculator in land ; Land' -job bing ; Land'-lady, a woman who has property in land or houses : the mistress of an inn or lodging-house. adj. Landless (Shak.), without land or property. v.t. Land lock, to enclose by land. adj. Land'-locked, almost shut in by land, protected by surrounding masses of land from the force of wind and waves. ns. Landlord, the owner of land or houses : the master of an inn or lodging-house ; Landlordism, the authority or united action of the landholding

class ; Land -lubb'er, a landsman (a term used by sailors) ; Land mark, anything serving to mark the boundaries of land : any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen : any distinguishing characteristic ; Land'-meas'ure, a system of square measure used in the measurement of land ; Land'-meas UT-Ing, the art of estimating the superficial content of

Eortions of land ; Land'-OWn'er, one who owns md ; Land'-own'ership. adj. Land'- own ing.- ns. Land -pi lot, {Milt.), a guide on land ; Land'-pi rate, a highway robber : a fellow who makes a practice of swindling sailors in port ; Land rail, the crake or corncrake, so named from its cry ; Land'-rak'er (SAaA.), a vagabond ; Land'-reeve, the assistant to the land-steward of a great estate ; Land' -roll, a clod-crusher; Land -scrip (LS.S.), negotiable government certificate entitling to possession of certain public land by individuals or corporate bodies ; Land'-shark, a land-grabber : one who plunders sailors on shore ; Land'skip (same as Landscape) ; Land'slide, Land'slip, a portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water; Lands'man, Land man, one who lives or serves on land : one inexperienced in seafaring ; Land -Spring, water lying near the surface, easily drawn upon by shallow wells ; Land'-stew'ard, a person who manages a landed estate ; Land'-survey'ing (see Surveying) ; Land-tax, a tax upon land ; Land'-turn, a land-breeze ; Land'-wait'er, a custom-house officer who attends on the landing of goods from ships. adv. Land' ward, toward the laud. aaj. lying toward the land, away from the sea-coast : situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town : rural.- n. Land'wind, a wind blowing off the land. Land League, an association founded in Ireland by Michael Davitt in 1879, and organised by C. S. Parnell, to procure reduction and re-arrangement of rents, and to promote the substitution of peasant- proprietors for landlords condemned as an illegal conspiracy in 1881 ; Landed interest, the combined interest of the land-holding class in a community. Make the land, to discover the land as the ship approaches it ; Set the land, to observe by the compass how the shore bears from the ship. [A.S. land; Dut., Ger. lanj.\

Landamman, lan'dam-man, n. the president of the Swiss Diet : the head official in some Swiss cantons.

Landau, lan'daw, n. a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back. [Ger. landauer, from Landau.]

Lande, land, n. an uncultivated healthy plain, esp. n sandy track along the sea-shore in south-western France. [Fr.]

Landgrave, land'grav, n. a German graf, count, or eax\'.fem. Landgravine (land'gra-ven). n. Landgra'viate, the territory of a landgrave. [Dut landgrnafland, land, graaf, count.]

Land louper, land'-lowp'er, n. a vagabond or vagrant. Also Land'-lop'er. [Dut. landloopenland, land, loofen, to ramble ; cf. Ger. landlaiifer.]

Landscape, land'-skap, n. the appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view : the

aspect of a country, or a picture representing it. ns. Land'SCape-gar dening, the art of laying out grounds and so disposing water, buildings, trees, and other plants as to produce the effect of a picturesque landscape ; Land'SCape-paint'er, one who practises this form of art ; Land'SCape-palnt'ing, the art of representing natural scenery by painting. [Dut. lanJsckap, Irom land and -schap, a suffix = -ship.}

Landsthing, lans'ting, . the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag or parliament. [Dan., land, land, thing, parliament.]

Landstunn, lant'^toorm, . in Germany and Switzerland, a general levy in time of national emergency in the former including all males between seventeen and forty-five: the force so called out. [Ger., land, land, sturm, alarm.]

Landtag, lant'tahh, . the legislative assembly of one of the states forming the modern German empire, as Saxony, Bavaria, &c. : the provincial assembly of Bohemia or Moravia. [Ger., land, country, tag, diet, day.]

Landwehr, lant'viir, . a military force in Germany and Austria forming an army reserve. [Ger., land, land, wehr, defence.]

Lane, Ian, . an open space between corn-fields, hedges, ,&c. : a narrow passage or road: a narrow

street : a fixed route kept by a line of vessels across the ocean. A blind lane, a cul-de-sac. [A.S. lane ; Scot, loan, lonnin.}

Lane, Ian, a Scotch form of lone, alone.

Lang, a Scotch form of long. . Lang'syne, time long past. Think lang, to weary.

Langaha, lan-ga'ha, . a Madagascar wood-snake, with a flexible scaly extension on the snout.

Langet, lang'get, . a strong lace used in women's dress in Holland.

Langshan, lang'shan, n. a small black Chinese hen.

Langspiel, lang'spel, . a Shetland form of harp.

Language, lang'gwaj, n. that which is spoken by the tongue : human speech : speech peculiar to a nation : style or expression peculiar to an individual : diction : any manner of expressing thought. v.t. to express in language. adjs. Languaged, skilled in language ; Lang'UageleSS (Shak\ speechless, silent ; Lang'ued (her.), furnished with a tongue. Dead language, one no longer spoken, as opp. to Living language, one still spoken : Flash language (see Flash). [Fr. langage laiigue L. lingua (old form dingua), the tongue, akin to L. lingerc, Gr. leichein.]

Langue d'oc, long dok, n. collective name for the Romance dialects spoken in the Middle Ages from the Alps to the Pyrenees the tongue of the troubadours, often used as synonymous with Provencal, one of its chief branches. The name itself survived in the province LanguedoC, giving name to a class of wines. Langue d'oui (long dwe), also Langue d'oil, the Romance dialect of northern France, the language of the trouveres, the dominant factor in the formation of modern French. [O. Fr. langue L. lingua, tongue ; de, of ; Prov. oc, yes L. hoc, this ; O. Fr. out, oil, yes L. hoc illud, this (is) that, yes.]

Languette, lang'get, . a 16th-century hood worn by women : the tongue of a reed of a harmonium or reed-organ: a key of a wind-instrument. [Fr.]

Languid, lang'gwid, adj. slack or feeble : flagging : exhausted : sluggish : spiritless. adj. Languesc ent, growing languid. adv. Lang'uldly. n. Lang'uidness. [Fr., L. languidvs languere, to be weak.]

Languish, lang'gwish, v ,i. to become languid or enfeebled : to lose strength and animation : to pine : to become dull, as of trade. n. (Shak.) languishment. adjs. Languished, sunken in languor ; Lang'uishing, expressive of languor, or merely sentimental emotion. adv. Lang'Uishingly. . Lang'Uishment, the act or state of languishing : tenderness of look. [Fr. lan^uir, languiss-, L,. langueicere langufrt, to be faint]

languor, lang'gwur, n. state of being languid or faint : dullness : listlessness : softness. adj. Languorous, full of languor : tedious: melancholy. v.t. Lang'UTO (Spens.), to languish.

Laniard. Same as Lanyard.

Laniary, la'ni-a-ri, . a place of slaughter : shambles. adj. fitted for lacerating or tearing. [L. laniarium lanius, a butcher.]

Laniferous, lan-if er-us, adj. wool-bearing. Also Lanlg'eroUS. [L. lani/er, lanigerlana, wool, ferre,gerere, to bear.]

Lank, langk, adj. languid or drooping : soft or loose : thin : shrunken : straight and flat. v.i. (Shak.) to become lank. adv. Lankly. . Lank'ness. adj LanKy, lank and tall [A.S. hlanc ; Dut. slank, Ger. schlank, slender.]

Tanner, lan'er, . a kind of falcon. . Lann'aret, the male bird. [Fr. tanterL. laniarins.\

Lanolin, lan'5-lin, . an unctuous substance, a mixture of the ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, used as a basis for ointments, extracted from wool. [L. lana, wool, oleum, oil.]

Lansquenet, lans'ke-net, . a i6th-i7th cent, mercenary pikeman : a game at cards. [Fr, Ger. landsknecht land, country, knecht, a soldier.]

Lant, lant, n. stale urine, used in wool-scouring.

Lanterloo, lant'er-loo, . a game at cards, commonly Loo. [Dut. lanterlu.}

Lantern, lant'ern, . a case for holding or carrying a light, the light chamber of a lighthouse : an ornamental structure surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric : the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery obs. form, Lant'horn, from the use of horn for the sides oi lanterns. v.t. to furnish with a lantern. n. Lant'ern-fly, any insect of family Fulgorider, supposed to emit a strong liht in the dark. adj. Lant ern-

jawed, thin-faced. n.pl. Lant'ern-jaws, thin long jaws. Lantern Of the dead, a tower having a small lighted chamber at the top, once common in French cemeteries ; Lantern Wheel, a kind of cog-wheel, in which a circle of bars or spindles between two heads engages with the cogs of a spur-wheel. Chinese lantern, a collapsible paper lantern, generally decorated with flowers ; Dark lantern, a lantern having an opaque slide, capable of being partly or wholly shut at pleasure ; Magic lantern, an optical instrument by means of which magnified images of small pictures are thrown upon a wall or screen. [Fr. lanterne L. lanterna Gr. lampter lampein, to give light.]

Lanthanum, lan'tha-num, n. a metal discovered in 1839 in cerite, a hydrated silicate of cerium. Also Lan'thanium. [Gr. lanthanein, to conceal.]

Lanuginous, la-nu'jin-us, adj. downy : covered with fine soft hair. . Lanu'go. [Fr., L. lanuginosus lanugo, down, lana, wool.]

Lanz, lanks, n. a platter or dish for serving meat at a Roman table : pi. Lan'ces. [L.]

Lanyard, Laniard, lan'yard, . a short rope used on board ship for fastening or stretching, or for convenience in handling articles. [Fr. laniere, perh. from L. lanarius, made of wool lana, wool.]

Laocoon, la-ok'-o-on, n. a famous antique group in marble in the Vatican, representing the Trojan priest Laocodn and his two sons being crushed in the folds of two enormous serpents.

Laodicean, la-od-i-se'an, adj. lukewarm in religion, like the Christians of Laodicea (Rev. iii. 14-16). n. Laodice anism, lukewarmness in religion.

Lap, lap, v.t. to lick up with the tongue : to wash or flow against. v.i. to drink by licking up a liquid : to make a sound of such a kind :pr.p. lap'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. lapped. n. a motion or sound like lapping. [A.S. lapian; Low Ger. lappen; L. lambere, Gr. I 'apt fin.]

Lap, lap, . the loose or overhanging flap of anything : the part of a substance extending over or partly over the rear of another, or the extent of such extension :

the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down : the part of the body thus covered, esp. with reference to nursing, &c. : a fold : a. course or round of the track, as in foot-racing, &c. : at euchre, &c., a carrying over to the next game of a surplus of points from the last : the space over which a steam-engine slide-valve travels after the closing of the steam-passage to or from the cylinder : a rotating disc of lead, copper, leather, &c., charged with an abrasive powder, used in cutting gems, c. v.t. to lay over or on. v.i. to be spread on or over : to be turned over or upon. tis. Lap'-board, a flat wide board resting on the lap, used by tailors and seamstresses ; Lap'-dog, a small dog fondled in

shoemakers hold in the lap to hammer leather on ; Lap'-Streak, a clinker-built boat also adj. ; Lap'-WOrk, work containing lap-joints. [A.S. l<eppa, a loosely hanging part ; Ice. lapa, to hang loose, Ger. lappen, a rag.]

Lap, lap, v. t. to wrap, fold, involve. ns. Lap'per, one who wraps or folds : in cotton manufacturing, a machine which compacts the scutched cotton into a fleece upon the surface of a roller called a lap-roller ; Lap'ping, the process of forming a lap or fleece of fibrous material for the carding-machine : the rubbing or polishing of a metal surface : the process of rubbing away the lands, or metal between the grooves of a rifled gun, to increase the bore. [M. E. wlappen, being a form of wrap.}

Lapel, Lappel, Lapelle, la-pel', . the part of the breast of a coat which laps over and is folded back. adj. Lapelled'. [Dim. of //.]

Lapidary, lap'i-dar-i, adj. pertaining to stones and the cutting of stones : pertaining to inscriptions and monuments. . a cutter of stones, esp. precious stones : a dealer in precious stones also Lapida'rian, Lap'idarist.Lap'idist. v.t. Lapidate (rare), to pelt with stones. . Lapida'tion, punishment by stoning. adj. Lapid'eous, stony. . Lapidesc'ence. adj. Lapidesc'ent, becoming stone :

petrifying. adj. Lapidif'ic. . Lapidifica'tion.
v.t. Lapid'ify, to make into stone. v.i. to turn into stone : pr.p. lapid'ifying ; pa.p. lapid'ified. adj. Lapil'liform, having the form of small stones. ns. Lapil'lUS, a fragment of lava ejected from a volcano : pi. Lapll'li ; La'pis, a kind of calico-printing with indigo, the resists acting as methods for other dyes, as madder or quercitron ; La'pis-laz'llli, a mineral of beautiful ultramarine colour, used largely in ornamental and mosaic work, and for sumptuous altars and shrines. Lapis-lazuli blue, a deep blue, sometimes veined with gold, used in decoration, and in the manufacture of Sevres and Oriental porcelain ; Lapis-lazuli ware, the name given by Joiah Wedgwood to a particular pebble ware veined with gold upon blue. [L. lapidarius lapis, lapidis, a stone.]

Lapp, lap, . a Laplander. . Laplander, a native or inhabitant of Lapland. adjs. Lap landish ; Lapp'ish. n. the language of the Lapps.

Lapper-milk, lap'er-milk, n. (Scot.) loppered or curdled
milk. [Same word as lopper (obs.~y M. E. loper, curdled, prob. conn, with A.S. hleapan, to leap, run. Cf. rennet, runnel, from run.}

Lappet, lap'et, ti. a little lap or flap. adj. Lapp'eted. . Lapp'et-head, a head-dress made with lappets for lace pendants. [Dim. of lap.}

Lapse, laps, v.i. to slip or glide : to pass by degrees : to fall from the faith or from virtue : to fail in duty : to pass to another proprietor, &c., by the negligence of a patron, to become void : to lose certain privileges by neglect of the necessary conditions. . a slipping or falling : a failing in duty: a fault. adj. Lap'Sable. The lapsed, the name applied in the early Christian Church to those who, overcome by

heathen persecution, fell away from the faith. [L. labi, lapsus, to slip or fall, lapsus, a fall, akin to lap.}

Laputan, la-pu'tan, adj. pertaining to Laputa, a flying island described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels as inhabited by all sorts of ridiculous projectors : absurd : chimerical.

Lapwing, lap' wing, . the name of a bird of the plover family, also called peewit, from its peculiar cry. [M. E. lappeivinke A.S. hledpewince liledpan, to leap or run, and root of -wink, to turn.]

Lar, lar, n. one of a class of local deities, originally Etruscan, but in Roman usage usually regarded as the tutelary deities of a house: pi. Lares (lu'rez). [L.]

Lar, lar, n. an Etruscan title, really peculiar to the eldest son, but often mistaken for an integral part of the name. Also Lars. [L., Etruscan larth, lord.]

Larboard, lar'bord (by sailors, lab'erd), n. an obsolete naval term for the left side of a ship looking from the stern, now, by command of the Admiralty, replaced by the term port, to prevent the mistakes caused by its resemblance in sound to starboard. adj. pertaining to the port or left side. [Perh. for a conjectural lade-bord, the lading-side lade, a load, lord, board, side.]

Larceny, lar'sen-i, . the legal term in England and Ireland for stealing : theft. . Lar cenist, one who commits larceny : a thief. atij. LafcenouS. adv. Lar'cenously. Grand larceny, in England, larceny of property of the value of one shilling or more ; Petty larceny, larceny of property less in value than one shilling ; Simple larceny, as opposed to Coinpound larceny, is larceny uncombined with aggravating circumstances. [O. Fr. larrecin (Fr. larcin) L. latrociniutn latro, a robber.]

Larch, larch, . a genus (Larix) of coniferous trees, distinct from firs (Abies), with perfectly erect and regularly tapering stem, small branches, numerous small leaves deciduous and clustered, growing rapidly, and yielding good timber. [L., Gr. larix.}

Lard, lard, . the melted fat of the hog. v.t. to smear with lard : to stuff with bacon or pork : to fatten : to mix with anything. adj. Larda ceous. ns. Lard'-Oil, a lubricating and illuminating oil expressed from lard ; Lar'don, Lar'doon, a strip of bacon used for larding. adj. Lar'dy. [O. Fr., L. laridum, lardum', cf. Gr. larinos, fat, laros, sweet.]

Larder, lard'er, . a room or place where meat, &c., is kept : stock of provisions. . Lard'erer, one who has charge of a larder. [O. Fr. lardier, a bacon-tub L. lardum.}

Lare, lar, . obsolete form of lore, and of lair.

Large, larj, adj. great in size : extensive : bulky : wide: long: abundant: liberal: diffuse: (Shak.,

of language) free, licentious. adv. (naut.) before the wind. adjs. Large' -a'cred, possessing much land ; Large' -hand' ed, having large hands : grasping, greedy : profuse ; Large'-hoart'ed, having a large heart or liberal disposition : generous. attv. Largely. adj. Large' -mind'ed, characterised by breadth of view. ns. Large'ness ; Lar'get, a length of iron cut from a bar and of proper size to roll into a sheet. At large, without restraint or confinement : fully : as a whole, altogether. [Fr., L. largus.}

Largess, Largesse, larj'es, . a present or donation : (arch.) liberality. n. Largit ion, giving of largess. [Fr., L. largitio larglri, to give freely largus.}

Largo, lar'gO, adj. (mus.) slow in time. n. a movement to be performed in such style. adj. Larghet'to, somewhat slow : not so slow as largo. . a movement in somewhat slow time. adj. Larghls'-SilUO, extremely slow. [It., L. largus.}

Lariat, lar'i-at, . a rope for picketing horses while grazing : a lasso. [Sp. la reata la, the, reata, a rope for tying animals together.]

Lark, lark, . a well-known singing- bird. v.i. to catch larks. ns. Lark's'-heel, the Indian cress; Larkspur, a plant with showy flowers, so called

from the spur-shaped formation of calyx and petals. [M. E. laverock A. S. Idwerct ; Ger. lerche.]

Lark, lark, n. a game, frolic. v.i. to frolic, make sport. adj. LarTsy (coll.), frolicsome, sportive. [A.S. Idc, play lacan, to swing, wave, play.J

Larmier, lar'mi-er, n. (archit.) another name for the corona (q.v.) : a horizontal string-course for preventing rain from trickling down the wall : (zool.) a tear- bag. [Fr. lanne, a tear L. lacrima, a tear.]

Larrikin, lar'i-kin, adj. (Australian) rowdy, disorderly. . a rough or rowdy. n. Larr ikinism.

Larrup, lar'up, v.t. (coll.) to flog, thrash. [Prob. from Dut. larpen, thresh with flails.]

Larry, lar'i, . Same as Lorry.

Lamm, lar'um, . alarm : a noise giving notice of danger. v.t. (obs.) to alarm. [Alarm.]

Larus, la'rus, . a genus of Laridct, the gulls proper.

Larva, lar'va, . an insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg i.e. in the caterpillar state : a ghost, spectre : //. Larvae (larVe). adjs. Lar'val ; Lar'vate, -d, clothed as with a mask ; Lafvlfonn ; Larvip'arouS, producing young in a larva-form. [L. larva, a spectre, a mask.]

Larynx, laYingks, . the upper part of the windpipe : the throat : pi. Lar'ynges, Lar'ynxes (rare). adjs. Laryn'geal, Laryn'gean. n. Laryngis'mus, spasm of the glottis. adj. Laryngit'ic. n. Laryngi'tis, inflammation of the larynx. adj. LaryngO-log'ical. us. Laryngol'ogist ; Laryngol'ogy, the science of the larynx ; Laryngoph'ony, the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx ; Laryng'OSCOpe, a mirror for examining the larynx and trachea. adj. LaryngOSCOp'iC. us. Laryngos'copist ; Laryngos'copy ; Laryngot'omy, the operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove obstructions and assist respiration ; Laryngotracheot'omy, the operation of cutting into the windpipe through the cricoid cartilage, the cricothyroid membrane, and the upper rings of the trachea. [L., Gr. larynx, laryngos.]

Lascar, las'kar, . a native East Indian sailor or camp-follower. [Hind., Pers. lashkari, a soldier.]

Lascivious, las-siVi-us, adj. lustful : tending to produce lustful emotions. adv. Lasciviously. . LasciViousness. [L. lascivus; perh. from the same root as laxtts, loose.]

Laser, la'ser, . a gum-resin from North Africa, esteemed by the ancients as a deobstruent and diuretic. [L. laser, juice of laserpitium.]

Laserpitium, las-er-pish'i-um, n. a genus of perennial herbs of the parsley family Las'erwort or herb frankincense. Also Silphium. [L. laserpicium, a plant yielding laser.]

Lash, lash, . a thong or cord : the flexible part of a

whip : a stroke with a whip or anything pliant : a stroke of satire, a sharp retort : a beating or dashing : an eyelash. v.t. to strike with a lash: to dash against : to fasten or secure with a rope or cord : to censure severely : to scourge with sarcasm or satire. v.i. to use the whip. . Lash'er, one who lashes or whips : a rope for binding one thing to another ; Lashing, act of whipping : a rope for making things fast : a great plenty of anything esp. in //. Lash OUt, to kick out, as a horse : to break out recklessly. [M. E. lasshe; Dut. lasch, Ger. lasche, a joint.]

Lash, lash, adj. (obs.) slow, slack: soft : insipid. n, Lash'er, the slack water collected above a weir in a river. [M. E. lasche, slack O. Fr. lasche (Fr. lache, cowardly) L. laxus, lax.]

Lasket, las'ket, . a loop of line at the foot of a sail, to which to fasten an extra sail.

Lass, las, n. (fern, of Lad) a girl, esp. a country girl : a sweetheart : (Scot.) a maid-servant. (Diminutives) LaSS ie, LaSS'OCk. adj. LasS'lorn (Shak.), forsaken by one's mistress. [Prob. a contr. of laddess, formed from lad ; or directly from W. llodes, fern, of llaivd, a lad. Mr H. Bradley thinks the association with lad merely accidental, the word first appearing about 1300 in northern writings as lasce, evidently representing a Scand. laskw, the fem. of an adj. meaning unmarried ; cf. Middle Sw. losk kona, unmarried woman.]

Lassitude, las'i-tud, . faintness : weakness : weariness : languor. [Fr., L. lassitudotassus, faint.]

Lasso, las'O, . a long rope with a running noose for catching wild horses, &c. : pi. Lass'os, Lass oes.~ v.t. to catch with the lasso ',pr.p. lass'oing: pa.p. lass'Oed. [Port, laco, Sp. lazo L. lagucus, a noose.]

Last, last, . a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made. v.t. to fit with a last . Last er, one who fits the parts of shoes to lasts : a tool for doing so. [A.S. last, a trace.]

Last, last, v.i. to continue, endure : to escape failure : remain fresh, unimpaired. adj. Lasting, permanent, durable. . endurance. adv. Lastingly. n. Last'ingness. [A.S. Iscstan, to keep a track. Sec foregoing word.]

Last, last, . a load, cargo, a weight generally estimated at 4000 lb., but varying in different articles. n. Last' age, the lading of a ship : room for stowing goods in a ship : a duty formerly paid for the right of carrying goods, &c. [A.S. hltest hladan, to load ; Ger. last, Ice. hlass.]

Last, last, adj. latest: coming after all the others: final : next before the present : utmost : meanest : most improbable or unlikely also adv. . Last-COUTt, a court held by the jurats in the marshes of Kent to fix rates chargeable for the preservation of these also Last. ad-'. Lastly. Last &SLJ (Scot.), yesterday ; Last heir (Ettg. latv), he to whom lands come by escheat for want of lawful heirs. At last, in conclusion (this from A.S. on last, therefore not from late at all, but from last (i), which is the A.S. Idst, a trace) ; Breathe one's last, to die ; Die in the last ditch, to fight to the bitter end ; First and last, altogether ; On one's last legs, on the verge of utter failure or exhaustion ; Put the last hand to, to finish, put the finishing touch to ; The last cast (see Casl); The last day, the Day of Judgment; The last days, times (/>.), the period when the end of the world draws near ; To the last, to the end : till death. [A contr. of latest.]

Lastery, last'er-i, n. (S^ens.) a red colour.

Lat, lat, n. in Indian architecture, an isolated pillar.

Latakia, lat-a-ke'a, . a fine kind of tobacco produced at Latakia (Laodicea ad Mare) in Syria.

Latch, lach, v.t. (Shak.) to moisten. [Leach.']

Latch, lach, . a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door. v.t. to fasten with a latch : to hold, retain : (obs.) to seize. us. Latch'et, a strap or buckle for fastening a shoe ; Latch'key, a key to raise the latch of a door. On the latch, not locked, but opened by a latch. [A.S. lerccan, to catch.]

Late, lat, adj. (camp. Lat'er ; supcrl. Latest) slow, tardy: behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed : far advanced towards the close : last in any place or character : deceased : departed : out of office : not long past also adT. adj. Lat'ed (Shak.), belated, being top late. adv. Lately. . Late'ness, state of being late. adv. Lat'er. adj. Lat'ish, somewhat late. [A.S. lat, slow ; Dut laat, Ice. latr, Ger. lass, weary ; L. lassus, tired.]

Latebra, lat'eb-ra, . the cavity in the food-yolk of a meroblastic ovum. adj. Lat'ebrous. [L. l.itere.]

Lateen, la-ten', adj. applied to a triangular sail,

common in the Mediterranean, the Lake of Geneva, &c. [Fr., L. Latinus, Latin.]

Latent, la' tent, adj. hid : concealed : not visible or apparent : dormant, undeveloped. ns. La'tence, La'tency. adv. La'tently. Latent heat (see Heat) ; Latent life, a phrase describing the physiological condition of organisms in which the functions are for a time suspended without losing the power of future activity ; Latent period of a disease, the time that elapses before symptoms show

the presence of the disease. [L. latent, pr.p. of latere, to lie hid ; Gr. lantkanein, to be hidden.]

Lateral, lat'er-al, adj. belonging to the side : proceeding from or in the direction of the side : (anat. and tool.) situated on one of the sides of the median vertical longitudinal plane of the body : (physics) at right angles to a line of motion or strain. . Lateral ity.W:'. Laterally. -</;. Laterifo'liousO?/.), growing by the side of a leaf at its base. Lateral fin, one of the paired side fins of a fish: opp. to Vertical fin. [L. lateralis latus, lateris, a side.]

Lateran, lat'er-an, adj. pertaining to the Church of St John Lateran at Rome, the Pope's cathedral church, on the site of the splendid palace or basilica of Plautius Lateranus (executed 66 A.D.). Lateran Councils, five general councils of the Western Church, held in the Lateran basilica (1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, and 1512-17), regarded by Roman Catholics as oecumenical : also an important synod against the Monothelites in 649.

LatericeOUS, lat-er-ish'us, adj. of brick, or brick-coloured. Also Laterit'iOUS. [L. latericius later, lateris, a brick.]

Laterite, lat'er-It, n. an argillaceous sandstone of a reddish or brick colour found in India, esp. in Ceylon. [L. later, lateris, a brick.]

Latescent, la-tes'ent, adj. becoming hidden. n. La-tesc'ence. [L. latescere latere, to lie hid.]

Latest, lut'est, adj. superl. of late.

Latex, la'teks, . (hot.) the sap of plants after it has been elaborated in the leaves. adj. Laticif' erous, containing or conveying latex. [L.]

Lath, lath, . a thin cleft slip of wood ustd in slating, plastering, &c. : pi. Laths (la/Az). v.t. to cover with laths. adj. Lath'en. ns. Lath ing, the act or process of covering with laths : a covering of laths ; Lath'-split'ter, one who splits wood into laths. adj. Lath'y, like a lath.' Dagger Of lath, any insufficient means of attack or defence. [A.S. lattu; Dut. lat, Ger. latte, a lath.]

Lathe, la/A, n. a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c. : the movable swing-frame of a loom carrying the reed for separating the warp threads and beating up the weft. [Ice. loft.]

Lathe, \a.th, n. a part or division of a county, now existing only in Kent, and consisting of four or five hundreds. [A.S. Ixth, a district.]

Lather, laM'er, . a foam or froth made with water and soap : froth from sweat. v.t. to spread over with lather. v.t. to form a lather : to become frothy. [A.S. ledftor, lather ; Ice. latfir, foam.]

Latibulum, la-tib'u-lum, . a hiding-place, burrow : //. Latlb'Ula, v.i. Latib'ulise, to hibernate. [L.]

Laticlave, lat'i-klav, . a broad vertical purple stripe running down the front of a Roman senator's tunic. [L. latus, broad, clavus, a stripe.]

Laticostate, lat-i-kos'tat, adj. broad-ribbed.

Latidentate, lat-i-den'tat, adj. broad-toothed.

Latlfoliate, lat-i-fo'li-at, adj. broad-leafed. Also Latifo lious.

Latin, lat'in, adj. pertaining to ancient Latium (esp. Rome) or its inhabitants, also to all races claiming affinity with the Latins by language, race, or civilisation : written or spoken in Latin. . an inhabitant of ancient Latium : a member of a modern race

ethnically or linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians : the language of ancient Rome the foundation of the modern Romance tongues : a member of the Latin or Roman Catholic Church. adj. La'tlan. . Lat'iner, one who knows Latin : (obs.) an interpreter. v.t. Latinise, to give Latin forms to : to render into Latin. ns. Latlnism, a Latin idiom ; Latlnlst, one skilled in Latin : Latin'ity, the Latin tongue, style, or idiom. Latin Church, the Western Church as distinguished from the Greek or Oriental Church, so named as having employed Latin as its official language : the Roman

Catholic Church ; Latin Empire, that portion of the Byzantine Empire seized in 1204 by the Crusaders, and overthrown by the Greeks in 1261 ; Latin kingdom, the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem ruled by French or Latin kings, and lasting from 1099 to 1187. Classical Latin, the Latin of the writers who flourished from about 75 B.C. to 200 A.D. ; Dog Latin, barbarous Latin ; Late Latin, the Latin written by authors between 200 and (circ.) 600 A.D. ; Middle, Medieval, or Low Latin, the Latin of the middle age between 600 and 1500 A.D. ; New, Modern, Latin, Latin as written between 1500 and the present time, mostly used as a scientific medium ; Thieves' Latin, thieves' cant. [L. Latinos, belonging to Latium, the district round Rome.]

Latipennate, lat-i-pen'at, adj. broad-winged.

Latirostral, lat-i-ros'tral, adj. broad-billed. Also Latiros'trate.

LatiSSimus, lu-tis'i-mus, . the broadest muscle which lies upon the back.

Latitude, lat'i-tud, . the distance of a place north or south from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian : a place as indicated by latitude : the angular distance of a celestial body above the plane of the ecliptic (apparent when the point of view is on the earth's surface, geocentric when at the earth's centre, heliocentric when at the centre of the sun) : (/?.) extent of signification : freedom from restraint : scope : (pis.) [width. adjs. Latitudinal, pertaining to latitude : in the direction of latitude ; Latitudina'rian, broad or liberal, esp. in religious belief: lax. . a name applied by contemporaries to a member of a school of liberal and philosophical theologians within the English Church in the later half of the I7th century : one who affects to regard specific creeds, methods of church government, &c. with indifference. . Latitudina'rianism. adj. Latitud'inous, having latitude or large extent. Latitude by account, in navigation, the latitude calculated from the course and distance sailed since last observation ; Latitude by Observation, the latitude determined from an observation of a heavenly body ; Middle latitude, the latitude of the parallel midway between two places situated in the same hemisphere. [Fr. , L. latitude, -inis latus, broad.]

Latria, la-trl'a, . the kind of supreme worship lawfully offered to God alone opposed to Dulia, that given to saints and angels, and to Perdnlia, that given to the Virgin. [Gr., latreuein, to serve.]

Latrine, lat'rin, . a privy or water-closet in barracks, factories, hospitals, &c. [Fr., L. lavatrina, latrina lardie, to wash.]

Latrobe, Ia-tr5b', . a form of stove set into a fireplace, heating the room by radiation, and the rooms above by hot air from I. Latrobe of Baltimore.

Latrocinium, lat-ro-sin'i-um, . the Robber-Council, that held at Ephesus in 449, in which the doctrines of the heretic Eutyches were upheld by means of intimidation its acts revoked at the oecumenical council of Chalcedon in 451 : larceny : right of adjudging and executing thieves. [L., robbery.]

Latten, lat'en, . brass or bronze used for crosses : sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [O. Fr. laton (Fr. laiton) Ger. latte, a lath, thin plate.]

Latter, lat'er, adj. later : coming or existing after : mentioned the last of two : modern : recent : (Shak.) last. adjs. Latter-born (Shak.), younger ; Latter-day, belonging to recent times. adv. Latterly, in latter time : of late. Latter-day saints (see Mormon) ; Latter end (see End) ; Latter-mint, a late kind of mint. The former and the latter rain (see Rain). [A variant of later.]

Lattice, lat'is. . a network of crossed laths or bars, called also Lattice-work : anything of lattice-work, as a window : (her.) a bearing of vertical and horizontal bars crossing each other. v.t. to form into open work : to furnish with a lattice. ns. Lattice-bridge, a bridge with its sides consisting of cross-

framing like lattice-work ; Latt'ice-gird'er, a girder of which the web consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work ; Lattice-leaf, an aquatic plant, native to Madagascar, so called from the singular resemblance of the leaves to open lattice-work otherwise Lattice-plant, Lace-leaf, Water-yam, or Ouvirandrano. Red lattice (Shak,), a frame of lattice-work painted red, formerly used to fill the windows of an ale-house. [Fr. lattis latte, a lath.]

Laud, lawd, v.t. to praise in words or with singing: to celebrate. . commendation : praise in divine worship: (//.) in the R.C. Church, the prayers immediately following matins, constituting with the latter the first of the seven canonical hours. adj. Laud'able, worthy of being praised. . Laud'ableness. adv. Laud'ably. ns, Lauda'-tion, praise : honour paid ; Laud'ative, a panegyric, a eulogium. adj. Laud'atory, containing praise : expressing praise. . that which contains praise. . Laud'er. [L. laudare laus, laudis, praise.]

Laudanum, lawd'a-num, . a preparation of opium : tincture of opium. [Same word as ladanum, trans-ferred to a different drug.]

Laugh, laf, v.t. to express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and peculiar facial distortion : to be gay or lively : make merry (with at), to flout. v.t. to express with a laugh : to affect in some way by laughter. n. the sound caused by merriment. adj. Laugh' able, ludi-crous. . Laughableness. adv. Laugh'ably. ns. Laugh'er ; Laugh ing-gas, a gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide, used as an anjes-thetic in minor surgical operations, as in dentistry ; Laugh'ing-jack ass, the great kingfisher of Aus-tralia. adv. Laughingly, in a laughing manner. ns. Laugh'ing-StOCk, an object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at ; Laugh'ter, act or noise of laughing. Laugh a thing off, to treat as if worthy only of a laugh ; Laugh in one's Sleeve, to laugh inwardly ; Laugh one out Of, to make a person abandon a habit, &c., by laughing at him for it ; Laugh on the "wrong side of the mouth, to be made feel disappointment or sorrow, esp. after boasting, &c. ; Laugh to scorn, to deride or jeer at. Have the laugh on one's side, to be able to laugh at another through getting the better of him by superior dexterity, &c. [A.S. hlihan ; Ger. lachen, Goth, hlahjan ; prob. imit.]

Launce, lans, . Same as Lance.

Launce, lans, n. (Spens.) a balance. [L. lan.r, tancis, a plate, a scale of a balance.]

Launch, Lanch, lansh, v.t. to throw as a lance or spear : (Shak.) to pierce or cut with a lance : to send forth: to cause to slide into the water. v.t. to go forth, as a ship into the water : to come into new relations, make a transition. n. act of launching or moving a newly-built ship from the stocks into the water : the largest boat carried by a man-of-war : (Spens.) a lancing. n.pl. Launch ing- ways, the timbers on which a ship is launched. . Steam'-launch, a large passenger-boat propelled by steam-power, and used largely on rivers. [O. Fr. lanchier, lander (Fr. lancer). See Lance.]

Laund, lawnd, n. (Shak) a park. [O. Fr. lande ; prob. Celt. See Lawn,]

Laundress, lawn'dres, . a woman who washes and irons clothes. . Laun'der, a washerwoman or washerman: a trough for conveying water. v.t. to wash and iron, as clothes : (Shak.) to wet, wash. ns. Laun'dry, a place where clothes are washed and dressed ; Laun'dry -man, -maid, a male, female, worker in a laundry. [M. E. lavander O. Fr. lavandier L., gerundive of lavare to wash.]

Laura, law'ra, n. an early kind of monastic com-munity, its cells separate structures, the inmates living in solitude, meeting only for common services in the chapel found only in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. [Most prob. Gr. /aura, an alley, lane.]

Laureate, lawVe-at, adj. crowned with laurel. . one crowned with laurel : a poet-laureate. v.t. to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit : to confer a degree upon. ns. Lau'reateship, office of a laureate ; Laurea'tion, act of laureating or

conferring a degree ; Po'et-lau'reate, formerly one who received a degree in grammar (i.e. poetry and rhetoric) at the English universities : a poet bearing that honorary title, a salaried officer in the royal household, appointed to compose annually an ode for the king's birthday and other suitable occasions.

Laurel, law'rel, . the bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths : a crown of laurel, honours gained (freq. in pi.) : any species of the genus Laurus. adjs. Laurel; Lau'relled, crowned with laurel. n. Lau'rel-wa'ter, a sedative and narcotic water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel. adjs. Laurif erous, producing laurel ; LaU'-figer, laurel- wearing. n. LaUTUSti BUS, an ever-green shrub. [Fr. laurier L. laurus.)

Laurentian, law-ren'shi-an, adj. pertaining to Lorenzo or Laurentius dei Medici, or to the Laurentian library founded by him at Florence : of or pertaining to the river St Lawrence: applied to a series of rocks covering a large area in the region of the Upper Lakes of North America.

Lauwine, law'vin, . (Byron) an avalanche. [Ger., from Low L. lavina, prob. L. labi, to fall.]

Lav, lav, . word in lavengro, word-master. [Gypsy.]

Lava, la'va, . the melted matter discharged from a burning mountain, that flows down its sides. [It. lava, a stream L. lavare, to wash.]

Lave, lav, v.t. and v.t. to wash : to bathe. ns. La'vabo, the ritual act of washing the celebrant's fingers after the offertory, before proceeding with the eucharistic service from Lavabo manus meas in innocenlia (Ps. xxvi. 6): a stone basin in monasteries for washing in before meals or religious exercises : a modern convenience or lavatory of similar kind ; La'vage, a washing out ; Lava'tion, a washing or cleansing ; Lav'atory, a place for washing : a medieval stone table in monasteries, &c., on which bodies were washed before burial : (med.) a lotion for a diseased part ; La'ver, a large vessel for laving or washing. [Fr. laver L. lavare, -atvm; Gr. louein, to wash.]

Lave, lav, n. (Scot.) what is left, the remainder. [A.S. Id/; Ice. lei/. See Leave.]

Lave, lav, v.t. to lade or throw out (as water from a boat). [A.S. la/ian, pour out water; Ger. laben, refresh. Conn, with L. lavare, to wash, dub.]

Lavender, lav'en-der, . an odoriferous plant, probably so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes : a pale-lilac colour, the colour of lavender blossoms. v.t. to sprinkle with lavender. . Lav 7 -ender-wa'ter, a perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris. Lay in lavender, to lay by carefully, as clothes, with sprigs of lavender in them ; Oil Of lavender, an aromatic oil distilled from lavender flowers and stems,
used as a stimulant and tonic. [M. E. lavendre Fr. lavande L. lavare, to wash.]

Laver. See Lave (i).

Laver, laVer, . the fronds of certain marine plants, sometimes used as food. [L. laver.)

Laverock, lav'er-ock, n. (prov.) a lark. [Cf. Lark.}

Lavish, lav'ish, v.t. to expend profusely: to waste. adj. bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant: unrestrained. adv. Lavishly. ns. LaVishment, LaVishness. [From Lave (3).]

Lavolt, la-volt', Lavolta, la-vol'ta, . (Shak.) an old dance in which there were much turning and high leaping. [It. la volta, the turn.]_

Law, law, n. a rule of action established by authority : statute : the rules of a community or state : a rule or principle of science or art : the whole jurisprudence or the science of law : established usage : that which is lawful : the whole body of persons connected professionally with the law : litigation : a theoretical

principle educed from practice or observation : a statement or formula expressing the constant order of certain phenomena : (theoL) the Mosaic code or the books containing it. v.t. (foil.') to give law to, determine. v.i. (ots.) to go to law. adj. Law'-abid ing, obedient to the law. ns. Law' -bind' ing ; Law' -book, a book treating of law or law cases ; Law' -break' er, one who violates a law ; Law / -

burr'ows (Scots law), a writ requiring a person to give security against doing violence to another ; Law -calf, a book-binding in smooth, pale-brown calf; Law' -day, a day of open court. adj. Law'-ful, allowed by law: rightful. adv. Lawfully. ns. Lawfulness ; Law' giver, one who enacts laws: a legislator. adj. Law'giying, legislating. n. La wing, going to law : litigation : (obs.) the prac-tice of cutting off the claws and balls of a dog's fore-feet to hinder it from hunting : (Scot.) a reckoning at a public-house, a tavern bill. adj. Lawless. adv. Lawlessly. ns. Lawlessness ; Law'-list, an annual publication containing all information regard-ing the administration of law and the legal pro-fession ; Law'-lord, a peer in parliament who holds or has held high legal office : in Scotland, a judge of the Court of Session ; Law'-mak'er, a lawgiver; Law'-man, one of a select body with magisterial powers in some of the Danish towns of early England ;
Law'-mer'chant, a term applied to the customs which have grown up among merchants in refer-ence to mercantile documents and business ; Law 7 -monger, a low pettifogging lawyer; Law'-Sta'-tioner, a stationer who sells parchment and other articles needed by lawyers; Law'SUit, a suit or process in law ; Law'-writ'er, a writer on law : a copier or engrosser of legal papers ; Law'yer, a practitioner in the law: (N.7\) an interpreter of the Mosaic Law : the stem of a brier. Law Latin, Latin as used in law and legal documents, being a mixture of Latin with Old French and Latinised English words ; Law Of nations, now international law, originally applied to those ethical principles regarded as obligatory on all communities ; Law Of nature (see Nature) ; Law of the land, the estab-lished law of a country ; Laws of association (see Association) ; Laws of motion (see Motion) ; Law-ful day, one on which business may be legally done not a Sunday or a public holiday. Boyle's (erro-neously called Mariotte'S) law {physics), in gases, the law that, for a given quantity at a given tem-perature, the pressure varies inversely as the volume discovered by Robert Boyle in 1662, and treated in a book by Mariotte in 1679 ; Brehon law (see Brehon) ; Canon law (see Canon) ; Case law, law established by judicial decision in particular cases, in contradistinction to statute law ; Common law (see Common) ; Criminal law, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment ; Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is appli-cable to criminal matters ; Customary law (see Consuetudinary); Empirical law, a law induced from observation or experiment, and though valid for the particular instances observed, not to be relied on beyond the conditions on which it rests ;

Federal law, law prescribed by the supreme power of the United States, as opposed to state law ; Forest law, the code of law which was drawn up to preserve the forests, &c., forming the special property of ihe English kings ; Gresham's law (polit. econ.), the law that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form ; Grimm's law {pkilol.), the law formulating certain changes or differences which the mute consonants exhibit in corresponding words in the Teutonic branches of the Aryan family of languages stated by Jacob Grimm (1785-1863); International law (see Inter-national) ; Judiciary law, that part of the law

which has its source in the decisions and adjudica-tions of the courts ; Kepler's laws, three laws of planetary motion discovered by Johann Kepler (1571-
1630) viz. (i) the orbits of the planets are ellipses with the sun at one focus ; (2) the areas described by their radii vectores in equal times are equal ; (3) the squares of their periodic times vary as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun ; Lynch law (see Lynch) ; Maine law, a prohibitory liquor law passed by the legislature of Maine State, U.S.A., in 1851 ; Maritime, Martial, Mercantile, Military law (see the adjs.) ; May laws, several Prussian enactments (1873-74) directed to control the action of the Church, and limit its interference in civil matters, largely modified in 1887 often called Falk laws, from the introducer ; Moral law, that portion of the Old Testament which relates to moral prin-ciples, especially the ten commandments; Mosaic, Municipal, Natural law (see the adjs.); Ohm's law, the basis of electrical measurements, established in 1827 by Ohm (1787-1854), that the resistance of a conductor is measured by the ratio of the electro-motive force between its two ends to the current flowing through it ; Poor-law, -laws, laws providing for the support of paupers at the public expense ; Positive law, law owing its force to human sanction as opposed to divine law ; Private law (see Private) ; Roman law, the system of law developed by the ancient Romans, and often termed the cii'il law (q.v.); SaliC law (see Salic); Statute law (see Statute) ; Sumptuary law (see Sumptuary) ; Verner'S law (philol.), a law stated by Karl Verner in 1875, showing the effect of the position of accent

in the shifting of the original Aryan mute consonants, and s, into Low German, and explaining the most important anomalies in the application of Grimm's law ; Written law, statute law as distinguished from the common law. Have the law Of (coll.), to enforce the law against ; Lay down the law, to state authoritatively or dictatorially. [M. E. laive A. S. lagu, from licgan, to lie ; Ice. log.]

Lawk, lawk, interj. implying surprise. [For Lord!)

Lawn, lawn, n. a sort of fine linen or cambric. adj. made of lawn. adj. Lawn'y. Lawn sleeves, wide sleeves of lawn worn by Anglican bishops. [Prob. from Fr. Loon, a town near Rheims.]

Lawn, lawn, n. an open space between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. us. Lawn'-mow'er, a machine for cutting the grass on a lawn ; Lawn'-sprinkler, a machine for watering a lawn by sprinkling from a hose with perforated swivel-collar ; Lawn'-tenn'iS, a game played with a ball and rackets on an open lawn or other smooth surface by two, three, or four persons. adj. Lawn'y. [A corr. of laund, lawnd.)

Lax, laks, adj. slack : loose : soft, flabby : not strict in discipline or morals : loose in the bowels. adj. Lax ative, having the power of loosening the bowels. n. a purgative or aperient medicine. ns. Lax a-tiveness, Lax'ity, Lax ness, state or quality of being lax ; Laxa'tor, a muscle that relaxes an organ or part ; Lax'ist, one holding loose notions of moral laws, or of their application. adv. Lax'ly. [L. lajrus, loose.]

Lay, pa.t. of lie, to lay one's self down.

Lay, la, v.t. to cause to lie down : to place or set down : to beat down : to spread on a surface : to conjoin : to spread the proper thing on : to calm : to appease : to wager : to bring forth : to impose : to charge: to present. v.i. to produce eggs: to wager, bet : pr.j>. la/ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. laid. n. situation : (Shak.) a bet : a share of profit, esp. in whaling enterprises : (slang) a field or method of operations, esp. of thieves : a measure in thread manufacture, about 800 yards. ns. Layer, that which lays e.g. a hen, a bricklayer : a bed or stratum : a shoot laid for propagation ; Layering, the propagation of plants by layers ; Lay'ing, the first coat of plaster : the act or time of laying eggs: the eggs laid ; Lay'-OUt, that which is laid out, a spread, for dining, gaming, &c. ; Lay" -Stall, a place for laying dung, rubbish, &c. Lay about one, to deal blows vigorously or on all sides ; Lay aside, away, to discard : to put apart for future use ; Lay at, to endeavour to strike ; Lay bare, to make bare, disclose ; Lay before, to submit to, as of plans ; Lay by, to keep for future use, to dismiss, to put off; Lay by the heels (see Heel); Lay down, to give up : to deposit, as a pledge : to apply, as embroidery: to delineate, describe : to affirm, assert : (rare) to store for future use ; Lay heads together, to consult together, to deliberate ; Lay hold of, or on, to seize, apprehend ; Lay in, to get in a supply of; Lay Into, to chastise thoroughly ; Lay it on, to charge exorbitantly, to do anything with profuseness; Lay off, to cast aside : to mark off; Lay on, to apply with force, to strike, to act with vigour; Lay one's self out to, to put forth one's best efforts for anything ; Lay on load (Sfens.), to belabour ; Lay on the table (see Table) ; Lay open, to make bare, to show, expose ; Lay out, to expand, to display : to expend, to plan, to exert : to dress in grave-clothes : to take measures, seek ; Lay Siege to, to besiege : to importune ; Lay the land, to cause the land to disappear below the horizon by sailing away from it ; Lay to, to apply with vigour : to bring a ship to rest ; Lay to heart (see Heart) ; Lay tinder, to subject to ; Lay up, to store up, preserve : to confine to one's bed or room for a time : to put a ship in dock after dismantling ; Lay upon, to wager upon ; Lay wait, to lie in wait, or in ambush ; Lay waste, to devastate, to destroy. Laying on of hands (see Hand). Laid embroidery, gimped or raised embroidery. On a lay, on shares, as when a crew is shipped 'on a lay' instead of receiving wages. [Lay is the causal to lie, from A.S. lecgan; Ice. ieggja, Ger. legen.\

Lay, la, . a song : a lyric or narrative poem. [O. Fr. lai, from Celt. ; cf. Gael, laoidh, a hymn.]

Lay, la, LaiC, -al, la'ik, -al, adjs. pertaining to the people : not clerical : unprofessional : (cards) not

trumps. v.t. La'iCise, to deprive of a clerical character. ns. Laity, the people as distinguished from any particular profession, esp. the clerical ; Lay'-bap'tism, baptism administered by a layman ; Lay'-broth'er, a layman : a man under vows of celibacy and obedience, who serves a monastery, but is exempt from the studies and religious services required of the monks ; Lay-Commun ion, the state of being in the communion of the church as a layman ; Lay'-impro'priator, an impropriator who is a layman (see Impropriator); Lay 1 -lord, a civil lord of the Admiralty ; Layman, one of the laity : a non-professional man ; Lay'-read'er, in the Anglican Church, a layman who receives authority to read the lessons or a part of the service, and who may in certain cases preach or read the sermons of others. [O. Fr. lai'L. laicus Gr. laikos laos, the people.]

Lay-day, la'-da, . one of a number of days allowed a charter-party for shipping or unshipping cargo.

Layer, la'er, . a stratum better Lair (q. v.). See Lay.

Layette, la-yef, . a baby's complete outfit : a tray for carrying powder in powder-mills. [Fr.]

Lay-figure, la'-fig'ur, . a jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, as a model for drapery : a living person or a fictitious character wanting in individuality. Also Lay -man.

Lazar, U'zar, . one afflicted with a loathsome and pestilential disease like Lazarus, the beggar. ns. La'zar-house, a lazaretto ; Laz arist, a member of a R.C. order, the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission, founded by St Vincent de Paul in 1624. adj. La'zar-like, like a lazar : full of sores : leprous. [Fr. lazare L., Gr. Lazaros, in the parable in Luke xvi. Heb. El'azar, 'he whom God helps.']

Lazaretto, laz-a-ret'O, . a public hospital for diseased persons, esp. for such as have infectious disorders : a prison hospital : a place where persons are kept during quarantine. Also Laz'aret. [It. lazzeretto,]

Lazaroni, laz-a-ro'ni, . Same as Lazzaroni.

Lazuli, laz'u-li. See Lapis-lazuli, under Lapidary.

Lazuli te. laz'u-llt, . a mineral of a light, indigo-blue colour, occurring in quartz and in clay-slate.

Lazy, la'zi, adj. disinclined to exertion : averse to labour: sluggish: tedious. v.i. Laze, to be lazy. adv. La'zily ns. Laziness, state or quality of being lazy ; La'zy-bed, a bed for growing potatoes, the seed being laid on the surface and covered with earth dug out of trenches along both sides ; La'zy-bones (coll.), a lazy person, an idler ; La'zy-jack, a jack constructed of compound levers pivoted together; La'zy-pin'ion (see Idle-wheel). .//. La'zy -tongs, tongs consisting of a series of diagonal levers pivoted together at the middle and ends, capable of being extended by a movement of the scissors-like handles so as to pick up objects at a distance. [M. E. lascheQ. Fr. lascke (Fr. Idcke), slack, weak, base L. laxus, loose.]

Lazzaroni, laz-a-ro'ni, . name given to the lowest classes in Naples, idle beggars, with no fixed habitation or regular occupation :sing. Lazzarone. [It.]

Lea, le, . a meadow : grass-land, pasturage. Older forms, Lay, Lee, Ley. [A.S. leak; cf. prov. Ger. lotie, loh, found also in place-names, as Water/w.]

Leach, lech, v. t. to wash or drain away by percolation of water, esp. to make lye by leaching ashes also Letch. ns. Leach'-trough, -tub, a trough or tub in which ashes are leached. adj. Leach'y, liable to be leached, letting water percolate through. [A.S. leccan, to moisten.]

Leach, lech, . Same as Leech.

Lead, led, v.t. to show the way by going first : to guide by the hand : to direct : to precede : to transport or carry : to allure. ?>.i. to go before and show the way : to have a tendency : to exercise dominion : /*"/ lead'ing ; fa.t. and pa.p. led. . first place : precedence : direction : (naut.) the course of a running rope from end to end : the right of playing the first card in a round or trick : a main conductor in electrical distribution. ns. Lead'er, one who leads or goes first : a chief: the leading editorial article in a newspaper (also Leading article) : principal wheel in any machinery ; Leaderette', a brief newspaper leader ; Leadership, state or condition of a leader or conductor ; Lead'ing-bUS'iness, the acting of the principal parts or roles in plays ; Lead'ing-mo'tive (Ger. leit-motif), in dramatic music, a principal theme : a theme, usually of but few tones, by which any personage or particular emotion is indicated by suggestion as often as it occurs ; Lead'ing-ques'tion,

a legal term for a question so put to a witness as to suggest the answer that is wished or expected. n.fl. Lead'ing-strings, strings used to lead children when beginning to walk : vexatious care or custody. Lead apes in hell (see Ape) ; Lead astray, to draw into a wrong course, to seduce from right conduct ; Lead by the nose, to make one follow submissively ; Lead in prayer, to offer up prayer in an assembly, uniting the prayers of others ; Lead Off, to begin or take the start in anything ; Lead on, to persuade to go on, to draw on ; Lead one a dance (see Dance); Lead up to, to bring about by degrees, to prepare for anything by steps or stages. [A.S. liedan, to lead, lad, a way ; Ger. leiten, to lead.]

Lead, led, . a well-known metal of a bluish-white colour: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type : (//.) sheets of lead for covering roofs, a flat roof so covered. v.t. to cover or fit with lead: (print.) to separate lines with leads. n. Lead'-arm'ing, tallow, &c., placed in the hollow of a sounding-lead, to ascertain the nature of the bottom. adjs. liOad'ed, fitted with or set in lead: (print.) separated by

leads, as the lines of a book, &c. ; Lead'en, made of lead : heavy : dull ; Lead en heart ed. having an unfeeling heart ; Lead en-step ping (Milt.), moving slowly. us. Lead' -glance, lead ore, galena ; Lead -mill a mill for grinding white-lead : a leaden disc charged with emery for grinding gems ; Lead'-pencil, a pencil or instrument for drawing, &c., made of blacklead ; Lead'-poi SOning, or Plumbism, poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system, its commonest form, Lead or Painter's Colic ; Leadsman, a seaman who heaves the lead. -adj. Lead'y, like lead. [A.S. lead; Ger. loth.}

Leaf, lef, . one of the lateral organs developed from the stem or axis of the plant below its growing-point : anything beaten thin like a leaf: two pages of a book: one side of a window-shutter, &c. : //.

Leaves (levz). v.i. to shoot out or produce leaves : pr.p. leafing ; pa. p. leafed. us. Leafage, leaves collectively : abundance of leaves : season of leaves or leafing ; Leaf-bridge, a form of drawbridge in which the rising leaf or leaves swing vertically on hinges ; Leaf-bud, a bud producing a stem with leaves only ; Leaf iness ; Leaf -in sect, an orthopterous insect of family Phasinid&, the wing-covers like leaves. adj. Leafless, destitute of leaves. us. Leaflet, a little leaf, a tract ; Leaf -met al, metal, especially alloys imitating gold and silver, in very thin leaves, for decoration ; Leaf -mould, earth formed from decayed leaves, used as a soil for plants ; Leaf-Stalk, the petiole supporting the leaf. adj. Leafy, full of leaves. Take a leaf out of one's book (see Book) ; Turn over a new leaf, to take up a new and better course of conduct. [A.S. led/; Ger. laub, Dut. loo/, a leaf.]

League, leg, . a nautical measure, ,\,th of a degree, 3 geographical miles, 3-456 statute miles: an old measure of length, varying from the Roman league, 1-376 mod. Eng. miles, to the French, 2-764 miles, and the Spanish, 4-214 miles. [O. Fr. legue (Fr. lieue) L. leuca, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces ; from the Celt., as in Bret, lef.]

League, leg, . a bond or alliance : union for mutual advantage. v.i. to form a league: to unite for mutual interest : pr.p. leag'uing ; pa.t. and pa.p. leagued. . Leaguer, one connected with a league. [Fr. ligite Low L. liga L. ligdre, to bind.)

Leaguer, leg'er, . a camp, esp. of a besieging army : siege or besiegement. [Dut. leger, a lair.]

Leak, lek, . a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass : the oozing of any fluid through an opening. v.i. to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. us. Leak'age, a leaking : that which enters or escapes by leaking : an allowance for leaking; Leak'iness. adj. Leak'y, having leaks: letting any liquid in or out. Leak Out, to find vent, to get to the public ears ; Spring a leak, to begin to let in water. [Ice. leka; Dut. Ukken, to drip.]

Leal, lei, adj. true-hearted, faithful. Land o' the Leal, the home of the blessed after death Paradise, not Scotland. [Norm. Fr. leal, same as loyal.]

Leam, lem, . (obs.) a gleam of light, a glow. v.i. to shine. [A.S. leo'ina,]

Lean, I6n, v.i. to incline or bend : to turn from a straight line : to rest against : to incline towards : pr.p. lean'ing; pa.t. and p a .p. leaned or leant

(lent). it. Lean'-to, a shed or penthouse whose supports lean upon another building or wall. [A.S. kliniatt, and causal form hlsenan ; Dut. leunen.]

Lean, len, adj. thin, wanting flesh : not fat : unprofitable, taking extra time a printer's phrase. n. flesh without fat. adj. Lean' -faced, having a thin face : (/rr'/.)slenderand narrow, asletters. adv. Lean'ly.

. Lean'ness. adj. Lean'-wit'ted, of little sense. [A.S. htent : Low Ger. leen ; according to Skeat, from hlxnan, to lean (above).]

Leap, ISp, v.i. to move with bounds : to spring upward
or forward : to jump : to rush with vehemence. v.t. to bound over : to cause to take a leap : to cover or

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copulate (of some beasts): pr.p. leap' ing : pa.t. leaped or leapt (lept) ; pa.p. leaped, rarely leapt. . act of leaping : bound : space passed by leaping : sudden transition. ns. Leap'-frog, a play in which one boy places his hands on the back of another stooping in front of him, and vaults over his head ; Leap ing-house (S/ia.), a brothel ; Leap ing-time (Shak.), youth ; Leap' -year, every fourth year of 366 days, adding one day in February. Leap in the dark, an act of which we cannot foresee the consequences. [A. S. hledpan, pa.t hledp ; Ger. lauftn, to run.]

Leap, lep, n. a basket : a wicker net [A.S. ledp.]

Lear, ler, v.t. (Spetts.) to learn. . that which is learned, a lesson : (Scot.) learning.

Learn, lern, v.t. to acquire knowledge of, to get to know: to gain power of performing: (prov.) to teach. v.i. to gain knowledge : to improve by example. adjs. Learn' able, that may be learned ; Learn ed, having learning : versed in literature, &c. : skilful. adv. Learnedly.?^. Learn'edness ; Learn or, one who learns : one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject ; Learning, what is learned : knowledge : scholarship : skill in languages or science. New learning, the awakening to classical learning in England in the i6th century, led by Colet, Erasmus, Warham, More, &c. [A.S. leornian; Ger. lernen ; cf. A.S. Ixran (Ger. lehren), to teach.)

Lease, Ics, . a contract letting a house, farm, &c. for a term of years: the duration or term of tenure : any tenure. v.t. to let for a term of years : pr.p. leas'ing ; pa.t. a.\\&pa.p. leased. adjs. Leas able ; Lease'hold, held by lease or contract. . a tenure held by lease. ns. Leaseholder; Leas'er, one who leases. [Fr. laisser, to leave L. laxare, to loose, laxus, loose.]

Lease, lez, v.i. (prov.) to glean. . Leas'ing, gleaning. [A.S. lesan, to gather.]

Lease, les, . in weaving, the plane in which the warp-threads cross : this system of crossing.

Leash, lesh, . a lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.;'./, to hold by a leash : to bind. [O. Fr. lesse (Fr. laisse), a thong to hold a dog by L. laxus, loose.]

Leasing, lez'ing, . falsehood, lies: lying. [A.S. IdsiiHg leas, false, loose ; Goth, fans, Ice. los.\

Leasowe, le'sO, . a pasture. v.t. to feed or pasture. [A.S. lies, a meadow.]

Least, lest, adj. (serves as superl. of Little) little beyond all others : smallest. adr. in the smallest or lowest degree. advs. Least'ways, Least'wise, at least : however. At least, or At the least, at the lowest estimate: at any rate. [A.S. last, contr. from l<rsast, from leessa (adj.), less, lets (adv.).]

Least, lest, conj. (Spens.). Same as Lest.

Leat, Leet, let, . (prov.) a trench for bringing water to a mill-wheel.

Leather, le/A'er, . the prepared skin of an animal, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed. adj. consisting of leather. ns. Leath'er-cloth, a textile fabric coated on one face with certain mixtures of a flexible nature when dry, so as to resemble leather called also American leather-cloth, or simply American cloth; Leather-COat (Shak.), an apple with a rough coat or rind, the golden russet : Leatherette', cloth or paper made to look like leather; Loath er-head, a blockhead : an Australian bird with a bare head called also Monk and Friar; Leathering, a thrashing ; Leath'er-jack'et, one of various fishes ; Leath er-knife, a knife of curved form for ^cutting leather. adj. Leath'ern, made or consisting of leather. p.adj. Lea th'er- Winged (Spens.), having wings like leather. adj. Leath'ery, resembling leather : tough. Fair leather, leather not artificially coloured ; Morocco leather (see Morocco); Patent leather, leather with a finely

varnished surface also Japanned or Lacquered leather; Russia leather, a fine brownish-red leather with a characteristic odour ; Split leather,

Leave

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; then.

Leetle

leather split by a machine, for trunk-covers, &c. ; White leather, tawed leather, having its natural colour. [A.S. IfSer, leather; Dut. and Ger. leder.]

Leave, lev, . permission : liberty granted : formal parting of friends : farewell. [A.S. leaf, permission, cog. with U6f, dear. See Lief.]

Leave, lev, v.t. to allow to remain : to abandon, resign : to quit or depart from : to have remaining at death : to bequeath : to refer for decision. v.i. to desist : to cease : to depart '.pr.p. leav'ing ; pa.t. and Pa.p. left. Leave alone, to let remain undisturbed ; Leave in the dark, to conceal information from ; Leave Off, to desist, to terminate : to give up using ; Leave out, to omit. Get left (coll.), to be beaten or left behind; Take French leave (see French) ; Take leave, to assume permission: to part, say farewell. [A.S. Ixfan, to leave a heritage (liif), lifian, to be remaining.]

Leave, lev, v.t. (Spens.) to levy, to raise.

Leave, lev, v.i. to put out leaves. adj. Leaved, furnished with leaves : made with folds.

Leaven, lev'n, . the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form : anything that makes a general change, whether good or bad. v.t. to raise with k-aven : to taint. . Leav'ening. adj. Leaven-OUS, containing leaven. [Fr. Itvain L. levanien levdre, to raise levis, light.]

Leaves, levz, //. of leaf.

Leavings, lev'mgz, .//. things left : relics : refuse. . Leav'ing-shop, an unlicensed pawnshop.

Leavy, lev'i, adj. (Shak.). Same as Leafy.

Lecher, lech'er, n. a man addicted to lewdness. v.i. to practise lewdness. adj. Lech'eroUS, lustful : provoking lust. adv. Lech'erously. us. Lech'erousness, Lech'ery. [O. Fr. Ucheor lecher, to lick ; from Old High Ger. lechdn, Ger. lecken, Eng. lick.}

Lectern, lek'tern, . a reading-desk in churches from which the Scripture lessons are read. us. (ol>s.) Lec'turn, Let'tern. [Low L. let trinum Low L. lectrum, a pulpit Gr. lektron, a couch.]

Lection, lek'shun, . a reading : a variety in a manuscript or book : a portion of Scripture read in divine service. us. Lec'tionary, a book for use in worship, containing lessons for particular days ; Lec tor, a reader : a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches ; Lec tress, a female reader. [L. lection-tm legere, lee tutu, to read.]

Lectual, lek'tu-al, adj. confining to the bed.

Lecture, lek'tur, . a discourse on any subject, esp. a professional or tutorial discourse : an expository and discursive religious discourse, usually based on an extended passage of Scripture rather than a single text : an endowed lectureship, as the Bampton, Hulsean, &c. : a formal reproof. v.t. to instruct by discourses : to instruct authoritatively : to reprove. v.t. to give a lecture or lectures. us. Lec'turer, one who lectures : one of a class of preachers in the Church of England, chosen by the vestry and supported by voluntary contributions : Lec tureship, the office of a lecturer. [See Lection.]

Led, led, pa,t. and pa. p. of lead, to show the way. adj. under leading or control, esp. of a farm or place managed by a deputy instead of the owner or tenant in person. Led captain, an obsequious attendant, a henchman ; Led horse, a spare horse led by a servant, a sumpter-horse or pack-horse.

Leden, led'n, . (Spens.) language, dialect, speech. [A.S. Isiden, Latin speech L. Latinunt, Latin.]

Ledge, lej, . a shelf on which articles may be laid : that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks : a layer : a small moulding : a lode in mining. adj. Ledg'y, abounding in ledges. [Skeat explains as Scand., allied to Sw. lagg. Ice. logg, Norw. logg(p\. legger) ; cf. also Norw. lega, a couch ; all from Ice. Hggja; Sw. ligga, Dan. ligge, to lie.]

Ledger, lej'er, . the principalbook of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other

books are entered : (Siiak.) a resident, esp. an am-

bassador : a bar, stone, &c. , made to lie flat, a piece of timber used in making a scaffolding, a horizontal slab, as over a tomb. adj. lying in a certain place, stationary. [Skeat explains ledger-book as one that lies always ready, from Dut. leggcr, one that lies down, legmen, to lie, a common corr. of Hggen, to lie (like lay for lie in English).]

Ledum, le'dum, . a genus of ericaceous plants. [Gr. ledon, ladanum.]

Lee, le, n. the quarter toward which the wind blows. adj. as in Lee'-side, the sheltered side of a ship. ns. Lee'-board, a board lowered on the lee-side of

Lee- board.

a vessel, and acting like a keel or centre-board to prevent her from drifting to leeward : Lee'-gage, the sheltered or safe side : ppp. to Weather-gage ; Lee -Shore, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship ; Lee'-tide, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing. adj. Lee'ward, pertaining to, or in, the direction toward which the wind blows. adv. toward the lee. . Lee' way, the distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course : a falling behind. Make up leeway, to make up for time lost ; Under the lee, on the side sheltered from the wind, under shelter from the wind. [A.S. hlefrw, shelter; Ice. hU, Low Ger. lee; prov. Eng. lew.]

Lee, le, n. (Spens.) a river : also the same as Lea.

Leech, lech, . the edge of a sail at the sides. [Ice. l{k, a leech-line ; Dan. lig; Sw. lik, a bolt-rope.]

Leech, lech, . a blood-sucking worm : a physician. v.t. to apply leeches to. ns. Leech'craft, Leech'-dom. [A.S. Ixce, one who heals ; cf. Goth, leikeis.}

Leaf, lef, adj. an obsolete form of lief.

Leefang, le'fang, . a rope through the clew of a jib, holding it amidships while lacing on the bonnet.

Leek, lek, n. a well-known biennial species of the onion family, esteemed for cooking national emblem of Wales. Eat the leek, to be compelled to take back one's words or put up with insulting treatment from the scene between Fluellen and Pistol in Henry V. [A. S. ledc, a leek, a plant, present also in Char-lock, Gar-lie, Hem-lock.]

Leer, ler, . a sly, sidelong look : (Shak.) complexion, colour. v.i. to look askance : to look archly or obliquely. adv. Leer'ingly, with a leering look. [A.S. hleor, face, cheek ; Ice. hlyr.\

LOOS, lez, n.pl. sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. lie Low L. tia.]

Leese, lez, v.t. (Sfens.) to lose. [A.S. leosatt, to lose.]

Leet, let, n. (Scot.) a selected list of candidates for an office. Short leet, a small list of selected candi-dates for the final choice. [Ice. leiti, a share ; cf. A.S. hltt, hlyt, forms of hlot, lot.]

Leet, let, . an ancient English court, esp. the assembly of the men of a township : the district subject to such : the right to hold such a court. . Court'-leet (see Court). [A.S. titk,]

Leetle, le'tl, a vulgarism for little.

Leeze, lez (Scat.), in phrase Leeze me, it is pleasing to me. [Prob. a corr. ofZJefit me.]

Left, left, pa.p. (Spens.) lifted.

Left, left, pa.t. and pa.p. of leave. adj. Left'-off, laid aside.

Left, left, adj. being on the left side also Left'-hand. . the side opposite to the right : the part of an assembly sitting on the president's left hand,

generally the more liberal or democratic section. adv. toward the left. adj. Left'-hand ed, having the left hand stronger and readier than the right : awkward : unlucky. ns. Left'-hand'edness ; Left'-hander, a blow with the left hand, a sudden and unexpected attack ; Left'-hand'iness, awkward-ness. adv. Left'ward, towards the left : on the left side. [M. E. lift, leftA..?,, left for lyft, weak; prob. allied to lop.}

Leg, leg, . one of the limbs by which animals walk : a long, slender support of anything, as of a table : {fig.) something that supports : in cricket, that part of the field, or that fielder, to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler. v.i. to pass on briskly, often with indef. it. ns. Leg'-bail (see Bail) ; Leg' -business, ballet-dancing ; Leg 7 -bye, in cricket, a run made when the ball touches any part of the batsman's person except his hand. adj. Legged, having legs. ns. Legging, an outer and extra gaiter-like covering for the legs; Leggisin, character of a blackleg. adj. Leg'gy, having dis-proportionately long and lank legs. . Leg'-l'ron, a fetter for the leg. adj. Legless, without legs. Change the leg (of a horse), to change the gait ; Feel one's legs (of an infant), to begin to support one's self on the legs ; Find one's legs, to become habituated to, to attain ease in ; Give a leg to, to assist by supporting the leg ; In high leg, in great excitement ; Make a leg \Shak.\ to make a bow ; On one's last legs (see Last) ; On one's legs, standing, esp. to speak ; Upon its legs, in an independent position. [Ice. leggr, a leg ; Dan. Itrg, Sw. lagg.}

Legacy, leg'a-si, . that which is left to one by will : a bequest of personal property. ns. Leg'acy-hunt'er, one who hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them ; Leg atary, a legatee ; Legatee', one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. Legaoy duty, a duty levied on legacies, varying according to degree of relationship, and reaching its maximum where the legatee is not related to the testator. Cumulative, or Substitutional, legacy, a second legacy given to the same person, either in addition to or in place of the first ; Demonstrative legacy, a general legacy, but with a particular fund named from which it is to be satisfied ; General legacy, a sum of money payable out of the assets generally ; Residuary legatee, the person to whom the remainder of the property is left after all claims are discharged ; Specific legacy, a legacy of a defi-nite thing, as jewels, pictures, a sum of stock in the Funds, &c. [L. legation legare, to leave by will.]

Legal, le'gal, adj. pertaining to, or according to, law : lawful : created by law : (tfieol.) according to the Mosaic law or dispensation. . Legalisation. v.t. Le'galise, to make legal or lawful : to authorise : to sanction. ns. Le'galism, strict adherence to law : (jtheol.) the doctrine that salvation depends on strict adherence to the law, as distinguished from the doctrine of salvation by grace : the tendency to observe the letter rather than the spirit of religious law ; Le'galist ; Legality. adv. Le' gaily. Legal tender, that which can be lawfully used in paying a debt. [Fr., L. legulis lex, legis, law.]

Legate, leg'at, . an ambassador, esp. from the Pope : a delegate, deputy, esp. a foreign envoy chosen by the senate of ancient Rome, or a general or consul's lieutenant. . Leg ateship. adj. Leg'atine, of or relating to a legate. . Legation, the person or persons sent as legates or ambassadors : the official

abode of a legation. [Fr. Kgat, It. legato L. legatus legare, to send with a commission.]

Legatee. See Legacy.

Legato, la-ga'to, adj. (tnus.) in a smooth manner, the notes being played as if bound together. . a smooth manner of performance, or a tune so played. adv. (sup.) Legatiss'imo. [It., L. ligdre, to tie.]

Legend, lej'end, or le"-, n. a marvellous story from early times : the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin : an inscription of any kind : a musical composi-tion set to a poetical story. . Leg'endary, a book of legends : one who relates legends : (//.) a chronicle of the lives of saints. adj. consisting of legends : romantic : fabulous, . Leg'endist, a writer of legends. Golden legend (see Golden). [Fr., Low L. legenda, a book of chronicles of the saints read at matins L. legendus legere, to read.]

Leger, lej'er, adj. light : small. ns. Legerity (Shak.), lightness; Leg'er-line (ntus.), one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [O. Fr. , L. levis, light.]

Legerdemain, lej-er-de-man', . sleight-of-hand : jug-glery. [Fr. leger de main L. as if leviariits levis, light, Fr. de, of, main L. ttianus, hand.]

Leghorn, leg'horn, n. line plait for bonnets and hats

made in Tuscany : a bonnet of this material : a small breed of the c mmon domestic fowl. [Legtorn (It. Liyornd), a seaport of Tuscany, Italy.]

Legible, lej'i-bl, adj. that may be read : that may be understood. ns. Leg ibleness, Legibility. adv. Legibly. [L. legibilislegert, to read.]

Legion, le'jun, . in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand : a military force : a great number : in French history, the name of several military bodies, more esp. one which distinguished itself in Algeria and in the Crimea. v. t. to form into legions. adj. Le gipnary, relating to, or consisting of, a legion or legions : containing a

S - eat number. . a soldier of a legion. Legion Of onour, an order of merit instituted in France in 1802 by Napoleon I. ; Thundering Legion, the name in Christian tradition for a body of soldiers under Marcus Aurelius, whose prayers for rain once brought down a thunderstorm and destroyed the enemy. [Fr., L. legion-em legere, to levy.]

Legislate, lej'is-lat, v.i. to bring forward, propose, or make laws. . Legislation. adj. Legislative, giving or enacting laws : pertaining to legislation, or a legislature. n. a body of persons, or a single person, with powers to enact laws. adv. Legislatively. n. Legislator, one who makes laws : a lawgiver :fem. Leg islatress. adj. Legislate'rial, of or pertaining to a legislature. ns. Leglslatorship ; Legislature, the body of men in a state who have the power of making laws. Legislative assembly (see Assembly) ; Legislative power, the power to make laws. Class legislation, legislation affecting the interests of a particular class. [L. lex, legis, la.w,ferre, lit turn, to bear.]

Legist, le'jist, . one skilled in the laws. [Fr.]

Legitim, lej'i-tim, n. (Scots law) the legal provision which a child is entitled to out of the movable or personal estate of the deceased father. Also Bairn's Part. [Fr., L. legitimus lex, law.]

Legitimate, le-jil'i-mat, adj. lawful : lawfully begotten, born in wedlock : fairly deduced : following by natural sequence : authorised by usage. v.i. to make lawful : to give the rights ofa legitimate child to an illegitimate one. . Legitimacy, state of being legitimate : lawfulness of birth : regular deduction : directness of descent as affecting the royal succession. adv. Legit imately. s. Legitimateness, lawfulness ; Legitima'tion, act of rendering legitimate, esp. of conferring the privileges of lawful birth. v.t. Legitimise (same as Legitimate).;/. Legitimist, one who supports legitimate authority : in France, a follower of ilie elder Bourbon line (descendants of Louis XIV.), as opposed to the Oi lean-

ists or supporters of the descendants of the Duke of Orleans, LouisXIV.'sbrother. Legitimate drama, a designation frequently applied to the representation of Shakespeare's plays often employed as vaguely indicating approval of the drama of some former time. [Low L. legitimare, -dtutn L. lefitimus, lawful lex, law.]

Legume, leg'um, . a seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only : a pod, as of the pea, bean, &c. also Legumen: //. Legu'mens, Legumina. adj. LegU'minar. . LegU'mine, a nitrogenous proteid substance in the seeds of most leguminous plants, corresponding with the casein of milk. adj. LegU'minous, pertaining to pulse : bearing legumes. [Fr., L. legiimcn legere, to gather.]

Leibnitzian, llb-nit'zi-an, adj. pertaining to the great German philosopher and mathematician, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716). . Leibnit'zianism, the philosophy of Leibnitz the doctrine of primordial monads, pre-established harmony, fundamental optimism on the principle of sufficient reason.

Leiger, lej'er, n. (Shak.) a resident ambassador. Also Leidg'er. [See Ledger.]

Leiotrichous, ll-ot'ri-kus, adj. of the smooth-haired races. [Gr. leios, smooth, thrix, trichos, hair.]

Leipoa, ll-pG'a, . a genus of Australian mound-birds.

Leister, les'ter, n. (Scot.) a salmon-spear. [Cf. Ice. Ijtstr; Dan. lyster, a salmon-spear.]

Leisure, le'zhOor, or lezh'-, . time free from employ-

ment : freedom from occupation, convenient opportunity, ease. adj. unoccupied. adj. Leisured, not occupied with business. adj. and adv. Lei'surely, not hasty or hastily. At leisure, At one's leisure, free from occupation, at one's ease or convenience. [O. Fr. leisit L. licere, to be permitted.]

Leman, le'man, or lem'-, . a sweetheart : paramour. [A.S. U if, loved, niann, man.]

Lemma, lem'a, n. {math.) a preliminary proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition : sometimes in logic a premise taken for granted : a theme : pi. LemnVas, Lemm'ata. [L., Gr. lemma lambanein, to take.]

Lemming, lem'ing, . a genus of rodents, nearly allied to voles, migrating southward in great numbers. [Norw. lemende, lemming leinja, to beat. Perh. Lapp, loumek, a lemming.]

Lemnian, lem'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Lemnos in the .,-Egean Sea. Lemnian earth, cimolite ; Lemnian ruddle, a red chalk found in Lemnos.

Leniniscate. lem-nis'kat, . a curve in general form like the figure 8 also adj.n. Lemnis'CUS, a woollen fillet attached to the back of crowns, diadems, &c. [Gr. lemniskos.)

Lemon, lem'un, n. an oval fruit resembling the orange,
with an acid pulp : the tree that bears lemons. n. Lemonade', a drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar. a^ij. Lem'On-COl'OUred, having the colour of a ripe lemon. ns. Lem. on-grass, a fragrant perennial grass, in India, Arabia, &c., yielding an essential oil used in perfumery; Lem'on-squash, unfervescent lemonade ; Lem on-squeez'er, a small hand-press for extracting the juice of lemons ; Lem'On-yelTow, a clear, pale yellow colour. [Fr. limon Ar. liniun.)

Lemur, le'mur, . a genus of mammals appearing to stand between the Insectivora and the monkeys, forest dwellers, mainly nocturnal in habits, common in Madagascar. [L. lemur, a ghost.]

Lemures, lem'u-rez, n.pl. (Milt.) spirits of the departed : spectres. [L.]

Lend, lend, ~'.t. to give for a short time something to be returned : to afford, grant, or furnish, in general : to let for hire. v.i. to make a loan :pr.p. lend'-ing ; pa.t. and pa~p. lent. ns. Lend'er ; Lend ing, the act of giving in loan : (Shak.) that which is lent or supplied. [A. S. Ixnan Ixn, Idn, a loan.]

Length, length, . quality of being long: extent from end to end : the longest measure of anything : long

continuance : detail : {prosody) time occupied in uttering a vowel or syllable : the quality of a vowel as long or short : any definite portion of a known extent. -'. t. Length 'en, to increase in length: to draw out. v.i. to grow longer. adv. Lengthily. H. Length'iness. adv. Length'wlse, in the direction of the length. adj. Length'y, of great length: rather \ong--(o6s.) Length'ful. Length of days, prolonged life. At length, in the full extent : at last ; Go great lengths, Go to all lengths, to use extreme efforts : Go to the length of, to proceed as far as. [A.S., lang, long.]

Lenient, le'ni-ent, adj. softening : mild : merciful n. (rued.) that^ which softens : an emollient. its. Le'nience, Le'niency. adv. Le'niently. v.t. Le'nify (rare), to assuage. adj. Len'itive, mitigating : laxative. . any palliative: (med.) an application for easing pain : a mild purgative. n. Len'ity, mildness : clemency. [L. leniens, -entis, pr.p. of lenlre, to soften leiiis, soft.)

Leno, le'nO, . a thin linen like muslin.

Lenocinium, le-no-sin'i-um, n. (Scots latv) a husband's connivance at his wife's adultery. [L.]

Lens, lenz, n. (optics) a piece of transparent substance
with one or both sides convex, the object to refract rays of light

a ~b c d e f

Various Kinds of Lenses :
had passed, a, double convex ; b, plano-convex ; through _an- c, double concave ; d, plano-con-other point : cave ; e, convex meniscus ; _/, con-the crystal- vexo-concave. .

line humour

of the eye : a genus of leguminous plants : pi. Lens 6S. [L. lens, lentis, the lentil.]

Lent, lent, . an annual fast of forty days in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour (Matt. iv. 2),

from Ash-Wednesday to Easter. adj. Lent en, relating to, or used in, Lent : sparing. . Lent'-lll'y, the daffodil, as flowering in Lent. [A.S. lencten, the spring ; Dut. Unte, Ger. lenz.)

Lentamente, len-ta-men'te, adv. (tuns.) slowly, in slow time. advs. Lentan'do, becoming slower by degrees ; Len'to, slow, slowly. [It.]

Lenticular, len-tik'u-lar, adj. resembling a lens or lentil seed: double-convex also Len tiform. n. Len'ticel (hot.), a loose, lens-shaped mass of cells belonging to the corky layer or periderm of plants. adj. Lenticel'late. . Lentic'ula, a small lens: a lenlicel: a freckle also Len'tiCUle. adv . LentiC'-Ularly. adjs. Lentigerous, having a crystalline lens ; Len'toid, lens-shaped. [L. lenticularis lenticula, dim. of lens, a lentil.]

Lentigo, len-tl'go 1 , . a freckle. adjs. Lentig'inose, Lentig'inous (tot.), covered with minute dots as if dusted. [L.]

Lentil, len'til, n. an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [O. Fr. lentille'L. lens, lentis, the lentil.]

Lentisk, len'tisk, n. the mastic-tree. [L. Itntiscus.)

Lentor, len'tor, . tenacity, viscidity. adj. Len'tous. [L. lentus, slow.]

Lenvoy, len-voi', . a kind of postscript appended to a literary composition : an envoy. [O. Fr. t envoi.)

Leo, le'5, n. the Lion, the sth sign of the zodiac.

Leonine, le'o-nin, adj. of or like a lion.

Leonine, le'o-nin, adj. a kind of Latin verse, generally alternate hexameter and pentameter, rhyming at the middle and end. [From Leoninus, a I2th-cent. canon in Paris; or from Pope Leo II.]

Leopard, lep'ard, . an animal of the cat kind, with a

spotted skin, now generally supposed to be identical with the panther \-fent. Leop'ardess : (her.) a lion passant gardant. [O. Fr., L., Gr. leopardos lean, Man, parties, pard.]

Leper, lep'er, . one affected with leprosy. adjs. Lep'erous (Shak.), Lep'rous. [Fr., L., Gr. lepra lepros, scaly lepos, a scale lepcin, to peel oftv]

Lepid, lep'id, adj. pleasant, jocose. [L. lepidus.]

LepidodendrOQ, lep-i-do-den'dron, . a common fossil plant of the Carboniferous strata, the stem covered with ovate leaf-scars arranged spirally. [Gr. lepis, -idos, a scale, dendron, a tree.]

Lepidoptera, lep-i-dop'ter-a, n,pl. an order of insects, with four wings covered with fine scales butterfly, moth, &c. adjs. Lepidop'teral, Lepidop'terous. [Gr. lepis, -idos, a scale, pteron, a wing.]

Lepidosauria, lep-i-do-sawr'i-a, n. a sub-class or sub-order of Reptilia, with scales and plates the ophidians and lacertilians, not crocodilians and chelonians. [Gr. lepis, a scale, sauros, a lizard.]

Lepidosiren, lep-i-do-si'ren, n. one of the Amazon mud-fishes or Dipnoi. [Gr. lepis, a scale, Eng. siren.]

Lepidosteus, lep-i-dos'te-us, n. a genus of fishes with rhomboid scales hard like bone. [Gr. lepis, -idos, a scale, osteon, a bone.]

Leporine, lep'o-rln, adj. pertaining to or resembling the hare. [L. leporinus lef>us, leporis, the hare.]

Lepped, lep'd, AZ.^. (Spens.) leaped.

Leprechaun, Leprechawn, lep're-kawn, . a small-sized brownie who helps Irish housewives, mends shoes, grinds meal, &c. [Ir. luchorpan, lu, small, corpan, carp, a body L. corpus.}

Leprosy, lep'ro-si, . a name applied to several different cutaneous diseases of contagious character, now confined to lepra cutanea, elephantiasis, Greecorum, or Leontiasis. n. Lep'ra, leprosy : a scurfy, mealy substance on the surface of some plants. adjs. Lep'rose, scale-like or scurf-like ; Lep'rous, affected with leprosy. adv. Lep'rously. ns. Lep'rousness,

Lepros'ity. [See Leper.]

Leptocardian, lep-to-kar'di-an, adj. pertaining to the Leptocardii, the lowest group of true vertebrates, the lancelets. . a lancelet, branchiostome, or amphioxus. [Gr. lepios, thin, kardia, heart.]

LeptOCephaliC, lep-to-se-fal'ik, adj. having a narrow skull, as in certain flat-fishes. [Gr. leptos, thin, kepk.tte, the head.]

Leptodactyl, lep-to-dak'til, adj. having small or slender toes. [Gr. leptos, thin, daktylos, a finger.]

LeptolOgy, lep-tol'o-ji, . minute description. [Gr. leptos, thin, logia Ugein, to speak.]

Lepton, lep'ton, n. the smallest of modern Greek coins, 100 to the drachma. [Gr. , leptos, small.]

Leptorrhine, lep'tO-rin, adj. with small nose or slender snout. [Gr. leptos, thin, hris, hrinos, nose.]

Leptospermum, lep-to-sper'mum, . a g^enus of Australian trees and shrubs, evergreens, with leaves like those of myrtles the tea-tree, &c. [Gr. leptos, thin, spemta, seed.]

Lore, ler, n. (Spens.) learning a lesson. v,t. to learn : to teach. [Learn.]

Lesbian, les'bi-an, adj. pertaining to the island of Lesbos in the .lEgean Sea, and the adjoining part of the coast of Asia Minor, together forming jEolis, the home of a famous school of lyric poets, including Alcaeus and Sappho : amatory, erotic.

Lese-majestie, lez'-maj'es-ti, n. any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state, treason. Also Leze'-maj'esty. [O. Fr., Low L. Iccsa majestas L. Iffsa ladlre, to hurt, majestas, majesty.]

Lesion, le'zhun, . a hurt : (ted.) an injury or wound. [Fr. , L. leesion-em l<ed?re, lefsum, to hurt.]

Less, les, adj. (serves as comp. of little) diminished : smaller. adv. not so much : in a lower degree. . a smaller portion : (B.) the inferior or younger. [A.S. Isessa, less, Ixs (adv.) ; comparative form from a root lasinn, feeble, found also in Goth, lasiws, weak, Ice. las, weakness, not conn, with little.]

Lessee, les-se", n. one to whom a lease is granted.

Lessen, les'n, v.t. to make less, in any sense : to weaken : to degrade. v.i. to become less, shrink.

Lesser, les'er, adj. (B.) less: smaller: inferior. [A double comp. formed from less.]

Lesson, les'n, . a portion of Scripture appointed to be read in divine service : that which a pupil learns at a time : a precept or doctrine inculcated : instruction derived from experience: severe lecture. v.t. to give a lesson to. [Fr. le$on L. lection-em legere, to read.]

Lessor, les'or, n. one who grants a lease.

Lest, lest, conj. that not : for fear that. [From the A.S. phrase fty las 5<r (for the reason less that = L. quominus), the first word being dropped, while the others coalesced into lest.]

Lest, lest, v.i. (Spens.) to listen.

Let, let, v.t.] to slacken or loose restraint upon : to give leave or power to : to allow, permit, suffer : to grant to a tenant or hirer : to cause (with infin. without to) :pr.p. let'ting ; fa.t. and pa.p. let. . a letting for hire. ns. Letter ; Let'ting. Let alone, to leave out, not to mention. adj. passive, inactive also . (Shak.) forbearance. Let blood, to open a vein and let the blood run out ; Let down, to allow to fall : to bring down ; Let go, to cease holding : to pass by or disregard ; Let in, to allow to enter : to take in or swindle ; Let into, to admit to the knowledge of; Let Off, to allow to go free without punishment, to excuse from payment, &c. ; Let on, to allow a thing to be believed, to pretend ; Let one's self loose, to let go restraint on words or actions, to indulge in extravagant talk or conduct ; Let out, to allow to get free, to let some secret become known ; Let Slip, to allow to escape : to lose sight of ; Let well alone, to let things remain as they are from fear of making them worse. [A.S. Ixtan, to permit, pt.t. let, ledt, pp. leeten ; Ger. lassen, Fr. laisser, to permit.]

Lot, let, v.t. (B.) to prevent. . (law) hinderance, obstruction: delay. . Letter. [A.S. let tan, to hinder l&t, slow.]

Letch, lech, . strong desire : a crotchet.

Lethal, le'thal, adj. death-dealing : deadly : mortal. - n. Lethe (Shak), death. adj. Lethiferous, carry- in? death. [L. lethalis lethuin, tetutn, death.]

Lethargy, leth'ar-ji, . heavy unnatural slumber : dullness. v. t. (Shak.) to make lethargic. adjs. Lethar'giC, -al, pertaining to lethargy : unnaturally sleepy : dull. adv. Lethargically.//. Lethar'- gicness, the state of being lethargic : morbid sleepi- ness. v.t. Leth'argise. [Fr., L., Gr. lethargia, drowsy forgetfulness lethe,_ forgetfulness.]

Lethe, le'the, . one of the rivers of hell causing for- getfulness of the past to all who drank of it : oblivion. adj. Lethe' an, of Leihe : oblivious. [Gr.,lethd, old form of lanthanein, to forget.]

Letter, let'er, . a conventional mark to express a sound : a written or printed message : literal mean- ing : a printing-type : (//.) learning, literary culture. v.t, to stamp letters upon. ns. Letter-bal'ance, a balance for testing the weight of a letter for post ; Letter- board (print.), a board on which matter in type is placed for keeping or convenience in hand- lint; ; Letter-book, a book in which letters or copies of letters are kept ; Letter-box, a box in a post- office, at the door of a house, &c., for receiving letters ; Letter-carr'ier, a postman ; Letter-case, a portable writing-desk. adj. Lettered, marked with letters : educated : versed in literature : belong- ing to learning (Lettered proof and Proof before letters ; see Proof). ns. Letterer ; Lett'er- found'er, one who founds or casts letters or types ; Lettering, the act of impressing letters : the letters impressed. adj. Letterless, illiterate. ns. Letter-missive, an official letter on matters of common interest, sent to members of a church : a letter from the sovereign addressed to a dean and

chapter, naming the person they are to elect bishop also Royal letter ; Lett em (same as Lectern); Lett'er-0f-cred it, a letter authorising credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer ; Lett er-of-marque (mark), a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state. adj. Lett'er-perTect, kept in the memory exactly (of an actor's part, &c.). ns. Letterpress, letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving : a copying-press ; Lett ers-pa'tent, a writing con- ferring a patent or authorising a person to enjoy some privilege, so called because written on open sheets of parchment ; Lett er-stamp, a post-office implement for defacing a postage-stamp : a stamp for imprinting dates, &c., on letters or papers; Lett'er-WOOd, the heart-wood of a tree found in British Guiana, dark brown, with darker spots some- what resembling hieroglyphics ; Lett'er-writ'er, one who writes letters, esp. for hire : a book containing forms for imitation in writing letters. Letter Of indication (see Circular) ; Letters of adminis- tration, a document issued by court appointing an administrator of an intestate estate ; Letters re- quisitory, or rogatory, an instrument by which a court of one country asks that of another to take certain evidence on its behalf; Lettre de cachet (see Cachet). [Fr. lettreL.. littera.}

Lettic, let'ik, adj. of or pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians, or to their language. Also Lett ish.

Letting, let'ing, . the act of granting to a tenant : the act of giving to a contractor.

Lettuce, let'is, . a plant containing a milky juice, its leaves used as a salad. [O. Fr. laictuce (Fr. laitue) L. lactuca lac, milk.]

Leucaemia, lu-se'mi-a, . a disease in which the number of white corpuscles in the blood is greatly increased, with changes in the lymphatic tissues, enlargement of the spleen, &c. Also Leucocy- thse'mia. [Gr. leukos, white, haima, blood.]

Leucine, lu'sin, . a product of the decomposition of albuminous materials occurring in many of the juices of the animal body. [Gr. leukos, white.]

Leuciscus, lu-sis'kus, . a genus of fresh-water fishes of the Cyprinoid family, including the roach, dace, chub, minnow, &c. [Gr. leukos, white.]

Leucite, lu'slt, . a whitish mineral occurring only in volcanic rocks. adj. Leucit ic. [Gr. leukos, white.]

Leucocyte, lu'ko-slt, . a white corpuscle of the blood or lymph (see Phagocyte).^. Leucocyt'ic. s. Leucocytog'enesis, the production of leucocytes ;

Leucocytd Sis, the presence of an excessive number of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leucocythaemia. See Leucaemia.

Leucol, lu'kol, ft. an organic base obtained by the distillation of coal-tar. [Gr. leukos, white.]

Leucoma, Iu-k5'ma, . a white opacity of the cornea, the result of acute inflammation. [Gr. leukos, white.)

Leucomaine, lu'kC-man, . an alkaloid found in living animal tissue : opp. to Ptomaine (q.v.).

Leucorrboea, lu-ko-re'a, . an abnormal mucous or muco-purulent discharge from the vagina, the whites. [Gr. leukos, white, hroia hrein, to flow.]

Leucosis, lu-kS'sis, . whiteness of skin, pallor. ns. Leucism (lusizm), whiteness resulting from lack of colour, albinism ; Leucop athy, albinism. adj. LeuCOUS, white, albinotic. [Gr. leukos, white.]

Levant, le-vant*, n. the point where the sun rises : the East : the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. adj. Lev'ant, or Le'vant, eastern./;. Levant' er, a strong easterly wind in the Levant. adj. Levantine, belonging to the Levant. [Fr. levant L. levare, to raise.]

Levant, le-vant', v.i. to decamp. n. Levant'er, one who runs away dishonourably, who dodges paying his bets, &c. [Sp. levantar, to move L, levare, to raise.]

Levator, Ie-v5'tor, . that which raises (of a muscle) : opp. to Depressor. [L. levare, to raise.]

Levee, lev'a, leVe, le-ve', . a morning assembly of visitors : an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage. v.t. to attend the levee of. [Fr. lever, to rise.]

Levee, le-ve'', . an artificial bank, as that of the Lower Mississippi : a quay. [Fr.]

Level, le^el, . a horizontal line or surface : a surface without inequalities : proper position : usual elevation : state of equality : the line of direction : an instrument for showing the horizontal. adj. horizontal : even, smooth : even with anything else : uniform :
well-balanced, sound of judgment : in the same line or plane : equal in position or dignity. v.t. to make horizontal : to make flat or smooth : to make equal : to take aim :pr.p. levelling; pa.t. and pa.p. lev'elled. ns. LeVel-cross'ing, or Grade' -cross'-ing, a place at which a common road crosses a railway at the same level ; LeVeller, one who levels or makes equal, esp. one of an ultra-republican and revolutionary sect or party which grew up in the parliamentary army in 1647, crushed by Cromwell in 1649 ; Levelling, the act of making uneven surfaces level : the process of finding the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth by means of a Levelling instrument, consisting of a telescope carrying a parallel and sensitive spirit-level, adjustable by means of screws ; LeVelling-rod, -Staff, an instrument used in levelling, in conjunction with a levelling instrument, or with a spirit-level and a telescope. *idv. LeVelly, evenly. n. Lev'elness, state of being level, even, or equal. Level down or up, to lower or raise to the same level or status ; DO one's level best (coll.), to do one's utmost. [O. Fr. livel, lii'eau (Fr. niveaii) L. libella, a plummet, dim. of libra, a balance.]

Lever, le'ver, . a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for

(A) First, (B) Second, (c) Third Kinds of Levers.

imparting pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance of three kinds, according to the relative positions of the power, weight, and fulcrum : (fig.) anything which exerts influence : any one of various tools on the principle defined above in surgery, dentistry, &c. : a removable rod or bar inserted in a machine, to be operated by hand lever-age. ns. Le'verage, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever : advantage gained for any purpose ; Le'ver-watch, a watch having a vibrating fever in the mechanism of the escapement. [Fr. levier lever L. levare, to raise.]

Lever, le'ver, adv. an obsolete comp. of lief.

Leveret, lev'er-et, . a hare in its first year. [O. Fr. levret (Fr. lievre) L. lef>us, lepiris, a hare.]

Leviable, lev'i-a-bl, adj. able to be levied or assessed.

Leviathan, le-vfa-than, n. (B.) a huge aquatic animal in Job xli., here a crocodile ; in Isa. xxvii. i, apparently the great python of Egyptian monuments:

Levigate

f2te, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Liberty

anything of huge size : any huge sea-monster, as in Ps. civ. 26. [Heb. livydtlian lavah, to cleave.]

Levigate, lev'i-gat, v.t. to make smooth : to grind to a fine, impalpable powder. adj. made smooth, polished. adj. Levigable, capable of being ground down to fine powder. . Leviga'tion, [L. levigare, -atum levis, smooth ; Gr. leios, akin to level.}

Levigate, lev'i-gat, v.t. to lighten, belittle. [L. levigare ', -alum levis, light.]

Levin, lev'n, . (Spent.) lightning. Also Lev'en.

Levirate, lev'i-rat, . marriage between a man and a childless brother's widow an obligation amongst the ancient Hebrews. adj. LeviratlcaL . Levira'tion. [L. levir, a brother-in-law.]

Levitation, lev-i-ta'shun, . act of rendering light: the floating in the air of heavy bodies believed in by spiritualists.!'./. Levitate, to cause to float.

Levite, le'vlt, . a descendant of Levi: an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. adjs. Levit'iC, -al. adv. Levit'ically. . Leviticus, the third book of the Old Testament.- Levitical degrees, the degrees of kindred within which marriage was forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

Levity, lev'it-i, . lightness of weight : lightness of temper or conduct : thoughtlessness : disposition to trifle : vanity. [L. Imitat-em levis, light.]

Levogyrate (Laev-), le-vO-ji'rat, adj. causing to turn toward the left hand. n. Levogyra'tion. adj. Levogy'rous.

Levulose, lev'u-los, . a sugar isomeric with dextrose, but turning the plane of polarisation to the left. [L. Itevus, left.]

Levy, lev'i, v.t. to raise : to collect by authority, as an army or a tax: /r./. lev'ying ; pa.t. and pa. p. lev'ied. n. the act of collecting by authority : the troops so collected. [L. levdre, to raise.]

Lew, lu, adj. tepid, lukewarm. [Cf. Ger. lau.]

Lewd, lud, or ISod, adj. lustful : unchaste : debauched :
ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in B. adv. Lewdly. ns. Lewd ness ; Lewd'ster, one addicted to lewdness. [A.S. ishuede, ignorant, belonging to the laity, the pa. p. of the verb l&wtin, to weaken.]

Lewis, lu'is, n. a contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone to allow of its being raised by a derrick. Also Lew'isson. [Ely. dub.]

Lexicon, leks'i-kon, . a word-book or dictionary. adj. Lex'ical, belonging to a lexicon. adv. Lex i-Cally. . Lexicog'rapner, one skilled in lexicography. adjs. Lexicographic, -al. ns. Lexicog -raphist, Lexicol Ogist, one skilled in lexicology ; Lexicog'raphy, the art of compiling a dictionary ; Lexicology, that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words. adjs. Lexlgraph'ic, -al, pertaining to lexigraphy. n. Lexig'raphy, the art of defining words. [Gr., lexis, a word, legein, to speak.]

Ley, le, n. Same as Lea.

Ley den Jar, li'den jar, . a form of condenser for statical electricity, a glass jar coated inside and outside with tinfoil for two-thirds of its height, the inner coating connected with a metallic knob at the top of the jar, usually by means of a loose chain.

Lherzolite, ler'zC-lit, . an igneous rock, consisting of a granular aggregate of olivine, pyroxene, enstatite, and picotite. [From Lake LAerz.]

Li, le, n. a Chinese weight, equal to the one-thousandth
of a liang or ounce, and nominally to the Japanese rin : a Chinese mile, equal to rather more than one-third of an English mile. [Chinese.]

Liable, li'a-bl, adj. able to be bound or obliged : responsible : tending to : subject : (Shak.) exposed : suitable. as. Liability, state of being liable : that for which one is liable, an obligation, debt, &c. ;

Li ableness, state of being liable. Employers' Liability Act, an enactment (1880) making employers answerable to their servants for the negligence of those to whom they have delegated their authority ; Limited liability, a principle of modern

statute law which attempts to limit the responsibilities of shareholders in a partnership, joint-stock company, &c., by the extent of their personal interest therein. [Fr. Her L. ligare, to bind.]

Liaison, le-a-zong^, . union, or bond of union : connection, esp. if illicit between the sexes : in French, the linking in pronunciation of a final consonant to the succeeding word, when that begins with a vowel. [Fr., L. ligation-em ligare, to bind.]

Liana, li-an'a, . a general name for the woody, climbing, and twining plants in tropical forests. [Fr. liane Her, to bind L. ligare, to bind.]

Liang, lyang, . a Chinese ounce or tael, reckoned as one-third heavier than the ounce avoirdupois.

Liar, Ifar, . one who lies. [Lie.]

Liard, li'ard, adj. gray, dapple-gray (Scot.) Li 'art, Ljrart. [M. E. liardO. Fr. Hard, Hart.}

Liard, liar, . an old French coin, worth 3 deniers.

Lias, ll'as, n. (geol.) a formation of argillaceous limestone, &c., underlying the oolitic system. adj. Lias'SiC, pertaining to the lias formation. [Fr., perh. Bret. Hack, a stone, Gael, leac, a stone.]

Lib, lib, v.t. (prov.) to geld, castrate.

Libation, ll-ba'shun, . the pouring forth wine or other liquid in honour of a deity : the liquid poured. adj. Li'bant, sipping. v.t. Li bate (rare), to make a libation to. adj. Li'batory, pertaining to libation. [L. libation-cm libare, -dtuin ; Gr. leibein, to pour.]

Libbard, hb'bard, n. (Spens.) a leopard.

Libeccio, li-bech'o, . the south-west wind. [It.]

Libel, ll'bel, . a written accusation : any malicious defamatory publication or statement : (law) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant. v.t. to defame by a libel : to satirise unfairly : (law) to proceed against by producing a written complaint :pr.p. labelling; pa.t. and/rt./. ll'belled. ns. LI bellant, one who brings a libel ; Libeller; Libelling, defaming. adj. Li'bellous, containing a libel : defamatory. adv. Ll bellously. [L. libellus, dim. of liber, a book.]

Liber, irLer, . the bast or inner bark of exogenous plants: a book. [L.]

Liberal, lib'er-al, adj. becoming a gentleman : generous : noble-minded : candid : free : free from restraint : general, extensive. . one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions. . Liberalisa'tion, the process of making liberal. v.t. Lib eralise, to make liberal, or enlightened : to enlarge. ns. Lib'eralism, the principles of a Liberal in politics or religion ; Liberality, the quality of being liberal : generosity : largeness or nobleness of mind : candour : impartiality. adv. Lib'erally. v.t. Lib erate, to set free : to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage. ns. Libera tion ; Libera' -tionist, one who is in favour of church disestablishment ; _Lib' Orator, one who liberates or frees. adj. Lib'eratory, tending to liberate. Liberal Party, the name adopted by the Whigs (1830) to denote the body formed by their union with the Radicals; Liberal Unionist, one of that section of the Liberal Party which joined the Conservatives from inability to accede to Mr Gladstone's policy of giving Home Rule to Ireland (1886) ; German Liberals, a party in German politics, formed by the amalgamation of the Progressist party and the Liberal union, and advocating moderate liberalism in opposition to the policy of Prince Bismarck ; National Liberals, a party in German politics which before 1871 advocated the completion of governmental unity in Germany, as well as supported progressive measures of reform. [Fr., L. liberalis, befitting a freeman liber, free, akin to libet, lubet, it pleases.]

Liberty, lib'er-ti, . freedom to do as one pleases : the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights : power of free choice : privilege : exemption : relaxation of restraint : the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed : freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility. ns. Libertarian, one who b-

lieves in free-will as opposed to necessity ; Liberia' -rlanism, the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to necessitarianism ; Liber ticide, a destroyer of liberty ; Liber'tinage, debauchery ; Lib'ertine, formerly one who professed free opinions, esp. in religion : one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee. adj. belonging to a freedman : unrestrained : licentious. . Lib'ertinism, licentiousness of opinion or practice : lewdness or debauchery. Liberty of indifference, freedom of the will because before action the will is undetermined as to acting or not acting ; Liberty Of the press, liberty to print and publish without previous permission from government. Cap of liberty (see Bonnet rouge, under Bonnet) ; Religious liberty, the right of thinking about religion or of worshipping as one likes. [Fr., L. libertas.)

Libidinous, li-bid'in-us, adj. lustful, lascivious, lewd. ns. Libid'inlst, a lewd person ; Libidinos'ity, Libid'inousness. adv. Libid'inously. [Fr., L. libidmosus libido, desire libet, lubet, it pleases.]

Libken, lik'ken, . (slang) a place of abode.

Libra, ll'bra, . the balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac. [L.]

Library, ll'brar-i, . a building or room containing a collection of books : a collection of books. ns. Llbra'rian, the keeper of a library; Libra'rianship. [L. librarium liber, a book.]

Librate, li'brat, v.t. to poise : to balance. v.i. to move slightly : to be poised. . Libra'tion, balancing : a state of equipoise : a slight swinging motion. adj. Li'bratory. Libration of the moon, an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion, whereby its globe seems to turn slightly round to each side alternately. [L. librare, -dtunt libra, balance.]

Libretto, li-bret'o, M. a book of the words of an opera or other musical composition : the text itself. . Librettist, a writer of librettos. [It., dim. of libra L. liber, a book.]

Libyan, lib'yan, adj. of Libya, northern Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic. . a native thereof.

Lice, lls, pi. of louse.

License, Licence, li'sens, . a being allowed : leave : grant of permission, as for manufacturing a patented article or for the sale of intoxicants : the document by which authority is conferred : excess or abuse of freedom : a departure from rules or standards in art or literature. v.t. Li'cense, to grant license to : to authorise or permit. adj. Li'censable. ns. Licensee', one to whom license is granted ; Ll Censer, one who grants license or permission : one authorised to license ; Ll'censure, act of licensing ; Llcen'tiate, among Presbyterians, a person authorised by a Presbytery to preach : on the Continent, an academical dignity, forming the step from the baccalaureate to the doctorate, adj. Licen'tious, indulging in excessive freedom : given to the indulgence of the animal passions : dissolute. adv. Licen'tiously . . Licentiousness. High license, a mode of regulating the traffic in alcoholic drinks by exacting a comparatively large sum for the privilege of selling such ; Special license, license given by the Archbishop of Canterbury permitting the marriage of two specified persons without banns, and at a place and time other than those prescribed by law. [Fr., L. licentia licet.]

Lichen, ll'ken, lich'en, . one of an order of cellular flowerless plants : an eruption on the skin. adjs. Li'chened, covered with lichens ; Lichen'ic, pertaining to lichens ; Ll'chenlform. ns. Li chenine, a starch-like substance, found in Iceland moss and other lichens ; Li'chenist, Lichenog'rapher, one versed in Lichonog raphy, the description of lichens. adjs. Lichenograph'ic, -al. . Lichenol'ogy, the department of botany relating to lichens. adj. Ll'chenous, abounding in, or pertaining to, lichens, [L., Cr. leichen Uic/uin, to lick.]

Lichgate, lich'gat, n. a churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under. ns. Lich'wake, the wake or

watch held over a dead body also Likewake, Lykeivake, and even Latetuake ; Llch'-way, the path by which the dead are carried to the grave. [M. E. lich A.S. lie (Ger. leictu), feat, a gate.]

Licit, lis'it, adj. lawful, allowable. adv. Lic'itly. [L.]

Lick, lik, v.t. to pass the tongue over : to take in by the tongue : to lap : to beat by repeated blows : (coll.) to triumph over, overcome. n. a passing the tongue over : a slight smear : (Scot.) a tiny amount : a blow: (coll.) an attempt, trial: (//., Scot.) a thrashing. ns. Lick'er ; Lick'ing, a thrashing ; Lick'penny (Scot), a miserly person ; Lick'-plat'ter, Lick'-trench'er, Lick'spittle, a mean, servile dependent. Lick into Shape, to give form and method to from the notion that the she-bear gives form to her shapeless young by licking them ; Lick the dust, to be slain : to be abjectly servile. [A.S. liccian; Ger. lecken, L. lingere, Gr. leichein.]

Lickerish, lik'er-ish, adj. dainty : eager to taste or enjoy: tempting. adv. Lick'eiishly. . Lick'er-ishness. [Formerly also liquorish; a corr. of obsolete lickerous, lecherous.]

Licorice. Same as Liquorice.

Lictor, lik'tor, . an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and bundle of rods. [L.]

Lid, lid, . a cover : that which shuts a vessel : the cover of the eye. adjs. Lid'ded, having a lid or lids ; Lid'less, without lid or lids. [A.S. lilid (Dut. lid)hlidan, to cover.]

Lie, IT, . anything meant to deceive :_ an intentional violation of truth : anything that misleads. v.i. to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive : to make a false representation : pr.p. ly'ing ; pa.t. and pa. p. lied. Lie in one's throat, to lie shamelessly ; Lie out of whole Cloth, to lie without any foundation whatever ; Give the lie to, to charge with falsehood ; White lie, a conventional phrase not strictly true : a well-meant falsehood. [A.S. ledgan (lyge, a falsehood), prov. Eng. lig ; Dut. liegen, Goth, liugan, Ger. liigen, to lie.]

Lie, IT, v.i. to rest in a reclining posture: to lean : to press upon : to be situated : to abide : to consist : (law) to be sustainable : (Shak.) to be imprisoned : to lodge, pass the night : pr.p. ly'ing ; pa.t. lay ; pa.p. lain, (B.) ll'en. . manner of lying: relative position : an animal's lair : (golf) position of the ball for striking. ns. Ll'er, Lie'-abed', one who lies late also adj. Lie along, to be extended at full length ; Lie at one's door, to be directly imputable to one ; Lie at one's heart, to be an object of interest or affection to one ; He by, to take rest from labour: (Shak.) to be under the charge of; Lie hard or heavy on, upon, (Shak.) to, to oppress, burden ; Lie in, to be in childbed ; Lie in one, to be in one's power ; Lie in the Way, to be ready, at hand : to be an obstacle ; Lie in wait, to lie in ambush ; Lie low, to conceal one's actions or intentions ; Lie on, Upon, to be incumbent on ; Lie on the hands, to remain unused or unoccupied ; Lie Over, to be deferred to a future occasion ; Lie to, to be checked in sailing ; He under, to be subject to or oppressed by ; Lie up, to abstain from work ; Lie with, to lodge or sleep with : to have carnal knowledge of; Lying-in hospital, a hospital for those about to become mothers. [A. S. lie fan ; Ger. liegen ; Goth, ligan.]

Liebig, le'big, n. a nutritious extract of beef first pre-

Lied

Ligament

pared by the great German chemist, Baron von Liebig (1803-1873).

Lied, let, . a German ballad, secular or sacred, fitted for singing and often set to music, [Ger. ; cf. A. S. leith, a song.)

Lief, lef, adj. (arch.') loved, dear. adv. willingly now chiefly used in the phrases, ' I had as lief," ' to have liefer.' [A.S. let}/; Ger. lieb, loved.]

Liege, 16J, adj. free, except as within the relations of

vassal and feudal lord : under a feudal tenure.
. one under a feudal tenure : a vassal : a lord or superior, or one who has lieges. . Liege dom, allegiance. adj. Liege'lesS, not subject to a superior. . Liege'man, a vassal : a subject. [O. Fr. lige, prob, from Old High Ger. ledie, free (Ger. led if, free, unfettered), lidan, to depart.]

Lien, li'en, or le'en, . (law) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr., tie, band L. ligamen ligare, to bind.]

Lien, li'en (B.), pa.p. of lie, to lie down.

Lientery, ll'en-ter-i, . a form of diarrhoea, with frequent liquid evacuations in which the food is discharged undigested. adj. LienterlC. [Gr. leios, smooth, enteron, an intestine.]

Lierne, li-ern', . (archil.) a cross-rib or branch-rib in vaulting. [Fr.]

Lieu, lu, . place, stead, chiefly in the phrase 'in lieu of.' [Fr., L. locus, place.]

Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, . one representing or performing the work of another : an officer holding the place of another in his absence : a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander and ranking with captain in the army : one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds Lieuten'ant-col'onel, laeuten'ant-gen'eral. ns. Lieuten'ancy, Lieuten'antship, office or commission of a lieutenant : the body of lieutenants ; Lieuten'ant-gov'ernor, in India, the name of the chief official in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the North-western Provinces, and Oudh, Punjab, and Delhi ; Lieuten'ant-goVernorship ; Lieuten'antry (Shak.\ lieutenancy; Lord'-lieuten'ant, the title of the viceroy of Ireland : in the British Isles, a permanent governor of a county appointed by the sovereign, usually a peer or other large_ land-owner, at the head of the magistracy and the chief executive authority; Sub'-lieuten' ant, formerly mate or passed midshipman, now the intermediate rank in the navy between midshipman and lieutenant. Field-marshal lieutenant (see Field-marshal). [Fr. ; cf. Lieu and Tenant.}

Life, llf, . state of living : animate existence : union of soul and body : the period between birth and death : present state of existence : manner of living : moral conduct : animation : a living being : system of animal nature : social state : human affairs : narrative of a life : eternal happiness, also He who bestows it : a quickening principle in a moral sense : the living form and expression, living semblance : (cricket) an escape, as by a missed or dropped catch://. Lives (llvz). inter/, used as an oath, abbreviated from God's life. adj. Life'-and-death', critical : desperate. ns. Life'-annu'ity, a sum paid to a person yearly during life ; Life'-assur'ance, Life'-insur'ance (see Insurance) ; Life'-belt, a belt either inflated with air, or with cork attached, for sustaining a person in the water ; Life'-blood, the blood of an animal in the body : that which gives strength or life ; Llfe'boat, a boat for saving

&2C

shipwrecked person;, having air-chambers or the like, by which it is rendered specially buoyant and sometimes self-righting ; Life'-buoy, a buoy intended to support a person in the water till he can be rescued ; Life'-estate', an estate held during the life of the possessor. adjs. Llfe'ful {Spens.), full of vital energy ; UfO'-giVing, imparting life : invigorating. ns. Life'-guard, a guard of the life or person : a guard of a prince or other dignitary ; Life'-his'tory, Life'-cy'cle, the series of vital phenomena exhibited by an organism in its passage from the ovum to full development ; Life hold, land held by lease for life ; Life'-in'terest, an interest lasting during one's life. adj. Life less, dead : without vigour: insipid: sluggish. adv. Lifelessly. ft. Life'lessness. adj. Life' -like, like a living person.
. Life'-line, a rope stretched anywhere on board a vessel for support of the sailors in difficult operations or during wild weather : a line attached to a life-buoy or lifeboat for an immersed person to seize hold of. adj. Lifelong, during the length of a life. MS. Life'-mor'tar, a mortar for throwing a shot of some kind to carry a rope from the shore to a ship in distress ; Life'-peer, a peer whose title is not hereditary ; Life'-peer'age ; Life -preserver, an invention, as a buoyant belt or jacket, for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck : a cane with a loaded head ; Life'-raft, a raft-like structure for

use in case of shipwreck ; Life' -rate, rate of payment on a policy of life-insurance. adj. life'-ren'dering (Skak.), yielding up life. ns. Life rent, a rent that continues for life ; Life renter, one who enjoys a liferent :fim. Life'rentrix ; Life'-rock'et, a rocket for carrying a line from the shore to a ship in distress. adjs. Life'-saVing, designed to save life, esp. from drowning. . Life'-SChool, a school where artists work from living models. adjs. Life'-size, similar in size to the object represented ; Life some, full of life : gay, lively. ns. Life'-ta'ble, a table of statistics as to the probability of life at different ages ; Life'-ten'ant, the owner of a life-estate : one who holds lands, &c., for the term of his own or another's life ; Life -time, continuation or duration of life. adj. Llfe'-wea'ry (Stiak.), weary of life : wretched. . Life'-work, the work to which one's life is or is to be devoted. Life-saving apparatus, all materials, appliances, &C. available for preserving life in cases of shipwreck or fire. Bring to life, to restore to life one apparently dead ; Come to life, to be reanimated ; For life, for the whole period of one's existence : so as to save life : very fast or strenuously ; High Iif9, the manner of living of those in high or fashionable society : the upper classes of society ; Line of life (see Line) To the life, very closely resembling the original: exactly drawn. [A.S. llf: Ice. Iff, Sw. lif, Dut. tijf, body, life ; Ger. Uben, to live.] "

Lift, lift, n. (Scot.) the air, heavens, sky. [A.S. lyft; Ger. lu/t. Ice. loft, Goth, luftus, the air.]

Lift, lift, f.t. to bring to a higher position : to elevate or keep elevated : to elate : to take and carry away : (pbs.) to bear, support : (slang) to arrest : to steal. v.i. to rise : to try to rise. n. act of lifting : that which is to be raised : that which assists to lift : a hoisting-machine: advancement. adj. Lift' able. ns. Lift'er, one who, or that which, lifts : (Shak.) a thief ; Lift'ing-brldge, a drawbridge raised so as to allow ships to pass ; Lift' -pump, any pump which is not a force-pump. Lift the hand, to raise it in hostility ; Lift Up the eyes, to look, direct one's eyes, or thoughts, to; Lift Up th face, to look upward, as in supplication ; Lift up the hand, to make oath, swear : to pray ; Lift up the head, to rejoice, exult ; Lift Up the voice, to cry loudly. Dead lift (see Dead). [Ice. lyptalopt, the air.]

Lig, lig, v.i. (Spens.) to lie. [See Lie.]

Ligament, lig'a-ment, . anything that binds : (axat.) the membrane connecting the movable bones : a

bond of union. adjj. Llgamental, Ligament'ous, composing or resembling a ligament. us, Liga tion, act of binding : state of being bound ; Lig'ature, anything that binds : a bandage : (ttts.) a line connecting notes : (print.) a type of two letters : (nted.) a cord for tying the blood-vessels, &c. : impotence produced by magic. adj. Lig'atured, bound by a ligature. [Fr. (L. ligatnentunt ligare, to bind.]

Ligan, ll'gan, n, goods sunk at sea, with a float attached for recovery. [L. ligamen, a band.]

Ligger, lig'er, . the horizontal timber of a scaffolding : a nether millstone: a board-pathway over a ditch : a coverlet for a bed : a kelt or spent salmon : a night-line with float and bait for pike-fishing.

Light, lit, . that which shines or is brilliant : the agent by which objects are rendered visible : the power of vision : day : dawn of day : that which gives light, as the sun, a candle : the illuminated part of a picture : means of communicating fire or light : a lighthouse : (Jig.) mental or spiritual illumination : enlightenment: knowledge: public view: point of view : a conspicuous person : an aperture for admitting light: (5.) prosperity, favour. adj. not dark: bright : whitish. v.t. to give light to: to set fire to: to attend with a light. v.i, to become light or bright: pr.p. light'ing ; pa.t. and pa. p. light'ed or lit. adj. Light 'able. . Light-ball, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, resin, and linseed-oil formed into a ball, and used by soldiers to give light during military operations. n.pl. Light-dues, tolls taken from ships in certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses. .r. Lighter ; Lighthouse, a tower-like construction exhibiting a light for indicating to vessels, when nearing a port or coasting along shore, the proximity of rocks, shoals, and otherdangers ; Lighthouse-man, Light-keep'er, the keeper of a lighthouse. adj. Light-less. ns. Lightness ; Light -room, in a man-of-war, a small room separated from the magazine by

thick glass windows, and used to illuminate it : the room in a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus ; Light-Ship, a stationary ship carrying a light and serving the purpose of a lighthouse in very deep waters. adj. Lightsome, full of light. . Light-wave, a wave of the luminous ether. Light of nature, intellectual perception or intuition : (theol.) man's capacity of discovering truth unaided by revela-
tion. Between the lights, in the twilight: Between two lights, under cover of darkness ; Bring to light, to reveal ; Children Of light, Christians as under the illumination of the Divine light, that illumination which comes directly from God ; Com.0 to light, to be revealed ; Fixed light, in lighthouses, a light which is maintained steadilywithout change, as opposed to a revolving light ; Floating light, a light displayed at the mast-head of a lightship to show dangers to navigation ; Foot, Ground, lights, a row of lights used on a stage to light up the base of a scene ; Inner light, spiritual illumrnation, light divinely imparted ; Northern lights, aurora borealis ; See the light, to come into view ; Stand in one's own light, to hinder one's own advantage. [A.S. ledlit; Ger. lie/it.}

Light, lit, adj. not heavy : of short weight : easily suffered or performed : easily digested : not heavily armed : active : not heavily burdened : unimportant : not dense or copious or intense : gentle : gay, lively : amusing : unchaste : loose, sandy : giddy, delirious: idle, worthless. vs.f. Light, Lighten, to make less heavy : to alleviate, cheer. advs. Light, Lightly (Shak.), commonly, usually. adj. Light -armed, armed in a manner suitable for active service. ns. Lighter, a large open boat used in unloading and loading ships ; Lighterage, price paid for unloading ships by lighters : the act of thus unloading ; Lighterman, adjs. Light -flng'ered, light or active with one's fingers : thievish ; Light-foot, -ed, nimble, active ; Lighfful (rare), cheery,

happy ; Light -hand'ed, with light or dexterous touch : having little in the hand : empty-handed : insufficiently manned ; Light '-head' ed, giddy in the head: delirious: thoughtless: unsteady. . Light-head' edness. adj. Light-hearted, light or merry of heart : free from anxiety : cheerful. adv. Light-heartedly. . Light-heart edness. adj. Light-heeled, swift of foot. ns. Light -horse, light-armed cavalry ; Light -horse'man ; Light -in'fantry, infantry lightly or not heavily armed. adjs. Light-legged, swift of foot; Lighf-mind'ed, having a light or unsteady mind: not considerate. ns.

Light -mind'edness ; Lightness (SJiak.), light-headedness ; Lightning (Skak.), an exhilaration of the spirits ; Light-o'-love, a capricious and wanton woman : an old dance tune. n.pl. Lights, the lungs. adj. Lightsome, light, gay, lively, cheering. . Lightsomeness. adj. Light-spirited, having a cheerful spirit, n. Light-weight, in sporting and especially boxing, a man or animal of a certain weight prescribed by the rules, intermediate between the middle-weight and the feather-weight : a person of little importance. adj. Light-Winged, having light wings : volatile. Make light of, to treat as of little consequence. [A.S. ledht; Ger. leicht, Ice. lettr; L. livis.]

Light, lit, v.i. (with on, upon) to stoop from flight : to settle : to rest : to come by chance : (with down, front) to descend, to alight '.pr.p. light'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. light'ed or lit. v.i. Lighten upon' (Pr. Bk.), to alight or descend upon. [A.S. Hhtan, to dismount, lit. 'make light,' relieve of a burden.]

Lighten, lit'n, v.t, to make light or clear: (fig.) to illuminate with knowledge. v.i. to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark. ns. Lightning, the electric flash usually followed by thunder : (Shak.)
a becoming bright ; Lightning-arrester, an apparatus used for protecting telegraph or telephone lines, &c., from lightning-discharges; Lightning-bug, a sort of phosphorescent beetle or firefly ; Lightnlng-conduc'tor, Lightning-rod, a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning.

Lignage, lln'aj, . (Spens.) lineage.

Lign-aloes, lin-al'oz, Lignaloes, lig-nal'Oz, . (B.) aloes-wood. [L. lignum, wood, and aloes, aloes.]

Lignum, lig'num, n. wood as contrasted with soft tissues
or with bark. adjs. Lig'neous, wooden : woody : made of wood ; Lignlf 'erOUS, producing wood. . Lignifica'tion. adj. Lig/niform, resembling wood. v.t. Lig'nify, to turn into wood. v.i. to become wood or woody : pr.p. lig'nifying ; pa.p. lig'nif led. n. Lig'nlne, pure woody fibre. adj. Ligniper'dous. destructive of wood. . Lig'nite, brown coal, coal retaining the texture of wood. adj. Lignit'ic. ns. Llg'num-cru'CiS, wood of the cross: a relic asserted to be a piece of the true cross ; LIg'num-Vl'tffl, popular name of a South American tree with very hard wood. [L. lignum, wood.]

Ligule, lig'fll, n. (hot.) the flat part of the leaf of a grass : a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. .

Lig ula, a tongue-like part or organ : in entomology, a fleshy membranaceous or horny anterior part of the labium. adjs. Ligular, pertaining to a ligula ; Lig^Ulate (bat.), like a bandage or strap : composed of ligules. [L. ligula, dim. of lingua, a tongue.]

Ligure, ll'gur, or lig'ur, . (B.) a precious stone. . Lig'urite, a variety of sphene or titanite. [Gr.]

Like, Ilk, adj. equal in quantity, quality, or degree : similar: likely, probable. n. the like thing or person : an exact resemblance : a liking. adv. in the same manner: probably. conj. as, as if. ?'./. (Shak.) to compare, liken. ns. Like'liness, Like'-lihood. adj. Likely, like the thing required : credible : probable : having reason to expect. adv. probably. adj. Like'-mind'ed, having a similar dis-position or purpose. v.t. Lik en, to represent as like or similar : to compare. . Like'ness, resemblance : one who resembles another : that which resembles : a

portrait or picture: effigy. adv. Llke'wlse, in like wise or manner: also: moreover: too. Feel like, to be disposed to do anything ; Had like, was likely, came near to do something ; Look like, to show a likelihood of : to appear similar to ; Such like, of that kind. [A.S. lie, seen mge-ltc; Ice. Itkr, Dut. gt-lijk, Ger. gUich (= ge-leich).\

Like, Ilk, v.t. to be pleased with : to approve : to enjoy : (obs.) to please. n. a liking, chiefly in phrase ' likes anddislikes.' adjs. Like'able, lovable : amiable ; Likely, that may be liked : pleasing. . Liking, state of being pleased with : inclination : satisfaction in: (li.) condition, plight. adj. (B.) as in Good'-lik'ing, Well' -liking, in good condition. On liking, on approval. [Grig, the verb meant ' to be pleasing,' and was used impersonally, as it ' likes me i.e. it pleases me, A.S. Ucian lie, like.]

Lilac, li'lak, . a pretty flowering shrub, with a flower of a light-purple colour. adj. having the colour of the lilac flower. [Sp., the Pers. lilaj.]

Lill, lil, v.t. (Sfens.) to loll.

Lillibullero, lil-i-bu-le'rO, . the famous ballad in mockery of the Irish Catholics, which ' sung James II. out of three kingdoms.' Also Lilliburle'ro. [From the refrain.]

Lilliputian, lil-i-pu'shi-an, . an inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his Gulliver's Travels: a person of small size, a dwarf. adj. of small size : dwarfish.

Lilt, lilt, v.i. to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to hop about : to sing, dance, or play merrily. v.t. to sing a song easily or gaily. . a cheerful song or air. [M. E. lilten, lulten ; ety. dub.]

Lily, lil'i, . a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers. adj. resembling a lily : pure. adjs. Lilia'-ceous, pertaining to lilies ; Lll'ied, adorned with lilies : resembling lilies. . LH'y-en'crinite, same as Stone-lily (sec Encrinite). adj. Lil'y-hand'ed, having hands white as the lily. . Iiil'y-hy'acintll, a bulbous perennial plant with blue flowers. adjs. Lil'y-liVered, white-livered: cowardly; Lily-white, white as the lily. Lily of the valley, a very beautiful flower of the lily genus. [A.S. Itlie L. /ilium Gr. leirion, lily.]

Limaceous, ll-ma'shi-us, adj. like a slug. adjs. Lim'acoid (also .) ; Limac'iform. . Li'max, a slug.

Limation, Il-ma'shun, . the act of filing or polishing. . Li'mature, act of filing : filings.

Limb, lim, n. a jointed part in animals, the leg : a pro-jecting part : a branch of a tree : a part of something else, as ' a limb of the law :' an imp, scapegrace, as 'a limb of Satan.' v.t. to supply with limbs : to tear off the limbs of. adjs. Limbed, having limbs : formed in regard to limbs ; Limb'meal (Skak.), limb from Hmb. [A.S. lim: Ice. limr, Sw. lem.]

Limb, lim, . an edge or border, as of the sun, &c. : the edge of a sextant, &c.ai/j. Lim'bate (bat.), bordered. [Fr. limbe L. limbtts.]

Limbec, lim'bek, n. (Spens.) an alembic.

Limber, lim'ber, . the part of a gun-carnage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached. v.t. to
attach to the limber,
as a gun. [Prov. Eng.
limbers, shafts Ice.
limar, boughs; c
limb, a branch.]

Limber, lim'ber, adj.
pliant, flexible. .
Lim berness, flexible-
ness, pliancy. [See
lim/. (ad;.).]

Limbo, lim'bo, n. an

indefinite region in the intermediate state, the abode of those who have had no opportunity to accept Christ, of the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ, and of the souli of unbaptised infants :

Limber.

528

a place of confinement, or where things are thrown aside. Also Lim'bUS. [L. limbns, border.]

Lime, lim, . any slimy or gluey material : bird-lime : the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement. v.t. to cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime : to ensnare. ns. Lime'-bum'er, one who burns limestone to form lime ; Lime'kiln, a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime ; Lime' -light, or Calcium- light, light produced by a blowpipe - flame directed against a block of pure, compressed quicklime ; Lime'Stone, stone from which lime is procured by burning ; Lime'twig, a twig smeared with bird-lime : a snare ; Lime"Wash, a coating given with a solution of lime ; Lime'-wa'ter, a saturated aqueous solution of lime. adjs. Lim'ous, gluey : slimy : muddy ; Lim'y, glutinous : sticky : containing, resembling, or having the qualities
of lime. [A.S. l(m; Ger. leim, glue, L. /imtis, slime.]

Lime, lim, . a kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit. . Lime' -juice, the acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy. [Fr.]

Lime-hound, llm'-hownd, . (Spens.) a boar-hound.

Lime-tree, llm'-tre, . the linden-tree. [Lime is a corr. of line, for lind = linden-tree.]

Limit, lim'it, n. boundary : utmost extent : restriction :
(Shak.) a limb, as the limit of the body. v.t. to confine within bounds : to restrain : to fix within limits. adjs. Lim itable, that may be limited, bounded, or restrained ; Limita'rian, tending to limit. . one who limits. adjs. Lim'itary, placed at the boundary as a guard, &c. : confined within limits; Lim'itate (hot.), bounded by a distinct line. n. Limita'tion, the act of limiting, bounding, or restraining : the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained: restriction. adjs. Limita'tive, Limited, within limits: narrow: restricted. adv. Lim'itedly. ns. Limltedness ; Limlter, the person or thing that limits or confines: a friar who had a license to beg within certain bounds. adj. Lim'itless, having no limits : boundless : immense : infinite. Limited liability (see Liability); Limited monarchy, a monarchy in which the supreme power is shared with a body of nobles, a representative body, or both. [Fr., L. limes, limitis, a boundary.]

Limma, lim'a, . in prosody, a monosemic empty time or pause : in Pythagorean music, the smaller half-step or semi-tone. [Gr. leimtna, a remnant.]

Limmer, lim'er, . a mongrel-hound : a base person, esp. a jade. [O. Fr. liemier Hem, a leash.]

Limn, lim, v.t. to draw or paint, esp. in water-colours :
(prig.) to illuminate with ornamental letters, &c. . Lim'ner, one who limns or paints on paper or parchment : a portrait-painter. [Contr. of O. Fr. enluminer L. illuminare.}

Limonite, ll'mo-nlt, n. an iron ore also Broivn hematite and Brtnvn iron ore. adj. Limonit ic. [Gr. leimSn, a meadow.]

LimOSiS, ll-mo'sis, . a morbidly ravenous appetite. [Gr. limos, hunger.]

Limp, limp, adj. wanting stiffness, flexible : weak, flaccid. [According to Skeat, a nasalised form of///, a weakened form of lap, as seen in Eng. lap, a flap ; cf. prpv. Ger. lantpen, to hang loosely down.]

Limp, limp, v.i. to halt : to walk lamely fig. as ' limp-

ing verses. 1 . act of limping: a halt. p.adj. Limp'ing, having the imperfect movement of one who limps. adv. Limp'ingly. [Prob. conn, with preceding. There is an A.S. adj. lemp-healt, halting-]

Limpet, lim'pet, . a small shellfish which clings to intertidal rocks. [A.S. lempedu, lamprede, lamprey.]

Limpid, lim'pid, adj. clear : shining : transparent : pure. ns. Limpidity, Lim'pidness. adv. Lim'pidly. [Fr., L. limpidus, Hqtiidus, liquid.]

Lin, lin, v.i. (Spens.) to cease, to give over. v.t. to cease from. [A.S. linnan, to cease.]

Linament, lin'a-ment, . lint : a tent for a wound. [L.]

Llnch, linsh, n. a ridge of land, a boundary, a cliff.

Linchpin

mote ; mCte ; mOon ; then.

Linaeed

. Linch'et, a terrace seen on the slopes of the chalk, oolitic, and liassic escarpments in Bedfordshire, Somerset, &c. [A. S. hliitc, a ridge of laud.]

Linchpin, linsh'pin, . a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [Properly linspin, ' axle-pin ' obs. linse, axle, and pin.]

Lincoln-green, lingk'un-gren, . the colour of cloth made formerly at Lincoln : the cloth itself.

Lincture, lingk'tur, . medicine to be sucked up. Also Linc'tUS. [L. lingere, linctum, to lick.]

Linden, lin'den, . the lime-tree. [A.S. linden lind ; cf. Ice. lind, Ger. limit. \

Line, lln, v.t. to cover on the inside : to pad : to impregnate : (Shak.) to aid. . Lin'ing. [M. E. linen, to cover, peril, orig. with linen obs. line, linen A.S. Un L. //;</.]

Line, lln, . a thread of linen or flax : a slender cord : (math.) that which has length without breadth or thickness : an extended stroke : a straight row : a cord extended to direct any operations : outline : a series or succession, as of progeny : a series of steamers, &c., plying continuously between places : a railroad : a telegraph wire between stations : an order given to an agent for goods, such goods received, the stock on hand of any particular goods : a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic : a rank : a verse : a short letter or note : a trench : limit : method : the equator : lineage : direction : occupation : the regular infantry of an army : the twelfth part of an inch : (//.) marriage-lines, a marriage certificate : a certificate of church membership : military works of defence. v.t. to mark out with lines : to cover with lines : to place along by the side of for guarding : to give out for public singing, as a hymn, line by line ; (rare) to delineate, paint : to measure. n. Lin'eage, descendants in a line from a common progenitor : race : family. adj. Lin eal, of or belonging to a line : composed of lines : in the direction of a line : descended in a direct line from an ancestor. . Linearity. adv. Lin'eally. . Lin'eament, feature : distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face. adj. Lin' ear, of or belonging to a line : consisting of, or having the form of, lines : straight. adv. Lin'early. adjs. Lin'eate, -d, marked longitudinally with depressed lines. us. Line ation (same as Delineation) ; Line'-engrav'ing, the process of engraving in lines, steel or copperplate engraving. n.pl. Line'-fish, those taken with the line, as cod, halibut, &c. adj. Lin'eolate, marked with fine ur obscure lines. us. Lin er, a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets ; Lines man (mil.), a private in the line ; Line'-Storm, an equinoctial storm. Linear perspective, that part of perspective which regards only the positions, magnitudes, and forms of the objects delineated. Equinoctial line, the celestial equator : the terrestrial equator ; Fraunhofer's lines, the dark lines observed crossing the sun's spectrum at right angles to its length from the Bavarian optician, Joseph von Fraunhofer (1787-1826) ; Give line, from angling, to allow a person apparent freedom, so as to gain him at last; Ship Of the line (see Ship). [A.S. KneL. linea linutn, flax.]

Linen, lin'en, n. cloth made of lint or flax : underclothing, particularly that made of linen : articles of linen, or of linen and cotton table-linen, bed-linen, body-linen. adj. made of flax: resembling linen cloth. . Lin'en-drap'er, a merchant who deals in linens. [Properly an adj. with suffix -en A.S. lln L. linutn, flax ; Gr. linon.]

Ling, ling, . a fish resembling the cod, so called from its lengthened form. [A.S. lang, long.]

Ling, ling, . heather. adj. Ling'y. [Ice. lyng.\

Lingam, ling'gam, . the phallus in Hindu mythology, representative of Siva and the generative power of nature, its female counterpart the Yoni. Also Ling a. [Sans.]

Lingel, ling 7 !, . a shoemaker's thread rubbed with beeswax. [M. E. lingel, through O. Fr., L. lineola, dim. of lima, a line.]

Linger, ling'ger, v.i. t remain long in any state : to loiter. v.t. (Skak.) to prolong, protract : (with out) to pass in a tedious manner. . Ling'erer. adj. Lingering, protracted. . a remaining long. advs. Ling'eringly ; Ling'erly (rare). [A.S. lengan, to protract lang, long.]

Lingerie, lang-zhe-re', n. linen goods, esp. women's underclothing. [Fr., linge, flax L. linum.}

Linget, Lingot, . Same as Ingot

Lingism, ling'izm, . the Swedish movement-cure, kinesitherapy. [From Peter Henrik Ling, 1776-1839.]

LingO, ling'gS, n. language, speech : esp. applied to dialects. [Corrupted from L. lingua, language.]

Lingua franca, ling'gwa frank'a, . a mixed jargon used by Frenchmen and other Western people in intercourse with Arabs, Moors, and other Eastern peoples : an international dialect.

Lingual, ling'gwal, adj. pertaining to the tongue or utterance. n. a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as /, d (also called Dental). adj. Linguaden'tal = Dentilingual. adv. Ling'ually. adj. Ling'uiform, tongue-shaped. ns. Ling'uist, one skilled in tongues or languages ; Ling'uister, a dabbler in philology. adjs. Linguistic, -al, pertaining to languages and the affinities of languages. adv. Linguistically. .//. Linguist'ics, the general or comparative science, or study, of languages. n. Ling'ula, a tongue-like part or process. adjs. Ling'ular, Ling'ulate, tongue-shaped. [L. lingua (old form dingua), the tongue.]

Linhay, lin'ha, . a donkey-stable. Also Lin'ny.

Liniment, lin'i-ment, n. a kind of thin ointment. [L. linimentum linlre, to besmear.]

Lining, lining, . the cover of the inner surface of anything, contents.

T.lTik lingk, . a ring of a chain : anything connecting : a single part of a series : the T Ao t ' 1 part of the
chain, a measure used in surveying, &c. (see Chain). v.t. to connect as by a link : to join in confederacy. v.i. to be connected. . Link -mo tion, a system of pieces pivoted together, describing definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes. Missing link, any point or fact needed to complete a series or a chain of argument : (zool.) a conjectural form of animal life, supposed necessary to complete the chain of evolution from some simian to the human animal : (coll.)a.n ape, monkey, or apish-looking man. [A.S. A/ence; Ice. hlekkr, Ger.gelenk, a joint.]

T.lnlf lingk, n. a light or torch of pitch and tow. us. Link boy, Link man, a boy or man who carries such to light travellers. [Prob. corr. fromDut. lont, a match ; cf. Scot, lunt, Dan. lunte.]

Link, lingk, n. a crook or winding of a river. n.pl. Links, a stretch of flat or gently undulating ground along a sea-shore, on which the game of golf is played. [A.S. hlinc, a ridge of land, a bank.]

Link, lingk, v.i. (Scot.) to go quickly.

Linn, Lin, lin, . a waterfall : a precipice.

Linnaean, Linnean, lin-ne'an, adj. pertaining to Lintuzus, the Latinised form of the name of Linne', the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707-78), or to his artificial system of classification.

Linnet, lin'et, . a small singing-bird from feeding on flax-seed. [Fr. linot lin, flax L. linum.\

Linoleum, lin-o'le-um, . a preparation used as a floor-cloth, linseed-oil being greatly used in the making of it. [L. linum, flax, oleum, oil.]

Linotype, lin'o-tlp, . a machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, &c. , as a substitute for type-setting : a line of printing-type cast in one piece. [L. linea, a line, and type.)

Linseed, lin'sed, . lint or flax seed also Lint'seed. us. Lin seed-cake, the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax seed, used as a food for sheep and cattle ; Lin seed-meal, the meal

Lineey

fate, ftr ; m?, her ; mine ;

Lisp

of linseed, used for poultices and as a cattle-food ; Lin'seed-pil, oil from flax-seed.

Linsey, lin'si, . cloth made of linen and wool : a peculiarkind of clayeyrock. adj. Lln'sey-wool'sey, made of linen and wool mixed : mean : of unsuitable parts. n. a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed : inferior stuffs of doubtful composition : (SAaA.) a mixture of nonsense, gibberish. [Obs. lintel, and

M&l

Linstock, lin'stok, . a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. Also Lint'stOCk. [Dut. lontstok lout, a match, stok, a stick.]

Lint, lint, . linen scraped into a soft woolly substance for dressing wounds : raw cotton ready for baling. [L. iittttus linum, linen.]

Lintel, lin'tel, . the piece of timber or stone over a doorway : the headpiece of a door or casement. [O. Fr. lintel (Fr. Sinteau)Lovr L. lintelius for limit 'ellus, dim. of L. limes, border.]

Untie, lin'ti, Lint-white, limTiwit = Linnet.

Lion, ll'un, n. a fierce quadruped of immense strength, the largest of all carnivorous animals, tawny-coloured, the male with a shaggy mane, springing on his prey with a terrific roar : a man of unusual courage : ^astron.) Leo, a sign of the zodiac : any object of interest, esp. a famous or conspicuous person much sought after : an old Scotch coin, with a lion on the obverse, worth 74 shillings Scotch (James VI.): (her.) representation of a lion used as a bearing : /em. Lioness. us. LToncel, Llpncelle (her.), a small lion used as a bearing : Ll'onel, Li one t, a young lion ; Li'on-heart, one with great courage. adj. Lion-hearted. . Lion-hunter, a hunter of lions : one who runs after celebrities with foolish adulation, or to get reflected glory from their company. Z'.t. Li onise. to treat as a lion or object of interest. n. Lionism. adj. Li on-like. Lion's provider, a popular name for the jackal, supposed to attend upon the lion : any humble friend or follower ; Lion's share, the largest share. A lion in the way, a danger to be met and overcome ; British lion, the lion as the British national emblem ; Put one's head into the lion's mouth, to get into a position of great danger. [O. Fr. lion L. leon-em Gr. ledii ; Ger. lime.)

Lip, lip, . the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth : the edge of anything: (slang) impudent talk, insolence: (//.) speech as passing through the lips. v.t. to touch with the lips : to utter with the lips. v.i. to apply the lips to the mouthpiece of an instrument. -adj. Lip'born, from the lips only : not genuine. tts. Lip'-devo'tion, prayer of the lips without devotion in the heart; Lip -homage, insincere homage ; Llp'-la'bour, empty speech; Lip'-lang'uage, oral or articulate language, communicated by motions of the lips, as opposed to the fingers, in teaching or conversing with the deaf and dumb; Lip let, a little lip ; Lip'-or nament, an object inserted as an ornament in the lip, common among savage tribes. adj. Lipped, having lips, or edges like lips, labiate. ns. Lip -reading, reading what a person says from the movement of the lips, in the instruction of the deaf and dumb ; Lip -service, service with the lips only : insincere devotion or worship ; Lip'-wis'dom, wisdom in words only, not in deeds. Bite the lip, to press the lips between the teeth to keep one's self from betraying vexation, anger, &c. ; Curl of the lip, the causing the lip to curl as an indication of scorn ; Hang the lip, to be sullen or sulky ; Make a lip (Ska*.), to pout in sullenness or contempt. [A.S. lipfta: Dut. lip, Ger. lif>pt, L. labium, not conn, with L. lambfre, Eng. lap.}

Llpaemia, li-pe'mi-a, n. excessive fat in the blood.

LiphSBmla, h-fS'mi-a, n. deficiency or poverty of blood.

Lipogram, Il / p3-gram, . the name given to a writing, esp. a poem from which all words are omitted which contain a particular letter. adj. Lipogrammat ic.

ns. Lipogram'matism ; Llpogram'matist. [Gr.

leipein, to leave, gramma, a letter.]
Lipoma, li-po'ma, . a tumour formed of fatty tissue

also Lip'arocele. . Lipoma to sis, the excessive

growth of fatty tissue. adj. Lipom atOUS.
Lippen, lip'n, v.i. (Sect.) to trust, rely, depend (with

to, OH). adj. Lippe'nlng, occasional, accidental.
Lippitude, lip'i-tud, . soreness of the eyes. [L.,

lippus, blear-eyed.]
Lippy, Lippie, lip'i, n. an old Scottish dry measure,

the fourth of a peck. [Dim. from A.S. ledp, a

basket ; Ice. laupr.\
Liquate, lik'wit, r.t. to melt: to separate one metal

from another which is less fusible, by applying suf-

ficient heat. adj. Llq'uable. . Liqua tion. [L.

liquare, -dtum liquere, to be fluid.]
Liquefy, lik'we-fl, r.t. to make liquid : to dissolve.

v.i. to become liquid: pa.t. and fa. p. liq'uefled.

adj. Liquefa'cient. . Liquefac'tion, the act or

process of making liquid : the state of being melted.
dj. Liq'uefiable. us. Liquefier ; Liquesc'ency.
'

*ij. Liquesc'ent, melting. [L. liqut/acire
liquere, to be fluid or liquid, facere, to make.]

Liqueur, li-ker', . the name given to the many alcoholic preparations which are flavoured or per-fumed and sweetened to be more agreeable to the taste chartreuse, cherry brandy, curacao, bene-dictine, kummel, maraschino, &c. ns. LiqueUT-glass, a very small drinking-glass intended for liqueurs or cordials; Liqueufing, the process of qualifying wine by means of liqueur. [Fr.]

Liquid, lik'wid, adj. flowing : fluid : soft : smooth : clear. . a flowing substance : a letter of a smooth flowing sound, coalescing easily with a preceding mute, /, t, n, r.adj. Liq'uidable. r.t. Liq'Uld-ate, to make clear, esp. to clear or settle an account : to arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate. ns. Liquida tion, the clearing up of the money affairs, esp. the adjustment of the affairs of a bankrupt est-Ue ; Liquidat'or, one engaged in a liquidation. v.t. Liquidise, to render liquid. . Liquidity. aJ-\ Liq'uidly. . Liq'uidness. [Fr., L. liquidus, fluid liquere, to be fluid.]

Iiiquidambar, li!c'wid-am-bar, . a genus of balsam-ilerous trees of the witch-hazel family (Hamameti-dacea), native to Mexico and the United States. [L. liquidus, liquid, Low L. ambar, amber.]

Liquor, lik'ur, . anything liquid : strong drink : a strong solution of a particular substance : any pre-pared solution. v.t. to apply liquor or a solution to : (Sltak.) to rub with oil or grease. v.i. (s/ang) to drink (esp. with /).. Liq'uor-gauge, a rod used by excisemen for measuring the depth of liquid in a cask. Liquor laws, restrictive legislation with regard to the sale of intoxicating drink. In liquor, drunk ; Malt liquors, liquors brewed from malt. [O. Fr. liqeur L. liquor-em liquere, .]

Liquorice, iik'ur-is, . a plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes. [Through an O. Fr. form, from Low L. liquiritia, a corr. of Gr. glykyr-rhiza glykys, sweet, rhiza, root]

Liquorish, lik'ur-ish, adj. obsolete spelling of lickerish.

Lira, le'ra, . an Italian coin, worth a franc, and divisible into ipo centesimi : pi. Lire (le'ra). [It.]

Liriodendron, lir-i-0-den'dron, . a North American tree, sometimes above 100 feet in height, having close bark, large four-lobed leaves, and greenish-yellow flowers, shaped something like a tulip. Also Tulip-tree. [Gr. leirion, a lily, dendron, a tree.]

Liripoop, lir'i-poop, . (al>s.)& graduate's hood : smart-
ness : a silly person. Also T.lripip'iiim

Lirk, lirk, . (Scot.) a fold. v.t. to hang in creases.

Li8, lis, n. a controversy, litigation. [L.]

Lis, les, . (for.) same as Fleur-de-lis :p I. Lisses.

Lisbon, liz'bon, . a light-coloured wine from Estre-niadura in Portugal.

Lisle thread. See Thread.

Lisp, lisp, :.:'. to speak with the tongue against the

Lisse

mote ; mflte ; m6T3n ; Men.

Lithologry

upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing th for s or z : to articulate as a child : to utter imperfectly. v.t. to pronounce with a lisp. n. the act or habit of lisping. n. Lisp'er. adj. Lisping, pronouncing with a lisp. n. the act of speaking with a lisp. adv. Ijsp'lngly. [A.S. wlispian (a conjectural form) wlisp, stammering ; Dut. lispen, Ger. lispeln ; from the sound.]

Lisse, les, n. in tapestry, the threads of the warp taken together. [Fr., also lice'L. ticium.]

Lissencephalous, lis-en-sefa-lus, adj. having a brain smooth or slightly convoluted.

Lissome, Lissom, lis'um, adj. lithesome, nimble, flexible.;*. Liss'omeness.

LiSSOtrichOUS, li-sot'n-luis, adj. smooth-haired.

List, list, . the selvage on woven textile fabrics : a stripe of any kind : (Shak.) a border. adj. made of strips of woollen selvage. [A.S. list; Ger. Uisie.}

List, list, n. a catalogue, roll, or enumeration : a book, &c., containing a series of names of persons or things. v.t. to place in a list or catalogue: to engage for the public service, as soldiers. v.i. to enter the public service by enrolling one's name, to enlist. Active list, the roll of soldiers on active service ; Civil list (see Civil) ; Free list (see Free). [O. Fr. listeMid. High Ger. liste (Ger. leisie), border ; A.S. list, orig. same word as above.]

List, list, . a line enclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat : (pi.) the ground enclosed for a contest. v.t. to enclose for a tournament. Enter the lists, to engage in contest. [O. Fr. lisse (Fr. lice, It. lizza) Low L. licitz, barrier, perh. from L. liciunt, a thrum.]

List, list, v.i. to have pleasure in: to desire: to like or please : to choose : (tiaut.) to incline or heel over to one side. v.t. to cause to careen or heel over. . such an inclination. [A.S. lystan, impers., please hist, pleasure.]

List, list, v.t. and v.i. original form of listen: now poetical. r.f. Listen (lis'n), to hear or attend to. './'. to give ear or hearken : to follow advice. . Listener, one who listens or hearkens. adjs. List fill, attentive ; List less, having no desire or wish : careless : uninterested : weary : indolent. adv. Listlessly. . Listlessness. [A.S. hlystan hlyst, hearing; Ice. klusta.]

Listel, lis'tel, n. (archit.) a narrow fillet.

Lister, lis'ter, n. a form of plough for throwing up ridges. n. List'ing.

Listerism, lis'ter-izm, . an antiseptic method of oper-ating introduced by the English surgeon, Lord Lister, born 1827. v.t. Lis terise, to treat by Listerism.

Lit, pa.t. and pa.p. (A light, lighten, light, to alight.

Litany, lit'a-ni, . a prayer of supplication, esp. in processions : an appointed form of responsive prayer in public worship in which the same thing is repeated several times at no long intervals. ns. Llt'any-desk, -stool, in the English Church, a movable desk at which a minister kneels, facing the altar, while he recites the litany. Lesser litany, the common formula, ' Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison.' [O. Fr., Low L. litania Gr. littinfia litesthai, to pray.]

Literal, lit'er-al, adj. according to the letter : plain : not figurative or metaphorical : following the letter or exact meaning, word for word. v.t. Lit'eralise. ns. Lit'eraliser ; Lit'eralism, strict adherence to the letter : interpretation that is merely verbal : (art) exact and unimaginative rendering of objects ; Lit eralist ; Literal ity. adv. Llt'erally. . Lit'eralness. [Fr., L. literalis litera, a letter.]

Literary, lit'er-ar-i, adj. belonging to letters or learn-ing : skilled in learning. . Literacy, state of being literate: opp. to Illiteracy. adj. Lit'erate, ac-quainted with letters of learning : learned. n. one

educated, but not having taken a university degree, esp. a candidate for holy orders who has not been at a university. n.pl. Litera'ti, men of letters, the learned (sing, forms, Litera tus, Litera'tO).

adv. Litera'tim, letter for letter: without the change of a letter. . Litera'tor, a dabbler in learning : a man of letters, a literary man sometimes in the French form Litterateur. adj. Lit'erose, distinctively literary. . Llteros'lty. [L. literarins.}

Literature, lit'er-a-tur, . the science of letters or what is written : the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject : all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles-lettres.^'. Llt'eratured (Skak.), learned, having literary knowledge. Light literature, books which can be read and understood without mental exertion : fiction ; Polite literature, belles-lettres. [Fr., L. literatura litera, a letter.]

Lith, lith, n. (prov.) a joint, segment, or portion of anything. [A.S. iifS, a member; Ger. glied.]

LithagOgue, lith'a-gog, adj. expelling stone from the bladder or kidneys. . a medicine with this quality.

Lithanthrax, li-than'thraks, . stone-coal, mineral coal.

Litharge, lith'arj, . the semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Fr., Gr. lith-argyros lithos, a stone, argyros, silver.]

Lithe, \\th, adj. easily bent, flexible, active. adv. Lithely. . Lithe ness. adj. Lithesome. . Llthe'someness. [A. S. Itfte ; Ger. lindznAgelinde.]

Lithe, \~ith, v.i. (obs.) to listen. [Ice. hlydha, to listen hljSdh, hearing.]

Lithemia, Lithaemia, li-the'mi-a, n. an excess of uric acid in the blood. adj. Lithe mic.

Llther, Mth'ix, adj. (Shak.) soft, yielding: (obs.) bad, lazy. adj. Lith'erly, mischievous. adv. slowly : lazily. [A.S. lythre, bad.]

Lithia, lith'i-a, . an alkali, the oxide of lithium, discovered in 1817 by Arfvedson : a mineral water good against the stone. [Low L., Gr. lithos, stone.]

LlthiasiS, li-thT'a-sis, . a bodily condition in which uric acid is deposited as stone or gravel in the urinary canals. [Gr. lithos, a stone.]

Lithic, lith'ik, adj. pertaining to, or obtained from, stone, specially from urinary calculi. ns. Lith'ate, a salt of lithic acid ; Lithifica tion, a hardening into stone. [Gr. lithikos lithos, a stone.]

Lithium, lith'i-um, . one of the alkaline metals, of a silvery appearance, found in several minerals combined with silica. adj. Lith' ic. [Gr. litlus, a stone.]

Lithocarp, lith'o-karp, . a fossil fruit.

Lithochromatic, lith-o-kro-mat'ik, adj. pertaining to painting in oils on stone. n.pl. Lithochromat'iCS, this art [Gr. lithos, stone, chrdma, colour.]

Lithoclast, lith'o-klast, . an instrument for crushing bladder-stones. [Gr. lithos, stone, klan, to crush.]

Lithodome, lith'O-dOm, . a shellfish living in a hole in a rock. adj. Lithod omous.

Lithofracteur, lith-o-frak'ter, . a blasting explosive.

LithogenoUS, li-thoj'e-nus, adj. stone-producing. . Lithogen esy, the science of the origin of minerals.

Lithoglyph, lith'o-glif, . any engraving on stone, esp. a precious stone. adj. Lithoglyph' 1C. ns. Lith'O-glyphics, LithOglypt'lCS, the art of engraving on precious stones ; Lifhog'lyphite, a fossil as if engraved by art. [Gr. lithos, &vt\t,glyphein, to carve.]

Lithograph, lith'o-graf, v.t. to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing. n. a print from stone. . Lithog'rapher. adjs. Litho-graphic, -al, belonging to lithography. adv. Lithographically. . Lithog'raphy, the art of writing or engraving on stone and printing therefrom. Lithographic Stone, Slate, a yellowish, compact, fine-grained, slaty limestone used in lithography. [Gr. lithos, a stone, graphein, to write.]

Lithoid, -al, lith'oid, -al, adj. resembling a stone.

Litholabe, lith'o-lab, . an instrument for grasping a calculus and holding it while being crushed.

Litholatry, li-thol'a-tri, . the worship of stones. adj. Litnol'atrous.

Lithology, lith-ol'o-ji, . the science that treats of

I_:tii ol opaxy

oKCBy by QIC neeatioB of its cootnry , as A

fate, far: B*, her: mine:

Livelihood

capacity, both dry and liqnid. It is the volume of a cubic decimetre, and contains a kilogramme of water at 4 C. in a vacuum, equal to -2200967 British imperial gallon, therefore less than a quart 4$ litres being roogUy equal to a g-Jlom.

of the polyps whose
[Gr. &&,

Litter, ht'er, H, a. heap of straw, &c-, for animals to he upon : materials for a bed : any scattered collection of objects, esp. of littls value : a vehicle contaming a bed for carrying about, a hospital stretcher : a brood of small quadrupeds. v.t. to cover or supply with litter : to scatter carelessly about : to give birth to (said of small animals). T.i. to produce a litter or brood. -p.odj. littered. [O. FT. liticre Low L. lectario. L. lectia, a bed.]

I'o-rint, - dte procesm of producing
tores iron T *" l "'_i' J . J "'^ stones : a. picture soaudnued. [Gr. fc, stone, and /z*/.]

, hth-ot'o-mi, . cutting for stone in the
. liflt'otome, a mineral resenibBng a cut
, -aL

litterateur, lit-er-a-ter , n. a literary man. [Fr.]

Little, lit!, adj. (ftrmp. Less : atperl. Least) '

, Iith'6-trl-ti, *.

quantity or extent : weak, poor : brief. K, that which is small in quantity or extent : a small space, or degree : not much.
misery : a form of
as the stocks : Litf le-end'ian, one of the Lilliputian party who opposed the Big-endian* , il lining that boiled eggs should be cracked at the little end ; Little-go (see Go) : littleness ; little-Office, a short service of psalms, hymns, coBecTs, &c- adj. Litt'le'Worth.. worthless. By little aad little, by degrees: In little, on a small scale : Hot a little, considerably. [A. 5. lytcl.]

a>i. Ltthotrmc,
tie. [Gr /rffar,

.tomb.]

. the process ef making a kind

Iitttal, hYor-al, adj. belonging' to the sea-shore.
. the strip of land along it. littoral zone, the interval on a sea-coast between high and low water mark. [L., litia. iitaris, shore.]

of stereotype plates by fifing a monk! with a commlioo whtca, viiea cooled, becomes hard. it.
... a stowrrpe^pfaste, produced Jby Htfao-

< * jwtfMie. fcr jasmins; by fithotypy.

Literate, lit'u-rit, adj. {hot.) having spots formed by the abrasion of the surface : in entomology, marked with spots (L.itura') growing paler at one end.

IG__^^ stone, 0r>, type.]

LitBXgy, lit'ur-ji, n. the form of service or regular ritual of a church strictly, that used in the celebratkm of the Ta-h-riKl. : in ancient Greece, a form of personal service to the state. n. Liturge', a leader in public -worship. adjs. litnr'gic, -aL actr.
nt. Litar'giCi -.r,e of

UBgBM, firi-gat, r.f. to contest m law. r.z. to carry on a Uosuii. -adn. Ltt'igalAe, that may be contested in law; LtflgMt, >.-.i..-r.i. E at law: en-
-. a peisoa en_^*ged in a
, one who fiti-

; nifite ,

jprob. orig. Uttre = &**, border.]
Litre, iTtr, *. the unit of the French

i public worship : one who adheres
to, or who studies, liturgies. [Fr., Gr. ie^ourgia
loot, the people, ergon, work.]

n-tu'us . an augur's staff with recurved top :
l oat* d with

iii fiiisai isiiii i usiiiss-i /Tlfntfrrm [L.j
live, iiv, r.z". to hare, or continue in, fife, temporal or spiritual : to last, subsist : to enjoy life : to direct one's course of life : to be nourished or supported : to dwelt v.t. to spend : to act in conformity to : pr.p. living ; >._. and }a.p. lived. adj. Iiv able, capable ofbeing lived : kabttable. . Iiv er. live d0wn, live so as to cause a slander, a grief, &c. to be forgotten by one s self or others : live Out, to continue alive until the end of any:
to be from home in domestic service ; live under, to be tenant to ; live Up to, to rule one's life according to some standard. [A. S. lifian ; Ger. icbrn.]
live, Kv, adj. having life : alive, not dead : active : cos.tai.Bnc foe: burning: vivid. lived (llvd), used as lo*[-ltt>ed. ns. live'-axle, driv-
-bait, a li\-ing worm or minnow used
: live'-dr'cujt, a circuit through which an
k flowing. K.^/. live'-feath'erE,
an the living fowL . lire'-le'ver,
'a pair of brake-levers to which the power

U'i Dead-lever. adj. live-
long. ns. live' -oak, ac
ibte wood ; live'-BhelL, a
sbeil loaded and fused for firing, or fired and not yet exploded : live -Etock, domestic animals, esp. hones, catrV, beep, and pigs ; Live'-well. the well in a fishing-boat where fish are kept alive,
livelihood, n v'li-hood, . means of living : support (obi.) Iive'ia.ed. [A. S. Uf, life, lad, a way. j

Lively

Lively, uVIi, adj. showing life : vigorous, active : sprightly : spirited : vivid. adz. vivaciously, vigorously. adv. Llvelily. . Liveliness.

Liver, liVer, . the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile. <zdji. Liver-col OUT, of the colour of the liver : dark-red ; LiTered, in compounds, as aikite-tevered, lily-irvered = cowardly. . LiVer-fluke, a trematoid worm (flistmnn kepatica). adj. Liver-grown, having a swelled liver. . LiVer-WOrt, any plant of the cryptogamic family Hepaticcr, allied to mosses. adj. LiVery, resembling the liver. [A.S. lifer: Ger. liber, Ice. 5fr.\

LiTBry, Iiv'er-i, . the dress or uniform worn by servants, esp. men-servants : a dress prmliar to certain persons or things, as in the trade-guilds of London : any characteristic dress : the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery : the whole body of liverymen in London : (prig.) the distinctive dress worn by the household of a king or nobleman, so called because delivered or given at regular periods. adj. Liveried, clothed in livery. MS. Livery -com pany, a guild of the city of London ;
LiVeryman. a man who wears a livery : a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and ecjoy other privileges of his company ; LiVery-servant. a servant who wears a livery; LiVery-Sta We, a stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire. Sue one 3 livery (S*aJt.), to ask for tbe writ delivering a freehold into tbe possession, of its heir. [Fr. iraree li--rer L. aoerdre, to free.]

Lives, Ilvz, . plural

Livid, livid, adj. black and blue: of a lead colour : discoloured. . Livid ity, LrVidaan. [Fr., L. tiottius IK.' ere, to be of a lead colour.]

Living, living, adj. having life : active, lively : producing action or vigour : running or flowing, as opposed to stagnant. it. means of subsistence: manner of life : a property : the benefice of .1 man. Living rock, rock in its native state or location ; Living room, a sitting-room for general family use ; Living wage, a wage on which it is possible for a workman and bis family to live fairly. The living, those alive.

Livraison. le-vrl-zon', *. a number of a book pub-
: in parts. [Fr-]

Livre, le'vr, *. an old French coin, about the value of a franc, by which it was superseded in 1795! the ancient French unit of weight, equal to about I Ib. avoirdupois. [Fr., L. liora, a pound.]

Lixiviation, .n. *. the process of wash-

ing or steeping certain substances in a find, far the purpose of dissolving a portion of their ingredients, and so separating them from the in rJaMr residue. adjs. Lixivial, Lixtvious. r..-. Lixiviate.
i. Lixivium, lye. [L. KjaonoK, lye.]

Lizard, lir'ard, . a family of fonr-footed scaly reptiles, a saurian or lacertilian. n. Lia'ard-ltiaM, a Cnratsh serpentine. [Fr. Uzaerd L. iocerta.]

Llama, U ma, or la' ma, it. a South Ai

of the camel family, used for transport in die Andes.
T- laTI " La no, or lya'nd, it. one of die vast steppes or
plains in the northern part of Soudx Amen.-.. Llanos. <. L&DMO (lya-na'r&lL inhabitant of die llanos. [Sp.. L. f***r, plain.]
Lloyd 3. loidz. t. 3. part of die London Royal Ex-cbnnge ueooested by sBup^wners, VBBBWBBCCS, &c., to obtain shipping intelligence and transact marine insurance. Lloyd's Regintur, a list rf^ sea-going vessels classified according to seawmtninrsB (as Ai, &c.), annually prepared by an association of members of Lloyd's, [r

-cuse in Tower Street kept by
Edward Lltnd in the :-

:ehoid ! "[A.S. li.; imit.]
T iOmoh, Loche. lOch, K. a small river-fish. Also

- I

Load m : to pat on as

.^n be carried : to heap on : to put on

Lobby

to coofer or i^ive m great
down, to oppress : to wtigbt by >

arirleri ; to -ti-n^ 25 a gun : to noke heavV, as a

thin wine : to " with white : to lay oa colonr in mas'jrs. v.i. to put or take on a load : to <
zun : to become ifx^rf or burdened -

borne I a quantity s

which burdens of

Mac** Load en, old p*.p. of laad.-

one who, or that which, loads; !!_ die act

of

Load, dioa, to HI
for purposes of
witlx

MMHri be

:'s sdf-^om John, vi. 26. [A-S. -W^C]
Loat I6f, v.i. to IniTffr. pass tone ki^ .
LMTatfcfc. [Prob. direody Ger.

adj. Loamy. [A.S. lam.- Ger. Ukm : e
Loan, lOn, . a lane : an open space far passage left

between fields of corn: a place for BrikiBC caws.

Also T-^W C [LaMf.\
Loan, Ida, . aaythmg lest: Ac act of fendmg : per-

j^ "r" : ~Lc5j:"-5ocf e:v" I "*' .^ :; , mgm ^ I S

Laaif- WQfd, one tabs into one bu^oage from

another like I^^fr above. [A.S. i*En ; Ice. j^r^

&-. Loathly ..Loath ness. {A^. Jig, bai
M flrPna. to travel ; Ger. Iddex, suffer.]

r, tofcsdbSsgnst;

lob, . a clumsy person, die last in a race: a

"^s,^^

slowly, or with
to strike

the bafl high o^era
die end of die court: to IE

fcte li

a rr-.~-.-Lc5 ^e ty i^e "9. mmm -

\. - \ -^ _,_..-,_-.-

& orowiue wno wotcs oy riigwi sac BIS
bo.1 of cream. fW. Uot ; cf. ZaMkZ]
Lobby, lob i. . a small haH or wawJng-room :

Lobe

fete, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Lodge

lobia Middle High Ger. loube (Ger. latibe), a portico, arbour laub, a leaf.]

Lobe, l6b, . the lower part of the ear: (anat.) a division of the lungs, brain, &c. : (tot.) a division of a leaf. adjs. Lob'ar, Lob'ate, Lobed, Lob'ose ; Lobe'-foot'ed, Lo'biped, having lobate feet, as a coot, grebe, or phalarope. ns. Lobe let, Lob ule, a small lob*. adjs. Lob'ular, Lob'ulated. ns. Lob'ulus, any small lobe or lobe-like structure : pi. Lob'Uli ;

Lobus, a lobe://. Lo'bl. Lobar pneumonia, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from Lobular pneumonia, which attacks the lungs in patches. [Fr., prob. through Low L. from Gr. lobos, lobe ; cf. lap, to fold.]

Lobelia, lob-e'li-a, . an ornamental flower, its roots medicinal. [Label, a Flemish botanist.]

Loblolly, lob'lol-i, . a loutish person : medicine. . Lob'lolly-boy, a ship-surgeon's attendant.

Lobscouse, lob'skows, . a stew or hash with vegetables, a dish used at sea. [Origin dub.]

Lobster, lob'ster, . a shellfish with large claws, used for food : {slang) a British soldier. [A.S. loppestre, lopust L. locusta, a lobster.]

Lobworm, lob'wurm, . a large worm used as bait. [Perh. lob W. llob, a dull fellow, and worm.]

Local. lo'kal, adj. of or belonging to a place : confined to a spot or district. ns. Locale (lo-kal'), a locality : the scene of some event ; Localisation. v. t. L6 calise, to assign to a place : to refer a sensation in perception to some part of the body. ns. Lo calism, the state of being local : affection for a place : provincialism ; Local'ity, existence in a place : position: district. adv. Lo'cally. v.t. Locate', to place : to set in a particular position : to designate the place of. . Loca'tion, act of locating or placing : situation : (law) a leasing on rent. adj. Lo'Ca-tlTO (gram.), indicating place. Local Government Acts, a series of enactments instituting local self-government of the various counties of Great Britain and of a large number of boroughs ; Local Option, a phrase first used by Mr Gladstone in a letter in 1868 for the determination by vote of the people of a town or district as to whether licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted or not. [Fr., Low L. localis locus, a place.]

Loch, loh, n. a lake or arm of the sea. ns. Lochaber axe (loh-a'ber aks), a battle-axe used by the Scottish Highlanders, having a narrow blade, but very long towards the shaft, and generally with a hook at the end of the staff; Loch'an (Scot.), a pond. [Gael. loch: cf. Lake.)

Loche, . See Loach.

Lochia, lo'ki-a, n.pl. the evacuations from the womb after childbirth. adj. Lo'Chial. [Gr.]

Lock, lok, . a device to fasten doors, &c. : an

enclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats : the part of a firearm by which it is discharged : a grapple in wrestling : a state of being immovable : any narrow, confined place. v.t. to fasten with a lock : to fasten so as to impede motion : to shut up : to close fast : to embrace closely : to furnish with locks. v.i. to become fast : to unite closely. ns. Lock'age, the locks of a canal : the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them ; Lock' -chain, a chain for fastening the wheels of a vehicle by tying the rims to some part which does not rotate ; Lock'er, any closed place that may be locked ; Lock'et, a little ornamental case of gold or silver, usually containing a miniature. adj. Lock'fast, firmly fastened by locks. ns. Lock' gate, a gate for opening or closing a lock in a canal or river ; Lock'-hos'pital (see Hospital); LockTiouse, the lock-keeper's house ; Lock'-Jaw, Locked'-jaw, a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended ; Lock'-keep'er, one who keeps or attends the locks of a canal ; Lock out, the act of locking out, esp. used of the locking out of a teacher

by the pupils or vice versa, or of the refusal of an employer to admit his workmen within the works as a means of coercion ; Locks man, a turnkey ; Lock'-smith, a smith who makes and mends locks ; Lock'-Stitch, a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together ; Lock'up, a place for locking up or confining persons for a short time. Not a Shot kl the looker (naut.), not a penny in the pocket. [A. S. loca, a lock ; Ice. loka, a bolt, Ger. loch, a dungeon.]

Lock, lok, . a tuft or ringlet of hair : a small quantity, as of hay : (Scots law) a quantity of meal, the perquisite of a mill-servant : (Shak.) a love-lock. . Lock man, an officer in the Isle of Man who acts as a kind of under-sheriff to the governor. [A.S. locc : Ice. lokkr, Ger. locke, a lock.]

Lockian. lok'i-an, adj. pertaining to the philosophy of John Locke (1632-1704). ns. Lockian, Lock'ist.

Lockram, lok'ram, n. a kind of coarse linen from Locrenan, in Brittany, where made.

LocofOCO, Ic-ko-f5'k<3, n. (U.S.) a friction match: the extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights Party, or any adherent of it. [L. locus, a place, focus, a hearth.]

Locomotive,]0-ko-m5'tiv, adj. moving from place to place : capable of, or assisting in, locomotion. n. a locomotive machine : a railway engine. ns. LOCO-motion; Locomotiv'ity ; Locomo'tor. adj. Loco-mo'tory. Locomotor ataxy (see Ataxia). [L. locus, a place, movere, tnotutn, to move.]

Locorestive, lO-ko-res'tiv, adj. staying in one place.

LoculUS, lok'u-Ius, n. (hot., anat., zool.) a small compartment or cell : in ancient catacombs, a small recess for holding an urn : pi. LotfUll. . Loc'ula-ment (bot.), loculus. adjs. Loc'ular, Loc'ulate, Loculose, Loc'ulous. [Dim. of L. locus, a place.]

Locum-tenens, 15'kum-ten'enz, . a deputy or substitute. . Lo'cum-ten'ency, the holding by a temporary substitute of a post. [L. locus, a place, teulre, to hold.]

Locus, IS'kus, n. (math.) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving in a given manner : a passage in a writing : pi. Loci (l5'sl), a collection of passages, esp. from sacred and ancient writings, arranged with special reference to some particular theme. LOCUS classicus (//. Loci Classici), a standard passage, esp. in an ancient author : that passage which is the accepted authority for some particular subject or for the use of some special or disputed word ; LOCUS Stand! (law), right of place in court : recognised place or position. [L.]

Locust, lO'kust, n. a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation. v.i. (rare) to lay waste like locusts. [L. ifcitsta.}

Locust, lo'kust, . a tree with thorny branches and dense clusters of white, heavily-scented flowers, found in the U.S. : the carob-tree. ns. LoCUS'ta, the spikelet of grasses://. Locus tae ; Locust-bean, the sweet pod of the carob-tree.

Locution, l<5-ku'shun, . the act of speaking : form of speaking, phraseology, a phrase. . Loc'utory, a room for conversation, esp. in monastic establishments. [L. locution-tm loqui, locutus, to speak.]

Lode, lOd, . a vein containing metallic ore : a reach of water : an open ditch. ns. Lodes'man, a pilot ; Lode'star, the star that guides, the pole-star often used figuratively ; Lode Stone, a stone or ore of iron

that attracts other pieces of iron. [A.S. Idd, a course /fSan, to travel.]

Lodge, loj, . a small house in a park: a hut: the cottage of a gatekeeper : a retreat : a secret association, also the place of meeting. v.t. to furnish with a temporary dwelling : place, deposit : to infix, to settle : to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain. v.i. to reside : to rest : to dwell for a time : to pass the night: to lie flat, as grain. ns. Lodg'er, one who lodges or lives at board or in a hired room ; Lodg ing, temporary habitation : a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in//.) : harbour ; Lodging-

Loess

m8te ; mute ; mo"Bn ; Men.

Loligro

house, a house where lodgings are let, a house other than a hotel where travellers lodge ; Lodg'ment, act of lodging, or state of being lodged : accumulation of something that remains at rest : (mil.) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it. Lodger franchise, a right to vote conferred on persons occupying lodgings. Grand Lodge, the principal lodge of Freemasons, presided over by the Grand-master. [O. Fr. loge Old High Ger. iottbd, an arbour.]

Loess, les, or lo'es, ft. a loamy deposit of Pleistocene age, in the valleys of the Rhine, Danube, and Rhone. Also Loss. [Ger. toss.]

Loft, loft, . the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church : an upper room. v.t. to furnish with a loft : (golf) to strike the ball up by means of a club called the Loft'er. adv. Loft'ily. n. Loftiness. adj. Loft'y, high in position, character, sentiment, or diction : stately : haughty. Lofted house (Scot.), a house of more than one story. Cock Of the loft, the head or chief of a set. [Ice. lopt (loft), the sky, an upper room ; A.S. lyft, Ger. Inft, the air.]

Log, log, n. a Hebrew liquid measure, believed to be very nearly an English pint. [Heb. logh.)

Log, log, . a bulky piece of wood : a heavy, stupid, or sluggish person. adj. consisting of logs. its. Log -cat) in, -house, -hut, a cabin or hut built of hewn or unhewn logs, common in new American settlements ; Log'gat, a small log or piece of wood : an old game somewhat like nine-pins; Log'gerhead, a blockhead : a dunce : (tiaut.) a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed : a species of sea-turtle : a round mass of iron with a long handle, heated for various purposes. adj. Log'gerheaded. ns. Log'-head, a blockhead ; Log-man (Shak.), a man who carries logs : (U.S.) one whose occupation is to cut and remove logs also Log'ger. v.t. Log'-roll, to engage in log-rolling. ns. Log^-roll'er ; Log'-roll'ing, a combination for facilitating the collection of logs after the clearing of a piece of land, or for rolling logs into a stream : mutual aid given by politicians for carrying put individual schemes : a system of literary criticism conducted on the lines of mutual admiration or adulation ; Log'WOOd, the dark-red heart -wood of H&matoxylon campechianum, a native of Mexico and Central America, whence it is exported in logs. At loggerheads, at issue, quarrelling about differences of opinion, &c. [Ice. Idg, a felled tree, liggja, to lie. Cf. Lie and Log.]

Log, log, n. a piece of wood with a line for measuring the speed of a ship : the record of a ship's progress. v.t. to exhibit by the indication of the log : to enter in the logbook. us. Log/board ; Log'bopk, the official record of the proceedings on board ship : a book kept by the head-master of a board-school for recording attendances and other matters connected with the school ; Log'-chip, the board, in the form of a quadrant, attached to a logline ; Log'-glass, a 14- or z8-second sand-glass, used with the logline to ascertain the speed of a ship ; Log'line, the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel ; Log'-reel, a reel on which the logline is wound ; Legislate, a double slate, marked and ruled in the inside, for recording the log. Heave the log, to learn the speed of a ship by logline and glass. [Sw. logg, a ship's log, a piece of wood that lies in the water.]

Logan, log'an, . a rocking-stone. Also Log'glng-TOCk. [Prob. cog. with Dan. logre, to wag the tail.]

Logaoedlc, log-a-e'dik, adj. (ancient prosody) pertaining to a variety of trochaic or iambic verse, where dactyls are combined with trochees or anapaests with iambi. [Gr. logos, prose, aoide, song.]

Logarithm, log'a-rithm, . (of a number) the power

to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number : one of

a series of numbers having a certain relation to the series of natural numbers by means of which many arithmetical operations are simplified. adjs. Logarith'mic, -al, pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms. adv. Logarith'mically. [Gr. logos, ratio, arithmos, number.]

Loggia, loj'a, . an open arcade enclosing a passage or open apartment, common in Italy : pi. Logg'ie (-e). [It. ; cf. Lodge.}

Logia, log'i-a, n.pl. oracles, sayings, a supposed primitive collection of the sayings and discourses of Jesus, largely drawn upon by the writers of the first and third gospels for much of what they have in common with each other apart from Mark. [Gr.]

Logic, loj'ik, . the science and art of reasoning correctly : the science of the necessary laws of thought. adj. Logical, according to the rules of logic : skilled in logic : discriminating. ns. Logical'-ity, Log'icalness. adv. Logically. . Logic'ian, one skilled in logic. v.i. Log'icise, to argue. Chop logic (see Chop); Deductive logic, logic independent of probability or quantitative considerations ; Formal logic, logic regarded as a distinct science, independent of matters of fact ; Inductive logic, the logic of scientific reasoning ; Material logic, logic which takes into account natural fact or phenomena, as distinct from formal logic ; Natural logic, the natural faculty of distinguishing the true from the false: the logical doctrine applicable to natural things as opposed to the logic of faith ; Pure logic, the general laws of thought. [Gr. logike, from logos, speech.]

Logistic, -al, loj-is'tik, -al, adj. skilled in calculating : proportional. . Logis'tic, the art of calculation, sexagesimal arithmetic : (//.) that branch of military science relating to the movement and supplying of armies. [Gr. logistes, a calculator logizesthai, to compute.]

Logodcedaly, log-o-de'da-li, . verbal legerdemain.

Logogram, log'o-gram, n. a sign which represents a word : a puzzle in which from an original word, by combinations of all or some of its letters, other words are formed, which again are concealed under synonymous expressions in a series of verses. [Gr. logos, word, gramma, letter.]

Logographer, lo-gog'ra-fer, . in Greek literature, one of the earliest annalists, esp. those before Herodotus. adjs. LogOgraph'ic, -al. adv. Logographically. ns. LogOg'raphy, a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type ; Log'O-type, a type containing two or more letters. [Gr., logos, word, graphein, to write.]

Logogriph, log'o-grif, . a riddle. [Gr. logos, word, griphos, a riddle.]

Logomachy, lo-gom'a-ki, . contention about words or in words merely. . Logom'achist. [Gr. logomachia logos, word, mache, fight.]

Logomania, Tog-o-ma'ni-a, . disease of the faculty of language. [Gr. logos, speech, and mania.)

Logometer, lo-gom e-ter, n. a logarithmic scale : a scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logos, log'os, n. in the Stoic philosophy, the active principle living in and determining the world : (theol.) the Word of God incarnate. [Gr.]

Loimic, loi'mik, adj. relating to the plague. ns. Loimog'raphy ; Loimol'ogy.

Loin, loin, . the back of a beast cut for food : (//.) the reins, or the lower part of the back. n. Loin'-cloth, a piece of cloth for wearing round the loins. Gird up the loins, to prepare for energetic action the clothes tucked up before running, &c. [O. Fr. logne L. lumbus, loin.]

Loiter, loi'ter, v.i. to delay : to be slow in moving : to linger. . Loi'terer. adv. Loi'teringly. [Dut. leuttren, to trifle ; Ger. prov. lot tern, to waver.]

Loki. 15'ki, . an evil giant-god in Norse mythology.

Loligo, 16-lT'go, . the typical genus of Loliginida, embracing the common European squid. [L.]

Lolium, lo'li-um, . a genus of graces ot the tribe

Hordeea. [L., darnel, ' tares.']

Loll, lol, v.i. to He lazily about, to lounge : to hang out
from the mouth. v.t. to thrust out (the tongue).
n. Loll'er. adv. Loll ingly. v. i. Loll'op, to lounge, idle : (coll.) to be moved heavily about. [Old Dut. fallen, to sit over the fire ; cf. /,//.]
Lollards, lol'ards, .//. the followers of WyclifFe in England : a society founded in Antwerp (1300 A.D.) for the burial of the dead and the care of the sick. ns. Loll'ardy, Loll ardism, the doctrines of the Lollards. [Old Dut. Loliaerd, from their peculiar hum in singing fallen, to sing softly ; but confused with M. E. loller, an idler; cf. Loll.}
Lolly, lol'i, . a lump. . Lollypop, a sweetmeat

made with sugar and treacle : (//.) sweets.
Loma, 15'ma, . a lobe, flap, or fringe bordering the

toe of a bird.

Lombard, lom'bard, . an inhabitant of Lombardy in Italy : one of the Lombards or Langobardi, a Germanic tribe, which founded a kingdom in Lombardy (568), overthrown by Charlemagne (774) ' (obs.) a banker or money-lender, so called from the number of Lombard bankers in London. adjs. Lombard, Lombar die. Lombard architecture, the style used by the Lombards, derived from the base Roman style they found in the country, superseded by the Pointed Style imported from France (i3th century) ; Lombard. Street, the chief centre of the banking interest in London. [O. Fr., L. Langobardus, from Old Teut. lang, long, tart, beard.]
Loment, lO'ment, n. (bot.) an indehiscent legume, with
constrictions or transverse articulations between the seeds also Lomen'tum. adj. Lomenta'oeous.
Londoner, lun'dun-er, . a native or citizen of London. tuij. Londonese', pertaining to London : cockney. . English as spoken in London : cockney speech. v.t. and v.i. Lon'donise. . Lon'donism, a mode of speech, &c., peculiar to London. London clay, a geological formation in south-eastern England, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene Tertiary ; London pride, a hardy perennial cultivated in cottage-gardens also None-so-pretty and St Patricks cabbage.

Lone, lOn, Lonely, ISn'li, adj. alone : solitary : retired :
standing by itself. ns. Loneliness, Lone'ness. adj. Lone some, solitary : dismal. adv. Lone'somely. . Lone someness. [Alone.]
Long, long, COHJ. by means (of), owing (to). [Alottg.]
Long, long, v.i. (Spens.) to belong.
Long, long, adj. (comf. Long'er ; superl. Longest) extended : not short : extended in time : slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching. n. (prosody) a long time or syllable : (coll.) the long summer vacation at the English universities, termed 'the Long.' adv. to a great extent in space or time : through the whole: all along. v.i. to desire earnestly. adv. Long-ago, in the far past. . the far past.
n. Longanimity, long-suffering, endurance. adj. Longan'imous. ns. Lonsfboat, the largest and strongest boat of a ship ; Long'-bOW, a bow bent by the hand in shooting, called long as distinguished from the cross-bow. adj. Long'-breathed, able to continue violent exercise of the lungs for a long time. n.pl. Long'-coats, long clothes, worn by infants. adj. Long -descend ed, of ancient lineage. . Long'-doz'en, thirteen. adjs. Long-drawn, prolonged ; Longeval, Longevous (-je'-), of long or great age. HS. Longevity (-j V '-): Long"-field (cricket), a fielder placed near the boundary on the bowler's side ; Long' -firm, the name given to a company of swindlers who obtain goods on pretence of being established in business, and then decamp without payment to do the like elsewhere ; Long'hand, writing of the ordinary kind. adj. Long' -head' ed, having good intellectual powers : sagacious. us. Long -head edness ; Long -hundred, a hundred and twenty, adjs. Longi

corn (,-ji-), having long antennz ; Longimanous (-jim'-), long-handed ; Longimet ric. ns. Longimetry (-jim'-), the art of measuring distances ; Longing, an eager desire, craving, esp. of the whimsical desires sometimes felt in pregnancy. adv. Long'ingly. . Longinquity (-jinq'-), greatness of distance. adj. Longipennate (-ji-), long-winged, as gulls. . Longiroster (-ji-), one of a family of birds having a long, slender bill, as the snipe. adjs. Longiros'tral, Longiros trate (-ji-),

having a long bill or beak ; Longish. . Lon'gi-
tude (-ji-), distance of a place east or west of a given meridian : distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. adj. Longitud inal. pertaining to longitude or length : extending lengthwise. adv. Longitud inally. . Long - leg (cricket), see Leg. adj. Long'-legged, having long legs. n. Long legs, an insect with long legs, as the common crane-fly. adj. Long'-livod, having a long life. adv. Longly (Shaft.), longingly. us. Long-meas'ure, lineal measure ; Long 7 -Off, Long - On (cricket), the fielders in the long-field to the left and right of the bowler respectively ; Long'-prim'er, a size of type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois ; Long'-pUT pies, the manorchis. adj. Long'-range, able to reach or hit from a considerable distance. .//. Longs -and-shorts, verses. adj. Long'shore, existing or employed along the shore. n. Long' Shoreman, a stevedore : one who makes a living along shores by oyster-fishing, &c. adj. Long -Sight'ed, able to see far but not close at hand : sagacious. ns. Long -Sight edness ; Long'-slip (cricket), a fielder some distance behind on the right of the batsman. adjs. Long some, long and tedious; Long'-spun, long-drawn, tedious; Long -Staple, having a long fibre. . Long -Stop (cricket), one who stands behind the wicket-keeper and stops balls missed by him. v.i. to field at long-stop. adj. Long -suffering, enduring long. . long endurance or patience. . Long'-tail, an animal, esp. a dog, with uncut tail also adj. adjs. Long'-tongued, talkative, babbling; Long' -vis aged, having a long face, of rueful countenance ; Long 1 -waist'ed, having a lone waist, long from the armpits to the hips ; Long'-wind'ed, long-breathed : tedious. n. Long -wind edness. adv. Long'wise, lengthwise. Long home, the grave ; Long Tom (see Tom). A long figure (slang), a high price or rate ; Before long, Ere long, soon ; Draw the long-bow, to exaggerate, to tell incredible stories ; For long, for a considerable period of time ; In the long-run (see Bun) ; Make a long arm(/ror/.), to help one's self liberally at table ; The long and the short, the sum of the matter in a few words. [A.S. long; Ger. lang, Ice, langr.}

Loo, Io3, . a game at cards. v.t. to beat in the^ame of loo: fir.p. 150'ing ; pa.p. looed. . Loo'-ta ble, a table for loo. [Formerly lanterloo Dut. lanterlu. Cf. Dut. lanterfant, an idler.]

Looby, l55b'i, . a clumsy, clownish fellow. adv. Loob'ily. [From root of lob.]

Loof, l(3f, ft. the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [Dut. loef, the weather-gauge, luff, orig. a paddle for steering; perh. conn, with loof, palm.]

Loof, loof, n. (Scot.) the palm of the hand. [Ice. ttfi.}

Loofa. See Luffa.

Look, look, v.i. to turn the eye toward so as to see : to direct the attention to : to watch : to seem : to face, as a house: (/?.) to expect. v.t. to express by a look : to influence by look. n. the act of looking or seeing : sight : air of the face : appearance. imp. or 'iaterj. see : behold. ns. Look'er, one who looks ; Look'er-on, one that looks on, a mere spectator ; Look ing, seeing : search or searching ; Look'ing-for (B.), expectation ; Look'ing-glass, a glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it, a mirror ; Look' out, a careful watching for : an elevated

Loom

mote ; mute ; moOn ; Men.

Lose

place from which to observe : one engaged in watching. Look about, to be on the watch ; Look after, to attend lo or take care of: (B.) to expect ; Look

alive (coll.), to bestir one's self; Look down on, to treat with indifference, to despise ; Look for, to search for, to expect ; Look into, to inspect closely ; Look on, to regard, view, think ; Look out, to watch : to select ; Look over, to examine cursorily : to overlook or pass over anything ; Look through, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding ; Look to, to take care of: to depend on ; Look up, to search for ; (coll.) to call upon, visit. Have a look in (slang), to have a chance. [A.S. I6cian, to look.]

Loom, loom, n. a machine in which yarn or thread is woven into a fabric, by the crossing of threads called chain or warp, running lengthwise, with others called wejt, woof, or filling: the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. n. Jac quard- loom, a famous apparatus devised by Joseph Marie Jacquard (1752-1834), invaluable in weaving the finer kinds of

figured silk fabrics. [A.S. geloina, a tool.]

Loom, 150m, v.i. to appear above the horizon, or larger
than the real size : to show large in darkness, &c. : to stand out prominently in the future. n. Loom ing, a mirage. [O. Fr. turner L. lumiiidre.]

Loon, lOSn, . a low fellow : a rascal : (Scot.) a lad. [Old Dut. loen, a stupid fellow, loine, slow.]

Loon, loon, . a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, the Divers, with short wings, and legs placed very far back also Loom. . Loon'ing, the cry of a loon, like the howl of a wolf, ominous of evil. [Ice. Idmr, prob. influenced by loon, as above, from their awkward walk on land.]

Loop, lG5p, . a doubling of a cord, chain, &c., through
which another may pass : an ornamental doubling in fringes. v.t. to fasten or ornament with loops. n.pl. Loop ers, the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hindpart of their body to the head. . Loop -line, a branch from a main line of railway, returning to it after making a detour. [Prob. Celt. ; Gael, lub, a bend.]

Loop, loop, Loophole, loop'hul, n. a small hole in a wall, &c. , through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape. adjs. Looped (Shuk.), full of small openings; Loop'holed. . Loop' -light, a small narrow window. [O. Fr. loup.\

Loord, loord, . (Spens.) a lout. [Jf'r. lourd, heavy.]

LOOS, 155s, n. (Spens.) praise. [L. laus, praise.]

Loose, loos, adj. slack, free : unbound : not confined : not compact : indefinite : vague : not strict : unre- strained : lax in principle : licentious : inattentive. adj. Loose' -bod'ied, flowing. . Loose' -kir' tie, a

wanton. adv. LOOSO'ly. us. Loos'ener, a laxative ; Loose'ness, the state of being loose : diarrhcea. Loose box, a part of a stable where horses are kept untied. Break loose, to escape from confinement; Give a loose to, to give free vent to : Let loose, to set at liberty. [A.S. leas, loose ; from the same root as loose (v.t.) and lose, seen also in Goth, laus, Ger. los ; more prob. due to Ice. laiiss.]

Loose, loos, v.t. to free from any fastening : to release :
to relax : (Spens.) to solve. v.i. (B.) to set -sail. v.t. Loos on, to make loose: to relax anything tied or rigid : to make less dense : to open, as the bowels. v.i. to become loose : to become less tight. [A. S. ttsian; Ger. losen, Goth, lausjan, to loose.]

Loosestrife, loos'strlf, . the popular name for a plant of the natural order Lytkraceif (q.v.).

Loot, lOTit, . act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city: plunder. v.t. or v.i. to plunder, ransack. [Hindi // Sans, lotra, loptra, stolen goods.]

Lop, lop, v.i. to hang down loosely. adjs. Lop'- eared, having ears which hang downwards ; Lop'- sid'ed, heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

Lop, lop, v.t, to cut off the top or ends of, esp. of a tree : to curtail by cutting away superfluous parts : pr.p. lop' ping ; pa.t. and pa. p. lopped. . twigs of

trees cut off. us. Lop'per ; Lop'ping, a cutting off:

that which is cut off. [Cf. Dut. lubben, to cut;

perh. conn, with leaf.]

Lope, l5p, v.i. to leap : to run with a long stride.
Lophobranch, lo'fo-brangk, adj. having tufted gills.

Also Lophobrau'chiate. [Gr. loplios, a crest,

brachia, gills.]
Loquacious, lo-kwa'shus, adj. talkative. adv. Loqua'-

ciously. us. Loquaciousness, Loquacity, talk- ativeness. [L. loquax, -acts loqiti, to speak.]

Loquat, lo'kwat, . an esteemed Chinese and Japanese fruit, yellowish, flavouring tarts. [Chinese.]

Lorate, lOr'at, adj. (hot.) resembling a thong or strap. [L. loratus lornm, a thong.]

Lorcha, lor'cha, . a light vessel of European build, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

Lord, lawrd, . a master : a superior : a husband : a ruler : the proprietor of a manor : a baron : a peer of the realm : the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl : a bishop, esp. if a member of parliament : (B.) the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals) : a name also applied to Christ. v.t. to raise to the peerage. v.i. to act the lord : to tyrannise. ns. Lordliness ; Lordling, a little lord : a would-be lord also Lording, Lord'-

kin. adj. Lordly, like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord : dignified : haughty : tyrannical also adv. ns. Lordol'atry, excessive worship of nobility ; Lords'-and-la'dies, a popular name for the common arum (q.v.) ; Lord'S'-day, the first day of the week ; Lord'shlp, state or condition of being a lord : the territory belonging to a lord : dominion : authority ; Lord'S'-SUp'per, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper. Lord-lieutenant of a county (see Lieutenant) ; Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, a viceroy or deputy of the sovereign to whom the government of Ireland is nominally committed : Lord of misrule (see Misrule) ; Lords Of Session, the judges of the Scotch Court of Session ; Lords Ordinary, the five judges forming the outer house of the Court of Session ; Lords spiritual, the archbishops and bishops in the House of Lords opp. to Lords temporal, the peers proper. House Of Lords, the upper house in the two branches of the British parliament, consisting of the lords spiritual and temporal. [M. E. loverd, laverd A.S. hldford hldf, a loaf, bread, nueard, warder.]

LordoSiS, lor-do'sis, . abnormal curvature of the spinal column, the convexity towards the front.

Lore, lor, . that which is learned : doctrine : learning. . Lorlng (Spens.), learning. [A.S. idr.]

Lore, lor, n. (Spfns.) something like a thong : (ornit/t.)
the side of the head between the eye and the base of the upper mandible.

Lorel, lor'el, n. (S^e>is.) an idle fellow. [Lost!.]

Lorette, lo-ret', . a showy strumpet. [Fr.J

Lorgnette, lor-nyet', . an opera-glass. . Lor'gnon, an eye-glass with a handle. [Fr.]

Lorica, lo-rl'ka, . in ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs also LorlC (Browning). v.t. Loricate, to furnish with a coat-of-mail : to plate or coat over. adj. covered with defensive armour : imbricated. . Lorica'tion, a coating or crusting over, as with plates of mail. [L., loruni, a thong.]

Lorikeet, lor-i-ket', . a small parrot, a kind of lory.

Lorimer, lor'i-mer, . a maker of horse-furniture. Also Lorlner. [Fr. larmier L. lorum, a thong.]

LoriOt, lo ri-ut, n. the oriole. [Fr. le, the, oriol L. aureolus, dim. oiaureus, golden aurum, gold.]

Loris, lo'ris, . the slender lemur of Ceylon.

Lorn, lorn, adj. (Spens.) lost, forsaken. [A.S. loren, pa.p. of ledsan, to lose.]

Lorry, lor'i, . a four-wheeled wagon without sides. [Perh. from prov. Eng. lurry, to pull.]

Lory, lo'ri, . a common name for the members of a family of Australian parrots. [Malay.]

Lose, lODz, v.t. to be deprived of: to cease to have: to mislay : to waste, as time : to miss : to bewilder : to cause to perish: to ruin. v.i. to fail, to be

unsuccessful : to suffer waste : p*-f>- los'ing ; ptt.t. and /><./. lost adj. Los'able. . Los'er. adj. Los'lng, causing loss. cufa. Loslngly. n. Loss, the act of losing : injury : destruction : defeat : that which is lost : waste. adj. Lost, parted with : no longer possessed : missing : thrown away : squandered : ruined. Lose one's self, to lose one's way. to become bewildered ; Lost to, insensible to ; Lost tribes, the tribes of Israel which never returned from captivity. At a loss, in uncertainty. [A.S. losian Udsatt; cog. with Ger. ver-lierea, to lose.]

LOSel, 10'zel, . a sorry, worthless_fellow : a scamp. atij. slothful: wasteful. ". Lo'selism, worthlessness, worthless fellows collectively. [Prob. lose.}

Loss. See Loess.

Lot, lot, . one's fate in the future : destiny : that

which falls to any one as his fortune : that which decides by chance : a separate portion. v.t. to allot : to separate into lots : to catalogue :pr.p. lot'ting ; /a./, lot' ted. Cast, or Draw, lots, to determine an event by some arrangement of chances. [A.S. Mot, hiyt, a lot hU6ta.it, 10 cast lots.]

Lotah, lO'ta. . a Hindu small brass or copper pot.

Lote. See Lotus.

Loth, loth, adj. Same as Loathful. Loathly.

Lothario, lo-tha'ri-6, . a libertine, rake. [From Lo'.hario, in Rowe's play, The Fair Penitent.]

Lotion, lO'shun, n. a liquid preparation for healing or cleansing any diseased or bruised part. [Fr., L., tavdre lotum, to wash.]

Lottery, lot'er-i, . a distribution of prizes by lot or chance : a game of chance.

Lotto, lot's, . a game played with numbered discs and cards. Also Lot'O. [It.]

Lotus. 10'tus, n. the water-lily of Egypt : a tree in North Africa, whose fruit made strangers forget their home : a genus of leguminous plants also Lote, Lo tos. ns.pl. Loto phagi, Lo'tus-eat'ers, a people who ate the fruit of the lotus, among whom Ulysses lived for a time. ns. L6'tUS-eat'er L an eater of the lotus : one given up to sloth ; Lo'tus-land, the country of the lotus-eaters. [Gr.]

Loud, lowd, adj. making a great sound : noisy : showy. advs. Loud, Loudly. adj. Loud'- lunged, vociferous. n. Loud'ness. adj. Loud'-voiced, stertorian, [A.S. hliid; Ger. faut, sound ; L. iiiLlytta, renowned, Gr. klytos, heard.]

Lough, loh, . the Irish form of lock.

Louis, Ido'i, . a French gold coin superseded in 1795 by the 20- franc piece also Lou'iS-d'or. adjs. Lou'iS-Qiiatorze', characteristic of the reign of Louis XIV. (1643-1715), in architecture and decoration; Lou'is-Quinze, of that of Louis XV. (1715-74); Lou'is-Seize, of that of Louis XVI. (1774-92); Louis-Treixe, of that of Louis XIII. (1610-43).

Lounder, lown'der, v.t. (Scot.) to beat. n. a heavy biow. . Loun'dering, a beating.

Lounge, lownj, ~'.i. to recline at one's ease : to move about listlessly. . the act or state of lounging : an idle stroll : a place for lounging : a kind of sofa. n. Loung'er. [Fr. longis, one that is long in doing anything, formed (but with a pun on L. longits, long) from L. Longius or I^onginut^ the legendary name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ.)

LOUp, l<7o|>, . (Sf>ens.) loop.

Loup, lowp, v.i. (Scot.) to leap. ns. Loup'ing-ill, a disease causing sheep to spring up in walking ; Loup'ing-on'-stane, a stone from which to mount a horse ; Loup'-the-dyke', runaway.

Lour, lowr, v.i. Same as Imver, to frown.

Louse, lows, n. a. common wingless parasitic insert, with a flat body, and short legs furnished with claws: //. Lice (If-). v.t. ("Ar.) to remove lice from. n. LOUS'lnOSS. adj. LOUS'y, swarming with lice. [A.S. lus, pi. i)'s ; Ger. laus; from the root of fi'ith. liusan, to destroy.]

Lout, lowt, n. a clown, awkward fellow. v.t. to treat

^ .

Louvre-window.

as a lout. v.i. to bend. adj. Loutish, clownish', awkward and clumsy. adv. Lout ishly. n. Lout - ishness. [A.S. lutan, to stoop.]

Louvre, Louver, loo'ver, . an opening of a turret shape on roofs, to allow the smoke or foul air to escape from halls, kitchens, &c. n. Lou vre-win dow, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. lou~ vert for i'ouvert, the open space.]

IXJVage, hiVaj, n. a genus of plants of the natural order Untbellifem, allied to An- gelica, used as a salad plant : a liquor made from the above. [O. Fr. luvesche

L. ligusticutn, belonging to Liguria.]

Love, luv, . fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness : benevolence : reverential regard ' devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex : the object of affection : the god of love, Cupid : (Skak.) a kindness, a favour done : nothing, in billiards, tennis, and some other games. v.t. to be fond of: to regard with affection : to delight in with exclusive affection : to regard with benevolence. r.i. to have the feeling ol love. adj. Lovable, worthy of love: amiable. ns. Love'-app'le. the fruit of the tomato: Lovebird, a genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their attachment to each other ; Love -brok er (Skak.), a third person who carries messages and makes assignations between lovers ; Love -charm, a philtre ; Love'-Child, a bastard ; Love'-day (SAaJt.), a day for settling disputes ; Love -fa'vour, something given to be worn in token of love ; Love'-feast, a religious feast held periodically by certain sects of Christians in imitation of the love-feasts celebrated by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's-supper ; Love'-feat, the gallant act of a lover; Love'-in-i'dleness, the heart's-ease ; LoYe'-Juice, a concoction used to excite love ; Love -knot, an intricate knot, used as a token of love. adj. Love'less. without love, tenderness, or kindness. ns. Love'-lett'er, a letter of courtship ; Love'-lies-bleed ing. a species of the plant Amaranthus : Loveliness ; Lovelock, a lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. adj. Lovelorn, forsaken by one's love. . Love'lorhness. atij. Loverly, exciting love or admiration : amiable : pleasing : delightful. adv. beautifully, delightfully. tit. Love -match, a marriage for love, not money ; Love'-mong'er, one who deals in affairs of love ; Love'-po'tion, a philtre ; LoVer, one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex, in the singular almost exclusively of the man : one who is fond of anything : (B.) a friend. adjs. Lov'ered (Sftak.), having a lover; Lov'erly, like a lover. . Love'-Shaft, a dart of love from Cupid's bow. adjs. Love'-sick, languishing with amorous desire ; Love'some, lovely. ns. Love'-SUit (Sltak.\ courtship ; Love'-toTten, a gift in evidence of love. adj. LoVlng. having love or kindness : affectionate : fond : expressing love. n. Lov ing-kind ness, kindness full of love : tender regard : mercy : favour. ndr. Lovingly. . Lov'ingness. For love or money, in some way or another ; In love, enamoured ; Make love to, to try to gain the affections of; Play for love, to play at card-games without stakes; There's no love lost between them, they have no regard for each other. [A.S. //, love ; Ger. liebt ; cf. L. libet, lubet.\

m5te ; mflte ;

Lovelace, luv'las, . a well-mannered libertine. [From Lovelace, the hero of Clarissa Harttrwe.}

Lover, an obsolete form of louvre.

LOW, 15, v.i. to make the loud noise of oxen : to bellow.
. the bellow of oxen. . Lowing, the bellowing of cattle. [A.S. hioTuan; Dut. loeijen ; imit.]

Low, IS, adj. (camp. Low'er ; superl. Low est) lying on an inferior place or position : not high : deep : shallow : small : moderate : cheap : dejected : mean : plain : in poor circumstances : humble. adv. not aloft : cheaply : meanly : in subjection, poverty, or disgrace : in times near our own : not loudly : (astron.) near the equator. adj. LoW-born, of mean birth. ns. LoW-church, a party within the Church of England minimising sacerdotal claims, ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms, holding evangelical views of theology : opp. to High-church.; LoW-church'ism; LoW -church' -man. v.t. Low'er, to bring low: to depress : to degrade: to diminish. v.i. to fall: to sink: to grow less. adjs. LoWer-case (print.), kept in a lower case, denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals ; LoWer-Class, pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks. . LoWering, the act of bringing low or reducing. adj. letting down: sinking;: degrading. adj. LoWermost, lowest. ns. Lowland, land low with respect to higher land ; LoWlander, a native of lowlands ; LoW-life, humble life ; LoW-

llhead, LoWlihood, a lowly or humble state ; Low'liness. adjs. Low 7 -lived, vulgar: shabby; LoWly, of a low or humble mind : not high : meek : modest ; LOW' -mind' ed, moved by base or gross motives : vulgar ; LoW-H6Cked, cut low in the neck and away from the shoulders, decollete. . LoWneSS. adjs. LoW-preSS'ure, employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (viz. less than 50 Ib. to the sq. inch), said of steam and steam-engines; LoW-Spirlted, having the spirits low or cast down: not lively: sad. . LoW-Spir'ited-ness. adj. LoW-thOUght'ed, having the thoughts directed to low pursuits. n. LOW'-Wa'ter, the lowest point of the tide at ebb. Low Latin, a term often applied loosely to the Latin spoken and written after the fall of the Roman Empire, as well as during the Middle Ages ; Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter, so called in contrast to the great fe-tival whose octave it ends ; Low Wines, the weak spirit produced from the first distillation of substances containing alcohol. Lie low, to keep quiet or hidden. [Ice. Idgr, Dut. laag, low; allied to A.S. licgan, to lie.)

Low, low, n. (Scot.) a. flame. v.i. to blaze. . LoW-bell, a bell used in fowling by night, in connection with a light, to frighten birds into a net. [Ice. logi ; cf. Dan. lue, Ger. loke.]

Lower, low'er, v.i. to appear gloomy, as the clouds : to threaten a storm : to frown. adjs. Lou'ry, LoWery, cloudy ; Lowering, looking sullen : ap-pearing dark and threatening. adv. LoWeringly. [M. E. louren, from M. E. lure, lere, the cheek, allied to A. S. hlefrr, and thus a variant of leer.]

Lown, lown, n. a variant of loon.

Lown, lown, adj. (Scot.) sheltered, tranquil.

Loxia, lok'si-a, n. wryneck. [Gr.]

LoxodromiC, lok-so-drom'ik, adj. pertaining to certain lines on the surface of a sphere which cut all meridians at the same angle, and indicate the course held by ships in rhumb sailing. Loxodromic curve, line, or Spiral, the course of a ship oblique to the equator and cutting all the meridians at the same angle, sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass. LoxodromiCS, the art of such oblique sailing. [Gr. loxas, oblique, dromos, a course.]

Loyal, loi'al,.<#. faithful to one's sovereign : obedient : tnie to a lover. . Loy'alist. a loyal adherent of his sovereign, esp. in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts : in the American war, one that sided \vith

Luculent

the British troops. adv. Loyally. n. Loy'alty. [Fr., L. legalis lex, legU, law.]

Lozenge, loz'enj, . an oblique-angled parallelogram or a rhombus : a small cake of flavoured sugar, originally lozenge or diamond shaped : (her.) the rhomb-shaped hgure in which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne. adjs. Lozenged, formed in the shape of a lozenge; Lozenge-Shaped, shaped like a lozenge or rhomu; Loz engy (her.\ divided into lozenge-shaped com-partments. [O. Fr. losange, flattery, whence its use for an epitaph, square slab, window-pane.]

Lubber, lub'er, Lubbard, lub'ard, . an awkward, clumsy fellow : a lazy, sturdy fellow. adj. Lubb'ard, lubberly. adj. and adv. Lubb'erly. . Lubb'er'S-hole (naut.). a hole between the head of the lower mast and the edge of the top through which 'lubbers' may climb, instead of going round the futtock shroud. [W. Hob, a dolt, llabbi, a stripling.]

Lubricate, lu'bri-kat, v.t. to make smooth or slip-pery: to supply with oil to overcome friction. adjs. LU'briC, -al, Lu'briCOUS, slippery: lewd. ns. Lubricant: Lubrica'tipn. adj. Lu'bricative. ns. Lu'bricator; Lubricity (lu-bris'i-ti), slipperi-

ness : smoothness : instability : lewdness : Lubri-fac'tion. [L. lubricdre, -dtutn lubriciis, slippery.]

Lucarne, lu'karn, . a dormer-window, esp. in a church spire. [Fr., L. Incenia, a lamp.]

Luce, lus, . a fresh-water fish, the pike. [O. Fr. lus Low L. lucius.]

Lucent, lu'sent, adj. shining : bright. n. Lu'cency, brightness. adj. Lucer'nal, pertaining to a lamp. [L. lucenslucere, to shine lux, lucis, light.]

Lucerne, lu'sern, . a species of Medick, a valuable forage-plant. [Fr. luzerne.]

Lucid, lu'sid, adj. shining : transparent : easily under-stood : intellectually bright : not darkened with mad-

ness, ns. Lucid'ity, Lu'cidness. adv. Lu'cidly. ns. Luc ifer, the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star : Satan : a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance ignited by friction. adjs. Lucife'rian, Lucif 'erous, of or pertaining to Lucifer: bearing light : affording means of discovery ; Lucif Ugal, Lucif'UgOUS, shunning light. . Lucira eter, an instrument for measuring the intensity and duration of sunshine in promoting evaporation. [L., lux, lucis, light.)

Lucigen, lu'si-jen, n. one of the most powerful artificial lamps, and specially adapted for lighting large spaces, whether open or covered. [L. lux, lucis, light, and root of gignere, to beget.]

Lucina, lu'sl-na, . a name applied both to Diana and to Juno to the latter as the especial divinity that presides over childbirth. [L., lux, light.]

Luck, Ink, n. fortune, good or bad : chance : lot : good
fortune. adv. Luckily. . Luckiness. adj. Luckless, without good luck : unhappy. adv. Luck lessly. j. Lucklessness ; Lucif -penn'y, a trifle returned for luck by a seller to a buyer: a coin carried for luck. aitj. Luck'y, having good luck : auspicious. . Luck'y-bag, a receptacle for lost property on board a man-of-war. Be down on one 8 luck, to be unfortunate. [From a Low Ger. root, seen in Dut. luk; cf. Ger. gliick, prosperity.]

Lucky, Luckie, luk'i, . (Scot.) an elderly woman.

Lucky, luk'i, n, (slang) departure. Cut one's lucky, to bolt.

Lucre, lu'ker, . gain(esp. sordid gain): profit: advantage. rt;//.Lu'crative, bringing lucre or gain : profitable. adv. Lucratively. [Fr., L. lucrum, gain.'

Luctation, luk-ta'shun, n. struggle. [L., luctdri.]

Lucubrate, lu'ku-brat, v.i. to study by lamplight or at night. n. Lucubra'tion, a product of close study or thought, any composition produced in retirement- adj. Lu'cubratory, composed by candle-light. [L. lucubrdrc, -atum lux.}

Luculent, lu'kfl-lent, adj. lucid : clear : transparent : evident. adv. Lu'CUlently. [L. luculentus /?cr.]

Lucumo, lu'ku-mO, . an appellation of the Etruscan

princes and priests. [L.]
Lud, . a minced form of lord.

Ludicrous, lii'di-krus, adj. that serves for sport : adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic. adv. Lu'dicrously. . Lu'dicrousness. [L. ludicrus ludere, to play.]

Lue, lu, v.t. to sift.

Lues, lu'ez, n. a plague, adj. Luet'iC. [L.]

Luflf, luf, n. the windward side of a ship : the act of sailing a ship close to the wind : the loof. v.t. to turn a ship towards the wind. [M. E. lof, a paddle ; cf. Scot, loof, Dnt. lot/.}

Luffa, luf a, . a genus of climbing herbs of the gourd family, whose seeds are contained in a fibrous network removed entire by soaking, &c., and used as a flesh-brush. Also Loof'a, &c. [Ar.J

Lug, lug, v.t. to pull along : to drag : to pull with difficulty: pr.p. lug'ging ; pa.t. and pa.p. lugged. ns. Lug'gage, the trunks and other baggage of a traveller ; Lug' gage-van, a wagon for baggage ; Lug'ger, a small ves-el with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lug sails ; Lug sail, Lug, a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast. Lug In, to introduce without any apparent connection. [Scand., Sw. lugga, to pull by the hair lugg, the forelock ; from a base Ink, to pull, present in Scot, lug, the ear.]

Lug, lug, n. (Spens.) a perch or rod of land.

Lug, lug, n. (Scat.) the ear. adj. Lugged, having ears. . Lug'gie, a small vessel with ears.

Lugubrious, lii-gu'bri-us, adj. mournful : dismal. adv. LugU'briously. [L. Ingubris lugere, to mourn.)

LugWOrm, lug'wurm, . a sluggish worm found in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen. Also Lobworm.

Lukewarm, luk'wawrm, adj. partially or moderately warm : indifferent also Luke. adv. Luke'warmly. ns. Luke'warmness, Luke'warmth. [M. K. leak, luke, an extension of lew, cog. with the A. S. Ue6, the source of lee; prob. confused with A.S. ii'ltec, wlacu, tepid ; cf. Dut. Uuk, Ger. lau.)

Lull, Inl, v.t. to soothe: to compose: to quiet. v.i. to become calm : to subside. . a season of calm. tt. Lullaby, a song to lull children to sleep, a cradle-song. v.t. to lull to sleep. [Scand., as in Sw. lulla; imit. like Ger. lallen, Gr. lalein.}

Lum, him, n. (Scot.) a chimney. [W. llumon.\

Lumbago, lum-ba'gO, . a rheumatic affection of the muscles or fibrous tissues in the lumbar region. adjs. Lumbag'inous ; Lum 'bar, Lum'bal, pertaining to, or near, the loins. [L., luinlnts, loin.]

Lumber, lum'ber, . anything cumbersome or useless: timber sawed or split for use. v.t. to fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion. . Lum'berer, one employed in felling limber and bringing it from the forest. adj. Lum'bering, filling with lumber : putting in confusion. . Lum'ber-room, a room for holding things not in use. [Fr. Lombard Ger. Latigt>art ; the lumber-room being orig. the Lointard-ronm or place where the Lombards, the medieval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges.]

Lumber, lum'ber, v.i. to move heavily. [Scand.; prov. Sw. lomra, to resound, Ice. kljfmr, a sound.]

Lumbrical, lum'brik-al, adj. (anat.) worm-like. adj. LumbriO'Iform. [L. lumbnciis, a worm.]

Luminary, lu'min-ar-i, n. any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies : one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind. adj. Lu'minant, emitting light. n. an illuminating :iu< -nt. -n. Lumina'tipn, a lighting IMI. .-'./. Lu'mine (.y/v.v.), to

illumine, adjs. Luminif Ol'OUS, transmitting light ; Luminous, giving light : shining: illuun < 1 SIT : lucid. adv. Luminously. ns. Lu'minousness, Luminos'ity. -Luminous paint, a phosphorescent powder, such MS sulphide or oxysulphide of calcium, ground up with a colourless varnish or other

i medium, and used as a paint. [L. lumen, liintinis, light lucere, to shine.]

Lummy, lum'i, adj. (slang) knowing, cute.

Lump, lump, H. a small shapeless mass : a protuber' ance : swelling : the whole together : the gross. v.t. to throw into a confused mass : to take in the gross. ns. Lump'er, a labourer employed in the lading or unlading of ships : (^rov.) a militiaman ; Lump fish, a clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called Lump'SUCker, from the power of its sucker. adjs. Lump ing, in a lump : heavy : bulky ; Lump'ish, like a lump : heavy : gross : dull. adv. Lump'ishly. us. Lump ishriess ; Lump'-sug'ar, loaf-sugar in small pieces. adj. Lump'y, full of lumps. In the lump, in gross. [Scand., Norw. lump, a block ; Dut. lamp.}

Lunar, lii'nar, adj. belonging to the moon : measured by the revolutions of the moon : caused by the moon : like the moon also Lu'nary. ns. Lu'nacy, a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon: insanity; Luna'rian, Lu'narist, a student of lunar phenomena ; Lu'nary, the moonwort tern. a<ijs. Lu'nate, -d, formed like a half-moon : crescent-shaped ; Lu'natic, affected with lunacy. . a person so affected : a madman (De lunatico niqtiirendo, the title of the writ or commission for inquiry into the mental state of an alleged lunatic). . Lunation, the time between two revolutions of the moon : a lunar month. adjs. Lu'niform, moon-shaped ; Lu'nisolar, resulting from the united action of the sun and moon : compounded of the revolution of the sun and the moon. . Lu'nula, a crescent-like appearance, esp. the whitish area at the base of the nails. adjs. Lu'nulate, -d (tot.), shaped like a small crescent. ns. Lu'nule, Lu'nulet, anything in form like a small crescent ; Lu'nulite, a small circular fossil coral. Lunar caustic, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, &c. ; Lunar cycle = Metonic cycle (q.v.) ; Lunar month (see Month); Lunar observation, an observation of the moon's distance from a star for the purpose of finding the longitude ; Lunar rainbow (see Rainbow, under Rain) ; Lunar theory, a term employed to denote the a priori deduction of the moon's motions from the principles of gravitation ; Lunar year (see Year). [L. lunaris lima, the moon lucere, to shine.]

Lunch, lunsh, . a slight repast between breakfast and dinner also Lunch'eon. v.i. to take lunch. n. Lunch eon-bar, a counter at a restaurant where luncheons are served. [Lunch, a. contr. of luncheon, itself extended from lunch, a lump.]

Lune, lun, . anything in the shape of a half-moon : (Shak.) a fit of lunacy. . Lunette', a little moon : (fort.) a detached bastion : a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light : a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre: in ttie R.C. Church, a moon-shaped case of crystal used for receiving the consecrated host. [Kr. lune L. ltina.\

Lung, lung, . one of the organs of breathing from its spongy texture. adjs. Lunged ; Lung'-grown,

li.-iving an adhesion of the lung to the pleura. . Lung'WOrt, an herb with purple flowers and spotted leaves : a lichen on tree-trunks, used as a remedy for pulmonary diseases. [A.S. lunge, pi. lungan, the lungs; cog. with light (a.d].).}

Lunge, lunj, . a sudden thrust in fencing. v.i. to give such. v.t. to cause to plunge. (Fr. allonger, to lengthen L. ait, to, longus, long.]

Luniform, Lunisolar, Lunulate. See Lunar.

Lunt, lunt, n. ,i li.uiit, blaze. v.i. (Suit.) to burn, to smoke, \\h\\.. tout, a match ; cf. Gcr. luiitc.}

Lupine, lu'pTn, adj. like a wolf: wolfish. . a genus

ol leguminous plants. adj. Lupana'rian, bawdy.

n. Luperca'lia, a festival among the ancient Romans,

n the 15th of February, in honour of I.ufcn us

(I'.m), ^..il ol itrlility and patron of shepherds

Luppa

m5te : mflte ; mOon ; Men.

Lycopodiaceee

(Shak.) Lupercal. [L. lupittus lupus, a wolf, lupa, a whore.]

Luppa, lup'a, . cloth having so much gold and silver thread as to look as if made entirely of metal.

LupulUS, lu'pu-lus, . the common hop. n. Lu pulin, the peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop.

Lupus, lu'pus, . a chronic tuberculosis of the skin, often affecting the nose. [L. lupus, a wolf.)

Lurch, lurch, fr. an ancient card-game : in cribbage, the position of the party who has gained every point before the other makes one. v.t. to overreach : (arch.) to steal. Leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation without help. [O. Fr. lourche.}

Lurch, lurch, i'./. to evade by stooping, to lurk : to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship). . a sudden roll of a ship. . Lurcher, a name applied to any dog with a distinct cross of greyhound : one who lies in wait : a glutton. [Lurk.]

Lurdan, lur'dan, adj. (arch.) stupid. . a stupid person. Also Lur'dane, Lur den. [O. Fr. lourdein, dull lourd, heavy.]

Lure, lur, n. any enticement : bait : decoy : (Shak.) a stuffed bird used in falconry for training the hawk. v.t. to entice: decoy. [O. Fr. loerre (Fr. leurre) Mid. High Ger. luodtr(Ge:r. Ituier), bait.]

Lure, lur, . a trumpet with long curved tube, used for calling cattle, &c. [Ice. liidJir.]

Lurid, lu'rid, adj. ghastly pale, wan : ghastly and sensational : gloomy. adv. Lu'ridly. [L. luridus.]

Lurk, lurk, v.i. to lie in wait : to be concealed. . a swindle. . Lurk'er. adj. Lurk'ing, lying hid : keeping out of sight. . Lurk'ing-place, a hiding-place. [Scand., Sw. prov. litska.]

Lurry, lur^i, n. (Milt.) confusion.

Luscious, lush'us, adj. sweet in a great degree : delightful : fulsome, as flattery- adv. Lusciously. . Lusc'iOUsneSS. [Old form lushitms, from buty.\

Lush, lush, adj. rich and juicy, of grass. [A contr. of ItuJuotu. old form of luscious.]

Lush, lush, -:t. to swill. n. plentiful liquor. adj.

Lush'y, tipsy.

Lusiad, lu'si-ad, . a Portuguese epic by Camoens, celebrating the chief events in the history of Portugal. adj. Lusitanian, Portuguese. [Port. Ot Lusiadas, the Lusitanians.J

Lusk. lusk, adj. (aes.) lazy. v.i. to lie about lazily. adj. Lusk'ish (pis.). a. Lusk'ishness (Spens.).

Lust, lust, . longing desire : eagerness to possess : carnal appetite : (B.) any violent or depraved desire. v.i. to desire eagerly (with after, for) '. to have carnal desire: to have depraved desires. adjs. Lust'-breathed (Shak.), animated by lust ; Lust'-di'eted (Shak.), pampered by lust. . Lust'er. adj. Lust ful, having lust : inciting to lust : sensual. adv. Lust'fully. n. Lust'fulness. adj. Lust'ic (Shak.), lusty, healthy, vigorous. as. Lust ihead. Lust ihood, Lustiness. adv. Lustily. adj. Lust less (Spens.), listless, feeble. . Lust'WOrt, the sundew. adj. Lust'y, vigorous : healthful : stout : bulky : (Mitt.) lustful. [A.S. lust, pleasure.]

Lustre, lus'ter, . brightness, gloss, splendour : (fig.) renown : a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass : the characteristic appearance of a bright metallic surface, or of air within glass under water as seen under certain angles of total reflection '. a dress material having a highly finished surface : a glaze applied to porcelain. adjs. Lus treleSS, destitute of lustre ; Lus'troUS, bright : shining : luminous. adv. Lustrously. [Fr., Low L. lustrum, a window L, luff re, to shine.]

Lustre, lus'ter. Lustrum, lus'tnim, n. a period of five years : (prig.) the solemn offering for the purification of the Roman people made by one of the censors at the conclusion of the census, taken every five years. adj. Lus'tral, relating to or used in lustration : of or pertaining to a lustre. n. Lustra'tlon. a purification by sacrifice : act of ;>uritym^. adj. Lus'trical,

pertaining to purification by lustration. [L. /xj-trum luere, to wash, to purify.]

Lustring, lus'tring, . a glossy silk cloth. Also Lustrine, Lute String. [Fr. lustrine It. lustrino.]

Lusty. See Lust.

Lute, lut, . a medieval stringed instrument of music like the guitar. v.i. to play on the lute. its. Lut'-anist, Lut er, Lut 1st, a player on a lute ; Lute'-String, the string of a lute. [O. Fr. lut (Fr. luth) ; like Ger. laute, from Ar. al, the, 'ud, wood, the lute.)

Lute, lut, n. a composition used to exclude air, as round pipe-joints : a brickmaker's straight-edge scraper: a rubber packing-ring for a jar. v.t. to close or coat with lute. ,idjs. Luta rious. Lu'teous, of or like mud. . Luta'tion. adj. Lu'tOSO, miry. [L. lutum, from luere, to wash.]

Luteolin, lu'le-o-lin, . the yellow colouring matter of weld or dyer's weed. adjs. Lute olous, yellowish; Lu'teoUS, golden-yellowish. [L. lutum, weld.]

Lutetian, lu-te'shan, adj. Parisian. [L.]

Lutheran, lu'ther-an, adj. pertaining to Luther, the great German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines : a follower of Luther. us. Lu'theranism, Lu'therism ; Lu therist.

Luxate, luks'at, v.t. to put out of joint : to displace. . Luxa tion, a dislocation. [L. luxare, -dtum lujfus Gr. loxos, slanting.]

Luxury, Iuk'su-ri, . free indulgence in rich diet or costly
dress or equipage : anything deHghtful : a dainty : (Shak.) wantonness. us. L.UXU rianco, LuXU'ri-

ancy, Luxuri'ety. adj. Luxuriant, exuberant in growth : overabundant. adv. Luxu'riantly. v.i. Luxu'riate, to be luxuriant : to grow exuberantly : to live luxuriously : to expatiate with delight. . Luxuria tion, the act of luxuriating. adj. Luxurious, given to luxury : administering to luxury : furnished with luxuries : softening by

leasure : (Milt.) luxuriant : (Shak.) lustful. adv. uxu'riously. ns. Luxu riousness ; Lux urist, one given to luxury. [O. Fr. lujcurie L. lujcuria, luxury luxus, excess.]

Luz, luz, . a bone supposed by Rabbinical writers to be indestructible, probably the sacrum.

Luzula. lu'zu-la, n. a genus of plants of the rush family, having plain leaves, covered with thinly scattered, longish hairs. [Old It. luzziola, a firefly.]

Lyam, If am, . a leash. Also Lime.

Lyart. See Liard.

Lycanthropy, ll-kan'thro-pi, . the power possessed by a person of changing himself into a wolf: a kind

of madness, in which the patient fancies himself to be a wolf. ns. Lycan'thrope, Lycan'thropist, a

wolf-man or were-wolf, one affected with lycan-

thropy. adjs. Lycanthrop'ic, Lycan thropous.

[Gr. lykos, a wolf, anthropos, a man.]

Lyceum, ll-se'um, . a place devoted to instruction by lectures : an association for literary improvement. [Orig. the name of a place in the immediate neigh-bourhood of Athens, consecrated to Apollo I.yceios, where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught.]

Lychgate. Same as Lichgate.

Lychnic, lik'nik, . a part of the vespers of the Greek Church on the occasion of a vigil. . Lychnap Sia, a series of seven prayers in the vespers of the Greek Church. adj. Lychnid'iate, emitting light, phos-phorescent. ns. Lych'nobite, one who works by night and sleeps by day : Lych'nomancy, divination by means of lamps ; Lych'noSCOpe, a small window-like opening in the south wall of a church. [Gr. lychnos, a light.]

Lychnis, lik'nis, . a genus of erect ornamental herbs of the pink family campions or wall-flowers. [L.]

LycopOdiaceSB, ll-ko-po-di-a'se-e, n.pl. a class of isoporous vascular cryptogams, having mostly a dichotomous form of branching its typical genus Lycopo'dium. . Ly'copode, a highly inflammable yellow powder made up of the spores of Lycopodium.
[Gr. iykos, 3. wolf, pous, the foot.]

Lyddite, lid'Tt, . a powerful explosive made (at Lydd in Kent) from picrate of potash.

Lydian, lid'i-an, adj. pertaining to Lydia in Asia Minor : of an ancient Greek mode of music : (tmts.) soft and slow : luxurious and effeminate.

Lye, ll, n. a short side-branch of railway.

Lye, IT, . a solution leached from ashes : a solution of
the fixed alkalies, potash and soda, in water. [A.S. ledh; Ger. lauge ; allied to tavare, to wash.]

Lyencephalous, ll-en-sef'a-lus, adj. having the corpus callosum absent or rudimentary.

Lying, li'ing, adj. addicted to telling lies. rt. the h.ibit of telling lies. adv. Ly'ingiy.

Lying, li'ing, adj. being in a horizontal position. . Lying-in, the confinement of women during child-bearing also adj.

Lyke-wake, lik'-wak, n. Same as Lich-wake.

Lym, lim, n. (Shak.) a lime-hound. Also Lym'-hound.

Lyme-grasS, lim'-gras, . any one of various coarse grasses of genus Elyinus.

Lymph, limf, . water : a colourless or faintly-yellow-ish fluid in animal bodies, of a rather saltish taste, and with an alkaline reaction. adj. Lymphatic, pertaining to lymph. . a vessel which conveys the lymph. rt^V.'Lymph'y, Lymph'oid. [L. fymfika.}

Lymphad, lim'fad, n. (Scot.) a kind of sailing-vessel.

Lynch, linsh, v.t. to judge and punish without the usual forms of law. n. Lynch'-law (Amtr.), a kind of summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate. [From Charles Lynch (1736-96) of Virginia.]

Lynx, lingks, n. a genus of Felidtf, with the body elevated at the haunches, long fur, a short tailj the ears tipped with tufts of hair. adjs. Lynce'an, Lynx'-eyed, sharp-sighted. [L., Gr.]

Lyon Court, ll'un kOrt, . the court in Scotland with

jurisdiction in questions of coat-armour and pre-

cedency presided over by the Lyon King-of-ariOS. [From the heraldic lion of Scotland.]

Lyre, lir, . a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry. . Lyra, one of the northern constellations. adjs. Lyrate, -d (tot.), lyre-shaped. ns. Lyre'-bird, an Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre ; Lyric (lir'-), a lyric poem : (obs.) a composer of lyric poetry. adjs. Lyric, -al (lir 1 -), pertaining to the lyre : fitted to be sung to the lyre : written in stanzas : said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet : that Lyre, composes lyrics. ns. Lyricism (lir'-), a lyrical expression or composition ; Lyr'ism, the art of playing on the lyre; Lyr'ist, a player on the lyre or harp. [Fr., L. lyra Gr.]

Lysimeter, ll-sim'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the rate of percolation of rain through a soil.

Lysis, ii'sis, n. the gradual abatement of a disease, as distinguished from crisis: (archil.) a plinth or step above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple. [Gr.]

Lyssa, lis'a, . hydrophobia. [Gr.]

Lyterian, ll-te'ri-an, adj. terminating a disease. [Gr.]

Lythe, \~\th, adj. (Sfens.) pliant, flexible. [Lithe.)

Lytta, lit'a, . a longitudinal vermiform cartilaginous or fibrous band on the under surface of the tongue in carnivores the ' worm ' of a dog's tongue. [Gr.J

the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, belonging to the labio-nasal class of consonants. M = 1000 ; M = 1,000,000. M-rOOf, a roof formed by the junction of two common roofs, so that its end is like the letter M.

Ha, ma, . a childish contraction for mamma.

Ma'am, mam, . a colloquial contraction of madam vulgarly Mann, Mum.

Mab, mab, n. the name of a female fairy : the queen of the fairies hence any fairy. [W. -mob, child.]

Mab, mab, v.t. and v.i. (prov.) to dress untidily.

Mabinogion, mab-i-n5'ji-on, . a collection of four Arthurian romances, embodied in the izth century, embraced with seven other prose tales in the Red Book, or Hcrgtst, a Welsh MS. of the i4th century the whole published and translated by Lady Charlotte Guest in 1838. [W., 'children's tales.']

Mac, mak, a prefix in Scotch names, meaning son (of). [Gael, and Ir. mac, son ; W. map, mab, also a/, ai>.]

Macaberesque, ma-ka-ber-esk', adj. pertaining to, or like, the Dance of Death. [Fr. La Danse Macabrt, Low L. Maehabetonim chorea, the dance of the Maccabees, prob. because the seven brothers whose martyrdom is recorded in the yth chapter of the ad Book of Maccabees played an important part in the earliest form of the I4th-cent. drama on the subject.]

Macadamise, mak-ad'am-Tz, v.t. to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface. ns. Macad'am, macadamised pavement ; Macadamlsa'tion. [From John London Macadam (1756-1836).]

Macaque, ma-kak', . a monkey of genus Macacus, between baboons and the African mangabeys.

Macarise, mak'a-rTz, v.t. to bless, pronounce happy. adj. Maca'rian, blessed. . Mac'arism, a beatitude. [Gr. makar, happy.]

Macaroni, mak-a-rO'ni, n. a kind of paste or dough prepared from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed out through a perforated vessel into long tubes, and then dried : a medley :

M-roof.

something fanciful and extravagant : a fool : a fop : //. Macaro'nis, Macaronies. n. Macaron'ic, a confused heap, a medley ' a macaronic poem. adjs. Macaron'ic, Macaro'nian, like a macaroni, trifling, affected : of a kind of burlesque verse, consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words. [Old It. maccaroni maccare, to crush.]

Macaroon, mak-a-roon', . a sweet biscuit made chiefly
of almonds and sugar. [Fr., It. maccaroni above.]

Macassar-Oil, ma-kas'ar-oil, . an oil much used for the hair, imported from India and other Eastern countries. [From Macassar in Celebes.]

Macaw, ma-kaw', n. a genus of larce and beautiful birds with a long tail, found in tropical America, closely allied to the parrots. [Brazil, macao.)

Maccabean, mak-a-bVan, adj. pertaining to Judas Maccabeus, or to the Maccabees, an ancient Jewish family who rescued Judea from the persecutions of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, about 166 B.C. as related in two historical books of the Apocrypha.

Mace, mas, n. a staff used as a mark of authority : a light, flat-headed stick in use at billiards before the introduction of the bridge or cue-rest : formerly, a weapon of war, consisting of a staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron : a mallet used by a currier in dressing leather. . Maco'-bear'er, one who

carries the mace in a procession, or before men in authority also Mac'er. [O. Fr. matt (Fr. mass,-) obs. L. ma.Ua, whence L. dim. maieola, a mallet.]

Mace, mas, n. a kind of spice : the second coat of the nutmeg. [O. Fr. mads L. mate) Gr. maker.)

Macerate, mas'er-at, i'./. to steep : to soften by steeping : to make lean : to mortify. n. Macera'tion. act of softening by steeping : mortification of the flesh by fasting and other severe modes of living. [L. macerdre, -dtum, to steep.]

Machete, ma-cha'ta, n. a heavy knife or cutlass used by the Cubans, &c. [Sp.]

Machiavellian, mak-i-a-vel'yan, adj. destitute of political morality, following expediency rather than right : cunning, crafty, perfidious. n. one who imitates Machtatnl more correctly, Niccolo AtafJuavelliQi Florence (1469-1527) : any cunning and unprincipled statesman. n. Machiavellianism, the principles taught by Machiavel, or conduct regulated by them : cunning statesmanship.

Machicolation, luach-i-ko-lu'shun, n. (archit.) a projecting parapet or gallery with openings for pouring molten substances upon an attacking force below : the construction or use ot such means ot defence. adj. MachiC Olated. [Fr. machicoulis, from mache, mash, coulis, a flowing L. coldrc, to filter.]

Machinate, mak'i-nat, f.i. to contrive skilfully: to form a plot or scheme, esp. for doing harm. us. Machina tion, act of machinating or contriving a scheme for carrying out some purpose, esp. an evil

^ out some purpose, esp. an ev;
one : an artful design or plot ; Mach inator, on
"".,. machindri, -dins machina.

who machinates. [L

Machine, ma-shen', n. any artificial means or contrivance : any instrument for the conversion of motion : an engine : a coach or conveyance of any kind : one who can do only what he is told : a contrivance in the ancient Greek theatre for indicating a change of scene, by means of which a god might cross the stage or deliver a divine message whence the expression Drus ex machltui for a sudden interposition of Providence : any literary contrivance for the development of a plot : supernatural agency in a poem. v.t. to use machinery for, esp. to print or sew by such : to make by means of machinery. as. Machine-gun, a gun firing a great many shots one after the other, sometimes as many as 1000 per minute ; Machine' -man, a man who manages the working of a machine, esp. in a printing-office ; Machin'ery, machines in general : the working parts of a machine : combined means for keeping anything in action, or for producing a desired result ; Machine-shop, a workshop where machines are made ; Machine'-tool, an adjustable machine for

doing work with cutting-tools, or one utilising minor tools, as a planing-, drilling-machine, &c. ; Machine'-work, work done by a machine ; Machinist, a constructor of machines : one well versed in machinery : one who works a machine. [Fr., L. machina. Gr. mechane, akin to mech-os, contrivance.]

Mackerel, mak'er-el, n. a food fish, dark blue, with wavy cross-streaks above, and silvery below. n. Mack'erel-sky. a sky with clouds broken into long, thin, white, parallel masses. [O. Fr. makertl (Fr. maqufreau), prob. from L. macula, a spot.)

Mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, n. a waterproof overcoat. [From Charles Mackintosh (1766-1843), the inventor.]

Mackle, mak'l, n. a spot or blemish in printing, by a double impression, wrinkling, &c. v.t. to spot, blur.

Made, mak'l, ft. a kind of twin crystal : a kind of crest-stone or hollow-spar, called also Chiastolite, having the axis and angles of its crystals coloured differently from the rest. adj. Mac led, spotted. [Through Fr. , from L. macula, spot.]

Macmillanite, mak-miran-It, n. an old name for a member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians or Reformed Presbyterians. [From John Macmillan (1670-1753), the first ordained minister who associated himself with the 'suffering remnant.']

Macrame, mak-ra-ma', n. a fringe or trimming of knotted thread also knotted bar-work. [It.]

Macrobiotic, mak-rO-bi-ot'ik, adj. long-lived. us. MacrobiO'siS, long life ; Macro biote, one who lives long ; Macrobiotics, the study of longevity.

Macrocephalous, mak-ro-sef a-lus, adj. having a large or long head. Also Macrocephal 1C. [Gr. makros, long or great, kephali, a head.]

Macrocosm, mak'ro-kozm, n. the great world : the whole universe : opp. to Microcosm. adj. Macro-COS mic. [Gr. makros, long, kosmos, world.]

Macrodactyl, mak-ro-dak'til, adj. having long toes. n. a wading-bird having such : pi. Macrodac'-tyli, and -a. [Gr. makros, long, daktylos, finger.]

Macrology, mak-rol'o-ji, n. much talk with little to say. [Gr. makros, long, logos, a word.]

Macron, mak'ron, n. a straight line placed over a vowel to show that it is long : opp. to Brei't, the mark of a short vowel. [Gr., ' long.']

Macropod, mak'ro-pod, adj. having long feet. n. a long-legged or long-footed animal : one of the spider-crabs. adjs. Macrop'odal, Macrop odan, Macropo dian, Macrop'odous (hot.). [Gr. makros, long, pous, podos, a foot.]

Macrbpterous, mak-rop'te-rus, adj. long-winged. [Gr. makros, long, pteron, a wing.]

Macroscian, mak-ros'i-an. adj. casting a long shadow. n. an inhabitant of the Arctic or Antarctic zones. [Gr. makros, long, skia, shadow.]

Macroscopic, mak-ro-skop'ik, adj. visible to the naked eye :--opp. to Microscopic. adv. Macroscop'ically. [Gr. makros, long, skopein, to see.]

Macrospore, mak'ro-spor, n. a more than usually large spore of a flowerless plant, as in club-mosses, &c. n. Macrosporan'gium, a sporangium containing macrospores. [Gr. makros, long, spora, a seed.]

Macnirous, mak-roo'rus, adj. long-tailed. Also Macru'ral. [Gr. makros, long, oura, tail.]

Macula, mak'u-la, n. a spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, moon, or planets '.pi. MaCUl<B (mak'u-le). v.t. Mac'ulate, to spot, to defile. . Macula'tion, act of spotting, a spot. adj. Maculose (mak'u-lOz), spotted. [L. maculdre, -dtum macula, a spot.]

Mad, mad, adj. (comp. Mad'der ; super!. Mad'dest) disordered in intellect : insane : proceeding from madness, rabid : troubled in mind : excited with any violent passion or appetite: furious with anger. r.t. (Shak.) to drive mad. adjs. Madtrain, Mad'-brained (Shak.), disordered in brain or mind : rash : hot-headed ; Mad'-bred (Shak.), bred in madness or heat of passion. n. Mad'cap, a person who acts madly : a wild, rash, hot-headed person. adj. fond of wild and reckless action. Z'./. Mad'den, to make mad : to enrage. v.i. to become mad : to act as one mad. adj. Mad'ding, distracted, acting madly. advs. Mad'dingly, Madly. ns. Mad'-doc'tor, a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of mad people ; Mad'hOUSO, a house for mad persons : a lunatic asylum: Mad'ling, a mad person; Mad-man, a m.in who is mad : a maniac ; Mad'ness ; Mad'wort, a plant believed to cure canine madness.

Go mad, to become demented ; Like mad, madly, furiously. [A.S. ge-mxd; Old Sax. ge-med, foolish, Ice. meidd-r, hurt.]

Madam, mad'am, n. a courteous form of address to a lady, esp. an elderly or a married one : a woman of fashion : //. Mad'ams, or Mesdames (ma-danO- [Fr., ma, my, dame, lady L. mea domina.\

Mad-apple, mad'-ap-l, n. the egg-plant.

MadarosiS, mad-a-ro'sis, . loss of the hair, esp. of the eyelashes. [Gr., madaros, bald, madan, to fall off.]

Madder, mad'er, n. a plant whose root affords a red dye. ns. Madd er-lake, a colour mixed either with oil or water, made from madder ; Madd'er-wort, any plant of the Rubiacea or madder family. [A.S. maderu; Ice. ma^ra, Dut. meed.)

Made, mad, pa.t. and pa.p. of makf. Made oon-

tlnually (Pr. Bk.), established for ever ; Made dish, a dish of meat, &c., recooked : an entree ; Made up, put together, finished : dressed for a part, disguised : perfect : artificial, invented.

Madeira, ma-de'ra, . a rich wine of the sherry class produced in Madeira.

Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel', . a courteous form of address to a young lady : Miss. [Fr., ma, my, and demoiselle.]

Madge, maj, . a leaden hammer.

Madge, maj, . the magpie.

Madia, ma'di-a, . a genus of American herbs of the aster family, the tarweeds a Chilian species yielding a valuable oil.

Madid, mad'id, adj. wet, dank. [L. madidus madere, to be wet ; akin to Gr. madaein.}

Madonna, Madona, ma-don'a, . a name given to the Virgin, esp. as seen in works of art : (Shaft.) my lady. adv. Madonn'a-wise, after the fashion of the Madonna, esp. in the arrangement of a woman's hair. [It., lit. 'my lady' L. mea domina.}

Madras, ma-dras', . a large handkerchief of silk and cotton, usually in bright colours, worn on the head by West Indian negroes.

Madrepore, mad're-pfir, . the common coral. [Fr., It., from madre, mother L. mater, and -pora Gr. par os, a soft stone.]

Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, n. (mits.) a piece of music for the voice in five or six parts : a short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. adj. Madriga'lian. . Mad'rigaliSt. [It., from mandra, a sheep-fold L. mandra.]

Madrono, ma-dr5'ny5, n. a handsome evergreen tree of North California. Also Madro'fla.

Maecenas, ma-se'nas, . a Roman knight who befriended the poets Virgil and Horace : any rich patron of art or literature.

Maelstrom, mal'strom, . a celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway : any resistless overpowering influence for destruction. [Norw., 'grinding stream.']

Maenad, me'nad, . a female follower of Bacchus, a woman beside herself with frenzy. adj. Maenad'ic, bacchanalian : furious. [Gr. mainas, -ados, raving mainfsthni, to be mad.]

Maestoso, ma-es-to'zo, adj. and adv. (mus.) with dignity or majesty. [It.]

Maestro, ma-es'trO, . a master, esp. an eminent musical composer or conductor. [It.]

Maffled, mafld, adj. (t>rov.) confused in the intellect. . Maff ling, a simpleton.

Mag, mag, u. a halfpenny. Also Maik, Make.

Mag, mag, v.i. (prov.) to chatter. -v.t. to tease. . chatter : the magpie : the long-tailed titmouse.

Mag, mag, v.t. (slang) to steal. . MagS'man, a street swindler.

Magazine, mag-a-zen', . a storehouse : a place for military stores: the gunpowder-room in a ship: a pamphlet or small book published from time to time, containing compositions on various subjects. ns. Magazine'-gun, or -ri'fle, a gun or rifle from which many shots can be fired one after another without reloading. [Fr. mugasin It. ntagazzino Ar. makkzan, a storehouse.]

Magdalen, mag'da-len, . a repentant prostitute. Also Magdalene. [From Mary Magdalene (Luke, viii. 2), confused with the woman of Luke vii. 37-50.]

Magdeburg hemispheres, magMe-bSorg hetn'i-sflSrz, n.pl. two hemispherical cups from within which, when placed together, the air can be removed by an air-pump to show the pressure of the air on the outside. [Invented at Magdeburg in Germany.]

Mage, mfij, x. a magician, enchanter (see Magi).

Magenta, ma-jen'ta, . a colour between pink and red. [From the battle of Magenta in North Italy, 1859.)
Maggot, mng'ut, . a worm or grub : a whim. adj. Magg'oty, full of maggots. [W. maceiad, akin to magiaid, worms, tnagit, to breed.]
Magi, ma'jl, n.pl. priests of the ancient Persians : the

Wise Men of the East. adj. Ma'gian, pertaining to the Magi. . one of the Magi. ns. Ma'gianism, or Ma'gism, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi. [L., Gr. magos, orig. a title given to the wise men of Chaldea, astrologers and wizards.]

Magic, maj'ik, . the pretended art of producing marvellous results by the aid of spirits, or of the secret forces of nature : enchantment : sorcery. adjs. Magic, -al, pertaining to, used in, or done by magic : causing wonderful or startling results. adv. Magically. ns. Magician, one skilled in magic : a wizard : an enchanter ; Maglc-lan'tern (see Lantern). Magic square, a square filled with rows of figures so arranged that the sums of all the rows will be the same, perpendicularly or horizontally as 2, 7, 6 ; 9, 5, i ; 4, 3, 8, &c. : there are also Magic circles, cubes, cylinders, and spheres similarly arranged. Black magic, the black art, magic by means of union with evil spirits ; Natural magic, the art of working wonders by a superior knowledge of the powers of nature ; White magic, magic without the aid of the devil. [O. Fr. moftfvfL., Gr. See Magi.]

Magilp, ma-gilp', . a vehicle used by oil-painters, consisting of linseed-oil and mastic varnish written also Megilp'. [Prob. from a proper name.]

Magisterial, maj-is-te'ri-al, adj. pertaining or suitable to a master : in the manner of a master : of the rank of a magistrate : authoritative : proud : dignified. n. Magis'ter, master, adv. Magiste'rially. ns. Magiste'rialness ; Magiste'rium, an authoritative statement ; Maglstery, a term in alchemy for various preparations, esp. a precipitate of bismuth : any sovereign remedy : a mandate. [L. magiste>'iits ntagister, a master mag, root of L. inagnus, great.]

Magistrate, maj'is-trat, . a person entrusted with the power of putting the laws in force : a justice of the peace. n. Magistracy, the office or dignity of a magistrate : the body of magistrates. adj. Magistral, magisterial : specially prescribed or made up, as a medicine : effectual. . (fort.) the guiding line determining the other positions : a special preacher in Spanish cathedrals, &c. . Magistrand', an arts student ready to proceed to graduation, at Aberdeen. adj. Magistrat'iC. [O. Fr., L. magistratus, magister.)

Magma, mag' ma, . any soft doughy mass : the molten mass within the earth's crust : the residuum after expressing the juice from fruits. [Gr.]

Magna Charta, mag'na kSr'ta, n. the Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A.D. [L.]

Magnanerle. man-yan'e-re, . a place for rearing silkworms. [Fr.]

Magnanimity, mag-na-nim'i-ti, . greatness of soul : elevation of dignity, of mind : that quality of mind which raises a person above all that is mean or unjust : generosity. adj. Magnanimous, elevated in sentiment, noble: brave: unselfish. adr. Magnanimously. [L. magnanimitasmagnus, great, a>titiis, the mind.]

Magnate, mag'nrit, . a noble : a man of rank or wealth. [Fr. magnaf, a title of Hungarian and

Polish nobles L. tnagnas, magnatis, a prince
magtius, great.]

Magnes, mng'nez, n. (Sfens.) the magnet. [L.]

Magnesium, mag-nc'shi-um, or -si-urn, n. a metal of a bright, silver-white colour, which while burning gives a dazzling white light, and forms magnesia. . Magne'sia, a light white powder, got by burning magnesium, used as a medicine. adj. Magne'sian, belonging to, containing, or resembling magnesia. . Mag'nesite, native magnesium carbonate.

Magnet, mag'net, . the lodestone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when hung so that it can move freely, points to the poles : a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted. adjs. Magnetic, -al, pertaining lo the magnet : having the properties of the magnet '

m8te : mute ; m5on : Men.

attractive. ady. Magnetically. ns. Magnet ic'-

ian, Mag'netist, one versed in magnetism. adj.

Magnetis'able. . Magnetisation. v. t. Mag'-netise, to render magnetic : to attract as if by a magnet. v.i. to become magnetic. ns. Mag'net-iser, one who, or that which, imparts magnetism ; Magnetism, the cause of the attractive power of the magnet : attraction : the science which treats of the properties of the magnet (Animal magnetism, Mesmer's name for the phenomena of mesmerism ; Terrestrial magnetism, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole) ; Mag'netist, one skilled in magnetism. adjs. Mag netO-eleC trie, -al, pertaining to magneto-electricity. ns. Magneto-electricity, electricity produced by the action of magnets : the science which treats of electricity pro-duced by magnetism ; Bar -mag net, a magnet in the form of a bar. Magnetic battery, several magnets placed with their like poles together, so as to act with great force ; Magnetic CUTV6S, the curves formed by iron-filings around the poles of a magnet ; Magnetic equator, the line round the earth where the magnetic needle remains horizontal ; Magnetic field, the space over which magnetic force is felt ; Magnetic fluid, a hypothetical fluid assumed to explain the phenomena of magnetism ; Magnetic meridian, the meridian lying in the direction in which the magnetic needle points ; Magnetic needle, the light bar in the mariner's compass which, because it is magnetised, points always to the north ; Magnetic north, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle ; Magnetic poles, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90'; Magnetic Storm, a disturbance in the magnetism of the earth or air, which causes the magnetic needle to move rapidly backwards and forwards. Artificial magnet, a magnet made by rubbing with other magnets ; Horse-shoe magnet, a magnet bent like a horse-shoe ; Permanent magnet, a magnet that keeps its magnetism after the force which magnetised it has been removed. [Through O. Fr., from L. magnes, a magnet Gr. magnes = Magnesian stone, from Magnesia, in Lydia or Thessaly.]

Magnificat, mag-nif i-kat, n. the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke, i. 46-55, beginning in the Vulgate with this word. [L. '(m V s ul) doth magnify,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of magnificdre.]

Magnificent, mag-nifi-sent, adj. great in deeds or in appearance : grand : noble : pompous : display-ing greatness of size or extent. . Magnificence. adv. Magnif icently.. Magnif ico (Shak.), a title for a Venetian nobleman : a grandee.

Magnify, mag'ni-fT, r.t. to make great or greater : to enlarge : to cause to appear greater : to exaggerate : to praise highly : pa.p. mag'nified. adjs. Mag'ni-fiable. that may be magnified : Magnif '1C, -al, great : splendid : noble. adv. Magnif 'ically, in a magnifi-cent manner. ns. Magnifica tion, act of magnify-ing : increase of visual power in penetration as well as enlargement : Mag'nifier, one who, or that which, magnifies or enlarges: one who extols. Magnify one's self, show great pride against, oppose with pride ; Magnifying glass, in optics, a convex lens, objects seen through it having their apparent dimen-sions increased. [Fr., L. magnificare magnus, great, facere, to make.]

Magniloquent, mag-nil'o-kwent, adj. speaking in a grand or pompous style : bombastic. n. Mag-nil'oquence. adv. Magnil'oquently. [L., from

ini;mis, great, loqui, to speak.]
Magnitude, mag'ni-tud, . greatness : size : extent :

importance. [L. magnitude magnus.]
Magnolia, mag-nOl'i-a, or -ya, n. a North American tree

with beautiful foliage, and large, white or purplish,

sweet-scented flowers. [From Pierre Magnol (1638-

1715), a Montpellier botanist]

Magnum, mag'num, . a bottle holding two quarts : the quantity of wine filling such. [L.]

MagOt, mag'ot, . the Baruary ape, the only species of monkey existing in Europe : a small grotesque figure, crouching on the covers of vases, &c.

Magpie, mag'pl, . a chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with pied or coloured feathers : (slang) a halfpenny (Shaft.) Mag Ot-pie, Magg Ot-pie. [Mag, a familiar contr. of Margaret (cf. Robiti-Redbreast, Jenny Wren), pie, from L. pica, a magpie pingere, pic turn, to paint.]

Magyar, ma-jar', or mag'yar, . one of the prevailing race in Hungary : the native speech of Hungary.

Mahabharata, ma-ha-ba'ra-ta, . the name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Ramavana. [Sans. ; prob. ' the great history of the descendants of Bfiarata.']

Mahadeva, ma-ha-da'va, n. one of the names of the Hindu god Siva. [Sans, mafia, great, deva, god.]

Maharajah, ma-ha-ra'ja, n. the title given to a great Indian prince : fem. Maharani, Mahara nee. [Sans, mafia, great, raja, prince or king.]

Mahatma, ma-hat'ma, . one skilled in mysteries or religious secrets : an adept. [Sans., ' high-souled.']

Mahdi, ma'de, . the great leader of the faithful Mohammedans, who is to appear in the last days one pretended Mahdi overthrew the Egyptian power in the Soudan in 1884-85. j. Mah'dlsm ; Mah'diSt.

Mahl-Stick, mal'-stik, . a tapering staff used by painters as a rest for the right hand. Also Mai - stick, Maul'stick. [Ger. maklstock.]

Mahogany, ma-hog'a-ni, . a tree of tropical America : its wood, which is of great value for making furni-ture. n. Mahogany-tree, same as mahogany: (hum.) the dinner-table. [Mahogoni, the native South American name.]

Mahomedan, Mahometan. See Mohammedan.

Mahoun, Mahound, ma-hown', ma-hownd', or ma'-, n.
an old form of the name of Mohammed: an evil spirit : the devil.

Mahout, ma-hopt', . the keeper and driver of an elephant. [Hind, mahdut, maftdtvat.}

Mahratta, ma-rat'a, n. one of a once powerful race of Hindus in Western and Central India.

Maid, mad, n. an unmarried woman, esp. one young : a virgin : a female servant. ns. Maid -child (B.), a female child; Maid'-Ma'rian, the May-queen : a character in the old Morris-dance, usually represented by a man in woman's clothes (Marian, relating to Mary or to the Virgin Mary). adj. Maid'-pale (Shak.), pale, like a sick girl. . Maid'-serv'ant, a female servant. Maid Of all work, a domestic who does general housework ; Old maid, a woman left unmarried : a card game. [A. S. mitgden nurgeft, a maid ; cf. magv, son, tnzg, may.]

Maidan, ml'dan, . an esplanade or parade-ground near a town in Persia and India. [Pers.]

Maiden, mad'n, . a maid : in Scotland, a machine like the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals. adj. pertaining to a virgin or young woman : consisting of maidens : (fig.) unpolluted : fresh : new : unused : first : that has never been captured, said of a fortress. ns. Maid'enhair, a name given to a fern from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds ; Maid'enhood, Maid'enhead, the state of being a maid : virginity : purity : freshness ; Maid'enliness. adjs. Maid'enly, maiden-like : be-coming a maiden : gentle : modest ; Maid' en-meek (Tenn.), meek as a maiden; Maid'en-tongued, gentle in voice like a girl; Maiden-Widowed, widowed while still a virgin. n. Maid hood (Shak.). Maiden assize, an assize at which there are no criminal cases; Maiden battle, a first contest; Maiden fortress, a fortress that has never been captured ; Maiden name, the family name of a married woman before her marriage ; Maiden over, in cricket, an over in which no runs are made ; Maiden speech, the first public speech made by a

person, esp. in Parliament : Maiden Stakes, in horse-racing, the money contended for in a race between horses that have never run before.

MaieutiC, ma-u'tik, adj. helping childbirth. . midwifery. [Gr.]

Maigrs, ma'ger, adj. made neither from flesh-meat nor
from gravy: belonging to a fast-day or to a fast. -Maigre food, food allowed to be eaten on fast-days. [Fr. maigre, lean L. macer.}

Mail, mal, n. defensive armour for the body formed of
steel rings or network : armour generally. v.t. to clothe in mail : (Scot.) to stain. adjs. MaiT-Clad, clad with a coat of mail ; Mailed, protected by mail. [Fr. maille L. macula, a spot or a mesh.]

Mail, mal, . a bag for the conveyance of letters, &c. : the contents of such a bag : the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. '.!. to put into the mail : to send by mail. adj. Mai! able, capable of being sent by mail. ns. Mail' -bag, a bag in which letters are carried ; Mail'-boat, a boat which carries the public mails ; Mail' -cart, a cart in which mails are carried : a small cart, with long handles, for the amusement of children ; Mail -catch'er, an apparatus attached to a mail-carriage to catch up mail-bags while the train is in motion ; Mail-coach, -car, or -drag, the conveyance which carries the public mails ; Mail'-guard, an officer who guards the public mails ; Mail'ing-ta'Dle, a table used in a post-office in sorting letters ; Mail -train, a railway train which carries the public mails. [O. Fr. male, a trunk, a mail Old High Ger. mala/ia, a sack ; Gael, mala, a sack.]

Mail, mal, n. an old French coin half a denier : rent. . Mailing, a farm. [See Blackmail.)

Maim, mam, n. a bruise : an injury : a lameness : the loss of any essential part. v.t. to bruise: to disfigure : to injure : to lame or cripple : to render defective. n. Maim edness, the state of Being maimed or injured. [O. Fr. mehains;, a bruise.]

Main, man, . might : strength. [A.S. m&gen.]

Main, man, adj. chief, principal : first in importance : leading. . the chief or principal part : the ocean or main sea : a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller : a principal gas or water pipe in a street, or the largest conductor in a system of electric lights. ns. Main'boom, the spar which extends the foot of a fore-and-aft mainsail ; Main -deck, the principal deck of a ship so in Main'brace. the brace attached to the mainyard (see Splice) ; Main land, the principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion. adv. Mainly, chiefly, principally. us. Main'mast, the principal mast of a ship, second from the prow ; Main'sail, the principal sail generally attached to the mainmast ; Main'sheet, the sheet or rope attached to the lower corner of the mainsail ; Main spring, the spring which gives motion to any piece of machinery, esp. that of a watch or a clock : Main stay, the rope which stretches forward from the top of the mainmast ; Main'top, a platform on the top of the mainmast ; Main topmast, the mast next above the lower mainmast ; Main topsail, the sail above the mainsail, in square-rigged vessels ; Main yard, the lower yard on the mainmast [O. Fr. maine or magne, great L. magnus, great.]

Main, man, n. a hand at dice : a match at cockfighting : a banker's shovel for coin. [O. Fr. main L. mania, hand.]

Mainor, ma'nor, n. act or fact, esp. of theft : that which is stolen.

Mains, manz, n. (Scot.) the principal or home farm.

Maintain, men-tan', v.t. to keep in any state: to keep possession of: to preserve from capture or loss : to carry on : to keep up : to support : to make good : to support by argument : to affirm : to defend. v.t. to affirm, as a position: to assert. adj. Maintain able, that can be supported or defended. ns. Maintain er, one who maintains; Main ten -

Ml

Cap of Maintenance.

ance, the act of maintaining, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defence, protection : (law) an interference in a lawsuit, &c., in favour of one of the parties, by one who has no right or interest. Cap of maintenance, a cap of dignity borne by or before nobles and

other persons of rank. [Fr. mainttnir L. ntanu tenere, to hold in the hand manus, a hand, tenere, to hold.]

Maister, mas'ter, n. an obsolete form of Master. Maistery = Mastery ; Maistring = Mastering ; Maitre = Master.

Maize, maz, . a plant, and its fruit, called also Indian com or vilitat. [Sp. , Haitian.]

Majesty, maj'es-ti, n. greatness : grandeur : dignity : elevation of manner or style : royal state : a title of kings and other sovereigns, esp. with possessive pronouns, as His or Her Majesty, &c. : a symbolic representation of the first person of the Trinity enthroned : the canopy of a hearse : (her.) an eagle crowned and sceptred. udjs. Majes tic, -al, having or exhibiting majesty: stately: sublime. -ad-'. Majes'tically, in a majestic manner. . Majes'ticalness, Majes'ticness, majesty. [Fr. majeste L. majesias tnajus, comp. of magnits, great.]

Majolica, ma-jol'i-ka, . name applied to decorative enamelled pottery, esp. that of Italy from the i5th to the 1 7th cent. : a modern ware in imitation, used for vases, &c- [From Majorca, where first made.]

Major, ma'jur, adj. greater in number, quantity, or size : more important : (ius.) greater by a semitone. n. a person of full age (21 years): an officer in rank between a captain and lieutenant-colonel. v.i. to play the major, to talk big. ns. Majorat (ma-zho-ra'), primogeniture; Ma'jorate, Ma'jorship, the office or rank of major : majority; Ma'jor-do'mo, an official who has the general management in a large household : a general steward : a chief minister (Sp. mayor-dome, a house-steward L. major, greater, damns, a house); Major-general, an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general; Majority, the greater number : the amount between the greater and the less number : full age (at 21) : the office or rank of major. Major key (>.r.)> a key in which the semitones lie between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth ; Major premise (.logic), the principal or major statement in a syllogism ; Major scale (see Major key). Go over to, or Join, the majority, to die ; The majority, the Great majority, the dead. [L., comp. of magttus.]

Majuscule, ma-jusTcul, . in paleography, a capital or uncial letter : opp. to Minuscule. [L. majuscula. (litera), a somewhat larger letter.]

Make, mak, v.t. to fashion, frame, or form : to produce : to bring about : to perform : to force : to render : to represent, or cause to appear to be : to turn : to occasion : to bring into any state or condition : to establish : to prepare : to obtain : to ascertain : to arrive in sight of: to reach: (B.) to be occupied with: to do. v.i. to tend or move: to contribute: (B.) to feign or pretend :/./. and fa.t>. made. n. form or shape : structure, texture. 7'.. Make'-believe', to pretend, feign. . a mere pretence. ns. Make'-peace (Shak.), a peace-maker; Mak'er, one who makes : the Creator : a poet ; Make Shift, something done or used to serve : a shift or turn : something used only for a time. a-1j. having the character of a temporary resource. ns. Make'-up, the way anything is arranged : an actor's materials for personating a part : {print) the arrangement of composed types into columns or pages, as in imposition ; Make'-weight. that which Is thrown into a scale to make up the weight : something of little value added to supply a deficiency; Mak'ing, the

Make

m8te ; mute ; mOTn ; //<en.

Malfeasance

act of formino:: structure: form. Make account of (see Account) ; Make a figure, to be conspicuous ;

Make after, to follow or pursue ; Make amends, to render compensation or satisfaction ; Make as if, to act as if, to pretend that ; Make at, to make a hostile movement against ; Make away, to put out of the way, to destroy ; Make away With, to squander ; Make believe (see Believe) ; Make bold (see Bold) ; Make for, to move toward, to tend to the advantage of so in B. ; Make free with, to treat freely or without ceremony ; Make good, to maintain, to justify, to fulfil ; Make head against, to oppose successfully ; Make light Of (see Light) ; Make little of, to treat as insignificant ; Make love to (see Love) ; Make much of, to treat with fond- ness, to cherish, to foster ; Make no doubt, to have no doubt, to be confident ; Make of, to understand by, to effect : to esteem ; Make off With, to run away with ; Make one's way, to proceed : to suc- ceed ; Make out, to discover : to prove : to furnish : to succeed ; Make over, to remake, reconstruct : to transfer ; Make pace, to increase the speed ; Make sail, to increase the quantity of sail : to set sail ; Make sure, to be certain of; Make sure of, to con- sider as certain, to secure to one's self; Make the most Of, to use to the best advantage ; Make up, to fabricate : to feign : to collect into one : to com- plete, supplement : to assume a particular form of features : to determine : to reckon : to make good : to repair: to harmonise, adjust; Make up for, to compensate ; Make up to, to approach : to become friendly. [A. S. macian; Ger. mac/zen.]

Make, mak, n. (Spens.) a mate, consort, equal. adj. Makeless (Sftak.), without a make or mate. [A.S. ge-maca ; Ice. maki, a mate.]

Maketh, mak'eth, old 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of make.

Makimono, mak-i-mO'no', n. a roll, as of silk, esp. along
picture or writing rolled up and not hung. [Jap.]

Makwa, mak'wa, . a Chinese short outer jacket.

Malachite, mal'a-klt, . a green-coloured mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid-work. [Gr. malache, a mallow, a plant of a green colour.]

Malacolite, mara-ko-llt, . a greenish lime-magnesu variety of pyroxene.

Malacology, inal-a-kol'o-ji, n. the branch of natural history which treats of the structure and habits of molluscs. adj. Mal'acoid, soft-bodied. . Mala- COl'OgiSt. [Gr. malakos, soft, logia, a discourse.]

Malacopterygian, mal-a-kop-ter-ij'i-an, adj. having the rays of the fins soft, excepting the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, as in the pike, salmon, &c. Also Malacopteryg'iOUS. [Gr. malakos, soft, pleryx, pterygos, a wing.]

Malacostracan, mal-a-kos'tra-kan, n. an individual belonging to a sub-class of crustaceans, including the shrimps, lobsters, &c. adj. belonging to this class also Malacos'tracous. adj. Malacostra- colog'ical. ns. Malacostracol'ogist ; Malacostra-

COl'Ogy. [Gr. malakos, soft, ostrakon, a shell.]

Malacozoa, mal-a-ko-z5'a, .//. soft-bodied animals, the Mollusca generally. adj. Malacozo 1C, possess- ing the common features of molluscan life.

MaladaptatiOD, mal-ad-ap-ta'shun, . faulty adapta- tion.

Maladdress, mal-a-dres', n. awkwardness: clumsiness.

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, . a wrong adjust- ment.

Maladministration, mal-ad-min-is-tra'shun, n. bad management, esp. of public affairs.

Maladroit, mal-a-droit', adj. not dexterous : unskilful :
clumsy. adv. Maladroit'ly. . Maladroit'ness,

want of adroitness : awkwardness.

Malady, mal'a-di, . illness: disease, either of the body or of the mind. [Fr. maladie malade, sick I, male habitus, in ill condition male, badly, habitus, pa.p. of habere, have, hold.]

Malaga, mal'a-ga, . a wine imported from Malaga in Spain.

Malagasy, mal-a-gas'i, adj. of or pertaining to Mada- gascar or its inhabitants. n. a native of Madagascar. Also Malagash'.

Malaguetta pepper. See Pepper.

Malaise, ma-laz', n. uneasiness : a feeling of discom- fort or of sickness. [O. Fr. malaise. \

Malapert, mal'a-pert, adj. bold : forward : saucy : impudent. adv. Mal'apertly. n. Mal'apertness. [O. Fr., malL. malus, bad, apert, well-bred L. apertus, open.]

Malappropriate, mal-a-pr5'pri-at, v.i. to misuse. adj. Malapropos (mal-ap-ro-po'), out of place : unsuitable : inapt. adv. badly apropos : not suited to the purpose : unseasonably.

Malapropism, mal'a-prop-izm, . the act of misapplying words, in the attempt to use fine language, from, Mrs Malaprop in Sheridan's play, The Rivals.

Malar, ma'lar, adj. pertaining to the cheek. . the bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. [L. mala, the cheek mandere, to chew.]

Malaria, ma-la'ri-a, . the poisonous air arising from marshy districts, producing fever, &c. : miasma : the fever so caused. adjs. Mala'riOUS, MalaTial, Mala'rian. [It. mafarial*. mains, bad, aer, air.]

Malassimilation, mal-a-sim-i-la'shun, . imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

Malay, -an, ma-la', -an, . a native or inhabitant of Malacca, or of the Malay Archipelago. adj. of or pertaining to the Malays. n. Malaya lam, the language of Malabar, a Dravidian dialect. adj. Malay'Sian, relating to the Malay Peninsula, or to the Malays.

Malconformatlon, mal-kon-for-ma'shun, n. bad conlormation or form : imperfection or disproportion of parts.

Malcontent, mrfkon-tent, adj. discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters. n. one discontented also Malcontent'ed. adv. Malcontent'edly. n. Malcontent'edness. adv. Malcontently.

Male, mal, ii. (Spens.) mail, armour.

Male, mal, adj. masculine : pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young : (hot.) bearing stamens. . one of the male sex : a he-animal : a stamen-bearing plant. . Male' -fern, an elegant fern, with the fronds growing in a crown. Male order, in architecture, the Doric order ; Male rhymes, those in which only the final syllables correspond ; Male Screw, a screw whose threads correspond to and enter the spiral grooves of the female screw. [O. Fr. male L. masculus, male mas, a male.]

Malediction, mal-e-dik'shun, . evil-speaking : a calling down of evil : curse : execration or imprecation. adjs. Maledict'ory, imprecatory ; Maledikt', accursed. [O. Fr., L. malediction-em male, badly, dicere, dictum, to speak.]

Malefactor, mal'e-fak-tur, or mal-e-fak'tur, . an evildoer : a criminal. n. Malefac'tion (Shak.) t a crime, an offence. adj. Malefic, doing mischief: producing evil. adv. Malef'ically. v.t. Malef'i-

cate, to bewitch, ns. Mal'efice (pbs.), an evil deed : enchantment ; Maleficence, the character of being maleficent. adjs. Maleficent, Malefic'ient. [L., male, badly, facere, to do.]

Maleic, ma-le'ik, adj. obtained from malic acid.

Malengine, ma-len'jin, n. (Spens.) evil device, deceit. [L. mains, bad, ingenitim, ingenuity.]

Maletote, mal'e-tOt, . an illegal exaction. Also Mal'etolt. [O. Fr.]

Malevolent, mal-evVlent, adj. wishing evil Mil-disposed towards others : rejoicing in another's misfortune : envious : malicious also MaleVolOUB. . Malevolence. adv. Malevolently. [L. male, badly, volens, pr.p. of velle, to wish.]

Malfeasance, mal-fe'zans, . evil-doing : the doing of what one ought not to do: an illegal deed. [Fr. malfaisance L. male, vn\,facere, to do.]

Malformation, mal-for-ma'shun, n. bad or wrong formation : irregular or anomalous structure. adj. Malformed'.

MalgradO, mal-gra'do, adv. in spite of. [It.]

Malgre. Same as Maugre.

Malic, ma'lik, adj. obtained from the juice of several fruiis, esp. the apple. [L. matum, an apple.]

Malice, malis, H. ill-will : spite : disposition to harm others : deliberate mischief : intention to harm another. adj. Malic lOUS, bearing ill-will or spite : moved by hatred or ill-will : having mischievous intentions. adv. Maliciously. n. Malic iousness. [Fr., L. malitia mains, bad.]

Malign, ma-iln', adj. of an evil disposition towards others : malicious : unfavourable. v.t. to speak evil of: (obs.) to treat with malice. as. Malign er ; Malig nity, state or quality of being malign : great hatred, virulence : deadly quality. adv. Malignly. . Malign'ment. [Fr. maiin, fein. maligne L. malignus for maligenus, of evil disposition mains, bad, nd fen, root o(genus.]

Malignant, ma-lig'nant, adj. disposed to do harm or to cause suffering : malign : acting maliciously : actuated by great hatred : tending to cause death. . a name applied by the Puritan party to one who had fought for Charles I. in the Civil War. . Malignancy, Malig nance, state or quality of being malignant. adv. Malignantly. [L. inalignans, pr.p. of mahgnare, to act maliciously.]

Malines lace. Same as Mechlin lace. See Lace.

Malinfluence, mal-in'tloo-ens, . evil influence.

Malinger, ma-hng'ger, v.t. to feign sickness in order to avoid duty. ns. Malingerer ; Maling'ery, feigned sickness. [Fr. malingre ntai L. mains, bad, O. Fr. iieingre, ailing L. teger, sick.]

Malison, mal'i-zn, . a curse : opp. to Benison. [O. Fr. ; a doublet of malediction ; cf. tenisou and benediction.]

Malkin, maw'kin, n. (S/iak.) a term used in contempt for a dirty woman: a mop: (Scot.) a hare. Also MaWkin. [Dim. of Mai or Moll, Mary.]

Mall, mawl, or mal, . a large wooden beetle or hammer. v.t. to beat with a mall or something heavy : to bruise. [O. Fr. mail L. malleus.}

Mall, me), or mal, n. a level shaded walk : a public walk. [Contr. through O. Fr. of Old It. palamaglio It. palla, a ball, maglio, a mace.]

Mallard, mal'ard, . a drake : the common duck in its wild state. [O. Fr. malard (Fr. malart) maU, male, and suffix -ard.]

Malleate, mal'e-at, v.t. to hammer : to form into a plate or leaf by hammering. adj. Mall'eable, that may be malleated or beaten out by hammering. ns. Malleableness, Malleability, quality of being malleable; Mallea'tion. adj. Mall eiform, hammer-shaped. n. Malleus, one of the small bones of the middle ear in mammals. (L. malleus, a hammer.]

Mallecho, mal'e-chO, . (Shak.) villainy probably a corruption of Spanish malliecho, mischief. Also Malicho.

Mallee, rnal'e, n. two dwarf species of Eucalyptus in Australia. . Mall ee-bird, an Australian mound-bird or megapode.

Mallemaroking, mal'e-ma-rO'king, . the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships. [Prob. to act like the mallemuck.}

Mallemuck, mal'e-muk, . the fulmar petrel. [Ger.]

Malleolus, ma-le'8-lus, n. a bony protuberance on either side of the ankle. adj. Mal'leolar. [L.]

Mallet, mal'et, . a small wooden hammer : the long-handled hammer for driving the balls in croquet. [Fr. maillet, dim. of mail, a mall.]

Mallow, mal'6, n. any plant of genus Malva from its emollient properties or its soft downy leaves. [A.S. mal-we L. malva; Gr. malachi malassein, to make soft.)

Malm. Maum, mam, . calcareous loam, earth specially good for brick. [A. 6. attaint, sand.J

Malmsey, mam'ze, . a sort of grape : a strong and sweet wine, first made in Greece, but now also in the Canary Islands and the Azores. [O. Fr. mal-"'oisie, from Malvasia in the Morea.]

Malodour, mal-0'dor, . an offensive odour. adj. Malo dorous. . Malo dorousness.

Malpighian, mal-pig'i-an, adj. applied in anatomy to several structures in the kidney and spleen investigated by Marcello Malpighi (1628-94).

Malposition, mal-po-zish'un, n. a wrong position, mis-
placement.

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis, . evil practice or conduct : practice contrary to established rules. n. Malprac-tit'ioner, a physician guilty of malpractice.

Malpresentation, mal-pre-zen-ta'shun, n. abnormal presentation in childbirth.

Malstick. See Mahl-stick.

Malt, mawlt, . barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln, used in brewing ale, &c. v.t. to make into malt. v.t. to become malt: (/mm.) to drink malt liquor. adj. containing or made with malt. ns. Malt -dust, the refuse of malt after brewing: Malt -floor, a per-forated floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which heat rises : Malt'-horse, a heavy horse, such as used by brewers hence (S/tak.) used in reproach for a dull, stupid person ; Malt ing ; Malt -kiln ; Malt' -mill, a mill for grinding malt ; Malt OS6, a hard, white, crystalline sugar, formed by the action of malt or diastase on starch ; Malt Ster, Malt -ina.n one whose trade or occupation it is to make malt (-ster was up to the end of the I3th cen-tury a feminine affix) ; Malt worm (Shak.), a lover of malted liquors, a tippler. adj. Malty. Malt liquor, a liquor, as beer, ale, or porter, formed from malt ; Malt tea, the liquid infusion of the ma-h in brewing. [A. S. mealt, pa.t. of meltan, to soften; cf. Ger. malz.}

Maltalent, mal'tal-ent, n. (Spcns.~) bad inclination, ill-humour.

Maltese, mal-tez', . a native, or the natives, of Malta: the dialect, a corrupt Arabic mixed with Italian. adj. belonging to Malta, or to its inhabit-ants. Maltese cross (see Cross) ; Maltese dog, a very small spaniel with long silky hair.

Maltha, maltha, n. a thick mineral pitch : any similar preparation used by the ancients as a cement, stucco, or mortar. [L.]

Malthusian, mal-thu'zhan, adj. relating to Malthas or to the principles he taught regarding the necessity of preventing population from increasing faster than the means of living. . a disciple of Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834).

Maltreat, mal-tret', v.t. to abuse : to use roughly or unkindly. n. Maltreatment. [Fr. maltraiter
L. male, ill, tractare, to treat.]

Malvaceous, mal-va'shus, adj. (oat.) pertaining to plants of the mallow family.

Malversation, mal-ver-sa'shun, n. evil conduct : mis-behaviour in office : corruption : extortion. [Fr.
L. male, badly, versari, -at us, to occupy one's self.]

MalVOiSie, mal'vwa-ze, n. Same as Malmsey.

Mambrino. mam-bre'no, . a medieval iron hat, from its likeness to the barber's basin in Don Quixote.

Mameluke, mam'e-look, . one of a force of light horse in Egypt formed of Circassian slaves dispersed in 1811. [Fr., Ar. mantluk, a purchased slave malaka, to possess.]

Mamma, Mama, mam-ma', n. mother used chiefly by young children. . Mammy, mother. [Ma-ma, a repetition of ma, the first syllable a child naturally utters.]

Mammalia, mam-ma'li-a, n.pl. (zaol.) the whole class of animals that suckle their young. ns. Mam elon, a small hillock with a rounded top ; Mam'ma, the mammary gland : //. Mam'moB ; Mam mal, (zool.), one of the mammalia: //. Mammals (inam'alz). adjs. Mammalian; Mammalif erous

(eol.), bearing mammals; MammalOg'ical. ns. Mammal 'Ogist ; Mammalogy, the scientific know-ledge of mammals. adjs. Mam mary, relating to the mammae or breasts ; Mam'mate, having breasts. . Mam mifer, an animal having mammae. adjs. Mammif ' erous, having mammae ; Mam miform, having the form of a breast or pap also Mamnuli-

form. . Mammilla, the nipple of the mammary gland : //. MammiriaB. adjs. Mam'millary, pertaining to, or resembling, the breasts : studded with rounded projections : Mam millate, having a mammilla; Mammillated, having small nipples, or little globes like nipples : nipple-shaped. ft. Mammilla - tion. adj. MammOSe' (bat.), breast-shaped. [L.]

Mammee, mam-me', . a highly esteemed fruit of the West Indies and tropical America, having a sweet taste and aromatic odour : the tree producing the fruit, the Mamtnea. [Haitian.]

Mammer, mam'er, T.I. (Shak.) to hesitate, to stand muttering and in doubt. [Prob. unit.]

Mammet, mam'et, n. (Shak.) a puppet, a figure dressed up. [Cf. maivmet, an idol.)

Mammock, mam'uk, . a shapeless piece. v.t. (Shiik.) to tear to pieces, to mangle.

Mammon, mam'un, . riches : the god of riches. adj. Mamm'onish, devoted to money-getting. ns. Mamm'onism, devotion to gain ; Mamm'onist, Mamm onite, a person devoted to riches : a worldling. adj Mammonist'ic. [Low L. mammona. Gr. mamonas Syriac mamtna, riches.]

Mam moth, mam'uth, . an extinct species of elephant. adj. resembling the mammoth in size : very large. [Russ. mainantu Tartar mamma, the earth.]

Man, man, n. a human being : mankind : a grown-up male ; a male attendant : one possessing a distinctively masculine character : a husband : a piece used in playing chess or draughts : a ship, as in .-of-war : a word of familiar address : //. Men. v.t. to supply with men : to strengthen or fortify : pr.p. man' ning \pa.t. and pa. p. manned. ns. Man'-at-arms. a soldier: Man-child, a male child : a boy; Man dom (rare), humanity, men collectively ; Man'-eat'er, a cannibal : a tiger ; Man'-en'gine, an elevator lor raising and lowering men in some deep mines. adj. Man ful, having the qualities of a man : full of manliness : bold : courageous : noble-minded.

adv. Man' fully. ns. Man'fulness; Man'-hole, a hole in a drain, cesspool, &c., large enough to admit a man, for the purpose of cleaning or repairing it ; Man'hood, state of being a man : manly quality : human nature : ManTdnd, the kind or race of man : the mass of human beings. adj. Man -like, having the appearance, characteristics, or qualities of a man. . Man'liness. adj. Manly, becoming a man : brave : dignified : noble : pertaining to manhood : not childish or womanish. n. Man - milliner, a man engaged in millinery often in contempt. adjs. Man -mind'ed (7>.), having the mind or qualities of a man ; Man'nish, like a man : masculine : bold. ns. Man'-of-war, a war-ship : (A.) a soldier ; Man'-of-war'S-man, a man who serves on board a war-ship ; Man'-quell'er (Shak.), a man-killer, a murderer; Manslaughter, the slaying of a man : (taw) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without malice or forethought; Man'slayer, one who kills a man ; Man'stealer, one who steals human beings, esp. to make slaves of them ; Man trap, a trap or machine for catching people who trespass. Man about town, a fashionable idler, dangling about clubs, theatres, &c. ; Man alive ! an exclamation of surprise ; Man Friday, a servile attendant, factotum from Robinson Crusoe's man ; Man in the moon, a fancied semblance of a man walking in the moon, with a bush near, and his dog behind him : Man Of business, an agent or a lawyer : Man Of (his) hands, a handy, clever fellow ; Man Of letters, a scholar and writer ; Man Of Sin, (he devil : Antichrist ; Man Of Straw, a

person put in the front of some business, but who is not really responsible ; Man of the world, a person well accustomed to the ways and dealings of men. [A. S. mann ; Ger. niann, Dut. man, L. mas = mans, a male, Sans, munu, a man.]

Manacle, man'a-kl, . a handcuff. v.t. to put manacles on : to restrain the use of the limbs or any of the natural powers. [Through O. Fr., from L. mantcula, dim. of manica, sleeve mantis, hand.]

Manage, man'aj, v.t. to guide by use of the hands : to have under command or control : to bring round to one's plans : to conduct with great carefulness ; to wield : to handle : to contrive : to train by exercise, as a horse. v.i. to conduct affairs. . Manageability, the quality of being manageable. adj. Man'ageable, that can be managed : governable. n. Man ageableness. adv. Man'ageably. ns. Management, art or act of managing : manner of directing or of using anything : administration : skilful treatment : a body of managers : Man'ager, one who manages : a person who controls a business or other concern. adj. Manage rial, of or pertaining to a manager, or to management. [Fr. manege, the managing of a horse It. maneggio L. matins,

the hand.]

Manakin, man'a-kin, . a small tropical American piproid bird : a variant form of manikin.

Manatee, man-a-te", . an aquatic animal also called the Sea-ccnu or Ditgong (q.v.).

Manche, manch, n. (her.) a sleeve: the neck of a violin, &c. [Fr.]

Manchester goods, man'ches-ter goods, n.pl. goods or articles made in Manchester, esp. cotton and woollen cloths : similar goods made el-ewhere.

Manchet, man'chet, n. (Tenn.) a small loaf or cake of fine white bread. [Ely. dub.]

Manchette, man-shet', . an ornamental cuff.

Manchineel, manch-i-nei', . a West Indian tree, remarkable for the poisonous qualities of its juice, and having a fruit resembling a small apple. [Sp. manzanillo, a small apple.]

Manchu, ManchOO, man-choS', . one of the race from which Manchuria took its name, and which governed China in the iyth century. adj. of or pertaining to Manchuria or to its inhabitants. [Chin., meaning ' pure.']

Mancipation, man-si-pa'shun, . in ancient Rome, a legal formality for acquiring title to property by actual or Ijy simulated purchase. v.t. Man cipate. adj. Man cipatory.

Manciple, man' si-pi, . a steward : a purveyor, particularly of a college or an inn of court. [O. Fr., L. tnaticeps, a purchaser manus, hand, capere, take.]

Mandaean, man-de'an, . and adj. one of an ancient and still surviving sect in southern Babylonia, their religion a corrupt Gnosticism, with many Jewish and Parsee elements. Also Mendaites, Nasoreans, and Sabians, and also Christians of St John. [Mandaean manda, knowledge, gnosis.]

Mandamus, man-da'mus, . a writ or command issued by a higher court to a lower. [L., 'we command' inandare, to command.]

Mandarin, man-da-ren', . a European name for a Chinese official, civil or military : a small kind of orange, thought to be of Chinese origin. . Mandari'nate. (Port, mandarim Malayan tnantrt, counsellor Sans, mantra, counsel.]

Mandate, man'dat, . a charge : a command from a superior official or judge to an inferior, ordering him now to act, esp. from the Pope to a legate, &c. : a right given to a person to act in name of another : a rescript of the Pope. ns. Man'datary, Man'da-

tory, one to whom a mandate is given by a Man'-dator. atij. Man'datory. containing a mandate or command : preceptive : directory. [Fr. mandat L. mandatum, mandare mama, hand, dare, give.]
Mandible, man'di-bl, n. a jaw-bone, esp. that of the lower jaw. adjs. Mandib ular, relating to the jaw ;

Mandoline

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Maniple

Mandib Ulate, -d, having mandibles for biting, like many insects. [L. mandibulamandgre, chew.]

Mandoline, Mandolin, man'do-lin, . a musical instrument somewhat like a lute, having strings, finger-board, and neclc like a guitar. . Mandola, a large mandolin*. [Fr., It. mandola, mandora. a lute.]

Mandorla, man-dur'la, n. an oval panel, or a work of art filling such : the vesica piscis. [It.]

Mandrake, man'drak, . a plant of the genus Mandra-gor,i, with narcotic properties, once regarded as an aphrodisiac, shrieking when pulled out of the ground. - Mandrag'ora (S/ia/k.). [L., Gr. mandragoras.}

Mandrel, man'drel, . a bar of iron fitted to a turning-lathe on which articles to be turned are fixed : the axle of a circular saw. Also Mandril. [Fr. titan-drin ; prob. through Low L. from Gr. mandra.}

Mandrill, man'dril, n. a large kind of baboon, a native of Western Africa. [Fr.]

Manducate, man'du-kat, v.t. to chew or eat. adj. Manducable. . Manduca'tion. adj. Man'du-

catory. (1,. mandncaremandere, to chew.]

Mane, man, n. the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and the lion. adjs. Maned, having a mane ; Mane'less, without a mane; Mane'-likO (/>.), like a mane : hanging in the form of a mane. . Mane'-Sheet, a covering for the upper part of a horse's head. [A. S. manu ; Ice. tiiSn ; Ger. iniihne.}

Manege, man-azh', . the managing of horses : the art of horsemanship or of training horses : a riding-school. v.t. to train, as a horse. [Fr. ; cf. manage.]

Maneh. mu'ne, . a Hebrew weight of uncertain value. SeeMtna. [Heb.]

Manequin. Same as Manikin.

Manes, m.Vnez, n. (Roman myth.) the benevolent or tutelary spirits of departed persons : the lower world, as being the abode of the manes. [L.]

Manet, ma'net, he remains, a stage direction. [L. 3d --ing. pres. ind. of manere, to remain.]

Manga, man'ga, . a covering for a cross.

Mangabey, mang'ga-ba, . a slender and agile African monkey.

Mangal, man'gal, . a Turkish brazier for charcoal.

Manganese, mang-ga-nez', or mang'ga-nez, . a hard and brittle metal of a grayish-white colour, somewhat like iron. adjs. Mangane'sian, Mangane'sic, Manganic, Mang'anous ; Manganif'erous. . Mang'anite, gray ore of manganese, used in glass manufacture. [O. Fr. manganese, a material used in m iking glass, prob. from It. and cog. with magnesia.]

Mange, manj, . the scab or itch which eats the skin of domestic animals. [From adj. -mangy.]

Mangel-wurzel, mang'gl-wur'zl, n. a plant of the beet kind cultivated as food for cattle. Also Mang'old-WUfzeL [Ger. mangold, beet, wnrzel, root.]

Manger, manj'er, . a trough in which food is laid for horses and cattle. Dog in the manger, one who will neither enjoy something himself nor let others do so also adjectively. [O. Fr. mangeoire mangier, to eat L. manducus, a glutton mandere, to chew.]

Mangle, mang'gl, v.t. to cut and bruise : to tear in cutting: to mutilate: to take by piecemeal. . Mangier. [Skeat suggests a freq. form of O. Fr. maliaigner, to maim tneliaing, a hurt.]

Mangle, mang'gl, . a rolling-press for smoothing linen. v.t. to smooth with a mangle : to calender. . Mangier. [Dut. maugelen, to roll with a rolling-pin, through Low L., from Gr. titanganon, the axis of a pulley.]

Mango, mang'gO, . the fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies: a green musk-melon pickled. [Malay matiggd.}

Mangonel, mang'go-nel, . an engine used before the invention of cannon for throwing stones, &c. |O. Fr., Low L. mangoitellus Gr. manganoK, a machine for throwing stones.]

Mangostan, mang'go-stan, Mangosteen, mang'go-stSn, . an East Indian tree, and its fruit, which is of a most delicious taste. [Malay.]

Mangrove, man'grOv, . a tree which grows on muddy shores and river-banks in the East and West Indies. [Malayan.]

Mangy, manj'i, adj. scabby. n. Manglness. [Anglicised form of Fr. mange, eaten, pa. p. of manger, to eat L. manducare, to chew.]

Mania, ma'ni-a, n. violent madness : insanity : excessive or unreasonable desire. . Ma'niac, a person affected with mania : a madman. adj. raving mad. adj. Maniacal (ma-nl'a-kal). adv. Mani'acally. [L., Gr. mania; cf. meitos, mind.]

Manicate, man'i-kat, adj. (bot.) covered with hairs so matted or interwoven as to be easily stripped off. [L. manicatns, sleeved tnanictf, long sleeves.]

Manichaean, ManiChean, man-i-ke'an, adj. pertaining to the Manic/tees or followers of Mani, a native of Ecbatana (215-276 A. D.), who taught that everything sprang from two chief principles, light and darkness, or good and evil. . a believer in Manichaeanism- also Man ichee. us. ManichfB'-anism, ManiChe'ism, the doctrines of the Manichaeans.

Manicure, man'i-kur, n. the care of hands and nails : one who practises this. v. t. to treat the hands and nails. [L. manus, hand, cura, care.]

Manifest, man'i-fest, adj. that may be easily seen by the eye or perceived by the mind : clear : apparent : evident. v.t. to make clear or easily seen : to show plainly : to put beyond doubt : to reveal or declare. . an open or public statement : a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house. adjs. Manifest'able, Manifestable, that can be manifested or clearly shown. . Manifesto, tion. act of disclosing what is dark or secret : that by which something is manifested or shown: display: revelation. adv. Manifestly. n. Man'ifestness, state of being manifest. [Fr. , L. mani/estus manus, the hand, -festus, pa.p. of obs. fendere, to dash against.]

Manifesto, man-i-fest'O, . a public written declaration of the intentions, opinions, or motives of a sovereign or of a leader of a party. v.i. (rare) to issue a manifesto. [It., L. ; see Manifest.]

Manifold, man'i-fold, adj. various in kind or quality : many in number: multiplied.- adj. Manifolded (Spens.), having many folds or complications. adv. Manifoldly. . Man'ifpldness.

Maniform, man'i-form, adj. having the shape or form ol a hand. [L. manus, the \\anA, forma, a shape.]

Manigraph, man'i-graf, . a device for multiplying copies of writings or drawings.

Manihot, man'i-hot, . a genus of tropical American, mainly Brazilian, herbs of the spurge family two species yielding the bitter and the sweet cassava respectively.

Manikin, man'i-kin, . a dwarf: a pasteboard model exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [Old Dut. mann-ek-en, a double dim. of man, Eng. man.]

Manila, Manilla, ma-nil'a, . a cheroot manufactured in Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

Manilla, ma-nil'a, . a ring worn as an ornament on the arm or leg, or used as money among the tribes of West Africa. Also Ma'nilio, Manille'. [Low L. manilia, a bracelet L. mantis, the hand.]

Manille, ma-nil', . in ombre and quadrille, the highest card but one. [Fr.]

ManlOO, ma'ni-ok, . a tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are obtained. Also written

Man'dloc, Ma'nihoc, Ma'nihot. [Sp. mandioca Brazilian.]

Maniple, man'i-pl, . a company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army : in the Western Church, a eucharistic vestment, a narrow strip worn on the left arm. adj. Manlp'ular, of or pertaining to a maniple : pertain-

ing to handling or manipulation. [L. manipulus manus, the hand, plcre, to fill.]

Manipulate, ma-nip'u-lat, v.t. to work with the hands. v.i. to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments : to handle or manage : to give a false appearance to : to turn to one's own purpose or advantage. n. Manipulation, act of manipulating or working by hand : use o! the hands in a skilful manner in science or in ail.adjs. Manipulative, Manip ulatory, done by manipulation, n. Manipulator, one who manipulates or works with the hand. [Low L. manipuUlre, -Atuni. See Maniple.]

Manis, ma'nis, n. the pangolin or scaly ant-eater.

Manito, niau'i-tO, n. a .spirit or other object of reverence among some of the American Indians. Also Manitou. [Algonkin.]

Manna, man'a, . the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia: delicious food for body or mind : a sweet juice or gum got from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. euij. Mannif erous. [Heb. man lift, what is it ? or from man, a gift-]

Manner, man'er, it. the way in which anything is done : method : fashion : personal style of acting or bearing one's self: habit : custom: style of writing or of thought : sort : style : (//) morals : good behaviour : character : respectful deportment. adj.

Mannered, having manners (esp. in compounds, as well- or ill-mannered) : affected with mannerism : artificial: stilted, ns. Mannerism, a constant sameness of manner : a marked peculiarity of style or manner, esp. in literary composition : manner or style becoming wearisome by its sameness ; Mann'eriSt, one addicted to mannerism. adj. Manneris 'tic. <uh>. Manneris'tically. . Mann'-erliness. adj. Mann'erly, showing good manners : well-behaved: complaisant: not rude. aiiv. with good manners : civilly : respectfully : without rude-ness. By no manner of means, under no circum-stances whatever ; In a manner, to a certain degree ; In, or With, the manner (B.), in the very

act : Make one's manners, to salute a person on meeting by a bow, courtesy, &c. : Shark's manners, rapacity ; To the manner born, accustomed to something from birth. [Fr. maniere main L. manus, the hand.]

Manning, man'ing, n. the act of supplying with men.

Mannite, man'It, . a sweetish crystalline compound found in celery, sea-grasses, the dried sap of the flowering ash, &c.

Manoeuvre, ma-no5'ver, or ma-nu'-, n. a piece of dexterous management : stratagem : a skilful and clever movement in military or naval tactics. v.t. to perform a manoeuvre : to manage with art : to change the position of troops or of ships : to affect or to gain by manoeuvres. . ManCBU'vrer. [Fr., Low L. manuopera L. tnanu, by hand, opera, work. Cf. manure.]

Manometer, man-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the rarity or density of gases from their

clastic force ;UsoMan'oscope. adjs. Manomet ric, -al. n. Manos copy. [Gr. manos, rare, tnetron, measure.)

Manor, man'or, n. the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use : the district over which the court of the lord of the manor had authority : a tract of land in America for which a fee-farm rent was paid. ns. Man Or-hOUSe, -seat, the house or seat belonging to a manor. adj. Mano'-rial, pertaining to a manor. [O. Fr. manoir L. manere, tnausum, to stay.]

Manque 1 , mang'ka, adj. spoiled : defective : oft" : lost :
missed. [Fr.]

Mansard-roof, man'sard-roSf, n. a form of roof having
a break in the slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper, so called from the architect, Francois Matisart (1598-1666).

Manse, mans, n. the residence of a clergyman, esp.

of Presbyterians in Scotland. [O. Fr., Low L. mansa, a farm manere, mansus, to remain.]

Mansion, man'shun, . a house, esp. one of some size : a manor-house : the dwelling of a nobleman or a landholder: (B.) a resting-place. us. Mansion-house, a mansion : the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London ; Man Sionry (Stink.), a mansion, place of residence. [O. Fr., L. iiiamieii-em manere, mansus, to remain.]

Mansuetude, man'sue-tud, n. gentleness : tameness : mildness. adj. Mansuete (rare), mild. [Fr., L. tnansuftudj}, mildness.]

Mansworn, man'sworn, p.adj. (pbs.) perjured. [A. S. manswerian, to swear falsely.]

Mantel, man'tl, n. the ornamental shelf over a fire-place. Also Man tel-piece. Man'tel-shelf.

Mantic, man'tik, adj. relating to divination: pro-phetic. [Gr. mantikos mantis, a prophet.]

Manticore, man'ti-kOr, n. a fabulous beast of prey with a human head. [Fr., L., Gr. tnanticAoras.]

Mantilla, man-til'a, . a small mantle : a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders. [Sp. ; cf. mantte.]

Mantis, man'tis, n. a genus of orthopterous insects somewhat like locusts, carrying their large spinous forelegs in the attitude of prayer. [Gr. mantis.}

Mantle, man'tl, . a covering : a cloak or loose outer garment : (fool.) the thin fleshy membrane lining a mollusc's shell : a conical wire-network covered with some highly refractory earth that becomes luminous under a flame. v.t. to cover : to disguise. ~'.i. to spread like a mantle : to revel : to joy : to froth : to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood. ns. Man'tlet, Man telet, a small cloak for women : (fort.) a movable shield or screen to protect an attacking force, or gunners

while serving their guns ; Man tling, cloth suitable for mantles : (Jier.) the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms. [O. Fr. mantel (Fr. manteau) L. mantelium, a napkin.]

Mantology. man-tol'6-ji, n. the act or art of divination. n. Mantologist.

Manton, man tun, n. a shawl or wrap. [Sp., mania, a cloak. Same root as mantle.}

Mantra, man'tra, . a Vedic hymn of praise : the matter of the Sanhita or first division of the Veda : a sacred text used as an incantation. [Sans., 'thought.']

Mantua, man tO a, n. a lady's cloak or mantle : a

lady's gown (Scot.) Mant y. . Man tua-mak'er, a maker of ladies' gowns and dresses. [Prob. arose through confusion of mantcait (It. maiito) with Mantua, in Italy.]

Mantuan, man'tu-an, adj. of or pertaining to Mantua. in Italy, or to the poet Virgil or his works. . a native of Mantua, e-p. Virgil.

Manual, man'u-al, adj. pertaining to the hand : done, made, or used by the hand. . drill in the use of weapons, &c. : a handbook : a handy compendium of a large subject or treatise : the key-board of an organ, &c. : an old office-book like the modern R.C. ritual. adv. Man'ually.- Manual alphabet, the letters made by the deaf and dumb with the hand in conversation ; Manual exercise, the exercise by which soldiers are made to handle their arms. [L. manuaiis manus, the hand.]

Manubrium, ma-nu'bri-um, . the presternum of most mammals : in organ-building, a stop-knob or handle. adj. Manu briated. [L., 'a handle.']

Manufacture, man-u-fakt'ur, v.t. to make from raw materials by any means into a form suitable for use. v.i. to be occupied in manufactures. n. the process of manufacturing : anything manufactured. . Manufactory, a factory or place where goods are manufactured. a<ij. Manufact ural. *. Manufacturer, one who manufactures. p.adj. Manufact'uring, pertaining to manufactures. [Fr., L. manus, the hand, factura, a making, from facere, factual, to make.]

Manumit

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Marcionite

Manumit

inumit, man-u-mit', ti.t. to release from slavery: :o set free, as a slave: pr.p. manumit'ting; pa.t. and pa.p. manumit'ted. . Manumission, act of manumitting or setting free from slavery. [L. manumittere manus, the hand, mittere, missum, to send.]

Manumotor, man-u-m6'tor, . a small wheel-carriage moved by the hand of the person in it. adj. Manumo'tlve. [L. manus, hand, motor, a mover.]

Manure, man-fir', ii.t. to enrich land with any fertilising
substance. . any substance applied to land to make it more fruitful. ns. Manur'ance (Sfens.), cultivation ; Manur'er. adj. Manu'rial. . Manur'ing, a dressing or spreading of manure on land. [Contr. of Fr. manaeuvrer. See Manoeuvre.]

Manus, ma'nus, . the hand, the corresponding part of an animals fore-limb.

Manuscript, man'u-skript, adj. written by the hand : not printed. n. a book or paper written by the hand. adj. Manuscript'al. [L. manus, the hand, scribere, scnptum, to write.]

ftffa.mc mangks, . the language of the Isle of Man, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of Celtic. adj. pertaining to the Isle of Man or to its inhabitants.

Many, men'i, adj. consisting of a great number of individuals : not few : numerous : camp. More (mOr); snperl. Most (most). n. many persons: a great number: (with def. art.) the people. adj. Man y-sid ed, having many qualities or aspects : not narrow-minded. . Man y-sid'edness. The many, the crowd. [A.S. manig.}

Manyplies, men'i-pliz, n.sing. and pi. the third stomach of a ruminant the omasum or psalterinm. Also Man iplies and Mon'yplies.

Manzanilla, man-za-ml'a, . a very dry and light kind of sherry, esp. that produced in the district of San Lucar de Barrameda in Spain. [Prob. from the town near Seville.]

Maori, mow'ri, or ma'0-ri, . a native of New Zealand : //. Maoris. [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.]

Maormor, mar mOr, . a royal steward in ancient Scotland. [Gael., moor, maer, steward, mor, great.]

Map, map, K. a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on a plane surface : a similar drawing of the stars in the sky. v.t. to draw in the form of a map, as the figure of any portion of land : to describe clearly : pr.p. map' ping ; pa.t. and fa. p. mapped. ns. Map'-meas'urer, an instrument lor measuring distances other than in straight lines on a map; Map' -mounter, one who mounts maps, or backs them with canvas and fixes them on rollers, &c. ; Map'pery (Shalt.), the art of planning and designing maps; Map'pist. Map out, to mark down the chief points clearly. [L. tnappa, a napkin, a painted cloth, orig. Punic.]

Maple, ma'pl, . a tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. adj. of or pertaining to maple. [A.S. mapul, maple.]

Maqui, ma'kwi, . an evergreen shrub, native of Chili, producing a berry yielding wine.

Mar, mar, v.t. to injure by wounding or by cutting off a part : to damage : to interrupt : to disfigure : - pr.p. mar'' ring ; pa.t. and pa.p. marred. [A.S. merran, mirran; cf. Dut. marren, to retard]

Marabou, mar'a-boo, . a species of Indian stork, the feathers of which are much used as ornaments by ladies : a very white raw silk.

Marabout, mar'a-bSOt, n. one of a priestly race of Mohammedans in Northern Africa. [Ar.]

Marah, ma'ra, . bitterness : something bitter. [Heb.]

Maranatha, mar-a-na'tha, or mar-a-nath'a, n. See Anathema.

Maraschino, mar-as-ke'no, n. a liqueur distilled from a species of cherry grown in Dalmatia. [It., marasca, amarasca, a sour cherry L. amarus, bitter.]

Marasmus, ma-raz'mus, . a wasting of flesh without

apparent disease, a kind of consumption. [Gr. marusmos marainein, to decay.]

Marathi, ma-ra'thi, . the language of the Mahrattas. Also Mahrat'ti.

Maraud, ma-rawd', v.i. to rove in quest of plunder. . Maraud'er, one who roves in quest of booty or plunder. [Fr. maraud, rogue ; prob. O. Fr. ntar-ir, to wander Old High Ger. marrjan, to hinder.]

Maravedi, mar-a-va'dl, . the smallest copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing. [Sp., Ar. Murabittn, the dynasty of the Almoravides (1086-1147 A.D.).]

Marble, mar'bl, . any species of limestone taking a high polish : that which is made of marble, as a work of art : a little ball used by boys in play. adj. made of marble : veined like marble : hard : insensible. v.t. to stain or vein like marble. adjs. Mar'ble-breast'ed, hard-hearted, cruel ; Mar'ble-con'stant, constant or firm as marble, immovable. . Mar'ble-CUt'ter, one who hews marble : a machine for cutting marble. adjs. Marble-edged, having the edges marbled, as a book ; Mar'ble-heart'ed, hard-hearted, insensible. ns. Marble -pa' per, paper coloured in imitation of variegated marble ; Mar'bler ;
Mar'bling, the act of veining or painting in imitation of marble. adv. Mar'bly, resembling marble, in the manner of marble. Elgin marbles, a collection of marbles obtained chiefly from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin in 1811, now in the British Museum. [O. Fr. marbre L. marmor ; cf. Gr. martnaros, marmairein, to sparkle.]

Marcando, mar-kan'do, adj. and adv. (urns.) with distinctness or precision. Also Marca'tO. [It., marcare, to mark.]

Marcasite, mar'ka-sTt, . an iron ore, a variety of pyrites (q.v.). [Fr. ; prob. of Ar. origin.]

Marcescent, mar-ses'ent, adj. withering, decaying. adj. Marcesc'ible, that may wither. [L. marcescens, -entis, pr.p. of marcescere marcere, to fade.)

March, march, n. the third month of the year, named

from Mars, the god of war. [L. Martins (inensis), (the month) of Mars.]

March, march, . a border : boundary of a territory : used chiefly in //. March/OS. v.i. to border : to be adjacent. ns. March man, a borderer ; March' -trea'SOn, the betrayal of a border or march to an enemy. Riding the marches, a ceremony in which the magistrates and chief men of a city ride on horse-back round the bounds of the property of the city, so as to mark plainly what are its limits. [A.S. mearc ; doublet ol mark.]

March, marcli, 7'. i. to move in order, as soldiers: to walk in a grave or stately manner. v.t. to cause to march. . the movement of troops : regular advance : a piece of music fitted for marching to : the distance passed over. March past, the march of a body of soldiers in front of one remaining stationary to review
them; Forced march, a maich in which the men are vigorously pressed forward for combative or strategic purposes ; Rogue's march, music played in derision of a person when he is expelled as a soldier, &c. [Fr. marcher. Ety. dub. ; ace. to Sclieler, prob. from L. marcus, a hammer (cf. ' to beat time ') ; others suggest root of march, a frontier.]

Marchen, Miihrchen, rnarh'hen, n.sing. and //. a story or fable, a folk-tale. [Ger.]

Marchioness, mar'shun-es, Marchesa, mar-che'za, . feminine of Marquis.

Marchpane, m&rch'pan, . (Shak.) a kind of sweet bread or biscuit composed of sugar, almonds, and a small quantity of flour. [Fr. massepain, the latter part of the word being from L. panis, bread.]

Marcld, mar'sid, adj. withered, wasted.

Marcionite, mar'shun-It, . and adj. a follower of Marcion of Sinope (died 165 A.D.), who, partly under Gnostic influences, constructed an ethico-dualistic philosophy of religion, with rigorously ascetic practices. He claimed alone to have under-

Stood Paul aright, and accepted as authoritative his own version of Luke and ten of Paul's epistles. ns. MaTcionist ; Mar'cionitism.

Marcobrurmer, mar'ko-broon-er, . a remarkably fine white wine, produced in Erbach, near Wiesbaden from the Markbrunnen fountain hard by.

Mare, mar, . the female of the horse. ns. Mare'S'-nest, a supposed discovery which turns out to be a hoax ; Mare'S-tail, a tall, erect marsh plant of the genus Hippurii : (//.) long straight fibres of gray cirrus cloud ; Shank's' -mare, a person's own legs as a means of travelling. The gray mare is the better horse, the wife rules her husband. [A. S. mere, fern, olmearh, a horse ; cog. with Ger. mahre, Ice. marr, \V. march, a. horse.]

Mareschal, mar'shal. Same as Marshal.

Margarine, mar'gar-in, . the solid ingredient of human fat, olive-oil, &c. so called from its pearly lustre : oleo-margarine or imitation butter (see under Olein). adj. Margaric. . Mar'garite, one of

the brittle micas. [L. margarita Or. margarites, a pearl.]

Margay, mar'ga, . a spotted S. American tiger-cat.
Margin, mar'jm, n. an edge, border : the blank edge on the page of a book : something allowed more than is needed, in case of unforeseen things happening : a sum of money, or its value in securities, deposited with a broker to protect him against loss on trans-actions made on account : a deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is 'called up' by the other. v.t. to furnish with mar-gins, enter on the margin. ns. Marge, Marg'ent (/<*/.), edge, brink, adjs. Marged ; Marginal, pertaining to a margin : placed in the margin. . Margina lia, notes written on the margin. v.t. Mar'-ginalise, to furnish with notes. adv. Mar'ginally. adjs. Mar ginate, -d, having a margin ; Margined. Marginal credit, a method by which a merchant at home can render bills drawn upon him abroad sale-able there, by associating a well-known banker's name on their margin with his own ; Marginal notes, notes written or printed on the margin of a book or writing. (L. marga, marginis ; cf. mark.}
Margrave, mar'gruv, . a German nobleman of rank equivalent to an English marquis :fem. Margra-vine (mar'gra-ven). KS. Mar'gravate, Margra'-Viate, the jurisdiction or dignity of a margrave. [Dut. markgraaf(Gei. markgraf) mark, a border,

graaf, a count: cf. Ger. graf, A.S. gerefa, Eng. reeve and she-riff,}

Marguerite, mar'ge-rSt, n. the common garden daisy :

the ox-eye daisy : the China aster.

Marian, ma'ri-an, adj. relating to the Virgin Mary : to the great Roman general Caius Marius : to Queen Mary of England.

Marigold, mar'i-gOld, . a name applied to several composite plants bearing yellow flowers. [From the Virgin Mary and gold.}

Marine, ma-ren', adj. of or belonging to the sea : done at sea : representing the sea : near the sea. . a soldier serving on shipboard : the whole navy of a country or state : naval affairs : a sea-piece in painting. ns. Martgraph, a self-registering tide-gauge : Marinade', a liquor or pickle in which fish or meat is steeped before cooking, to improve the flavour.?/./. Marinate, to salt or pickle. . Mar iner, a seaman or sailor : one who assists in navigating ships. Marine acid, hydrochloric acid ; Marine boiler, a boiler fitted for use in steamships ; Marine engine, an engine fitted for use in a steam-ship ; Marine insurance, insurance of ships or their cargoes when at sea ; Marine soap, a kind of coco-nut-oil soap, adapted for washing with sea-water ; Marine Store, a place where old ships' materials are bought and sold. Tell that to the marines, a phrase expressive of disbelief and ridicule, from the sailor's contempt for the marine's ignorance of sea-manship. [Fr., L. mariitus mare, sea.]

Mariolatry, ma-ri-ol'a-tri, . the undue worship of the Virgin Mary the veneration paid to her is strictly Hyperdulia, . Mariol'ater, one who practises mariolatry. [L. Maria, Mary, Gr. latreia, worship.]

Marionette, mar-i-o-net', . a puppet moved by strings, a puppet-show. [Fr.]

Mariotte s law. See Law.

Mariput, mar'i-put, . the African zoril.

MariSChal, a Scotch form of marshal.

Marish, mar'ish, n. and adj. Same as Marsh.

Marist, ma'rist, n. a member of a modern R.C. con-gregation for teaching. adj. devoted to the service of the Virgin.

Marital, mar'i-tal, adj. pertaining to a husband : of the nature of a marriage. . Marita'gium, in the feudal system, the right of the lord of the fee to dispose of the heiress, later also of the male heir, in marriage. [Fr. , L. maritalis maritus, a husband mas, marts, a male.]

Maritime, mar'i-tim, adj. pertaining to the sea: re-lating to navigation or to naval affairs : situated near the sea : living on the shore, littoral opp. to Marine : having a navy and a naval commerce. [L. maritimus mare, sea.]

Marjoram, maYjo-ram, . an aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery. [Fr. marjolaine Low L. majoraca L. amaracus Gr. amarakos.]

Mark, mark, n. a visible sign : any object serving as a guide : that by which anything is known : a badge: a trace, impression, proof: any visible effect : symptom : a thing aimed at or striven for : an at-tainable point : a character made by one who cannot write : any impressed sign or stamp : a physical peculiarity : distinction : a boundary, limit : in medieval times, a tract of common land belonging to a community. v.t. to make a mark on anything : to impress with a sign : to take notice of: to regard. v.i. to take particular notice. adj. Marked, dis-tinguished : prominent : notorious. adv. Mark'edly, noticeably. ns. Mark'er, one who marks the score at games, as at billiards : a counter used at card-playing, &c. : the soldier who forms the pivot round which a body of soldiers wheels ; Marking, act of making a mark : a mark made upon anything ; Marking- ink, indelible ink, used for marking clothes ; Marking -nut, the fruit of an East Indian tree of the cashew family, yielding a black juice used in marking cloths ; Mark'man, one of the community owning a mark ; Marks'man, one good at hitting a mark: one who shoots well. Mark down, set down in writing, put a note of; Mark OUt, to lay out the plan or outlines of anything ; Mark time, to move the feet alternately in the same manner as in marching, but without changing ground. A man Of mark, a well-known or famous man ; Beside the mark, not properly referring to the matter in hand ; God bless, or save, the mark, or Save the mark, a phrase expressing ironical aston-ishment or scorn, from the usage of archery ; Make one's mark, to leave a lasting impression : to gain great influence ; Toe the mark, to stand to one's obligations, facing the consequences ; Trade mark, a distinctive mark put on goods, &c., to show by whom they were made ; Up to the mark, good enough, measured by a certain standard. [A.S.

mearc, a boundary ; Ger. mark, Goth, marka.}
Mark, mark, . an obsolete English coin =135. 4d. : a coin of the present German Empire = about one shilling : a silver coin of Hamburg = about is. +d. [A.S. marc, another form of the above word.]
Market, mar'ket, . a public place for the purposes of buying and selling : the time for the market : sale : rate of sale : value. v. i. to deal at a market : to buy and sell. ns. Marketability, Mar'ketableness. adj. Marketable, fit for the market : saleable. ns. MaTket-bell (Shak.), a bell to give notice of the time ; Market-Cross, a cross anciently set up where a market was held ; Market-day, the fixed day on
553

which a market is usually held ; Mar'keter ; Maf-ket gar'den, a garden in which fruit and vege-tables are grown for market; Mar'ket-gar'dener ; Mar'ket-house, a building in which a market is held ; Mar'keting. the act or practice of buying and selling in market ; Mar'ket-place, the open space in a town where markets are held ; Mar'ket-price, the price at which anything is sold in the market : the current price ; Mar'ket-town, a town having the privilege of holding a public market. [Through the O. Fr. (Fr. marc/it, It. mercato), from L. mercatus, trade, a market merx, mer-chandise.]

Marl, marl, n. a fat earth or clay often used as manure.
v.t. to cover with marl. adj. Marla'COOUS, hav-ing the qualities of marl : like marl. n. Mar'lite, a variety of marl. adjs. Marlit'ic; Marly, like marl: abounding in marl. . Marl'stone, argillaceous limestone. [O. Fr. marie (Fr. ?narne)L.Qw L. margiia, a dim. of L. marg-a, marl.]

Marline, mar'lin, . a small rope for winding round a larger one to keep it from being worn by rubbing. v.t. Mar'line, Marl, to bind or wind round with marline. n. Marlinespike, an iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope in splicing. [Dut. marlifn, marling marten, to bind, lijit, a rope Fr. ligne ; cf. taper and line.}

Marmalade, mar'ma-lad, . a jam or preserve gener-ally made of the pulp of oranges, originally of quinces. [Fr., from Port, mannelada marmelo, a quince L. melimelum Gr. melimelon, a sweet apple meii, honey, melon, an apple.]

MarmoraceoUS, mar-mo-ra'shus, adj. belonging to, or
like, marble. adjs. Mar'morate, -d, covered with marble : variegated like marble. n. Marmora tion. adjs. Marmo'real, Marmo'rean, belonging to, or like, marble. [L. marior t marble.]

Marmose, mar'mOs, . one of several small South American opossums.

Marmoset, mar'mo-zet, . a small variety of American monkey. [Fr. marmouset, a little grotesque figure beside a fountain L. marntor, marble.]

Marmot, mar'mot, . a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [It. marmotto Romansch murmont L. mus montanus, mountain-mouse.]

Maronito, mar'5-nTt, n. one of a sect of Christians who
live on or around the mountains of Lebanon. [St Maron, about 400 A.D., or John Maron, a patriarch of the sect in the yth century.]

Maroon, ma-ro<5n', . a brownish crimson. [Fr. marron, a chestnut It. marrone, a chestnut.]

Maroon, ma-r05n', . a fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the West Indies. v.t. to put on shore on a desolate island. ?is. Maroon'er ; Marooning. [Fr. marron Sp. cimarron, wild cima, a moun-tain-summit L. cyma Gr. tcyma..]

Marpquin, mar'o-kwin, . leather prepared from goat-skin : morocco leather. [Fr.]

Marplot, mar'plot, n. one who mars or defeats a plot or design by interference where he has no right.

Marprelate, mar-prel'at, adj. pertaining to the series of vigorous pamphlets against prelacy issued in England in 1588-9, in spite of severe repression.

Marque, mark, . a license to pass the marches or

limits of a country for the purpose of making reprisals: a ship commissioned for making captures. Letter-of-marque (see Letter). [Fr.]

Marquee, mar-ke', . a large field-tent. [For marquees, the s being dropped as if a plural, from Fr. marquise, ace. to Littre, orig. a marchioness's tent.]

Marquetry, mark'et-ri, . work inlaid with pieces of various-coloured wood. [Fr. marqueterie ntur-queter, to inlay marque, a mark.]

Marquis, mar'kwis, Marquess, mar'kwes, . a title of nobility next below that of a duke, first given in England in 1386 \-fem. Mar'chioness. us. Mar'-

quisate, the dignity or lordship of a marquis ; Marquise (mar-kez'), in France, a marchioness : a style of parasol about 1850. [O.
Fr. markis (Fr. marquis, It.
marchese) Low L. marclun-
sis, a prefect of the marches.]
Marriage, mar'ij, . the cere-
mony by which a man and
woman become husband and
wife : the union of a man and
woman as husband and wife.
adj. Marriageable, suit-

Marquis's Coronet.

554

able, or at a proper age, for marriage. ns. Marr - iageableness ; Marrlage-con'tract, an agreement to be married : an agreement respecting property by persons about to marry. n.pl. Marrlage-fa'VOUTS, knots or decorations worn at a marriage. n. Marriage-settlement, an arrangement of property, &c. , before marriage, by which something is secured to the wife or her children, in case of her husband's death. [O. Fr. mariage. See Marry.]

Marrow", mar's, . the soft, fatty matter in the hollow parts of the bones : the pith of certain plants : the essence or best part of anything : the inner meaning or purpose. ns. Marr'OW-bone, a bone containing marrow : (pi.) the knees or the bones of the knees : Marr'OWfat, a rich kind of pea, called also Dutch Admiral pea. adjs. Marr'OWish, of the nature of, or resembling, marrow ; Marr'owless, having no marrow. . Marr'OW-squash (U.S.), vegetable marrow. adj. Marr'OWy, full of marrow : strong : forcible: pithy. [A. S. mearg; Ger. mark.]

Marry, mar'i, v.t. to take for husband or wife: to give in marriage : to unite in matrimony. v.i. to enter into the married state : to take a husband or a wife: pr.p. marr'ying ; pa.t. and/<i./. marr'ied. [Fr. marie' L. maritare, to marry, maritus, a husband mas, mar is, a male.]

Marry, mar'i, interj. indeed ! forsooth ! [By Mary.]

Mars, miirz, n. the Roman god of war : the planet next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun. [L. Mars, Martis.]

Marsala, mar'sa-la, . a light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

Marseillaise, mar-se-lyaz', or mar-se-laz', . the French revolutionary hymn composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792, sung by the volunteers of Marsc illes as they entered Paris, 3oth July, and when they marched to the storming of the Tuileries.

Marsh, marsh, n. a tract of low wet land : a morass, swamp, or fen. adj. pertaining to wet or boggy places. ns. Marsh' -gas, fire-damp ; Marsh'-harrler, a

harrier of genus Circus frequenting marshes; Marshl-ness ; Marsh' -mall'OW, a species of mallow common
in meadows and marshes ; Marsh'-marlgold, a genus of plants of the Ranunculus order, having large yellow flowers like those of a buttercup. adj. Marsh'y, pertaining to, or produced in, marshes: abounding in marshes. [A. S. mersc, for mer-isc, as if ' mere-ish,' full of ineres. Cf. mere, a pool.]

Marshal, mar'shal, . an officer charged with the regulation of ceremonies, preservation of order, points of etiquette, &c. : the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists : a pursuivant or harbinger : a herald : in France, an officer of the highest military rank: (U.S.) the civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England. v.t. to arrange in order: to lead, as a herald: Pr.p. mar'shalling ; pa.t. and pa. p. mar'-shalled. us. Mar'shaller, one who marshals; Mar'shalling, act of arranging in due order ;

Mar'shalsea, till 1842 a prison in Southwark, under the marshal of the royal household : Mar'ShalsWp, office of marshal. [O. Fr. mareschal (Fr. mart-chal) ; from Old High Ger. marah, a horse, schalh. (Ger. schaltt), a servant.]

Marsipobranchiate, mar-si-po-brangTci-at, adj. having

Marsupial

m5te ; mute ; m5on ; then.

Mass

pursed gills, as lampreys, hags, &c. Also Mar'sipo-branch.

Marsupial, mar-su'pi-al, adj. carrying young in a pouch. . a marsupial animal, as the opossum or the kangaroo. . Marsu'pium, a brood-pouch. [L. marsupiumQt. marsipion, a pouch.]

Mart, mart, . a place of trade. [Contr. of market.]

Martagon, mar'ta-gon, . the Turk's-cap lily.

Martel, mar'tel, v.t. (Spens.) to hammer, to strike. [Fr. marteler, It. marietta. See MartellO.]

Martello, mar-tel'o, . a circular fort erected to protect a coast. [It. marietta, a hammer L. marttilus, marcuiiis, dim. of marcus, a hammer ; or from Marietta Point in Corsica, where a tower of this kind withstood an English cannonade in 1794.]

Marten, mar'ten, . a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [Fr. martre, also marte Low L. tiinr-turis, from a Teut. root seen in Ger. marder, and A.S. mearft, a marten.]

Mar-text, mar'-tekst, . an ignorant preacher.

Martial, mar'shal, adj. belonging to Mars, the god of war, or to the planet Mars : of or belonging to war, or to the army and navy : warlike : brave. ns. Maftialism; Mar'tlalist. adv. Martially. Martial law, law enforced during a state of war for the proper government of armies, and for the punishment of those who break the laws of war. [Fr., L. martialis Mars, Martis.]

Martin, mar'tin, n. a bird of the swallow kind. Also Mar'tinet. [The name Martin ; cf. robin, &c.]

Martinet, mar'tin-et, n. a strict disciplinarian. . Martinet ism. [From Martinet, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

Martingale, mar'tin-gal, . a strap passing between a horse's forelegs, fastened to the girth and to the bit, to keep his head down : in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. Also Mar'tingal. [Fr., from a kind of breeches worn at Martigues in Provence.]

Martinmas, mar'tin-mas, . the mass or feast of St Alartin: nth Nov., a term-day in Scotland.

Martlet, mart'let, . the martin, the name of a bird : (her.) a martin or swallow without feet, used as a bearing, a crest, or a mark of cadency to designate the fourth son. [From Fr. martinet, dim. of martin.]

Martyr, mar'ter, n. one who by his death bears witness to the truth : one who suffers for his belief: one who suffers greatly from any cause. v.t. to put to death for one's belief, n. Martyrdom, state of being a martyr : the sufferings or death of a martyr : torment generally. v.t. Mar'tyrise {Browning), to offer as a sacrifice : to cause to suffer martyrdom. adj. Martyrolog'ical. ns. Martyrol'ogist ; Mar-tyrol'Ogy, a history of martyrs : a discourse on martyrdom. [A.S., L., Gr., a witness.]

Marvel, mar'vel, it. a wonder: anything astonishing or wonderful : astonishment. v.i. to wonder : to feel astonishment : pr.p. mar' veiling ; pa.t. and pa. p. mar' veiled. adj. Mar'vellOUS, astonishing : almost or altogether beyond belief: improbable. adv. Marvellously. . Ma^vellousness. [Fr. merveille L. mirabilis, wonderful mirari, to wonder.]

Marybud, ma'ri-bud, . the marigold.

Mascle, mas'kl, . (her.) a bearing, lozenge-shaped and perforated : a plate of steel in the form of a lozenge, used in making scale-armour. adjs. Mas'cled, Mascule', Mas'culy. [Fr. made I^. macula, the mesh of a net.]

Mascot, mas'kot; n. a luck -penny or talisman : a person whose presence brings good luck. [Fr. mascotte.]

Masculine, mas'ku-lin, adj. of the male sex : having the qualities of a man : resembling a man, or suitable to a man : robust : of a woman, bold, forward, un-womanly : denoting nouns which are names of m;des. n. (gram.) the masculine gender. adv. Mas'CU-linely. ns. Mas'culineness, Masculinity. [Fr., L. masculiniis ntasculus, male mas, a male.]

Mash, mash, v.t. to beat into a mixed mass : to bruise : in brewing, to mix malt and hot water

together. v.t. to act violently. . a mixture of ingredients beaten or stirred together, as of bran, meal, &c., or bran and boiled turnips, &c. , for feed-ing cattle or horses : in brewing, a mixture of crushed malt and hot water. ns. Mash'ing ; Mash -tub. Mash ing-tub, a tub in which the mash in breweries is mixed. adj. Mash'y, produced by mashing : of the nature of a mash. [The noun is older than the verb, and seems to be connected with mix (A.S. miscian); cf. Misk-mash.]

Masher, mash'er, w. a fellow who dresses showily to attract the attention of silly young women, a fop. v.t. Mash, to gain the affections of one of the oppo-site sex, to treat as a sweetheart. Be mashed on (slang), to be struck with love for another.

Mashie, Mashy, mash'i, . a kind of golf-club.

Masjid, mas'jid, . a Mohammedan mosque.

Mask, Masque, mask, n. anything disguising or con-cealing the face : anything that disguises : a pre-tence : a masquerade: a former kind of dramatic spectacle, in which actors personified mythological deities, shepherdesses, &c. : a representation or im-pression of a face in any material, as in marble, plaster, &c. : a fox's head. v.t. to cover the face with a mask : to hide. v.i. to join in a mask or masquerade : to be disguised in any way : to revel. . Mas'caron (arc/tit.), a grotesque face on door-knockers, spouts, &c. adj. Masked, wearing a mask, concealed. us. Masked' -ball, a ball in which the dancers wear masks ; Mask'er. one who wears a mask. Masked battery (see Battery).

[Fr. masque Sp. mascara Ar. maskltarat, a jester, man in masquerade.]

Mask, mask, v.t. (Scot.) to steep, infuse. v.i. to be infusing. [A form of mash.]

Maslin, mas'liu, . mixed grain, esp. rye and wheat. Also Mash'lin, Mash'lim, Masn'lum.

Mason, ma'sn, . one who cuts, prepares, and lays stones: a builder in stone : a member of the society of freemasons. v.t. to btnld. adjs. Mason'ic, re-lating to freemasonry ; Ma sonried, constructed of masonry. n. Ma'sonry, the skill or practice of a mason : the work of a mason : the art of building in stone : freemasonry. adj. consisting of mason-work. n. Mas'ter-ma'son (see under Master). [O. Fr.

masson (Fr. ma$on) Low L. macion-em; prob. Teut. ; cf. Mid. High Ger. mezzo, a mason, whence steinmetz, a stone-mason, cog. with Old High Ger. meizan, to hew, whence Ger. meissel, a chisel.]

Masoolah-boat, ma-soo'la-bOt, . a high many-oared East Indian surf-boat. Also Masu'la-boat.

Masque. See Mask.

Masquerade, mask-er-ad', . an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball : disguise. v.i. to wear a mask : to join in a masquerade : to go in disguise. . Masquerad er, a person wearing a mask : a person or thing disguised in any manner. [Fr. mascarade. See Mask.]

Mass, mas, . a lump of matter : a quantity : a col-lected body: the main body: magnitude: the prin-cipal part or main body : quantity of matter in any body, weight being proportional to mass : (pi.) the lower classes of the people. v.t. to form into a mass : to bring together in masses. v.i. to assemble in masses. adj. Massive, bulky : weighty : not separated into parts or elements : without crystalline form, geologically homogeneous. adv. Mass'ively. ns. Mass iveness, Mass iness ; Mass'-meet ing, a public meeting of persons of all classes to discuss some matter of general interest. adj. MaSS'y, massive, made up of masses. [Fr. masse L. massa Gr. maza massein, to squeeze together.]

Mass, mas, . the celebration of the Lord's Supper or Eucharist in R.C. churches, also the office for the same : a musical setting of certain parts of the R.C. liturgy: a church festival or feast-day, as in Candlemas, Christmas, Martinmas, 8tc.tts. Mass' -bell, or Sacring-bell, a bell rung during the

celebration of mass, at the elevation of the host ; Mass'-bOOk, the R.C. missal or service-book ; Mass'-priest, formerly a R.C. secular priest, as distinct from those living under a rule later, a priest retained in chantries, &c., to say masses for the dead : a R.C. priest generally. Mass for the dead, a funeral mass for the faithful in Christ, to hasten their release from purgatory ; Conventual mass, a mass for the general community of a religious house : a mass at which special remembrance is made of pious founders and benefactors ; Dry mass, or service, a rite in which there is neither consecration nor communion ; High maSS, a mass celebrated with music, ritual, ceremonies, and incense : Low mass, the ordinary mass celebrated without music and incense : Midnight mass, that mass which is said at midnight on Christmas-eve ; Private mass, any mass where only the priest communicates, esp. in a private oratory ; Solemn mass, a mass resembling a high mass, but without some of its special ceremonies ; Votive mass, a special mass over and above those ordinarily said for the day, for some particular grace or purpose, and provided by some individual. [A. S. masse Low L. missa L. missus, mittere, to send away, from the phrase at the close of service, lie, missa est (ecclesia), 'Go, the congregation is dismissed.']

Massa, mas'a, . a negro corruption of master.

Massacre, mas'a-ker, . indiscriminate slaughter, esp. with cruelty: carnage. v.t. to kill with violence and cruelty : to slaughter. [Fr. : from the Teut., as in Low Ger. matsken, to cut ; cf. Ger. metz-ger, a butcher.]

Massage, ma-sazh', . in medicine, a system of treatment in which the manipulation and exercise of parts (passive movement) are employed for the relief of morbid conditions by stroking, pressing, tapping, kneading, friction with kneading, &c. v.t. to subject to massage. n s. Massa'gist, Masseur' : fern. Masseuse'. [Fr., from Gr. massein, to knead.]

Masse, ma-sa', . in billiards, a sharp stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so. [Fr.]

Masseter, mas-e'ter, . a muscle which raises the under jaw, and thus closes the mouth. [Gr. maseter >ii,isasthai, to chew.]

Massicot, mas'i-kot, . protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead. [Fr.]

Massif, ma-sef, . a central mountain-mass : an orographic fault-block. [Fr.]

Massorah, Masora, mas'5-ra, . the tradition by which Jewish scholars tried to preserve the text of the Old Testament a collection of critical notes on the text of the Old Testament, first committed to writing in Tiberias between the 6th and gth cent. A.D. the Great Massorah was finally arranged about the nth century; the Small Massorah is an extract therefrom. ns. Mass'orete, Mass'orite. ai/j'.i. Massoret ic, Masoret'ic. Massoretic points and accents, the vowel-points in Hebrew furnished by the Massorah. [Heb., 'tradition.']

Mast, mast, n. a long upright pole for bearing the yards, rigging, &c. in a ship. v.t. to supply with a mast or masts. adj. Mast'ed. . Mast-head, the head or top of the mast of a ship. v.t. to raise to the mast-head : to punish by sending a sailor to the mast-head for a certain time. . Mast' -house, the place in dockyards where masts are made. adj. Mast less, having no mast. [A.S. mast, the stem of a tree : Ger. mast.]

Mast, mast, . the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed : nuts, acorns. aajs. Masfful ; Mast'less ; Mast'y. [A.S. mtrst ; Ger. mast, whence mdsten, to feed.]

Master, mas'ter, . one who commands : a lord or owner : a leader or ruler : a teacher : an employer : the commander of a merchant-ship : formerly the navigator or sailing-master of a ship-of-war : one eminently skilled in anything : the common title of address to a young gentleman, &c. : a title of dignity or office a degree conferred by universities, as Master of Arts, &c., the title of the eldest son of a Scotch viscount or baron, the head of some corporations, as Balliol College, &c. , of a lodge of freemasons, &c. : a husband. adj. the chief, predominant : belonging to a master, chief, principal, as in Master-builtier, &c. v.t. to become master of: to overcome : to become skilful in : to execute with skill. ns. Mas'ter-build'er, a chief builder, one who directs or employs others ; Mas terdom. power of control. adj. Mas'terful, exercising the authority or power of a master : imperious : having the skill

of a master. adv. Mas'terfully, in a masterful or imperious manner. ns. Mas terfulness ; Mas'ter-hand, the hand of a master : a person highly skilled ; Mas terhood ; Mas ter-joint, the most marked system of joints or divisional planes by which a rock is intersected ; Mas'terkey, a key that opens many locks : a clue fitted to guide one out of many difficulties. adj. Mas'terless, without a master or owner : ungoverned : unsubdued: beyond control. ^.Masterliness, quality of being masterly : masterly skill. adj. Mas'terly, like a master : with the skill of a master : skilful : excellent : overbearing. adv. with the skill of a master, ns. Mas ter-inar'iner, the captain^ of a merchant-vessel or fishing-vessel ; Mas'ter-ma son, a freemason who has attained the third degree ; Mas'ter-mind ; Mas'ter pass ion ; Mas terpiece, a piece of work worthy of a master : a work of superior skill: chief excellence ; Mas tership, the office of master : rule or dominion : superiority ; Mas terstroke, a stroke or performance worthy of a master : superior performance ; Mas ter-wheel, the wheel in a machine which imparts motion to other parts ; Mas ter-work, work worthy of a master : masterpiece ; Mas terwort, a perennial umbelliferous herb, native to northern Europe, its root reputed as a stomachic, sudorific, diuretic, &c, ; Mas'tery, the power or authority of a master : dominion : victory : superiority : the attainment of superior power or skill. Master of ceremonies, of the Rolls, &c. (see Ceremonies, Rolls, &c.) ; Master of the horse, the Roman Magister Equitum, an official appointed by the dictator to act next under himself: an equerry, esp. the exalted official bearing this nnme at the British court ; Master of the Temple, the preacher of the Temple Church in London ; Masters Of the schools, at Oxford, the conductors of the first examination (Resfonsions) for the degree of B.A. Masterly inactivity, the position or part of a neutral or a Fabian combatant, carried out with diplomatic skill, so as to preserve a predominant influence without risking anything. Passed, or Past, master, one who has occupied the office of master, esp. among freemasons hence any one known to possess ample knowledge of some subject ; The little masters, a i6th-i7th cent, group of followers of Diirer, notable for fine work on wood and copper ; The old masters, a term applied collectively to the great painters about the time of the Renaissance, esp. the Italians. Be master Of one's self, to have one's passions or' emotions under control. [O. Fr. maistre(fr. malt re) L. magister, from root of magnus, great.]

Mastic, Mastich, mas'tik, . a species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree : a cement from mastic : the tree producing mastic. [Fr., L. mastiche Gr. mastiche mas-tizein, to chew.]

Masticate, mas'ti-kat, r.t. 10 chew: to grind with the teeth. adj. Mas'ticable, that may be chewed. ns. Mastica'tion, act or process of chewing ; Mastica'tor, a machine for cutting up meat for people unable to chew : a machine used in purifying india-rubber. adj. Mas'ticatory, chewing : adapted for chewing. n. a substance chewed to increase the saliva. [L. masticare, -atunt tnastiche, mastic.]

Mastlcot. Same as Massicot.

Mastiff, mas'tif, . a thick-set and powerful variety of dog much used as a watch-dog. [Skcat follows * ' eler

Scheler and Diez in explaining mastiffs 'house-

m5te ; mute ; mo75n ; Men.

dog,' from an assumed O. Fr. mastif, prob. a variant of O. Fr. mastin (Fr. matin) -Low L. masnata, a family L. mansion-em, a house. Others explain as O. Fr. mesti/(r. metif), of mixed breed, mongrel, or O. Fr. mestis (metis), mongrel, or even as the above O. Fr. mastin (Kr. matin), all, through Low L. forms, from L. mix tits, mistus, miscere, to mix.]

Mastitis, mas-ti'tis, n. inflammation of the mammary eland. . Mastodyn la, pain in the breast. adj. Mas toid, like a nipple or teat : denoting a part or process of the temporal bone. n. Mastol Ogy, inammology. [Gr. mastos, a nipple.]

Mastodon, mas'to-don, . a genus of extinct elephants, so named from the mamillary cusps or teat-like prominences on the molar teeth. [Gr. mastos, the breasi. odous, odontos, a tooth.]

Masturbation, mas-tur-ba'shun, . self-defilement, onanism. T.I. Masturbate, to commit self-abuse. . Mas'turbator, one guilty of this. [L. masturbdri.}

Mat, mat, . a texture of sedge, rushes, straw, &c. for cleaning the feet on : a web of rope-yarn : an ornamental border for a picture : a piece of cloth, &c. put below dishes on a table : anything like a mat in appearance, thick and closely set : any interwoven structure used as a revetment on river-banks, &c. : a sack of matting used to cover tea and coffee chests, such a sack containing a certain quantity of coffee : the closely-worked portion of lace : any annular pad to protect the head in bearing burdens. v.t. to cover with mats: to in-terweave : to entangle \-pr.p. mat'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. mat'ted. [A.S. meatta L. matin, a mat.]

Mat, mat, adj. and n. having a dull or dead surface, without lustre : an instrument by means of which such is produced. v.t. to produce such a surface on metal. [Ger. matt, dull.]

Matador, Matadors, mat-a-dOr', . the man who kills the bull in bull-fights : one of the three chief cards at ombre and quadrille. [Sp. matador matar, to kill L. mac tare, to kill, to honour by sacrifice mactus, honoured.]

Matafunda, mat-a-fun'da, . an old military engine which slung stones. [Low L., prob. Sp. matar, to kill, \^.funda, a sling.]

Match, mach, . a piece of inflammable material which
easily takes or carries fire : a prepared rope for firing a gun, &c. : a lucifer. us. Match-box, a

Matchlock.

box for holding matches : Matchlock, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it : a musket so fired ; Match Wood, wood cut down to a size suitable for making matches : wood broken into small pieces ; Quick'-match. a match made of threads of cotton, and steeped in various inflammable substances so as to burn a yard in thirteen seconds ; Safe'ty-match, a match which will only light when rubhed on a specially prepared surface ; Slow'-match, a match made to burn at the rate of from four to five inches in an hour, for blasting, &c. [O. Fr. mesche (Fr. mfcAe)Low L. myjcus Gr. my.ra, the snuff or wick of a lamp.]

Match, mach, . anything which agrees with or suits another thing : an equal : one able to cope with another : a contest or game : a pairing, a marriage : one to be gained in marriage. f.i. to be of the same make, size, &c., to correspond: to form a

union with. v.t. to be equal to, to set a counterpart to anything : to be able to compete with : to find an equal to : to set against as equal : to suit : to give in marriage. adj. Match able. ns. Match'-board, a board with a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, their join-ing being called a Match' -joint ; Match' ST. adj. Matchless, having no match or equal : superior to all: peerless: unpaired. adv. Matchlessly. ns.

Match lessness ; Match -maker, one who makes matches : one who plans to bring about marriages. [A.S. gemeeca, gernaea, a mate, a wife.]

Mate, mat, . a companion : an equal : one of a pair, the male or female of animals that go in pairs : in a merchant-ship the first-mate is the second in command in the navy the term is now confined to petty-officers, such as boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, &c. : an assistant, deputy. v.t. to be equal to : to become a companion to : to marry. adj. Mate less, without a mate or companion. [A.S. ge-inaca; Ice. maki, an equal, from the same root as make. Cf. match. Prob. mate in its naut. sense is Dutch Old Dut. maet, mod. maal.)

Mate, mat, . and v.t. in chess = Checkmate.

Mate, Mate*, ma'ta, . a South American species of holly, the leaves and green shoots of which, dried and roughly ground, furnish the yerba de mate of Paraguay and Brazil. [Sp. mate, orig. the vessel in which it was infused for drinking.]

Mate, mat, v.t. (Bacon) to weaken, to confound, to cru>h. [O. Fr. mater', cf. Sp. matar, to weaken.]

Matelasse, mat-las'a, adj. and . having a raised pattern on the surface as if quilted, of silks. [Fr. mate/as, a mattress.)

Matelote, mat'e-lot, . fish stewed with wine-sauce, onions, &c. [Fr. matclot, a sailor.]

Mateology, mat-e-ofo-ji, n. a foolish inquiry. [Gr. mataios, vain, mate, folly, logia, discourse.]

Mater, ma'ter, . a mother : one of the two membranes of the brain, outer and inner, separated by the arachnoid the dura mater, or dura, and pia mater, or //V. Ma'ter doloro'sa, the Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother ; Materfamfl'las, the mother of a family. [L., Gr. rafter.]

Material, ma-te'ri-al, adj. consisting of matter : corporeal, not spiritual : substantial : essential : important, esp. of legal importance : (J>hil.) pertaining to matter and not to form, relating to the object as it exists. ., esp. in//., that out of which anything is to be made. . Materialisa'tion. v.t. Mate'riallse, to render material : to reduce to or regard as matter : to occupy with material interests. ns. Materialism, the doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance viz. matter thus professing to find in matter (monistic or philosophical materialism), or in material entities (atomistic materialism), or in material qualities and forces (scientific or physical materialism), a complete explanation of all life and existence whatsoever; Materialist, one who holds the doctrine of materialism : one absorbed in material interests, who takes a low view of life and its responsibilities. adjs. Materialistic, -al, pertaining to materialism.

adr. Materially. ns. Mate'rialness, Materiality. Material "being, existence in the form of matter: Material cause, that which gives being to the thing : Material distinction, a distinction between individuals of the same species ; Material evidence, evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matter under judgment : Material fallacy, a fallacy in the matter or thought, rather than in the logical form ; Material form, a form depending on matter ; Material issue (see Issue). Raw material, stuff as yet unworked into anything useful. [Fr., L.. materialis materia.)
Materia medica, ma-te'ri-n med'i-kn, ti. the various substances used in making up medicines : the science of the nature and use of substances used as medicines. [L. materia, material, meJicus, medical.]

Materiel, ma-ta-re-el', n. the totality of materials or instruments employed (as in an army), as distinguished from the personnel or men applied esp. to military stores, arms, baggage, horses, &c- [Fr.J

Maternal, ma-ter'nal, aJj. belonging to a mother : motherly. adv. Maternally. . Mater'nity, the state, character, or relation of a mother : motherhood : a lying-in hospital. [Fr. maternel(\\.. maternale)L. matentus mater, mother.]

Math, math, n. a mowing.

MathematiC, -al, math-e-mat'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to, or done by, mathematics : very accurate. adv. Mathematically. "s. Mathematician, one versed in mathematics ; Mathematics, the science of magnitude and number, and of all their relations usually divided into Pure, and Mixed or Applied, the first including all deductions from the abstract, self-evident relations of magnitude and number the second, the results arrived at by applying the principles so established to certain relations found by observation to exist among the phenomena of nature. Higher mathematics, a term applied generally to all the scientifically treated branches of mathematics. [Fr. matkematiqtie'L. mathematica Gr. matfte-matike (fpisteme, skill, knowledge), relating to learning mathema manthanein, to learn.]

Mathesis, ma-thS'sis, . mental discipline. [Gr.]

Matico, ma-te'ko, . a Peruvian shrub, used in medicine as a styptic and astringent

Matin, mat'in, adj. morning : used in the morning. n. in//, the daily morning service of the Church of England : one of the seven canonical hours, usually sung between midnight and daybreak. adj. Mat -inal. . Matinee (mat-i-na'). a musical entertainment or reception held in the day-time, usually in the afternoon : a woman's dress for wear in the forenoon or before dinner. [Fr., L. matutinus, belonging to the morning Matuta, goddess of morning, prob. akin to maturns, early.]

Matrass, mat'ras, . a chemical vessel with a tapering neck, a cucurbit.

Matriarchy, ma'tri-ar-ki, . government by a mother or by mothers, esp. a primitive order of society existing in many Indian tribes, in which the mother takes precedence of the father in tracing line of descent and_in inheritance : descent in the female line. >is. Ma'triarch, a woman in whom matriarchy rests : a patriarch's wife. adj. Matriar chal. ns. Matriar'chalism, the character of possessing matriarchal customs ; Matriar' chate, the position of a matriarch. [Gr. meter, mother, archas, a ruler.]

Matrice, ma'tris, n. Same as Matrix.

Matricide, mat'ri-sld, . a murderer of one's own mother : the murder of one's own mother. adj. Mat'ricidaL [Fr., L. matridda, matricidium water, mother, cadere, to kill.]

Matriculate, ma-trik'Q-lat, v.t. to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college. v.i. to become a member of a college, \iniversity, &c., by being enrolled. n. one admitted to membership in a society. . Matricula'tion, act of matriculating : state of being matriculated. [Late L. matrtcula, a register, dim. of matrix.]

Matrimony, mat'ri-mun-i, n. union of husband and wife,
marriage : state of marriage. adj. Matrimo nial, relating to, derived from, marriage. adv. Matrimonially. [O. Fr., L. tnatrimonium mater.]

Matrix, ma'triks, or mat'riks, n. (anat.) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth, the womb : the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould : (mining) earthy or stony substances in which minerals are found embedded : (dyeing) the five simple colours (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed : (math.) a rectangular array of quantities, usually square a multiple quantity having as many dimensions as it

has spaces : //. Matrices (ma'tri-sez, or mat'ri-sez). [L. matrix, -ids mater, mother.]

Matron, ma'tnm, n. an elderly married woman : nn elderly lady of staid and sober habits : a head-nurse in a hospital, or a female superintendent in a school. ns. Ma'tronage, Ma tronhood, state of being a matron : a body of matrons. adj. Ma'tronal, pertaining or suitable to a matron : motherly : grave. v.t. Ma'tronise, to render matronly: to attend a lady to public places, as protector : to chaperon. adjs. Ma'tron-like, Ma'tronly, like, becoming, or belonging to a matron : elderly : sedate. n. Matronym'iC, a name derived from a mother or maternal ancestor also adj. [Fr., L. matrona, a married lady mater, mother.]

Matross, ma-tros', n. formerly a soldier set to help the gunners in an artillery train. [Dut. matrons Fr. matelot, a sailor.]

Matte, mat, n. a product of the smelting of sulphuretted ores. Also Regnlus and Coarse metal. [Fr., Ger.)

Matter, mat'er, n. that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses : that out of which anything is made : that which receiving a form becomes a substance : the subject or thing treated of: anything engaging the attention : that with which one has to do : cause of a thing : thing of consequence : something requiring remedy or explanation : any special allegation in law : importance : a measure, &c. , of indefinite amount: (.print.) material for work, typeset up: mere dead substance, that which is thrown off by a living body, esp. pus, or the fluid in boils, tumours, and festering sores. v.i. to be of importance : to signify : to form or discharge matter in a sore : pr.p. mattering ; pa.p. matt'ered. adjs. Matt'erful, full of matter, pithy ; Matt'erless ; Matt'er-of-fact, adhering to the matter of fact : not fanciful : dry : Matt'ery, significant : purulent. Matter of course, occurring in natural time and order, as a thing to be expected ; Matter of fact, really happening and not fanciful or supposed : not wandering beyond realities. [O. Fr. tiiatiere L. inateria, matter.]

Matting, mat'ing, . a covering with mats : a texture like a mat, but larger : material for mats.

Mattins. Same as Matins, //. of Matin.

Mattock, mat'uk, . a kind of pickaxe for loosenine; the soil, having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A. S. mattnc W. matog.\

Mattress, mat' res, n. a bed made of a bag stuffed with
wool, horse-hair, &c. : a mass of brushwood, &c., used to form a foundation for roads, &c., or for the walls of embankments, &c. Spring mattress, a. mattress in which springs of twisted wire are used to support the stuffed part ; Wire mattress, one whose

elasticity is produced by a sheet of tightly-stretched wire. [O. Fr. materas (Fr. matelas)A.r. matrah, a place where anything is thrown.]

Maturate, mat'u-rat, v.t. to make mature: (med.) to promote the suppuration of. v.i. (med?) to suppurate perfectly. ns. Mat'urant, a maturative ; Matura'-tion, a bringing or a coming to maturity : the process of suppurating fully. adj. MatU rative, maturmi; or ripening : (med.) promoting suppuration. n. a medicine promoting suppuration. [L. maturdre maturjts, ripe.]

Mature, ma-tfir', adj. grown to its full size : perfected :
ripe : (med.) come to suppuration : fully digested, as a plan. v.t. to ripen : to bring to perfection : to prepare for use. v.i. to become ripe : to become payable, as a bill. adj. Matur'able, capable of being matured. adv. Maturely. ns. Mature'-ness, state or quality of being ripe or ready for use ; Maturity, ripeness : a state of completeness or readiness for use. [L. maturus, ripe.]

Maturescent, mat-0-res'eut, adj. becoming ripe : approaching maturity. [L. maturescire, to become ripe maturta.]

Matutinal, mat-u-ti'nal, adj. pertaining to the morning :
happening early in the day. Also Mat Utine. [L. matutinalis, matutinus. See Matin.]

Maud, mawd, n. a Scotch shepherd's woollen plaid.

Maudlin, mawd'lin, adj. silly: sickly-sentimental: fuddled, half-drunk: (obs.) tearful. . Maud'lin-ism, the tearful stage of drink. [Contr. from M. E. Maitdelein, which comes through O. Fr. and L. from Gr. Magdalene, the orig. sense being ' tearful from penitence,' hence ' with eyes red and swollen with weeping,' like Mary Magdalene, erroneously identified with the penitent woman of Luke vii. 37.]

Maugre, maw'ger, prep, in spite of. n. (pbs.) ill-will : spite. [O. Fr. malgrei*. male gratitm male, badly, gratum, agreeable.)

Maul, mawl, i'.t. to beat with a mall or a heavy stick : to injure greatly by beating. . a heavy wooden hammer : a struggle for the ball in football, when it has been carried across the goal-line, but has not yet been touched down. [J/a//.]

Maulstick. See Mahl-stick.

Maumet, Mammet. Same as Mawmet.

Maund, mawnd, . (Shak.) a basket. [A.S. mand.~\

Maund, mawnd, . a measure of weight in India, its value varying in different places from about 25 to about 85 pounds avoirdupois. [Hind, tnd'i.]

Maunder, mawn'der, v.i. to beg: to whine like a beggar, to grumble : to mutter, to talk foolishly, to dnvcl. us. Maun'derer; Maun'dering, drivelling talk. [O. Fr. mendier, to beg L. mendicdrc.]

Maundril, mawn'dril, . a pick with two prongs.

Maundy, mawn'di, . the religious ceremony of wash-ing the feet of others, esp. of inferiors, in com-memoration of Christ's washing His disciples' feet at the Last Supper still practised in Austria by the emperor. Maundy money, the money given away on Maundy Thursday, the Thursday in Passion week, by the royal almoner, usually a penny for eacli year of the sovereign's reign the small silver coins specially coined since 1662. [O. Fr. wande (Fr. mande) L. maiuidtut, command, i.e. the 'new Commandment ' of John, xiii. 34.]

Maurist, maw'rist, . a member of the reformed Benedictine Congregation of St Manr, settled from 1618 at the abbey of St A/ar-sur- Loire, near Saumur, notable for its great services to learning.

Mauser, mow'zer, n. a German magazine rifle, in-vented by Wilhelm Mauser (1834-82).

Mausoleum, maw-so-le'um, n. a magnificent tomb or monument. adj. Mausole an. pertaining to a

mausoleum : monumental. [L., Gr., Mausdleioii, from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow, Artemisia, erected a splendid tomb about 350 B.C.]

Mauther, ma'ther, . an Eng. prov. form of mot/ier.

Mauve, mawv, n. a beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the common mallow. adj. of the colour of mauve. [Fr. , L. malva, the mallow.]

Maverick, mav'er-ik, n. (U.S.) an animal found straying without an owner's brand, esp. a strayed calf: anything dishonestly obtained. v.t. to seize without legal claim. [From Samuel Maverick, a Texas cattle-raiser.]

Mavis, ma'vis, . the song-thrush. [Fr. mawis ; prob. from Bret, milfid, a mavis.]

Mavourneen, ma-vSor'nen, n. and inter/, a term of endearment = my dear one. [Ir.]

Maw, maw, . the stomach, esp. in the lower animals : the craw, in birds. us. Maw'-seed, poppy-seed, so called when used as food for cage birds ; Maw 1 -Worm, the thread-worm infesting the stomach. [A.S. mafa ; Ger. magen.}

Mawkin. Same as Malkin (q.v.).

Mawkish, mawk'ish, adj. loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed mawks or maggots. . Mawk. a maggot. adv. Mawk'ishly. . Mawkislmess. [Explained by Skeat as formed,

with suffix -ish, from M. E. inaivk, matik, a contr. form of M. E. maftek, a maggot Ice. mai$&r, a maggot.]

Mawmet, maw'met, . a puppet : an idol Mohammed.

Max, maks, n. a kind of gin. [L. maximus, greatest.]

Maxillary, maks'il-ar-i, adj. pertaining to the jawbone or jaw. n. a maxillary bone, or maxilla. . Maxill'a, a jawbone. adjs. Maxillif 'erous ; Maxill il'orm.. Maxillipede, in Crustacea, one of those limbs serving both for mastication and locomotion. [L. maxilla, jawbone.]

Maxim, maks'im, n. a general principle, serving as a rule or guide: a pithy saying: a proverb. adjs. Max'imal ; Max'imed, reduced to a maxim. ns. Max'imist, Maxim-monger. fFr., L. maxima, (sententia, an opinion), superl. of mag-ma, great.]

Maxim, maks'im, n. often put for Max im- gun. an automatic machine-gun capable of firing as many as 620 rounds per minute, and of accurate shooting up to 3000 yards.

Maximum maks'i-mum, adj. the greatest. n. the greatest number, quantity, or degree : the highest point reached : (matJi.) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease : //. Max ima : opp. to Minimum. adj. Max imal. of the highest or maximum value. adv. Max imally. v.t. Max imise, to raise to the highest degree. [L., superl. otmagnus, great.]

May, ma, v.i. to be able : to be allowed : to be free to act : to be possible : to be by chance : to be competent :pa.t. might (mil). adv. May'be, perhaps, possibly. . a possibility. adv. May'hap. perhaps. [A.S. mag, pr.t. of miigatt, to be able, pa.t. mihte ; cog. with Goth, magan, Ger. mogen.\

May, ma, . the fifth month of the year : the early or gay part of life. v.i. to gather May (proy. Eng. the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May) :

pr.p. Ma/ing. ns. May'-bee'tle, May -bug,' the cockchafer ; May-bloom, the hawthorn flower ; Mayday, the first day of May ; May-dew, the dew of Slay, esp. that of the morning of the first day of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to enable a face washed with it to keep its beauty ; May-duke, a variety of sour cherry ; May-flow'er, the hawthorn, which blooms in May : May'fly, a short-lived fly which appears in May ; May-game, sport such as is usual on ist May, frolic generally ; Maying, the observance of Mayday sports and games ; May-la' dy, the queen of the May ; May-lil'y, the lily of the valley, so called because it blooms in May ; May -morn (SAak.), freshness, like that of a morning in May, vigour ; Maypole, a pole erected for dancing round on Mayday ; May -queen, a young woman crowned with flowers as queen on Mayday ; May-time, May, the season of May. [O. Fr. MaiL. Ma:us (menst's, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury.]

May, ma, . a maid. [A.S. m&g, a kinswoman.]

Maya, ma'ya, . an illusive appearance, esp. of a celestial maiden personifying the active will of the creator of the universe. [Hind.]

Mayhem, ma'hem, . the offence of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or causine any mutilation of the body. [Maim.}

Mayonnaise, ma-on-az', . a sauce composed of the yoke of eggs, salad-oil, and vinegar or lemon-juice, seasoned : any cold dish of which the foregoing is an ingredient, as lobster. [Fr.]

Mayor, ma'ur, . the chief magistrate of a city or borough :/em. Mayoress.^'. Mayoral. ns. Mayoralty. Mayprship, the office of a mayor. [Fr. maire L. major, comp. of magrtus, great.]

Mazard, Mazzard, maz'ard, . (SAa&.) a head or skull : a wild European cherry. [Prob. from mazer, from the likeness of the skull to a goblet.]

Mazarinade, maz-a-rin-ad', . a pamphlet or satire against the French minister, Cardinal Mazarin

Mazda

fete, far ; me, her ; mine :

Measure

(1602-61). n. Mazarine', a rich blue colour : a blue gown. Mazaiin Bible, the first printed Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Fust about 1450, so called because Cardinal Mazarin possessed twenty-five copies.

Mazda, maz'da, n. or Ahura Mazdah, the supreme deity and creator of the Zend-Avesta. adj. Maz'-dean. . Maz deism, the religious system of the Zend-Avesta, the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, Zoroastrianism. [Zend nhu = the living, life, or spirit, root ah = to be ; Mazd&h, the great Creator, mm + d& = Sans. maha + d/ia.]

Maze, maz, . a place full of intricate windings : confusion of thought: perplexity. v.t. to bewilder: to confuse. adjs. Maze fill (Spens.), Maz'y, full of mazes or windings : intricate. adv. Maz'ily. it. Maz iness, state or quality of being mazy. [Scand., as in Ice. masa, to jabber.]

Mazer, maz'er, n. (Spens.) a kind of hard wood, probably maple : a cup or goblet made of maple, and usually highly ornamented. [Skeat explains as Ice. mosurr, a maple-tree, lit. 'spot-wood.']

Mazourka, Mazurka, ma-z<5or'ka, . a lively Polish round dance for four or eight couples: the music such as is played to it.

Me, me, personal pron. the objective case of I, includ-
ing both the old English accusative and dative of the first personal pronoun. [A.S. mj.]

Meacock, me'kok, adj. (Skak.) timorous, effeminate, cowardly. [Perh. dim. of meek.}

Mead, med, n. honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. nietiu ; Ger. meth, W. ntedd.]

Meadow, med'o, n. a level tract producing grass to be mown down : a rich pasture-ground (poet.) Mead.

ns. Mead'ow-fox tail (see Foxtail); Mead'ow-

graSS, the larger and more useful kinds of grass, grown in meadows for hay and pasture ; Mead'OW-hay, a coarse grass or sedge growing in moist places, used as fodder or bedding ; Mead'OW-lark, the American field-lark ; Mead'OW-saffron, the colchicum also A tit until -crocus, or Naked lady', Mead' OW- SWeet, Mead'OW-WOrt, an ornamental shrub or plant with white flowers, called also Queen of the meadow. adj. Mead'owy. [A.S. mid mdivan, to mow ; Ger. ma/id, a mowing, Swiss matt, a meadow, as in Zermatt, &c.]

Meagre, me'ger, adj. having little flesh : lean : poor : without richness or fertility : barren : scanty : without strength. adv. Mea'grely. . Meagreness, state or quality of being meagre. [Fr. maigre L. ttiactr, lean ; cf. Ger. mager.]

Meal, mel, . the food taken at one time : the act or the time of taking food : a breakfast, dinner, or supper. us. Meal'er, one who takes his meals at a boarding-house, lodging elsewhere ; Meal'-time, the time for meals. Square meal, a full meal. [A.S. nisei, time, portion of time; Dut. maal, Ger. mnhl.]

Meal, mel, . grain ground to powder. v.i. to yield or be plentiful in meal. ns. Meal'-ark (Scot.), a large chest for holding meal ; Mealiness ; Meal'-

man, or Meal'-mong'er, one who deals in meal ;

Meal'-pOCk, or -poke, a beggar's meal-bag ; Meal'-worm, the larva of an insect abounding in granaries and flour-stores adj. Mealy, resembling meal : covered with meal or with something like meal : whitish.//. Mealy-bug, a small species of cochineal insect covered with a white powdery substance resembling meal or flour. adj. Meal'y-mouthed, smooth-tongued. . Meal'y-mouthedness. [A.S. meln, melo : Ger. mchl, Dut. iiicel, meal.]

Meallo, mej'i, . an ear of maize or Indian corn, esp. in//., maize.

Mean, men, adj. low in rank or birth : base : sordid : low in worth or estimation : of little value or importance : poor, humble : despicable. adj. Mean'-born, of humble origin. adv. Mean'ly. . Mean'ness, state or quality of being mean : want of nobility or excellence : a low action, adj. Mean'-spir'ited, having a mean spirit, base. . Mean'-spir itedness.

[A.S. tnxne, wicked, from n/iin, wickedness ; perh. conn, with A.S. gemsene, Ger. gemein, common.) Mean, men, mij. middle : coming between two others in size, degree, quantity, time, &c. : average : moderate. . the middle point, quantity, value, or degree : (math.) a term interpolated between two terms of a series, and consequently intermediate in magnitude: (ius.) a middle voice or voice-part, as the tenor or alto, the second or third string in a viol : instrument or medium: (//.)that by which anything is caused or brought to pass : income : estate : instrument. . Mean -time, the interval between two

given times. advs. Mean'time, Mean'while, in the intervening time. Means of grace, divine ordinances, by which divine grace reaches the hearts of men word and sacraments. Arithmetical mean, the average obtained by adding several quantities together and dividing the sum by their number ; Harmonic mean, the reciprocal of the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of the quantities concerned ; Geometric mean, the mean obtained by multiplying two quantities together and extracting the square root of the product ; Golden mean, the middle course between two extremes : a wise moderation ; Quadratic mean, the square root of the arithmetical mean of the squares of the given quantities. By all means, certainly ; By any means, in any way ; By no means, certainly not. In the mean (Spent.), in the meantime. [O. Fr. meien (Kr. moyeti) L. medianus, enlarged form of mediits.}

Mean, men, v.t. to have in the mind or thoughts: to intend, to purpose : to signify. ?./'. to have in the mind : to have meaning or disposition :pr.f. mean'-ing; pa.t. and pfi.p. meant (ment). . Mean'ing. that which is in the mind or thoughts : signification : the sense intended : purpose. adj. significant. adj. Meaningless, without meaning, adv. Meaningly. [A.S. nizenati; Ger. wtineit, to think.]

Mean, men, v.i. (Slink.) to lament, to moan.

Meander, me-an'der, . a winding course : a maze : an intricate variety of fretwork : perplexity. v.i. to flow, run, or proceed in a winding course : to be intricate. v.t. to wind or flow round. adjs. Mean'-dered, formed into mazy passages or patterns ; Mean dering, winding in a course ; Mean'drian, Mean drous, winding. . a winding course. [L., Gr. Maiandros, a winding river in Asia Minor.]

Meant, pa.t. and /<*./. of mean (v.t.).

Mear, mer, n. (Spens.) a boundary. [See Mere.]

Mease, mes, or mez, . a tale of 500 herrings.

Measles, me'zlz, n.sing. a contagious fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots upon the skin : a disease of swine and cattle, caused by larval tapeworms : a disease of trees, the leaves being covered with spots. adjs. Mea sled, Mea'sly, infected with measles : good for nothing, miserable. . Meas'liness. German measles, a name somewhat loosely used of a disease, resembling measles, but mostly less prolonged and severe. (Dut. ittasclrn, measles, from Old Dut. tnasche, a spot, cog. with Old High Ger. mdsa, a spot ; Ger. masern, measles.]

Measure, mezh'ur, . that by which extent is ascertained or expressed : the size of anything : a rule nr standard by which anything is adjusted (Apothecaries ', Cubic, Decimal, Dry, Liquid, &c.) : (politics) a proposal or plan by which some end can be brought about: proportion: a stated quantity: degree: extent : moderation : means to an end : metre : (mus.) that division of time, containing a specified number of beats, by which the air and motion of music are regulated : rate of movement, time, rhythm, metre, arrangement of syllables in poetry: a slow and stately dance, as the minuet : (print.) the width of a

page or column, usually in ems: (pi., geol.) a series of beds or strata. v.t. to ascertain the dimensions of: to adjust by a rule or standard: to mark out: to allot: to show a certain measurement. v.i. to be of a certain size : to be equal or uniform. adj.

Meat

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; t/ten.

Medic

Meas'urable, that may be measured or computed : moderate : in small quantity or extent. . Meas urableneSS, the quality of being measurable. adv. Measurably. adjs. Meas'ured, of a certain measure : equal : uniform : steady : restricted ; Meas ureless, boundless : immense. >ts. Meas urement, the act of measuring : quantity tound by measuring (Measurement goods, light goods carried for charges according to bulk, not weight) ; Meas urer, one who, or that which, measures. adj. Meas urmg. that measures, or fitted for measuring. Measure one's length, to fall or be thrown down at full length ; Measure Strength, to engage in a contest ; Measure swords, to tight with swords : to try one's skill against. Above, or Beyond, measure, to an exceedingly great degree ; In a measure, to some degree. Take measures, to adopt means (to gain an end); Take one's measure, to find out what one is, and what he can or cannot do ; Tread

a measure, to dance ; Use hard measures, to apply

harsh treatment to; Within measure, moderately ; Without measure, immoderately. [O. FT. mesitre L. mensura, a measure metiri, to measure.]

Meat, met, . anything eaten as food, the edible part of anything : act of taking meat : (obs.) meal, flour : the flesh of animals used as food sometimes beef, mutton, pork, veal, &c., as opposed to poultry, fish, &c. us. Meat'-biS'CUit, a preparation of meat, made with meal into a biscuit ; Meat iness. quality of being meaty ; Meat' -offering, a Jewish sacrificial offering of fine flour or first-fruits with oil and frankincense ; Meat' -pie, a pie mainly made up of meat ; Meat'-safe, a receptacle for storing meat, walled with perforated zinc or gauze ; Meat'-sales'-man, one who sells meat, esp. to the retail butchers ; Meat -tea, a high tea, at which meat is served ; Meat -tub, a pickling-tub. luij. Meaty, full of meat : fleshy : pithy. Hang meat, to hang up meat before cooking ; Sit at meat, to sit at table. [A. S. mete; Dut. met.}

Meath, Meathe, meth, . a form of mead, liquor.

Meatus, me-a'tus, . a passage or canal, a* the urethral meatus. adj. Mea'tal. . Meat'OSCOpe, an instrument for examining the urethral or other meatus. [L. meatus medre, logo.]

Meazel, me'zl, . (Skak.) a leper. [Measles.}

Mechanic, -al, me-kan'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to machines or mechanics : constructed according to the laws of mechanics : possessing mechanical talent : acting by physical power : done by a machine : pertaining to artisans : done simply by force of habit, slavish, artificial: vulgar. . Mechanic, one engaged in a mechanical trade : an artisan (Shak.) Mechan'ical. adv. Mechanically. ns. Mechanician, Mech anist, a machine-maker : one skilled in mechanics ; Mechanics, the science which treats of machines : the science which treats of the nature of forces and of their action on bodies, either directly or by the agency of machinery. v.t. Mech'-anise, to make mechanical : to work out the details of a machine. ns. Mech'anism, the construction of a machine : the arrangement and action of its parts, by which it produces a given result ; Mech'anograph, a copy, esp. of a work of art produced by a mechanical process on a machine. adj. Mech'anographic. ns. Mechanog'raphist ; Mechanog'raphy, the art of multiplying copies of a writing or work of art by means of a machine ; Mechanology, a treatise on mechanics : the knowledge of such. Mechanical effect, work produced by the use of mechanical power ; Mechanical philosophy, the principles of mechanics applied to solve questions or phenomena involving force ; Mechanical powers, the elementary forms or parts of machines three primary, the lever, inclined plane, and pulley: and three secondary, the wheel-and-axle, the wedge, and the screw. Mechanics' institute, an institution for mechanics, with lectures, library, museum, c. [O.

Fr., L. mecfianicus ; Gr. mechanikos mechane, a contrivance.]

Mechlin, meh'lin, adj. and . produced at Mechlin or

Mahnes : lace made at Mechlin.

MeconiC, me-kon'ik, adj. denoting an acid obtained from poppies. ns. Mec'onate, a salt of meconic acid ; Mec onine, a white, fusible, neutral substance existing in opium ; Meco'nium, the first fseces of a new-born child : opium. [Gr. mekdn, the poppy.]
Medal, med'al, . a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription, struck or cast : a reward of merit. v.t. to decorate with a medal. . Med'alet, a small medal, esp. the representation of saints, worn by Roman Catholics, adj. Medall 1C, pertaining to medals. ns. Medallion, a large medal : a bas-relief of a round (sometimes a square) form : a round ornament enclosing a portrait or lock of hair; Med'aliist, Med'alist, one skilled in medals : an engraver of medals : one who has gained a medal ; Med allurgy, the art of producing medals and coins. [O. Fr. medailu It. medaglin ; through a Low L. form medalla or medalia, a small coin, from L. metalliim, a metal.]

Meddle, med'l, v.i. to interfere unnecessarily (with or in) : to take part in a matter with which one has nothing to do : to have to do (witli).n. Meddler, one who interferes with matters in which he has no concern. adj. Meddlesome, given to meddling. n. Meddlesomeness. <//. Medd'ling, interfering in the concerns of others : officious also . [O. Fr. inedler, a corr. of ntesler (Fr. meler) Low L. misculare L. miscere, to mix.]
Media. See Medium.
Mediaeval, Medievalist. See Medieval.
Medial, me'di-al, adj. lying between two extremes, median: of or pertaining to a mean or average. . one of the sonant-mute group, g, d, b, intermediate between the surd or smooth group (c, t, f)

and the rough or aspirate group (gft, dh, bh, kh, th, pli). [Low L. medialis L. medius, middle.]

[edian, me'di-an, adj. being in the middle, running through the middle : situated in the median plane, that dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves. adv. Med ianly. . Med'iant (miis.), the third tone of a diatonic scale. [L. mediamis medius, middle.]

Median, me'di-an, adj. pertaining to Media or the Medes, an ancient Aryan race which became fused with the Persians under the victorious Cyrus about 550 B.C. it. Mede, a member of this race.

Mediastinum, me-di-as-ti'num, . a membranous septum or cavity between two principal portions of an organ, esp. the folds of the pleura and the space between the right and left lungs. adj. Mediastinal. [L. , medius.]

Mediate, me'di-at, adj. middle : between two extremes : acting by or as a means : not direct and independent : dependent on some intervening thing. v.i. to interpose between parties as a friend of each : to intercede : to hold a mediate position : to act as a spiritualistic medium. v.t. to bring about by mediation : to effect a relation between two things. . Me'diacy. adv. Me'diately. ns. Me'diateness, state of being mediate ; Media'tlon, the act of mediating or coming between : entreaty for another ; Mediatisa'tion. v.t. Me'diatise, to cause to act in a subordinate position or through an agent : to annex, or to subordinate, as a smaller state to a larger neighbouring one. adj. Me'diative. . Me'diator, one who mediates between parties at strife :/em. Mediat'ress, Me'diatrix. adj. Mediatorial, belonging to a mediator or intercessor. adv. Mediate' rially. . Mediat'orship, the office of a mediator. adj. Me'diatory. [Low L. inedidre, -dtum L. medius.]

Medic, med'ik, . one of several plants of the genus Medicago, esp. the purple medic or lucerne leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover.

Also Med'ick. [L. medicaGr. medike (J>oa),

' median ' (grass).]

Medical, med'i-kal, adj. relating to the art of healing diseases : containing that which heals : intended to promote the study of medicine. ativ. Med'ically. Medical jurisprudence (see Jurisprudence). [Fr., Low L. tnedicalis L. medicus, pertaining to healing, a physician mederi, to heal.]

Medicate, med'i-kat, TJ.t. to treat with medicine : to impregnate with anything medicinal. adj. Medicable, that may be healed. . Medicament, anything used for healing : a medicine : healing power. adj. Medicamen'tal. . Medicaster, an ignorant physician. adj. Medicated, mixed with medicine : made medicinal : treated with medicine. . Medica tion, the act or process of medicating or of mixing with medicinal substances : the use of medicine. adj. Medicative, having the power of healing : tending to heal. . Medica'tor, any medical appliance. [L. medicare, to heal medicus.}

Medicean, med-i-se'an, adj. relating to the Medici, a distinguished Florentine family which attained to sovereign power in the isth century, and became extinct in 1737.

Medicine, med'i-sin, or med'sin, n. anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain, whether simple or compound (made up of more than one ingredient) : the science which treats of the prevention or cure of disease : a charm. v.t. to treat or cure by medicine. adj. Medic inal, relating to medicine: fitted to cure or to lessen disease or pain. adv. Medic' inal ly. j. Medicine-bag, a Red Indian's receptacle for charms ; Medicine-chest, a chest for keeping medicines in a ship, &c. ; Med'i-Cine-man, among savages, a witch-doctor or exorciser. adjs. MedlCO-Chirur'gical, relating to both medicine and surgery ; Med'iCO-lo'gal, relating to the application of medicine to questions of law. [Fr. , L . medic ina medicus.]

Medieval, Mediaeval, me-di-eVal, adj. relating to the Middle Ages. ns. Medie'valism, the spirit of the Middle Ages, devotion to medieval ideals ; Medie'-valist, Mediae'valist, one versed in the history of the Middle Ages. Medieval architecture, Medieval art, the style of architecture and art used in public buildings in Europe from the 4th to the i6th century. [L. mediiis, middle, <zvum, age.]

Medio-, Medi-, middle, in compounds like media-carpal, mediodorsal, mediotarsal, medioventral. [L. medius, middle.]

Mediocre, me'di-0-ker, adj. of middling extent or quality : moderate. . MediOC'rity, a middle state or condition : a moderate degree : a person of little power or importance. [Fr., L. mediocris medius, middle.]

Medism, med'izm, n. the adoption of Persian interests to a Greek, a treachery to his country.

Meditate, med'i-tat, v.i. to consider thoughtfully : to purpose (with on, upon). v.t. to think on : to revolve in the mind : to intend. adj. Meditated, thought of: planned. . Meditation, the act of meditating : deep thought : serious contemplation : the direction of the thoughts of others, in a discourse, &c. : a literary or musical theme treated in a meditative manner. adj. Meditative, given to meditation : expressing design. adv. Meditatively. . Med'itativeness. [L. meditari, prob. cog. with L. mederi, to heal.]

Mediterranean, med-i-ter-ri'ne-an, adj. situated in the middle of earth or land : inland also Mediterra'neous. Mediterranean Sea, so called from bring, as it were, in the middle of the land of the Old World. [L., medius, middle, terra, earth.]

Medium, me'di-um, . the middle : the middle place or degree : any intervening means, instrument, or agency : the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move : in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are said to make

themselves seen or heard : pi. Me'diums, or Me dia. adjs. Me'dium, mediocre ; Mediumis'tic,

of or pertaining to spiritualistic mediums. Circulating medium, money passing from, hand to hand, as coin, bank-notes, &c. [L.j

Medius, me'di-us, n. the middle finger of the hand.

Medjidie, me-jid'i-e, . a Turkish order of knighthood instituted in 1852, having five classes. [Turk. mejid, glorious.]

Medlar, medlar, n. a small tree of the rose family, or its fruit. [O. Fr. meslier, a medlar-tree L. mespilum Gr. mespilon.}

Medley, med'li, n. a mingled and confused mass : a miscellany : a song or piece of music made up of bits from various sources continuously : a cloth woven from yarn of different colours : (pbs.) a rnele'e, fight.

[O. Fr. medler, mesler, to mix.]

Mddoc, me-dok', . a French wine produced in the district of Medoc, department of Gironde.

Medorrhea, me-dor-e'a, K. mucous discharge from the genitals. [Gr. medos, bladder, rhoia, a flowing.]

Medulla, me-dul'a, n. the inner portion of an organ or part, as the pith of a hair, spinal cord, or its con- tinuation within the cranium (medulla oblotigata)'. the pith of a plant, the thallus in lichens, &c. adjs. Medull'ar, -y, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith ; Med'ullated, provided with a medullary sheath. n. Medull'in, the cellulose in the medulla of plants like the lilac. adj. Med'ullose, like pith. Medullary rays, the bands of cells in various trees extending across the wood from the pith to the bark ; Medullary sheath (bat.), a thin layer sur- rounding the pith. [L. medulla, marrow.]

Medusa, me-du'sa, n. one of the three Gorgons, whose
head, cut off by Perseus, and placed in the egis of Minerva, had the power of turning those who looked on it into stone : the name given to the common kinds of jelly-fishes, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head : //. Medu'sae, a division of hydrozoans. adjs. Medu si- form, Medu'SOid also ns. [Gr., 'ruler,' fern.]

Meed, med, . wages : reward : what is bestowed for merit. [A.S. med, nteord; Ger. ii<?tke.]

Meek, mck, adj. mild and gentle of temper: sub- missive.-. adv. Meekly. . Meekness, state or

quality of being meek. [Ice. mjukr Dut. niuik.\

Meer, iner, . a form of mere.

Meerschaum, mer'shawm, . a fine light whitish clay making excellent tobacco-pipes once supposed to be a petrified sea-scum : a pipe made of this material. [Ger. meer, sea, schaum, foam.]

Meet, met, adj. fitting: qualified. adv. Meetly. . Meet'ness. [A.S. ge-met me tan, to measure.]

Meet, met, v.t. to come face to face: to encounter in conflict : to find or experience : to refute : be suit- able to : satisfy, as by payment : to receive as a welcome. v.t. to come together from different points : to assemble : to have an encounter : to balance or come out correct : pa.t. and pa.p. met. . a meeting, as of huntsmen. ns. Meeting, a coming face to face for friendly or hostile ends : an interview : an assembly : a crossing of two roads : a junction of two rivers ; Meet'ing-house, a house or building where people, esp. Dissenters, meet for public worship ; Race'-meet'ing, a stated occasion for horse-racing. Meet half-way, to make mutual concessions ; Meet the ear, or eye, to be told, or shown, anything distinctly : to be readily apparent ; Meet With, to come to or upon, esp. unexpectedly : (Bacoii) to obviate (as an objection). Well met, an old complimentary greeting. [A.S. metan, to meet m6t, re-mot, a meeting.)

Megacephalous, meg-a-sefa-Ius, adj. large-headed.

Megafarad, meg'a-far-ad, n. in electrometry, a unit equal to a million farads.

MegaliChthys, meg-a-lik'this, n. a genus of extinct ganoid fishes. [Gr. mcgas, megale, great, ichthys, afuh.J

Megalith

mote ; mute ; mSSn ; t&en.

Membrane

Megalith, meg'a-lith, . a huge stone, such as is seen in the ancient so-called Cyclopean masonry. adj. Megalith'ic.

Mcgalosaurus, meg-a-lo-saw'rus, n. a gigantic extinct reptile of carnivorous habits. adj. Megalosau - rian. [Gr. megas, megale, great, sauros, a lizard.]

Mogaphone, meg'a-fon, n. an appliance for making words audible as far as two miles, without a con- necting wire a form of speaking-trumpet.

Megapodidae, meg-a-pod'i-de, . mound-birds (q.v.).

Megascope, meg'a-skop, . a form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen : (phot.) an enlarging camera.

Megatherium, meg-a-the'ri-um, . a gigantic extinct quadruped of the order Edentata, found in the

pampas of South America. [Gr. megas, great, t her ion, wild beast.]

Megilp, me-gilp'. See Magilp.

Megohm, meg'um, . a unit of electrical resistance, equal to one million ohms. [Gr. mcgas, great, and ok,n.\

Megrim, me'grim, . a pain affecting only one half of the head or face : lowness of spirits : a sudden sickness of a horse at work. [Fr. migraine Gr. hemicrania he mi, half, kranion, skull.]

Meiny, me'ni, ti. (S&aA.) a retinue or company of .servants attending upon a person of high rank. [O. t'r. mesnie, a company, through Low L. forms, from L. mansio, a dwelling.]

Meiocene. Same as Miocene.

MeiOSlS, ml-o'sis, n. (rhet.) a figure of speech representing a thing as less than it is. [Gr.]

Meistersinger, mls'ter-sing'er, . one of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the I4th-i6th centuries, the successors of the Minnesingers. [Ger.]

Molampode, mel-am'pod, n. (Spens.) the black hellebore. [Gr.]

Melanasmia, mel-a-nc'mi-a, . a morbid condition of the blood in which the vessels contain an unusual quantity of dark colouring matter.

Melancholy, mel'an-kol-i, n. continued depression of spirits : dejection : a gloomy state of mind causing groundless fears : (,1/z/A)pensiveness. adj. gloomy : producing grief. . Melanchd lia, a form of insanity, in which there is continued depression or pain of mind. adjs. Melancholic, Melancho'lious, affected with, or caused by, melancholy : dejected : mournful. [Through Fr., L., Gr. melancholia tnelan, black, chole, bile.]

Melange, ma-longzh', . a mixture: a medley. [Fr.]

MelaniC, me-lan'ik, adj. black. . Mel'anism, an undue development of colouring matter in the skin and its appendages. adj. Melanis tic. . Mel'anite, a deep-black variety of garnet. adjs. Melanochro'ic, Melanoch'roous, dark -coloured ; Mel'anoid, dark-looking- Melano'sis, an abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in such organs as the spleen, liver, &c. : the condition of the system associated with such, black degeneration. atijs. Melanqt'ic; Mel'anous, dark-complexioned. . Melanu'ria, the presence of a dark pigment in the urine. adj. Melanu'ric. .?. Mel'aphyre, a pre-Tertiary basalt, usually altered ; Melas ma, a skin disease showing dark discolouration in spots.

Melee, ma-la', . a fight in which the combatants are mingled together : a confused conflict : an affray. [Fr. , meter, to mix.]

Melibean, Melibcean, mel-i-be'an, adj. in poetry, alternately responsive from the name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue.

MeliC, mel'ik, adj. pertaining to song.

Melilot, mel'i-lot, n. a genus of clover-like plants with white or yellow flowers and a peculiar sweet odour. [Gr. melildtas meli, honey, lotos, lotus.]

Melinite, ma'lin-It, . an explosive of great force obtained from picric acid. [Fr.]

Meliorate, me'lyo-rat, v.t. to make better. v.i. to grow better. >is. Melioration, the act of making or becoming better ; Meliora tor, an improver ; Meliorism, the doctrine that the world is capable of improvement, as opposed to Optimism and Pessimism ; Me'liorist, one who holds this doctrine ; Meliorlty, the state of being better : betterness. [L. meliordre, -dtum, to make better.]

MeliphagOUS, mel-if'a-gus, adj. feeding upon honey. [Gr. tticli, honey, phagein, to eat.]

Mell, mel, v.i. (Spens.) to mingle : to be concerned with : to meddle. [Meddle.]

Mellay, mel'a, . another form of melee.

Melliferous, mel-if'er-us, adj. honey-producing. adj. Mellif ic, honey - making. ns. Mellifica'tion, the production of honey ; Mellifluence, a flow of sweetness : a smooth sweet flow. adjs. Mellifluent, Mellifluous, flowing with honey or sweetness :

smooth. advs. Mellif luently, Mellif luously.
a<(/. Mellig'enous, producing honey. . MelTite, honey stone. ajj's. Mellit'iC ; Melliv'oroUS, eating honey. [L. mellifer mel, honey, ferre, to bear.]

Mellow, mel'o, adj. soft and ripe : well matured : soft to the touch, palate, ear, &c. : genial : half-tipsy. v.t. to soften by ripeness or age : to mature. v.i. to become soft : to be matured. adv. Mell'owly. . Mellowness, softness: maturity. adj. Mell'owy, soft: friable. [A.S. mearu, soft; Dut. munv, nwllig, L. mollis, Gr. malakos.}

Melocoton, mel'o-kot-on, . (Bacon) a quince : a large kind of peach. Also Mel ocotoon. [Late L. melum cotoneum (a corr. of Cjrdoniuni), a quince, lit. apple ofCydoaut, in Crete.]

Melodrama, mel-o-dram'a, . a kind of romantic and sensational drama, formerly largely intermixed with songs also Mel'odrame. adj. Melodramatic, of the nature of melodrama : overstrained: sensational. n. Melodram atist, a writer of melodramas. [Gr. melos, a song, drama, a play.]

Melody, mel'o-di, . an air or tune : music : an agreeable succession of single musical sounds, as distinguished from harmony or the concord of a succession of simultaneous sounds. . Meld deon, a small reed organ : an improved variety of the accordeon. adj. Melodic. n.pl. Melodies, the branch of music concerned with melody. adj. Melo dious, full of melody : agreeable to the ear. adv. Melo'diOUSly. n. Melo diousness. v. t. Mel'odise, to make melodious : to reduce to the form of a melody. v.i. to compose or sing melodies. . Mel'odist. [Fr., Late L. Gr. melodia melos, a song, ode, a lay.J

Melon, mel'un, . a kind of cucumber and its fruit, which in shape resembles an apple. [Fr., L. mcio, onis Gr. tuelon, an apple.]

Melpomene, mel-pom'e-ne, . the Muse of tragedy. [Gr. melfomene, songstress.]

Melrose, mel'roz, . honey of roses.

Melt, melt, v.t. to make liquid, to dissolve : to soften : to waste away. v.i. to become liquid: to dissolve: to become tender or mild : to lose distinct form : to be discouraged: pa.p. melted, or molten. . Melting, the act of making liquid or of dissolving : the act of softening or rendering tender. adv. Melt'ingly. . Melting-pot, a crucible. [A.S. meltan; Ice. melta, Gr. meldein.]

Melton, mel'ton, . a strong cloth for men's wear, the surface without nap, neither pressed nor finished.

Member, mem'ber, n. an integral part of a whole, esp. a limb of an animal: a clause: one of a society^: a representative in a legislative body. adj. Mem'bered, having limbs. . Mem'bership. the state of being a member or one of a society : the members of a body regarded as a whole. adj. Mem'bral, pertaining to the limbs rather than the trunk. Member Of Parliament, a member of the House of Commons, M.P. [Fr. memtre L. memtritm.}

Membrane, mem'bran, n. (anat.) one of the thin textures which cover the organs or line the cavities or canals of the body : the film containing the seeds of a plant. adjs. Membran'eous, Mem brauous,

Mernbrana C60US, relating to, consisting of, or like a membrane ; Membranif 'erous ; Mem braniforni. MUCOUS membrane, the membrane lining the various channels of the body which communicate with the outside. [Fr., L. tnembrana metnbnim.}
Memento, me-men'to, . something to awaken memory :
a reminder of what is past or of what is yet to come : pi. Memen'tos. Memento mori, remember death : an ornament by its form reminding one of death. [L., imper. of meminisse, to remember.]
Memnon, mem'non, . a hero who fought for Troy ag.iinst the Greeks : a statue at Thebes in Egypt which gave out a musical sound at sunrise. [Gr.]
Memoir, mem'wor, or me-moir', . a sketch or description of something as remembered by the writer : a short biographical sketch of some one now dead : a record of facts personally found out on any subject : the transactions of a society. us. Mem oirism, the

act or art of writing memoirs ; Mem OiriSt, a writer of memoirs. [Fr. tnf moire L. wemoria, memory mentor, mindful.]

Memory, mem'o-ri, . the power of retaining and reproducing mental or sensory impressions : a having or keeping in the mind : time within which past things can be remembered : that which is remembered : commemoration : remembrance. it.pl. Memorabilia, things worth remembering : noteworthy points. adj. Mem'orable, deserving to be remembered: remarkable. adv. Memorably. . Memorandum, something to be remembered : a note to assist the memory : (law) a brief note of some transaction : (diplomacy) a summary of the state of a question : //. Memorandums. Memoran' da. aajs. Mem orative, pertaining to memory: aiding the memory ; Memo 'rial, bringing to memory :
contained in memory. n. that which serves to keep in remembrance : a monument : a note to help the memory : a written statement forming the ground of a petition, laid before a legislative or other body : (/?.) memory. v.t. Memo'rialise, to present a memorial to : to petition by a memorial. . Memo'-rialist, one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial. v.t. Mem orise, to commit to memory : (Sftak.) to cause to be remembered. adv. Memor'iter, from memory : by heart.

Memphian, mem'li-an, adj. relating to Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt. Also Mem phite, Memphi tic.

Men, plural of man.

Menace, men'as, v.t. to threaten. v.t. to act in a threatening manner. n. a threat or threatening : a show of an intention to do harm. adj. Men'acing, overhanging : threatening. adv. Men'acingly. [Fr. , L. mulatto", threats mina;, the overhanging points of a wall.]

Menage, obsolete form of manage.

Menage, me-nazh', n. a household : the management of a house: a club of working-men. [Fr. through Late L., L. mansio, -onis, a dwelling.]

Menagerie, men-aj'er-i, . a place for keeping wild animals for exhibition : a collection of such animals. Also Menag-ery. [Fr., from nif-nage.]

Menagogue, men'a-gog, . a medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

Mend, mend, v.t. to remove a fault: to repair, as something broken or worn : to make better : to correct, improve. v.t. to grow better. ns. Mend'er, one who mends ; Mending, the act of repairing : things requiring to be mended. [Short for amend.}

Mendacious, men-da'shus, adj. given to lying : speaking falsely: of the nature of a lie. ai/i: Menda'ciously. . Mendac'ity, a tendency to lying: a habit of lying: falsehood. fL. mendax, -acts, conn, with mentiri, to lie.)

Mendicant, men'di-kant, adj. in the condition of a beggar: practising beggary. . one who is in extreme want : a beggar : a member of one of the R.C. orders who live by begging : a begging friar.

us. Men'dicancy, Mendic'ity, the state of being

a mendicant or beggar : the life of a beggar. Mendicant Orders, religious bodies who depended on begging for their support. [L. mendicans, -antis, pr.p. otmendicare, to beg mendicus, a beggar.]

Mends, mendz, for amends.

Menhaden, men-ha'dn, . a species of herring or shad, found off the east coast of the United States.

Menhir, men'her, . a tall, often massive, stone, set up on end as a monument in ancient times, either singly or in groups, circles, &c. [W. maen, a stone, hir, long.]

Menial, nie'ni-al, adj. of or pertaining to a train of servants : doing servile work : low. n. a domestic servant : one performing servile work : a person of servile disposition. [O. Fr., ntesnee, a household. See Mansion.]

Meiiinx, me'ningks, . one of three membranes that en-
velop the brain: //. Meninges (men-in'jez). adj.

Mening'eal. us. Meningitis (-ji'-), inflammation of the membranes investing the brain or spinal cord ; Mening'ocele, hernia of those membranes. [Gr. menhi.v, tt'ni>igos, a membrane.]

Meniscus, me-nis'kus, . a crescent or a new moon : a

lens hollow on one side and bulging on the other. adjs. Menis'cal ; Menis'cate ; Menis'ciform ; Menis'coid. [Gr. mine, the moon, -iskos, small.]

Mennonite, men'on-it, n. one of a Protestant sect, combining some of the distinctive characteristics of the Baptists and Friends. [From Afenna Simons (died 1559), their chief founder.]

Menology, me-nol'o-ji, . a register of months : a list or calendar of martyrs, with festivals celebrated, &c.

Menopome, men'o-pum, . a large North American amphibian from its persistent gill-aperture. [Gr. mcnein, to remain, poma, lid.]

Mensal, men'sal, adj. occurring once in a month : monthly. Also Men'sual.

Mensal, men'sal, adj. belonging to the table. [L.]

Mense, mens, . (Scot.) propriety: ornament : credit. ->.t. to grace or set off something. adjs. Mense'-ful, decorous : respectable ; Mense'less, graceless, uncivil. [M. E. mensk A.S. mennisc, mannish.]

Menses, men'sez, n.pl. the monthly discharge from the
uterus. ns. Men'opauso, the final cessation of the menses ; Menorrha gia (phys.), the ordinary flow of the menses : (path.) an immoderate menstrual discharge. adj. Menorrhag'ic. . Menos'tasis, the retention of the menses. .//. Men'strua, the menses. adjs. Men'Strual, monthly : Men'struant, subject to menses. v.t. Men'struate, to discharge the menses. . Menstrua'tion. adj. Men'struous, having or belonging to menses. [PI. of L. iitensis, a month.]

Menstruum, men'strWi-um, . any fluid substance which dissolves a solid body.

Mensurable, mens'u-ra-bl, adj. that can be measured : measurable. n. Mensurabil'ity, quality of being mensurable. adj. Mons'ural, pertaining to measure. . Mensura'tion, the act or art of finding by measurement and calculation the length, area, volume, &c. of bodies. adj. Mensura'tive. [L. mcnsnrare, to measure.]

Ment, ment (obs.), pa.t. and pa.p. of ruing; to mix.

Mental, men'tal, adj. pertaining to the mind : done in the mind. ns. Mental'ity, Mentation. adv. Men'tally. adjs. Menticul'tural, improving the mind : Mentlf erous, conveying thought, telepathic.

Mental alienation, insanity: Mental arithmetic, arithmetic performed without the help of written figures. [Fr., L. mens, mentis, the mind.]

Menthol, men'thol, . a camphor obtained from oil of peppermint by coolinjj, which gives relief in neuralgia, &c. [L. tnfntka, mint.]

Mention, men' shun, . a brief notice : a hint. v.t. t i notice briefly : to remark : to name. -adj. Men'tionable, fit to be mentioned. [L. mentio, -onis.\

Mentonniere. men-ton-nyar', . a piece of armour

Mentor

m6te : tnftte : mo75n : Men.

Merit

attached to the helmet, worn to protect the chin and throat. [Fr., menton, the chin L. wentum.]

Mentor, men'tor, . a wise counsellor. adj. Mentor ial. [Gr. Mentor, the tutor of Telemachus.]

Mentum, men'tum, n. the chin : the central part of the labium in insects : (hot.) a projection in front of the flower in some orchids. . Mentag'ra, an eruption about the chin forming a crust, adj. Men tal (anat.), pertaining to the chin. [L., the chin.]

Menu, men'u, . a bill of fare. [Fr., L. minutus, small.]

Mephistopheles, mef-is-tof'e-lez, n. the name of the devil in Marlowe's Doctor Faustus and Goethe's Faust. adj. Mephistophelean, cynical, scoffing, malicious. [Ety. unknown ; prob. formed from Gr. me, not, phos (phot-), light, philos, loving.]

Mephitis, me-fl'tis, . a poisonous exhalation from the ground or from decaying substances also Mephrtism. adjs. Mephit'ic, -al. [L. mephitis.}

Mercantile, iner'kau-til.rt^'. pertaining to merchants: having to do with trade : commercial. ns. Mercantilism ; Mer can tilist. Mercantile agency, a

means of getting information about the circumstances of merchants all over the country, for the use of those who sell to them ; Mercantile law, the points of law referring to the dealings of merchants with each other ; Mercantile marine, the ships and their crews which in any country are employed in commerce ; Mercantile system (potit. econ.\ the system of encouraging exportation and restricting importation, so that more may be received than is paid away. [Fr., Low L. L. mercans, -antis, pr.p. of tnercdri, to trade merx, mercis, merchandise nierere, to gain.]

Mercator's projection. See under Project.

Mercenary, mer'se-nar-i, adj. hired for money : actuated by the hope of reward : greedy of gain : sold or done for money. . one who is hired: a soldier hired into foreign service. adv. Mercenarily. [Fr., L., mercenarius merccs, hire.]

Mercer, mer'ser, . a merchant in siiks and woollen cloths, or in small wares. n. Mer'cery, the trade of a mercer : the goods of a mercer. [Fr. mercier.]

Merchant, merchant, . one who carries on trade, esp. on a large scale : one who buys and sells goods : a trader : (obs.) a supercargo : a merchant-vessel. itdj. pertaining to trade or merchandise. ?'./. Merch^and (Bacon), to trade or traffic.". Mer'-chandise, goods bought and sold for gain : (B. and Skak.) trade : dealing. adjs. Merchantable, suitable for sale : inferior to the very best, but suitable for ordinary purposes ; Merchant-like (Shale.), like a merchant. ns. Merchantman, a trading-ship : (B.)a. merchant ://. Merchantmen ; Mer chantry,

the business of a merchant : merchants collectively. Merchant prince, one who has made a sreat fortune as a merchant ; Merchant service, the ships, &c., engaged in commerce : the commerce which is carried on by sea ; Merchant ship or vessel, a ship used for carrying goods ; Merchant tailor, a tailor who supplies the cloth for the clothes which he makes. [Fr. marchand.\

Mercury, mer'kii-ri, n. the god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods : the planet nearest the sun : a white, liquid metal, also called quicksilver: the column of mercury in a thermometer or barometer : a messenger : a newspaper. adj. Mercu'rial, having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury: active: sprightly: often changing : of or pertaining to trade : containing, or consisting of, mercury also MercU'riC. v.t. Mercurialise (>i:,-d.), to affect with mercury : to expose to the vapour of mercury. ". MercU'riallSt.

adv. Mercu rially. . Mercurifica tion. v.t. Mercu'rify. <!<//'. Mer'curous. [Fr., L. Mer-

curiHs mer.r, mercis, merchandise.]
Mercy, mer'si, n. tenderness and forbearance shown in sparing an offender in one's power : a forgiving

disposition : clemency : an act of mercy : an undeserved blessing : compassion or benevolence. adjs. Merciable (Sfens.), merciful : Mer ciful, full of, or exercising, mercy. tuiv. Mercifully. .

Mercifulness, v.t. Mercify (Sfens.), to deal mercifully with, to pity. adj. Merciless, without mercy : unfeeling : cruel. adv. Mercilessly. ns. Mer cilessness, want of mercy ; Mer'cy-seat, the seat or place of mercy : the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant : the throne of God. At the mercy of (another), wholly in the power of; For mercy '. or For mercy's sake '. an exclamatory appeal to pity ; Great mercy = Gramercy ; Sisters of mercy, members of female religious communities who tend the sick, &c. [Fr. merci, grace L. merces, mcrcedis, pay, in later L. also ' favour.']

Mere, mer, . a pool or lake. Also Meer. [A.S. mere; Ger. and Dut. meer, L. mare, the sea.]

Mere, mer, adj. unmixed : pure : only this and nothing else: alone: absolute. adj. Mered(-S7/<i/fr.), Only, entire. adv. Merely, purely, simply : only : thus and no other way : solely. [L. merus, unmixed (of wine).]

Mere, mer, . a boundary. v.t. to limit or bound. ns. Mere'stead, the land within the boundaries of a farm : Mere'Stone, a stone which marks a boundary. [A.S. g-e-tn&re.]

Meretricious, mer-e-trish'us, adj. of or pertaining to harlots : alluring by false show : gaudy and deceitful : false. adv. Meretriciously. ns. Meretric'ious-

ness ; MeretriX, a harlot. [L. meretricius meretri.r, a harlot, merere, to earn.]

Merganser, mer-gan'ser, n. a diving bird, sea-duck. [L. mergits, a diving bird, anser, a goose.]

Merge, merj, v.t. to dip or plunge in : to sink : to cause to be swallowed up. v. i. to be swallowed up, or lost. n. Merger (law), a sinking of an estate or

a security in one of larger extent or of higher value. [L. ntergere, mersiim.]

Meriparp, mer'i-karp, . one carpel or part of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [Gr. meros, a part, karoos, fruit.]

Meridian, me-rio'i-an, adj. pertaining to midday : being on the meridian or at midday : raised to the highest point. . midday : a midday dram : the highest point, as of success : an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place : (astron.) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at midday, adj. Meridional, pertaining to the meridian : southern : having a southern aspect. . Meridional'ity. adv. Merid'ionally. Meridian splendour, fullest point of brightness ; Meridian sun, the sun at its full height, as at midday. First meridian, the meridian passing through Greenwich, from which longitudes are measured east or west ; Magnetic meridian (see Magnetic). [Fr., L. meridianus, from meridies (orig. medidies), m\&-Azyntediiis, middle, dies, day.]

Meringue, me-rang', n. a mixture of sugar and white of eggs slightly browned for garnishing other confections: a pudding or tart covered with this. Meringue glace\ ice-cream with a casing of meringue. [Fr., prob. from Mehringen.\

Merino, me-re'no, . a variety of sheep having very fine wool, originally from Spain : a fine French all-wool dress fabric for women, originally of merino wool.
adj. belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp., merino, inspector of sheep-walks Low L. maj'orinus, a head-man L. major, greater.]

Meristem, mcr'is-u-m, . the formative tissue of plants, distinguished from the permanent tissues by the power its cells have of dividing and forming new cells. adj. MeriStemat'iC. [Gr. meristos, verbal adj. of merizein, to divide meros, a part.]

Merit, merit, n. excellence that deserves honour or reward : worth : value : that which one has earned.

v.t. to earn : to have a right to claim as a reward : to deserve : (/>/., in law) the right or wrong of a case, apart from questions of procedure. adj. MeritO'riOUS, possessing merit or desert : deserving of reward, honour, or praise. adv. Meritoriously. . Merito'riousness. Order for merit, a Prussian order, the military class founded by Frederick the Great in 1740 the civil class, by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for eminence in science and art ; Order Of merit, place in a class or list in which the best is placed first, the next best second, and so on. [Fr., L. meritiixt merere, -ituin, to obtain as a lot, to deserve.]

Merk, merk, . an old Scotch silver coin, worth 135. 4d. Scots, or ijjd. sterling. [Mark.]

Merle, merl, . the blackbird. [Fr., L. mentla.]

Merlin, mer'lin, . a species of small hawk. [Fr. etnerillon, prob. from L. merula.]

Merling, mer'ling, . a small gadoid fish, the whiting.

Merlon, mer'lon, n. (/art.) the part of a wall with battlements which lies between two openings. [Fr., prob. through Low L. forms from L. murus, a wall.]

Mermaid, mer'mad, . a sea-woman, having the head and body of a lovely woman to the waist, ending in the tail of a fish. us. Mer maiden (Term.) :musc. Mer'man ; Mer'maid's-glove, the largest kind of British sponge. [A.S. mere, a lake (influenced by Fr. mer, the sea), in&gdtn, maid.]

Meroblast, mer'o-blast, . a meroblastic ovum. adj. MeroblaSt'iC, undergoing segmentation only in the germinal disc, as the eggs of birds.

MerognostiC, mer-og-nos'tik, . one who claims to know in part. . Merognos'ticism.

Meropidan, me-rop'i-dan, . a bird of the family of bee-eaters. [L. nierops, the bee-eater Gr.]

Morosome, mer'o-sSm, n. one of the serial segments of which a body is composed, as the ring of a worm, a melamere, a somite.

Merovingian, mer-o-vin'ji-an, adj. pertaining to the first dynasty of Prankish kings in Gaul, named from Rlerwig, king of the western or Salian Franks (448-457), grandfather of Clovis.

Merry, mer i, adj. sportive : cheerful : noisily gay : causing laughter : lively. adv. Merr'ily. ns. Morr'imake, Merr'y-make (.Sfens.), a meeting for making merry, a festival, mirth. i>.i. to make merry, to feast. ns. Merr'iment, Merr'iness, gaiety with laughter and noise : mirth : hilarity ; Merr'y-an'-drew, one who makes sport for others : a buffoon : one who goes round with a mountebank or a quack doctor also Merr'yman ; Merr'y-go-round, a re-volving ring of hobby-horses, &c., on which children ride round at fairs, &c. ; Merr'y-mak'ing, a merry entertainment, a festival ; Merr'y-thOUght, the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married. [A.S. tnerg, from the Celtic, as in Gael, and Ir. niear, merry, Gael, mir, to sport.]

Merry, mer 7 !, . an English wild-cherry. [Fr. tnerise.]

Mersion, mer'shun, . Same as Immersion.

Merulidan, me-rOO'li-dan, . a bird of the thrush family (Turdida), the typical genus of which is the Mer'ula. [Merle.}

Merycism, mer'i-sizm, n. rumination in the human species. [Gr., merykizein, to chew the cud.]

Mesail, mes'al, . the vizor of a helmet, esp. when made in two parts.

Mesal, mes'al, adj. See Mesial.

Mesalliance, ma-zal-le-an(j;)s', . a marriage with a person of lower rank or social condition. [Fr.]

Mesaraic, mes-a-rfi'ik, adj. mesenteric. [Gr. Htesos, middle, araia, the belly.]

Meseems, me-sem/, 7>.impers. it seems to me (used only in poetry). [Me, the dative of /, and seems used impersonally.]

Mesembryanthemum, me-zem-bri-an'the-mum, . a f-iius of succulent plants, mostly belonging to South Africa. [Gr. mesembria, midday mesas, middle, hetnera, day, anthemon, a flower.]

Mesencephalon, mes-en-sefa-lon, . the mid-brain. <idj. Mesencephal'io.

Mesentery, mes'en-ter-i, or mez'-, n. a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the back-bone, and serving to keep the intestines in their place. adj. Mesenterlc. . Mesenteri'tis, in-flammation of the mesentery. [L., Gr. mesenterion mesas, middle, enteron, intestines.]

Mesfaith, mes'fath, . (Tenn.) wrong faith, error of belief. [Fr. >nes L. mis, wrong, andfait/i.]

Mesh, mesh, /;. the opening between the threads of a net : the threads and knots which bound the open-ing : network. v.t. to catch in a net : to engage or interlock, as gear-teeth. v.i. to become engaged thus. n. Mesh' -work, a network, web. adj. Mesh'y, formed like network. [A.S. max, a net; Ger. masche.]

Mesial, me'zi-al, adj. pertaining to the middle : median
also Mes'al, Mes'ian. advs. Mes'ally, Mes ially. [Gr. mesas, middle.]

Mesmerise, mez'mer-Iz, v.t. to induce an extra-ordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions and thoughts of the subject. n. Mesmeree', one mes-merised. adjs. Mesmer'iC, -al, of or relating to mesmerism. ns. Mesmerisa tion ; Mes meriser, Mes'merist, one who mesmerises : Mes merism. act of mesmerising. [From Friedrich Anton or Franz Mesmer, a German physician (1733-1815), who first published his discovery in 1775.]

Mesne, men, adj. intermediate : applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. Mesne lord, one who held land of a superior, but had granted part of it to another person. [Norm. Fr. mesne, middle.]

Mesoblast, mes'o-blast, . the middle one of the three germinal layers of any metazoic embryo between the epiblast and the hypoblast : the mesoderm. adj.

Mesoblas'tic.
Mesocarp, mes'o-karp, . (hot.) the middle one of the three layers of a seed-vessel.
MesocephaliC, mes-S-se-fal'ik, adj. of medium breadth or capacity of the skull also Mesoceph'aloUS. us. Mesoceph'alism, Mesoceph'aly.
Mesoderm, mes'o-derm, . Same as Mesoblast.
Mesodic, me-sod'ik, adj. (pros.) pertaining to a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe.
Mesogastric, mes-o-gas'trik, adj. of or belonging to the middle of the stomach : denoting the membrane which sustains the stomach.
Mesophloeum, mes-0-fle'um, . (hot.) the middle or green layer of bark.
Mesothorax, mes-o-thS'raks, . the middle one of the three segments of an insect's thorax. adj. Meso-thorac'ic.

MesozoiC, mes-o-zd'ik, adj. of the Secondary geological period, including the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous systems. [Gr. mesas, middle, zaf, life.]

Mesprise, mes-prlz', . (Sflens.) contempt, scorn. [O. Fr. tnespriscr, to despise L. minus, less, Jtretiiire, to prize.]

Mesquite, mes'ket, mes-ket', . a leguminous tree or slirul) of America, with nutritions pods. [Sp.]

Mess, mes, . a mixture disagreeable to the sight or t.iste : a medley : disorder: confusion. v.t. to make a mess of: to muddle. adj. Mess'y, confused, untidy. [A form of mash.]

Mess, mes, n. a dish or quantity of food served up at one time : a number of persons who take tln-ir meals together at the same table, esp. in the army and navy : the take of fish at one time. v.f. to supply with a mess. v.i. to eat of a mess : to eat at a common table. [O. Fr. mes (Fr. mets), a dish L. mittt-re, iixsui, to send, in Low L. to place.]

Mess, mes, . = mass. Mess John, a domestic chaplain.

Message, mes'aj, n. any communication sent from one person to another : an errand : an official communication, of advice, &c. , as a President's Message in the United States. . Mess'enger, the bearer of a message : a forerunner : a light scudding cloud preceding a storm : a piece of paper, &c., blown up the string to the kite : the secretary-bird : a rope or chain by which cables were formerly connected to the capstan when heaving up the anchor : (Scots laiv) an officer who executes the summonses of the Court of Session, called a Mess'enger-at-arms. Queen's, or King's, messenger, an officer who carries official despatches whether at home or abroad, [Fr., Low L. missaticitmlt. mittere, imssiun, to send.]

Messiah, mes-sl'a, . the anointed One, the Christ also Messias. . Messl'ahship, the character and work of Christ as the Saviour of the world. titfj. Messian'ic, relating to the Messiah. [Heb. tiidshiack, anointed ntilskacfi, to anoint.]

Messidor, mes-si-dor', . the tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar, June igth-July i8th. [Fr., L. mfssis, harvest, Or. doron, a gift.]

Messieurs, plural of Monsieur (q.v.).

Messm, mes'in, n. (Scot.) a mongrel dog, a cur. adj. mongrel. [Cf. Mastiff.}

Messmate, mes'mat, . one who eats at the same table. _Mcss and mate.}

Messuage, roes' waj, n. (/aw) a dwelling and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the household: a mansion-house and grounds. [O.Fr., LowL. tttttntagittmL* mansa, pa.p. ofmanere, to remain.]

Mestee, mes-te', . the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [Cf. Fr. niftis, mongrel.]

Mestizo, mes-te"z5, . the offspring of a person of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage, &c. [Sp., L. mixtus miscere, to mix.]

Met, pa.t. and pa.p. of meet.

Metabasis, me-tab'a-sis, n. a change, as in treatment or remedies : a transition. adj. Metabat 1C. [Gr., meta, beyond, bainein, to go.]

Metabolism, me-tab'o-lizm, . a general term for the chemical changes of living matter : retrograde metamorphosis, catabolism : complete metamorphosis, as in Diptera, &c. atij. Metabolic, undergoing complete metamorphosis : polymorphic : exhibiting metab-
olism. v.t. Metab'Olise. [Gr. metabole, change.]

Metacarpal, met-a-kar'pal, at//, pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, the Metacar pus : denoting the foreleg of a horse between knee and fetlock joint.

Metacentre, met-a-sen'ter, n. that point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium through which the resultant upward pressure of the fluid always passes.

Metachronism, me-tak'ron-izm, . an error made by placing an event after its real time. [Fr., Gr. metachronoi meta, beyond, chtonos, time.]

Metachrosis, met-a-kro'sis, n. colour-change, as of a chameleon.

Metacism. See Mytacism.

Metage, met'aj, . measurement of coal : price of measurement. [Mete.]

Metagenesis, met-a-jen'e-sis, n. (biol.) a kind of altera-
tion of generations in which a series of generations of unlike forms come between the egg and the parent type. adj. Metagenet ic.

Metagnostic, met-ag-nos'tik, adj. transcending present knowledge. n. one who holds that there is a supreme being, but that he transcends knowledge.

. Metagnos'ticism.

Metairie, me-ta're, . a piece of land cultivated for a share of the produce. [Fr. See Metayer.]

Metal, met'al, n. a solid, opaque body, possessing a peculiar lustre, fusibility, conductivity for heat and electricity, &c., such as gold, &c. : courage or spirit (now spelt mettle) '. intrinsic quality : the number and power of guns carried by a ship-of-war : broken

stones used for macadamised roads: (//.) the rails of a railroad. v.t. to put metal on, as a road.
. MetaliC'lty. adjs. Metalled, covered with metal, as a road ; Metallic, pertaining to, or like, a metal: consisting of metal. adv. Metallically. adjs. Metalliferous, producing or yielding metals ; Metal'liform, having the form of metals : like metal ; Met alline. pertaining to a metal : consistingof, ormixed with, metal. ns. Met' ailing, road-metal, broken stones ; Metallisa'tion. v.t. Metallise, to form into metal : to give to a substance its metallic properties. ns. Met allist, a worker in metals : one who is skilled in metals : an advocate of the use of metal as currency ; Metal'lOgraph, a print produced by metallographic process. adj.

Metallograph'ic. ns. Metallog'raphist ; Meta'l-log'raphy, an account or description of metals : a process for utilising metal plates in a manner similar to lithographic stones : a process of imitating the grain of wood on metals ; Metalloid, one of the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths : any of the elements which are non-metallic in the chemical sense of being able to replace hydrogen
in an acid, and thus forming a salt : one of the inflammable non-metallic elements (sulphur, phosphorus, &.c.).adjs. Metalloid, MetallOid'al, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the metalloids. ns. Metal'lophone, a kind of piano, having graduated metal bars in place of strings : a musical instrument, differing from the xylophone in having metal instead of wooden bars ; Met'allotherapy, the treatment of disease by the external application of metals. Metallic oxide, a compound of metal and oxygen ; Metallic salts, salts having a metal or metallic oxide for base. Base metals, lead, zinc, copper, iron ; Fusible metal, a metallic alloy that fuses at a very low temperature usually of lead, tin, and bismuth ; Light metals, those whose specific gravity

is less than 5 ; Noble, or Perfect, metals, gold, silver, platinum, so called because they keep their lustre when exposed to the air. [Fr. , L. metallnm Gr. metallon, a mine, a metal.]

Metalepsis, met-n-lep'sis, . (rhet.) a compound figure that consists in uniting two or more different tropes in the same word, or in so using a word as to suggest two or three different figures by it. adjs. Metalep'tic, -al. [Gr.]

Metallurgy, met'al-ur-ji, }i. the art of working metals : the art of separating metals from their ores. adj. Metallur'giC, pertaining to metallurgy. . Met- allurgist, one who works metals : one skilled in metallurgy. [Gr. metallon, a metal, ergon, work.]

Metamerism, met'a-me-rizm, n. (chem.) a particular form of isomerism, seen in substances having the same molecular formula, but in which all the atoms in the molecule are not directly united : (pool.) seg- mentation of the body of an animal along the primary- axis, producing a series of homologous parts. adjs. Met'ameral, Metamer'ic. . Metamere. [Gr.

meta, after, meros, a part.]

Metamorphic, met-a-mor'fik, adj. subject to change of form : (geol.) applied to the alteration undergone by rocks under heat, pressure, &c., so that they assume a crystalline or semi-crystalline structure. ns. Metamor'phism, state or quality of being meta- morphic ; Metamor'phist, one who believes that the body of Christ merged into the Deity when He ascended. v.t. Metamor'phose, to transform.- . Metamor'phOSiS, change of shape, transformation : the frequent transformation of human beings to beasts, stones, trees, &c. an essential part of folk- lore everywhere : the marked change which some living beings undergo in the course of their growth, as caterpillar to insect, tadpole to frog, &c. : pi. Metamor'phOSeS. [Gr. metamorphdsis meta, ex- pressing change, morfhe, form.]

Metaphery, me-taf e-n, n. (tot.) the transposition ol various floral organs, [Gr. ; see Metaphor.]

Metaphor, met'a-fur, n. a transference of meaning, the putting of one thing for another which it only re- sembles, as when words are said to be bitter: an implicit simile. adjs. MetaphorlC, -al, pertaining to, or containing, metaphor : figurative. adv. Meta- phor ically. ns. Metaphor icalness ; Met'aphor- ist. Mixed metaphor, an expression in which two or more metaphors are confused, where one only is capable of being intelligibly evolved or conceived objectively, as Cromwell's ' God has kindled a seed in this nation.' [Fr., Gr. metaphora metaplurein meta, over, phereiit, to carry.)

Metaphrase, met'a-fraz, . a translation from one language into another word for word opp. to Paraphrase: a repartee also Metaph rasiS. . Met aphrast, one who translates word for word. adj. Metaphras tic, literal in translation. [Gr. mttaphrasis meta, over, phrasis, a speaking.]

Metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, n.sing. the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought : ontology or the science of being. adj. Metaphys- ical, pertaining to metaphysics: abstract. ad:\ Metaphysically. . Metaphysician, one versed in metaphysics. [From certain works of Aristotle to be studied after his physics Gr. meta, after, physika, physics physis, nature.]

Metaphyta, met-a-fi'ta, n.pl. many-celled plants, in contrast to the single-celled Protaphytes.

Metaplasia, met-a-pla'si-a, . the direct conversion of one form of an adult tissue into another also Metap - lasis. n. Met aplasm. a grammatical change in a word by adding or dropping a letter. [Gr. meta, over, plasis plassein, to form.]

Metapophysis, met-a-pofi-sis, n. (anat.) a dorso- lateral apophysis on the anterior articular process of a vertebra. [Gr. meta, after, apophysis, a process.]

Metastasis, me-tas'ta-zis, n. a change in nature, form, or quality : a change from one part to another, as a

disease : (tot.) metabolism. ad/. Metastat'ic. [Gr., methiftemi, I change place.]

Metatarsal, met-a-tar'sal, adj. belonging to the front part of the foot, behind the toes, nearly the same as the instep in man. . Metatarsus. [Gr. meta, beyond, tarsos, the flat of the foot.)

Metathesis, me-tath'es-is, n. (gram.) a change of place of the letters or syllables of a word. adjs. Metathet'iC, -aL [Gr.,metatithenai, to transpose meta, over, iithenai, to place.]

Metathorax, met-a-tho'raks, . the third segment of an insect's thorax. adj. Metathorac'ic.

Metatome, met'a-tOm, n. (archil.) the space between two dentils.

Metayer, me-ta'yer, . a farmer who pays, instead of money rent, a fixed proportion of the crops. n. Meta'yage, this system. [Fr., Low L. medietarins L. medietas, the half medim, middle.]

Metazoa, met-a-75'a, n.pl. many-celled animals possessing cellular differentiation : opp. to single-celled Protozoa, adj's. Metazo'an, Metazd'iC. n.siHg. Met'azoon. [Gr. meta, after, zoon, animal.]

Mete, met, v.t. to measure. ns. Mete'wand, a measuring-stick ; Mete yard (B.), a yard or rod for meting or measuring. [A.S. metan ; Ger. messen.)

Metemplric, -al, met-em-pir'ik, -al, adj. beyond or outside of experience : opp. to Empirical or Experiential. - >ts. Metempir'icism ; Metempir'icist.

Metempsychosis, me-temp-si-ku'sis, . the passing of the soul after death into some other body, whether that of a human being or of an animal : //. Metempsycho S6S. [Gr., meta, expressing change, empsychosis, an animating en, in, psyche, soul.]

MetensomatOSiS, met-en-sO-ma-tO'sis, . transference of the elements of one body into another.

Meteor, me'te-or, . one of numberless small bodies travelling through space, continually being encountered by the earth on its orbital path, and then revealed to our observation as aerolites, fire-balls, or ihooting-stars : formerly used of any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain : (fig.) anything that for a time dazzles or strikes with wonder. adj. Meteor'ic, pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors : proceeding from a meteor : flashing like a meteor : influenced by the weather. ns. Me teorograph, an instrument by which several meteorological elements are recorded in combination ; Meteor'olite, Me'te-Orite, a meteoric stone. adjs. Meteorolog 1C, -al. ns. Meteorologist, one skilled in meteorology ; Meteorology, that department of physics which treats of the phenomena of the atmosphere as regards weather and climate. adj. Me teorous (Mitt.), having the nature of a meteor. Meteoric iron, iron as found in meteoric stones ; Meteoric showers, showers of meteors or shooting-stars ; Meteoric Stones, aerolites. [Gr. meteoron meta, beyond, fora, anything suspended aeirein, to lift.]

Meter, a form of metre.

Meter, me'ter, . one who, or that which, measures, esp. an apparatus for recording automatically the quantity of a fluid passing through it, as in gas-meter, -water-meter, &c. ^'.t. to measure by a meter. . Meterage. Dry meter, a gas-meter with bellows-like apparatus and no liquid. [Metre.]

Methane, meth'an, . marsh-gas, the simplest hydrocarbon, found wherever the decomposition of vegetable matter is taking place under water, also in coal-mines, forming when mixed with air the deadly fire-damp. . Methanom eter.

Metheglin, meth-eg'lin, . mead, a fermented liquor made from honey. . Mother (-th'~), a vessel for mead. [\V. meddyglyn medd, rnead, llyn, liquor.)

MethinkS, me-thingks', (B.) Methlnk'eth, v.impers. it seems to me: I think: pa.t. methought (me-thawt'). [A. S. me thynctk, it seems to me. tyncan, to seem, is often confused with tyncan, to think. Cf. Ger. diinken, to seem, denken, to think.]

Method, meth'ud, . the mode or rule of accomplishing an end : orderly procedure : manner : orderly arrangement : system, rule, classification : manner of performance : an instruction-book systematically arranged. adjs. Methodic, -al, arranged with method: disposed in a just and natural manner : formal. adv. Methodically. v.t. Meth'odiSO, to reduce to method : to dispose in due order. us. Meth odism, the principles and practice of the Methodists ; Meth

Odist. one who observes method : one of a sect of Christians founded byjohn Wesley (i 703-9,1), noted for
the strictness of its discipline : one who is very strict in religion. adj's. Methodistlc, -al, resembling the Methodists: strict in religious matters. adt>. Methodist' ically. . Methodol'ogy, the science of method in scientific procedure. [Fr., L. methodus Gr. methodos meta, after, hodos, a way.]

Methomania, meth-o-mS'ni-a, . morbid craving for alcohol. [Gr. methy, drink, mania, madness.]

Methought. See Methinks.

Methuselah, me-thu'ze-la, . a patriarch said to have lived 969 years (Gen. v. 27) : any very aged person.

Methyl, meth'il, n. (chem.) the name given to the hypothetical radical of methylic alcohol or wood spirit. n. Meth'ylene. a highly inflammable and volatile liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. adj. Methyl'ic, denoting alcohol obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. Methylated spirit, a mixture of nine parts of alcohol with one of pyroxylic or wood spirit (to prevent people drinking it), used for spirit-lamps, varnishes, &c. [Gr. meta, after, with, hyte, wood.]

MethysiS. meth'i-sis, . (path.) drunkenness. adj. Methys'tiC, intoxicating. [Gr.]

Metic, met'ik, n. an immigrant, a resident alien. [Gr. ntfta, over, oikos, a house.]

Meticulous, me-tik'u-lus, adj. (arch.) timid, over-careful. adv. Meticulously. [L. metus, fear.]

Me'tier, met'yar, . one's calling or business. [Fr.]

Metif, luO'iii, n. the offspring of a white and a quad-

Metis

mOte; mOte ; moTSn; (fan.

Microcephalous

roon. . Me'tls, a half-breed of French and Indian parentage in Canada. [Cf. Mastiff.}

Metis, me'tis, . a Greek personification of prudence.

Me tonic, me-ton'ik, adj. pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years, after which the new and full moon happen again on the same day of the year as at its beginning. [From Meton, c. 430.]

Metonymy, me-ton'i-mi, . (rhet.) a trope in which the name of one thing is put for that of another related to it, the effect for the cause, &c., as 'the heart' for 'the affections," 'the bottle' for 'drink,' &c. adjs. Metonym'io, -al, used by way of metonymy. adv. Metonym'ically. [L., Gr. metonymiameta, expressing change, onoma, a name.J

Metope, met'o-pe, . (arc/lit.) the space between the triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order, generally ornamented with carved work : the face, forehead, frontal surface generally. adj. Metop'ic. ns. Met'opism, the condition of having a persistent metopic or frontal suture. [Gr., meta, between, and ope, the hole in the frieze receiving one of the beam-ends.]

Metoposcopy, met-0-pos'kO-pi, . the study of character from the physiognomy. adjs. Metoposcop ic, al. . Metopos'copist.

Metra, met'ra, . a pocket-instrument, combining the uses of thermometer, level, plummet, and lens. [Gr., pi. of met ran, measure.]

Metre, me'ter, . that regulated succession of certain groups of syllables in which poetry is usually written these groups of long and short (classical) or accented (English) syllables being called feet: rhythm : verse, or poetry generally : a plan of versification, the character of a stanza as consisting of a given number of lines composed of feet of a given number, construction, and accent : musical time. adjs. Met ric, -al, pertaining to metre or to metrology : consisting of verses. adv. Met'rically. ns. M6tric'ian, Met'ricist, one skilled in metres, one who writes in metre ; Met'rics, the art or science of versification ; Metrifica'tion (Tenn.\ the act of making verses ; Met'rifier, a versifier ; Met'rist, one skilled in metres, a skilful versifier ; Metroma nia, a mania for writing verses. Common metre, the stanza forming a quatrain in eights and sixes, of four and of three iambic feet alternately also Service metre, from its use in the metrical psalms, &c., and Ballad metre, from its use in old romances and ballads ; Long metre, an octosyllabic quatrain, the

four lines with four feet each; Short metre, the quatrain in sixes, with the third line octosyllabic. [Fr., L. metnimGr. metron.}

Metre, mii'tr, . the fundamental unit of length in the metric system one ten-millionth of a quadrant of the Meridian 39-3707904 English inches. adj. Met'riC. Metric System, the French system of weights and measures, founded on the French metre dividing or multiplying by ten, and therefore a decimal system.

Metre. Same as Meter.

Metric, met'rik, adj. quantitative. adj. Met'rlcal, pertaining to measurement. n.pl. Met riCS, the theory of measurement. ns. Met rograph, an apparatus for registering the speed of a railway-tram and the places and duration of stops; Metrol'Ogy, the science of weights and measures ; Met'ronome, an instrument like an inverted pendulum which measures musical time. adj. Metronomic. a. Metron'omy, measurement of time by a metronome.

Metronymic, met-ro-nim'ik, adj. derived from the name of one's mother, or other female ancestor. . an appellation so derived ; cf. Patronymic. [Gr. meter, a mother, onoma, name.]

Metropolis, me-trop'o-lis, . the capital of a country : the chief cathedral city, as Canterbury of England : the mother-city of an ancient Greek colony : a generic focus in the distribution of plants or animals : pi. Metropolises. adj. Metropolitan, belonging

a metropolis : pertaining to the mother-church. . the bishop of a metropolis, presiding over the other bishops of a province : an archbishop. n. Metropolltanate. adjs. Metropol'itic, -al. [L., Gr. meter, mother, poiis, a city.]

Mettle, met'l, . ardent temperament : spirit : sprightliness : courage. adjs. Mettled, Mettlesome, high-spirited : ardent. n. Mett'lesomeness, quality or state of being mettlesome. Put one on his mettle, to rouse a person up to putting ,orth his best efforts. [From the metal of a blade.]

Mourn, ma'um, w. mine in the phrase Meum and tuum, mine and thine. [L.]

Meute, mut, n. a mew, a place where hawks are mewed or confined. [Mew, a cage for hawks.]

Mew, mu, . a sea-fowl: a gull. [A.S. mscu- ; Dut. meenw, Ice. mar, Ger. minve ; all imit.]

Mew, mu, v.i. to cry as a cat. n. the cry of a cat.

Mew, mu, v. t. to change, as the covering or dress: to shed or cast : to confine, as in a cage. v.i. to change : to cast the feathers : to moult. . a place for confining: a cage for hawks while mewing : generally in //. a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's falcons were kept. [O. Fr. mite, a changing, esp. of the coat or skin mucr, to mew L. tnutare, to change.]

Mewl, mul, v.i. (Shak.) to cry as an infant. [Imit.]

Mexican, meks'i-kan, . a native or inhabitant of RIexico. adj. pertaining to Mexico or Mexicans.

Mezereon, me-ze're-on, . a deciduous shrub with pink flowers, and having an extremely acrid bark used in medicine. [Fr., Pers.]

Mezzanine, mez'a-nin, . (archit.) a low story introduced between two higher ones : a small window used to light such apartments. [Fr., It. mezzanino mezzo L. mediits, middle.]

Mezzo-rllievo, med'zo-re-lya'vo, . a degree of relief in figures, half-way between high and low relief. [It.]

Mezzo-Soprano, med'zo-so-pra'no, n. a quality of voice between soprano and alto : low soprano.

Mezzotint, mez'0-tint, or med'zo-tint, . a method of copperplate engraving, producing an even gradation of tones, resembling those of a photograph : an impression from a plate so produced. Also Mezzotint/o. [It., mezzo, middle, half, tinto, tint L. tinge re, tine turn, to dye.]

Mi, me, . the third note in the diatonic scale.

Miasma, ml-az'ma, n. unwholesome exhalations arising from putrescent matter also Mi asm : //. Mi'asms, Miasmata. adjs. Mias'mal, Miasmatic, Mias'matOUS, pertaining to, or containing, miasma. ?;*. Mias'matist ; Miasmol'ogy. adj. Mias'mous. [Gr. miasma miainein, to stain.]

Miaul, mi-awl', v.i. to cry as a cat.

Mica, mi'ka, . a group of rock-forming minerals, with perfect cleavage in one direction, the laminae flexible and elastic, and generally transparent. adj. Mlca'-ceoUS. ns. Mi ca-SChist, Mi ca-slate, a metamorphic rock consisting of alternate layers of mica and quartz. [L. mica, a crumb.]

Mice, mis, plural of mouse.

Michaelmas, mik'el-mas, . the festival of St Michael, celebrated Sept. 29 : a quarterly rent-day in England.

Miche, mich, v.i. (o6s.) to lie hid, to skulk, to act by stealth : to pilfer meanly also Mich. ns. Mich'er ; Michlng also adj.

Mickle, mik'l, adj. (arch.) much. [A.S. micel, mycel; Scot, muckle.]

Micky, mik'i, n. an Irish boy : a wild young bull.

Microbe, mi'krOb, mik'rob, n. a microscopic organism,
esp. a bacterium, found wherever organic matter is m process of decomposition. adjs. Micro'bial, Micro'-bian, Micro'bio. . Microbiol'ogy, the science of micro-organisms. [Fr., Gr. mikros, small, bios,

Microcephalous, mt-kro-sefa-lus, adj. having a small or imperfectly formed head. Also Microcephul ic. [Gr. mikros, small, kephaie, the head.]

Microchronometer, ml-kro-krS-nom'e-ter, n. an instrument for registering very small periods of time.

Micrococcus, ml-kro-kok'us, . a microscopic organism
of a round form.

Microcosm, mi'kr5-kozm, . a little universe or world : (often applied to) man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe. adjs. MioroOOS'miC, -al, pertaining to the microcosm. . Microcosmog'raphy. [Fr., L., Gr.
mikros, little, kosmos, world.]

MicrOCOUStiC, ml-krO-koO'tik, adj. serving to augment
weak sounds. . an instrument for such purpose.

Microcrith, ml'kro-krith, n. (chem.) the unit of molecu-
lar weight, that of the half-molecule of hydrogen.

Microcyte, ml'kr5-slt, . a small cell or corpuscle : a small blood corpuscle found in anaemia. us. Mlcro-cythe'mia, Microcyto'sis, a condition of the blood with many very small corpuscles.

Mlcrodentism, mi-krS-den'tizm, . smallness of the teeth.

Microdont, mi'krS-dont, adj. having short or small teeth.

Microfarad, mT-kr5-far'ad, . one-millionth of a farad, the practical unit of electrical capacity.

Microgeology, ml-krS-je-ol'o-ji, . the department of geology concerned with the study of microscopic structures.

Micrograph, mT'kr5-graf, n. a pantograph instrument for minute writing or drawing : a microscopic picture. . Microg'rapher. adj. Micrograph'ic. n.
Microg'raphy, the description of microscopic objects. [Gr. mikros, little, graphein, write.]

Microhm, mik'rom, . an electric unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

Microlite, mi'kr5-llt, . a mineral related to pyrochlore. . Mi'crolith, a name suggested by Vogelsang in 1867 for the microscopic acicular components
of rocks. adj. Microlith'iC. [Gr. mikros, small, litkos, a stone.]

MicrolOgy, ml-krol'o-ji, . the branch of science which
treats of microscopic objects. adjs. Micrologic, -al. adv. Mlcrolog'ically.

Micrometer, mi-krom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring minute distances or angles. adjs. Micro-

met'riC, -al. ns. Microm'etry, measuring with a micrometer; Ml'cron, the millionth part of a metre, or i T Jn3 of an inch ; MTcrp-or'gailism, a microscopic organism. [Gr. mikros, little, metron, measure.]

Microphone, mT'krO-f<5n, . an instrument which renders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. adjs. Microphon'ic, Microph'onous. . Mi'crophony. (Gr. ntikros, little, phone, sound.]

Microphotography, mt-krO-fO-tog'ra-fi, . the photographing of objects on a microscopic scale.

MicrOphyllOUS, ml-krof il-us, adj. (hot.) having small leaves. [Gr. mikros, little, phyllon, leaf.]

Microphyte, mT'krS-flt, . a microscopic plant, esp. one parasitic. adjs. MTcrophytal, Microphyt'iC.

Micrppoda, mT-krop'o-da, n.pl. in some systems a division of monomyarian bivalves, with rudimentary feet, including oysters, &c. [Gr. mikros, small, fious, podos, foot.]

Micrppsia, mT-krop'si-a, . an affection of the eye in which objects appear in less than actual size.

Micropterous, ml-krop'te-rus, adj. having short wings or fins.

Micropyle, ml'kr8-pil, n. (hot.) the orifice in the coats of the ovuje leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates : (zool) the hilum of an ovum at the point of attachment to the ovary : any opening in the coverings of an ovum by which spermatozoa may find entrance. [Gr. mikros, small, pyle, a gate.]

Microscope, mi'krO-skSp, n. an instrument which magnifies to the eye objects so minute as to be almost or quite undiscernible without its aid. adjs. Microscopic, -al, pertaining to a microscope : made by, or as if by, a microscope : visible only by the aid of a microscope : working with, or as if with, a microscope. adv. Microscopically. ns. Micro-SCOpist, one skilled in the use of the microscope ; Microscopy. Binocular microscope, a microscope with two eye-pieces, for viewing an object with both eyes at once ; Compound microscope, a microscope with two sets of lenses so arranged that the image formed by the lower or object glass is again magnified by the upper or eye-piece. [Gr. mikros, little, skopein, to look at.]

Microseism, mi'kro-sizm, . a slight earthquake tremor. adjs. Microseis'mic, -al. ns. Microsois'mograph ; Microseismom etry.

Mlcrosoma, ml-kro-so'ma, n. one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasm of the protoplasm of vegetable cells://. Microsd'mata. [Gr. mikros, small, soma, body.]

MicrospectrOSCOpe, mi-kro-spek'tro-skop, n. a combination of the spectroscope with the microscope.

Microspore, mi'kro-spor, H. (pot.) a small asexually produced spore : (zool.) one of the numerous very small spore-like elements produced through the encystment and subdivision of many monads. . Microsporan'gium. adj. Mi crosporous. [Gr. mikros, small, spares, a seed.]

Microtome, mi'kro-tOm, . an instrument for cutting thin sections of objects for microscopic examination. adj. Micro tom'ic. i. Microt omist ; Microt'omy. [Gr. mikros, little, temiiein, to cut.]

Microzoa, ml-krO-zo'a, n.pl. microscopic animals. . and adj. MiCrozo'an. n. Microzoa'ria, a name sometimes used for infusorians, &c. adj. Micro - zoa'rian. . and adj. Microzo Old, a very minute free-swimming zooid, which buries itself in the body of a sedentary animalcule. ns. Microzo'pn, any micro-organism of animal nature ; Microzo'Sspore, a zoospore of abnormally small size ; MTcrozyme, a member of a class of extremely minute living organisms floating in the atmosphere, supposed to be the means of communicating certain epidemic and other zymotic diseases. [Gr. mikros, small, zoan, an animal, spares, seed, zyie, leaven.]

Micturition, mik-tu-rish'un, . the act of passing, or the frequent desire to pass, urine. >t. MiC'tiOD, voiding urine. v.i. Mic'turate. [L. mtctiirtre, ituiti, to pass urine.]

Mid, mid, adj. middle : situated between extremes. u. (S/iak.) middle, ns. Mid'-age (S/iak.), the middle time of life, a person in middle-life ; Mid'-air, Mid'-heav'en, the middle of the sky ; Mid'day, the middle of the day : noon. adj. of or pertaining to noon. adj. Mid'dest (Spens.), most nearly in the middle : middlemost. n. the midst, middle. n. Mid'-hpur, the middle part of the day. adj. Mid'-land, in the middle of, or surrounded by, land : distant from the coast : inland. n. the interior of a

country : (//.)esp. the central parts of England. . Mid'-Lent , the middle or fourth Sunday in Lent. adj. Mid'most, middlemost. . Mid/night, the middle of the night : twelve o'clock at night. adj. being at midnight : dark as midnight. ns. Mid noon, noon ; Mid'-Sea, the open sea. adj. Midship, being in the middle of a ship. . Mid'shipman, in the British navy, an officer whose rank is next above that of a naval cadet : in the U.S. navy, the lowest grade of officers in the line of promotion, now called Naval cadet. adv. Mld'ships. ns. Mld'-SUmmer, the middle of summer : the summer solstice,
about the 2ist of June ; Mid'summer-day, the 24th of June; Mid'way, the middle of the way or distance. adj. being in the middle of the way or distance. adv. half-way. . Mld'winter, the middle of winter : the winter solstice (2ist or 22d December), or the time shortly before or after it. [A.S. (mid-), middgen; Ger. tnitte and mittel, L. meditis, Gr. mesas.]

Midas, in T'das, . a fabulously rich man, from the king of
Phrygia who got the power of turning everything he

touched into gold, till he was like to be starved. His ears were changed by Apollo to those of an ass for deciding a musical contest in favour of Pan.

Midden, mid'en, . a heap of ashes or dung (see also Kitchen-midden).?;. Midd'enstead, a place where dung is heaped up. [Scand., as Dan. madding mag, dung ; cf. Muck.]

Middle, mid'l, adj. equally distant from the extremes : intermediate : intervening : (gram.) intermediate be-tween active and passive, reflexive. . the middle point or part : midst : central portion, waist. adjs. Midd'le-aged, of or about the middle period of life (from about 35 to 50) ; Middle-Class, pertaining to, or included in, the middle class. ns. Middle-earth (Shak.), the earth, considered as placed between the upper and lower regions ; Middleman, one who stands
in the middle between two persons : an agent who does business between two parties : in Ireland, one who rents land in large tracts, and lets it in small portions to the peasantry. adjs. Middlemost, Mid'most (B.), nearest the middle ; Middle-Sized, of middle or average size. ns. Middle-Watch, the period between midnight and 4 A.M. ; Middle-weight, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight, between light and heavy weight. adj. Middling, of middle rate, state, size, or quality : about equally distant from the extremes : moderate : (Scot.) not in very good health : fairly well or pros-perous. adv. moderately. . Midd'lingness, medi-ocrity. n.pl. Middlings, the coarser part of ground wheat. Middle Ages, the time between the down-fall of the western Roman empire, about 476 A.D., and the Reformation in the first quarter of the i6th century, or even earlier in the later half of the preceding century, when printing was invented, America discovered, and the revival of learning took place ; Middle Class, that part of the people which comes between the nobility and the working-class; Middle distance (same as Middle ground); Middle English, English as spoken and written from 1350 to 1500 or 1550 ; Middle ground, the central portion of a picture that is, between the foreground and background ; Middle Kingdom, China ; Middle passage, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies, which was a time of horror on board a slave-ship ; Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware ; Middle term (logic), that term of a syllogism which appears both in the major premise and the minor, but not in the conclusion. Middle-class schools, schools for the higher education of the middle cla^s, inter-mediate between the primary schools and the large public schools or the universities. [A. S. middel mid; Dut. middel, Ger. mittel.)

Middy, mid'i, . for midshipman.

Midgard, mid'gard, . (Scand. myth.) the abode of men, midway between heaven and hell. [Ice. midhgardhr = mid-yard.]

Midge, mij, . the common name of several species of small two-winged insects, like gnats, but with a shorter proboscis. . Midg'et, a little midge: something very small of its kind : a very small

person. [A.S. micge ; Ger. miicke, a gnat.]

Midrash, mid'rash, . the Hebrew exposition of the Old Testament its two divisions, Haggada and Halakha :pl. Midrashim (mid-ra'shem), commentaries to individual books or sections of the Old Testament. [Heb., ' exposition.']

Midril), mid'rib, . (tot.) the continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.

Midriff, mid'nf, n. the diaphragm. [A.S. mid, middle, hrif, the belly.]

Midst, midst, . the middle. adv. in the middle. [From the M. E. phrase in midde-s, in the midst, with excrescent / (cf. tuhil-s-t).)

Midwife, mid'wlf, . a woman who assists others in childbirth://. Midwives (mid'wlvz). n. Mid'-Wifory, art or practice of a midwife or accoucheuse ;

assistance at childbirth. [A.S. mid, together with (Ger. mil, Gr. met-a), ivtf, woman.]

Mien, men, n. the look or appearance of a person : the expression of the face : manner : bearing. [Fr. mine It. mina, deportment Low L. mindre, to conduct L. minari, to threaten.]

Miff, mif, . (coll.) a slight feeling of resentment. [Akin to Ger. mnjffen, to sulk.]

Might, mlt, pa.t. of may.

Might, mlt, n. power : ability : strength : energy or intensity of purpose or feeling. adj. Might'ful (Shak.), mighty: powerful. adv. Mightily. . Mightiness, state of being mighty : power : greatness : great amount : a title of dignity : excellency. adj. Mighty, having greater power : strong : valiant : very great : important : exhibiting might : wonderful. Might and main, utmost strength. [A.S. miaht, miht ; Ger. mac fit ; cf. May.)

Mignonette, min-yo-net', . an annual with sweet-scented flowers. [Fr. , mignon, darling.]

Migraine, mi-gran', n. Same as Megrim.

Migrate, ml'grat, v.i. to pass from one place to another : to remove for residence from one country, college, &c. to another. adjs. Migrant, Mi'gratory, migrating or accustomed to migrate : wandering. ns. Migra'tion, a change of abode : a removal from one country or climate to another : a number removing together; Migra'tionist, Migra'tor. Migratory animals, animals that remove from one region to another as the seasons change. [L. migrdre, -dtum ; cf. medre, to go.]

Mikado, mi-ka'do, n. a title of the Emperor of Japan. [Jap., 'exalted gate.']

Mil, mil, n. a unit of length in measuring the diameter of wire. [L. mille, a thousand.]

Miladi, mi-lii'di, . my lady. [It.]

Milch, milch, adj. giving milk : yielding liquid, tender. [Milk.)

Mild, mTld, adj. gentle in temper and disposition : not sharp or bitter : acting gently : gently and pleasantly affecting the senses : soft : calm. v.t. Mild'en, to render mild. v.i. to become mild. adv. Mildly.?;. Mild'ness. adj. Mild'-spok'en, having a mild manner of speech. Mild ale, ale newly brewed, which has not got the taste that comes from keeping. [A.S. milde, mild; cf. Ger. mild, Ice. mildr, gracious, &c.]

Mildew, mil'du, . a disease on plants, caused by the growth of minute fungi. v.t. to taint with mildew. v.i. to become so tainted. [A.S. meledediv, mele, honey, dedw, dew.]

Mile, mil, n, 1760 yards. ns. Mile'age, length in miles: (U.S.) compensation for expense of travel reckoned by the mile ; Mil'er, something the length of a mile ; Mile'stone, a stone set up to mark the distance of a mile. [A.S. mil; Fr. mille ; both a contr. of L. mille passnum, a thousand paces.]

Milesian, mi-le'zhan, adj. of or pertaining to Ireland or to the Irish race. n. an Irishman. [Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain, whose sons seized Ireland.]

Milfoil, mil'foil, . the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. mille/olium mille, thousand, folium, a leaf.]

Miliary, mil'yar-i, adj. like a millet-seed : having formations of the size of millet-seeds, as miliary glands. [L. milium, millet.]

Militant, mil'i-tant, adj. fighting : engaged in warfare. . Militancy, the state of being militant. adv. Mil'itantly. ns. Militarism, an excess of the military spirit; Militarist (Sftak.), a military

man. adj. Military, pertaining to soldiers or to warfare : warlike : becoming a soldier : engaged in the profession of arms : derived from service as a soldier (o^.)Mil'itar.-n. soldiery: the army. v.i. Militate, to contend : to stand opposed : to have force for or against. Church militant (see ChUTCh). [L. militans, -antis, pr.p. of militdre.]

Militia, mi-lish'a, n. a body of men enrolled and

drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service : (l/.S.) the whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms. . Militiaman, a man or soldier in the militia force. [L. militia miles, militis.]

M11k milk, v.t. to squeeze or draw milk from : to supply with milk. . a white liquid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young : a milk-like juice of certain plants. adj. Milk'en, consisting of milk, or like milk. ns. Milk'en-way (Bacon), the milky-way, the galaxy; Milk'er, one who milks : a machine for milking cows : a cow that gives milk ; Milf-fe'ver, a fever accompanying the secretion of milk shortly after childbirth. adv. Milk'ily. s. Milklness; Milk'ing, the amount of milk drawn at one time ; Milk'ing-StOOl, a stool on which the milker sits while milking; Milklng-time ; Milk'ing-tube, a perforated tube inserted in a cow's teat to let the milk flow without pressing the udder; Milk'-kin'ship, the kinship arising from fostering. adj. Milk'-liV'ered (Shak.\ white-livered : cowardly. ns. Milk'maid, a woman who milks : a dairymaid ; Mllk'man a man who sells milk, esp. from door to door ; Milk'-mo lar, one of the grinders or back teeth in young animals, early shed and replaced by another ; Milk' -porridge, porridge made with milk instead of water ; Milk' -punch, an excellent but very heady drink made of milk, rum orwhisky,
sugar, and nutmeg ; Milk'-Sick'ness (U.S.), a kind of malignant fever affecting cattle, also men ; Milk'sop. a
piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk : an effeminate, silly fellow ; Milk'-this'tle, the lady's thistle ; Milk'-tobth, one of the first fore-teeth of a foal : one of the first teeth of a child ; Milk'-tree, a tree yielding a milk-like, nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of South America ; Milk' -vetch, a plant sometimes cultivated as food for cattle ; Milk'-walk, a milkman's route. adj. Milk'-warm, warm as new milk. MS. Milk' -weed, a general name for plants of the genus Asclepias, from their milky juice ; Milk'-Wort, a genus of handsome flowering plants, containing a milk-like juice. adj. Milk'y, made of, full of, like, or yielding milk: soft: gentle. n. Milk'y- way (astron.), the galaxy, a broad, luminous zone in the sky, caused by the light of innumerable fixed stars. [A.S. meolc, milk; Ger. milch, milk.]

Mill, mil, n. a machine for grinding any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces : a place where corn is ground, or manufacture of some kind is carried on : a contest at boxing. v.t. to grind : to press or stamp in a mill : to stamp or turn up the edge of coin, and put ridges and furrows on the rim : to put furrows and ridges on any edge : to clean, as cloth : to beat severely with the fists. ns. Mill'-board, stout pasteboard, used esp. in binding books; Mill' cog, a cog of a mill-wheel ; Mill'dam, Mill'pond, a dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill. adj. Milled, prepared by a grinding-mill or a coining-press : transversely grooved : treated by machinery, esp. smoothed by calendering rollers in a paper-mill. ns. Mill' -horse, a horse that turns a mill ; Mill'ing, the act of passing anything through a mill : the act of fulling cloth : the process of turning up the edge of coin and of putting the rows of ridges and furrows on it : indenting coin on the edge ; Mill'race, the current of water that turns a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it runs ; Mill-Six'pence (Shak.), a milled sixpence ; Mill'stone, one of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn ; Mill'stone-grit (geol.), a hard gritty variety of sandstone suitable for millstones ; Mill' -tooth, a molar ; MflT-wheel, the water-wheel used for driving a mill ; Mlll'-work, the machinery of a mill : the planning and putting up of machinery in mills ; Mill Wright, a wnght or mechanic who builds and repairs mills. Go through the mill, to undergo suffering or experience sufficient to fit one for certain duties or privileges; See through a millstone, to see far
into or through difficult questions. [A.S. ntiln L. mala, a mill molare, to grind.]

Mill, mil, n. (U.S.) the thousandth part of a dollar. [L. mille, a thousand.]

Millennium, mil-len'i-um, n. a thousand years : the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. adj. Mills-na'rian, lasting a thousand years : pertaining to the millennium./:, one believing in the millennium. ns. Millena'rianism, Mil'lenarism, the doctrine of millenarians. adj. Millenary, consisting of a thousand. . a thousand years. adj. Millennial, pertaining to a thousand years, or to the millennium. ns. Miilenn ialist, a believer in the millennium ; Millenn'ianism, Millennlarism, belief in the millennium. [L. mille, 1000, annus, a year.]

Milleped. See Milliped.

Millepore, mil'e-p5r, K. a species of branching coral, having a smooth surface with numerous minute, distinct pores or cells. n. Milleporite, a fossil millepore. [Fr. ; L. mille, 1000, porus, a pore.]

Miller, mil'er, n. one who has, or who attends to, a corn-mill. ns. Mill'er's-thumb, a small fresh-water fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb, the river bull-head.

Millesimal, mil-les'im-al, adj. thousandth : consisting of thousandth parts. adv. Milleslmally. [L. millesimus mille, a thousand.]

Millet, mil'et, . a grass yielding grain which is used for food. [Fr. millet L. milium.]

Milliard, mil'yard, . a thousand millions. [Fr., L. mille, a thousand.]

Milliare, mil'yar, . the one-thousandth part of an are.

Milliary, mil'i-a-ri, adj. pertaining to a Roman mile. n. a Roman milestone.

Millier, mel-ya', . a weight of 1000 kilogrammes.

Milligram, rnil'i-gram, . the Ti ^ o thpart of a gramme.

Millilitre, mil'i-le-ter, . the thousandth part of a litre.

Millimeter, Millimetre, mil'i-me-ter, . the thousandth part of a metre.

Milliner, mil'in-er, . one who makes head-dresses, bonnets, &c. for women. . Millinery, the articles made or sold by milliners : the industry of making these. [Prob. orig. Milaner, a trader in Milan wares, esp. silks and ribbons.]

Million, mil'yun, . a thousand thousands (1,000,000): a very great number. . Millionaire, a man worth a million of money or more. adj. Milllonary, pertaining to, or consisting of, millions. adj. and . Millionth, the ten hundred thousandth. The million, the great body of the people generally. [Fr., Low L. millio L. mille, 1000.]

Milliped, Milleped, mil'e-ped, . a small worm-like animal, with a great number of legs. Also Millipede, Millepede. [L. millepeda mille, a thousand, pes, pedis, a foot.]

Millocrat, mil'0-krat, . a wealthy mill-owner. . MilTocratism.

Milord, mi-lord', . my lord : a rich Englishman on the Continent.

Milreis, mil'res, . a thousand reals : a Portuguese coin worth about 4$. sd.

Milsey, mil'si, n. (prov.) a milk-strainer.

Milt, milt, . the soft roe of male fishes: (anat.) the spleen. v.t. to impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish. . Milt'er, a male fish. [A corr. of milk, as in Sw. mjfflke, milt of fishes.]

Mil tonic, mil-ton'ik, adj. relating to Milton (1608-74), or to his poetry.

Milvlne, mil'vin, adj. pertaining to, or like, birds of the kite family. [L. milvinusmilyus, a kite.]

Mim, mim, adj. (prov.) demure, precise.

Mimbar, mim'bar, . the pulpit in a mosque.

Mime, m!m, . a farce in which scenes from actual life were represented by gesture : an actor in such a farce. n. Mim'esiS, a mimicking of the speech, gestures, &c. of a person or a people : (ticl.) mimicry. adjs. Mimet'ic, -al, apt to imitate. v. t. Mimic, to

imitate : simulate : pr.p. mim'icking ; pa.p. mim'-
icked. . one who mimics : a buffoon : a servile imitator. adjs. Mim'iC, -al, imitative: mock: minia-
ture. ns. Miruicker; Mimicry, act of mimicking: an imitative resemblance in one animal to another or to some inanimate object. [Gr. mimos.\

Mimeograph, mim'e-0-graf, . an apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or printed matter. v.t. to reproduce such by this means. [Gr. fttimeisthai, to imitate, graphein, to write.]

Mimography, mim-og'ra-fi, . the art of writing gesture-languages by means of pictorial symbols constituting ideographs. . Mimog rapher.

Mimosa, ml-mO'za, . a genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant. [Gr. mitnos.]

Mimulus, mim'u-lus, . a genus of figworts.

Mina, ml'na, . a weight in silver at Athens = 100 drachmas : (B.) a weight of money valued at fifty shekels. [L. mina Gr. >nna.}

Mina, ml'na, . one of several different sturnoid pas-
serine birds of India.

Minaret, min'a-ret, . a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Sp. tninarete Ar. ntanarat, lighthouse nar, fire.]

Minatory, min'a-tor-i, adj. threatening, menacing. Also Mina cious. [L. mindri, -dtus, to threaten.]

Minauderie, min-6'de-re, . a display of affectation. (Fr.]

Mince, mins, -'./. to cut into small pieces : to chop fine : to diminish or suppress a part in speaking : to pronounce affectedly. v.i. to walk with affected nicety : to speak affectedly : pr.p. minc'ing ; pa.p. minced (minst). ns. Mince -meat, meat chopped small hence anything thoroughly broken or cut to pieces ; Mince'-pie, a pie made with minced meat, &c. adj. Minc'ing, not speaking fully out : speak-
ing or walking with affected nicety. adv. Minc'-
ingly. Mince matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy, or to soften an account unduly. Minced collops (see Collops). [A. S. minsianmin, small; prob. cog. with Fr. mince, thin, also Teut.]

Mind, mind, . the faculty by which we think, &c. : the understanding : the whole spiritual nature : memory : choice : intention : thoughts or sentiments : belief : cast of thought and feeling : (B.) disposition. v. t. to attend to : to obey : (orig.) to remind : (Scat.) to remember. v.i. (B.) to intend. adj. Minded, having a mind : disposed : determined. ns. Mind'-
edness, inclination toward anything ; Mind er, a care-taker : one taken care of, as a pauper child by a private person. adj. Mind ful, bearing in mind : taking thought or care : attentive : observant. adv. Mind'fully. . Mind fulness. adj. Mind'less, without mind : stupid. . Mind'-trans'ference, thought-transference. Mind one's p'S and q'S, to be accurate and precise ; Mind your eye (slang), take care what you are about. Absence Of mind, inatten-
tion to what is going on at the time ; Bear in mind, to remember ; Be out Of one's mind, to be forgotten : to be insane ; Have a mind, to wish or to be inclined strongly: Have half a mind, to be somewhat in-
clined ; Lose, or Be out of, one's mind, to become insane ; Make up one's mind, to determine ; Month's mind, continual prayer on a dead person's behalf for a month after death, with masses esp. on 3d, yth, and soth days (also A monthly mind) : any very strong desire or inclination ; Never mind, do not concern yourself; Of one mind, agreed; Of two minds, uncertain what to think or do ; Pres-
ence Of mind, a state of calmness in which all the powers of the mind are on the alert and ready for action ; Put in mind, to warn or remind ; Year's mind, a commemorative service of a similar kind to the month's mind, on the anniversary of a death. [A.S. ge-mynd munan, to think ; Ger. meintn, to think, L. metis, the mind.]

Mindererus spirit, min-der-e'rus spir'it, n. acetate of ammonia, much used in cases of fever.

Mine, mm, adj. pron, belonging to me : my. [A.S. in in ; Ger. ntein.}

Mine, mln, v.t. to dig for metals : to excavate : to dig under a wall or building in order to overturn it : to ruin or destroy by secret means. . a place from

which metals are dug : an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with gunpowder : a rich source of wealth. ns. Mine' -cap tain, the overseer of a mine ; Miner, one who digs in a mine. adj. Mi ny, rich in mines : like a mine. [Low L. mindre, to lead, open a mine.]

Mineral, min'er-al, . an inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface : any substance containing a metal. adj. relating to minerals: having the nature of minerals : impregnated with minerals, as water : denoting inorganic substances. . Mineral-isa'tion. v.t. Min'eralise, to make into a mineral : to give the properties of a mineral to : to impregnate with mineral matter. v.i. to collect minerals. ns. Min'eraliser, an element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur : a volatile or other substance, as water, which facilitates the recrystal-lisation of rocks ; Min'eralist, one versed in or employed about minerals. adj. Mineralog ical, pertaining to mineralogy. adv. Mineralog ically. v.i. Mineral'Ogise, to collect or study minerals. ns. Mineral'Ogist, one versed in mineralogy : Min-eral Ogy, the science which treats of minerals : the art of describing and classifying minerals. Mineral acids, a name applied to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids ; Mineral black, an impure carbon used as a pigment ; Mineral caoutchouc, a variety of bitumen also Elaterite ; Mineral king-dom, that department of nature which comprises substances that are neither animal nor vegetable ; Mineral Oil, oil which is forced up or pumped from the earth, as petroleum, naphtha, &c. ; Mineral salt, a salt of a mineral acid ; Mineral water, the water of certain springs having the taste of various kinds of minerals, and used as medicines. [Fr., miner, to mine Low L. ininare : cf. Mine.)

Minerva, mi-ner'va, . the Roman goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, and of war identified with the Greek Athena. Minerva Press, a printing-office in Leadenhall Street, London, whence were issued about the close of the i8th century a long series of highly sentimental novels. [L., prob. from root of mens, mentis, the mind.]

Minever, min'e-ver, . Same as Miniver.

Ming, ming, v.t. to mix : old pa.t. and pa.p. meint, ment. [A.S. mengan ; Ger. tneng-en.)

Mingle, ming'gl, v.t. to mix : to unite into one mass : to confuse : to join in mutual intercourse. v.i. to become mixed or confused. . a medley. . Ming le mangle, a medley, jumble. v.t. to con-fuse, jumble together. ns. Ming lement ; Ming'lor ; Mingling, mixture : a mixing or blending together. adv. Mingllngly. [Freq. of t" inf.]

Miniature, mm'i-a-tur, or min'i-tur, n. a painting on a very small scale, on ivory, vellum, or thick paper : a small or reduced copy of anything. adj. on a small scale : minute. v.t. to represent on a small scale. n. Miniaturist, one who paints miniatures. [It. miniatura miniare, to write with red lead L. minium, vermilion.]

Minibus, min'i-bus, . a small four-wheeled carriage.

Minie" rifle. See Rifle.

Minify, min'i-fl, v.t. to make little or less : to de-preciate.

Minikin, min'i-kin, . a little darling : a small sort of

B'n : the treble string of a \\i\.e.adj. small. [Old ut., dim. of minne, love, cog. with Old High Ger. tninna, memory, love.]

Minim min'im, n. (med.) the smallest liquid measure, drop, ^B drachm : (mus.) a note (formerly the

shortest) equal to two crotchets : (Milt.) a diminu-

tiye creature : one of an austere order of mendicant friars founded about the middle of the isth century bySt Francis of Paola in Calabria (1416-1507) called Minims (L. minimi, the least) to humble them even below the Franciscans (Friars minor). adj. Mln'l-mal. ?'./. Min'imise, to reduce to the smallest possible proportions : to treat slightingly. ns. Min-

im itude, Minimisation; Minimum, the least quantity or degree possible opp. of Maximum: a trifle : pi. Mln'ima ; Min'imus (Shak.\ a being of the smallest size. Minimum and Maximum thermometer (see Thermometer). [Fr. minime L. minimus, minima, the smallest.]

Miniment, min'i-ment, n. obsolete form of muniment.

Mining, ml'ning, n. the art of forming or of working mines : the work of a miner. adj. of or pertaining to mines : of burrowing habits.

Minion, min'yun, n. a darling, a favourite, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: a fawning favourite: (print.) a small kind of type, about 10$ lines to the inch, between nonpareil and brevier. [Fr. mignon, a darling Old High Ger. minna, minne, love.]

Minish, min'ish, v.t. (B.) to make little or less: to diminish. [Fr. mcnuiser, to cut small, said of a carpenter L. minutia, smallness.]

Minister, min'is-ter, n. a servant : one who serves at the altar : a clergyman : one transacting business for another : the responsible head of a department of state affairs : the representative of a government at a foreign court. v.i. to act as a servant : to perform duties: to supply or do things needful. v.t. to furnish: pr.p. min'istering ; pa.p. min'istered. adj. Ministerial, pertaining to the work of a servant : acting under superior authority : pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical: executive. n. Ministerialist, one who supports ministers or the government in office. adv. Ministerially. adj. Min'istering, attending and serving. . Ministe'-rlum, the body of the ordained ministers in a dis-trict. adj. Min'iStrant, administering : attendant. . Ministra tion, the act of ministering or per-forming service] office or service of a minister. adj. Min'istratlve, serving to aid or assist : ministering. ns. Min'istress, a female minister; Min istry, act of ministering : service : office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical pro-fession : the body of ministers who manage the business of the country. [L., minor, less.]

Minium, min'i-um, . red oxide of lead. adj. Min'iate, minium coloured. v.t. to paint with minium. [Fr., L., minium, red lead.]

Miniver, min'i-ver, . a mixed or variegated fur. [O. Fr. menu ver menu, small L. minutus, vair, fur L. varius, changing, mottled.]

Mink, mingk, . a small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur. [Perh. from Sw. mank.]

Minnesinger, min'e-sing'er, n. one of a school of German amatory lyric poets in the I2th and 131)1 centuries, mostly of noble birth. [Ger. minne, love, singer, singer.]

Minnie, min i, n. (Scot.) mother. [Dim. of min.}

Minnow, min'o, n. a very small fresh-water fish of the same genus as the roach, chub, &c. : the young of larger fish. [A.S. myne, prob. min, less.]

Mino, me'nu, . a Japanese rain-coat of hemp, &c.

Minor, ml'nor, adj. smaller : less : inferior in import-ance, degree, bulk, &c. : inconsiderable : lower : (mus.) smaller by a semitone. . a person under age (21 years) : (logic) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion. . Minorite, a Franciscan friar. aiij. belonging to the Francis-cans. n. Minority, the state of being under age (also Mi norship) : the smaller of two partsof a number : a number less than half: opp. to Majority. Minor canon, a canon of inferior grade who assists in performing the daily choral service in a cathedral ; Minor mode or scale, the mode or scale in music which has the third note only three semitones above

the key ; Minor premise, the premise which con-tains the minor term ; Minor prophets, the name given to the twelve prophets from Hosea to Malachi inclusive. [L., neut. minus.]

Minotaur, min'o-tawr, . the bull of Minos, a fabulous monster, half-man, half-bull. [L., Gr., prob. from Minos, king of Crete, taunts, a bull.]

Minster, min'ster, . the church of an abbey or priory, but often applied to a cathedral church without any monastic connection. [A.S. mynster L. taonas-terium, a monastery.]

Minstrel, min'strel, . one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others : a musician : one of a class of performers, with blackened faces, of negro songs. . Min'. Strelsy, the art or occupation of a minstrel : a com-pany or body of minstrels : a collection of songs : (Chaucer) instrumental music. [O. Fr. mcnestrel

Low L. ministralis L. minister.}

Mint, mint, n. the place where money is coined by government : a place where anything is invented or made: any source of abundant supply. v.t. to coin : to invent. ns. Mintage, the money which is minted or coined : the duty paid for coining ; Mint'er, one who mints or coins: an inventor; Mint' -man, one skilled in coining or coinage ; Mint -mark, a private mark put by the mint on coins for purposes of identification ; Mint'-mas ter, the master of a mint : one who invents. [A.S. mynet, money L. mcneta, a surname of Juno monire to remind.]

Mint, mint, . an aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. ns. Mint'-ju'lep, a spirituous drink flavoured with mint, and sucked through a straw or small tube ; Mint'-sauce, chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for roast lamb. [A.S. minte L. mentlia Gr. mintlia,}

Mint, mint, v.i. (Scot.) to purpose, try : to hint [A.S. myntan, to mean munan, to think.]

Minuend, min'u-end, n. the number from which another is to be subtracted. [L. minucndum minuere, to lessen.]

Minuet, min'u-et, n. a slow, graceful dance in triple measure, invented in Poitou about the middle of the 1 7th century: the music for such a dance. [Fr. menuet menu, small L. minutus, small.]

Minus, mi'nus, adj. less : less than nothing or less than zero : deficient in respect of, deprived of, without. . an amount less than nothing : the sign ( ) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. . Minus'CUle, a semi-uncial cursive script, originated by the monks in the jth-gth centuries : any small or lower-case letter as distinguished from a capital or Majuscule. adj. small, of a letter : written in minuscule. [L., neuter of minor, less.]

Minute, min-ut', adj. very small or slender : of small consequence : slight : attentive to small things : particular, exact. adv. Minutely. . Minute'-ness. [L. minutus, pa.p. of minuere, to lessen.]

Minute, min'it, it. the sixtieth part of an hour : the sixtieth part of a degree : an indefinitely small space of time : a brief jotting or note : (//.) a brief summary of the proceedings of a meeting. v.t. to make a brief jotting or note of anything. adj. (Shak.) happening every minute. ns. Min'ute-bell, a bell sounded at regular intervals of one minute, in morning ; Min Ute-book, a book containing minutes or short notes ; Min'Ute-glass, a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running out ; Min'ute-gun, a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning ; Min'ute-hand, the hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch ; Min'ute-jack (Shak.), a little figure that strikes the bell of the clock : a flighty, unstable person ; Mln'ute-man, a man ready to turn out at a minute's warning the name taken by a body of militia in the American war of independence ; Mtn'ute-watCh, a watch that marks minutes ; Min'ute-while (S/ia&.), a minute's time. [Same word as above.]

Minutiae

mOte ; mtlte ; mCOn ; then.

Misconcelt

Minutiaa, mi-nu'shi-e, n.pl. minute or small things : the smallest particulars or details. adj. Minu'-tidse. [L., pi. oiminutia, smallness.]

Minx, mingles, . a pert young girl : a jade : a she-puppy. [Contr. of minikin, with added s.]

Miocene, mT'o-sen, adj. (geol.) less recent, applied by
Lyell to the middle division of the Tertiary strata. [Gr. meion, less, kaitios, recent.]

MiOSiS, ml-6'sis, . diminution: litotes. [Gr.]

Mir, mer, . a Russian commune or local community holding land which is redistributed from time to time. [Russ. miru, union.]

Mirable, mlr'a-bl, adj. (S/iak.) wonderful.

Miracle, mir'a-kl, . anything wonderful : a prodigy : anything beyond human power, and away from the common action of the laws of nature : a supernatural event. s. Mir'acle-mong'er, one who pretends to work miracles ; Mir'acle-play, a medieval form of drama founded on Old or New Testament history, or the legends of the saints. adj. Mirac'ulous, of the nature of a miracle : done by supernatural power : very wonderful: able to perform miracles. adv.

Mirac'ulously. . Mirac'ulousness. [Fr., L. miracitlum mirdri, -dtus, to wonder.]

Mirador, mir-a-doV, . a belvedere or gallery. [Sp.]

Mirage, mi-razh', . an optical illusion by which objects are seen double, or as if suspended in the air. [Fr. mirer L. mirdri.]

Mirbane, mer'ban, . nitro-benzol. [See Nitre.]

Mire, mlr, . deep mud. v.t. to plunge and fix in mire : to soil with mud. z.z. to sink in mud. . Ml'rinesS. adj. Ml'ry, consisting of mire : covered with mire. [Ice. myri, marsh.]

Mirk, merk, adj. dark. adj. Mirk'some, murky.

Mirror, mir'ur, . a looking-glass : a reflecting surface, usually made of glass lined at the back with a brilliant metal : a pattern. v.t. to reflect as in a mirror: pr.p. mirr'oring ; pa. p. mirr'ored. . Mag'iC-mirr'or, a mirror in which, by means of divination, a person sees scenes in his future life : a Japanese convex mirror, engraved on the back, by which bright light reflected from the polished surface on to a screen gives bright-lined images corresponding to the figures on the back. [O. Fr. mireor, miroir L. mirdri, -dtus, to wonder at.]

Mirth, merth, . merriness : pleasure : delight : noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter. adj. Mirth'ful, full of mirth : causing mirth : merry : jovial. adv. Mirth'fully. . Mirth'fulness. adj. Mirthless, joyless : cheerless. . Mirth'lessness, absence of mirth. [A.S. myrgQ merg, merry.]

Mirza, mir'za, . a Persian title, equivalent to ' Prince" when following the surname a common title of respect, like ' Mr,' when preceding it.

Misacceptation, mis-ak-sep-ta'shun, n. the act of accepting or understanding in a wrong sense.

Misadventure, mis-ad-vent'ur, . an unfortunate adventure : ill-luck: disaster. adjs. Misadvent'ured (Shak.\ unfortunate ; Misadvent'UTOUS.

Misadvertence, mis-ad-vert'ens, . want of proper care or attention : inadvertence.

Misadvise, mis-ad-vlz', v.t. to give bad advice to : to deceive. adj. Misadvised', ill-advised, ill-directed. adv. MisadvTsedly. . Misadvi'sedness.

Misaimed, mis-amd', adj. not rightly aimed.

Misallege, mis-al-lej', v.t. to allege wrongly.

Misalliance, mis-al-li'ans, . a bad alliance, esp. marriage with one of a lower rank the Fr. Misalliance. adj. Misallied'.

Misallotment, mis-al-lot'ment, . a wrong allotment.

Misanthrope, mis'an-throp, n. a hater of mankind : one who. distrusts every one else also Misan'thropist. adjs- Misanthropic, -al, hating or distrusting mankind. adv. Misanthr op'ically . ns. Mlsan'thropos (Shak.), a misanthrope ; Misan - thropy, hatred or distrust of mankind. [Fr., Gr. misanthropes mitein, to hate, anthropos, a man.]

Misapply, mis-ap-pll', v.t. to apply wrongly: to use for a wrong purpose. . Misapplication.

Misappreciated, mis-ap-pre'shi-at-ed, adj. not rightly or fully appreciated. n. Misapprecia'tion. adj. Misappre ciative.

Misapprehend, mis-ap-pre-hend', v.t. to apprehend wrongly : to take or understand in a wrong sense. . Misapprehension. adv. Misapprehen'sively, by or with misapprehension or mistake.

Misappropriate, mis-ap-pro'pri-at, v.t. to put to a wrong use. . Misappropriation.

Misarrange, mis-ar-ranj', v.t. to arrange wrongly : to put in wrong order. . Misarrange ment.

Misarray, mis-ar-ra', n. want of proper order.

Misassign, mis-as-sln', v.t. to assign wrongly.

Misbecome, mis-be-kum', v.t. not to suit or befit : to be unfitting. adj. Misbecoming, unbecoming. . an impropriety. . Misbecom'ingness.

Misbegot, Misbegotten, mis-be-got', -got'n, p.adj. (Shak.) unlawfully begotten : shapeless.

Misbehave, mis-be-hav', v.t. to behave ill or improperly.^'. Misbehaved' (Shak.), badly behaved : ill-bred. n. Misbehaviour.

Misbelieve, mis-be-lev', v.t. to believe wrongly or falsely. ns. Misbelief, belief in false doctrine; Misbeliever. adj. Misbelieving.

MiSbeseem, mis-be-sem', v.t. to suit ill.

Misbestow, mis-be-sto', v.t. to bestow improperly, or on the wrong person. n. Misbestow'al.

Misborn, mis'bawrn, adj. (Spens.) born to evil or misfortune. . Misbirth', an abortion.

Miscalculate, mis-kal'ku-lat, v.t. to calculate wrongly. . Miscalculation.

Miscall, mis-kawl', v.t. to call by a wrong name: to abuse or revile.

Miscarriage, mis-kar'ij, . the act of miscarrying : failure : ill-conduct : the act of bringing forth young prematurely. v.t. Miscarr'y, to be unsuccessful : to fail of the intended effect : to bring forth, as young, before the proper time.

Miscast, mis-kast', v.t. and v.i. to cast erroneously.

Miscegenation, mis-se-jen-a'shun, . a mixture of races. [L. miscire, to mix, genus, race.]

Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lan'i-us, adj. mixed or mingled : consisting of several kinds. adj. Miscellana'rian. n. a writer of miscellanies. adv. Miscellan'e-ously. ns. Miscellan'eousness ; Mis'cellanist, a writer of miscellanies ; Mis'cellany, a mixture of various kinds : a collection of writings on different subjects also tt.pl. Miscella nea. [L. miscellatieus miscere, to mix.]

Mischallenge, mis-chal'enj, . a false challenge.

Mischance, mis-chans', n. ill-luck : mishap, misfortune : calamity. v.i. to chance wrongly, come to ill-luck. adj. Mischan'cy (Scot.), unlucky.

MiSCharge, mis-charj', v.t. to charge wrongly : to make an error in an account. . a mistake in charging, as in an account.

Mischief, mis'chif, . an ill consequence : evil : injury: damage, hurt : (coll.) the devil, as in 'What the mischief,' &c. n. Mis chief-mak er, one who incites to mischief. adjs. Mis' Chief-making, causing mischief; Mis'chiOVOUS, causing mischief: injurious: prone to mischief. adv. Mis'chievously. . Mis'-chievpusness. Play the mischief -with, to disturb anything greatly. [O. Fr. tneschef, from mes-, ill, chefI.,, caput, the head.]

Miscible, mis'si-bl, adj. that may be mixed. .

Miscibillty. [Fr., L. miscere, to mix.]

Miscollocation, mis-kol-lo-ka'shun, . wrong collocation.

Miscolour, mis-kul'ur, v.t. to misrepresent.

Miscomprehend, mis-kom-pre-hend', v.t. to misunderstand. . Miscomprehension.

Miscomputation, mis-kom-pu-ta'shun, . wrong computation : false reckoning.

Misconceit, mis-kon-set', . (Spens.) misconception. v.i. to lorm a wrong opinion about.

Misconceive, mis-kon-sSv', v. t. to conceive wrongly : to mistake. v. t. to have a wrong conception of anything. . Misconcep tion.

Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, n. bad conduct : wrong management. v.t. Misconduct', to conduct badly.

Misconjecture, mis-kon-jek'tur, . a wrong conjecture or guess. v.t. orv.i. to guess or conjecture wrongly.

Misconstruct, mis-kon-strukt', v.t. to construct wrongly : to construe or interpret erroneously. >i. Misconstruc'tion, a mistaking of the true meaning.

Misconstrue, mis-kon'stroo, v.t. to construe or to interpret wrongly.

Miscontent, mis-kon-tent', adj. not content also Miscontent'ed. . Miscontent'ment.

Miscopy, mis-kop'i, v.t. to copy wrongly or imperfectly. . an error in copying.

Miscounsel, mis-kown'sel, v.t. (Spent.) to counsel or advise wrongly.

Miscount, mis-kownt', v.t. to count wrongly: to misjudge. . a wrong counting.

Miscreant, mis'kre-ant, n. a vile wretch, a detestable scoundrel : a misbeliever, an infidel. adj. unbelieving.;;. Mis'creance (Spans.), unbelief, belief in a false religion. [O. Fr. mescreatit met-, L. credent, -entis, pr.p. of credere, to believe.]

MiSCreate, -d, mis-kre-at', -ed, adj. wrongly created : deformed : (Shak.) illegitimate.;;. Miscrea'tion. adj. Miscrea'tive, inclining towards wrong creation.

Miscredit, mis-kred'it, v.t. to disbelieve.

Miscreed, mis-kred', . a false creed.

MiSCUO, mis-ku', . at billiards, a stroke spoiled by the slipping off of the cue.

Misdate, mis-dat', . a wrong date. v.t. to date wrongly or erroneously.

Misdeal, mis-del', . a wrong deal, as at cards. v.t. to deal wrongly : to divide improperly. v.i. to make a wrong distribution.

Misdecision, mis-de-sizh'un, . act of deciding wrongly : a wrong decision.

Misdeed, mis-ded', n. a bad deed : fault : crime.

Misdeem, mis-dem', v.t. to deem or think wrongly : to
make a mistake in judging.

Misdemean, mis-de-men', v.t. to behave ill (with one's
self). v.i. to misbehave. us. Misdemean'ant, one who commits a misdemeanour or petty crime ; Misdemean'OUT, bad conduct : a legal offence of less gravity than a felony.

Misdescribe, mis-des-krlb', v.t. to describe falsely. n. Misdescrip tion.

Misdesert, mis-de-zert', n. (Spent.) ill-desert.

Misdevotion, mis-de-v5'shun, . ill-directed devotion.

Misdiet, mis-dl'et, ft. (Spent.) improper diet or food.

Misdight, mis-dlt, adj. (Spent.) badly dressed.

Misdirect, mis-di-rekt', v.t. to direct wrongly. n. Misdirec'tion, act of directing wrongly, or state of being wrongly directed.

Misdistinguish, mis-dis-ting'gwish, v.t. to make wrong distinctions concerning.

Misdivide, mis-di-vld', v.t. to divide wrongly. n. Misdlvi'sion, wrong or unfair division.

Misdo, mis-d(5D', v.t. to do wrongly. v.i. to act amiss,
err. ns. Misdo'er ; Misdoing.

Misdoubt, mis-dowt', v.t. to have a doubt or suspicion regarding : to suspect. n. suspicion : hesitation. adj. MisdOUbt'fUl(.$>rJ.), misgiving.

Misdraw, mis-draw 7 , v.t. to draw or draft badly. v.i. to fall apart. n. Misdraw'ing.

Misdread, mis-dred', n. (Shak.) dread of evil to come. v.t. to regard with dread.

Mise, mlz, . expenditure, outlay : a gift of money to a superior, prince, &c. : in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right : the adjustment of a dispute by arbitration and compromise, as the ' Mise of Lewes' in 1264. [Fr., L. mitt/re, missum.]

Miseducatlon, inis-cd-u-ki'shun, n. improper or imperfect education.

Miserere.

Misemploy, mis-em-ploi', v.t. to employ wrongly or amiss : to misuse. . Misemploy'ment, ill-employment : improper application : misuse.

Misentry, mis-en'tri, . a wrong entry, as in an account. v.t. Misen ter, to make such.

Miser, ml'zer, n. a miserable person : an extremely covetous person : a niggard : one whose chief pleasure is in hoarding wealth. adj. like a miser. adj. Miserly, excessively covetous : sordid : niggardly. [L. miser, wretched.]

Miser, mlz'er, . a tubular well boring-bit, with valved opening for the earth passing up.

Miserable, miz'er-a-bl, adj. wretched, exceedingly unhappy : causing misery : very poor or mean : worthless : despicable : barren. n. Mis'erableness. adv. Mis'erably. [Fr., L. miserabilis wiser.]

Misereatur, miz-er-e-a'tur, n. the first part of the absolution service in the R.C. liturgy, beginning * Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus.'

Miserere, miz-e-re're, . the name by which in Catholic usage the penitential soth Psalm of the Vulgate (sist in A. V.) is commonly known, from its commencement, ' Miserere mei, I >omitie :' a musical composition adapted to this psalm : a hinged folding-seat in a church stall, which, when turned up, shows a bracket on which a person who is standing can lean. [L., 2(1 pers. sing, imperf. of misereri, to have mercy, to pity wiser, wretched.]

Misericords, miz-e-ri-kord', . mercy, forgiveness, pity : a folding-seat : a narrow-bladed dagger for

putting a wounded foe out of pain by the coup-de-grace. [Fr., L., misericors, -dis, tender-hearted.]

Misery, mi/er-i, . wretchedness : great unhappiness: extreme pain of body or of mind: a cause of pain or sorrow: (Sliak.) avarice. [O. Fr., L. miseria.\

Misesteem, mis-es-tem', n. want of esteem : disregard : disrespect. v.t. Misestimate, to estimate wrongly.

MisexpreSSion, mis-eks-presh'un, n. a wrong expression.

Misfaith, mis'fath, ti. (Tenn.) distrust.

Misfall, mis-fawl', v.t. (obt)lo befall unluckily.

Misfare, mis-far', . (Spensjill fare : misfortune. v.i. to fare or succeed ill.

Misfeasance, mis-fez'ans, n. (law) a wrong done, as distinguished from Nonfeasance, which means a mere omission : the doing of a lawful act in. a wrongful manner, as distinguished from Malfeasance, which means the doing of an act which is positively unlawful. ns. Misfeas'ant, Misfeas'or, one who commits a misfeasance. [O. Fr., met-, wrong, faitance -faire \^.facere, to do.]

Misfeign, mis-fan', v.i. to feign with bad design.

Misfit, mis-fit', . a bad fit, of clothes, &c. v.t. to make of a wrong size : to supply with something that does not fit.

Misform, mis-form', v.t. to form or shape badly or improperly. . Misforma'tion.

Misfortune, mis-for'tun, . ill-fortune : an evil accident : calamity : (colt.) a euphemism for a lapse from virtue resulting in the birth of a natural child. adj. Misfor'tuned (Milt.), unfortunate.

Misget, mis-get', v.t. (Spent.) to procure unlawfully. adj. MlSgOt'ten, wrongly obtained.

Misgive, mis-giv', v.t. to fill with doubt : to destroy confidence. v.i. to fail, as the heart: to give way to doubt. . Misgiving, mistrust.

MlSgO, mis-gO', v.i. to go astray or amiss.

Misgovern, mis-guv' ern, v.t, to govern badly ,' to use

Misgraff

m8te ; mflte ; mfSBn ; Men.

Misrule

power unjustly. j. MisgOV'ernance (Spens.), ill

government : irregularity ; MiSgOV'ernment.
Misgraff, mis-graf, MiSgraft, mis-graft', v.t. (SAa&.)

to graft wrongly or on a wrong stock.
Misgrowth, mis-grOth', . an irregular growth, an

excrescence.
Misguide, mis-gld', v.t. to guide wrongly: to lead

into error. ns. MisgUid'ance, Misguide' (oos.).
Mishallowed, mis-hal'od, adj. devoted to evil ends.
Mishandle, mis-han'dl, v.t. to maltreat.
Mishanter, Mischanter, mi-shan'ter, n. (Scot.) an

unlucky chance, misfortune.
Mishap, mis-hap', . ill chance : accident : misfortune.

v.t. Mishap pen (Spens.), to happen ill.
Mishear, mis-her', v.t. to hear incorrectly. v.t. to

mistake in hearing.

Mishmash, mish'mash, . a hotch-potch, medley.
Mishmee, mish'me, . the bitter tonic root of a

Chinese species of gold-thread.
Mishnah, Mishna, mish'na, . a great collection of

halachoth, comprising the body of the ' Oral Law,'

or the juridico-political, civil, and religious code of

the Jews ; it forms one of the divisions of the

Talmud the ' Gemara, 1 or commentary on the

Mishna, being the other ; and it was finally redacted

at Tiberias in 220 A.D. : //. Mish'noth. adjs.

Mishna'ic, MiSh'niC. [Heb., shdtiah, to repeat.]
Misimprove, mis-im-pr5oV, v.t. to apply to a bad

purpose : to misuse. . Misimprove ment.
Misincline, mis-in-klln', v.t. to cause to incline

wrongly.
Misinfer, mis-in-fer', v.t. to infer wrongly. v.t. to

draw a wrong inference.
Misinform, mis-in-form', v.t. to tell incorrectly. as.

Misinform/ant ; Misinforms/ tion ; Misinform/or.
Misinstruct, mis-in-strukt', v.t. to instruct improperly.

. Misinstruc tion, wrong instruction.
Misintelligence, mis-in-tel'e-jens, . wrong or false

information.

Misintend, mis-in-tend', v.t. to misdirect.
Misinterpret, mis-in-ter'pret, v.t. to interpret wrongly
:

to explain wrongly. ns. Misinterpreta'tion ; Mis-

intefpreter.
Misjoin, mis-join', v.t. to join improperly or unfitly.

. Misjoin' der (taw), an incorrect union of parties or

of causes of actions in a suit.
Misjudge, mis-juj', v.t. and v.i. to judge wrongly.

. Misjudg'ment.
Misken, mis-ken', v.t. (Scot.) to be, or to appear,

ignorant of.
Misknow, mis-n5', v.t. to misapprehend. n. Mis-

knowTedge.

Mislabel, mis-la'bel, v.t. to mark with a wrong de-
scriptive label, &c.
Mislay, mis-la', v.t. to lay in a wrong place or in one

not remembered : to lose : -pa.p. mislaid'.
Misle, miz'l. See Mizzle.
Mislead, mis-led', v.t. to guide into error : to cause

to mistake : pa.p. misled'. . Mislead er. adj.

Misleading, deceptive. adv. Mislead'ingly.
Misleared, mis-lerd', adj. (Scot.) mistaught : wrongly

informed, imposed upon.
Misletoe. See Mistletoe.
Mislight, mis-lit', v.t. to lead astray by a light.
Mislike, mis-Ilk', v.t. to dislike : to disapprove of.

. dislike: disapprobation. n. Mislike'ness, a mis-
leading resemblance.

Mislippen, mis-lip'n, v.t. (Scot.) to disappoint, de-
ceive : to neglect to pay attention to anything.
Mislive, mis-liv', v.i. to live a bad life.
Misluck, mis-luk', v.i. to meet with bad luck, to fail.

. ill-luck.
Mismanage, mis-man'aj, v.t. to conduct badly : to

conduct carelessly. . Misman agement.
Mismanners, mis-man'erz, .//. bad manners.
Mismatch, mis-mach', v.t. to match unsuitably. .

Mismatch ment.
Migmated, mis-mat' ed, adj. (/>*,) ill-matched.

Mismeasure, mis-mezh'flr, v.t. to measure wrongly. . Mismeas urement.

Misname, mis-nam', v.t. to call by the wrong name.

Misnomer, misnO'mer, n. a misnaming : a wrong name. [O. Fr., from Fr. mes- and nommer L. nomindre, to name.]

Misobserve, mis-ob-zerv', v.t. and v.i. to observe incorrectly.

Misocapnic, mis-o-kap'nik, adj. hating smoke, esp. that of tobacco.

MiSOClere, mis'o-kler, adj. (Fuller) hating the clergy.
[Gr. misein, to hate, kliros, clergy.]

MiSOgamiSt, mis-og'a-mist, . a hater of marriage. . Misog'amy. [Gr. misein, to hate, games, marriage.]

Misogynist, mis-oj'i-nist, . a woman-hater. adjs. Misogynist ical, Misog ynous. . Misog'yny.
[Gr. misein, to hate, gyni, a woman.]

MiSOlOgy, mi-sol'o-ji, . hatred of reason. . Misol 0-gist. [Gr. , misein, to hate, logos, reason.]

MiSOtheism, mis'o-the-izm, . hatred of God. [Gr. Misein, to hate, tkeos, God.]

Mispaint, mis-pant^, v.t. to paint in false colours.

Mispersuasion, mis-per-swa'zhun, n. a wrong persuasion or notion : a false opinion.

Misplace, mis-plas', v.t. to put in a wrong place : to set on an improper object. . Misplace'ment.

Misplay, mis-pla', . a wrong play.

Misplead, mis-pled', v.i. to plead wrongly. n. Mis-plead'ing, an error in pleading.

Misplease, mis-plez', v.t. to displease.

Mispoint, mis-point', v.t. to punctuate wrongly.

Mispolicy, mis-pol'i-si, n. bad policy.

Mispractice, mis-prak'tis, . misconduct.

Mispraise, mis-praz', v.t. to praise falsely.

Misprint, mis-print', v.t. to print wrong. . a mistake in printing.

Misprise, mis-prlz', v.t. to slight, undervalue. [O. Fr. ntesfriser pfx. mes-, amiss, Low L. prttidre L. pretium, price.]

MispriSion, mis-prizh'un, . mistake : (law) criminal oversight or neglect in respect to the crime of another : any serious offence, failure of duty positive or negative, according as it is maladministration or mere neglect. Misprision of heresy, treason, &c., knowledge of and failure to give information about heresy, treason, &c. [O. Fr., mes-, ill, Low L. prension-ent L. prcJiendere, to take.]

Misprize, mis-prlz', v.t. (Shak.) to mistake.

Mispronounce, mis-pro-nowns'_, v.t. to pronounce in-
correctly. n. Mispronunciation, wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproud, mis-prowd', adj. unduly proud.

Mispunctuate, mis-pungk'tu-at, v.t. and v.i. to punctuate wrongly. . Mispunctua tion.

Mispursuit, mis-pur-sut', . a mistaken pursuit.

Misqualify, mis-kwol'i-fl, v.t. to characterise erroneously.

Misquote, mis-kwOt', v.t. to quote wrongly. n. MlS-quota'tion, a wrong quotation.

Misread, mis-red', v.t. to read wrongly: to misinterpret. . Misreading, an erroneous reading.

Misreckon, mis-rek'n, v.t. to reckon or compute wrongly. n. Misreck'oning.

Misregard, mis-re-gard', . (Spens.) misconstruction.

Misrelate. _mis-re-lat', v.t. to relate incorrectly. . Misrela tion.

Misremember, mis-re-mem'ber, v.t. to mistake in re-membering. v.i. to fail to remember correctly.

Misreport, mis-re-pOrt', v.t. to give an incorrect report
or account of. n. a false report.

Misrepresent, mis-rep-re-zent', v.t, to represent incor-rectly: to act unfaithfully on behalf of. v.i. to give a false impression. . Misrepresenta'tion.

Misresemblance, mis-re-zem'blans, n. an imperfect resemblance.

Misrule, mis-rSOl', . wrong or unjust rule : disorder : tumult. v. t. and v.i. to govern badly. Abbot, or

Miss

fate, far ; mS, her ; mTne :

Mistress

Lord, of Misrule, or Unreason, ancient titles for the leader of the Christinas revels.

MiSS, mis, . a title of address of an unmarried female :
a young woman or girl : (pbs.) a kept mistress : //. Miss'OS either the 'Miss Hepburns' or the ' Misses Hepburn' may be said, but the latter is preferable. n. MiSS'-Nan'cy, a very effeminate young man. [Contr. of mistress.}

Miss, mis, v.t. to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep : to omit: to fail to have: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of : to fail to observe : to leave out. v.i. to fail to hit or obtain : to go wrong. . a failure to hit the mark : loss. Miss fire, to fail to go off or explode from some cause ; MiSS one's tip (slang), to fail in one's plan or attempt ; MiSS Stays (naut.), to fail in going about from one tack to another. [A.S. inissan ; Dut. missen, to miss.]

Missal, mis'al, . the book which contains the com-plete service for mass throughout the year. [Low L. titissale, from missa, mass.]

Mlssay, mis-sa', v.i. to say or speak incorrectly or falsely. v.t. to utter amiss : to slander.

Missee, mis-se', v.t. and v.i. to see falsely or errone-ously, to take a distorted view.

Misseem, mis-sem', v.i. (Spent.) to seem or appear falsely, to misbecome. p. adj. Misseem'ing, unbe-coming. n. false appearance.

Missel, mis'l, . the largest of the European thrushes supposed to be fond of the berries of the mistletoe. Also Miss' el-bird, Miss'el-thrush.

Misseltoe. Sec Mistletoe.

Missel-tree, mis'l-tre, . a tree of the Melastoma family in British Guiana.

Misset, mis-set', v.t. to set or place wrongly or unfitly.
p.adj. (Scot.) out of humour.

Misshape, mis-shap', v.t. to shape ill : to deform. . deformity, p.adj. Misshap'en, ill-shaped.
n. Misshap enness.

Missheathed, mis-she/Ad', adj. (Shak.) wrongly sheathed.

Missile, mis'il, adj. that may be thrown from the hand or from any instrument. . a weapon thrown by the hand. [L. missilis mittere, missum, to throw.]

Missing, mis'ing, adj. absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting. adv. Miss'ingly (Shak.), with a sense of loss. Missing link (see Link). [See Miss (v.\]

Mission, mish'un, . a sending of any agent, delegate, or messenger : the purpose for which one is sent : the sending out persons to spread a religion : a series of special religious services conducted by a tnis-sioner: any particular field of missionary enterprise : persons sent on a mission : an embassy : a station or association of missionaries : duty on which one is sent: purpose of life. v.t. (rare) to commission.
n. Missionary, one sent upon a mission to spread the knowledge of religion. adj. pertaining to mis-sions. ns. MiSS'ionary-bish'Op, one having jurisdic-tion in a heathen country, or in districts not yet formed into dioceses ; MisS'ioner, one who conducts a series of special mission services ; MiSS'ion-SChOOl,
a school for religious, and sometimes also secular, instruction for the poor, kept up by charity : a school

conducted by a missionary abroad. [Fr., L. mission-em mittere, to send.]

Missis, mis'iz, . a colloquial form of mistress : a wife.

MiSSish, mis'ish, adj. prim, affected. . MiSS'ishness. adj. MiSS'y, namby-pamby, sentimental. n. a diminutive of miss. [Miss.]

Missive, mis'iv, adj. that may be sent : intended to be thrown or hurled. n. that which is sent, as a letter : (Shak.) messenger : (//., Scots law) letters sent between two parties in which one makes an offer and the other accepts it [Fr., L. missus.)

Misspeak, mis-spek', v.t. to utter wrongly. v.i. to mistake or err in speaking.

Misspell, mis-spel', v.t. to spell wrongly. -w. Misspell ing, a wrong spelling.

578

Misspend, mis-spend', v.t. to spend ill: to waste or squander : pa.t. and pa.p. misspent'.

Misstate, mis-stat', v.t. to state wrongly or falsely. ti. Misstate'ment.

Misstep, mis-step', v.i. to make a false step: to make a mistake. n. a mistake in conduct, &c.

Missuit, mis-sut', v.t. to be unbecoming to.

Missummation, mis-su-ma'shun, n. wrong addition.

Missy. See Missish.

Mist, mist, . watery vapour seen in the atmosphere : rain in very fine drops : anything that dims or darkens the sight or the judgment. n. Mist'-flow'er, a North American plant of the Aster family, with clusters of blue or violet flowers. adj. Mist'-ful, misty. adv. Mistily. n. Mistiness. adj. Mist'y, full of mist : dim : obscure, not perspicuous. Scotch mist, a very wetting rain. [A.S. mist, darkness ; Ice. inistr, mist, Dut. mist.]

Mistake, mis-tak', v.t. to understand wrongly : to take one thing or person for another. v.i. to err in opinion or judgment. n. a taking or understanding wrongly : an error. adjs. Mistak'able ; Mistak'en, understood wrongly: guilty of a mistake: erroneous: incorrect. adv. Mistak'enly. . Mistak'ing (Shak.), a mistake. And no mistake (coll.), without any manner of doubt : without fail ; Be mistaken, to make or have made a mistake : to be misunderstood. [M. E. mistaken Ice. mistaka, to take wrongly mis-, wrongly, taka, to take.]

Misteach, mis- tech', v.t. to teach wrongly.

Mis tell, mis-tel', v.t. to tell wrongly.

Mistemper, mis-tem'per, v. t. to temper ill : to disorder. adj. Mistem pered (Shak.), angry.

Mister, mis'ter, . (Spens.) manner, kind : (Scot.) necessity. v.i. (Spens.) to need, require: to be poor : to be necessary. [O. Fr. mestier (Fr. metier), trade L. ministerium, service.]

Mister, mis'ter, . sir : a title of address to a man, written Mr. [A corr. of master, through the influence of mistress.]

Misterm, mis-term', v.t. to term or name wrongly.

MiStery, mis'ter-i, n. (Shak.) an art or trade often spelt mystery, [blister, trade.]

Misthlnk, mis-thingk', v.t. (S/iak.)io think ill of. v.i. to think wrongly. . Misthought', a wrong notion.

MistiCO, mis'ti-kO, . a small Mediterranean coaster, between a xebec and a felucca. [Sp., Ar.]

MistigriS, mis'ti-gris, n. a variation of poker in which a joker is used, to which the player holding it gives what value he chooses also the joker when so used.

Mistime, mis-tlm', v.t. to time wrongly. adj. Mistimed', unseasonable.

Mistitle, mis-ti'tl, v.t. to call by a wrong title.

Mistle. Same as Mizzle.

Mistletoe, miz'l-to, . a parasitic evergreen plant, with white viscous berries, found in southern England and elsewhere growing on the apple, apricot, &c. (very rarely on the oak). [A.S. mistel-tiln (Ice. mistel-teinn) mistel, mistletoe, A. S. tdn, twig ; mistel is a dim. of mist.]

Mistradition, mis-tra-dish'un, . a false tradition.

Mistrain, mis-trfu/, v.t. to train amiss.

Mistral, mis'tral, n. a violent north-west wind which at certain seasons prevails on the south coast of France. [Fr. mistral, lit. a master (wind) L. magister, master.]

Mistranslate, mis-trans-lat', v.t. to translate incorrectly. n. Mistranslation.

MiStreading, mis-tred'ing, n. (Shak.) a. wrong treading or going, a false step.

Mistreat, mis-tret', v.t. to treat ill : to abuse. . Mistreat'ment, ill-treatment : abuse.

Mistress, mis'tres, n. (/em. of Master) a woman having power or ownership : the female head of a family, school, &c. : a woman well skilled in anything : a woman loved and courted : a concubine : (fem. of Mister) a form of address once applied to any woman or girl, now given to a married woman

Mistrial

mOte ; mate; moon ; Men.

Moabite

(usually written Mrs and pronounced mis'ez) : (Shak.)
the small ball at bowls, now called the Jack, at which the players aim. v.t. to play the mistress. [O. Fr. maistresse (Fr. tnaitresse).]

Mistrial, mis-trl'al, n. a trial void because of error, as by disqualification of a juror, &c. : a trial in which the jury fail to agree.

Mistrust, mis-trust', . want of trust or confidence. v.t. to regard with suspicion: to doubt. adj. Mistrustful, full of mistrust. adv. Mistrustfully. . Mistrustfulness. adv. Mistrust'ingly, with mistrust : without confidence. adj. Mistrust less, without mistrust or suspicion.

Mistryst, mis-trlst', v.t. (Scot.) to disappoint by not keeping an engagement : to deceive.

Mistime, mis-tun', v.t. to tune wrongly or falsely : to put out of tune.

Misunderstand, mis-un-der-stand', v.t. to take in a wrong sense. n. Misunderstand ing, a mistake as to meaning : a slight disagreement.

Misuse, mis-us', n. improper use : application to a bad
purpose. v.t. Misuse (mis-uz'), to use for a wrong purpose or in a wrong way : to treat ill : to abuse. . Misus'age, ill-usage : abuse.

Misventure, mis-ven'tur, . a misadventure. adj. Misven'turous.

Misween, mis-wen', v.i. to judge wrongly.

Miswend, mis-wend', v.t. to wander.

Misworship, mis-wur'ship, v. t. to worship wrongly. . worship of a wrong object

Miswrite, mis-rlt', v.t. to write incorrectly.

Miswrought, mis-rawt', adj. badly wrought.

Mite, mit, . an acaridan arachnid, esp. one of the smaller forms, as the cheese-mite, &c. [A.S. mftt.}

Mite, mit, . the minutest or smallest of coins, about one-fourth of a farthing : anything very small, even a person : a very little quantity. [Old Dut. mijt.}

Mithras, mith'ras, . a Perso-Iranian divinity of light, worshipped with elaborate secret rites and mysteries, popular at Rome in the early Empire-^representations of Mithras as a beautiful youth in Phrygian dress sacrificing a bull being common in Roman art also Mitlrra. . Mithra'um, a grotto sacred to Mithras. adj. Mithra'ic. us. Mithra'icism, Mith'raism. v.i. Mith'raise. . Mith'raist. [L., Gr., Old Pers. Mitra.]

Mithridate, mith'ri-dat, . an antidote to poison, Mithridates, king of Pontus (B.C. 120-63), having made himself proof against poisons. adj. Mithridaf ic.

Mitigate, mit'i-gat, v.t. to make more easily borne : to lessen the severity of : to temper : to reduce in amount (as evil). adjs. Mit igable, that can be mitigated ; Mit igant, mitigating. n. Mitiga'tion, act of mitigating : alleviation: abatement. adjs. Mitigative, Mitigatory, tending to mitigate: soothing. . Mit igator, one who mitigates. [L. mitigdre, -dtutn mitis, mild.]

Mitrailleuse, me-tra-lyez',. a breech-loading machine-gun, discharging a stream of bullets with great rapidity first brought into use by the French in 1870-71. n. Mitraille (me-traly'), grapeshot. v.t. to fire mitraille at. . MitrailleuT (me-tra-lyer'), a man in charge of a mitrailleuse. [Fr. mitrailler, to fire with grapeshot mitraille, grapeshot.]

Mitre, ml'ter, . a head-dress worn by archbishops and bishops, and sometimes by abbots : (fig.) episcopal dignity : (archit.) a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45 : a cap or cowl for a chimney or ventilator-pipe : a gusset in sewing, &c. v.t. to adorn with a mitre : to unite at an angle of 45. adjs. Mitral, Mit'riform, having

Mitre.

the form of a mitre: (bat.) conical, and somewhat dilated at the base. us. Mi'tre-Joint, a joint between two pieces, each cut at an angle of 45' ; Ml tre- Wheel, a bevel-wheel having its face inclined 45 to its axis. [Fr., L. mitra Gr. tnitra. belt, fillet.]

Mitt, mit, short for mitten.

Mitten, mit'n, . a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger : a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. v.t. to put mittens on. Get the mitten, to be rejected as a lover. [O. Fr. mitaine, perh. from Middle High Ger. mittemo, ' half glove ; ' but perh. Celtic, cf. Gael, and Ir. mtitan, a muff.]

Mittimus, mit'i-mus, . (lavj) a warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime : a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court to another : a formal dismissal from a situation. [L., 'we send ' tiiittere, to send.]

Mlty, mit'i, adj. full of mites or insects.

MlUTUS, ml-u'rus, . a dactylic hexameter with short penultimate syllable. [Gr. meiouros, curtailed, meida, less, oura, a tail.]

Mix, miks, v.t. to unite two or more things into one mass: to mingle: to associate. v.i. to become mixed: to be joined: to associate. n. a jumble, a mess. adjs. Mix'able, Mix ible ; Mixed, mingled : promiscuous : confused. adv. Mix'edly. n. Mix'er. adjs. Mix'o-barbar'ic, not purely barbarous ; Mix tifonn, of a mixed character ; Mix-till neal, consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c. ns. Mix'tion, a mixture of amber, mastic, and asphaltum used as a mordant for fixing gold-leaf to distemper pictures or to wood ; Mixture, act of mixing or state of being mixed : a mass or compound formed by mixing : (client.') a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties ppp. to Combination : a compound-stop in organ-building : a preparation in which an insoluble compound is suspended in an aqueous solution : a cloth of variegated colouring. adj. Mix ty-max'ty (Scot.), mixed confusedly together. Mix Up, to confuse. Mixed Chalice, the chalice prepared for the eucharist, containing wine mixed with water ; Mixed marriage, one in which the contracting persons are of different religions. [A.S. iniscan ; Ger. wise/ten.]

Mixen, miks'n, n. (Tenn.) a dunghill. [A.S. mixen mix, meox, dung.]

Mizmaze, miz'maz, . a labyrinth : bewilderment.

Mizzen, Mizen, miz'n, . in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails : the spanker or driver. adj. belonging to the mizzen : nearest the stern. . Mizz'en-mast, the mast that bears the mizzen. [Fr. ntisaine It. mezzana Low L. tnedianus L. medius, the middle.]

Mizzle, miz'l, v.i. to rain in small drops. . fine rain. . Mizz ling, a thick mist. adj. Mizzly, misty. [For mist-le, freq. from mist.]

Mizzle, miz'l, v.i. to yield: (slang) to decamp. v.t. to muddle, confuse.

Mjolnir, myoTnir, . Thor's terrible hammer.

Mnemonic, -al, ne-mon'ik, -al, adj. assisting the memory. ns. Mnemonics, the art of assisting the memory : a mode of recalling to the mind any fact or number, or a series of disconnected terms or figures ; Mnemos'yne, goddess of memory, mother of the Muses. adj. Mnemotech'nic, mnemonic.

. Mnemotech'niCS, mnemonics. [Gr. mnemonikos mnemon, mindful mnasthai, to remember.]

MO, mo, adj. and adv. (obs.) more. Also M06. [A.S. ind, more, connected with tudra.]

Moa, mC'a, . an extinct large wingless ostrich-like bird of New Zealand.

Moabite, mo'a-bn, n. one of the ancient people of Moat, living to the east of the lower part of Jordan and the Dead Sea. adj. of or pertaining to Moab. n. Mo abite-stone, a slab of black basalt found in

1868 among the ruins of Dhiban (Dibon) in Moab, bearing an inscription of 34 lines in Hebrew-Phoenician letters, about the revolt of Mesha, king of Moab, against the king of Israel (2 Kings, iii.).

Moan, m5n, v.i. to make a low sound of grief or pain : to lament audibly. v.t. to lament. n. a low sound of grief or pain : audible expression of pain. adj. Moan'ful, expressing sorrow : lamentable. adv. Moan'fully, with lamentation. [AS. msenan.\

Moat, mOt, . a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water : (obs.) a hill or mound. v. t. to surround with a moat. adj. Moat ed. [O. Fr. mate, a mound, trench.]

Mob, mob, . the mobile or fickle common people : the vulgar : the rabble : a disorderly crowd, a riotous assembly : a large herd or flock. v.t. to attack in a disorderly crowd \-pr.p. mob'bing ; pa.p. mobbed. adj. Mob'bish. .r. Mob'-law, lynch-law; Mob-OC'racy, rule or ascendency exercised by the mob ; Mob'ocrat, a demagogue. adj. Mobocrat'ic. . Mobs man, a well-dressed thief or swindler usually Swell-mobstnan. [Contr. for L. mobile (vulgus), the fickle ([multitude) ; movere, to move.]

Mob, mob, or Mob'-cap, . a cap with puffy crown, a broad band, and frills. v.t. to cover, as the face, by a cap or hood. [Old Dut. mop; mod. Dut. mop-

muts, a woman's nightcap ; cf. Scotch Mutch.}
b'i, . the juice of apples or peaches

from

Mobby, mob'i, . m*. jn*^ v ^j
which brandy is to be distilled.

Mobile, mO'bil, or mob'il, adj. that can be moved or excited. . Mobilisa'tion. v.t. Mobilise, to put in readiness for service in war : to call into active service, as troops. . Mobil'ity, quality of being mobile : (slang) the mob. Credit mobllier, the system in banking of advancing money to the owners of movable property as opposed to Credit fonder, on the security of real or immovable property. [Fr. mobiliser L. mobilis.}

Moble, mob'l, v.t. (Shak.)to mufHe or cover the head, as in a mob or hood. [Freq. of mob, a cap.]

Moccasin, mok'a-sin, n. a shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians : a venomous North American serpent. Also Moc'-assin. [Algonkin maw-cahsun.}

Mocha, mO'ka, n. a very fine kind of coffee produced in Arabia, and brought from Mocha, the port of Yemen.

Moche, m5sh, . an imported package of spun silk.

Mock, mok, v.t. to laugh

at : to make sport of : to mimic in ridicule : to disappoint the hopes of : to deceive : to set at nought, defy. n. ridicule, a sneer : a bringing into ridicule. adj. imitating reality, but not real : false. adj. Mock'able, exposed to, or deserving, derision. ns. Mock er ; Mock'ery, Mocking, derision : ridicule : subject of laughter or sport : fruitless labour : vain imitation : false show. adj. Mock'-herolc, mocking the heroic style, or the actions or characters of heroes. n. Mock ing-bird, a bird of North America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds. adv. Mockingly. . Mock'-or'ange, an ornamental shrub of the saxifrage family also Syringa. Mock gun (see Parhelion) ; Mock turtle SOUp, a dish made of calf's head, veal, &c., seasoned in imitation of turtle soup. [O. Fr. moquer; from a Teut. root seen in Ger. ntucken, to mutter ; prob. imit.]

Mocuddum, mo-kud'um, n. a chief: a head-man. [Hind, from Ar., mukaddam, a head-man.]

Mod, mod, n. an assembly, meeting, of a similar nature to the Welsh Eisteddfod. [Gael.]

Mode, mod, n. manner of acting, doing, or existing : rule : custom : form : that which exists only as a quality of substance : a form of the verb, same as

mood: in lace-making, a small decorative piece inserted in a pattern : the openwork between the solid parts of a pattern : a woman's mantle with a hood : (mus.) the method of dividing the octave for melodic purposes according to the position of its steps
and half-steps. adj. Mo'dal, relating to mode or form without reference to substance : consisting of mode only : (logic) indicating some mode of expression. us. M6 dalism, the doctrine first set forth by Sabellius that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are not three distinct personalities, but only three different modes of manifestation ; Md'dalist, one who holds this theory. adj. Modalist'ic. . Modality, mode in its logical sense : (law) the quality of being limited by a condition. adv. M6'-dally. Greek modes, consisting each of two tetrachords and one whole step ; Gregorian, Medieval, or Ecclesiastical modes, derived from the above by Ambrose, Gregory the Great, &c., each of the seven natural sounds of the diatonic scale forming the keynote or_/?a/of a mode, which embraced that note and the seven above it. To each of these seven modes is attached another, in which the melody, while having the same final or keynote, instead of ascending to the octave above, ranges from the fourth below it to the fifth above. The former are called the authentic modes, the latter plagal; Major mode, a modern mode, consisting of two steps, a half-step, three steps, and a half-step ; Minor mode, a modern mode, consisting of a step, a half-step, two steps, a half-step, and two steps. [Fr., L. modus.}

Model, mod'el, . something to show the mode or way : something to be copied : a pattern : a mould : an imitation of something on a smaller scale : a living person from whom an artist works : something worthy of imitation. adj. serving as a model : fit fora model. v.t. to form after a model : to shape : to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material. v.i. to practise modelling :pr.p. mod'elling ; pa.p. mod'elled. us. Mod'eller ; Modelling, the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture. [Fr., L. modulus, dim. of modus, a measure.]

Modena, mod'e-na, n. a shade of crimson.

Moderate, mod'er-at, v.t. to keep within measure or bounds : to regulate : to reduce in intensity : to make temperate or reasonable : to pacify : to decide as a moderator. v.i. to become less violent or intense: to preside or act as a moderator. adj. kept within measure or bounds : not excessive or extreme : temperate : of middle rate. . one of a party in Scottish Church history dominant in the i8th century, lax in doctrine and discipline, but intolerant of Evangelicanism and popular rights it caused the secessions of 1733 and 1761, and its final resultant was the Disruption of 1843. adv. Mod'erately. ns. Mod'erateness ; Moderation, act of moderating : state of being moderated or moderate : freedom from excess : calmness of mind ; Mod eratism, moderate opinions in religion or politics. adv. Modera'to (MUS.), with moderate quickness. ns. Mod'erator, one who, or that which, moderates or restrains : a president or chairman, esp. in Presbyterian Church courts : an officer at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge who superintends the examination for degrees : a kind of lamp in which the flow of the oil to the wick is regulated :fet. Mod'eratrix ; Mod'eratorship. [L. moJerdri, -dtus modus, a measure.]

Modern, mod'ern, adj. limited to the present or recent time : not ancient : (Shak.) commonplace. . one who lives in modern times : (//.), the nations of the present day, distinguished from the Greeks and Romans the ancients. n. Modernisa'tion. v.t. Mod'emise, to adapt to the present time. ns.

Mod'ernlser ; Mod'ernism, modern practice or character : something of modern origin ; Mod'ernist, an admirer of modern ideas or habits. adv. Mod'-ernly. ns. Modernneas, Modernity, state or

quality of being modern. [Fr., L. modtrmis ma Jo, just now, orig. abl. of modus.]

Modest, mod'est, adj. restrained by a sense of propriety : not forward : decent : chaste : pure and delicate, as thoughts or language : not excessive or extreme : moderate. adz>. Mod'estly. . Mod'-esty, humility : purity of thought and manners : becoming behaviour : chastity, purity : moderation. [Fr. , L. modestus modus, a measure.]

Modicum, mod'i-kum, . a small quantity : something of a moderate size : anything very small. [L. neut. of modicus, moderate modus.]

Modify, mod'i-fl, v.t. to set bounds to : to moderate : to change the form or quality of: to alter slightly: to vary. adj. Modifi'able. . Modification, act of modifying or state of being modified : result of alteration or change : changed shape or condition. adjs. Mod'ificauve, Mod'ificatory, tending to modify : causing change of form or condition. . Modifier. [Fr. modifier L. modificdre, -dtutn modus, a measure, facer e, to make.]

Modillion, mod-il'yun, . (archit.) an ornamental bracket used in the cornices of the Corinthian and composite styles. [Fr., L. modulus modus, a measure.]

Modiolus, mo-dl'o-lus, . the central stem round which wind the passages of the cochlea of the internal ear. tif/js. Modi'olar, Modi'oliform.

Modish, mo'dish, adj. according to the fashion. adv. Mo'dishly. us. Mo'dishness ; Mo'dist, one who follows the fashion ; Modiste (mS-dest'), a fashion-able dressmaker.

Modius, mo'di-us, n. a Roman drv measure = 2 gal. : a cylindrical head-dress : pi. Mo'dii (-T). [L.]

Modulate, mod'u-lat, v.t. to measure, to regulate : to vary the tone of voice so as to give expression : (mus.) to change the key or mode. v.i. to pass from one key into another. adj. Mod'ular, of or pertaining to mode or modulation, or to a module. ns. Modu-la'tion, the act of modulating : state of being modu-lated : (mus.) the changing of the keynote and of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat ; Mod'ulator, one who, or that which, modu-lates : a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation on which the modulations or changes from one scale to another are shown by the relative position of the notes ; Mod'ule, a small measure or quantity : (archit.) a measure such as the diameter of the shaft for regulating the proportions of the other parts of Columns: (Shak.)& model, image ; Mod'UlUS (>;//:.), a constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base : -pi. Moduli (mod'u-ll). [L. moduldri, -dtus modulus, dim. of modus, a measure.]

Modus, mO'dus, n. the way or style of expressing any-thing : a fixed payment instead of tithes : (taw) a departure from, or a modification of, some general rule or form : //. Mo'di. [L. modus, manner.]

Modwall, mod'wal, n. (prov.) the bee-eater.

Moe, mO, adj. and adv. (Shaft.). See Mo.

Moe. mO, n. (Shak.) a wry mouth, grimace. v.i. to make grimaces. Better MOW (q.v.).

Moellon, mO'el-lon, . rubble-stone with mortar, used as a filling in mason-work. [Fr., motile, marrow L. medulla, marrow medius, middle.]

MoerolOgy, me-rol'o-ji, n. the practice of professional mourning. [Gr. moira, fate, legein, to speak.]

Moeso-GothiC, me'sO-goth'ik, adj. relating to the Goths who settled in Moesia, or to their language.

Mofette, mo-fet', . a noxious gas escaping from the earth. [L. mephitis.]

Moff, mof, . a thin silk fabric.

Moffle, mofl, v.i. (prov.) to do anything clumsily.

Mpfussil, m3-fus'il,. the country districts and stations in India, as distinguished from the towns and official residencies : rural : provincial. [Hind, mufassal, the country Ax.fasala, separate.]

Mog, mog, v.i, (prov) to move away.

581

Mogul, m5-gul', . a Mongol or Mongolian, esp. one of the followers of Baber, the conqueror of India (1483-1530) : a name applied to the best quality of playing-cards. adj. pertaining to the Mogul Empire, architecture, &c. Great Mogul, the title by which Europeans knew the Emperors of Delhi. [Pers., properly 'a Mongol.']

Mohair, mO'har, . the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor : cloth made of mohair. [O. Fr. mouaire (Fr. moire) Ar. mukliayyar.]

Mohammedan, mo-ham'ed-an, adj. pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion. . a follower of Mohammed : one who professes Mohammedanism alsoMahom'etan, Mahom edan. v.t. Mohamm'-Odanise, to convert to, or made conformable to, Mohammedanism. ns. Mohamm edanism, Mo-hamm'edlsm, the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran. [Mohammed, the great prophet of Arabia (570-632) ; lit. ' praised.']

Moharram, mo-har'am, . the first month of the Mohammedan year : the great fast held during the first ten days of this month. Also Muharr am.

Mohawk, mo'hawk, . the name of a tribe of North American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family hence one of a set of London street-ruffians about the beginning of the i8th century. Also Mo hock.

Mohican, mo-he'kan, adj. and . relating to the Alohicans, a tribe of North American Indians of the Algonkin stock.

Mohr, mor, n. a small African gazelle.

Mohur, mO'hur, n. in British India, a gold coin = from twelve to fifteen rupees, or 305. [Pers.]

Moider, moi'der, v.t. to confuse: to spend. v.i. to work hard.

Moidore, moi'dOr, n. a disused gold coin of Portugal worth 275. [Port, moeda d"ouro L. moiieta de auro, money of gold.]

Moiety, moi'e-ti, . half: one of two equal parts: a small share. [Fr., L., medius, middle.]

Moil, moil, v.t. to daub with dirt. v.i. to toil or labour : to drudge. n. a spot : a defilement. [O. Fr. mailer (Fr. mouiller), to wet L. mollis, soft.]

Moineau, moi'nC, . a small flat bastion to protect a fortification while being erected. [Fr.]

Moirae, moi're, ii.fl. the Fates, the Parcae of the Romans Clotho, the spinner of the thread of human life ; Lachesis, who assigns to man his fate ; and Atropos, or the fate that cannot be avoided.

Moire, mwor, . watered silk : a watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics. Moire antique, silk watered so as to resemble the stuffs worn in ancient times. [Fr. ; see Mohair.]

Moist, moist, adj. damp : humid : juicy : containing water or other liquid. vs.t. Moist'en, Moist (obs.), to make moist : to wet slightly ; Moist ify, to make moist. ns. Moist'ness ; Moisture, moistness : that which makes slightly wet : a small quantity of any liquid. [O. Fr. moiste (Fr. matte) L. musteus, mustum, juice of grapes, new wine.]

Moke, mok, n. (slang) a donkey: a stupid fellow: a variety performer on several instruments : a negro.

Molar, mO'lar, adj. grinding, as a mill : used for grinding. n. a grinding tooth : a back tooth. [L. tnolaris mola, a mill molere, to grind.]

Molar, mo'lar, adj. of or pertaining to a mass : acting on or by means of whole masses. [L. moles, a mass.]

Molasses, mo-las'ez, n.sing. a kind of syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture : treacle. [Port, melafo (Fr. melasse) L. mell-aceus, honey-like tiiel, mellis, honey.]

Mold. See Mould.

Mole, mol, . a permanent dark-brown mark on the human skin, often hairy a pigmentary Ntevus (q.v.). [A.S. mdl ; Ger. maal, L. mac-ula.]

Mole, mol, . a small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould. v.t. to burrow or form holes in. ns. Mole'cast ; Mole' -catch er, one whose

business it is to catch moles ; Mole -crick et, a burrowing insect like a cricket, with forelegs like those of a mole. adj. Mole -eyed, having eyes like those of a mole : seeing imperfectly. ns. Mole hill, a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole ; Mole'rat, a rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole ; Mole'skin, the skin of a mole : a superior kind of fustian, double-twilled, cropped before dye-ing : Mole'-spade, a small spade used by mole-catchers; Mole' -track, the track made by a mole burrowing. Make a mountain of a molehill, to magnify a trifling matter. [For mold-warp A.S. molde, mould, weorflaa, to warp.]

Mole, mol, . a breakwater: any massive building: an ancient Roman mausoleum. [Fr., L. moles.}

Molecule, mol'e-kul, n. one of the minute particles of which matter is composed : the smaljest mass of any substance which retains the properties of that sub-stance. adj. MolOC'ular, belonging to, or consist-ing of, molecules. . Molecular'ity. Molecular attraction, attraction acting on the atoms or mole-cules of a body, as distinguished from attraction of gravitation. [Fr., L. mcles, a mass.]

Molendinaceous, mS-len-di-na'shi-u?, adj. like a wind-mill. adj. Molen'dinary, relating to a mill. [Low L. moUndinunt, a mill L. molere, to grind.]

Molest, mO-lest 7 , v.t. to trouble. ns. Molestation, state of being molested: annoyance; Molest'er. adj. Molestful. [Fr. maltster L. molestare molestus moles, mass, difficulty.]

Molimen, m5-ll'men, n. great effort, esp. of any periodic effort to discharge a natural function. tuij. Molim'inous. [L., moliri, to toil moles.}

Moline, mO'lin, . and adj. the crossed iron in the upper millstone for receiving the spindle in the lower stone, a millstone rynd : (.her.) a moline cross. [L. mola, a mill.]

Molinism, mO'li-nizm, . the doctrine of the Spanish Jesuit Luis Molina (1535-1600), that predestination is consequent on God's fore-knowledge of the free determination of man's will, that God gives to all men sufficient grace whereby to live virtuously and merit happiness, its efficaciousness depending on the voluntary co-operation of the will with it. . Md linist, one who holds the foregoing views.

Molinist, mO'li-nist, n. a Quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos _ (1640-97). [See Quietism.]

Moll, mol, . a familiar form of Mary : a concubine.

Mollah, Molla, mol'a, . a Mohammedan title of respect for a learned or religious person : a judge of Moslem law. [Turk, and Pers., from Ar. mauld.}

Mollie, mol'i, . a meeting and carousal on board one ship of the sailors belonging to several whaling-ships ice-bound in company an abbreviation of Malle-maroking. [Mallemuck, the fulmar petrel.]

Mollify, mol'i-fl, -./. to make soft or tender: to assuage: to calm or pacify: pa.p. moll'ified. adjs. Moll'ient, serving to soften : assuaging ; Mollifiable. j. Mollification, act of mollifying : state of being mollified : mitigation ; Moll'ifier ; Moll ine, a base for ointments used in skin diseases, a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerine. adj. Mollipi'lose, having soft plumage. . Molli-pilOS'ity, fleeciness, fluffiness. adj. Mollit'ious, luxurious. . Mollitude. [Fr., L. mollificare mollis, soft,facfre, to make.]

Mollusc, Molfusk, mol'usk, . one of the Mollitsca, a large division of invertebrate animals bivalves or Lamellibranchs, snails or Gasteropods, and cuttle-fish or Cephalopods : pi. Molluscs, Moll'USks, or Mollus'ca. w. Mollus'can, a mollusc. adjs. Mollus'can, Mollua'coid, Mollus'cous. [Fr., L. molluscus, softish mollis, soft.]

Molly, mol'i, . dim. of Mary: the wagtail bird. n. Moll'yCOddle, an effeminate fellow. Molly MagUire, one of /he Ribbonmen of Ireland (1843), who perpetrated outrages by night in women's dress :

one of a secret society which terrorised the coal regions of Pennsylvania (1867-77).

Moloch, mO'lok, . a Phoenician god to which human sacrifices were offered : an exceedingly spiny Aus-tralian lizard also Mo'lech. :-./. Mo'lochfse, to sacrifice as to Moloch.

MolOSSUS, mo-los'us, n. a. metrical foot of three long
syllables : //. MolOSS'L [L. Gr.]

Molten, mOlt'n, adj. melted : made of melted metal. adv. Molt'enly. [Old pa.p. of melt.}

Molto, mol'to, adr. (mus.) very, much. [It.]

Moly, mo'li, . (Milt.) a magic herb given by Hermes to Odysseus as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe.

Molybdenum, mol-ib-de'num, . a rare metal of a silvery-white colour also Molybde'na. ns. Molyb'-date, a compound of molybdic acid with a base ; Molybde'nlte, sulphide of molybdenum. adjs. Molybde'nous, Molyb'dic. . Molybdosis, lead-poisoning. [L., Gr., molybdos, lead.]

Mome, mom, n. (obs.) a buffoon : a stupid person. [O. Fr., ll, Gr. M5ios, god of mirth.]

Moment, mo'ment, . moving cause or force : import-ance in effect : value, consequence : the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made : an instant : the precise point of time, the right opportunity : (math.) an increment or decrement, an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity : (mech.) the moment of a force about a point is the product of the force and the perpendicular on its line of action from the point. adj. Mo mentany (Sliak.), momentary. adr. Mo'mentarily. . Mo mentari-ness. adj. Momentary, lasting for a moment: done in a moment : short-lived. ad-'. Mo mently, for a moment : in a moment : every moment. adj. Moment ous, of importance : of great consequence. ad-'. Momentously. ns. Momentousness ; Momentum, the quantity of motion in a body, measured by the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body ://. Momenta. [Fr., L. momentum, for movimenttm tnovere, to move.]

Monius, mO'mus, n. the god of raillery, &c. Son, or Disciple, of Monius, a wag;. [See Mome.]

Monachism, mon'ak-izm, . monastic life : state of religious seclusion under vows. adj. Monachal, living alone : pertaining to monks or nuns, or to a monastic life. . Mon achus. the monk-seal genus. [Fr., L. wonackus, a monk.]

Monad, mon'ad, . an ultimate atom or simple un-extended point : a simple, primary element, assumed by Leibnitz and other philosophers : (zool.) one of the simplest of animalcules. ailj. of or pertaining to monads. adjs. Monac'id, capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid ; Monac tinal, single-rayed. . Mon adelph, a plant whose stamens are united by their filaments into one set, generally into a tube or ring. adjs. Monadel'phiari, Mona-del'phOUS (bot.), having the stamens united into one body by the filaments ; Monad 1C, -al, relating to monads : single ; Monad iforzn, like a monad. ns. Monadism. Monadol'ogy, the theory of monads. adj. Monan'thous (bol.), producing but one flower. . Mon'as, a monad : a monadiform infusorian. adj. Monascid'ian, simple, not compound or com-positealso n.aiij. Monatom'iC, consisting of a single atom, as a molecule : (client.) having a valence of one, as hydrogen. [L. monas, -adis Gr. monas, -ados, a unit monos, alone.]

Monandria, mon-an'dri-a, . the first class in Lin-naeus's system of plants, including all genera having only one stamen. . Monan'der. adjs. Monan 5 -drian. Monan'drous (bot.), having only one stamen. [Gr. monos, single, aner, andros, a male.)

Monandry, mO-nan'dri, . the practice of having only one husband.

Monarch, mon'ark, . a sole or supreme ruler: sovereign: the chief of its kind. adj. supreme: superior to others. adjs. Monarchal, pertaining

Monastery

mote ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

to a monarch : regal ; Monarch ial, Monarchic, -al, relating to a monarch or to monarchy : vested in a single ruler. us. Monarch'ian, a Christian who denied the personal independent subsistence of Christ dynamic, when regarding the divinity of Christ as only a power (dynamis) communicated to Him ; modalistic, when regarding Christ as God Himself incarnate, the Father who had assumed flesh, a mere modus of the Godhead ; Monarch'ianism, the doctrine of the Monarchians, in opposition to Sui-ordinationalism. adj. MonarchianiS tic. v. t. Mon archise, to rule over, as a monarch : to convert into a monarchy. us. Mon'archism, the principles of monarchy : love of monarchy ; Monarchist, an advocate of monarchy : a believer in monarchy ; Monarch'O (Shax.), a fantastic Englishman who assumed Italian airs, any fantastic person ; Mon-archy, a state or a people ruled over by one person : a kind of government of which the chief power is in the hands of a monarch : the territory of a monarch. [Fr. tnonarqtte, through L., from Gr. monarches monos, alone, archein, to rule.)

Monastery, mon'as-ter-i, . a house for monks : an abbey : a convent. adjs. Monaste'rial, Monas'tic, -al, pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns : recluse: solitary. n. Monas'tic, a monk. adv. Monas'tically us. Monas'ticism, the corporate monastic life or system of living ; Monas'ticon, a book about monasteries and monks. Monastic VOWS, the vows which a person takes when entering a monastery of poverty, chastity, obedience. [L. monasteriumGr. monasterion monastes, a monk monos, alone.]

Monday, mun'da, . the second day of the week. adj. Mon'dayish, fagged of preachers, after their Sunday exercitations. Black Monday, Easter Mon-day, the i4th of April 1360: any Easter Monday; Handsel Monday, the first Monday of the year, when presents are given. [A.S. mdnandceg, minan, gen. of mona, moon, dtrg, day.]

Mondayne, mun'dan, adj. an old form of mundane.

Monde, mond, . the world (of fashion). Beau monde, Demi-monde (see Beau and Demi). [Fr.]

Monera, m5-ne'ra, .//. a class of Protozoans of the simplest characters. ns.sing. Mo'ner, Mone'ron. adjs. Mone'ral, Mone ran.

Monergism, mop'er-jizm, n. (thcol.) the doctrine that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit, the natural will being incapable of co-operation. [Gr. monos, alone, ergon, work.]

Monetary, mun'e-tar-i, adj. relating to money or moneyed affairs : consisting of money. n. Mone-tisa'tion. v.t. Mon'etise, to give the character of money to, to coin as money. Monetary unit, the unit of currency the pound sterling.

Money, mun'i, . coin : pieces of stamped metal used in commerce : any currency used as the equivalent of money : wealth: //. Mon'eys. ns. Mon'ey-bill, a bill introduced into parliament or congress for raising revenue or otherwise dealing with money; Mon'ey-brok'er, Mon'ey-chang'er, Mon'ey-SCriv'ener, a broker who deals in money or exchanges. adj. Mon'eyed, having money: rich in money: consisting in money. ns. Mon'eyer, Mon'ier, one who coins money : a master of a mint. adj. Mon'eyleSS, having no money. MS. Mon'ey-mak'er, a coiner of counterfeit money; Mon'ey-mak ing, act of gaining wealth. adj. lucrative, profitable. ns. Mon'ey-mar'ket, the market or field for the investment of money; Mon'ey-or'der, an order for money deposited at one post-office, and payable at another; Mon'ey-spi'der, or -spin'ner, a small spider of family Attidte, supposed to bring luck ; Mon'ey'S-'Worth, something as good as money : full value ; Mon'ey-tak'er, one who receives pay-ments of money, esp. at an entrance-door. Hard money, coin ; Pot Of money, a large amount of money ; Ready money, money paid for a thing at the time at which it is bought : money ready for immediate payment. [O. Fr. moneie (Fr. monnaie) b. moneta, a mint, Moneta being a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.]

Monger, mung'ger, . a trader : a dealer, chiefly in composition, sometimes depreciatory. v.t. to trade in. [A.S. mangcre mang, a mixture.]

Mongol, mong'gol, . and adj. one of an Asiatic people belonging to the Ural-Altaic branch of the human family, mainly inhabiting Mongolia. adjs. Mongolian, Mongolia

Mongoose, mong'goOs, . a common ichneumon of India, often domesticated to destroy snakes. Also Mung'OOSO. [Marathi mangus.}

Mongrel, mung'grel, adj. of a mixed breed, impure. . an animal, esp. a dog, of a mixed breed. v.t. Mong'relise. . Mongrelism. [A double dim. from A.S. mang, mixture.]

Monied, mun'id, adj. moneyed.

Moniliform, mo-nil'i-form, adj. like a string of beads. [L. monile, a necklace, forma, form.]

Moniment, mon'i-ment, n. (Sfens.) a monument, memorial : superscription, image. [L. monimentum, monuinentuin, monument.]

Moniplies, mon'i-pliz. See Maniplies.

Monism, mon'izm, . a philosophical theory that all beingmayultimately be referred to one category ; thus Idealism, Pantheism, Materialism are monisms as opposed to the Dualism of matter and spirit. . Mon'ist. adjs. Mon'istiC, -al. [Gr. monos, alone, and -ism.]

Monition, mon-ish'un, . a reminding or admonishing : warning : notice : (/aw) a summons to appear and answer. adj. Mon'itive, conveying admonition. . Monitor, one who admonishes: an adviser : an instructor : a senior pupil who assists a schoolmaster : an ironclad steamship armed with heavy guns in revolving turrets : a raised part of a roof, with openings for light and ventilation : a kind of lizard: fern. Mon'ltress, Monltrix. adj. MonitO rial, relating to a monitor : performed or taught by a monitor. adv. MpnitO'rially. n. Monltorshlp. adj. Mon'itory, giving admonition or warning. [L., monere, -Hum, to remind.]

Monk, mungk, . formerly, one who retired alone to the desert to lead a religious life : one of a religious community living in a monastery : an inky blotch in print : a fuse for firing mines. ns. Monk'ery, the life of monks : monasticism ; Monk' -fish, the angel-fish ; Monk'hood, the state or character of a monk. adj. Monkish, pertaining to a monk : like a monk : monastic. MS. Monk'S'-hood, the aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood ; Monk's -seam (/.), a strong seam formed by laying the selvage-edges of two pieces of canvas over each other and stitching on each side and down the middle also Middle-stitching. [A.S. tnunec L. monachus Gr. monodies monos, alone.]

Monkey, mungk'i, . a quadrumanous mammal of the order Primates the term is loose, and may be conveniently restricted only to all the Primates exclusive of the Anthropoid Apes, thus including the Platyrrhini, or New- World monkeys, and the Catarrhini, or Old- World monkeys : an ape : a name of contempt, esp. for a mischievous person, also of playful endearment : a heavy weight for driving piles : a large hammer for driving bolts : in betting slang, a sum of 500 pounds, or dollars in U.S. : a fluid consisting of chlor-hydric acid and zinc generally called spirits of salt used in the process of soldering://. Monk'eys. v.i. to meddle with anything. v.t. to imitate as a monkey does. ns. Monk'ey-bag, a small money-bag, hung round the sailor's neck ; Monk'ey-blOCk, a small swivel-block used in guiding running rigging ; Monk ey -board, the omnibus conductor's foot-board ; Monk'ey-boat, a narrow, half-decked river-boat ; Monk'ey-Dread, the baobab-tree or its fruit ; Monk ey-en'gine, a kind of pile-

Monobasic

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Monomerous

driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame ; Monk'ey-now'er, a flower of the mimalus kind ; Monk' ey -gaff, a small gaff above the spanker-gaff for the flag ; Monk ey-grass, a coarse fibre yielded by the leaf-stalks , of Attalea funifera, used for brooms, street sweeping-machine brushes, &c. ; Monk ey-hamin'er, a drop-press with a ram, which is raised and let drop freely ; Monk eyism, the qualities of the monkey ; Monk'ey-jack'et, a close-fitting jacket, generally made of some stout, coarse material ; Monk'ey-pot, the seed-vessel of several species of Lecythis, having a round lid ; Monk'ey-pump, a straw let through a gimlet-hole into a cask for the purpose of sucking the liquor ; Monk'ey-puzzle, the Chili pine, Araucaria imbricata; Monk'ey-rail, a light rail above the quarter-rail ; Monkey-shine (U.S.\ a piece of tomfoolery; Monk ey-tail, a short lever for training carronades : a piece of knotted rope by which to attach a hook, to save the hand from jamming ; Monk ey- wheel, a tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope ; Monk'ey-WTench, a screw-key having a movable jaw. Have, or Get, one's monkey up, to be angry ; Suck the monkey, to drink liquor from

a cask through an inserted tube : to drink from a coco-nut, filled surreptitiously with rum, &c. [Old It. monicckio, dim. of Old It. monna, nickname for an old woman, an ape, contr. of It. madonna, mistress.]

Monobasic, mon-0-ba'sik, adj. having one base, of an acid combining with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt.

Monoblastic, mon-6-blas'tik, a-.ij. pertaining to that condition of the metazoic embryo in which a single germinal layer is alone represented.

MonoblepsiS, mon-0-blep'sis, . a condition of vision more distinct when one eye only is used. [Gr. MOHOS, single, blepsis, sight.)

Monocartonate, mon-o-kar'bo-nat, n. a carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements.

Monocardian, mon-0-kar'di-an, adj. having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. [Gr. monos, single, kardia, the heart.]

MonocarpOUS, mon-0-karp'us, adj. bearing fruit only once, as wheat, and alt annual plants. n. Mono-carp. [Gr. monos, single, karoos, fruit.]

Monocentric, mon-0-sen'trik, adj. having a single centre only '. unipolar.

Monocephalous, mon-o-sef'al-us, adj. having but one head or capitulum.

Monoceros, mo-nos'eros, n. a one-horned animal : the unicorn : (Spent.) perhaps the sword-fish. adj. MonOC'erous. [Gr. me>nos, single, keras, a horn.]

Monochlamydeous, mon-o-kla-mid'e-us, adj. (bat.) having a single instead of a double perianth. [Gr. monos, single, chlamys, a cloak.]

Monochord, mon'0-kord, n. a musical instrument of one chord or string.

Monochromatic, mon-6-kro-mat'ik, adj. of one colour only alsoMonochro ic. us. Mon'ochrome, a painting in one colour only ; Mon ochromy, this art.

Monochrome, mon-0-kron'ik, adj. contemporaneous. adj. Monoch'ronous, monosemic.

Monocle, mon'o-kl, n. a one-eyed animal : a single eyeglass.

Monoclinal, mon'o-kll-nal, adj. (geol.) dipping in one direction.

MonocliniC, mon'0-klin-ik, adj. (mineral) crystallising in three unequal axes, two intersecting each other at an oblique angle, and at right angles to the third. Also Mon'oclinate. [Gr. monos, single, klinein, to incline.]

Monoclinous, mon'O-kll-nus, adj. (bot.) hermaphrodite.

Mono-compound, mon'O-kom'pownd, n. (cJum.) a compound containing one atom of any particular element.

Monocotyledon, mon-0-kot-i-le'don, . a plant with only one cotyledon adj. Monocotyle donous.

Monocracy, mon-ok'ra-si, . rule or government by a single person. . Mon'ocrat. [Gr. monos, single, kratos, strength.]

Monocular, mon-ok'u-lar, adj. with one eye only: fitted only for one eye at a time. Also Monoc'ulous.

Monodactylous, mon-5-dak'ti-lus, adj. having only one toe or finger.

Monodelphia, mon-5-derfi-a, n.pl. one of the three primary divisions of mammals, the placental mammals.^'. Monodel'phian.

Monodon, mon'0-don, n. a genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal.

Monodrama, mon'0-dra-ma, n. a dramatic piece for a single performer. adj. Monodramat'ic.

Monody, mon'O-di, . a mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner bewails : a song for one voice : monotonous sound. adjs. Monod'iC, -aL . Mon'odist, one who writes monodies.

Monoecious, mon-e'shus, adj. having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same individual plant. n.pl. Monoa'cia, the zist class of plants of Linnaeus. [Gr. monos, single, oikos, a house.]

Monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, . marriage to one wife

only : the state of such marriage. adjs. Mono-
gam ic, Monog'amous. . Monog'amist. [Gr.
monos, one, games, marriage.]

Monogenesis, mon-o-jen'e-sis, . development of the ovum from a parent like itself. adj. Monogenet'iC. ns. Monog enism, the descent of the whole human family from a single pair also Monog'eny ; Monog'-enist, one who maintains this. adjs. MonogeniSt'iC ; Monog'enous, generating by fission, gemmation, &C. : pertaining to monogenism : (matk,) having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation.

Monogony, mO-nog'o-ni, . a sexual reproduction.

Monogram, mon'0-gram, n. a figure consisting of several letters interwoven or written into one. adj. Monogrammat'ic. [Gr. monos, alone, gramma, a letter.]

Monograph, mon'0-graf, n. a treatise written on one particular subject or any branch of it. v.t. to write a monograph upon. ns. Monog'rapher, Monog'-raphist, a writer of monographs. adjs. Mono-graph 'ic, -al, pertaining to a monograph : drawn in lines without colours. . Monog'raphy, a repre-sentation by one means only, as lines : an outline drawing. [Gr. monos, alone, graphein, to write.]

Monogynia, mon-0-jin'i-a, . an 'order of plants which have only one pistil or female organ. . Mon'ogyn, a plant of this kind. adjs. Monogyn -Ian, Monog'yilOUS (bot.), having only one pistil or female organ. . Monog'yny, a mating with only one female. [Gr. monos, alone, gyne, a female.]

MonohydriC, mon-O-hl'drik, adj. containing one atom of hydrogen.

Monoid, mon'oid, adj. and . (pros.) containing but one kind of foot.

Monolatry, mO-nol'a-tri, . the actual worship of but one divinity, not necessarily a disbelief in others.

Monolith, mon'0-lith, . a pillar, or column, of a single stone. adjs. Monolith'al, Monolithic. [Gr. monos, alone, litlios, a stone.]

Monologue, mon'8-log, . a speech uttered by one person : soliloquy : a poem, &c. for a single per-former. v.i. Monologise, to indulge in this. ns. Monologist, one who talks in monologue ; Mon-ol'Ogy, the habit of doing so. [Fr., Gr. monos, alone, logos, speech.]

Monomachy, mC-nom'a-ki, n. a single combat : a duel. Also Monoma chia. [Gr. monos, alone, ntache, a fight.]

Monomania, mon-0-ma'ni-a, n. madness confined to one subject, or to one faculty of the mind : an un-reasonable interest in any particular thing. n. Monoma'niac, one affected with monomania, adjs. Monoma niac, -al, affected with monomania. [Gr. monos, alone, mania, madness.]

Monomerous, mO-nom'e-rus, adj. having the tarsi

ISA

Monometallic

mOte ; mute ; mCOn :

Monroeism

single-jointed : {hot.) having but one member in each cycle. [Gr. monos, single, meros, part.]

Monometallic, mon-o-me-tal'ik, adj. consisting of but one metal. ns. Monomet allism, the use of but one metal as a standard of value ; Monomet allist, one who upholds this theory.

Monometer, mo-nom'e-ter, adj. and n. (pros.) con-sisting of one measure. adjs. Monomet ric, -al.

Monomial, mon-o'mi-al, n. an algebraic expression of one term only : a series of factors of single terms alsoMon'ome. adj. Mono'miaL [Gr. monos, alone, L. nonten, name.]

Monomorphic, mon-5-mor'fik, adj. of the same type of structure, or morphological character. adj. Monomor'phoUS. [Gr. monos, single, morplie, form.]

Monomyaiian, mon-6-rm-a'ri-an, adj. having but one

[Gr. monos, single,
mys, muscle.]

adductor muscle, as an oyster.

Mononym, mon'0-nim, . a name consisting of a single term. adj. Mononym ic.

Monoousious, mon-0-OS'si-us, adj. having the same substance. [Gr. monos, single, ousia, essence.]

Monopathy, mO-nop'a-thi, n. (pathol.) a disease affecting only one organ or function. adj. Mono-pathlc. [Gr. monos, single, pathos, suffering.]

Monopetalons, mon-6-pet'a-lus, adj. (bot.) having only
one petal, or denoting a corolla, the petals of which so cohere as to form a tube.

Monophobia, mon-5-f6'bi-a, . morbid dread of being left alone. [Gr. monos, single, phobia, fear.]

MonophOZlOUS, mon-of 'o-nus, adj. producing one sound
at one time. [Gr. monos, single, phone, voice.]

Monophote, mon'5-fSt, . an electric arc-lamp regu-lator working in single series. [Gr. monos, single, phos, photos, light.]

Monophthong, mon'of-thong, n. a simple vowel-sound.
adj. Mon'ophthongal.

MonophyletiC, mon-o-fi-let'ik, adj. pertaining to a single phylum : opp. to Polyphylctic.

MonophyllOUS, mon-0-fil'us, adj. having a leaf of but
one piece. [Gr. monos, alone, phyllon, a leaf.)

Monophyodont, mon-O-fl'O-dpnt, adj. having only one
set of teeth. . such an animal.

Monophysite, m5-nof'i-slt, . one who holds that Christ had but one composite nature, instead of the orthodox doctrine that He united two complete natures without confusion or mutation in one person. a^'.Monophysitlcal. . Monophysitlsm. [Gr. monos, alone, physis, nature.]

Monoplast, mon'O-plast, n. an organism consisting of a single cell. [Gr. monos, single, plastos, formed plassein, to form.]

Monoplegia, mon-0-ple'ji-a, n. paralysis limited to a single part. [Gr. monos, single, plege, stroke.]

Monopnpa, mo-nop'nS-a, n.pl. a class of reptiles breathing in one way only. [Gr. monos, single, pnoos, breathing pnein, to breathe.]

Monopode, mon'C-pbd, adj. and . having but one foot. adj. Monopod'lc. n. Mon opody.

Monopolise, mon-op'o-llz, v.t. to obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller or sharer of it : to engross the whole of. ns. Monop'oliser, Monop-olist.^//. Monopolis'tic. . Monop'oly, the sole power of dealing in anything : exclusive command or possession : (law) a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole right to deal in anything. [L. mcnopolium Gr. monos, alone, polfin, to sell.]

Monopteron, mO-nop'te-ron, n. a kind of temple or portico of columns grouped in a circle, and support-ing a cupola. [Gr. monos, single, pteron, a wing.]

Monoptote, mon'op-tOt, n. a noun, &c. .having but one
case-form. [Gr. monos, alone, ptosis, case.]

Monorchid, mo-nork'id, adj. having only one testicle. n. Monorch'ism.

MonorganiC, mon-or-gan'ik, adj. of one organ.

Monorhine, mon'o-rin, adj. having but one nasal passage. Also Mon'orhinal. [Gr. monos, single, kiis, hrinos, the nose.)

Monorhyme, mon'O-rlm, . a poem in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monosemic, mon-S-se'mik, adj. (pros.) consisting in, or equal to, a single semeion (mora or unit of time).

Monosepalous, mon-S-sep'a-lus, adj. (hot.) having the
sepals all united : having a calyx of one piece.

Monospermous, mon-5-sperm'us, adj. (bot.) having one seed only. . Mon osperm. [Gr. monos, alone, spcrma, seed.]

Monospprous, mon'5-sp6r-us, adj. of a single spore.

Monostich, mon'0-stik, . a poem complete in one verse. adj. Monos'tiCflOUS. [Gr. monos, alone, stichas, verse.]

Monostrophic, mon-S-strofik, adj. having but one strophe : not varied in measure. . Monos'trophe. [Gr. monos, alone, strophe, a strophe.]

Monostyle, mon'5-stll, adj. (archit.) consisting of a single shaft. [Gr. monos, alone, stylos, a pillar.]

Monpsy, mon'5-si, n. (bot.) an abnormal condition in which organs usually entire or united are found disunited. [Gr. monosis monos, single.]

Monosyllable, mon-o-sil'la-bl, . a word of one syllable.
adj. Monosyllabic, consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.?;. Mpnosyl'labism, an exclusive use of monosyllables, as in Chinese.

Monosymmetric, mon-o-sim-et'rik, adj. having only one plane of symmetry in crystallisation. adj. Mpnosymmet'rical (tot.), of flowers capable of being bisected into similar halves in only one plane.

Monotessaron, mon-o-tes'a-ron, . a harmony of the four gospels.

MonothalaniOUS. mon-o-thal'a-miis, adj. (bot.) single-
chambered : with but one cavity. [Gr. monos, single, thalamos, a chamber.]

Monotheism, mon'C-the-izm, . the belief in only one God. . Mon'otheist, one who believes that there is but one God. adj. Monotheistic. [Gr. monos, alone, theos, God.]

Monothelite, mon-oth'e-llt, . one who holds that Christ had but one will and one operation or energy, as He had but one nature. ns. Monoth'elism, Monothelitlsm. [Gr. monos, alone, theletes, one who wills thelein, to will.]

MonothetiC, mon-5-thet'ik, adj. assuming a single essential element. [Gr. monos, single, thetos, verbal adj. of tithenai, to put.]

Monotint, mon'0-tint, . drawing or painting in a single tint.

MonotOCOUS. mo-not'o-kus, adj. having one only at a
birth. [Gr. monos, single, tiktein, to bear.]

Monotone, mon'o-ton, . a single, unvaried tone or sound : a succession of sounds having the same pitch : a piece of writing in one strain throughout. v.t. and v.i. to intone, chant. adjs. Monoton ic. Monotonous, uttered in one unvaried tone : marked by dull uniformity. adv. Monot'onously. . Monotony, dull uniformity of tone or sound : want of modulation in speaking or reading : (jig.) irk-some sameness or want of variety. [Gr. monos, alone, tones, a tone.]

Monotremata, mon-o-trem'a-ta, n.pl. the lowest order of Mammalia, having a single opening for the genital and digestive organs. adj. Monotrem'atOUS also Mon'otreme. . Mon'otreme, a member of the Monotremata. [Gr. monos, alone, trema, a hole.]

Monotype, mon'5-tlp, . and adj. having only one type or representative : a print transferred from a painting on a metal plate. adj. MonOtyplC. _

Monoxide, mo-nok'sld, n. an oxide containing a single
oxygen atom in combination with two univalent atoms
or one bivalent atom.

Monoxylon, mon-oks'i-lon, n. a canoe made from one log. adj. Monox'ylous, formed of a single piece of wood. [Gr. monos, single, xylon, wood.]

Monroeism, mon-ro'izm, . more generally Monroe Doctrine, the principle of the non-intervention of Europe in matters relating to the American continent from President Monroe s Message in Dec. 1823.

Monseigneur

Moon

Monseigneur, mon-sa-nyer', n. my lord : a title in France given to a person of high birth or rank, esp. to bishops, &c. (written Mgr.):pl. Messeigneurs (me-sa-nyer'). The corresponding Italian title is Monsignor (mpn-se'nyor), conferred on prelates and on the dignitaries of the papal household also Mon-Sl'gnore. [Fr., from L. meiu, my, senior, older.]

Monsieur, mo-sye', n. sir : a title of courtesy in France
= Mr in English (written M. or Mom.) : the eldest brother of the king of France : a Frenchman generally usually mounseer : a French gentleman : pi. Messieurs (me-sye'). Monsieur de Paris, the public executioner. [Fr. , L. meus, my, senior.]

Monsoon, mon-soon', n. a periodical wind of the Indian
Ocean, which blows from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. the rest of the year: similar winds elsewhere, returning periodically with the seasons. adj. Monsoon 'aL [It monsone Malay musim Ar. mawsim, a time, a season.]

Monster, mon'ster, n. anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy, or fabulous animal: anything unusually large : anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. adj. unusually large, huge. n. Monstros'ity, an unnatural production. adj. Mon'strous, out of the common course of nature : enormous : wonderful : horrible. adv. Mon'strously. . Mon strousness, state or quality of being monstrous. Gila monster, a large poisonous lizard of Arizona, &c., having tubercular scales. [Fr., L. monstrutn, an omen, a monster nwnere, to warn.]

Monstrance, mon'strans, n. the utensil employed in R.C. churches for presenting the consecrated host for the adoration of the people, consisting of a stand and a repository or case with small semicircular holder (lunuUi). Also Ostensory. [Fr., L. monstrdre, to show, manstrum, an omen.]

Montagnard, mong-ta-nyar', n. one of the ' Mountain ' or the extreme democratic wing of the French Legislative Assembly (ist Oct. 1791-2151 Sept. 1792), so called because sitting on the topmost benches.

Montanic, mon-tanlk, adj. pertaining to mountains : consisting in mountains. [L. man tart us mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Monstrance.

Montanism, mon'tan-izm, . a heresy which grew up in the Christian Church in the second half of the 2d century, founded by the prophet and ' Paraclete,' Montanus of Phrygia an ascetic reaction in favour of the old discipline and severity. n. Mon tanist, a supporter of Montanism. adj. Montanist it

Montant, mont'ant, adj. rising: (her.) increasing. n. an upright rail or stile, as in a door, &c. : (Shak.) a contraction ofmontanto, a term in fencing, apparently for an upward blow : a two-handed sword. [Fr., monter, to mount L. mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Mont-de-pie'te', mong'-de-pe-a-ta', the Italian Monte di pieta, . a pawnbroking shop set up by public authority. [Fr. and It., 'fund, bank, of piety.'] _

Monte, mon'te, n. a shrubby tract, a forest : a Spanish-
American gambling game, played with a pack of forty cards. Three-card monte, a Mexican gambling game, played with three cards, one usually a court-card. [Sp., 'a hill' L. mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Monteith, mon-teth', n. a large iSth-century punch-bowl, usually of silver, fluted and scalloped : a cotton handkerchief with white spots on a coloured ground.

Montem, mon'tem, n. a former custom of Eton boys to go every third Whit-Tuesday to a hillock on the

Bath road and exact ' salt-money ' from passers-by, for the university expenses of the senior scholar or school captain.

Montenegrine, mon-te-neg'rin, adj. and n. relating to Montenegro, or a native thereof: a close-fitting outer garment for women, braided and embroidered.

Montepulciano, mon-te-pul-cha'nO, n. a fine wine pro-
duced around Montepulciano, in central Italy.

Montero, mon-ta'ro, . a huntsman : a horseman's cap. [Sp. montero, a huntsman monte L. mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Montgolfier. mont-gol'fi-er, . a balloon made by the brothers Montgoljicr t Joseph Michel (i74o-i8io)and Jacques Etienne (1745-90), of Annonay, in 1783.

Month, munth, . the period from new moon to new moon a lunation, lunar, or synodic month (= 29-5306 days) : one of the twelve divisions of the year a calendar month : one-twelfth part of a tropical year, the time the sun takes to pass through 30 a solar month = 30-4368 days. . Month ling, that which is a month old or which lasts a month. adj. Monthly, performed in a month : happening or published once a month. . a monthly publication : (//.) the menses. adv. once a month : in every month. Month of Sundays, a period that seems very long : Month's mind (see Mind). Sidereal, or Stellar, month, the time in which the moon passes round the ecliptic to the same star = 27-3217 days ; Tropical, or Periodic, month, from the moon's pass-ing the equinox till she again reaches it = 27-3216 days. [A.S. mdniS mdna, the moon.]

Monticulus, mon-tik'u-lus, . a little elevation also Mon'ticle and Mon'ticule. adjs. Montitfulate, Montic ulous, having small projections.

Montoir, mon-twar', . a stone or block used in mounting a horse. [Fr., monter, to mount.]

Monton, mon'ton, . a Mexican unit of weight for ore, varying from 1800 to 3200 Spanish pounds.

Montre, mon'ter, . a flue-stop the pipes of which show from without, usually the open diapason of the great organ : an opening in a kiln wall.

Monture, mon'tur, . a mounting, setting, frame. [Fr.]

Monument, mon'u-ment, . anything that preserves the memory of a person or an event, a building, pillar, tomb, &c. : a record or enduring example of anything: any distinctive mark. v.t. to raise a monument in memory of. adj. Monumental, of or relating to a monument or tomb : memorial : impressive : amazing. adv. Monument' ally. [Fr., L. inoHutnentum monere, to remind.]

Moo, moo, v.i. to low like a cow. [Imit.]

Mood, mo5d, . fashion, manner : (gram) a form of the verb to express the mode or manner of an action or of a state of being : (logic) the form of the syl-logism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions : (mus.) the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor (see Mode). [Mode.]

Mood, mopd, n. disposition of mind : temporary state of the mind : anger, heat of temper. adv. Mood'ily. n. Mood'iness, gloominess, peevishness. adji . Mood'y, indulging in moods : out of humour : angry : sad : gloomy ; Mood'y-mad (Shak.), mad with anger. [A.S. m6d, mind ; cf. Ger. mitth, courage.]

Mooktar, mOOk'tar, . a native lawyer in India. [Ar. mukhtdr, chosen.]

Mool. A Scotch form of mould.

Moolafh). See Mollafh).

Moon, m675n, . the secondary planet or satellite which
revolves round the earth monthly, shining with reflected light : a satellite revolving about any other planet : a month : anything in the shape of a moon or crescent : (fort.) a crescent-shaped outwork. v.t. to adorn with moons or crescents. v.i. to wander about or gare vacantly at anything. n. Moon'beam. a beam of light from the moon. adj. Moon'-blind, dim-sighted, purblind. ns. Moon calf , a monster, a deformed creature : a dolt. .//.Moon -

Moonshee

mote ; mute ; moon ; then.

Moral

culmina'tions, times of culmination of the limb of the moon with certain neighbouring stars, formerly used in determining longitude. adj. Mooned, of or

like the moon : having the figure of the moon marked upon it. j. Moon'er, one who moons about ; Moon'-eye, a disease affecting horses' eyes : a name of several American fishes ; Moon face, a full, round face a point of beauty in the East. adj. Moon-faced. ns. Moon'-fish, a name applied to various fishes ; Moon' -flower, the ox-eye daisy ; Moon'-glade, the track of moonlight on water. adj. Moon'ish, like the moon: variable: inconstant. . Moon -knife, a crescent -shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the fleshy parts of skins. adj. Moonless, destitute of moonlight. n. Moonlight, the light of the moon sunlight reflected from the moon's surface. adj. lighted by the moon : occurring during moonlight. ns. Moon'-lighter, one of a band of cowardly ruffians in Ireland who committed agrarian outrages by night about 1880 : a moonshiner ; Moonlighting. adjs. Moonlit, lit or illumined by the moon ; Moon -loved, loved by the moon. us. Moon'-mad'ness, lunacy, supposed to be caused by sleeping in full moonlight ; Moon'-rak'er, a silly person ; Moon -rak ing, the following of crazy fancies ; Moon -sail, a small sail, sometimes carried above the sky-scraper ;
Moon'-set, the setting of the moon ; Moon shine, the shining of the moon : (Jig.) show without reality : poached eggs with sauce : a month : (U.S.) smuggled spirits ; Moon'shiner, a smuggler or illicit distiller of spirits. adj. Moon' Shiny, lighted by the moon : visionary, unreal. a. Moon' -Stone, a variety of feldspar presenting a pearly reflection from within. adj. Moonstruck, affected by the moon, lunatic, crazed. . Moon'WOrt, any fern of the genus Botrychium. adj. Moon'y, relating to, or like, the moon or a crescent, bearing a crescent : round, as a shield : like moonlight, lighted by the moon : silly : sickly : tipsy. . a noodle. Moonlight flitting, a removal of one's furniture, &c., during night, to prevent it being seized for rent or debt. [A.S. mdna ; cf. Ger. mond, L. mentis, Gr. mene.}

Moonshee, mo"on'she, n. in India, a secretary, interpreter, teacher of languages. [Ar. tnunshi.)

Moop, moop, v.i. (Scot.) to nibble, browse.

Moor, m65r, n. a large tract of untilled ground, often covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil : a heath. ns. Moor'COCk, MoorTowl, the red grouse or heathcock found in moors ; MoorTien, the female moor-fowl : the water-hen ; Moor'-ill (Scot.), a kind of disease among cattle also Red-ivater. adjs. Moor'lSh, Moor'y, resembling a moor : sterile : marshy : boggy. n. Moorland, a tract of moor. [A.S. tndr ; Ice. tnfr, peat.]

Moor, moSr, v.t. to fasten a ship by cable and anchor :
to fix firmly. v.i. to be fastened by cables or chains. ns. Moor' age, a place for mooring ; Moor'ing, act of mooring : that which serves to moor or confine a ship : in //. the place or condition of a ship thus moored. [Prob. Dut. marren, to tie, allied to A.S. merran (in compound dmierran), Old High Ger. marrjan, to hinder.]

Moor, moor, . a member of the dark mixed Mauretanian and Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the Barbary coast : one of the Arab and Berber conquerors and occupants of Spain from 711 to 1492 same as Arab or Saracen : a dark-coloured person generally, a negro. n. Moor'ery, a quarter inhabited by Moors. adj. Moorish. [Fr. more, maure L. tnaurus Gr. mauros, black.]

Moorva, mooVva, n. an East Indian silky fibre for cordage. Also Marool, Bowstring-hemp.

Moose, moSs, n. the largest deer of America, resembling the European elk. [Algonkin musu.}

Moot, moot, v.t. to propose for discussion : to discuss :
argue for practice. adj. discussed or debated. u. in early English history, the meeting of the assembled

freemen, or their representatives, to regulate the affairs of the village or tun, the hundred, or the kingdom village- or town-moot, hundred-moot, folk-moot. adj. Moot'able, that can be mooted or debated. ns. Moot'-case, Moot' -point, a case, point, or question to be mooted or debated : an unsettled question ; Moot'-COUTt, -hall, a meeting or court for arguing supposed cases ; Moot'-hill, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held. [A.S. mftian mdt, gemdt, an assembly, akin to metan, to meet.]
!op, mop, n. a bunch of rags, &c., fixed, on a handle for washing floors, windows, or the like: anything at all like a mop : (prov.) a hiring-fair. v.t. to rub or wipe with a mop :pr.p. mop'ping; pa.t. and pa.p. mopped. adj. Mop'-head'ed, having a shaggy,

unkempt head of hair. [O. Fr. mappe L. mappa, a napkin.]

Mop, mop, n. a grimace. v.i. to make such.

Mope, mop, v.i. to be silent and dispirited : to be dull or stupid. v.t. to make spiritless. n. a listless person, a drone also Mop'us. adv. Mop'ingly. adj. Mop'ish, dull : spiritless. adv. Mop Ishly, in a mopish manner. . Mop'ishness. [Dut. moppen, to pout, sulk ; Ger. muffen.}

Moppet, mop'et, . a doll of rags : a young girl also Mop'sy, an untidy woman. adj. Mop'sical, short-sighted : stupid.

Moppy, mop'i, adj. (slang) tipsy.

Mops, mops, . a pug-dog.

Mopstick, mop'stik, . in an old pianoforte movement, a rod which raises the damper as the key is depressed. Also Map'stick.

MopUS. mop'us, n. (slang) money.

Moquette, mo-ket', . a material for carpets, with a loose velvety pile the back thick canvas, &c. [Fr.]

Mora, mo'ra, . (law) delay, esp. unjustifiable. [L.]

Mora, mo'ra, . an ancient game played from China to Peru, the aim being to guess the number of fingers held out by a player. [It.]

Moraine, mo-ran', . a continuous line of rocks and gravel along the edges of glaciers. adj. Morain ic. [Fr. , Ger. (Bavarian) mur.]

Moral, mor'al, adj. of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men : conformed to right, ethical, virtuous : capable of knowing right and wrong : subject to the moral law : instructing with regard to morals : supported by evidence of reason or probability opp. to Demonstrative : belonging to the mind, or to the will : (Shak.) moralising. . in //. manners : the doctrine or practice of the duties of life : moral philosophy or ethics : conduct, esp. sexual conduct : in sing, the practical lesson given by anything : an emblem or allegory : (slang) a certainty, an exact counterpart. v.i. to moralise. ns. Mor'aler (Shak.), a moraliser ; Moralisa tion, act of moralising, explanation in a moral sense. v.t. Mor alise, to apply to a moral purpose : to explain in a moral sense. v.i. to speak or write on moral subjects : to make moral reflections. ns. Mor'aliser; Moralism, a moral maxim ; moral counsel : morality as distinct from religion ; Mor'alist, one who teaches morals, or who practises moral duties : a merely moral as distinguished from a religious man : one who prides himself on his morality. adj. Moralistic. n. Morality, quality of being moral : that in an action which renders it right or wrong : the practice of moral duties apart from religion : virtue : the doctrine which treats of actions as being right or wrong : ethics : a kind of drama which grew out of mysteries and miracle-plays, and continued in fashion till Elizabeth's time, in which allegorical representations of the virtues and vices were introduced as dramatis personte. adv. Mor'ally, in a moral manner : uprightly : to all intents and purposes, practically. Moral agent, one who acts under a knowledge of right and wrong ; Moral certainty, a likelihood so great as to be safely acted on, although not capable of being certainly proved ; Moral defeat (see Moral

victory) ; Moral faculty (see Moral sense) ; Moral law, a law or rules for life and conduct, founded on what is right and wrong : the law of conscience ; Moral philosophy, the science which treats of the qualities of actions as being right or wrong, and the duty of mankind with regard to such actions ; Moral sense, that power of the mind which knows or judges actions to be right or wrong, and determines conduct accordingly ; Moral theology, ethics treated with reference to a divine source ; Moral Victory, a defeat in appearance, but in some important sense a real victory. [Fr., L. moralis mos, marts, custom.]

Morale, mo-ral', . the state of a person s morals : mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of soldiers, &c. [Fr.]

Morass, mo-ras', n. a tract of soft, wet ground : a marsh. adj. Morass'y. Morass ore, bog-iron ore. [Dut. moeras, a marsh.]

Morat, mO'rat, n. a drink made of honey and mulberry juice. [It. morato moro L. tnoritm.]

Moratorium, mo-ra-t5'ri-um, . an emergency act allowing a government bank to suspend payments in specie for a given time.

Moravian, mo-ra'vi-an, adj. pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians. . one of a Christian denomination entitled Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, a small body of Protestants of extraordinary missionary energy, founded in the isth century. n. Mora'vianism, the doctrines of the Moravians.

Moray, tnO'ra, . an apodal eel-like fish of the Muraena
family. Also Ma'ray, Mu'ray, MurTy.

Morbid, mor'bid, adj. diseased, sickly : not healthful. . Morbidity, the quality of being morbid : disease : the ratio of sickness in a community. adv. Mor'bidly. . Morbidness, sickliness. adjs. Morbif 'oral, Morbif ' erous ; Morbific, causing disease. . Morbil'li, measles. adjs. Morbil'lifonn, like measles; Morbil'lOUS, pertaining to measles ; MorbOSO', proceeding from disease : morbid : not healthy. . Mor'bus, disease. [Fr., L. morbidus morons, disease.]

Morbidezza, mor-bi-det'za, . that quality of flesh-painting which gives the impression of life. [It.]

Morceau, mor'sS, . a small bit : a dainty morsel : J>L Mor'ceaux (-soz). [Fr.]

MordacioUS, mor-da'shus, adj. given to biting : biting : (/?) sarcastic : severe. adv. Morda'ciously. n. Mordacity, quality of being mordacious : biting severity. adj. Mor'dant, biting, sarcastic, severe : serving to fix colours. n. any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes : a glutinous size as a ground for gilding, matter to make gold-leaf adhere : any corrosive liquid by which the biting in etching is effected. v.t. to treat with a mordant. adv. Mor'dantly. ns. Mor 7 -dicancy, Mordica'tion. [Fr., L. mordax, mordacis mordere, to bite.]

Mordent, mor'dent, . a kind of trill in music, or the character indicating it. [It. mordente.]

More, mOr, adj. (serves as camp, of Many and Much) additional : other besides : greater (so in B.). adv. to a greater degree : again : longer. . a greater thing : something further or in addition : superl. Most (most). adj. Md'rish, insufficient : such that one wants more. More and more, continually increasing ; More by token, in proof of this, besides ; More or less, about : in round numbers. Any more, something additional : further ; Be no more, to have died ; No more, nothing in addition. [Including both M.E. mo, more in number A.S. titd, more in number, and M. E. more, larger A.S. mdra, greater.]

More, mOr, n. (Spent.) a root. [A.S. moru, more, a carrot ; Ger. mokre.]

More, mO're, adv. after the manner of. [L., abl. of mos, a custom.]

Moreen, mo-ren', . a stout woollen or cotton and woollen stuff, used for petticoats, curtains, &c. [Fr. moire, mohair.]

Morel, mor'el, or m5-rel', . any edible mushroom of the genus Morchella. [Fr. morille ; prob. Old High Ger. morhela (Ger. marched), a mushroom.]

Morello, mO-rel'o, n. a dark-red variety of cherry, much used in cooking and for cherry brandy. Also Mor'el, or Morel'. [It., Low L. moreltus, blackish L. maurus, a blackamoor, or perh. for morulus, blackish morum, a mulberry.]

Moreover, mOr-O'ver, adv. more over or beyond what has been said : further : besides : also.

Moresque, mo-resk', adj. done after the manner of the Moors. . a kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque (obs.) Mores'CO. [Fr., It. moresco.]

Morgana (Fata). See Fata.

Morganatic, mor-gan-at'ik, adj. noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate also Left-handed marriage.

adv. Morganat'ically. [Low L. morganatica, a

gift from a bridegroom to his bride Teut. ; cf. Ger.

morgcngabe, A.S. morgengifu, a morning gift.]
Morgay, mor'ga, . the small spotted dogfish or

bounce.
Morglay, mor'gla, n. a claymore esp. that of the

Arthurian hero Sir Bevis.
Morgue, morg, n. a place where bodies found dead

are laid out for identification. [Fr.]
Morgue, morg, . hauteur. [Fr.]
Morian, mO'n-an, . a Moor also Mur'rian (Pr. Bk.)
Moribund, mor'i-bund, adj. about to die : in a dying

state. [L. moribundits mori, to die.]
Morion, Morrion, mo'ri-un, n. a open helmet, without

visor or beaver. [Fr., prob. from Sp. morrion

morra, crown of the head.

Diez suggests Basque murua,

a hill.]
Morisco, mo-ris'ko, n. the

Moorish language : a Moor-
ish dance or dancer : Moorish

architecture : one of the

Moors who remained in Spain

after the fall of Granada in

1492. adj. Moorish (obs.)

Morisonian, mor-i-sO'ni-an, n.
a member of the Evangelical

Union, formed in 1843 by the Rev. James Morison (1816-93), after his separation from the United Secession Church. n. Moriso nianism, the religious views of Morison and others essentially a reaction from the Calvinistic doctrine of the Westminster Confession on predestination and unconditional election and reprobation.

Morkin, mor'kin, . a beast that has died by accident.

Morling, morling, . a sheep dead of disease or its wool.

Morlop, mor'lop, . a New South Wales jasper.

Mormo, mor'mu, . a genus of noctuoid moths r a bugbear.

Mormon, mor'mon, n. one of a religious sect in Utah, U.S., openly polygamous till i8qo, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,' founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, whose supplement to the Bible, the Book of Mormon, was given out as translated from the golden plates of one ''Mormon' but was really adapted from a MS. romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding. ns. Mor'monism ; Mor'monite, Mor'monist.

Mormops, mor'mops, n. a genus of American phyllostomine bats, so called from their repulsive physiognomy. [Gr. mormo, a bugbear, dps, face.]

Morn, morn, . the first part of the day : morning. The morn (Scot.), to-morrow ; The morn's morn-Ing, to-morrow morning. [M. E. ntcmven A.& margin ; Ger. morgen.}

Morion.

688

Morue

mOte ; mute ; moon ; then.

Mortise

Mome, mOrn, . the blunt head of a jousting-lance : a small, rounded hill. adjs. Mornd (m5r-na'), denoting a lion rampant without teeth or claws ; Morned (/^r.), blunted. [Fr.J

Morning, morn'ing, . the first part of the day : the early part of anything : the first dram of the day. adj. pertaining to the morning : taking place or being

in the morning. ns. Morn'ing-dress, dress such as is usually worn in the morning, as opposed to Even-ing-dress; Morn' ing-gift, a gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after marriage ; Morn ing-gown, a gown for wearing in the morning ; Morn'ing-land, the east ; Morning-room, a woman's morning boudoir or sitting-room in English country houses ; Morn ing - Sick'ness, nausea and vomiting in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy ; Morn'ing-Star, any of the planets, esp. Venus, when it rises before the sun : a kind of flail with a star-like ball of metal at the end of a chain, formerly used as a weapon of war ; Morn'ing-tide, the morning time : early part ; Morn'ing- watch, the watch between 4 and 8 A.M. [Contr. of mermen-ing. Cf. Morn.}

Morocco, mo-rok'6, . a fine goat-skin leather, tanned with sumac, first brought from Morocco, afterwards from the Levant and elsewhere : a sheep-skin leather in imitation of this: a very strong ale, anciently brewed in Cumberland. adj. consisting of Morocco. French morocco, an inferior kind of Levant morocco, with small grain ; Levant morocco, a fine quality of morocco, with large grain ; Persian morocco, a morocco finished on the grain side.

Morology, mO-rol'p-ji, n. foolish talk. [Gr., moros, a fool, togia legtin, to speak.]

Morose, mo-ros', adj. of a sour temper : gloomy : severe. adv. Morosely. ns. Morose'ness, quality of being morose (pbs.) Moros'ity. [L. morosus, peevish mos, moris, manner.]

Morpheus, mor'fus, . a god of dreams : sleep. adjs. Morphe'an, Morphet ic. [L.]

Morphia, mor'n-a, . the chief narcotic principle of opium : a drug which causes sleep or deadens pain also Morphine. ns. Morphinism; Morphio-ma'nia ; Morphioma'niac. [Coined from Gr. Mar-pkeus, god of dreams morphe, shape.]

Morphic, mor'fik, adj. relating to form, morphological.
n. Morphogen'esiS, the production of morpho-logical characters. adj. Morphogenet ic. ns. Morphog'eny. the genesis of form : morphology ; Morphog'rapher ; Morphog'raphy, descriptive morphology. adjs. Morpholog'ic, -aL ns. Mor-phol'ogist, one who is versed in, or who writes upon, morphology ; Morphol'Ogy, the science of organic form, of the development of the forms of living organisms ; Morphon'omy, the laws of morphology ; MorphO'SiS, morphogenesis. adj. MorphOt'iC. [Gr. morphe, form.]

Morrhua, mor'oo-a, . the chief genus of gadoid fishes, including the cod (Gadus).

Morris, Morrice, mor'is, Morris-dance, . a Moorish dance : a dance in which bells, rattles, tambours, &c. are introduced. v.i. MorTiS, to perfonn by dancing. us. Montis -dantfer; Montis-pike (Shak.), a Moorish pike. Nine men's morris, an old English game in which a figure of squares, one within another,
was marked out on a board or on the turf, and eighteen
pieces or stones, nine for each side, were moved alter-
nately as at draughts also Nine men's mcrils. [Sp. tnorisco, Moorish Sp. more, a Moor.]

Morrow, mot's, . the day following the present : to-morrow : the next following day : the time imme-diately after any event. . To-moiT'OW, next day also adv. [M. E. monue = morwen; cf. Morn.}

Morse, mors, . the walrus or sea-horse. [Russ. morju,

a morse, prob. from more, the sea.]
Morse, mors, . the metal fastening of the cope, gener-ally of precious metal, ornamented with jewels also Pectoral. [L. morsus, a bite.]
Morse, mors, n. (fell.) the Morse-code signalling of

telegraph operators, from Sam. F. B. Morse (1791-1872). Morse alphabet, a system of symbols to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's indicator is used, consisting of dots and dashes combined in different ways to indicate the different letters.

Morsel, mor'sel, . a bite or mouthful : a small piece of food : a small quantity of anything which is divided. ns. Mor'SUre, the act of biting ; Mor'SUS, a bite. [O. Fr. morsel (Fr. morceau, It. morsello), dim. from L. morsus mordere, morsum, to bite.]

Morsing-hom, mor'sing-horn, . the small horn that used to hold the fine powder used for priming. [Fr. amorcer, to prime a gun.]

Mort, mort, n. death : a flourish sounded at the death of a buck, &c., in hunting.

Mort, mort, . a great number or amount of anything.

Mort, mort, n. (slang) a woman.

Mortal, mortal, adj. liable to die : causing death : deadly : fatal : punishable with death : involving the penalty of spiritual death, as opposed to Venial: extreme, violent, implacable : human : (coll.) very great, very long, confounded, very drunk. K. a human being. v.t. Mor'talise, to make mortal. K. Mortality, condition of being mortal : death : frequency or number of deaths, esp. in proportion to population: the human race. adv. Mortally (foil.) Mortal. ns. Mort'-cloth, a pall ; Mort'-8 tone, a stone by the wayside on which the bearers lay the bier for a rest during a funeral procession. Bills Of mortality, lists of the numbers of those who have died in any place during any given time ; Law Of mortality, rules founded on experience or calculation, showing what average proportion of those
living at the beginning of a given time will be surviv-ing at its close. [Fr., L. mortalis mart, to die.]

Mortar, mortar, n. a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle : a short and very thick piece of artillery of large calibre, firing a heavy shell at a fixed angle of 45" or thereabouts, so as to strike vertically : a cement of lime, sand, and water, used to bind together stones or bricks in building. v.t. to close up or in as with mortar : to pound in a mortar. . Mor/tar-board, a square board with a handle beneath for holding mortar which the workman is using : a square-crowned academic cap. [A.S. mor-tere L. mortarium, a mortar.]

Mortgage, mor'gaj, . a conditional conveyance of or lien upon land or other property as security for the performance of some condition, as the payment of money, becoming void on the performance of the condition : the act of conveying, or the deed effecting it v.t. to pledge as security for a debt ns. Mort-gagee', one to whom a mortgage is made or given ; Mortgager. [O. Fr. , mart, dead, gage, a pledge.]

Mortier, mprtye, . a cap of state worn by legal functionaries in France.

MortiferOUS, mor-tif 'er-us, adj. death-bringing : fatal.
[L.- mors, death, ferre, to bring.]

Mortify, morti-fr, v.t. to destroy the vital functions of : to subdue by severities and penance : to vex : to humble : (Scots law) to dispose of by mortification. v.t. to lose vitality, to gangrene : to be subdued : pa.t. and pa.p. mor'' lifted. ns. Mortifica'tion, act of mortifying or state of being mortified : the death of one part of an animal body : a bringing under of the passions and appetites by a severe or strict manner of living : humiliation : vexation : that which mortifies or vexes : (Scots law) a bequest to some charitable institution ; Mortifiedness, subjugation of the passions ; Mortifier, one who mortifies. adj. Mortifying, tending to mortify or humble : humili-ating : vexing. [Fr., Low L. mortificdre, to cause death to mors, death, facere, to make.]

Mortise, mortis, . a cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, a projection on another piece made to fit it : stability, power of adhesion also Mortice. v.t. to cut a mortise in : to join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. mortaue ; ety. unknown.]

Mortmain, mort'man, w. the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, or one that can never part with it again. Statutes of mortmain, acts of parliament restricting or lorbid-ding the giving of property to religious houses. [Fr. mart, dead, main L. mnnus, the hand.]

Mortuary, mort'u-ar-i, . adj. belonging to the burial of the dead. n. a burial-place, place for the tempo-rary reception of the dead : a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [Low L., L. mortuus, dead, mori, to die.]

Morula, mor'u-la, n. condition of an ovum after com-plete segmentation : button-scurvy.

Moms, mO'rus, . a genus of trees or shrubs of the nettle family the mulberries. [L.]

Mosaic, mo-za'ik, n. a kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c. cemented on a ground of stucco, or in-laid upon metal. adj. relating to, or composed of, mosaic. adv. Mosa ically. . Mosaicist.

Mosaic gold, an alloy of copper and zinc also Ormolu. [Fr., L. musteum or mush-urn (opus), mosaic (work) Gr. mouseios Mousa, a muse.]

Mosaic, mO-za'ik, adj. pertaining to Moses, the great Jewish lawgiver. '. Mo saism. Mosaic Law, the law of the Jews given by Moses at Mount Sinai.

Mosausaurus, mO-sa-saw'rus, n. the typical genus of a group of huge fossil marine reptiles, found in the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America. [L. Mosa, the river Meuse, Gr. sauros, a lizard.]

MoschatOl, mos'ka-tel, . a plant with pale-green flowers and a musky jmell. [Fr. moscateUine Low L. moschatellina muscus, musk.]

Mosciliferous, mos-kif'e-rus, adj. producing musk.

Mose, m<3z, n. (SAaJk.) a disease of horses. v.i. to have this. [Prob. Old High Ger. ntdsd, a spot.]

Moselle, mo-zel', . light wines from the district of the river Moselle, with an aromatic flavour.

Mosey, mO'zi, v.i. (Amer. slang) to go off quickly: to hurry up.

Moslem, moz'lem, n. a Mussulman or Mohammedan. adj. of or belonging to the Mohammedans. n. Mos lemism. [Ar. muslim, pi. muslimtn salama, to submit (to God). Doublet Mussulman.]

Moslings, moz'lingz, n.pl. the thin shavings taken off by tht currier in dressing skins. [Morsel.]

Mosque, mosk, n. a Mohammedan place of worship. [Fr., Sp. mezquita Ar. masjid sajada, to pray.]

Mosquito, mos-ke'to, . a biting gnat, common in tropical countries: //. Mosquitoes. Mosquito canopy, curtain, net, an arrangement of netting set over a bed, in a window, &c., to keep out mosquitoes. [Sp., dim. of mosca, a fly L. musca.]

MOSS, mos, n. a family of flpwerless plants with branching stems and narrow, simple leaves : popularly any small cryptogamic plant, esp. a lichen : a piece of ground covered with moss: a bog. v.i. to cover with moss. MS. Moss -back, an old fish: a person of antiquated views; Moss' -cheep er (Scot.), the titlark. adj. MOSS' -grown, covered with moss. us. Moss'-hag (Scat.), a pit or slough in a bog ; Moss'iness ; Moss' -land, land abounding in peat-bogs ; Moss-rose, a variety of rose having a moss-like growth on and below the calyx ; Moss -troop' er, one of the robbers that used to infest the mosses of the Border. adj. Moss y, overgrown or abounding with moss. Iceland moss (sec Iceland). [A.S. medt ; Dut. mos, Ger. moos.]

Moss-bunker, mos'-bung'ker, . the menhaden. [Dut mars-banker, the scad or horse-mackerel.]

Most, mOst, adj. (superl, of More), greatest in age, position or rank, number, degree, &c. adv. in the highest degree. . the greatest number or quantity. advs. Mostly; Most what (Spens.), for the most pan, mostly. At (the) most, to the utmost extent ; For the most part, chiefly : Make the most of (see Make). [A.S. mast cog. with Ger. meisi.]

Mot, mo, . a pithy or witty saying. Mot d'ordre, word of command. [Fr.]

Mot, mot, . a note on the bugle, &c. , or its mark in musical notation. [Fr., L. muttum, a murmur.]

MotatoriOUS, mo-ta-tO'ri-us, adj. vibratory, excessively mobile of long-legged spiders and crane-flies, &c. [L. motare, -dtinn, to keep moving, freq. of movere, to move.]

Mote, mSt, n. an archaism for might or must.

Mote, mot, n. a particle of dust : a speck : a stain or blemish : anything very small. adjs. Mot ed, Mot ty, containing motes. [A.S. mot ; Dut. mot.~\

Motet, mo-tet', . a sacred cantata of several unconnected movements, as a solo, trio, chorus, fugue, &c. : a choral composition having a biblical or similar prose text. n. Motet'tist, a composer of such. [Fr., It. mottetto motto, saying.]

Moth, moth, . a family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night : the larva of this insect which gnaws cloth : that which eats away gradually and silently. v.t. Moth -eat, to prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. adj. Moth -eat en, eaten or cut by moths. >i. Moth -hunt er, a little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c., called also the Goatsucker, adj. Moth'y, full of moths. Death's-head moth (see Death). [A.S. tno])])f, mohfye ; Ger. motte.]

Mother, mu/A'er, . a female parent, esp. one of the human race : a woman in relation to her child : a matron : that which has produced anything : the

female head of a religious house : a familiar term of address to an old woman. adj. received by birth, as it were from one's mother : natural : acting the part of a mother: originating. v.t. to adopt as a son or daughter. rts. Moth'er-ChUTCh, the church from which others have sprung; Moth'er-coun'try, -land, the country of one s birth : the country from which a colony has gone out ; Moth'erhood, state of being a mother; Moth' Bring, a rural English custom of visiting one's parents on Mid-Lent Sunday ; Moth er-in-law, the mother of one's husband or wife. adj. Moth erless, without a mother.//. Moth'erliness. adj. Moth'erly, pertaining to, or becoming, a mother : like a mother : parental: tender. us. Moth'er-of-pearl', the nacreous internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster, so called because producing the pearl ; Moth'er'S-mark, a birth-mark ; Moth'er-iongue, a person's native language : a language from which another has its origin ; Moth er-wa'ter, the residual liquid remaining after the chemical substances it contained have been crystallised or precipitated ; Moth'er-wit, native wit : common-sense ; Moth'er-wort, a labiate plant growing in waste places ; Queen' -moth'er, the mother of a reigning sovereign. Mother Carey's chicken, the stormy petrel, or other bird of the same family ; Mother-Hubbard, a woman's loose flowing gown, like that proper to the nursery heroine. Every mother's son, all, without exception. [A.S. mider; Dut. moeder, Ice. mo^Sir, Ger. mutter, Ir. and Gael. mat hair, L. mater, Gr. meter, Sans, mat a, mdtri.]

Mother, mu^/t'er, . dregs or sediments, as of vinegar. ->. i. to become concreted, adj. Moth'ery. [.!//.]

Motif, mO-tef , . an old form of motive : a theme or ground for intellectual action, or a leading subject in a dramatic work: in a musical composition the principal subject on which the movement is constructed. [Fr., L. motus, moved.]

Motion, mO'shun, n. the act or state of moving : a single movement : change of posture : gait : power of moving or of being moved : angular velocity direct when from west to east ; retrograde when from east to west : excitement of the mind : any natural impulse, instigation : proposal made, esp. in an assembly : an application to a court, during a case before it, for an order or rule that something be done, esp. something incidental to the progress of the cause rather than its issue : evacuation of the

intestine : (//., B.) impulses. v.i. to make a significant movement, to offer a proposal. f.t. to guide by a gesture, &c. : to move. adj. Mo'tilO, capable of spontaneous motion. n. MotifitJT. adj. Mo'tional, characterised by motions. . Mo'tionist, one who makes a motion. adj. Md'tionless, without motion. Absolute motion, change of absolute place ; Accelerated motion, motion of which the velocity is continually increasing ; Angular motion, motion regarded as measured by the increase of the angle made with some standard direction by a line drawn from the moving object to a fixed point ; Laws Of motion, Newton's three laws : (i) Every body continues in its state of rest, or of uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state ; (2) Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts ; (3) To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction ; Parallel motion (see Parallel) ; Perpetual motion (see Perpetual) ; Quantity of motion, momentum. [Fr., L., mm'in, motum, to move.]

Motive, mO'tiv, adj. causing motion : having power to cause motion. n. that which moves or excites to action : inducement : reason. v.t. to act on as a motive, instigate. v.t. Motivate, to act on as a motive, induce. n. Motivation. adj. Mo'tive-less. ns. M6 tivelessness ; Mo tlve-pow'er, or force, the force acting upon a body so as to cause it to move ; MotlVity, power of producing motion : the quality of being influenced by motion. [Fr., through Low L., from movere, motum, to move.]

Motley, mot'li, adj. covered with spots of different colours : consisting of different colours : composed of various parts, heterogeneous. n. clothes made of pieces of different colours : the dress of a jester : any mixture, esp. of colours. adj. Mot ley-mind ed (Sftak.), having fickle and foolish thoughts and feel-

ings. Man Of motley, a jester. [Skeat explains M. E. mottelee as through O. Fr. mattelf, clotted, curdled Bavarian matte, curds.]

Motmot, mot'mot, . a sawbill.

Motograpb, mo'to-graf, n. a device of Edison's, used as a telephone receiver, &c, by which the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion is diminished periodically by the passage of a current of electricity from one to the other across the surface of contact. adj. Motograph'ic. [L. mottis, motion, Gr. graphein, to write.]

Motophone, mS'tp-fSn, . a sound-engine of Edison's actuated by aerial sound-waves. [L. motus, motion, Gr. phSne, a voice.]

Motor, mO'tor, . a mover : that which gives motion : a machine by means of which steam or other sources of force can be used to give motion or produce work. adj. giving or transmitting motion. ns. Mo'tor-Car, a vehicle for the road impelled by steam or electricity ; Mot'or-dynamo. a dynamo used as a motor. adjs. MotO rial, Mo'tory, giving motion. . Moto'rium, that part of the nervous organism instrumental in the exertion of motor influence : opp. to Stnsorium, that which feels or perceives. adj. Motorpath'lc, belonging to Motor'pathy or the movement cure. Motor nerve, any nerve which transmits impulse to the muscles. Air-motor, a machine impelled by compressed air. [Cf. Motive.}

Mottle, mot'l, v.t. to mark with spots as if stained. . the arrangement of spots on any mottled surface, in marble, &c. adjs. Mottled, marked with spots of various colours or shades ; Mott'le-faced. n. Mottling. [Motley.]

Motto, mot'5, n. a short sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it : a phrase attached to a coat-of-arms : a paper packet containing a sweetmeat, cracker, &c., together with a scrap of paper bearing a motto a motto-kiss : pi. Mottoes

(raot'Sz). adj. Mott'oed. [Low L. ntuttutn mat tire, to mutter.]

Moucharaby, mCO-shar'a-bi, n. a balcony enclosed with lattice- work : an embattled balcony with parapet and machicolations. [Fr.]

Mouchard, mSS-shar', . a police spy in France. [Mouche, a fly.]

Moucher, mow'cher, . one who idles about, a loafer, a beggar same as Micher. v.i. Mouch, to skulk or sneak about ; to live a vagabond life. [O. Fr. muchier (Fr. musser), to hide.]

Mouchoir, mCS-shwor', . a pocket-handkerchief. [Fr.]

Moufflon, mOoi'lon, . a wild sheep in the mountains of Corsica, Greece, &c. [Fr.]

Mought, mowt (Baccn), obsolete pa.t. of may.

Mouiile, mOol-lya', adj. sounded in a liquid manner, as certain consonants in many French words. [Fr.]

Mould, mold, . dust : soil rich in decayed matter : the matter of which anything is composed : a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould : the earth, the ground, the grave, esp. in //. Mools (Scot.). v.t. to cover with mould or soil : to cause to become mouldy. v.i. to become mouldy. . Mould -board, the curved plate in a plough which turns over the furrow. v. i. Moulder, to crumble to mould: to turn to dust : to waste away gradually. v.t. to turn to dust. ns. Mould iness ; Mould'warp, the mole, which casts up little heaps of mould. adj. Mouldy, overgrown with mould. [A.S. moUe ; Ger. mull, Goth, mitlda.]

Mould, mold, . a hollow form in which anything is cast :
a pattern : the form received from a mould, a former or matrix for jellies, &c.. also a dish shaped in such : character. v.t. to form in a mould : to knead, as dough. adj. Mould'able, that may be moulded.. ns. Mould' -box, a box in which molten steel is hydraulically compressed ; Mould'er ; Mould -fac'lng, a fine powder or wash applied to the face of a mould to ensure a smooth casting ; Mould ing, the process of shaping, esp. any soft substance : anything formed by or in a mould : an ornamental edging on a picture-frame, &c., or (archit.) raised above or sunk below the surface of a wall, on cornices,
jambs, lintels, &c. the fillet or list, astragal or bead, ogee, cyma, &c- ; Mould ing-table, a table on which a potter moulds his ware ; Mould -loft, a large room in a shipbuilding yard in which the

several parts of a ship's hull are laid off to full size from the construction drawings. Moulding machine, a machine for making wood-mouldings ; Moulding plane, a plane used in forming mouldings, a match-plane ; Moulding Sand, a mixture of sand and loam used by founders in making sand-moulds. [Fr. ittoule L. modulus, a measure.]

Moulin, m<55-lang / , n. a cavity formed in a glacier by
the running down of surface water, sometimes allowing a cascade to be formed. [Fr.]

Moulinage, mo75'lin-aj, . the operation of reeling-off, twisting, and doubling raw silk.

Moulinet, mSo'li-net, . the drum of a windlass, &c., on which the rope is wound : a machine for bending a crossbow. [Fr., 'a little mill. 1]

Moult, mClt, v.i. to change or cast the feathers, &c., as birds, &c. . Moulting, the act or process of moulting or casting feathers, skin, &c. [L. mutdre, to change, with intrusive /.]

Mound, mownd, n. an artificial mount : a natural hillock, appearing as if thrown up by man's work : (_/~ort.) a bank of earth or stone raised as a protection. v.t. to fortify with a mound. n.pl. Mound'-birds, a family of Australasian gallinaceous birds which build large mounds as incubators for their eggs. n. Mound' -build'er, one of the primitive race which built the vast so-called Indian mounds found in the United States, esp. east of the Mississippi River. [A.S. mund, a defence; cf. Old High Ger. munt, defence, and perh. L. mons, a mount.]

Mound, mownd, . (her.) the representation of a globe encircled with bands, and surmounted by a cross. Also Monde. [Fr. monde L. mundus, the world.]

Mount, mownt, n. ground rising above the level of the surrounding country : a hill : an ornamental mound : that on which anything is mounted for more convenient use or exhibition : a saddle-horse for riding : a step, &c., to give aid in mounting a horse, also a signal for mounting : (her.) a green hillock in the base of a shield : (fort.) a cavalier or raised hillock commanding the surrounding country : one of the seven fleshy cushions in the palm of the hand : (B.) a bulwark for offence or defence. v.i. to project or rise up: to be of great elevation. v.t. to raise aloft : to climb : to get upon, as a horse : to put on horseback : to put upon something : to arrange or set in fitting order. adjs. Mount able, that may be mounted or ascended ; Mounted, raised, esp. set on horseback : (her.) raised on steps, generally three, as a cross : furnished, supplied. ns. Mounter; Mounting, the act of rising or getting higher : the act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c. : that which mounts ; Mount ing-block, a block or stone to enable one to mount a horse. Mount guard (see Guard). [A.S. ntunt L. mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Mountain, mownt'iin, or -'in, n. a high hill : anything very large : a wine made from mountain grapes : the extreme party in the French Revolution (see Montagnard). adj. of or relating to a mountain : growing or dwelling on a mountain. ns. Mount 'ain-ash, the rowan-tree, with bunches of red berries, common on mountains ; Mountain-blue, blue carbonate of copper; Mountain -bramble, the cloudberry; Mountain-cat, a catamount, a wild-cat ; Mountain-chain, a number of mountains connected together in one line ; Mount ain-cork, M9unf ain-leath'er, a very light and whitish variety of asbestos; Mountain-deer, the chamois; Mountain-dew, whisky. atij. Mount'ained. ns. Mountaineer', an inhabitant of a mountain : a climber of mountains : a rustic ; Mountaineer'ing, the practice of climbing mountains ; Mountain-flax, a fibrous asbestos ; Mount ain-lime'stone (gtol.), a series of limestone strata separating the Old Red Sandstone from the coal-measures ; Mount ain-li on, the cougar ;
Mountain-milk, a spongy carbonate of lime. adj. Mountainous, full of mountains : large as a mountain : huge. ns. Mountain-rice, an awnless rice

grown without irrigation on the Himalayas, &c. ; Mountain-Sheep, the bighorn of the Rocky Mountains ; Mountain-soap, a greasy clay-like mineral, a kind of halloysite also Rock-soap; Mount ain-tall'OW, a mineral substance, called also Hatchettite; Mountain-tea, the American evergreen, Gaultheria procumbens. Old man Of the mountain, a popular name for the chief of the nth century ffash-shashln (see Assassin). [O. Fr. montaine Low L. montana, a mountain L. tnontanus mons, mantis.)

Mountant, mownt'ant, adj. (Shak.) rising on high.

[Fr. montant, pr.p. of monter, to mount.]

Mountebank, mown'te-bangk, n. a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines : a boastful pretender. adj. pertaining to such, sham. v.t. to cheat by false pretences, to humbug. v.i. to play the mountebank. ns. Moun'tebankery, Moun'te-banking, Moun'tebankism. [It. montambanco montare, to mount, in, on, banco, a bench.]

Mourn, mOrn, v.i. to grieve : to be sorrowful : to wear
mourning. v.t. to grieve for : to utter in a sorrowful manner. n. Mourn'er, one who mourns, one who attends a funeral in mourning-dress, esp. one of

those related to the deceased. adj. Mourn'ful, mourning : causing or expressing sorrow : feeling grief, adv. Mourn'fully. n. Mourn'fulness. adj. Mourning, grieving : lamenting. . the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners, or other tokens of mourning. ns. Mourn ing-bride, the sweet scabious ; Mourning-Cloak, an undertaker's cloak, formerly worn at a funeral ; Mourn ing-coach, a closed carriage for carrying mourners to a funeral ; Mourn'ing-dOVO, the common American turtle-dove.
adv. Mourn'ingly. n s. Mourn'ing- piece, a picture intended to be a memorial of the dead ; Mourn ing-ring, a ring worn in memorial of a dead person ; Mourn'ing-stuff, a lustreless black dress fabric, as crape, cashmere, &c., for making mourning clothes. [A. S. tiiurnan, meornanj Old High Ger. mornen, to grieve.]

Mouse, mows, . a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields '.pi. Mice (mis) : one of various animals like the mouse, the jfHtter-mouse, skrevj-mouse : part of a hind-leg of beef, next the round also Mouse' -buttock and Mouse'-piece : a match for firing a cannon or mine : a small cushion for a woman's hair : (slang) a black eye, or discoloured swelling : a term of endearment. v.t. and v.i. (mowz), to hunt for mice : to pursue slyly : to prowl : to tear as a cat tears a mouse : (naut.) to pass a turn or two of rope yarn round the point of a tackle-hook to prevent its unhooking. ns. Mouse'-ear, a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear ; Mouse'-hole, a hole for mice : a small hole or opening ; Mouse'-hunt (Shak.), a mouser ; MouseTcin, Mousle, a young mouse ; Mous'er, a catcher of mice ; Mous'ery, a resort of mice; Mouse'-sight, myopia; Mouse'tail, a small plant with a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse ; Mouse'- trap, a trap for catching mice : Mousing, act of catching mice. adj. given to catching mice. adj. Mous'y, like a mouse in colour or smell: abounding with mice. [A.S. mus, pi. mys; Ger. maus, L. and Gr. mus.]

Mousquetaire, moSs-ke-tar', . a musketeer : a woman's cloak trimmed with ribbons, with large buttons, fashionable about 1855 : a broad turnover linen collar worn a few years earlier. Mousquetaire glove, a woman's glove, long-armed, loose at top, without slit lengthwise. [Fr.]

Mousseline, moS-se-len', . fine French muslin : a very thin glass for claret-glasses. n. Mousseline'-de-laine, an untwilled woollen cloth, in many colours and varied patterns. [Fr.]

Moustache, Mustache, mus-tash', . the hair upon the upper lip of men : a soldier also Mustach'io. . MoUStache'-CUp, a cup for drinking tea, &c., having the top partly covered to keep the moustache from being wet. adjs. Moustached , Mustachioed. [Fr. moustache It. mostaccio Gr. ntastax, nias-takos, the upper lip.]

Mouth, mowth, . the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound : opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c. : the instrument of speaking : a speaker : cry, voice, utterance : taste or flavour in the mouth : a wry face, a grimace : pi. Mouths (mowMz). ns. Mouth'-friend (Shak.), one who only professes friendship ; Mouth ful, as much as fills the mouth : a small quantity :pl. Mouth'fuls ; Mouth'-hon'Our(-Mrt,fc.), honour or civility insincerely expressed. adjs. Mouth'less, without a mouth ; Mouth' - made (Shak.), expressed by the mouth, insincere. . Mouth'piece, the piece of a musical instrument, or tobacco-pipe, held in the mouth : one who speaks for others. By word of mouth, by means of spoken words ; Down in the mouth, out of spirits : despondent ; From hand to mouth (see Hand) ; Have one's heart in one's mouth (see Heart) ; Make a mouth, or mouths, to distort the face in mockery,

to pout ; Make the mouth water (see Water) ,

Stop the mouth, to cause to be silent [A.S. muth ; Ger. mund, Dut. mond.]

Mouth, mow/A, v.t. to utter with a voice over loud or swelling. adjs. Mouth able, sounding well; Mouthed, having a mouth. rts. Mouth er, an affected speaker ; Mouth ing, rant. mij. Mouth y, ranting, afifected.

Mouton, moo'ton, . a sheep : a i^th-cent. French gold coin, weighing about 70 grains. [Fr.]

Movable, moov'a-bl, adj. that may be moved, lifted, changed, &c. : not fixed : changing from one time to another. . an article of furniture. us. Mova-bil'ity, MoVableness. .//. Movables (Jaw), such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, c. ,
in opposition to lands and houses. adv. MOV ably.

Move, moov, v.t. to cause to change place or posture :
to set in motion : to impel : to excite to action : to persuade : to instigate : to arouse : to provoke : to touch the feelings of : to propose or bring before an assembly '. to recommend. v.i. to go from one place to another : to change place or posture : to walk, to carry one's self : to change residence : to make a motion as in an assembly : to bow or salute on meet-ing. . the act of moving : a proceeding or step : a movement, esp. at chess. adj. Moveless, immov-able. us. Move ment, act or manner of moving : change of position : motion of the mind, emotion : a series of incidents moving continuously towards one end : particular arrangement of the moving parts in a mechanism, esp. the wheelwork of a clock or watch : (mil.) a strategic change of position : (tnus.) melodic progression, accentual character, tempo or pace ; Mov"er. adj. Moving, causing motion : changing position : affecting the feelings : pathetic. adv. Mov ingly. Know a move or

tWO, to be sharp or knowing ; On the D10V6, changing or about to change one's place. [O. Fr. movoir (Fr. mouvoir) L. movere, to move.]

Mow, mow, n. a wry face. v.t. to make grimaces. [Fr. moue, a grimace.]

Mow, mow, . a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn. v.t. to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap : pr.p. mow'ing ; pa.t. mowed; pa.p. mowed or mown. v.t. Mow'burn, to heat and ferment in the mow. [A.S. miig-a, heap; Ice. muga, swath.]

Mow, mo, v.t. to cut down with a scythe : to cut down in great numbers: pr.p. mow'ing; pa.t. mowed ; pa.p. mowed or mown. adjs. Mowed, Mown, cut down with a scythe : cleared of grass with a scythe, as land. ns. Mow'er, one who mows grass, &c. : a machine for mowing grass; Mow'ing, the
act of cutting down with a scythe : land from which grass is cut ; Mow ing-machine', a machine with revolving cutters for mowing lawns. [A.S. tiidtvan ; Ger. mahen; L. met ere, to reap.]

Moxa, mok'sa, n. a cottony material for cauterising, prepared in China and Japan from Artemisia. Moxu, &c. : a cone of cotton-wool placed on the skin and fired at the top for cauterisation. w. MoxibUS tion, cauterisation by this method.

Moya, moi'ya, n. volcanic mud.

Moyenage, moi'en-azh, . the Middle Ages. [Fr.]

Mozarabic, mO-zar'a-bik, adj. pertaining to the Mozar-
abes or Muzarabes, the Christian Spaniards who lived in the parts of Spain under Moorish rule, retaining their ancient liturgy. n. Mozar ab, one of these.

Mozetta, mo-tset'ta, . a short cape to which a hood may be attached, worn by popes, cardinals, bishops, abbots. [It., mozzo, cut short.]

Mozing, mO'zing, . the raising of nap on cloth, as in a gig-mill.

M-roof. See under letter M.

MucedinoUS, mu-sed'i-nus, adj. like mould or mildew.

Much, much, adj. great in size, quantity, or extent : long in duration. adv. to a great degree ; by far : often or long : almost. . a great quantity : a strange thing. adj. Much el (S/iens.), much. n. Much'-H688, state of being much. Much about it, some-

thing like what it usually is ; Much of a muchness = just about the same value or amount. Make much Of (see Make) ; Not SO much as, not even ; Too much for, more than a match for. [M. E. muche' nuxhe, muchel, mockel A.S. mic-el ; cf. Ice. mjok.\
MuciC, mu'sik, adj. derived from gums. n. Mu'cate

a salt of mucic acid and a base.
Mucid, mu'sid, adj. slimy, mouldy also Mu'CldOUS.

ns. Mu'cidness, Mu'cor.

Muck, muk, n. dung : a mass of decayed vegetable matter : anything low and filthy. v.t. to manure with muck. v.i. Muck'er, to make a muddle of anything, to fail. . a heavy fall in the mire : a coarse, dirty fellow ns. Muck-heap, a dung-hill ; Muck iness ; Muck'-rake, a rake for scraping filth ; Muck' -sweat, profuse sweat ; Muck'-WOnn, a worn that lives in muck : one who acquires money by mean devices : a miser. adj. Muck'y, nasty, filthy. [Scand., Ice. myki, Dan. mog, dung.]
Muck, mistaken form of amuck.

Mucker, muk'er, . a canting person, a hypocrite, esp. a follower of the sect of J. W. Ebel of Konigsberg, suspected of dirty practices. [Ger.]
Muckle, a Scotch form of mickle.

Mucronate, -d, mu kro-nat, -ed, adj. (bat.) terminating in a short and sharp point. n. Mu'cro, a spine-like process. adj. Mucron Ulate, very mucronate. [L. mucrondtus mucro, mucronis, a sharp point.]
MUCUS, muTcus, . the slimy fluid from the nose : the
viscous fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of ani-
mals. adjs. Mucif erous ; Mucif' ic ; Mu'ciform. n. MU'Cigen, a substance secreted by the cells of mucous membrane, converted into mucin. adjs.

Mucig'enous, Mucip'arous, secreting mucus. . Mu'cilage, the solution of a gum in water : the gum extracted from plants. adj. Mucilag inous. pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage : slimy. . Mu Cin, an alkaline glutinous fluid forming the chief constituent of mucus. adjs. Muciy'oroUS, feeding on the juices of plants; Mu'COid, like mucus; Mucopu rulent, pertaining to mucus and pus. . Mucos'ity. adjs. Muco'so-sac'charine, partaking of the properties of mucilage and sugar ; Mu'COUS, like mucus : slimy : viscous ; Mu CUlent, like mucus. Mucous membrane (see Membrane). [L., cf. L.

mungere, wipe away.]

Mud, mud, . wet soft earth. v.t. to bury in mud : to dirty : to stir the sediment in, as in liquors : to bury in mud. v.i. to go under the mud like the eel. ns. Mud'-bath, a kind of mud connected with some mineral springs into which the patient plunges himself; Mud -boat, -SCOW, a boat for carrying away the
mud dredged from a river, &c. ; Mud'-cone, a mud-volcano. adv. Mud'dily. . Mud'diness. adj. Mud'dy, foul with mud : containing mud : covered with mud: confused: stupid. v.t. to dirty: to render dull '.pa.t. and pa.p. mud'died. adjs. Muddy-headed, having a muddy or dull head or understanding ; Mud'dy -mettled. (Shak.), dull-spirited : spiritless. ns. Mud'-fish, a fish which burrows in the mud; Mud' -flat, a muddy strip of shore submerged at high tide ; Mud' -guard, the dash-board of a carriage ; Mud'-hole, a place full of mud : an orifice in the bottom of a boiler where the sediment is collected ; Mud'-lark, a man who cleans public sewers or who picks up a living along the banks of tidal rivers : a street-arab ; Mud'-wall, a wall composed of mud, or one in which mud is used in place of mortar: the bee-eater. [Old Low Ger. muddt, Dut. madder.}

Muddle, mud'l, v.t. to render muddy or foul, as water :
to confuse, esp. with liquor : to waste, squander, misuse. v.i. to potter about. . confusion, mess : mental confusion, bewilderment. . Mudd lehead, a blockhead. adv. Muddlehead'edly. n. Muddle-head' edneSS. [Freq. of mud.]

Mudir, moo'der, n. governor of an Egyptian province.

Muezzin, mu-ezin, ;;. the Mohammedan official

attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to announce the hours of prayer. Also Mued din. [Ar.]

Muff, muf, n. a warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skins. . Muff-ettee', a small muff worn over the wrist. [Prob. from Dut. mof; cf. Ger. muff, a muff.]

Muff, muf, . a stupid fellow. v.t. and v.i. to perform awkwardly, spoil : to act clumsily, esp. in letting a ball slip out of the hands. [Prob. related to Dut. mnffeii, to dote ; Ger. mttffen, to sulk.]

Muffin, muf'in, a soft, light, spongy cake, eaten hot with butter : a small plate : one who dangles after a young woman : a poor ball-player. us. Muffin-cap, a round flat cap for men ; Muffineer', a dish for keeping muffins hot : a metal cruet for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins.

Muffle, muf 1, . the thick naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant. [Ger.]

Muffle, muf 1, v.t. to wrap up as with a muff: to blind-fold : to cover up so as to render sound dull, as a bell or a drum : to cover from the weather. n. something used for smothering sound : a boxing-glove : a clay oven, as for firing pottery. adj. Muff 'led, wrapped up closely: dulled or deadened of sound. . Muffler, a cover that muffles the face. [Muff.]

Muffle, muf 1, v.i. to mumble.

Mufti, mufti, K. a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey : the dress of an officer off duty. [Ar.]

Mug, mug, . a kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor, its contents. us. Mug'ger (Scot.), a tramp-ing tinker or vendor of earthenware ; Mug'-house, an alehouse : Mug'-hunt'er, one who competes at games merely for the prizes. [Ir. mugan, a mug, mucog, a cup.]

Mug, mug, . the human face, the mouth.

Muggins, mug'inz, n. a children's card-game played with a full pack divided equally, each in turn laying down a card face up, the first one who calls 1 Muggins' when one matches another adding his card to the other's pile, the aim being to get out as soon as possible. [Ety. dub.]

Muggletonian, mug-l-to'ni-an, . a member of a sect founded in England by John Reeve and Lodo-wick Muggleton (1607-97), which lingered till well into the igth cent. They claimed to be the two witnesses of Rev. xi. 3-6, denied the Trinity, hold-ing grotesque anthropomorphist opinions, with many strange doctrines over and above, as that the devil became incarnate in Eve, &c.

Muggy, mug's, adj. foggy : close and damp, as weather : wet or mouldy, as straw. Also Mug'gish. [Ice. m "gga, mist; cf. Gael, mugach, cloudy.]

Mugwort, mug'wurt, n. a common British species of wormwood.

Mugwump, mug'wump, n. an Indian chief: a person of great importance, or who thinks himself so : a humorous political use of the above. [Algonkin mugqitomp, a great man.]

Mulatto, mu-lat'O, n. the offspring of black and white parents :fem. Mulatt ress. [Sp. mulato.]

Mulberry, mul'ber-i, . the tree the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm : the berry of this tree. [Mul- is A.S. mir- (as in A.S. mfrbedm, a mulberry) L. mortis; Gr. mdron.}

Mulch, the same as Mulsh (q. v.).

Mulct, mulkt, . a fine: a penalty. v.t. to fine. adjs. Mule tary , Mulc'tuary, imposing a fine : paid as a fine. [L. ntulcta, a fine.]

Mule, mul, n. the offspring of the horse and ass : an instrument for cotton-spinning : an obstinate person. ns. Mule'-deer, the black-tail of North America ; Muleteer', one who drives mules. adj. Mul'ish, like a mule : obstinate. adv. MuTIshly. . Mul -iShness. [.VS. mul'L. mulus, mule.)

Muley, mQ'li, adj. hornless. n. any cow. Also Mool y, Mul'167.

Muliebrity, mu-h-eb'ri-ti, n. womanhood : effeminacy,

softness. adj. Mul iorose, fond of women. .

Mulieros ity. [L., mulier, a woman.]
Mull, mul, . a muddle or mess. v.t. to break to

pieces : to confuse, muddle.
Mull, mul, . a promontory : a horn snuff- box. [Prob.

Gael, waoi.}

Mull, mul, n. a soft muslin. Also Mul'mul. [Hind.]
Mull, mul, v.t. to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine,

ale, &c.). v.i. to toil on, moil : to bustle about.

adj. Mulled. n. Mull'er. [M. E. molde-aU, a

funeral banquet, molde, grave earth, and ale = feast.]
Mullen, Mullein, mul'en, . any plant of genus

Verbascum. Also Hag -taper, Adam's flannel,

Aaron's rod, Shepherds club.
Muller, inul'er, . a glass pestle for mixing paints : a

mechanical pulveriser.
Mullet, mul'et, . a genus of fishes nearly cylindrical

in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. mulet

L. mnllus, the red mullet.]

Mullet, mul'et, . the rowel of a spur : (her.) a five-pointed star a mark of cadency, indicating the

third son. [O. Fr. molette L. mala, a mill.]
Mulligatawny, mul-i-ga-taw'ni, . an East Indian

curry-soup. [Tamil milagu-tannir, pepper-water.]
Mulligrubs, mul'i-grubz, . (coll.) colic : sulkiness.
Mullion, mul'yun, n. an upright division between

the lights of windows, between panels, &c. v.t.

to shape into divisions by

mullions. adj. Mull'loned.

[Same as munition, from Fr.

moignon, a stump L. man-

cits, maimed.]
Mullock, mul'ok, . rubbish,

esp. mining refuse.
Mulse, nulls, . sweetened

wine. [L. mulsum mulcere,

to soothe.)
Mulsh, mulsh, n. loose material,

strawy dung, &c., laid down

to protect the roots of plants

also Mulch. v.t. to cover

with mulsh. adj. soft.
Mult See Multure.
Multangular, mult-ang'gul-ar,

adj. having many angles or

corners. adv. Multang'Ul-

arly. . Multang'ular-

ness.
Multanimous, mul-tan'i-mus,

adj. having various faculties

a

a, a, Mullions.

694

and powers of mind, many-sided.
Multarticulate, mul-tar-tik'u-lat, adj. many-jointed.

Also Multiartic'ulate.
Multeity, mul-te'i-ti, . manifoldness, very great

numerousness.
Multiaxial, mul-ti-ak'si-al, adj. having many axes or

lines of growth.
Multicamerate, mul-ti-kam'e-rat, adj. having many

chambers or cells.
Multicapitate, mul-ti-kap'i-tat, adj. having many

heads. Also Multicip'ital.
MulticapSUlar, mul-ti-kap'su-lar, adj. having many

capsules.

Multicarinate, mul-ti-kar'i-nat, adj. having many keel-
like ridges, as the shells of certain molluscs.
Multicauline, mul-ti-kaw'lin, adj. having many stems.
Multicavpus, mul-tik'a-vus, adj. having many holes

or cavities.

Multicellular, mul-ti-sel'u-lar, adj. having many cells.
Multicentral, mul-ti-sen'tral, a<ij. having many

centres, esp. of organic development.
Multicharge, mufti-char), adj. having, or capable of

containing, several charges.
Multicipital, mul-ti-sip'i-tal, adj. having many heads,

multicapitate.
Multicolour, mul'ti-kul-ur, adj. having many colours

also Multicoloured. adj. Multiool ourous, of

many colours, parti-coloured.

Multlcostate

m5te ; mote ; mCon ; Men.

Multltentaculate

MultiCOSlate, mul-ti-kos'tat, adj. (hot.) palmately nerved : (zool.) having many ribs, ridges, or costae.

MultiCUSpid, mul-ti-kus'pid, adj. having more than two cusps also Multicus'pidate. . a multicuspid tooth.

Multicycle, mul'ti-sT-kl, . a velocipede with more than three wheels, intended to carry several men.

MultidentatO, mul-ti-den'tat, adj. having many teeth or tooth-like processes. adj. Multidentic Ulate, having many denticulations or fine teeth.

Multidigitate, mul-ti-dij'i-tat, adj. having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes.

Multidimensional, mul-ti-di-men shun-al, adj. (math.) of more than three dimensions.

Multifaced, mul'ti-fast, adj. having many faces.

Multifarious, mul-ti-fa'ri-us, adj. having great diversity : made up of many parts : manifold : (tot.) in many rows or ranks. ad-\ Multifariously.//. Multifa'riousness, the state of being multifarious : multiplied variety : (lauf) the fault of improperly joining in one bill distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them. [L. multus, many, rarius, diverse.]

Multifid, mui'ti-fid, adj. having many fissions or divisions, cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments. -Also Multif'idOUS.

Multiflagellate, mul-ti-flaj'e-lat, adj. having many flagella, or whip-like appendages.

Multiflorous, mul-ti-flu'rus, adj. many-flowered.

Multiflue, mul'ti-flSS, adj. having many flues.

Multifoil, mul'ti-foil, adj. having more than five foils or arcuate divisions. . multifoil ornament.

Multifold, mul'ti-fOld, adj. many times doubled.

Multiform, mul'ti-form, adj. having many forms, polymorphic. . that which is multiform. . Multi-lorin'ity.

Multiganglionate, mul-ti-gang'gli-on-at, adj. having many ganglia.

Multigenerate, mul-ti-jen'e-rat, adj. generated in many ways.

MultigeneroUS, mul-ti-jen'e-rus, adj. of many kinds.

Multigranulate, mul-ti-gran'u-lat, adj. having or consisting of many grains.

Multigyrate, mul-ti-jl'rat, adj. having many con-

volutions.

MultijUgOUS, mul-ti-j55'gus, aiij. (tot.) consisting of many pairs of leaflets. Also Multiju'gate.

Multilaminate, mul-ti-lam'i-nat, adj. having many layers or laminae.

Multilateral, mul-ti-lat'er-al, adj. having many sides.

Multilineal, mul-ti-lin'e-al, adj. having many lines. Also Multilin'ear.

MultilObate, mul-ti-lo'bat, adj. having, or consisting

of, many lobes. adjs. Mul'tilobed, having many

lobes ; Multilob'ular, having many lobules.
MultilOCUlar, mul-ti-Iok'u-lar, adj. having many cells,

chambers, or compartments. Also Multiloc'ulate.
Mllltiloquence. mul-til'o-kwens, n. verbosity. adj.

MultiToquent also Multiloq'uous.
Multinodal, mul-ti-nO'dal, adj. having many nodes.

Also Multino'date, Multino'dous.
Multinomial, mul-ti-no'mi-al, adj. same as Polynomial.
Multinominous, mul-ti-nom'i-nus, adj. having many

names or terms. Also Multinom'inal
Multinucleate. mul-ti-nu'kle-at. adj. having many or

several nuclei, as a cell also Multinu'clear, Multi-

nu'cleated. adj. Multinu'cleolate, having many

or several nucleoli.
Multiovulate, mul-ti-O'vu-lat, adj. (tot.) containing, or

bearing, many ovules.
Multipara, mul-tip'a-ra, . a woman who has had two

or more children :-^opp. to Printipara.
MultiparoUS. mul-tip'a-rus, adj. producing many at

a birth. ;/. Multipar'ity, plural birth.
Multipartite, nuil-ti-par'tlt, adj. divided into many

part*.
Multiped, mul'ti-ped. >t. an insect having many feet.

[L. multus, many, pes,pedis, foot.]

Multipinnate, mul-ti-pin'at, adj. (tot.) many times pinnate.

Multiple, mul'ti-pl, adj. having many folds or parts : repeated many times. . a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. . Mul'tiplepoinding (Scots law), a process by which a person who has funds claimed by more than one, in order not to have to pay more than once, brings them all into court that one of them may establish his right. Common multiple, a number or quantity that can be divided by each of several others without a remainder ; Least common multiple, the smallest number that forms a common multiple. [L. multiplex mult us, many, plicare, to fold.]

Multiply, mul'ti-pll, -ii. t. to fold or increase many times : to make more numerous : to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number. v.i. to increase : to perform the arithmetical process of multiplication \-pr.p. mul'ti-plying;/.^. ami pa.p. multiplied. adjs. Multi-plex, having many folds : manifold : (tot.) with petals lying in folds over each other ; Multipli'ablO, MuTtiplicable, that may be multiplied.//. Mul-tiplicand, a number or quantity to be multiplied by another. adj. Mul tiplicate, consisting of more than one : (tot.) multifold. n. Multiplication, the act of multiplying or increasing in number : the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied. adj. Multiplicative, tend-ing to multiply : having the power to multiply. us. Multiplicity, the state of being multiplied or various : a great number ; Multiplier, Mul'tipli-cator, one who, or that which, multiplies or increases the number or quantity by which another is mul-tiplied. Multiplication table, a tabular arrange-ment giving the products of pairs of numbers from i to 1 2. -Multiplying glass, lens, a glass, lens, with a number of facets, causing an object to appear multiplied many times. [Fr., L. multiplex. See Multiple.]

Multipolar, mul-ti-po'Iar, adj. having many poles, as a nerve-cell or dynamo. n. an electro-magnetic machine in which several magnetic poles exist.

Multipotent, mul-tip'o-tent, adj. (Shak) having power to do many things. [L. multus, many, fotens, -cntis, powerful.]

Multipresence, mul-ti-prez'ens, . the power of being present in many places at the same time. adj.

Multiradiate, mul-ti-ra'di-at, adj. having many rays, polyactinal.

Multiradicate, mul-ti-rad'i-kat, adj. having many roots.

Multiramified, mul-ti-ram'i-fld, adj. having many branches. Also Multira'mous, Multira'mose.

Multisaccate, mul-ti-sak'at, adj. having many sacs.

MultiSCient, mtil-tish'ent, adj. knowing many things.

Multisect, mul'ti-sekt, adj. having many segments.

Multiseptate, mul-ti-sep'tat, adj. having many septa or partitions.

Multiserial, mul-ti-sS'ri-al. adj. having many series or rows. Also Multise'riate.

Multisiliquous, mul-ti-sil'i-kwus, adj. having many pods or seed-vessels.

Multisonous, mul-tis'0-nus, adj. having many sounds, sounding much.

Multispiral, mul-ti-spT'ral, adj. having many turns or whorls.

Multistaminate. mul-ti-stam'i-nat, adj. bearing many stamens.

Multistriate, mul-ti-strl'at, adj. having many striae, streaks, or stripes.

MultlSUlcate, mul-ti-sul'kat, adj. having many sulci or furrows.

Multisyllable, mul-ti-sil'a-bl, n. a word of many syllables.

Multitentaculate, mul-ti-ten-tak'u-lat, adj. having many tentacles.

Multititular, mul-ti-tit'u-lar, adj. having many titles.

Mllltituberculate, -d, mul-ti-tu-ber'ku-lat, -ed, adj. having many tubercles, as teeth.

Multitubular, mul-ti-tu'bu-lar, adj. having many tubes.

Multitude, mul'ti-tud, . the state of being many : a great number of individuals : a crowd : the vulgar or common people. adjs. Multitud'inary (rare) ; Multitud'inous, consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude. adv. Multitud'inOUSly. . Multitud'inousness, the state or quality of being multitudinous. [Fr., L. multitude multus,m*ny.]

Multivagous, mul-tiv'a-gus, adj. wandering much. Also Multiv'agant.

Multivalent, mul-tiy'a-lent, adj. (chem.) equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms. . MultiValence.

Multivalve, mul'ti-valv, . a mollusc having a shell of more than two valves. adj. having many valves also Multival'vular.

Multiversant, mul-ti-ver'sant, adj. turning into many shapes.

Multivious, mul-tiv'i-us, adj. having many ways or roads.

Multivocal, mul-tiv'p-kal, adj. ambiguous, equivocal.

Multivoltine, mul-ti-vol'tin, adj. having more than two annual broods of silkworm moths and their larvae. [L. mitltus, much, It. volta, a turn, winding.]

Multocular, mul-tok'u-lar, adj. having more than two eyes.

Multum, mul'turn, . an adulterant compound in brewing of quassia and liquorice.

Multungulate, mul-tung'gu-lat, adj. having more than two functional hoofs. . a multungulate mammal.

Multure, mul'tur, . a grinding of grain, or the grain ground : the toll paid to a miller for grinding,

generally in kind : the percentage of ore paid to a pulverising-mill by those using it. v.t. Mult, to take toll from for grinding corn. . Mul'turer. [O. Fr., L. molitura, a grinding.]

Mum, mum, adj. silent. . silence. interj. be silent I interj. Mum -bud'get, an exclamation enjoining silence. . Mum' chance, a silent game with cards or dice : a fool. adj. silent. [Cf. L. and Gr. mu, the least possible sound made with the lips ; imit.]

Mum, mum, n. a peculiar kind of beer made of wheat-malt, to which some brewers add oat and bean meal. [Ger. tnumme, from a personal name.]

Mumble, mum'bl, v.i. to speak indistinctly : to chew softly: to eat with the lips close. v.t. to utter in-distinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently. us. Mum'blement, mumbling speech ; Mum'ble-news (Shak.), a tale-bearer ; Mum'bler, one who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice. adj. Mum-bling, uttered with a low, indistinct voice : chewing softly. adv. Mum'blingly. [Cf. Mum.]

Mumbo-jumbo, mum'bO-jum'b5, . a god worshipped by certain negro tribes in Africa : any object of foolish worship or fear.

Mumm, mum, v.t. to mask : to make diversion with a mask on. ns. Mummer, one who makes sport in disguise : a masker : a buffoon ; Mumm'ery, sport with a mask on or in disguise : great show without reality ; Mumming, the sports of mummers. adj. pertaining to the sports of mummers. n. Mumm'ock, an old ragged coat. [O. Fr. tnomei Old Dut. mom-men, to mask, mom, a mask, prpb. originating in the word mum, used to frighten children while covering the face.]

Mummy, mum'i, n. a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which wax, spices, &c. were employed : a kind of wax used in grafting : a brown pigment : (OPS.) a medicinal gum. v.t. to embalm and dry as a mummy: pr.J>. mtimm'y-ing; pa.p. mumm'ied. . Mummlfica'tion. adj. Mumm'lform. v.t. Mummify, to make into a mummy : to embalm and dry as a mummy : pr.p. mumm'ifying ; pa. p. mumm'ified. ns. Mumm'y-Oaae, a case of wood or cartonnage for an Egyptian

mummy ; Mumm'y-cloth, the linen cloth in which a mummy was wrapped : a modern fabric resembling it, used as a basis for embroidery : a fabric like crape for mourning-dress, having a cotton or silk warp and woollen weft ; Mumm y-wb.eat, a variety of wheat with compound spikes Triticum compost-turn. [O. Fr. mumie It. mummia Ar. and Pers. mumayin, a mummy Pers. mdm, wax.]

Mump, mump, v.t. and v.i. to mumble, mutter, or move the lips with the mouth almost closed : to nibble : to cheat : to play the beggar. ns. Mump'er, one who mumps : an old cant term for a beggar ; Mump ing-day, St Thomas's Day, zist Dec. adj. Mump'ish, having mumps : dull : sullen. adv. Mump'ishly. n. Mump'ishness. . Mumps, a contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands : gloomy silence. [Form of mum.]

MumpsfmuS, mump'si-mus, n. an error to which one clings after it has been thoroughly exposed. [Corr. of L. sttmpsimus, in the mass, by an ignorant priest who refused to correct it]

Mun, mun, . a provincial form of man.

Munch, munsh, v.i. and v.i. to chew with shut mouth. . Munch or, one who munches.

Mundane, mun'dan, adj. belonging to the world : terrestrial. adv. Mun'danely. n. Mundan'ity. [Fr., L. mundanus mutidus, the world.]

Mundify, mun'di-fl, v.t. to cleanse, purify. adjs. Mun'datory, cleansing ; Mundif 'icant, cleansing. n. a cleansing ointment or plaster. . Mundifica'-tlon. adj. Mun dificative. [Fr. mondifter'Lovi L. innndificare L. mundus, clean, facere, to make.]

Mundivagant, mun-div'a-gant, adj. wandering over the world.

Munerary, mu'ne-ra-ri, adj. of the nature of a gift.

MungO, mung'gO, n. the waste produced in a woollen-mill from hard spun or felted cloth, or from tearing up old clothes, used in making cheap cloth.

Mungoose, same as Mongoose.

Municipal, mu-nis'i-pal, adj. pertaining to a corpora-tion or city. n. Municipalisa'tion. v.t. Munici-palise. ns. Munic'ipalism ; Municipality, a town or city possessed of self-government : a district

governed like a city: in France, a division of the country. adv. Munic'ipally. [Fr., L. municipalis municipium, a free town munia, official duties, capere, to take.]
Munificence, mu-nif'i-sens, n. (Sftens.) fortification,

means of defence. [L. tnunlre, to fortify.]
Munificence, mu-nif'i-sens, n. quality of being munificent : bountifulness. aiij. Munificent, very liberal in giving : generous : bountiful. adv. Munificently. [Fr. , L. munificentia munus, a present, facere, to make.]

Muniment, mu'ni-ment, n. that which fortifies : that which defends : a stronghold : place or means of defence : defence : (law) a record fortifying or making good a claim, title-deeds, or charters preserved in Muniment chests, rooms, or houses : any article carefully preserved for its interest or value. p. adj. Mun'lting (Bacon), fortifying, strengthening. . Muni'tion, materials used in war : military stores of all kinds : (B.) stronghold, fortress. [Fr., L. munimenlum, from munire, -itum, to fortify mtrnia, walls.]

Munnion, mun'yun. Same as Mullion.
Muraena, mu-re'na, . the typical genus of Muranidtr, a family of eels, now limited to the European murry or moray (q.v.). [Gr. muraina, a lamprey.]
Mural, mu'ral, adj. pertaining to, or like, a wall : steep: trained against a wall, as plants. Mural Circle, a large circle marked with degrees, &c., fixed to a wall, for measuring arcs of the meridian ; Mural Crown, a crown of gold to imitate a battlement, given among the ancient Romans to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged city ; Mural painting, a painting executed, especially in distem-

Muratorian

mote ; mflte ; mCOn ;

Muse

per colours, upon the wall of a building. [Fr., L. muralis, from tnurus, a wall.]

Muratorian, mu-ra-tO'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the Italian scholar Lodovico Antonio Muratori (1672-1750). Muratorian fragment or canon, a list of the New Testament writings, apparently drawn up by a contemporary of Irenzus, about 170 A.D., edited by Muratori. It counts four Gospels, Acts, thirteen Pauline epistles (excluding Hebrews), i John, then Jude ; 2 and 3 John are reckoned among catholic epistles. The Apocalypse is included.

Murder, mur'der, . the act of putting a person to death, intentionally and from malice. v.t. to commit murder : to destroy : to put an end to. . Mur'derer, one who murders, or is guilty of murder : /em. Mur'deress. adj. Mur'derous, guilty of murder : consisting in, or fond of, murder : bloody : cruel. adv. Murderously. n. Mur* dress, a battlement with interstices for firing through. Murder in the first degree, murder with deliberation and premeditation, or that committed in the furtherance of any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary in the second degree, murder of all other kinds ; Murder Will Out, murder cannot remain hidden. [A.S. morthor morth, death ; Ger. tnord, Goth, maurl/ir ; cf. L. mars, mortis, death.]

Mure, mur, n. (Shafc.)& wall. ii.t. to enclose in walls : to immure. [Fr. mnr L. mums, a wall.]

Mures, mu'reks, . a shellfish from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained : pi. Mu'rexes, Mu'rices. [L.]

Murgeon, mur'jon, n. (Scot.) a grimace. [Cf. Fr. morgue, a wry face.]

Muriatic, mu-ri-at'ik, adj. pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt. n. Mu'riate, a salt composed of muriatic acid and a base. adj. Muriatif 'erous. [L. muriaticusmuria, brine.]

Muricate, -d, mu'ri-kat, -ed, adj. (tot.) armed with sharp points or prickles. [L. miiricatns, from nuirex, muricis, a pointed stone.]

Murifonn, mu'riform, adj. (hot.) resembling the bricks in a wall. [L. mums, a wall, forma, shape.]

Murky, murk'i, atij. dark : obscure : gloomy. adz'. Murk'ily. . Murk'iness (Shak.) Murk. adjs. Murk'some, Mirk'some (Spens.), darksome. [A.S.

mure : Ice. myrkr, Dan. and S\v. mark.)

Murmur, mur'mur, . a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a complaint in a low, muttering voice. v.i. to utter a murmur : to grumble : pr.p. mur'muring; pa.t. and pa.p. mur'mured. n. Mur'murer. adj. Mur'muring, making a low continuous noise. adv. Mur'muringly, with a low murmuring sound : in a murmuring manner. adj. Mur'mUTOUS, attended with murmurs : exciting mur-
mur. adv. Mur'murously. [Fr., L. ; imit.]

Murphy, mur'fi, . (coll.) a potato : pi. Mur'phies (-fiz). [From the common Irish name Murphy.)

Murra, mur'a, . an ornamental stone for vases, &c., described by Pliny, most probably fluor-spar ; it was first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B.C. adjs. Murr'hine, Murr'ine, Myrr'hine.

Murrain, mur'ran, or -'rin, . an infectious and fatal disease among cattle, esp. foot-and-mouth disease. . MurTen (Milt.). [O. Fr. marine, a carcass L. mori, to die. See Mortal.]

Murrey, mur 1 !, adj. dark red or reddish brown, of mulberry colour.

Murry, same as Moray (Q.V.).

Murther, Murtherer = Murder, Murderer.

MusaceoUS, mu-za'shus, adj. relating to an order of plants, of which the genus Mu'sa is the type, the banana or plantain family.

Musang, mu-sang', n. a paradoxure, or a related civet, esp. the East Indian coffee-rat. [Malay.]

Musca, musTca, . a genus of insects, including the house-fly, &c. n. Muscato'rium, a flabellum. MUSCEB volitantes, ocular spectra like floating black spots before the eyes. [L. musca.]

Muscadel, mus'ka-del, . a rich, spicy wine : also the grape producing it : a fragrant and delicious pear also Muscadine, Muscat, Mus'cateL n.pl. Mus'catels, sun-dried raisins. [O. Fr., It. moscadello, dim. of muscato L. muscus, musk.]

Muscadin, miis-ka-dang', . a fop or dandy. [Fr.]

Muscardine, musTcar-din, n. a fungus destructive to silkworms, also the disease caused by it. [Fr.]

Muscardine, musTcar-din, . a dormouse. [Fr.]

Muschelkalk, mush'el-kalk, . the middle member of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, consisting chiefly of limestone wanting in Britain. [Ger. muschel, shell, kalk, lime.]

Muschetor, mus'che-tpr, n. (her.) a black spot like an ermine spot, but without its three specks. Also Mus'chetOUT. [O. Fr., L. musca, a fly.]

Muscle, mus'l, . an animal tissue consisting of bundles
of fibres through whose contractility bodily movement is effected, the fibres of the voluntary muscles being striped, those of the involuntary (of intestinal canal, blood-vessels, and of skin) unstriped. adj. Mus'cled, supplied with muscles. ns. Mus'cle-read'ing, the interpretation of slight involuntary muscular movements ; Mus'cling. the delineation of muscles, as in a picture ; Muscula'tion, the arrangement of muscles of a body ; Musculos'ity. adj. MuS'CulOUS, pertaining to muscle : full of muscles, strong. [Fr., L. musculus, dim. of mns, a mouse, a muscle.]

Muscoid, mus'koid, adj. (hot.) moss-like. . a moss-like, flowerless plant. us. Muscol'Ogist, one skilled in muscology ; MusCOl'Ogy, the part of botany which treats of mosses ; Muscos'ity, mossiness. [L. muscus, moss, Gr. eidos, form.]

Muscovado, mus-kO-va'do, . the moist, dark-coloured
impure sugar left after evaporating the juice from the sugar-cane and draining oft" the molasses, unrefined sugar. [Sp. moscabado.)

Muscovite, mus'co-v7t, . a native or an inhabitant of Moscow, or of Russia : the desman or Muscovitic rat: (min.) potash mica, a silicate of alumina and potash, yellowish, brownish, or greenish, with pearly or almost metallic lustre, its thin transparent plates still used as glass also Muscovy glass. adj. of or pertaining to Moscow or to Russia also MUSCO-vit'ic. . Mus'covy-duck (see Musk).

Muscular, mus'ku-lar, adj. pertaining to a muscle : consisting of muscles : having strong muscles : brawny : strong : vigorous. . Muscular'ity, state of being muscular. adv. Mus'cularly. adjs. Mus-CUlOCUta neons, muscular and cutaneous of certain nerves; Mus'culous, sinewy. Muscular Christianity, a phrase humorously applied to that vigorous combination of Christian living with devotion to athletic enjoyments associated with Charles Kings-

ley and his admirers (the name was, however, re-
pudiated by him) ; Muscular excitability, the con-
tracting property of a muscle ; Muscular pile, a
voltaic battery employed in biological experiments ;
Muscular system, the whole of the muscular tissue
of a body.

Muse, muz, v.i. to study in silence : to be absent-
minded : to meditate. . deep thought : contempla-
tion : absence of mind : the inspiring power, as of
a poet. adj. Mused, bemused, muzzy, fuddled.
. Mus'er adv. Mus'ingly. [Fr. muser, to loiter
(It. musare) ; ace. to Diez and Skeat, from O. Fr.
muse (Fr. mtiseau), the snout of an animal. Others
explain Fr. muser as from Low L. mussdre L.
mussdre, to murmur.]

Muse, muz, . one of the nine goddesses of poetry,
music, and the other liberal arts daughters of Zeus
and Mnemosyne : an inspiring poetic inspiration :
(Milt.) an inspired poet. Names of the Muses :
Calliope, of epic poetry ; Clio, of history ; Erato,
of amatory poetry : Euterpe, of lyric poetry ; Mel-
pomene, of tragedy ; Polyhymnia, of lyricpoetry
and eloquence ; Terpsichore, of dancing ; Thalia,

of comedy; Urania, of astronomy. [Fr., L. tniisa
Gr. mousa.]

Muset, muz'et, n. (Shak.) a gap in a fence or thicket
through which an animal passes.

Musette, mu-zet', n. a small oboe : an old French bag-
pipe : a simple pastoral melody.

Museum, mu-ze'um, n. a collection of natural, scientific,
or other curiosities, or of works of art. as. Museol -
Ogy, the science of arranging Museog'raphy, of
describing, museums. [L., Gr. mouseion; cf. Muse.]

Mush, mush, . meal boiled in water, esp. Indian
meal : anything pulpy. adj. Mush'y, soft, pulpy.
[Prob. mas A.]

Mush, mush, v.t. to notch a dress-fabric ornamentally
at the side with a stamp. [Prob. a form of mesh.)

Mushed, musht, adj. (prov.) worn out, exhausted.

Mushroom, mush' room, . the common name of certain
fungi, esp. such as are edible : (_/?T.) one who rises
suddenly from a low condition : an upstart. n.
Mush'room-spawn, the substance in which the
reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is em-
bodied. [O. Fr. mousseron, through mousse, moss
Old High Ger. mos (Ger. moos, moss).]

Music, mu'zik, . a connected series of sweet sounds :
melody or harmony : the science which treats of
harmony : the art of combining sounds so as to
please the ear : a musical composition : (JJ. S.) heated
argument, also amusement, adj. Mu'sical, pertain-
ing to, or producing, music : pleasing to the ear :
melodious, adv. Mu'sically. us. Mu'sicalness ;
Mu'sic-case, -fo'lio, -hold'er, &c., a roll, cabinet, &c.
for carrying sheet music ; Mu'SiC-demy', a size of
writing-paper, 2o| in. X 14$ in. ; Mu'siC-hall, a public
hall for musical entertainments, esp. when varied by
dancing, variety performances, &c., often with con-
comitant smoking and drinking ; Mu'sic-house, a
place for public musical entertainments : a firm
dealing in music or musical instruments ; Musi'cian,
one skilled in music : a performer of music (pi>s.)
Musi'cianer. adv. Musi'cianly. ns. Musician-
ship ; Mu'sic-mas ter, or -mis'tress, a man or a
woman who teaches music ; Mu'sic-0f-the-spheres
(see Harmony); Mu'SiC-pa'per, paper ruled with
staffs for writing music in ; Mu'sic-pen, a pen
marking at once a series of fine parallel lines for
music ; Mu'sic-rack, a rack attached to a musical
instrument for holding the player's music ; Mu'SiC-
record'er, a device for recording music as played
on an organ, pianoforte, &c. ; Mu'sic-school, a place
where music is regularly taught, a conservatory ;
Mu'SiC-Shell, a Gasteropod of the Caribbean_Sea,
marked with figures like printed music ; Mu'sic-
Stand, a music-rack : a raised platform for a musical
band ; Mu'SiC-stool, a stool or chair, generally ad-
justable in height, for the performer on the piano-
forte, &c. ; Mu'sic-TTlre, wire such as the strings of

musical instruments are made of. Music (-al) box, a case containing a mechanism contrived, when the spring is wound up, to reproduce melodies ; Music club, a meeting for practising music. Musical director, the conductor of an orchestra, &c. ; Musical glasses (see Harmonica, under Harmonium). [Fr. musique L. musica Gr. iitonsike (techne, art), mousa, a muse.]

Musimon, mu'si-mon, . the moufflon. Also Mus'mon.

Musing, muz'ing, n. the act of one who muses ; contemplation : meditation. adj. meditative, preoccupied. adv. Musingly.

Musive, mii'siv, adj. Same as Mosaic.

Musk, musk, . a strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer, or the odour thereof: a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepaul, yielding musk. v.t. to perfume with musk. ns. Musk (bot.\ a name given to a number of plants which smell more or less strongly of musk ; Musk'-bag, -ball, a ling, ball, containing musk as a perfuming sachet ; Musk'-cat, a civet-cat : a scented effeminate dandy ; Musk'-cav'y, a West Indian echimyine rat-like rodent ; Musk'-deer, a hornless deer, native of Central Asia, which produces the perfume called musk; Musk'-duck, the Muscovy-duck, so called from its musky odour ; Musk'-gland, a skin-pit in mammals producing a secretion with a musky odour, esp. in the male musk-deer and male beaver. adv. Musk'ily. ns. Musk'iness ; Musk'-malTow, an ornamental species of mallow, with faint odour of musk ; Musk -melon, the juicy edible fruit of a trailing herb (Cucumis melo), or the plant ; Musk'-OX, a ruminant of arctic America, with long smooth hair, its horns meeting in a shield over the forehead, exhaling a strong musky smell ; Musk'-pear, a fragrant variety of pear ; Musk'-plum, a fragrant kind of plum ; Musk'-rat, a North American aquatic, arvicoline, rat-like rodent, yielding a valuable fur, and secreting in its gland a substance with a musky smell also Mus'-quash ; Musk'-rose, a fragrant species of rose. adj. Musk'y, having the odour of musk. [Fr. muse L. muscus, Gr. mosclios Pers. musk Sans. mushka, a testicle.]

Musket, mus'ket, . any kind of smooth-bore military hand-gun: a male sparrow-hawk, ns. Musketeer', a soldier armed with a musket ; Musketoon', Musquetoon', a short musket: one armed with a musketoon. adj. Mus'ket-proof, capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball. Hi. Mus'ket-rest, a fork used as a support for the heavy 16th-century musket also Croc; Mus'ketry, muskets in general: practice with muskets : a body of troops armed with muskets ; Mus'ket-Shot, the discharge of a musket, the reach of a musket. [O. Fr. moiisquet, a musket, formerly a hawk It. mosquetto L. musca, a fly.]

Muslim, mus'lim, . and adj. Same as Moslem.

Muslin, muz'lin, . a fine soft cotton fabric resembling gauze in appearance, but woven plain without any looping of the warp threads on the weft generally uncoloured : a coarser fabric than Indian muslin, printed with coloured patterns, &c. : (U.S.) cotton cloth for shirts, bedding, &c. : a collector's name for several different moths. adj. made of muslin. adj. Mus'lined, clothed with muslin. ns. Mus'linet, a coarse kind of muslin ; Mus'lin-kale (Scot.), thin broth made without meat. [Fr. mousselitie It. mussolino, from Mosul in Mesopotamia.]

Musquito. Same as Mosquito.

Musrole, muz'rol, . the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Muss, mus, n. (Shak) a scramble : confusion, disorder. v.t. (U.S.) to throw into confusion. [O. Fr. mousche, a fly L. musca, a fly.]

Mussel, Muscle, mus'l, . a marine bivalve shellfish, used for food. . Mus'CUlite, a petrified mussel or shell. [A.S. tnuxle; Ger. mnschel, Fr. moule; all from L. Htvscullu.]

Mussitation, mus-i-ta'shun, . the movement of the tongue or lips as if in speech, without producing articulate sounds, muttering. P. MuSS'itate, to mutter.

Mussulman, mus'ul-man, . a Moslem or Mohammedan : //. Muss'ulmans (-manz). [Turk, musulman Ar. muslim, moslim, Moslem.]

Mussy, mus'i, adj. disordered. . Muss'iness.

Must, must, v.i. to be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. m6t, twist e ; Ger. mtissen.]

Must, must, . wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented : potato-pulp prepared for fermentation. [A.S. must L. mustus, new, fresh.]

Must, must, . an occasional state of dangerous frenzy in adult male elephants.

Mustache. Same as Moustache.

Mustang, mus' tang, . the wild horse of the American prairies : (U.S.) a naval officer from the merchant service in the Civil War.

Mustard, mus'tard, . a plant of the genus Brassica, formerly classed as Sinapis, having a pungent taste : the seed thereof ground and used as a seasoning for meat, as a plaster, &c. French mustard, mustard prepared for table by adding salt, sugar, vinegar,

Muatela

m5te ; mute ; m53n ; ///en.

Mycetes

&c. ; Wild mustard, the charlock. [O. Fr. mas-tardf(fr. tnoutarde) L. mustum, must.]

Mustela, mus-te'la, n. the typical genus of Mustelidtz, the martens and sables. adj. Mus'teline, like a marten or weasel : tawny in colour. n. a musteline mammal. adj. Mus teloid, like a weasel. [L.]

Muster, mus'ter, v.t. to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection : to gather, summon (with -up). v.i. to be gathered together, as troops. n. an assembling of troops : a register of troops mustered : assemblage : collected show. ns. Mus'ter-book (Skak.), a book in which military forces are registered ; Mus'ter-file (Shak.), a muster-roll ; Mus'ter-mas'ter, the master of the muster, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c. ; Mus'ter-roll, a register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment present at the time of muster. Pass muster, to pass inspection uncensured. [O. Fr. mostre, monstre L. monstrum monere, to warn.]

Musty, must'i, adj. mouldy : spoiled by damp : sour : foul. adv. Must'ily. . Must'iness. [Doublet of moisty L. musteus, new.]

Mutable, mu'ta-bl, adj. that may be changed : subject to change : inconstant. ns. Mutability, Mu 1 table-ness, state or quality of being mutable. adv. Mu'tably. . Mutan'dum, something to be altered : pi. Mutan'da. v.t. Mu'tate, to change a vowel-sound by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable. n. Muta'tion, act or process of changing a vowel through the influence of one in the next syllable the German umlaut : change : succession. adjs. Mu'tative, Mu'tatory, changing, mutable. [Fr., L. ntutabilis miitare, -atitm, to change movere, motum, to move.]

Mutage, mu'taj, . a process for arresting fermenta-tion in the must of grapes. [Fr.J

Mutch, much, . (Scot.) a woman's cap. [Old Dut. mntse ; Dut. mitts, Ger. miitze.]

Mutchkln, much/kin, . a Scottish liquid measure of four gills, or forming one-fourth of a Scottish pint. (Scot, mutch, a cap, kin, little.]

Mute, mut, adj. incapable of speaking : dumb : silent : unpronounced. n. one dumb, or remaining silent : a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral : a stopped sound, formed by the shutting of the mouth-organs, esp. the surds /, /, k, but also applied to the sonant or voiced consonants d> &> ft and even the nasals n, m, ng: (law) one who refuses to plead. v.t. to deaden sound. adv. Mute'ly. . Mute'ness. [Fr., L. mutus.}

Mute, mut, v.i. to dung, as birds. [O. Fr. ntutir, esientirQ\& Dut. smelten, to smelt.]

Mutilate, mu'ti-lat, v.t. to maim: to cut off: to remove a material part of. ns. Mutilation, act of mutilating : deprivation of a limb or essential part ; Mu'tilator, one who mutilates. [L. mutilare mutilus Gr. mutilos, mitulos, curtailed.]

Mutineer, mu-ti-ner', . one guilty of mutiny. v.i. to mutiny. . and v.i. Mu'tine (Shak.).

Mutiny, mu'ti-ni, v.i. to rise against authority in military or naval service : to revolt against right-ful authority :pr.p. mu'tinying; pa.t. and pa.p. mu'tinied. . insurrection against constituted autho-rity, esp. naval or military : revolt, tumult, strife. adj. Mutinous, disposed to mutiny : seditious. adv. Mu'tinously. . Mu'tinousness. Mutiny

Act, an act passed by the British parliament from year to year, to regulate the government of the army, from 1689 down to 1879, when it was superseded by the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, modified by the Army Act of i88t. [O. Fr. mutincr, mutin, riotous, meute, a sedition L. motus, rising movers, motum, to move.]

Mutism, mut'izm, . the state or habit of being mute.

Mutter, mut'er, v.i. to utter words in a low voice : to murmur : to sound with a low, rumbling noise. v.t. to utter indistinctly. ns. Mutter (Milt.), a murmuring ; Muttera'tion, act of muttering or complain-

ing; Mutt'erer; Muttering. adv. Mutt'eringly, in a muttering or grumbling manner : with indistinct articulation. [Prob. imit., like prov. Ger. mitstern ; L. muttire.}

Mutton, mut'n, . the flesh of sheep : an old Anglo-French gold coin impressed with a lamb : (slang) a loose woman, hence illicit commerce : a sheep. n. Mutt'on-Chop, a rib of mutton chopped at the small end for broiling or frying. adj. like a mutton-chop (of whiskers cut round at the ends). ns. Mutt on-CUt'let, a steak cut usually from a leg of mutton for broiling or frying ; Mutt'on-fist, a coarse, big hand ; Mutt'on-ham, a salted leg of mutton ; Mutt' on-head, a heavy, stupid person. adj. Mutton-head'ed, stupid. ns. Mutt'on-su'et, the fat about the kidneys and loins of sheep ; Mutt'on-thump'er, a clumsy bookbinder. adj. Mutt'ony. Laced mutton (Shak.), a loose woman ; Return to one's muttons (coll.), to return to the subject of discussion a humorous mistranslation of the Fr. proverb, ' Revenons a nos moutons.' [O. Fr. moton (Fr. ntouton), a sheep Low L. multo, ace. to Diez, from L. mutilus, mutilated.]

Mutual, mu'tu-al, adj. interchanged : in return : given and received, equally affecting two or more : common, conjoint, shared alike, as in ' mutual friend.' ns. Mu'tualism, Mutuality. adv. Mu'tually. Mutual accounts, accounts in which each of two have charges against the other ; Mutual insurance, a reciprocal contract among several persons to indemnify each other against certain designated losses, the system of a company in which policy-holders receive a certain share of the profits, &c. ; Mutual wall, a wall equally belonging to each of two houses. [Fr. mutuel L. mittiiiis mut are, to change.]

Mutule, mut'ul, n. a kind of square, flat bracket used in the Doric order of architecture, above each triglyph and each metope, having round projections like nail-heads on the lower surface.

Mutuum, mu'tu-um, . a bailment consisting of a loan of goods for consumption, as corn, coal, &c., to be returned in goods of the same amount.

Muz, muks, v.t. to spoil, botch. . a mess.

Muzhik, moo-zhik', . a Russian peasant.

Muzzle, muz'l, n. the projecting jaws and nose of an animal : a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting, by a strap or a cage : the extreme end of a gun, &c. v.t. to put a muzzle on : to restrain from biting : to keep from hurting : to gag or silence. ns. Muzzle-bag, a canvas bag fixed to the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water ; Muzz le-load'er, a firearm loaded through the muzzle opp. to Breech-loader. adj. Muzz'le-load'ing. . Muzz'le-veloc'-ity, the velocity of a projectile the moment it leaves the muzzle of a gun. [O. Fr. mnsel (Fr. museau), prob. from L. morsiis mordere, to bite.]

Muzzy, mu/i, adj. dazed, bewildered, tipsy. . Muzz'iness.

My, (when emphatic or distinct) mi, (otherwise) me, pass. adj. belonging to me. [Contr. of mine, A.S. mln, of me.]

Mya, mi'a, . a genus of bivalve shells : a clam of this genus. . Mya'ria, an -old name for the Myidee, a family of dimyarian bivalves. adj. Mya'rian. [Gr. myax, a sea-mussel.]

Myalgia, ml-al'ji-a, n. a morbid state of a muscle. adj. Myal'gic. [Gr. mys, muscle, algos, pain.]

Myall, imi'al, n. a hard, scented wood yielded by several Australian acacias, esp. good for tobacco-pipes and whip-handles.

Mycelium, ml-se'li-um, . the white thread-like parts from which a mushroom or a fungus is developed : mushroom spawn : pi. Myce'lia. [Gr. mykes, a fungus, elos, a nail or wart.]

Mycetes, ml-sS'tez, . a kind of South American monkey, called also Howlers. [Gr. myketis, bellower.]

Mycetes, ml-se'tez, n.pl. mushrooms or fungi. ns. Mycetol'ogy (same as Mycology) ; Myceto'ma, a

Mydriasis

fate, far ; ml, htr ; mine ;

Mystic

chronic disease of the feet and hands in India. n.pl. Mycetozo a, a group of fungus-like organisms, now mostly contained in the division Myxomycetes or slime-fungi. adjs. Mycolog'ic, -al. ns. Mycol'O-gist ; MyCOl'Ogy, the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms; Mycoph'agist; Mycoph'agy, the eating of fungi ; My'COSO, a kind of sugar obtained from certain lichens and fungi, as ergot of rye also Treltalose ; Myco'SiS, the presence of fungus growth within the body. adj. MyCOt'lC. [Gr. myketes, pi. of mykes, a mushroom.]

MydriasiS, mi-drl'a-sis, . morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye. adj. Mydriat'iC. . a drug causing this.

Myelitis, ml-e-Il'tis, . inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord. ns. Myelastheni'a, spinal exhaustion ; Myelatro'phia, atrophy of the spinal cord. adjs. Myelit'iC, My'elOid, medullary. us. Myelomala'Cia, softening of the spinal cord ; Myelomeningi'tis, spinal meningitis ; My'elon, the spinal cord. adjs. My'elonal, Myelon'ic. [Gr. myelos, marrow.]

Mygale, mig'a-le, . an American tarantula or bird-catching spider. [Gr. mygale, a field-mouse.]

Mylodon, mT'lo-don, n. a genus of large fossil sloths. adj. My'lodont [Gr. myli, a mill, odous, odontos, \ a tooth.]

Mylohyoid, ml-lO-hl'oid, adj. pertaining to the molar I teeth and to the hyoid bone. n. the mylohyoid j muscle. [Gr. myle, a mill.]

Myna, mfna, . one of several sturnoid passerine birds of India. Also Mi'na.

Mynheer, mln-haY, . my lord : Dutch form of Mr or Sir: a Dutchman. [Dut. ntijit, my, heer, lord.]

Myold, infold, adj. like muscle. . My'oblast, a cell producing muscle-tissue. adj. Myoblast ic. ns. Myocardi'tis, inflammation of the myocardium ; Myocar'dium, the muscular substance of the heart ; Myodyna'mia, muscular force ; My'ogram, the tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle by the myograph ; My'Ograph, an instrument for noting and recording muscular contractions. adjs. Myo-graph'ic, -al, relating to myography. ns. Myog'-raphist ; Myog'raphy, a description of the muscles of the body. adj. MyolOg ical. ns. Myol'Ogist ; Myol'Ogy, the part of anatomy which treats of the muscles ; Myo'ma, a tumour composed of muscular tissue ; MyoniC'ity, the contractile property of mus-cular tissue. [Gr. mys, myos, muscle.]

Myomancy, mi'o-man-si, . divination from the move-ments of mice. adj. Myoman'tic. [Gr. mys, a mouse, manteia, divination.]

Myopia, ml-6'pi-a, . shortness or nearness of sight. adj. Myop'ic. ns. My'ops, MjTope, a short-sighted person. [Gr., myein, to close, ops, the eye.]

Myosin, mi'0-sin, n. an albuminous compound con-tained in the contractile muscular tissue.

MyosiS, ml-0'sis, n. abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye. adjs. Myosit ic ; Myot'iC. [Gr. myein, to close.]

Myositis, ml-o-sl'tis, . inflammation of a muscle properly My itis.

MyosotiS, mT-5-sO'tis, . a genus of annual or perennial herbs of the borage family, with alternate leaves and simple or branched racemes of bractless blue, pink, or white flowers : a flower of this genus, as the common blue forget-me-not. [Gr. mys, myos, a mouse, ous, 6tos, an ear.]

Myotomy, ml-ot'o-mi, . the dissection of the muscles. [Gr. mys, myos, muscle, temnein, to cut.]

Myriad, mir'i-ad, . any immense number. adj. numberless. (Gr. myrias, myriados, ten thousand.]

Myriapod, mir'i-a-pod, (more correctly) Myr'iopod, n. a worm-shaped animal with many-jointed legs.

n. Myriap'oda, a class of jointed animals, of which some of the lower kinds have an immense number of legs. [Gr. myrios, numberless, pans, podos, a foot.]

Myrioa, mi-rl'ka, . a genus of shrubs of the sweet-

gale family, including the bay-berry or wax-myrtle, yielding a tallow used for candles. [Gr. myrike.]

Myriorama, mir-i-o-ra'ma, . a picture composed of interchangeable parts which can be combined into a variety of pictures. [Gr. myrios, numberless, horama, a view.]

Myriosoope, mir^i-o-skOp, . a variety of kaleidoscope,
esp. a form of it consisting of mirrors so arranged as by multiplied reflection from a small piece of carpet to show how it looks covering a whole floor. [Gr. myrios, numberless, skopein, to view.]

Myristica, ml-ris'ti-ka, . a genus of fragrant apetalous trees the nutmegs : the kernel of the seed of Myristica fragrans, as used in cookery. [Gr. ntyrizcin, to anoint.]

Myrmidon, mer'mi-don, . one of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles to Troy : one of a ruffianly
band under a daring leader : one who carries out another's orders without fear or pity. adj. Myrmido'nian. Myrmidons of the law, policemen, bailiffs, &c. [L., Gr.]

Myrobalan, ml-rob'a-lan, . the astringent fruit of certain Indian mountain species of Terminalia. [Gr. myron, an unguent, balanos, a corn.]

Myrrh, mer, . a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia. adj. Myr'rhiC. ns. Myr'rhin, the fixed resin of myrrh ; Myr'rhol, the volatile oil of myrrh. [O. Fr. mirre (Fr. myrrhe) L. and Gr. myrrha Ar. murr.\

Myrrhine. Same as Murrine.

Myrtle, mer'tl, . an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. . Myr' tie-wax, wax from the candle-berry. [O. Fr. myrtil, dim. of myrte L. and Gr. myrtus.]

Myself, mi-self, or me-self , pron. I or me, in person used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of me.

Mystagogue, mis'ta-gOg, . an initiator into religious mysteries, a teacher or catechist also MystagO'gUS. adj. Mystagog'ic (-goj'-). . Mys'tagogy(-goj-), the practice of a mystagogue : the sacraments. [Gr. mystes, one initiated, agogos, a leader.]

Mystery, mis'ter-i, . a secret doctrine : anything very obscure : that which is beyond human knowledge to explain : anything artfully made difficult : (//.) secret rites, in ancient religions rites known only to and practised by initiated persons, as the Eleusinian mysteries in Greece, &c. : a sacrament : a rude medieval drama founded on the historical parts of the Bible and the lives of the saints the Basque pastorales are a survival. adj. Myste'rious, containing mystery : obscure : secret : incomprehensible. adv. Myste'riously. . Myste'riousness. [M. E. mysterie L. mysterium Gr. mysterion mystes, one initiated mnein, to close the eyes.]

Mystery, mis'ter-i, . a trade, handicraft. [M. E. mist ere O. Fr. mestier (Fr. metier) L. minisierium minister. Prop, mistery ; the form mystery is due to confusion with the above.]

Mystic, -al, mis'tik, -al, adj. relating to, or containing, mystery : sacredly obscure or secret : involving a sacred or a secret meaning hidden from the eyes of the ordinary reader, only revealed to a spiritually enlightened mind, allegorical : belonging to mysticism. . Mys'tiO, one who seeks for direct intercourse with God in elevated religious feeling or ecstasy. adv. Mys'tically. ns. Mys'ticalness, the quality of being mystical ; Mys'ticism, the doctrine of the mystics, a tendency of religious feeling marked by an effort to attain to direct and immediate communion with God : obscurity of doctrine ; Mystifica'tion. v.t. Mys'tify, to make mysterious, obscure, or secret : to involve in mystery : pr.p. mys'tifying ; pa.t. and pa.p mystified. Mystic recitation, the recitation of parts of the Greek liturgy in an inaudible voice ; Mystical theology, the knowledge of divine things attained by spiritual insight and experience only, without authority, the process of

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Mytacism

mote ; mute : mOOn ;

Nail

reason, &c. [L. mystictts Gr. tnystikos. Cf. Mystery, a secret doctrine.]

Mytacism, ml'ta-sizm, . a too recurrent use of the letter m in speech or writing.

Myth, mith, . a fable, a legend, a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp. those made in the early period of a people's existence : an invented story : a falsehood. adjs. Myth'ic, -al, relating to myths : fabulous : untrue. adv. Mythically. ns. Myth'icist, Myth'iCiSer, an adherent of the mythical theory ; Myth'iSt, a maker of myths ; Mythogen esis, the production of, or the tendency to originate, myths ; Mythog'rapher, a writer or narrator of myths ; Mythog'raphy, representation of myths in graphic or plastic art, art-mythology ; Mythol'oger, Mytholo'gian, a mythologist. adjs.

Mythol'Ogiser, one who, or that which, mythologises ;
Mythol'Ogist, one versed in, or who writes on, mythology ; Mythol'Ogy, the myths or stories of a country :
a treatise regarding myths : a collection of myths : the science which investigates myths; Mython'omy, the deductive and predictive stage of mythology ; Myth'oplasm, a narration of mere fable ; Mythopce'ist, a myth-maker. adjs. Mythopoetic, MythoPOB'iC, myth-making, tending to generate myth. . Myth'US, the same as myth. :pl. Myth!. Mythical theory, the theory of D. F. Strauss (1808-74) and his school, that the Gospels are mainly a collection of myths, developed during the first two centuries, from the imagination of the followers of Jesus ; Comparative mythology, the science which investigates myths and seeks to relate those of different races. [Gr. mytlws.\

MytilUS, mit'i-lus, n. a genus of bivalves, or an individual bivalve belonging to it. adjs. Mytil'iform Mytiloid,

Myxceclema, mik-sg-de'ma, . a diseased condition occurring in adults, generally females, characterised by a thickening of the subcutaneous tissue, most noticeable in the face, with a simultaneous dulling of all the faculties and slowing of the movements of the body. A precisely similar condition occurs in many cases where the thyroid gland has been removed
for disease. [Gr. myxa, mucus, and Eng. edema.}

Myxoma, mik-s6'ma, . a tumour consisting of mucous
tissue also Collonenta. [Gr. myxa, mucus.]

Myxomycetes, mik-sO-mT-se'tez, n.pl. a class of very
simple organisms, often claimed by botanists as fungi, generally regarded by zoologists as primitive Protozoa, living on damp surfaces exposed to air, esp. on rotting wood, and feeding on organic debris forming composite masses or plasmodia. [Gr. myxa, mucus, mykett's, pi. of my fees, a mushroom.]

Myxopod, mik'so-pod, . and adj. a protozoan animal having pseudopodia, as distinguished from a n astigopod, which has cilia or flagella. ti.pl. Myxop'oda, protozoans whose locomotive appendages are pseudopodia the same as Rhizopoda. adj. Myxop'0-dous. [Gr. myxa, mucus, pans, podos, a foot.]

Myxosarcoma, mik-sO-sar-ko'ma, . a tumour composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue '.pi. Myxosarco'mata. [Gr. tnyxa, mucus, sarcoma, a fleshy lump.]

Myzontes, mT-zon'tez, n.pl. a class of vertebrates with an incomplete cartilaginous skull, no lower jaw, and pouch-like gills including the lampreys and hags. adj. and . suctorial as the lamprey, belonging to the Myzontes. [Gr. myzon, myzontos, pr.p. of myzein, to suck.]

CHAMBERS’S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY vol. 5
N to Q

the fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant of our alphabet, a nasal-dental : (client.) the symbol for nitrogen : (math.') an indefinite constant whole number, esp. the degree of a quantic or an equation : as a

numeral, formerly, N = 90, and (N) = 90,000.

Na. na, a Scotch form of no.

Nab, nab, v.t. to seize suddenly : pr.p. nab'bing ; pa.p. nabbed. [Sw. nappa; Dan. nappe, to catch.]

Nab, nab, . a hill-top : the projecting cavity fixed to the jamb of a door to receive the latch or bolt : (obs.) a hat. [For knab = knap.}

Nabataaan, nab-a-le'nn, adj. of or pertaining to a once powerful Arab people who formerly dwelt on the east and south-east of Palestine, identified by some with the Nebaiotk of Isa. Ix. 7, the Nabathites of i Maccab. v. 25. Also Nabathe'an.

Nabk, nabk, . one of the plants in the crown of thorns (Zizyphus Spina-Christi). [Prob. Ar.]

Nabob, na'bob, . a deputy or governor under the Mogul Empire : a European who has enriched himself in the East : any man of great wealth. [Corr. of Hind, na^tnvab, a deputy, from Ar. nawwdb, pi. (used as sing.) of naib, a deputy.]

Nacarat, nak'a-rat, . a light-red colour, scarlet : a fabric of this colour. [Fr.]

Nacket, nak'et, n. (Scot.) a small cake, luncheon.

Nacre, nfi'kr, . mother-of-pearl. adj. iridescent. adj. Na'creous, consisting of nacre : having a pearly lustre. [Fr., Ar. naktr, hollowed.]

Nadir, na'dir, . the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith : the lowest point of anything. [Fr., Ar. nazlr, from nazara, to be like.]

NaBVUS, ne'vus, . a birth-mark : a congenital growth strictly on a part of the skin, whether a pigmentary nif-jns or mole, or a vascular ntevus or overgrowth of capillary blood-vessels also Mother-spot or Birth-mark also NfflVO, Neve :pl. Naa'Vi. adjs. Naa'void, Naa'vous, Naa'vose. [L.]

Nag, nag, >t. a horse, but particularly a small one (Scot.) Kaig : (Skak.)a. jade. [M. E. nugg-eMid. Dut. negge, neggfte (mod. Dut. negge) ', cf. Neigh.}

Nag, nag, v. t. to worry or annoy continually : to tease
or vex : to find fault with constantly : pr.p. nag' ging ; pa.p. nagged. . Nag^ger. [Cf. Gnaw.}

Naga, na'ga, n. the name of deified serpents in Hindu mythology.

Nagari. See Deva-nagart

Naiad, nu'yad, . a water-nymph or a goddess, presiding over rivers and springs : //. Nai'ades. [L. and Gr. naias, naiados, from naein, to flow.]

Nalant, na'yant, adj. floating: (lier.) swimming, as a fish placed horizontally across a shield. [L. >iam . uantis, pr.p. odtntdrt, to swim.)

Naif, na-ef', Naive, na-ev 7 , adj. with natural or unaffected simplicity, esp. in thought, manners, ci-speech: artless: ingenuous. adv. Naive'ly. t.. Naivete" (na-ev-ta'), natural simplicity and uiv-reservedness of thought, manner, or speech. [Fi. naif, fern, naive L. nativus, native nasci, uatut, to be born.]

Nail, nal, . one of the flattened, elastic, horny plates placed as protective coverings on the dorsal surfac-; of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes : the claw of a bird or other animal : a thin pointed piece of metal for fastening wood : a measure of length (2$ inches). v.t. to fasten with nails: tu make certain: to confirm, pin down, hold fast: to catch or secure through promptitude : to trip up or expose. ns. Nail' -brush, a small brush for cleaning the nails; Nail'er, one whose trade is to mak : nails ; Nail'ery, a place where nails are made. adj. Nail'-head'ed, having a head like that of a nail : formed like nail-heads, said of ornamental marks on cloth and on certain kinds of mouldings (dog-tooth). . Nail'-rod, a strip cut from an iron plate to be made into nails : a trade name for a strong kind of manufactured tobacco. Nail to thO

20

counter, to expose publicly as false, from the habit of nailing a counterfeit coin to a shop counter. Drive a nail in one's coffin (see Coffin) ; Hit the nail on the head, to touch the exact point ; On the nail, on the spot : immediately : without delay. [A.S. target; Ger. nagel.]

Nainsell, nan'sel, . own self Highland Scotch.

Nainsook, nan'.sOok, n. a kind of muslin like jaconet, both plain and striped. [Hind.]

NaiSSant, nas'sant, adj. (her.') rising or coming forth, as an animal newly born or about to be born. [Fr., pr.p. of nattre L. nasci, natus, to be born.]

Naive. See Naif.

Naked, na'ked, adj. without clothes: uncovered : open to view : unconcealed : evident : unarmed : defenceless : unprovided : without addition or ornament : simple : artless : (hot.) without the usual covering. adv. Na'kedly. M. Na'kedness. Naked eye, the eye unassisted by glasses of any kind ; Naked lady, the meadow-saffron. Stark naked, entirely naked. [A.S. nacod ; Ger. nackt.]

Naker, na'ker, n. a kettledrum. [O. Fr., Ar.]

Nam, mm. n. an obsolete law term for distraint. n. Nama'tion. [A.S. nhnan, pa.t. nani, to take.]

Namby-pamby, nam'bi-pam'bi, . silly talking or writing. adj. sentimental, affectedly pretty. v.t. to coddle. [H. Carey's nickname for Ambrose Philips (1671-1749), from his childish odes to children.]

Name, nam, n. that by which a person or a thing is known or called : a designation : that which is said of a person : reputed character : reputation : fame : celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance, not reality: authority: behalf: assumed character of another: (grain.) a noun. v.t. to give a name to : to designate : to speak of or to call by name : to mention for a post or office : to nominate : to mention formally by name a person in the House of Commons as guilty of conduct calling for suspension or other punishment. adjs. Nam able, Name'-able ; Nameless, without a name : undistinguished : indescribable.^-'. Namelessly . n. Name'less-ness. adv. Namely, by name : that is to say. ns. Name' -plate, a plate of metal having on it the name of a person, usually affixed to a door or a gate ; Nam'er ; Name'sake, one bearing the same name as another for his sake. Name the day, to fix a day, esp. for a marriage. Call names, to nickname; Christian name (see Christian) ; In name of, on behalf of: by the authority of; Proper name, a name given to a particular person, place, or thing ; Take a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely. [A.S. nanta ; Ger. name; L. nomen.~\

Nancy, nan'si, n. an effeminate young man, often a ' Miss Nancy.' Nancy Pretty, a corruption of none so pretty, the Saxifraga umbrosa.

Nandine, nan'din, n. a small West African paradoxure,
with spotted sides.

Nandu, Nandoo, nan'dOS, n, the South American ostrich.

Nanism, na'nizm, n. dwarfishness. n. Nanisa'tion, the artificial dwarfing of trees. adj. Na'noid. [Fr., L., Gr. nanos, a dwarf.]

Nankeen, nan-ken', n. a buff-coloured cotton cloth first made at Nankin in China : (//.) clothes, esp. breeches, made of nankeen. Also Nankin'.

Nanny, nan'i, n. a female goat Also Nann'y-goat.

Nap, nap, n. a short sleep. v.i. to take a short sleep : to feel drowsy and secure : pr.p. nap'ping ; pa. p. napped. Catch napping, to come upon unprepared. [A.S. hnafipian; cf. Ger. nicken, to nod.]

Nap, nap, a. the woolly substance on the surface of cloth : the downy covering of plants. v.t. to raise a nap on. ns. Nap'-me'ter, a machine for testing the wearing strength of cloth ; Nap'pineSS. adj. Nap'py. [M. E. noppe ; the same as knop.)

Nap, nap, . a game of cards Napoleon (q.v.).

Nap, nap, v.t. to seize, to take hold of, steal.

Nape, nap, n. the back, upper part of the neck, perhaps

so called from the knob or projecting point of the neck behind. [Knap, knot.}

Napery, na'per-i, n. linen, esp. for the table : table-cloths, napkins, &c. [O. Fr., Low L. naparia napa, a cloth L. mappa, a napkin.]

Naphtha, naf'tha, or nap'tha, n. a clear, inflammable liquid distilled from petroleum, wood, coal-tar, &c. : rock-oil. n. Naph'thalene, a grayish-white, inflammable substance obtained by the distillation of coal-tar. adj. Naphthal'iC, pertaining to, or derived from, naphthalene. v.t. Naph thalise. us. Naph'-thol, Naphthyl'amine. [L., Gr., Ar. tia/e.}

Napierian, na-pe'ri-an, adj. pertaining to John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), the inventor of logarithms.
Napier's bones, or rods, an invention of Napier's for performing mechanically the operations of multi-plication and division, by means of sets of rods.

Napiform, nap'i-form, adj. shaped like a turnip : large and round above and slender below, adj. Napi-f6 lions, with leaves like the turnip. [L. napus, a turnip.]

Napkin, napTdn, . a cloth for wiping the hands : a handkerchief. . Nap kin-ring, a ring in which a table-napkin is rolled. [Dim. of Fr. nappe.]

Napless, nap'les, adj. without nap: threadbare.

Naples-yellow, na'plz-yel'lO, . a light-yellow pigment consisting of antimoniate of lead, originally made in Italy by a secret process.

Napoleon, na-po'le-on, . a French gold coin worth 20 francs, or about 155. lojd. : a French modification of the game of euchre, each player receiving five cards
and playine; for himself: a kind of rich iced cake. adj. Napoleonic, relating to Napoleon I. or III., the Great or the Little. ns. Napo'leonism ; Napo'-leonist. Go nap, to declare all five tricks success rewarded by double payment all round.

Nappy, nap'i, adj. heady, strong : tipsy. n. strong ale. [Prob. from nap, a sleep.]

Nappy, nap'i, adj. (Scot.) brittle. [Cf. Knap.)

Napron, nap'ron, n. (Spens.) an apron.

Narcissus, nar-sis'us, . a genus of plants of the Amaryllis family, comprising the daffodils. [L., Gr. narkissos narke, torpor.]

Narcolepsy, nar'kCi-lep-si.. a nervous disorder marked
by frequent short attacks of irresistible drowsiness.

Narcotic, nar-kot'ik, adj. having power to produce torpor, sleep, or deadness. . a medicine producing sleep or stupor. . Narco'SiS, the stupefying effect

of a narcotic. adv. Narcot'ically. . Nar'cotine, one of the organic bases or alkaloids occurring in opium. v.t. Nar'COtise. . Narcotism, the in-fluence of narcotics, or the effects produced by their use. [Fr., Gr. narke, torpor.]

Nard, nard, n, an aromatic plant usually called Spike-nard: .in ointment prepared from it. - adj. Nard ino. [Fr., L. tuirdus Gr. nardos Pers. nard Sans. tialada, from Sans, nal, to smell.]

Nardoo, nar-d675', . an Australian cryptogamic plant whose spore-cases are eaten by the natives.

Nardus, nar'dus, . a genus of grasses, having but one species, Nardus stricta, mat-grass.

Narghile, nar'gi-le, . an Kastern tobacco-pipe, in which the smoke is passed through water. Also Nafgile, Nafgileh, Nar'gili. [Pers.]

Naris, na'ris, . a nostril : pi. Na'res.- adjs. Nar'lal,

Narino. . Nar'icorn, the horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds. adj. Nar'ifonn. [L.]
Narrate, na-rut', or nar 7 -, v.t. to tell, to give an account of. adj. Narr'able, capable of being told. . Narration, act of telling: that which is told : an orderly account of what has happened. adj. Narr'a-tive, narrating : giving an account of any occurrence : inclined to narration : story-telling. n. that which is narrated : a continued account of any occurrence : story. adv. Narratively. . Narra'tor, one who narrates : one who tells or states facts, &c.~adj. NaiT'atory, like narrative : consisting of narrative, [Fr., L. uarrdrt, -dtunt gnarus, knowing.]

e, nar, adj. (Spens.) an older form of near.

Narrow, nar'O, adj. of little breadth : of small extent from side to side : limited : contracted in mind : bigoted : not liberal : selfish : within a small distance : almost too small : close: accurate: careful. K. (oftener used in the pi.) a narrow passage, channel, or strait. v.t. to make narrow: to contract or confine. v.i. to become narrow: to reduce the number of stitches in knitting. adj. Narr'OW-gauge, denoting a railroad of less width than 4 ft. Bj in. . Narr'owing, the act of making less in breadth: the state of being contracted: the part of anything which is made narrower. adv. Narr'OWly. adj. Narr'ow-mind'ed, of a narrow or illiberal mind. us. Narr'ow-mind'edness ; Narr'owness. adjs. Narr'OW-pry'ing (Shak.), scrutinising closely, inquisitive; Narr'OW -souled, illiberal. Narrow cloth, cloth, esp. woollen, of less than 54 inches in width ; Narrow Work, in mining, the making of passages, air-shafts, &c. [A.S. nearu ; not conn, with near, but prob. with nerve, snare.]

Narthex, nar'theks, n. a former genus of umbelliferous plants, now included in Ferula : a portico or lobby in an early Christian or Oriental church or basilica. (L., Gr., narthex.)

Narwhal, nar'hwal, Narwal, nar'wal, n. the sea-unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with one large projecting tusk. [Dan. narhval Ice. ndk-valr, ' corpse- whale,' from the creature's pallid colour (Ice. ndr, corpse).]

Nary, ner'i, a provincial corruption of ne'er a, never a.

Nas, nas, an obsolete corruption of ne has ; of tie was.

Nasal, na'zal, adj. belonging to the nose: affected by, or sounded through, the nose. n. a letter or sound uttered through the nose : the nose-piece in a helmet. //. Nasalisa'tion, the act of uttering with a nasal sound. v.i. Na'salise, to render nasal, as a sound : to insert a nasal letter into. . Nasal'ity. adv. Na, sally, by or through the nose. adjs. Na'sicorn, having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros ; Na'si-form, nose-shaped. . Na'sion, the median point of the naso-frontal suture. adjs. Nasoba'sal, pertaining to the nose and base of the skull; Nasoc'U-lar, pertaining to the nose and eye, nasorbital ; Nasofron'tal, pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone ; Nasola'bial, pertaining to the nose and the upper lip ; Nasolac'rymal, pertaining to the nose and to tears, as the duct which carries tears from the eyes to the nose ; Nasopal'atine, pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bones. [Fr. , L. asus, the nose.]

Nasard, naz'ard, n. a mutation-stop in organ-building. Also Nas'arde.

Nascent, nas'ent, adj. springing up : arising : beginning to exist or to grow. n. Nas'cency, the beginning of production : birth or origin. [L. nascens, entis, pr.p. of nasci, natus, to be born.]

Naseberry, naz'ber-i, . an American tropical tree. Also Nees'berry, Nis'berry. [Sp. ntipero 'L.

mespilns, medlar.]

Nasturtium, nas-tur'shi-um, . the water-cress. [L., nasits, the nose, torqrtere, tortum, to twist.]

Nasty, nas'ti, adj. dirty : filthy : obscene : disagreeable to the taste or smell : difficult to deal with : ill-natured : nauseous. adv. Nas'tily. n. Nas'tiness. [Old form nasky, soft ; cf. prov. Swed. snaskig, nasty, Low Ger. nask, nasty.]

Nasute, na-sut', adj. having a long snout : keen-scented.

Natal, nii'tal, adj. pertaining to the nates or buttocks. ii.pl. Na'tOS, the buttocks. adj. Nat'iform. [L. mi/is, the rump.]

Natal, na'tal, adj. pertaining to birth : native : presiding over birthdays. adj. Natali'tial, pertaining to a birthday. n. Natality, birth-rate. [Fr., L. natalis nasci, natus. to be born.]

Natant, na'tant, adj. floating on the surface, as leaves of water-plants: (.her.) in a horizontal position, as if swimming. . Nata'tion, swimming. n.pl. Natato' res, the swimming-birds. adj. Natato'rial, swimming : adapted to swim. n. Natatd rium, a swimming-school. adj. Na'tatory, pertaining to swimming : having the habit of swimming. [L. natans, aniis, pr.p. otnatare, inten. of nare, to swim.]

Natch, nach, . (proT'.) the rump.

Natch, nach, n. a provincial form of notch.

Nathless, nath'les, adj. not the less : nevertheless. Also Nathe'lesS. [A.S. nd thy lees, not the less.]

Nathmore, nath'mOr, adv. (Spens.) not or never the more. Also Nath'moe. [A.S. nd thy tndra.)

Nation, na'shun, . a body of people born of the same stock : the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government : a race : a great number : a division of students in a university for voting purposes at Aberdeen and Glasgow. [Fr., L. nationem nasci, natus, to be born.]

National, nash'un-al, adj. pertaining to a nation : public : general : attached to one's own country. . Nationalisa'tion, the act of nationalising, as of railways, private property, &c. : the state of being nationalised. v.t. Nationalise, to make national : to make a nation of. us. Nationalism; Nationalist, one who strives after national unity or independence, esp. as in Ireland for more or less separation from Great Britain: an advocate of nationalism ; Nationality, birth or membership in a particular country : separate existence as a nation : a nation, race of people : national character. adv. Nationally. . Nat' ionalness. National air, anthem, the popular song by which a people's patriotic feelings are expressed ; National church, the church established by law in a country ; National Convention, the sovereign assembly which sat from Sept. 21, 1792, to Oct. 26, 1795, after the abolition of monarchy in France ; National debt, money borrowed by the government of a country and not yet paid ; National flag, or ensign, the principal flag of a country ; National guard, a force which took part in the French Revolution, first formed in 1789.

Native, na'tiv, adj. arising or appearing by birth : produced by nature: pertaining to the time or place of birth : belonging by birth, hereditary, natural, original : occurring uncombined with other substances, as metals. . one born in any place : an original inhabitant : (pi.) oysters raised in artificial beds. adv. Na'tively. ns. Na'tiveness ; Na'tivism, the belief that the mind possesses some ideas or forms of thought that are inborn, and not derived from sensation : the disposition to favour the natives of a country in preference to immigrants ; Na'tivist. adj. Nativis'tic. . Nativity, state or fact of being born : time, place, and manner of birth : the birth of Christ, hence the festival of His birth, Christmas also a picture representing His birth : state or place of being produced : a horoscope. Native rock, stone not yet quarried. [Fr., L. nati-vns nasci, natus, to be born.]

Natrix, na'triks, n. a genus of colubrine snakes. [L., natdre, to swim.]

Natrolite, nat'ro-llt, n. one of the most common of the group of minerals known as Zeolites.

Natron, na'trun, . native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali, the nitre of the Bible. . Natrom'eter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of soda in salts of potash and soda. [Fr., L. nitrum Gr. nitron.)

Natter, nat'er, v.t. and v.i. (prov.) to find fault. adjs. Natt'ered, Natt'ery, peevish.

Natterjack, nat'er-jak, n. a common European toad. [Cf. Adder.)

Nattes, nats, n.pl. surface decoration or diaper resembling plaited or interlaced work. [Fr.]

Natty, nat'i, adj. trim, tidy, neat, spruce. adv. Nattily. . Nattlness. [Allied to neat.)

Natural, nat'u-ral, adj. pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature : inborn : not far-fetched : not

acquired : tender : unaffected : in a state of nature, unregenerate : (wr.jf*.) having i as the base of the system, of .t function or number : illegitimate : (xriu.) according to the usual diatonic scale. m, a (wnu.) a character / J!) which removes the effect ol a

preceding sharp or flat : a white key in keyboard musical instrument*. a*ij. Natural-born, native. .//. Naturalia. the sexual organs. - NatUTalisa -tion. r.t. Naturalise, to make natural or easy : to adapt to a different climate or to different conditions of life : to grant the privileges of natural-born subjects to. i. Nat uralism, mere state of nature : a close folloi:i s of nature, without idealisation, in painting, sculpture, fiction. &C. : the belief that natural religion is of itself sufficient : Nat uralist, one who studies nature, more panic, and botany: a believer in naturalism. aaj. Naturalistic, pertaining to, or in accordance with, nature : belonging to the doctrines of naturalism Naturally. x. Naturalness. Natural history, ongin-illy the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal with the earth and its productions botany, zoology, and mineralogy, esp. ii-olo^y ; Natural law, the sense of right and wrong which arises from the constitution of the mind of man, as distinguished from th. of revelation or legislation : Natural numbers, the numbers i, 2. 3, and upwards; Natural order, in botany, an order or division belonging to the natural system of classification, based on a consideration of all the organs of the plant ; Natural philosophy. the science of nature, of the physical properties of bodies : physics ; Natural scale, a scale of music written without sharps or flats ; Natural science, the science of uatitre, as distinguished from that of mina (mental and moral science), and from fxrr science (mathematics'); Natural selection, a supposed operation of the laws of nature, the result of which is the 'survival of the . rought

about by intelligent design ; Natural System, a classification of plants and animals according to real difference* in structure ; Natural theology, or Natural religion, the body of theological truths

le by reason without revelation.

Nature. n.Vtur, . the power which creates and which regulates the material world : the power of growth : the established order of things, the universe: the qualities of anything which make it what it is : constitution : species : conformity to nature, truth, or reality : inborn mind, character, instinct, or disposition : vital power, as of man or animal : course of life : nakedness : a primitive undomesticated condition. adj. Na lured, having a certain temper or disposition : used in compounds, as g.vd-natvred. nt. Na ture-delty, a deity personifying some force of physical nature ; Na'ture-myth, a mvth symbolising natural phenomena ; Na ture-print'ing. the process of printing in colours from plates that have been impressed with some object of nature, as a plant, leaf, &c. ; Na'ture-wor'ship, Na turism,

worship of the powers of nature. n. Na turist

adj. Naturist ic. Debt of nature, death ; Ease, or Believe, nature, to evacuate the bowels. [Fr., L. nature na-sci, natus, to be born.]

Naught, nawt, n. no-whit, nothing. ads. in no degree. adj. of no value or account: worthless: bad. Be naught, an obsolete form of malediction ; Come to naught, to come to nothing, to fail: Set at naught, to treat as of no account, to despise. [Another form of nought. A.S. Hdki, nthvilkt aa, ki, a whit.]

Naughty, nawt'i, aaj. bad in conduct or speech: mischievous : perverse: disagreeable. aJv. Naught -ily. n. Naughtiness.

Naumachy, naw'ma-ki. t. a sea-fight : a show representing a sea-fight. Also Naumachia. [Gr. nans, a ship, macla, a fight.]

NaupliUS, naw'pli-us, n. a stage of development of

;-.ins. as cirripeds, &c. :/>/. Nau plii.

aajs. Naupliiform, Nauplioid. [L, a kind of

shell-fish Gi. .N.J />/><j<w, a son of Poseidon, nata,

a ship, fifin, to sail.]

Nauropometer. naw-ro-pom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring a ship's heeling or inclination at sea. [Gr. HO.HS, a ship, kreff, inclination, mctran, measure.]

Nauscopy, nau skop-i, n. the art of sighting ships at great distances. [Gr. naus, a ship, st,

Nausea, n.iw she-a, n. sea-sickness : any sickness of the stomach, with a tendency to vomit : loathing. aaj. Nauseant. producing nausea. n. a substance having this quality. r.z. Nauseate, to feel nausea or disgust. r./. to loathe : to str.ke with disgust.

K. Nausea' tion. ,.:'-.. Nau seative, causing nausea

or loathing ; Nauseous, producing nr.
ing : loathsome. jar. Nau Seously. n. Nau SOOUS-
ness. [L., Gr. uaus:a, sea-sickness nans, a ship,]
NaUtCh, nawch, n. a kind of ballet-dance performed
ual dancers known .is Nautch -girls
in Inuia: any form of stage entertainment with
dancing. [Hind, nacii, dance.]

Nautical, naw tik-al, aaj. of or pertaining to ships,
,^rs or to navigation : naval : marine. aa'r.

Nau tically. Nautical almanac, an alma;

ing information specially useful to sailors ; Nautical

mile, one-sixtieth of a degree measured at the

Equator (= about 2025 yards). [L. nauticut Gr.

..'Suaus; cog. with L. naris, a ship.]

Nautilus, naw ti-lus, x. a Cephalopod found in the

in seas, once believed to sail by means of the

(Jed tentacular arms: a kind ol diving-bell

sinking or rising by means of condensed air:

Nautiluses.' or Nau tili. adjs. Nautiliform,

NaU'tilOid. Paper nautilus, any species of Ar.

fvnautti. [L., Gr. rui*::M, a sailor.]

Naval, na'val, adj. pertaining to ships : consisting of,
or possessing, ships: marine: nautical: belo; |
the navy. Naval brigade, a body of seamen so
arranged as to be able to serve on land ; Naval
Officer, an officer on board a man-of-war : a custom-
house officer of high rank in the I'niteJ States;
Naval tactics, the science and methods of managing
and moving squadrons of ships. [Fr., L. navatu
is. a ship.]

Nave, nav, n. the middle or main body of a church,
. t from the aisles or wings. n. Na varch, a
Greek admiral. [Fr. nff'L. nat-is. a ship.]

Nave, nav, a. the hub or piece of wood, &c., in the
centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes.
form as a nave. [A.S. na/u, nave; cf. Dut.
"oaf, Ger. nafa.]

Navel, nav'l, H. the mark or depression in the centre
of the lower part of the abdomen, at first a small
projection. n. Navel-string, the umbilical cord.
[.VS. naff la, dim. of naf*, nave.]

Navew, na'vu, n. the wild turnip.

Navicular, nav-ik'u-lar, adj. pertaining to small ships
or boats: (fri.) boat-shaped: scaphoid. n. a bone
in man and animals, so called from its shape. n,
Navicula, an incense-boat. Navicular (llBfiajfl.
an inflammation, often rheumatic, of the small bone
the navicular in horses, below which passes the
strong flexor tendon of the foot. [L. naricuiarit
n<i--isnla, dim. of <7nj, a ship]

Navigate, nav'i-gat. r.t. to steer or manage a ship in
sailing : to sail upon. r./. to co in a vessel or ship:

to sail. .r. Navigability. Navigableness. adj.

Navigable, that may be passed by ships or vessels.

adr. Navigably. fu. Navigation, the act.
science, or ait of sailing - . generally:

a canal or artifici.V. ,c who

navigates or sails :

Navigation laws, the laws passed from time
to time to regulate the managen.
ships, and the conditions under which they may sail
or carry on trade. Aerial navigation, the manage-

Navvy

mCte ; mute ; mSCn ; then.

Neck

ment of balloons in motion ; Inland navigation, the
passing of boats, &c. t along rivers and canals. [L.
navigdre, -dtum~H<ivis, a ship, agere, to drive.]

Navvy, nav'i, . a labourer originally a labourer on
a navigation or canal : a machine lor digging out
earth, &c. called 3\sof'rencknawy:pl. NaWles.
f A contr. of navigator.]

Navy, na'vi, . a fleet of ships: the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation : the officers and jnen belonging to the warships of a nation. us. Na'vy-list, a list of the officers and ships of a navy, published from time to time ; Na vy-yard, a government dockyard. [O. Fr. navic L. navis, a ship.]

Nawab, na-wab', . a naboi).

Nay, na, adv. no : not only so, but : yet more : in point of fact. n. a denial : a vote against. . Nay 1 -Ward (Skak.), tendency to denial : the negative side. [M. E. nay, nailce. net, Dan. net : coi;. with no.}

Nayword, na'wurd, n. (Skak.) a proverbial reproach, a byword, a watchword.

Nazarene. na/ar-en, . an inhabitant of Nazareth, in Galilee: a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, originally used of Christians in contempt : one belonging to the early Christian sect of the Nazarenes, which existed from the ist to the 4th cent. A. D. Also Nazare'an. [From Nazareth, the town.]

Nazarite, na/ar-It, . a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c. alsoNaZ'lrite. . Naz'arit-Ism, the vow and practice of a Nazarite. [Heb. ndzar, to consecrate.]

Naze, naz, . a headland or cape. [Scand., as in Dan. ntfs ; a doublet of ness.]

Nazlr, na-zeY, . a native official in an Anglo-Indian court who serves summonses, &c. [Ar.]

Na, ne, adv. not : never. [A. S. ne ; cf. Nay.}

Neaf, nef, . the fist (Scot.) Neive. [M. E. ne/e Ice. knefi, nefi ; cf. Sw. ndfut, the fist.]

Neal, nel, v.t. to temper by heat. v.i. to be tempered by heat. [Cf. Anneal.}

NealOgy, ne-al'o-ji, n. the description of the morphological correlations of the early adolescent stages of an animal. adj. NealoglC. [Gr. neos, young, login legein, to speak.]

Neanderthaloid, ne-an'der-tal-oid, adj. like the low type of skull found in 1857 in a cave in the Neanderthal, a valley between Diisseldorf and Elberfeld.

Neap, nep, adj. low, applied to the lowest tides. n. a neap-tide : the lowest point of the tide. adj. Neaped, left aground from one high tide to another. [A. S. >Up,ori%.knep; Dan. knap, Ice. neppr, scanty.]

Neapolitan, ne-a-pol'i-tan, adj. pertaining to the city of Naples or its inhabitants. . a native or inhabitant of Naples. Neapolitan ice, a combination of two different ices. [L. Neapolitans Gr. Neapolis, Naples neos, new, polii, city.]

Near, ner, adj. nigh : not far away in place or time : close in kin or friendship: dear : following or imitating anything closely : close, narrow, so as barely to escape: short, as a road: greedy, stingy: on the left in riding or driving. adv. at a little distance : almost: closely. prep, close to. v.t. and v.i. to approach : to come nearer. adjs. Near' -by, adjacent ; Near' -hand {Scot.), near also adv. nearly. adv. Nearly, at no great distance : closely : intimately : pressingly : ^almost : stingily. -. Near'ness, the state of being near: closeness: intimacy: close alliance : stinginess. o^;. Near'-slght'ed, seeing distinctly only when near, myopic, short-sighted. n. Near-sign t'edness. Near point, the nearest point the eye can focus. [A.S. near, comp. of nedh, nigh: Ice. tster ; Ger. natter.]

NearotlC, ne-ark'tik, adj. of or pertaining to the northern part of the New World embracing temperate and arctic North America.

Neat, net, adj. belonging to the bovine genus. n. black-cattle : an ox or cow. ns. Neat-herd, one who herds, or has the care of. neat or cattle : Neat -&OU8e, a building for the shelter 01 neat-cituc.

Neat'S-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of oxen ; Neat's leather, leather made of the hides of neat-cattle. [A.S. nedt, cattle, a beast tied tan, niiilan, to use ; cf. Scot, nowt, black-cattle.]

Neat, net, adj. trim : tidy : clean : well-shaped : without mixture or adulteration : finished, adroit, clever, skilful. adj. Neat'-hand'ed, dexterous. adv. Neatly. . Neatness. [Fr. net L. nitidus, shining nttere, to shine.]

Neb, neb, n. the beak of a bird : the nose : the sharp point of anything. adj. Nebb'y (Scot.), saucy. |A.S. nebb, the face; cog. with Dut. neb, beak.]

Nebbuk, neb'uk, . a shrub, Ztzyphus Spina-Christi, one of the thorns of Christ's crown.

Nebel, neb'el, n. a Hebrew stringed instrument.

Neb-neb, neb'-neb, . the dried pods of a species of

acacia found in Africa, which are much used in Egypt for tanning called also Bablah.

Nebris, neb'ris, n. a fawn-skin worn in imitation of Bacchus by his priests and votaries.

Nebula, neb'u-la, . a little cloud : a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffu>ed gaseous matter: //. Neb'ulae. adjs. Neb'ular, pertaining to nebulae : like nebulae : Nebul< (neb-u-la'), curved in and out (her.); Neb ulose, Neb'U-lOUS, misty, hazy, vague : relating to, or having the appearance of, a nebula. ns. Nebulosity, Neb'U-

lousness. Nebular hypothesis, the theory of Laplace and Sir W. Herschel that nebulae form the earliest stage in the formation of stars and planets. [L. ; Gr. nephele, cloud, mist.]

Necessary, nes'es-sar-i, adj. that must be : that cannot be otherwise : unavoidable : indispensable : under compulsion : not free. . that which cannot be left out or done without (food, &c.) used chiefly in//. : a privy. ns. Necessa'rian,_one who holds the doctrine of necessity ; Necessa nanism, the doctrine that the will is not free, but subject to causes without, which determine its action. adv. Nec'essarily . Nec'essariness, the state or quality of being necessary. Necessary truths, such as cannot but be true. [Fr. , L. necessarius.)

Necessity, ne-ses'i-ti, . state or quality of being necessary: that which is necessary or unavoidable: compulsion : great need : poverty. ns. Necessl-

ta'rian ; Necessita rianism, necessarianism. v.t.

Necessitate, to make necessary: to render unavoidable: to compel. . Necessita tion. adjs. Necess'itied (Skak.), in a state of want : Necessitous, in necessity : very poor : destitute. adv.

Necessltously. . Nec'ess itousness. Natural necessity, the condition of being necessary according to the laws of nature ; Logical or Mathematical, according to those of human intelligence ; Moral, according to those of moral law ; Works Of necessity, work so necessary as to be allowable on the Sabbath. [L. necessttas.}

Neck, nek, . the part of an animal's body between the head and trunk : anything that resembles the neck : a long narrow part or corner : (Jig.) life : the flesh of the neck and adjoining parts. v.t. to break the neck or cut off the head. ns. Neck'atee, a neckerchief; Neck'-band, the part of a shirt encircling the neck ; Neck' -bearing, that part of a shaft which rotates in the bearing proper, a journal ; Neck'beef, the coarse flesh of the neck of cattle ; Neck' Cloth, a piece of folded cloth worn round the neck by men as a band or cravat, the ends hanging down often of lace. adj. Necked, having a neck of a certain kind. ns. Neck'erchief, a kerchief for the neck ; Necklace, a lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women : Necklet, a simple form of necklace : Neck'-mould, a small moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital ; Neck'-piece, the part of a suit of armour that protects the neck : an ornamental frill round the neck of a gowu ; Neck'tie, a tie or

Necrolatry

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Neglect

cloth for the neck ; Neck verse, the verse (usually Ps. li. i) in early times placed before a prisoner claiming benejit-of -clergy, in order to test his ability to read, which, if he could do, he was burned in the hand and set free (see Benefit). . Stiff 'neck (see Stiff). Neck and crop, completely; Neck and neck, exactly equal : side by side ; Neck or nothing, risking everything. Harden the neck, to grow more obstinate ; Tread on the neck of, to oppress or tyrannise over. [A.S. hnecca ; Ger. nacken.)
Necrolatry, nek-rol'a-tri, . worship of the dead.
ns. NecrobiO Sis. degeneration of living tissue ; NeCTOg'rapher, one who writes an obituary notice.
adjs. Necrologue, -al, pertaining to necrology.
ns. Necrol'Ogist, one who gives an account of deaths ;
Necrol'Ogy, an account of those who have died, esp. of the members of some society : a register of deaths ;
Nec romancer, one who practises necromancy : a sorcerer : Nec romancy, the art of revealing future events by calling up and questioning the spirits of the dead : enchantment. adjs. Necroman'tic, -al, pertaining to necromancy : performed by necromancy.
tuiv. Necroman'tically. adj. Necroph'agous.

feeding on carrion. ns. Necroph'ilism, a morbid love for the dead : Necropho bia, a morbid horror of corpses. adj. Necroph orous, carrying away and burying dead bodies, esp. of beetles of the genus Necropkorus. n. Necrop'oliS, a cemetery. adjs. Necroscop'ic, -al. . Nec'roscopy, a post-mortem

examination, _autopsy also Nec'fopsy. adjs. N6C-

rosed', Necro'tic. us. Necrosis, the mortification of bone : (bat.) a disease of plants marked by small black spots ; Necrot omist ; Necrot omy, dissection of dead bodies. [Gr. nekros, dead.]

Nectar, nek'tar, . the name given by Homer, Hesiod, Pindar, &c. to the beverage of the gods, giving life and beauty : a delicious beverage : the honey of the glands of plants. adjs. Necta'real, Necta rean, pertaining to, or resembling, nectar : delicious ; Nec'tared, imbued with nectar : mingled or abounding with nectar ; Necta reous, Nec'tarous, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar : delicious. ad-\ Necta reously, in a nectareous manner. . Necta'reousness, the quality of being nectareous. adjs. Nscta'rial ; Nectarif 'erous, producing nectar or honey: having a nectary; Nectarine, sweet as nectar. a. a variety of peach with a smooth fruit. . Nec tary. the part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey. [L., Gr. nektar; ety. dub.]

Nectocalyx, nek'to-ka-liks, n. the swimming-bell of a medusa : -pi. Nectoca lyces.

Neddy, nedl, . a donkey. [From Ned = Edward.]

Ne'e, na, adj. born : placed before a married woman's maiden-name, to show her own family, as Rebecca Crawley, nte Sharp. [Fr., fern, of ni, pa.p. of nattre, to be born L. nasci, natia, to be born.]

Need, nd, . want of something which one cannot do without : necessity : a state that requires relief: want of the means of living. v.t. to have occasion for : to want. ns. Need' -be, a necessity ; Need' Or ; Need'-flre, fire produced by friction, to which a certain virtue is superstitiously attached : a beacon generally. adj. Need/fill, full of need : having need : needy : necessary : requisite. adv. Need'fully. . Need' fulness. adv. Need'ily. . Neediness.
adj. Need' less (-S^-fr. 1), having no need : not needed :
unnecessary. adv. Needlessly. >i. Need'lessness. adv. Needly(^/M>t.), necessarily. . Need'ment, something needed. adv. Needs, of necessity : indispensably often used with must, as 'needs must.' adj. Need'y, very poor : requisite. . Need'y-hood. The needful (slang), ready money. [A.S. nid, nitd, nyd ; Dut. nood, Ger. noth.\

Needle, ned'l, . a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread (Shak.) Neeld, Neele : any slender, pointed instrument like a needle, as the magnet or movable bar of a compass, or for knitting, etching, &c. : anything sharp

and pointed, like a pinnacle of rock, &c. : an aciform crystal : a temporary support used by builders to sustain while repairing, being a strong beam resting on props : the long, narrow, needle-like leaf of a pine-tree. v.i. to form into a shape like a needle, as crystals: to work with a needle. v.i. to become of the shape of needles, as crystals. us. Needle-book, a number of pieces of cloth, leather, &c. arranged like a book, for holding needles ; Need le-case, a case for holding needles ; Needle-fish, a pipe-fish : a garfish or belonid ; Needleful, as much thread as fills a needle ; Need le-gun, a gun or rifle loaded at the breech, -the cartridge of which is exploded by the impact of a needle or spike at its base. adjs. Need le-point ed, pointed like a needle : without a barb, as a fish-hook ; Needle-shaped, shaped like a needle : applied to the long, slender, sharp-pointed leaves of pines, firs, and other trees. us. Need le-tel'egraph, a telegraph the receiver of which gives its messages by the deflections of a magnetic needle ; Needlewoman, a woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress ; Needlework, work done with a needle: the business of a seamstress. adj. Needly, thorny. [A.S. nsedl ; Ger. nadel; cog. with Ger. naken, to sew, L. nere, to spin.]

Neep, a Scotch form of turnip,

Ne'er, nar, adv. contr. of never. adj. and n. Neer-do-well, past all well-doing : one who is good for nothing.

Neese, nez, v.i. an old form of sneeze. . Nees ing, sneezing.

Nef. nef, n. a cadenas.

Nefandous, ne-fan'dus, adj. bad to execration, abomin-
able. [L., ne, no\.,fandus,fdri, to speak.]

Nefarious, ne-fa'ri-us, adj. impious : extremely wicked :
villainous. adv. Nefa'riously. . Nefa'riousness. adj. Nefast', abominable. [L. tie/anus, contrary

to divine law ne, aot,_/as, divine law, prob. from fdri, to speak.]

Negation, ne-ga'shun, . act of saying no : denial : (.logic) the absence of certain qualities in anything. [Fr., L. negation-em negdre, -dttttit, to say no nee, not, aio, I say yes.]

Negative, neg'a-tiv, adj. that denies or refuses opp. to Affirmative: implying absence : that stops, hinders, neutralises opp. to Positive: in photography, exhibiting the reverse, as dark for light, light for dark : (logic) denying the connection between a subject and a predicate : (algebra) noting a quantity to be subtracted. . a word or statement by which something is denied : the right or act of saying ' no,' or of refusing assent : the side of a question or the decision which denies what is affirmed : in photography, an image on glass or other medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used for printing positive impressions from on paper, &c. : (gram.) a word that denies. v.t. to prove the contrary : to reject by vote. adv. Neg'atively . n s. Neg'ativeness, Negativism, Negativity.^'. Neg'atory, expressing denial. Negative bath, a silver solution in which photographic negatives are placed to be sensitised ; Negative electricity, electricity with a relatively low potential, electricity such as is developed by rubbing resinous bodies with flannel, opposite to that obtained by rubbing glass ; Negative quantity (matk.\ a quantity with a minus sign ( ) before it, indicating that it is either to be subtracted, or reckoned in an opposite direction from some other with a pliu sign ; Negative Sign, the sign (or minus) of subtraction. [L. negativus negdre, to deny.)

Negatur, v. it is denied. [L., $d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass, of negdre, to deny.]

Neglect, neg-lekt', v.t. to treat carelessly, pass by without notice: to omit by carelessness. . disregard: slight : omission. adj. Neglect able, that may be neglected. ns. Neglect edness ; Neglect er. adj. Neglectful, careless : accustomed to omit or neglect

things : slighting. adv. Neelect'fully. . Neglect'fulness. adj. Neglect'ible. adv. Neglect'ingly, carelessly : heedlessly. [L. negligere, neglectumnec, not, legere, to gather.]

Negligee, neg-li-zha', . easy undress : a plain, loose gown : a necklace, usually of red coral. adj. carelessly or unceremoniously dressed : careless. [Fr., fern, of ne~glige ntgliger, to neglect.]

Negligence, neg'li-jens, . fact or quality of being negligent : want of proper care : habitual neglect : a single act of carelessness or neglect, a slight : carelessness about dress, manner, &c. : omission of duty, esp. such care for the interests of others as the law may require (SAa&.) Neglec'tlon. adj. Negligent, neglecting : careless : inattentive : disregarding ceremony or fashion. adv. Neg'ligently. adj. Neg'ligible. adv. Negligibly. [Fr. , - L. negligentia negligens, -entis, pr.p. of negligere, to neglect.]

Negotiable, ne-gO'shi-a-bl, adj. that may be transacted : that can be transferred to another with the same rights as belonged to the original holder, as a bill of exchange. n. Negotiability.

Negotiate, ne-go'shi-at, v.i. to carry on business : to bargain : to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. v.t. to arrange for by agreement : to manage : to transfer to another with all the rights of the original holder : to pass, as a bill : to sell. ns. Negotiation, act of negotiating: the treating with another on business ; Nego tiator ; NegO'tiatrlX. adj. NegOtia'tory, of or pertaining to negotiation. [L. negotidri, -dtus negotiant, business nee, not, otium, leisure.]

Negrito, ne-gre'to, n. the Spanish name for certain tribes of negro-like diminutive people in the interior of some of the Philippine Islands also Aetas or Itas: in a wider sense, the Papuans and all the Melanesian peoples of Polynesia.

Negro, ne'grO, n. one of the black-skinned woolly-haired race in the Soudan and central parts of Africa, also their descendants in America. adj. of or pertaining to the race of black men '.fern. Ne'gress. us. Ne'gro-corn, the name given in tue West Indies to the plant durra or Indian millet ; Ne'grohead, tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed

into cakes, so called from its blackness. adj. Ne'-
groid. n. Ne'groism, any peculiarity of speech
noticeable among negroes, esp. in the southern
United States. [Sp. negro L. niger, black.]

Negus, ne'gus, . a beverage of either port or sherry
with hot water, sweetened and spiced. [Said to be
so called from Colonel Negus, its first maker, in the
reign of Queen Anne.]

Neglis, ne'gus, . the title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Neif, nef, n. (Ska k.) the fist.

Neigh, na, T.I. to utter the cry of a horse :pr.p.
neigh'ing; pa.t. and pa.p. neighed (nad). . the
cry of a horse (Scot.) Nlch'er. [A.S. hnsegan ;
Ice. hneggja.\

Neighbour, na'bur, . a person who dwells, sits, or
stands near another : one who is on friendly terms
with another. adj. (.) neighbouring.!'./, to live
near each other. v.t. to be near to. . Nelgh'bour-
hopd, state of being neighbours, kindly feeling:
adjoining district or the people living in it: a dis-
trict generally, esp. with reference to its inhabitants.
adj. Neighbouring, being near : adjoining. n.
NeighTrourllness. adjs. Neighbourly, like or be-
coming a neighbour : friendly : social also adv. ;
Neighbour-Stained (.M<i.), stained with neigh-
bours' blood. [A.S. nedkbur, neahgebiir A.S. rtedfi,
near, gebr or httr, a farmer.]

Neist, nest, a dialectic form of next.

Neither, neVAer, or nfVAer, adj. and pron. not
either.
conj. not either: and not: nor yet. ad^t. not at
all : in no case. [A.S. ndther, ndu'thtr, abbrev. of
ndkivathfr ne, not, dh-wcether, dvuther, either.]

Nelvle-nlck-nack, n'vi-nik'-nak, n. a Scotch chil-
dren's game of guessing in which hand a thing is

held while the holder repeats a rhyme beginning
with these words.

Nelumbo, ne-lum'b6, n. a genus of water-lilies
including
the Egyptian Bean of Pythagoras, and the Hindu
Lotus. Also Nelum'bium. [Ceylon name.]

Nemalite, nem'a-ilt, . a fibrous hydrate of magnesia.
[Or. nema, a thread, lithos, a stone.]

Nematheclum, nem-a-the'si-um, n. a wart-like eleva-
tion on the surface of the thallus of certain florideous
algae. [Gr. nema, a thread, thekion, theke, case.]

Neniathelminthes, nem-a-thel-min'thez, n.pl. a name
applied to the thread-worms or nematodes (as A
scan's,
Guinea-worm, Trichina), to the somewhat distinct
Gordiidtz or hair-eels, and to the more remotely
allied Acanthocephala or Echinorhynchiis. Also
Nemathelmln'tha. adjs. Nemathel'mlnth, -lo.
[Gr. nema, a thread, helmins, -tninthos, worm.]

Nematocerous, nem-a-tos'e-rus, adj. having long
thready antennae, as a dipterous insect. [Gr. aima,
a thread, keras, a horn.]

Nematocyst, nem'a-to-sist, . a cnida, one of the
offensive organs of Ccelenterates, as jellyfish. [Gr.
nfina, a thread, kystis, a bladder.]

Nematoid, nem'a-toid, adj. thread-like also Nem'a-
tode. n.pl. NematOl'dea, a class of Venues, with
mouth, alimentary canal, and separate sexes, usually
parasitic. [Gr. nema, thread, eidos, form.]

Neraean, ne'me-an, adj. pertaining to A'emta, a
valley of Argolis in the Peloponnesus, famous for
its public games held in the second and fourth of
each Olympiad.

Nemertea, ne-mer'te-a, n.pl. a class of Vermes,
mostly marine, unsegmented, covered with cilin,
often brightly coloured, with protrusile proboscis,
and usually distinct sexes. adj. Nemer'tean. [Gr.
Xctncrtes, a nereid's name.]

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, n. (myth.) the goddess of venge-
ance : retributive justice. adj. Nemeslc. [Gr.,
nfineitt, to distribute.]

Nemo, ne'mo, . nobody : a nobody. [L.]

Nemocerous, ne-mos'e-rus, adj. having filamentous
antennae.

Nemoral, nem'o-ral, adj. pertaining to a wood or
grove. . Nemoph'llist. adjs. Nemoph'llous,
fond of woods, inhabiting woods; Nem'orose, grow-
ing in woodland ; Nem'orous, woody. [L. nemus,
-arts, a grove.]

Nempt, nemt (Spens.), named, called.

Nenuphar, nen'u-far. n. the great white water-lily. [Fr.,-Ar.]

Neo-Catholic, ne"-<3-kath'o-Kk, adj. pertaining to the
short-lived school of liberal Catholicism that followed
Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert about 1830 : pertaining to a small party within the Anglican Church, who think they have outgrown Keble and Pusey and the great Caroline divines, and are more noisy than intelligent in their avowal of preference for Roman doctrine, ritual, and discipline.

Ned-Christian, ne-o-kris'tyan, adj. and n. of or pertaining to so-called Neo-Ckristianity, which merely means old Rationalism.

Neocomian, ne-5-ko'mi-an, adj. and . (geol.) of or pertaining to the lower division of the Cretaceous system, including the Lower Greenland and the Wealden of English geologists. [Grascised from Nevch&tel, near which is its typical region ; Gr. neos, new, koine, a village.]

Neocosmlc, ne-6-koz'mik, adj. pertaining to the present condition of the universe, esp. its races of men. [Gr. neos, new, kcsmos, the universe.]

Neocracy, ne-ok'ra-si, . government by upstarts.

Neogamlst, n5-og'a-mist, . a person recently married.

Neogrammarian, ne-p-gra-ma'ri-an, . one of the more recent school in the study of Indo-European grammar and philology, who attach vast importance to phonetic change, and the laws governing it. ^adj. Neogrammat'lcal.

Neohellenlsm, ne-o-hel'en-izm, . the modern Hellen-

mine ;

Nerre

!! inspired by the ancient : the devotion to ancient Creek ideals in literature and art, esp. in the Italian

Neo-Kantian, oS-Mcan'd-aa, adj. pertaining to the

philosophy of Kami as taught by has successors.
w-Latia. ne-S-lat'm, n. Latin as written by modem
new Latin, as in tie Romance languages
from the Latin.

ne*6-llt, . a dark-green silicate of aluminium and magnesium. [Gr. neat, new, lii'nas, a stone.]

BMBQdC, ne-6-lithlk, a^7. applied to the more recent
implements of the stone age opp. to PalaoUtkic. [Gr. neat, new, litkos, a stone.]

Ketdogy, ne-oro-ji, m. the introduction of new words into a language : a new word or phrase : (:heel.) new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. x. Neolo gian. <u#r. Neolog'iC, -al, pertaining to neology
new words. adv. Neolog'lcaHy r.z. Neologise,
to introduce new words or doctrines. ns. Neol'o-gJOL, a new word, phrase, or doctrine : the use of old words in a new sense : Neol'ogist, one who introduces new words or ir**" 8 ^* : one who introduces
new doctrines in theology. adjs. Neologis'tlc, -al_
[Gr. neos, new, legos, word.]

KeonomiaJlim, ne-.j-nc'rni-ar-.-izm, ft. the doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that f:
abrogated the old moral obedience. n. Neoao mian. [Gr. meet, new, nemos, law.]

MBOBMS, nS-on'o-mus, adj. baring a greatly modified biological structure, specialised according to iccrnt conditions of environment. [Gr. neos, new,

MBMOQT, nC oa toTo-ji, . the science and description of extant, as apart from extinct, animals. n. VeontOl'OgiSt. [Gr. >j, new, 0, tmios, being, ZcgT* legein, to speak.]

w-yagUftHi, ne-S-pa'gan-izm, . a revival of paganism, or its spirit a euphemism for mere animalism. T.t. Heo-pa'ganlse, to imbue with this spirit.
' , ae-6-farbi-a, . dread of novelty. [Gr.
*, phobia phebtstka.1, to fear.]
, Be*o-fron, . a genus of vultures, having
horizontal nostrils. [Gr., neos, new, fkrtn, mind.]

Veophyte, ne'6-fit, *. a new convert, one newly baptised or admitted to the priesthood, or to a

man uti i_y. a novice : a tyro or beginner. adj. newly admitted or entered on office. n. Ne'ophyttem. [L. neophytus Gr. neos, new, phytos, grown pkjeirt, to produce.]

eopiaat, ne'C-plazm, . a morbid new growth or formation of tissue. adj. Keoplartic.

eopta&nism, ne-S-pU'to-nizm, K. a system of philosophy combining Platonic and Oriental elements, originating with Amroonius Saccas at Alexandria in the 3d century, developed by Plotinus, Porphyry-, Proclus, &c- K#.Neoplatonic. . Heopla'tonirt.

Veoteiic, -al, nf-6-ter'ik, -al, a<^'. of recent origin, mli in P.I. Neot'ertse. n. Neot'erisra, the introduction of new things, esp. new words. [Gr., neoteros, comp. of , new.]

VeottC, nS-ofik, </r. addressed to the understanding.

XeotltrplcaL, ne-Crtrop'j-kal, a^;'. applied to the part of the New World including tropical and South America and the adjacent islands.

VeosoiC, n-o-zO'ik, o<#. denoting all roclcs from the Trias down to the most recent formations, as opposed to Palaoioic. [Gr. otffi, new, r^, life.]

(/rwr.) a knot in a fibre of cotton.
, ne-pen'thez, . (mrei.)a. drug that relieves
Hepen'the : a genus of plants having a
cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid, the pitcher-plant. [Gr., ni, neg., pfntkta, grief.]

raph&llsm, nef a-lizm, it. total abstinence from alcoholic drinks. n. Neph'aast. a bigoted teetotaler. [Gr n?pha.lias, tober ; nipkein, to be sober.]
0ptMUn, nefe-lin, n. a rock-forming mineral, colourless, usually crystallising in hexagonal prisms,

oOc

occurring in various volcanic rocks, as in certain ha sails. [Gr. nepheS, a cioud.]

Kepheloid. nef 'e-loid, adj. cloudy, turbid. ns. Sephelonl'eler, a supposititious instrument for measuring cloudiness ; Neph eloscope, an apparatus for iliustraticg the formation of cloud ; Neph'elospbflre, an atmosphere of cloud surrounding a planet, &c. [Gr. iitpkele, cloud.]

Nepbev, nev'u, or nef'u, n. the son of a brother or (erig-.) a grandson (so in New Test.) -.fetn. Niece. [O. Fr. nevru L. nepos, ntpotis, grandson, nephew ; A.S. nefa, Ger. nejfe, nephew.]

Nephralgia, ne-fralji-a, n. pain or disease of the ki ineys also Nephral'gy. ns. Neph lite, a mineral usually called Jiuif, an old charm against kidney disease ; Nephritic, a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys. adjs. Nephritic, -al, pertaining to the kidneys : affected with a disease of the kidneys : relieving diseases of the kidneys. ns. Nephri'tii, inflammation of the kidneys : Neph'rocele, hernia of the kidney: Nephrog raphy, a description of the kidneys. adj. Neph'roid, kidney-shaped. ns. Nephrol'ogy, scientific knowledge of the kidneys ; Nephrot'omy, the operation of excising the kidneys. [Gr. nepkros, a kidney, algcs, pain.]

Nepotism, nep'o-tizm, . undue favouritism to one's relations, as in the bestowal of patronage. adjs. Nepot iC, NepO'tiOUS. n. Nep OtiSt. one who practises nepotism. [L. nepos, nefotis, a grandson.]

Neptune, nep'tun, . (Rom. myth.) tae god of the sea, identified with the Greek Poseidon, represented with -nt in his hand : (tistrcm.) the outermost planet of the solar system, discovered in 1846. adj. Nep-tB'Hian, pertaining to the sea : (fesL) formed by water : applied to stratified rocks or to those due mainly to the agency of water, as opposed to Plutonic or Igneous. . Nep tunist, one who holds, the Neptunian theory in geology also adj. [L. ffeptiauts.]

Nereid, ne're-id, n. (Gr. myth.) a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of the sea-god fferetts, who attended Nejjtune riding on sea-horses : (faoL) a genus_ of marine worms like long myriapods. ns. Nereis, a nereid ; Ne'reite, a fossil annelid related to the nereids. [L., Gr.]

Nerine, ne-n'ne, n. a genus of ornamental South African plants of the Amaryllis family, with scarlet or rose-coloured flowers. The Guernsey Lily is the Xerine Sarniensis.

Nerite, ne"rlt, . a gasteropod of the genus Merita or the family Xtritida.adj. Nerita'CeaiL

Nerium, ne'ri-um, n. a genus of Mediterranean shrubs,
with fragrant and showy pink, white, or yellowish flowers, the oleander.

Nero, ne'ro, n, the last emperor of the family of the Caesars, at Rome (^4-68 A.D.) : any cruel and wicked
tyrant. adj. Neronian.

Nero-antiCO, na-r5-an-te'ko, n. a deep-black marble found in Roman ruins. [It.]

Nerve, nerv, n. bodily strength, firmness, courage: (anat.) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain : Qwi.) one of the fibres or ribs in the leaves of plants : a trade term for a non-porous quality of cork, slightly charred : (pi.) hysterical nervousness. r./. to give strength or vigour to : to arm with force. adj. NervaL ns. Nerva'tioil, the arrangement or distribution of nerres, esp. those of leaves ; Nerve'-cell, any cell forming part of the nervous system, esp. one of those by means of which nerve-fibres are connected with each other ; Nerve' -cen'tre, a collection of nerve-cells from which nerves branch out. adj. Nerved, furnished with nerves, or with nerves of a special character, as ' strong-nerved.' n. Nerve'-nTwe, one of the essential thread-like units of which a nerve is composed. adj. NerveleSi, without strength. n. Nerveleisness. adj. Nervine, acting on the nerves : quieting nervous excitement, n. a medicine that soothes nervous excitement. adji. NerVous,

Nescience

m5te ; mute :

tken.

Neuropath

having nerve : sinewy : strong, vigorous, showing strength and vigour : pertaining to the nerves : having the nerves easily excited or weak ; Nervous. Nervose , Nerved (tat.), having parallel fibres or veins. cut?. Nerv'ously. . Nervousness adj.

NerVular. J. Neryule, a small nerve, a small vein of an insect's wing also Xm-uitt, I'einitt, Vemtle ; NerVure, one of the nerves or veins of leaves : one of the horny tubes or divisions which expand the wings of insects : one of the ribs in a groined vault : a projecting moulding. adj. Nervy, strong, vigorous. Nervous system (anat), the brain, spinal cord, and nerves collectively : the whole of the nerves and nerve-centres of the body considered as related to each other, and fitted to act together. [Fr., L. nerrus ; Gr. neuron, a sinew.]

Nescience, nesh'ens, n. want of knowledge, adj. Nesc lent. [L. nescientia nescire, to be ignorant ne, not, scirt, to know.]

Nesh, nesh, adj. (prov.) soft, crumbly: tender. v.t. Nesh'en, to make tender.

Nesnarnah, nesh'a-ma. n. the highest degree of the soul in the cabbalistic system.

NesiOte, ne'si-ot, adj. insular. [Gr. nesos, an island.]

Neski, nes'ki, it. the cursive hand generally used in Arabic. Also Nesh ki [Ar.]

Nesogaean, ne-sO-je'an. <uij. pertaining to Xesogaea Polynesia or Oceania, New Zealand excepted, with regard to the distribution of its animals. [Gr. nesos, an island, gaia, the earth.]

Ness, nes, . a promontory or headland. [A.S- nerss ; a doublet of naze, prob. conn, with nose.]

Nest, nest, n. the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young : the place in which the eggs of any-animal are laid and hatched : a comfortable residence : a number of persons haunting one place for a bad purpose : the place itself : a number of baskets or boxes each fitting inside the next larger. form a nest for. r.i. to build and occupy a nest. *. Nest' -egg, an egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it : something laid up as the beginning of an accumulation. Feather one's nest, to provide for one's self, esp. from other people's property of which one has had charge. [A.S. nest; Ger. nest, L. nidus.]

Nestle, nes !. v.i. to lie close or snug as in a nest : to settle comfortably. r.t. to cherish, as a bird does her young. adj. Nest ling, being in the nest, newly hatched. n. act of making a nest : a young bird in the nest also Nest'ler. [A.S. nestUan nett.]

Nestor, nes tor, n. a Greek hero at Troy, remarkable for eloquence and wisdom gained through long life and varied experience : any one who possesses those qualities, a counsellor, adviser. adj. Nesto rian.

Nestorian, nes-tO'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the Christological doctrine of Xestorius, patriarch of Constantinople from 428 to his condemnation and deposition at the general council of Ephesus in 431 ; he held the true divinity and humanity of Christ, but denied their union in a single self-conscious personality, that union being merely moral or sympathetic thus the personality was broken up into a duality. n. a follower of Nestorius. n. Nesto nanism.

Net, net, *. an open fabric of twine, &c., knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c. : anything like a net for keeping out insects, &c. : a meshed holding a woman's hair : machine-made lace of various
kinds : a snare : a difficulty. adj. made of netting or resembling it, reticulate : caught in a net. v.t. to form into network : to take with a net : to protect with a net. to veil. v.i. to form network: pr-p- net'ting ; pa.t. and>a.^. net' ted. ns. Net -fish, any fish, like the herring, caught in nets opp. to Traml-Jisn and Lint-risk; Net' -fish ery. a place for net-fishing, the business of such fishing : Net -fishing, the method or the industry of fish.- nets. p.aiij. Net ted, made into a net, reticulated : caught in a net. its. Netting, act or process of

forming network : a piece of network : any network of ropes or wire, esp. for use on shipboard ; Net ting-need le, a kind of shuttle used in netting. adjs. Net'ty, like a net: Nef -veined, in entomology, having a great number of veins or nervures like a network on the surface, as in the wings of many Orthoptera : Net' -winged, having net-veined wings. n. Net 'work, any work showing cross lines or open spaces like the meshes of a net. [A.S. net, nett; Dut. net, Ger. netz.}

Net, Nett, net, adj. clear of all charges or deductions opp. to Grots: lowest, subject to no further deductions. r.t. to produce as clear profit :fr-p- net'ting : pa.t. and pa.p. net'ted. [.\~eat.]

Nethelesse, neth'les, adz-. = Nathless.

Nether, ne/A'er, adj. beneath another, lower : infernal. n. Netherlander, an inhabitant of Holland. adj. Netherlandish. Dutch.*.//. Netherlings, stockings. adjs. Neth'ermore, lower: Nethermost, lowest. n.pi. Neth erstocks (Sfak. stockings or half-hose for the leg, as distinguished from trunk hose for the thigh. oars. Neth'erward, -S, downward. [A.S. neetkfra, a comp. adj. due to adv. nitner, downward ; Ger. nuder, low.]

Nethinim, neth'in-im, n.pt. (B.) servants of the old Jewish temple, set apart to assist the Levites. [Heb.]

Netsuke, net'su-k2, n. a small toggle or button, carved :, on Japanese pipe-cases, pouches, &c.

Nettle, net'l, n. a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply. v. t. to fret, as a nettle does the skin : to imtate. ns. Nett le-Cloth. thick japanned cotton cloth used for leather; Nettle-fish, a jelly-fish, sea-nettle ; Nett lerash, a kind of fever characterised by a rash or eruption on the skin ; Nettle-tree, a genus of trees, with simple and generally serrated leaves, the fruit a fleshy, globose, one-celled drupe : Nett'le-WOrt, any plant of the nettle family. [A.S. netele; Ger. nessei.}

Nettling, net'ling, n. the joining of two ropes, end to end, without seam : the tying in pairs of yarns in a ropewalk to prevent tangling. [Knittie.]

Neume, num, n. a succession of notes to be sung to one syllable, a sequence : an old sign for a tone or a phrase. [O. Fr., Gr. pneuma. breath.]

Neural, nu'ral, adj. pertaining to the nerves also Neurlc. ns. Nehiidty, nerve-force ; Neuril'lty, the function of the nervous system that of conducting stimuli. Neural arch, the arch of a vertebra protecting the spinal cord. [Gr. neuron, a nerve.)

Neuralgia, nu-ral'ji-a, n. pain of a purely nervoHS character, occurring in paroxysms, usually unaccompanied by inflammation, fever, or any appreciable change of structure in the affected part (a&r.) Neural'gy. adjs. Neural gic, Neural gifonn.

[Gr. neuron, nerve, algos, pain.]

Neurasthenia, nu-ras-the-ni'a, n. nervous debility. adj. Neurasthen ic also n. one suffering from this. [Gr. newon. a nerve, astkeneia, weakness.]

Neuration. nu-rashun. n. Same as Nervation.

Neurilemma, nu-ri-lem'a, n. the external sheath of a nerve-fibre.

Neuritis. nu-rT'tis, n. inflammation of a nerve.

Neurohypnology, nu-ro-hip-nol'o-ji, n. the study of hypnotism : the means employed for inducing the hypnotic state. ns. Neurohypnol OgiSt ; Neuro-

hyVnotism, hypnotism. [Gr. neuron, nerve, kypmas, sleep, logia, discourse.]

Neurology, nu-rol'0-ii, n. the science of the nerves. Neurolog-'ical. . Neurologist, a writer on neurology. [Gr. neuron, nerve, logia, science.]

Neuron, nu'ron, n. the ccrebro-spinal axis in its entirety : a nervure of an insect's wing.

Neuropath, nu'rwpath, n. one who takes nervous conditions solely or mostly into account in his pathology adjs. Neuropath ic, -aL adv. Neuro-pathically. ns. Neuropathol ogy. the sum of knowledge of the diseases of the nervous system;

Neuroptera

f5te, far ; me 1 , her ; mine ;

Nib

Neurop'athy, nervous disease generally. [Gr. neuron, nerve, pathos, suffering.]

Neuroptera, nu-rop'ter-a, n.pl. an order of insects which have generally four wings marked with a net-work of many nerves: sing. Neurop teron ; also

Neurop'ter, Neurop'teran. adjs. Neurop'teral, Neurop terous, nerve-winged. [Gr. neuron, nerve, ptera, pi. of pteron, a wing.]

Neurose, nu'ros, adj. nerved : having many nervures or veins, of an insect's wing, &c.

Neurotic, nu-rot'ik, adj. relating to, or seated in, the nerves. . a disease of the nerves : a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves. adj. Neuro sal n. Neuro sis, a nervous disease, esp. without lesion of parts, as epilepsy, &c.

Neurotomy, nu-rot'om-i, *. the cutting or dissection of a nerve. adj. Neurotom ical. [Gr. neuron, a nerve, tonti, cutting.]

Neurotonic, nu-ro-ton'ik, n. a medicine intended to strengthen the nervous system.

Neuter, nu'ter, adj. neither : taking no part with either side : {gram.) neither masculine nor feminine : neither active nor passive : (tot.) without stamens or pistils : (zoo/.) without sex. n. one taking no part in a contest : (bot.) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils : (zool.) a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L,, 'neither' ne, not, uter, either.]

Neutral, nu'tral, adj. being neuter, indifferent : taking no part on either side : unbiassed : neither very good nor very bad, of no decided character : having no decided colour, bluish or grayish : (fhem.) neither acid nor alkaline. . a person or nation that takes no part in a contest. . Neutralisation. v.t. Neutralise, to declare by convention any nation permanently neutral or neutral during certain hos-tilities: to make inert: to render of no effect. ns. Neu'traliser ; Neutrality, state of taking no part on either of two sides : those who are neutral. adv. Neu'trally. Neutral tint, a dull grayish colour ; Neutral vowel, the vowel-sound heard in but, firm, her, &c., and commonly in unaccented syllables. Armed neutrality, the condition of a neutral power ready to repel aggression from either belligerent. [L. neutralis neuter, neither.]

N(5v<5, na-va', n. the same as flrn or glacier mow. [Fr. , L. nix, nivis, snow.]

Nevel, nev'el, v.t. (Scot.) to beat with the fists.

Never, nev'er, adv. not ever : at no time : in no de-gree : not. adv. Nev'ermore, at no future time. conj. Nevertheless', notwithstanding : in spite of that (earlier Natheless).adv. Neverthemore' (Spens.), none the more. [A.S. niefn ne, not, xfre, ever.]

New, nu, adj. lately made : having happened lately : recent, modern : not before seen or known : strange, different : recently commenced : changed for the better : not of an ancient family : as at first : un-accustomed : fresh from anything : uncultivated or only recently cultivated adjs. New'born (Shak.), recently bom : New'come, recently arrived. n. New'-com'er, one who has lately come. v.t. New'-create' (Shak.), to create for the first time. adjs. New fash ioned, made in a new way or fashion : lately come into fashion ; New'-fledged, having just got feathers ; New ish. somewhat new : nearly new. adv. New'ly. adj. New'-made (Shak.), recently made. v.t. New' -mod 'el, to model or form anew. n. the Parliamentary army as remodelled by Crom-well after the second battle of Newbury, which gained a conclusive victory at Naseby (1645). n. New'ness. adj. New'-sad (Shak.), recently made

sad. New birth (see Regeneration) ; New chum, a new arrival from the old country in Australia ; New Church, New Jerusalem Church, the Swedenborgian Church ; New Covenant (see Covenant) ; New departure (see Departure) : New Englander. a native or resident in any of the New England 'states : New Jerusalem, the heavenlv city : New Learning (see Renaissance): New Light, a member

of a relatively more advanced religious school applied esp. to the party within the iSth-century Scottish Secession Church which adopted Voluntary views of the relations of Church and State, also sometimes to the Socinianising party in the Church of Scotland in the i8th century, c. ; New Red Sandstone (geol.), the name formerly given to the great series of red sandstones which occur between the Carboniferous and Jurassic systems; New style (see Style) ; New woman, a name humorously applied to such modern women as rebel against the conventional restrictions of their sex, and ape men in their freedom, education, pursuits, amusements, clothing, manners, and sometimes morals ; New World, North and South America ; New-year's Day, the first day 'of the new year. [A.S. nfwe, tufaue; Ger. neu, Ir. nuadh, L. Mtn'tis, Gr. neos.]

Newel, nu'el, n. (archit.) the upright column about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [O. Fr. nuat (Fr. noyau), stone of fruit Low L. nucalis, like a nut L. nux, nucis, a nut.]

Newel, nu'el, n. (Spens.) a new thing : a novelty.

Newfangled, nu-fang'gld, adj. fond of new things : newly devised, novel. ath'. Newfang'ledly. ns. Newfangledness, Newfangleness. [Corr. from M. E. ncw(fangelnnve (A.S. nfn-e), new, fangel (\.?>. fangenfon), ready to catch.]

Newfoundland, nu-fownd'land, . a large dog of great intelligence, a strong swimmer, black without any white markings, first brought from Newfoundland.

Newgate, nu'gat, . a famous prison in London. Newgate Calendar, a list of Newgate prisoners, with their crimes ; Newgate frill, or fringe, a beard under the chin and jaw.

Newmarket, nii'mar-ket, . a card-game for any number of persons, on a table on which duplicates of certain cards have been placed face up : a close-fitting coat, originally a riding-coat, a long close-fitting coat for women.

News, nuz, n.sing. something heard of that is new : recent account : first information of something that has just happened or of something not formerly known : intelligence. v.t. to report. ns. News'-agent, one who deals in newspapers ; News boy, News man, a boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers ; News'-houso, a printing-office for newspapers only ; Newsletter, an occasional letter or printed sheet containing news, the predecessor of the regular newspaper ; NeWS'monger, one %vho deals in news : one who spends much time in hearing and telling news ; News'paper, a paper published periodically for circulating news, &c. the first English newspaper was published in 1622 : News -paperdpm; News'paperism. adj. News'papery. superficial. ns. News'room, a room where newspapers, magazines, &c. He to be read ; News'vender, a seller of newspapers ; News' -writ' er, a reporter or writer of news. adj. News'y, gossipy. [Late M. E., an imit. of Fr. nouvelUs.}

Newt, nut, . a genus of amphibious animals like small lizards. [Formed with initial , borrowed from the article an, from civt A.S. e/eta.}

Newtonian, nu-t6'ni-an, adj. relating to, formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac A'ewton, the celebrated philosopher (1642-1727) also Newton ic. Newtonian telescope, a form of reflecting telescope.

Next, nekst, adj. (superl. of Nigh) nearest in place, time, &c. adv. nearest or immediately ahcr.prep. nearest to. . Next ness. Next door to (see Door); Next to nothing, almost nothing at all. [A.S. nfhst, superl. of nfk, nedk, near ; Ger. naclist.]

Nexus, nek'sus, n. a tie, connecting principle, bond : (Rom. la-ui) a person who had contracted a nexum or obligation of such a kind that, if he failed to pay, his creditor could compel him to serve until the debt was paid. [L. nectere, to bind.]

Nib, nib, . something small and pointed : a point, esp. of a pen : the bill of a bird : the handle of a

scythe-snath. v.t. to furnish with a nib: to point. adj. Nibbed, having a nib. [Neb.}

Nibble, nib'l, v.t. to bite by small bits : to eat by little at a time. v.t. to bite gently: to find fault. . act of nibbling : a little bit. ns. Nibb'ler ; Nibb'ling. adv. Nibb'lingly. [Freq. of nip.]

Nibelungen, ne'bel-oong-en, n.pl. a supernatural race in German mythology guarding a treasure wrested from them by Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungen-licd, an epic of c. 1190-1210.

Niblick, nib'lik, n. a golf-club with cup-shaped head.

Nice, nls, adj. foolishly simple : over-particular : hard to please : fastidious : marking or taking notice of very small differences : done with great care and exactness, accurate : easily injured : delicate : dainty : agreeable : delightful. adv. Nicely. ns. Nice'-ness, quality of being nice: exactness: scrupulous-ness : pleasantness ; NiC'ety, quality of being nice : delicate management : exactness of treatment : fine-ness of perception : fastidiousness : that which is delicate to the taste : a delicacy. To a nicety, with great exactness. [O. Fr. nice, foolish, simple L, nescius, ignorant ne, not, scire, to know.]

Nlcene, nl'sen, adj. pertaining to the town of Nice or Niccra, in Bithynia, Asia Minor, where an ecumenical council was held in 325 for the purpose of defining the questions raised in the Arian con-troversy it promulgated the Nicene Creed. A second council, the seventh general council, held here in 787, condemned the Iconoclasts.

Niche, nich, . a recess in a wall for a statue, vase, &c- : a person's proper place or condition in life or public estimation, one's ap-pointed or appropriate place. v.t. to place in a niche. adj. Niched, placed in a niche. [Fr., It. nicchia, a niche, nicchio, a shell L. tnytilus, mituhts, a sea-mussel.]

Nick, nik, . a notch cut into something : a score for keep-ing an account : the precise moment of time : a lucky throw at hazard. v.t. to cut in notches : to hit the precise time : to strike as if making a nick : to cheat : catch in the act: to cut short: (Scot.) to cut with a single snip, as of shears : to make a cut with the pick in the face of coal to facilitate blasting or wedging. adj. Nick'-eared, crop-eared. . Nick'er, one who, or that which, nicks : a woodpecker : a street-ruffian in the early part of the i8th century. Nick a horse's tail, to make a cut at the root of the tail, making the horse carry it higher. [Another spelling of nock, old form of notch.]

Nick, nik, . the devil, esp. Old Nick. [Prob. a corn of St Nicholas, or from A.S. nicor, a water-spirit; Ice. nykr, Ger. nix, nixe.]

Nickel, nik'el, n. a grayish-white metal related to cobalt, very malleable and ductile. v. t. to plate with nickel. ns. Nick'elage. Nick'elttre, the art of nickel-plating. aJjs. Nick'elic, Nick'elous ; Nickelif er-OUS, containing nickel. its. Nick'eline, Nic'colite, native nickel arsenide. v.t. Nick'elise, to plate with nickel. ns. Nick'el-plat'ing, the plating of metals with nickel ; Nick / el-sil'ver, German silver (see German). [Sw. koppar-nickel (Ger. kupfernicket), koppar, copper, nickel, a word corresponding to Ger. nickel, the devil (cf. Cobalt and Kobold), or to Ice. hnikill, a lump.]

Nicker, nik'er, v.i. to neigh : to snigger. . a neigh : a loud laugh (obs.) Nich'er.

Nicknack, nik'nak, . a trifle-dim. Nick'nacket. . Nick nackory. [Same as Knick-knack.]

Niche from
Waltham Cross.

Cll

Nickname, nik'nam, n. a name given in contempt or

sportive familiarity. v.t. to give a nickname to. [M. E. neke-name, with intrusive initial n from eke-natne, surname ; from eke and name.]

Nicotine, nik'o-tin, . a poisonous, volatile, alkaloid base, obtained from tobacco. adj. Nico'tian, pertaining to tobacco, from Jean Nicot (1530-1600), the benefactor who introduced it into France in 1560. . a smoker of tobacco. n.pl. Nicotia'na, the literature of tobacco. n. Nicotinism, a morbid state induced by excessive misuse of tobacco.

Nictate, nik'tat, i>.i. to wink also NiC'titate. ns. Nic'tation, Niotlta'tion. Nictitating membrane, a thin movable membrane covering the eyes of birds. [L. nictare, -dtum.]

Nidder, nid'er, v.t. (Scot.) to keep under : to pinch with cold or hunger : to molest.

Niddle-noddle, nid'l-nod'l, adj. vacillating. v.t. to wag the head.

Niderling, nid'er-ling, n. a wicked fellow also Nld'ering, Nithing.-. Nidd'ering, a noodle.

Nidge, nij, v.t. to dress the face of (a stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer.

Nidging, nij'ing, adj. trifling. . Nidg'et, a fool.

Nidification, nid-i-fi-ka'shun, n. the act or art of building a nest, and the hatching and rearing of the young. adj. Nidament'al, pertaining to nests or what protects eggs. . Nidament'um, an egg-case. vs.i. Nid'ificate, Nidify. adjs. Nid'ulant, Nid'ulate, lying_free in a cup-shaped body, or in pulp. . Nidula'tion, nest-building. [L. nidus, a nest,facere, to make.]

Nidor, m'dor, . odour, esp. of cooked food. adjs. Ni'dorose, Ni'dorous, Ni'dose. [L.]

Nidus, ni'dus, n. a place, esp. in an animal body, in which a germ lodges and begins to develop. [L.]

Niece, n&>, . (/em. of Nephew) the daughter of a brother or sister : (orig.) a granddaughter. [O. Fr., Low L. nepta L. neptis, a granddaughter, niece.]

Niello, ni-el'lo, . a method of ornamenting silver or gold plates by engraving the surface, and filling up the lines with a black composition, to give clearness and effect to the incised design : a work produced by this method : an impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up : the compound used in niello-work. v.t. to decorate with niello. n. NielTUTO, the process, also the work done. [It. niello Low L. nigelhun, a black enamel L. nigellvs, dim. of niger, black.]

Niersteiner, ner'stT-ner, n. a variety of Rhine wine, named from Nierstein, near Mainz.

Niffer, nif er, v.t. (Scot.) to barter. n. an exchange.

Niffle, nif'l, ~'.t. (prov.)\.o pilfer. n. Nlff'naff, a trifle. adj. Niff'naffy, fastidious.

Niflheim, nifl'hlm, n. (Scand. myth.) a region of mist, ruled over by Hel.

Nifty, nif'ti, adj. (slang) stylish.

Nigella, ni-jel'a, n. a genus of ranunculaceous plants, with finely dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellow flowers, often almost concealed by their leafy involucres Nigella damascena, called Love-in-a-mist, Devil-in-a-bush, and Ragged Lady.

Niggard, nig'ard, . a person who is unwilling to spend or give away : a miser. adjs. Nigg'ard, Nigg'ardly, having the qualities of a niggard: miserly; Nlgg'ardish, rather niggardly. n. Nigg'ardliness, meanness in giving or spending (Spens.) Nigg ardise. adv. Nigg'ardly. [Ice. kndggr, stingy; Ger. genau, close.]

Nigger, nig'er, n. a black man, a negro : a native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines : a black caterpillar: a Cornish holothurian. v.t. to exhaust soil by cropping it year by year without manure. . Nigg'erdom, niggers collectively. adjs. Nigg'erlsh, Nigg'ery. ns. Nigg'er-kill'er, a scorpion ; Nigg'erling, a little nigger.

Niggle, nig'l, v.t. to trifle, busy one's self with petty matters: to cramp. v.t. to fill with excessive detail: to befool. n. small cramped handwriting.

Nigh

e, far ; m, her ; mTne :

Nlmrod

nt. Niggler, one who trifles ; Nlgg'ling, fussiness, finicking work. adj. mean: fussy. [Kreq. of <V, which may be a variant of nick.}

Nigh, nl, adj. near : not distant in place or time : not far off in degree, kindred, &c. : close. adv. nearly : almost. prep, near to: not distant from. adv. Nigh'ly, nearly : within a little. . Nigh'ness, the state or quality of being nigh : nearness. [A.S. neah, nih; Dut. rta, Ger. nahe.]

Night, nit, . the end of the day : the time from sunset to sunrise : darkness : ignorance, affliction, or sorrow : death. its. Night-bell, a bell for use at night of a physician, &c. ; Night'-bird, a bird that flies only at night, esp. the owl : the nightin-

Nightcap, a cap worn at night in bed (so Night-dress, -shirt, &c.) : a dram taken before going to bed: a cap drawn over the face before hanging; Night-cart, a cart used to remove the contents of privies before daylight ; Night-Chair, a night-stool ; Night-Churr, or -far, the British species of goat-sucker, so called from the sound of its cry. n.pl. Night-Clothes, garments worn in bed. ns. Night -crow, a bird that cries in the night ; Night-dog (Shak.), a dog that hunts in the night. adj. Night Od, benighted : (Shak.) darkened, clouded. ns. Nightfall, the fall or beginning of the night : the close of the day : evening ; Night'faring, travelling by night ; Night fire, a fire burning in the night : a will-o'-the-wisp ; Night -fish'ery, a mode of fishing by night, or a place where this is done; Night-fly, a moth that flies at night; Night -foe, one w ho makes his attack by night ; Night-foss icker, one who robs a digging by night. adj. Nighf-foun'dered, lost in the night. ns. Night-fowl, a night-bird ; Night -glass, a spy-glass with concentrating lenses for use at night ; Night-gown, a long loose robe for sleeping in, for men or women ; a loose gown for wearing in the house ; Night-hag, a witch supposed to be abroad at night ; Night-hawk, a species of migratory goat-sucker, common in America ; Night -her' on, a heron of nocturnal habit ; Night-house, a tavern allowed to be open during the night ; Night - hunter, a degraded woman who prowls about the streets at night for her prey ; Night-lamp, or -light, a light left burning all night. adj. Nightless, having no night. n. Night-line, a fishing-line set overnight. adj. and adv. Nightlong, lasting all night adj. Nightly, done by night : done every night. adv. by night : tvery night. ns. Night-man, a night-watchman or scavenger ; Nlght-OWl, an owl of exclusively nocturnal habits : one who sits up very late ; Night-pal'sy, a numbness of the lower limbs, incidental to women ; Nightpiece, a picture or literary description of a night-scene : a painting to be seen best by artificial light ; Night -por'ter, a porter in attendance during the night at hotels, railway stations, &c. : Night-rail, a night-gown : a 17th-century form of head-dress ; Night-raVen (Shak.), a bird that cries at night, supposed to be of ill-omen ; Night-rest, the repose of the night ; Night-rule (Shak.), a frolic at night. adv. Nights (06s.), by night. us. Night-SChool, a school held at night, esp. for those at work during the day ; Night sea son, the time of night ; Nightshade, a name of several plants of the genus Solanum, having narcotic properties, often found in damp shady woods ; Night-Shriek, a cry in the night ; Night -Side, the dark, mysterious, or gloomy side of anything; Night-Sing'er, any bird like the nightingale, esp. the Irish iedge-warbler ; Night -soil, the contents of privies, cesspools, &c., generally carried away at night; Night -spell, a charm against accidents by night ; Night'-Steed. one of the horses in the chariot of Night ; Night -8tOOl, a close-stool for use in a bed-

room ; Nlght'-ta'per, a night-light burning slowly. n.pl. Night-terr'ors, the sudden starting from sleep of children in a state of fright. p. adj. Night-trip ping (Shak.), tripping about in the night. ns. Night -wak'ing, watching in the night ; Night-Walk, a walk in the night; Night -walk' er, one who walks in his sleep at night, a somnambulist : one who walks about at night for bad purposes, esp. a prostitute ; Night-walk'ing, walking in one's sleep, somnambulism : roving about at night with evil designs ; Night'-wan'derer, one who wanders by night. adjs. Night'-war'bling, singing in the night ; Night ward, toward night. ns. Night -Watch, a \\ atch or guard at night : time of watch in the night ; Night'-watch'man, one who acts as a watch during the night ; Night-work, work done at night. [A.S. niht; Ger. nacht, L. nox.\

Nightingale, nlt'in-gal, . a small sylviine bird, of the Passerine family, widely distributed in the Old World, celebrated for the rich love-song of the male heard chiefly at night. [A.S. nihtegale niht, night, galan, to sing ; Ger. ttachtigall.]

Nightingale, nlt'in-gal, . a kind of flannel scarf with sleeves, worn by invalids when sitting up in bed. [From the famous Crimean hospital nurse, Florence Nightingale, born 1829.]

Nightmare, nlt'mar, . a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness to move or speak personified as an incubus or evil-spirit. adj. Nightmarish. [A.S. niht, night, mara, a nightmare ; cf. Old High Ger. tnara, incubus, Ice. tnara, nightmare.]

Nigrescent, nl-gres'ent, atfj. growing black or dark : approaching to blackness. . Nigresc'ence. (L., nigrescere, to grow black niger, black.]

Nigrite, nig'rlt, . an insulating composition consisting of the impure residuum obtained in the distillation of paraffin. [L. niger, black.]

Nigritian, ni-grish'an, adj. pertaining to Nigritia, Upper Guinea, Senegambia, and the Soudan region generally, the home of the true negroes. . a native of this region, a negro.

Nigritude, nig'ri-tud, . blackness. [L. nigritude niger, black.)

Nigrosine, nig'r5-sin, . a coal-tar colour prepared from the hydrochloride of violaniline. [L. niger, black.]

Nihil, nl'hil, . nothing. ns. Nihilism, belief in nothing, extreme scepticism : in Russia, a revolutionary socialistic movement aiming at the overturn of all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles ; Nihilist, one who professes Nihilism. adj. NihiliSt'iC. ns. Nihil'ity, nothingness; Nil, nothing. [L.J

Nike, nl'ke, . the goddess of victory. [Gr.)

Nilgau. See Nyl-ghau.

Nill, nil, v.t, (Sfens.) to refuse, to reject. v.i. to be unwilling. [A.S. nillan ne, not, u-illan, to will.]

Nilometer, nl-lom'e-ter, . a gauge for measuring the height of water in the river Nile: any river-gauge also Ni'loscope. adj. Nilotic.

Nim, nim, v.t. to steal, pilfer. [A.S. nitnan, to take.]

Nimble, nim'bl, adj. light and quick in motion : active : swift. adjs. Nim'ble-fing^ered, skilful with the fingers, thievish ; Nim'ble-fOOfed. swift of foot. ns. Nim bleneSS, Nim bless (Spent.), quickness of motion either in body or mind. adj. Nim'ble-Wltted, quick-witted. adv. Nitn'bly. [M. E. nimel A.S. nitnan, to catch; cf. Ger. nehtnen.}

Nimbus, nim'bus, . the raincloud : (paint.) the disc or halo, generally circular or semicircular, which encircles the head of the sacred person represented. adj. Nimbif 'erous, bringing clouds. [L.]

Nimiety, ni-mf e-ti, n. (rare) state of being too much. [L. nimietas nimis, too much.)

Niminy-piminy, nim'i-ni-pim'i-ni, adj. affectedly fine or delicate. n. affected delicacy. (Imit.)

Nimrod, nim'rod, . the founder of Babel (see Gen. x. 8-10) : any great hunter,

Nincompoop

m8te ; mOte ; rnoDn ; Men.

No

Nincompoop, ninTcom-poop, n. a simpleton. [Corr. of L. non compos (mentis), not of sound mind.)

Mine, nln, adj. and . eight and one. n. Nine'-eyes, a popular name for the young lampreys found in rivers. adj. Nine'folcl, nine times folded or repeated. us. Nine'holes, a game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground or a board ; Nine'plns, a game at bowls, a form of skittles, so called from nine pins being set up to be knocked down by a ball. adj. Nine'-SCOre, nine times twenty. n. the number of nine times twenty. adj. and . Nine'teen, nine and ten. adj. Nine'teenth, the ninth after the tenth : being one of nineteen equal parts. . a nineteenth part. adj. Nine'tieth, the last of ninety : next after the eighty-ninth. . a ninetieth part. adj. and . Nine'ty, nine tens.

adj. Ninth, the last of nine : next after the eighth. n. one of nine equal parts. adv. Ninthly, in the ninth place. Nine days' wonder (see Wonder); Nine men's morris (see Morris) ; Nine worthies, Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabjeus, Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon ; The nine, the nine muses (see Muse) ; To the nines, to perfection, fully, elaborately. [A.S. nigon; Dut. negen, L. novew, Gr. ennea, Sans. naz>an.]

Ninny, nin'i, . a simpleton. Also Ninn'y-hamm'er. [It. ninno, child ; Sp. nirio, infant.]

Niobe, nro-be, . daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her many children, she gloried over Latona, who had but two, Artemis and Apollo. But these killed them all, on which the weeping mother was turned into stone by Zeus. adj. Niobe'an.

Niobium, nl-0'bi-um, . a rare metal, steel-gray in colour, discovered in the mineral Tantalite sometimes called Columbiiun.

Nip, nip, . a sip, esp. of spirits also Nip'per (U.S.). v.i. to take a dram. . Nip perkin, a small measure of liquor. [Dut. nippen, to sip.]

Nip, nip, v.t. to pinch : to press between two surfaces :
to cut off the edge : to check the growth or vigour of: to destroy : to bite, sting, satirise : pr.p. nip'ping; pa.t. and /to./, nipped. n. a pinch : a seizing or closing in upon : a cutting off the end : a blast : destruction by frost : (mix.) a more or less gradual thinning out of a stratum : (tiaut.) a short turn in a rope, the part of a rope at the place bound by the seizing or caught by jambing. us. Nip'-Cheese, a stingy fellow : (naut.) the purser's steward ; Nip'per, he who, or that which, nips : one of various tools or implements like pincers : one of a pair of automatically locking handcuffs : a chela or great claw, as of a crab : the young bluefish : a boy who attends on navvies : (06s.) a thief: one of the four fore-teeth of a horse : (//.) small pincers. v.t. to seize (two ropes) together. adv. Nip'pingly. Nip in the bud, to cut off in the earliest stage. [From root of knife ; Dut. knijfen, Ger. kneipen, to pinch.]

Nipperty-tipperty, nip'er-ti-tip'er-ti, adj. (Scot.) silly, frivolous.

Nipple, nip'l, . the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun. v.t. to furnish with a nipple. ns. Nipp'le-shield, a defence for the nipple worn by nursing women ; Nipp'le-wort, a small, yellow-flowered plant of remedial use. [A dim. of neb or nib.]

Nippy, nip'i, adj. (Scot) sharp in taste : curt : parsitnonious.

Nipter, nip'ter, . the ecclesiastical ceremony of washing the feet the same as maundy. [Gr. nipter, a basin niptein, to wash.]

Nirles, NlrlS, nirlz, . herpes.

Nirvana, nir-va'na, . the cessation of individual existence the state to which a Buddhist aspires as the best attainable. [Sans., 'a blowing out.']

Nls, nis (Spens.), is not. [A contr. of ne is.]

NiS, nis, . a hobgoblin. [Same as Nix.]

Nisan, nl'san, . the name given after the Captivity to the Jewish month Abib. [Heb.]

Nisi, ni'sl, conj. unless, placed after the words 'decree' or 'rule,' to indicate that the decree or rule will be made absolute unless, after a time, some condition referred to be fulfille i. Nisi prius, the name usually given in England to the sittings of juries in civil cases from the first two words of the old Latin writ summoning the juries to appear at Westminster unless, before the day appointed, the judges shall have come to the county.

Nisus, nl'sus, . effort, attempt. Nisus formativus (l>iol.) t formative effort. [L.]

Nit, nit, . the egg of a louse or other small insect. adj. Nifty, full of nits. [A.S. hmtu ; Ger. niss.]

Nithing, nl'/Aing, adj. wicked, mean. n. a wicked man. [A.S. nfthing; Ger. neiding.]

Nithsdale, niths'dal, . a hood which can be drawn over the face. [From the Jacobite Earl of bithsdale who escaped from the Tower in women's clothes brought in by his wife, in 1716.]

Nitid, nit'id, adj. shining: gay. n. Nl'tency, brightness. [L. nitidus nitere, to shine.]

Nitre, ni'ter, . the_nitrate of potash also called Saltpetre. n. Nl trate, a salt of nitric acid. adjs.

Nl'trated, combined with nitric acid ; Nl'triC, pertaining to, formed from, or containing or resembling nitre. n. Ni'tric acid, an acid got by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and nitrate of sodium it acts powerfully on metals, and is known by the name of Aqiia-fortis.adj. Nitrif'erOUS, nitre-bearing.

. Nitrifica'tion. v.t. Nitrify, to convert into nitre. v.i. to become nitre : pr.p. m'trifying ; pa.t. and pa. p. nT'trified. ns. Nl'trite, a salt of nitrous acid ; Nl'tro-ben'zol, a yellow oily fluid, obtained by treating benzol with warm fuming nitric acid-used in perfumery and known as Essence of mirbane', Nl'tro-glyc'erine, a powerfully explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine sometimes used in minute doses as a medicine. adjs. Nitrose', Nitrous, resembling, or containing, nitre. . Nl'trous OX'ide, a combination of oxygen and nitrogen, called also Laughing gas, which causes, when breathed, insensibility to pain. adj. Ni'try, of or producing nitre. Cubic nitre, nitrate of soda, so called because it crystallises in cubes. [Fr., L. nitrum Gr. nitron, natron, potash, soda Ar. nitriin, natrvn.]

Nitrogen, ni'tro-jen, . a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, a necessary constituent of every organised body, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre. adjs. Nitrogen ic, Nitrog'enous. v. t. Nitrog'enise, to impregnate with nitrogen. . Nitrom'eter, an apparatus for estimating nitrogen in some of its combinations. [Gr. nitron, acaA. gennaein, to generate.]

Nitter, nit'er, n. a bot-fly, the horse-bot.

NitttngS, nit'ingz, n.pl. small particles of coal or refuse of any ore.

Nival, nT'val, adj. snowy, growing among snow. adj. NiV''eous, snowy, white.- n. Niv6se (ne-vOz'), the 4th month of the French revolutionary calendar, Dec. 2i-Jan. 19. [L. niveus nix, nivis, snow.]

NiX, niks, . (Tent, my t ft.) a. water-spirit, mostly malig-
nant. Also NiX'ie. Nix'y. [Ger. nix; cf. Nicker.}

NiX, niks, . nothing: (U.S.) in the postal service, anything unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices or to post-offices not existing in the States, &c., indicated in the address-usually in //. [Ger. nichts, nothing.]

Nix, niks, interj. a roughs' street-cry of warning at the policeman, &c.

Nizam, ni-zam', . the title of the sovereign of Hyderabad in India, first used in 1713: sing, and //. the Turkish regulars, or one of them. [Hind., contr. of Nizam-ul-Mulk Regulator of the state.]

No, no, adv. the word of refusal or denial : not at all :

never : not so : not. n. a denial : a vote against or in the negative : pi. Noes (nOz). adj. not any : not one : none. adr/s. No'way, in no way, manner, or degree also No'ways : Nd'Wlse, in no way, manner, or degree. No account, worthless ; No doubt, surely; No go (see Go); No joke, not a trifling matter. [A.S. nd, compounded of tie, not, and d ever; nay, the neg. o{ avt, is Scand.]

Noachian, nO-a'ki-an, adj. pertaining to the patriarch Noah, or to his time also Noadl'iC. Noah's ark. a child's toy in imitation of the ark of Noah and its inhabitants.

Nob. nob, n. the head: a knobstick. One for his nob, a blow on the head in boxing : a point at cribbage by holding the knave of trumps. [Knol\]

Nob, nob, . a superior sort of person. adv. Nob'bily. adj. Nob'by, smart, fashionable : good, capital. [A contr. of nobleman.}

Nobble, nob'l, v .t. (slang) to get hold of dishonestly, to steal : to baffle or circumvent dexterously : to injure, destroy the chances of, as a _ racer. n. Nobb'ler, a finishing-stroke : a thimble-rigger's confederate : a dram of spirits.

Nobility, no-bil'i-ti, . the quality of being noble : high rank: dignity: excellence: greatness of mind

or character : antiquity of family : descent from noble ancestors: the persons holding the rank of nobles. adj. Nobil'iary, pertaining to the nobility. v.t. Nobil'itate, to ennoble. . Nobilita'tion.

Noble. nO'bl, adj. illustrious: high in rank or character : of high birth : magnificent : generous : excellent. . a person of exalted rank : a peer : an obsolete gold coin = 6s. 8d. sterling. . No'bleman, a man who is noble or of rank : a peer : one above a commoner. adj. No'ble-mind'ed, having a noble mind. as. Noble-mind'edness ; No'bleness, the quality of being noble : excellence in quality : dignity : greatness by birth or character : ingenuousness : worth ; Nobless', Noblesse' (Spens.), nobility : greatness: the nobility collectively ; No'blewoman, the fem. of Nobleman. adv. No'bly. Noble art, boxing ; Noble metals (see Metal). Most noble, the style of a duke. [Fr. , L. nobilis, obs. gnobilis noscere (gnoscere), to know.]

Nobody, nO'bod-i, . no body or person: no one: a person of no account, one not in fashionable society.

Nocake, nO'kak, n. meal made of parched corn, once much used by North American Indians on the march. [Amer. Ind. nookik, meal.]

Nocent, nO'sent, adj. (obs.) hurtful : guilty. n. one who is hurtful or guilty. adv. No'Cently. [L. nocere, to hurt.]

Nock, nok, . the forward upper end of a sail that sets with a boom : a notch, esp. that on the butt-end of an arrow for the string. [Cf. Nolc/t.}

Noctambulation, nok-tam-bu-la'shun, . walking in sleep, 'is. Noctam'bulism, sleep-walking; Noctam'bulist, one who walks in his sleep. [L. nox, noctis, night, ambulare, -dtum, to walk.]

NoctiliO, nok-til'i-O, . a genus of American bats.

Noctiluca, nok-ti-lu'ka, . a phosphorescent marine Infusorian, abundant around the British coasts, one of the chief causes of the phosphorescence of the waves. adjs. Noctilu'cent, Noctilu'cid, Nootilu'-COUS, shining in the dark. [L. nox, noctis, night, lucere, to shine.]

Noctivagant, nok-tiv'a^gant, adj. wandering in the night. . Noctlvaga'tion. adj. NoctiVagous. (L. nox, noctis, night, vagari, to wander.]

Noctograph, nok'to-graf, . a writing-frame for the blind: an instrument for recording the presence of a night-watchman on his beat. . Nootum'O-graph, an instrument for recording work done in factories, &c., during the night [L. nox, Gr. grafkein, to write.]

Noctua, nok'tfi-a, . a generic name variously used giving nnme to the NqctU'idaB, a large family of nocturnal lepidoptcrous insects, strong-bodied moths.

. Noc'tuld. adjs. Noctii'idous ; Noc'tuiform ; Noc'tuoid.

Noctuary, nok'tu-5-ri, . an account kept of the events or thoughts of night.

Noctule, nok'tul, . a vespertilionine bat. [Fr. , L. nox, noctis, night.]

Nocturn, nok'turn, n. in the early church, a service of psalms and prayers at midnight or at daybreak : a portion of the psalter used at nocturns. [Fr. nocturne L. noctiirnns nox, noctis., night.]

Nocturnal, nok-tur'nal, adj. pertaining to night : happening by night : nightly. . an instrument for observations in the night. adv. Noctur'nally.

Nocturne, nok'turn, n. a painting showing a scene by night : a piece of music of a dreamy character suitable to evening or night thoughts : a serenade : a reverie. [Fr. ; cf. Nocturn.]

NOCUOUS, nok'u-us, adj. hurtful. adv. NOC'UOUSly.
[L. Hocittfs nocere, to hurt.]

Nod, nod, v.t. to give a quick forward motion of the head : to bend the head in assent : to salute by a quick motion of the head : to let the head drop in weariness. v.t. to incline: to signify by a nod: pr.p. nod'ding ; pa.t. and pa.p. nod'ded. . a bending forward of the head quickly : a slight bow : a command. us. Nod'der; Nod'ding. adj. inclining the head quickly : indicating by a nod : acknowledged by a nod merely, as a nodding acquaintance : (bat.) having the flower looking downwards. Land Of Nod, the state of sleep. [M. E. ttodden, not in A.S. ; but cf. Old High Ger. hrwton, to shake, prov. Ger. notteln, to wag.]

Noddle, nod'l, . properly, the projecting part at the back of the head : the head. v.t. to nod repeatedly. [A variant of knot ; cf. Old Dut. knodde, a knob, Ger. knoten, a knot.]

Noddy, nod'i, . one whose head nods from weakness : a stupid fellow : a sea-fowl easily taken : a four-wheeled carriage with a door at the back : an upright flat spring with a weight on the top, forming an inverted pendulum, indicating the vibration of any body to which it is attached. [Nod.]

Node, n5d, . a knot : a knob : a knot or entanglement : (astron.) one of the two points in which the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic : (tot.) the joint of a stem: the plot of a piece in poetry: (math.) a point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent to the curve can be drawn : a similar point on a surface, where there is more than one tangent-plane. ailjs. Nod'al, pertaining to nodes; Nodat'ed, knotted. us. Noda'tion, the act of making knots: the state of being knotted ; Node'-COUp'le, a pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent ; Node'-CUSp, a peculiar kind of curve formed by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent. adjs. Nod'ical, pertaining to the nodes : from a node round to the same node again ; Nodif '-erous (bat.), bearing nodes; No'diform ; Nod'ose, full of knots : having knots or swelling joints : knotty. . NodOS'ity. adjs. Nod'ular, of or like a nodule; Nod'ulated, having nodules. ns. Nod'-Ule, Nod'ulUS, a little knot : a small lump. adjs. Nod'uled, having nodules or little knots or lumps ; Nodulif 'erous ; Nod'uliform ; Nod'ulose. Nod'ul-OUS (hot.), having nodules or small knots : knotty. tts. Nod'ulus : //. Nod'uli ; No'dus ://. No'dl. (I,. n,>dits (for g-nodus), allied to Knot.]

Noel, nr/el, . Christmas. Same as Nowel (q.v.).

NoematiC, -al, nO-e-mat'ik, -al, adj. intellectual also Noetic, -al. adv. Noemat'lcally. n.pl. Noem'ics, intellectual science. [Gr. noema noein, to percei ve.]

Noetian, nO-e'shi-an, adj. pertaining to NoS'tUS or Noe'tianlsm, a form of Patripassianism taught by Noetiis of Smyrna about 200 A.D.

Nog, nog, . a mug, small pot : a kind of strong ale.

Nog, nog, ft. a tree nail driven through the heels of the shores, to secure them : one of the pins in the

Noggin

mote ; mute ; mOon ; Men.

Non

lever of a clutch-coupling : a piece of wood in an inner wall : a cog in mining.

Noggin, nog'in, . a small mug or wooden cup, or its contents, a dram suitable lor one person. [Ir. noigin, Gael, noigean.}

Nogging, nog'ging, n. a partition of wooden posts with the spaces between filled up with bricks : brick-building filling up the spaces between the wooden posts of a partition.

Nohow, nO'how, adv. not in any way, not at all : (coil.) out of one's ordinary way, out of sorts.

Nolance, noi'ans, n. (Shak.). Same as Annoyance.

Noils, noilz, n.pl. short pieces of wood separated from the longer fibres by combing.

Noint, noint, v.t, (Shale.). Same as Anoint.

Noise, noiz, . sound of any kind : any over-loud or excessive sound, din : frequent or public talk : (Shak.) report : a musical band. v.t. to spread by rumour. v.i. to sound loud. adjs. Noise'ful, noisy ; Noiseless, without noise : silent. adv. Noise'-lessly. . Noise'lessness. Make a noise In the world, -to attract great notoriety. [Fr. noise, quarrel; prob. from L. nausea, disgust ; but possibly from L. noxa, hurt nocere, to hurt.]

Noisette, nwo-zet', . a variety of rose. [Fr.]

Noisome, noi'sum, adj. injurious to health : disgusting to sight or smell. adv. Noi'somely. . Noi'some-ness. [M. E. nay, annoyance. Cf. Annoy.]

Noisy, noi/i, adj. making a loud noise or sound : attended with noise : clamorous : turbulent. adv. Nois'ily. n. Noisiness.

Nokes, nOks, . a simpleton.

Nolens volens, nO'lens vol'ens, unwilling (or) willing :
willy-nilly. . Noll-me-tangere (nO'll-me-tan'je-rc), the wild cucumber : lupus of the nose : a picture showing Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene, as in John xx. Nolle prosequl (npl'e pros'e-kwl), a term used in English law to indicate that the plaintiff does not intend to go on with his action. [L. nolle, to be unwilling, velle, to be willing, tangere, to touch, proseqiti, to prosecute.]

Noll, nol, n. the head.

Nom, nong, . name. Nom de plume, ' pen-name : ' the signature assumed by an author instead of his own name not a Fr. phrase, but one of Eng. manufacture from Fr. nom, a name, de, of, plume, a pen.

Nomad, Nomade, nom'ad, . one of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture for their flocks. adj. Nomad'iC, of or for the feeding of cattle : pastoral : pertaining to the life of nomads : wandering : unsettled : rude. adv. Nomad'ically. v.i. Nomadise, to lead a nomadic or vagabond life. n. Nom'adism, the state of being nomadic : habits of nomads. [Gr. noinas, nomados noi/tos, pasture nemein, to drive to pasture.]

Nomancy, no' man-si, . divination from the letters in a name.

No-man's-land, nC'-manz-Iand, . a region to which no one possesses a recognised claim.

Nomarch, nom'ark, n. the ruler of a Nome, or division of a province, as in modern Greece. . Nom'archy, the district governed by a nomarch. [Gr. nomos, district, arc/if, rule.]

Nombril, nom'bril, n. (her.) the navel-point.

Nome, nom, . See Nomarch.

Nomen, nO'men, . a name, esp. of the fens or clan, as Cnius Julius Caesar. [L.]

Nomenclator, nO'men-kla-tor, . one who gives names to things \fem. No menclatress. adjs. Nomenclatorial, No menclatory, No'inenclatural. . No menclature, a system of naming : a list of names : a calling by name : the peculiar terms of a science. [L., nomen, a name, caldre, to call.]

Nomial, no'mi-al, n. (alg.) a single name or term.

Nomic, nom'ik, adj. customary, applied to the common
mode of spelling opp. to Classic and Phonetic. [Gr. nomos, custom.]

Nominal, nom'in-al, adj. pertaining to a name : exist-

ing only in name : having a name. ns. Nom'inalism, the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words ; Nominalist, one of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism. adj. Nominalist'ic, pertaining to nominalism. adv. Nom'inally. [L. notninaiis nomen, -inis, a name.]

Nominate, nom'in-at, v.t. to name: to mention by name : to appoint : to propose by name, as for an office or for an appointment. adv. Nom'inately, by name. ns. Nomination, the act or power of nominating : state of being nominated ; Nom'ination-game, in billiards, a game in which the player has to name beforehand what stroke he is leading. adjs. Nominatrval ; Nominative, naming: (gram.) applied to the case of the subject.?/, the naming case, the case in which the subject is expressed. adv. Nomlnatively. . Nominator, one who nominates. Nominative absolute, a grammatical construction in which we have a subject (noun or pronoun) combined with a participle, but not connected with a finite verb or governed by any other words, as 'All being well, I will come.' [L. ttomindre, -alum, to name nomen.}

Nominee, nom-in-e', . one who is nominated by another : one on whose life an annuity or lease depends : one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest.

NomistiC, nO-mis'tik, adj. pertaining to laws founded on a sacred book. [Gr. nomos, a law.]

Nomocracy, na-mok'ra-si, n. a government according to a code of laws. [Gr. nomos, law, kratia kratein, to rule.]

Nomogeny, no-moj'e-ni, . the origination of life according to natural law, not miracle opp. to Tluiumatogeny, [Gr. nomos, law, geneia genes, producing.]

Nomography, n5-mog'ra-fi, . the art of drawing up laws in proper form. . Nomog'rapher, one versed in this art. [Gr. nomos, law, grafnein, to write.]

Nomology, no-mol'o-ji, . the science of the laws of the mind. adj. Nomologlcal. . Nomol'Ogist. [Gr. nomos, law, logia, discourse legein, to speak.]

Nomos, nom'os, . in modern Greece, a nome.

Nomothetic, nom-6-thet'ik, adj. legislative : founded on a system of laws, or by a lawgiver. [Gr. nonio-thetes, a lawgiver, one of a body of heliasts or jurors in ancient Athens, charged with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation.]

Non, non, adv. not, a Latin word used as a prefix, as in
ns. Non-ability, want of ability; Non-accept'ance, want of acceptance : refusal to accept ; Non-ac cess (Imi'), absence of opportunity for marital commerce ; Non-acquaintance, want of acquaintance ; Non-acquiesc'ence, refusal of acquiescence ; Non-admiss'ion, refusal of admission : failure to be admitted ; Npn-aliena'tion, state of not being alienated : failure to alienate ; Non-appear'ance, failure or neglect to appear, esp. in a court of law ; Non-arri'val, failure to arrive ; Non-attend'ance, a failure to attend : absence ; Non-atten'tion, inattention ; Non'-Claim, a failure to make claim within the time limited by law ; Non-COmlDatant, any one connected with an army who is there for some other purpose than that of fighting, as a surgeon, &c. : a civilian in time of war. adjs. Non-commiSS'ioned, not having a commission, as an officer in the army below the rank of commissioned officer abbrev. Non-com'. ; Non-commit tal, unwilling to commit one's self to any particular opinion or course of conduct, free from any declared preference or pledge. ns. Non-commu nicant, one who abstains from joining in holy communion, or who has not yet communicated ; Non-communion ; Non-COm-pli'ance, neglect or failure of compliance. adj. Non-comply'ing. n. Non-concurrence, refusal to concur. adj. Non-conduct ing, not conducting or transmitting : not allowing a fluid or a force to pass

Non

:ilong, as glass does not conduct electricity. n. Non-COnduct'or, a substance which does not conduct or transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity. adj. Nonconform'ing, not conforming, esp. to an established church. . and adj. Non-COnform'ist, one who does not conform : esp. one who refused to conform or subscribe to the Act of Uniformity in 1662 abbrey. Non-con'. . Nonconform'ity, want of conformity, esp. to the established church. adj. Non-Conta'giOUS, not infectious. ns. Non'-content, one not content : in House ot Lords, one giving a negative vote ; Non-deliv'ery, failure or neglect to deliver. adj. Non-effect' lye, not efficient or serviceable : unfitted for service. . a member of a force who is not able, for some reason, to take part in active service. adj. Non-effic'ient, not up to the mark required for service.//, a soldier who has not yet undergone the full number of drills. . Non-e'gO, in metaphysics, the not- 1, the object as opposed to the subject, whatever is not the conscious self. adjs. Non-egois'tical ; Non-elas'tic, not elastic; Non-elect', not elect. n. one not predestined to salvation. . Non-elec'tion, state of not being elected. adjs. Non-elec'tric, -al, not conducting the electric fluid ; Non-emphatic ; Non-empir ical, not empirical, not presented in experience ; Non-epls'copaL . Non-episcopa'lian. adj. Non-essen'tial, not essential : not absolutely required. . something that may be done without. n. Non-exist'ence, negation of existence : a thing that has no existence. adj. Non-exist'ent. . Non-exporta'tion. aiij. Non-for'feiting, of a life insurance policy not forfeited by reason of non-payment. ns. Non-fulfil'ment ; Non-importa'tion. a<tj. Non-import'ing. ns. Non-interven'tion, a policy of systematic non-interference by one country with the affairs of other nations ; Non-intru'sion, in Scottish Church history, the principle that a patron should not force an unacceptable clergyman on ;m unwilling congregation ; Non-intru'sionist. adj. Non-iSS'Uable, not capable of being issued : not admitting of issue being taken on it. . Non-join'der (law), the omitting to join all the parties to the action or suit. adj. Nonjur'ing, not swearing allegiance. . Nonjur'or, one of the clergy in England and Scotland who would not swear allegiance to William and Mary in 1689, holding themselves still bound by the oath they had taken to the deposed king, James \\.-adjs. Non-lu'minous ; Non-manufact'uring ; Non-marr'ying, not readily dis-

posed to marry ; Non-metal'lic, not consisting of metal : not like the metals : Non-mor'al, involving no moral considerations ; Non-nat'ural, not natural : forced or strained. n, in ancient medicine, anything not considered of the essence of man, but necessary to his well-being, as air, food, sleep, rest, &c. ns. Non-obe'dience ; Non-observ'ance, neglect or failure to observe ; Non-pay'rnent, neglect or failure to pay ; Non-perform'ance, neglect or failure to perform. ad js. Non-placent'al ; Non-pon'derous. . Non-produc'tion. adj. Non-proress'ional, not done by a professional man, amateur : not proper to be done by a professional man, as unbecoming conduct in a physician, &c. ns. Non-profic'ient, one who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged ; Non-regard'ance, want of due regard ; Non-res'idence, failure to reside, or the fact of not residing at a certain place, where one's official cr social duties require one to reside. adj. Non resident, not residing within the range of one's responsibilities. ^ one who does not do so, as a landlord, clergyman, &c. . Non-resiSt'ance, the principle of not offering opposition : passive or ready obedience. adjs. Non-resist'ant, Non-resist'ing ; Non sex'ual, sexless, asexual ; Non-SOCl'ety, not belonging to a society, esp. of a workman not attached to a trades-union, or of a place in which such men are employed./*. Non-SOlU'tion. adjs. Non sol'-

yent; Non-submls'sive. . Non' suit, a legal term in England, which means that where a plaintiff in a jury trial finds he will lose his case, owing to some defect or accident, he is allowed to be nonsuited, instead of allowing a verdict and judgment to go for the defendant. v.t. to record that a plaintiff drops his suit. . Non'-tOrm, a vacation between two terms of a law-court. aaj. Non-un'ion (see Non-society). ns. Non-u'sager (see Usage); Non-u'ser (law), neglect of official duty : omission to take advantage of an easement, &c. adj. Non- VI able, not viable, of a foetus too young for independent life.

Nonage, non'aj, . legal infancy, minority: time of immaturity generally. aiij. Non'aged. [L. non, not, and age.)

Nonagenarian, non-a-je-na'ri-an, n. one who is ninety years old. adj. relating to ninety. adj. Nonages'! -mal, belonging to the number ninety. . that point of the ecliptic 90 degrees irom its intersection by the horizon. [L. nonagenariits, containing ninety nanaginta, ninety.]

Nonagon, non'a-gon, n. (math.) a. plane figure having nine sides and nine angles. [L. novei, nine, nonus, ninth, gonia, angle.]

Nonce, nons, n. (only in phrase ' for the nonce ') the present time, occasion. Nonce-word, a word specially coined, like Carlyle's gigmanity. [The substantive has arisen by mistake from ' for the nones,' originally for then ones, meaning simply ' for the once.']

Nonchalance, non'shal-ans, . unconcern : coolness : indifference. adj. Nonchalant (non'sha-lar.t). adv. Non'chalantly. [Fr., non, not, chaloir, to care for L. calere, to be warm.]

Nondescript, non'de-skript, adj. novel : odd. . anything not yet described or classed : a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. non, not, descriptus, describere, to describe.]

None, nun, adj. and pron. not one : not any : not the smallest part. adv. in no respect : to no extent or degree. n. None'-SO-prett'y, or London Pride, Saxifraga unibrosa, a common English garden-plant. adj. None'-spar'ing (Shak.), all-destroying. [M. E. noon, non A.S. nan ne, not, an, one.]

Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, n. want of entity or being : a thing not existing : a person of no importance.

Nones, nOnz, n.pl. in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the Ides (both days included) the sth of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months : the Divine office for the ninth hour, or three o'clock. [L. nonce nonus for novcnus, ninth novcm, nine.]

Non OSt, non est, adj. for absent, being a familiar shortening of the legal phrase non est inventus = he has not been found (coll.).

Nonesuch, nun'such, n. a thing like which there is none such '. an extraordinary thing.

Nonet, nO-net', n. (mus.) a composition for nine voices or instruments.

Non-feasance, non-fe'zans, . omission of something which ought to be done, distinguished from Misfeasance, which means the wrongful use of power or authority. [Pfx. non, not, O. Fr. faisance, doing faire \,.facire, to do.]

Nonillion, np-nil'yun, n. the number produced by

raising a million to the ninth power.

Nonino. See Nonny.

Nonny, non'i, . a meaningless refrain in Old English ballads, c., usually 'hey, nonny' often repeated nonnv-nonny, nonino, as a cover for obscenity.

Nonpareil, non-pa-rel', n. a person or thing without equal or unique : a fine apple : a printing-type forming about twelve lines to the inch, between emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller). adj. without an equal : matchless. [Fr. , non, not, pareil, equal Low L. pariculus, dim. ot par, equal.]

Nonplus, non'plus, . a state in which no more can be done or said : great difficulty. v.t. to perplex coui-

pletely, to puzzle: pr.p. non'plussing ; pa.t. and pa. p. non'plussed. [L. non, not, plus, more.)

Non possumus, non pos'u-mus, we are not able : we cannot, a plea of inability. [L., ist pi. pres. ind. of posse, to be able.]

Nonsense, non'sens, . that which has no sense : language without meaning: absurdity: trifles. adj. Nonsens leal, without sense : absurd. us. Nonsensical'ity, Nonsens'icalness. adv. Nonsens'i-

cally. Nonsense name, an arbitrarily coined name, for mnemonic purposes, &c. ; Nonsense verses, verses perfect in form but without any connected sense, being merely exercises in metre, &c. : verses intentionally absurd, like that of the Jabberwock in Through the Looking-glass.

Non sequltur, non sek'wi-tur, it does not follow : a wrong conclusion : one that does not follow from the premises. [L. non, not, and 3d sing. pres. ind. of seqni, to follow.]

Noodle, nCOd'l, . a simpleton : a blockhead. . Noodledom. [Noddy.]

Noodle, nOod'l, . dried dough of wheat-flour and eggs,
used in soup or as a baked dish.

Nook, nook, n. a corner : a narrow place formed by an
angle : a recess : a secluded retreat. adjs. Nook'-shot ten, full of nooks and corners ; Nook'y. [Gael, and Ir. nine; Scot. ntuk.}

Noology, no-ol'o-ji, . the science of the phenomena of the mind, or of the facts of intellect. [Gr. noos, the mind, logia, discourse.]

Noon, n6Tm, . the ninth hour of the day in Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, three o'clock P.M.: afterwards (when the church service for the ninth hour, called Nones, was shifted to midday) midday : twelve o'clock : middle : height. adj. belonging to midday : meridional. v.i. to rest at noon. n. Noon'-day, midday : the time of greatest prosperity. adj. pertaining to midday : meridional. .r. Noon'ing, a rest about noon : a repast at noon : Noon'tide, the tide or time of noon: midday. adj. pertaining to noon: meridional. [A.S. nifn-t{d (noontide) L. nona (flora), the ninth (hour).]

Noose, no''os, or nOSz, . a running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn : a snare or knot generally. i'.; 1 . to tie or catch in a noose. [Prob. O. Fr. nous, pi. of nou (Fr. naeud) L. nodus, knot.]

Nor, nor, conj. and not, a particle introducing the second part of a negative proposition correlative to neither. [Contr. of nother = neither.}

Noria, n5'ri-a, . a water-raising apparatus in Spain, Syria, and elsewhere, by means of a large paddle-wheel having fixed to its rim a series of buckets, a flush-wheel. [Sp., Ar.]

Norimon, nor'i-mon, n. a kind of sedan-chair used in Japan. [Jap. nori, ride, mono, thing.]

Norland, norland, . the same as Northland.

Norm, norm, . a rule : a pattern : an authoritative standard : a type or typical unit. . Nor'ma, a
rule, model : a square for measuring right angles.

adj. Nor'mal, according to rule : regular : exact : perpendicular. . a perpendicular. ns. Normalisation, Normal' ity. v.t. Normalise, adv. Nor'mally. adj. Normative, establishing a standard. Normal school, a training-college for teachers in the practice of their profession. [L. norma, a rule.]

Norman, nor'man, . a native or inhabitant of Normandy : one of that Scandinavian race which settled in northern France about the beginning of the loth century, founded the Duchy of Normandy, and conquered England in 1066 the Norman Conquest. adj. pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. v.t. Nor'manise, to give a Norman character to. Norman architecture, a round-arched style, a variety of Romanesque, prevalent in England from the Norman Conquest (1066) till the end of the I2th century, of massive simplicity, the churches cruciform
with semicircular apse and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept, deeply recessed

doorways, windows small, round-headed, high in wall : Norman French, a form of French spoken by the Normans, which came into England at the Norman Conquest, modified the spelling, accent, and pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, and enriched it with a large infusion of new words relating to the arts of life, &c. {Northmen.}

Norman, nor'man, n. (naut.) a bar inserted in a windlass, on which to fasten or veer a rope or cable.

Norn, norn, . (Scand. mvth.) one of the three fates Urd, Verdande, and Skuld. Also Norn'a.

Norroy, nor'roi, n. (her.) the third of the three English kings-at-arms, or provincial heralds, whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent. [Fr. tiord, north, Toy, roi, king.]

Norse, nors, adj. pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. . the language of ancient Scandinavia also Old Norse. . Norseman, a Scandinavian or Northman. [Ice. Norskr ; Norw. Norsk.}

North, north, . the point opposite the sun at noon : one of the four cardinal points of the horizon : the side of a church to the left of one facing the principal altar : that portion of the United States north of the former slave-holding states i.e. north of Maryland, the Ohio, and Missouri. adv. to or in the north. ns. North'-COCk, the snow bunting; North'-east, the point between the north and east, equidistant from each. adj. belonging to or from the north-east. . North'-east'er, a wind from the north-east. adjs. North'-east'erly, toward or coming from the north-east ; North'- east' ern, belonging to the north-east : being in the north-east, or in that direction. adv. North'-east'ward, toward the north-east. ns. North'er (th), a wind or gale from the north, esp. applied to a cold wind that blows in winter over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico ; North' erlincss (th), state of being toward the north. adj. North'erly (th), being toward the north : coming from the north. ad-;', toward or from the north. adj. North'ern (th), pertaining to the north : being in the north or in the direction toward it : proceeding from the north. n. an inhabitant of the north. . North' - erner (th), a native of, or resident in, the north, esp. of the northern United States. adjs. North'ern-most (th), North'most, situate at the point farthest north. ns. Northing, motion, distance, or tendency northward : distance of a heavenly body from the equator northward : difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northward : deviation towards the north ; North'man, one of the ancient Scandinavians ; North' -pole, the point in the heavens, or beneath it on the earth's surface, ninety degrees north of the equator ; North'-star, the north polar star ; Northumbrian, a native of the modern Northumberland, or of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, stretching from the Humber to the Forth : that variety of English spoken in Northumbria before the Conquest also adj. adjs. North'ward, North' - wardly, being toward the north. adv. toward the north also North'wards. n. North'-west, the point between the north and west, equidistant from each. adj. pertaining to or from the north-west. adjs. North' -west'erly, toward or coming from the north-west ; North' -west'ern, belonging to the north-west : pertaining to, or being in, the north-west or in that direction. North water, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward. North-east Passage, a passage for ships along the north coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific, first made by Nordenskiold in 1878-70 ; Northern lights, the aurora borealis (q.v.) ; Nortn-west Passage, a sea-way for ships from the Atlantic into the Pacific along the northern coast of America, first made by Sir Robert M'Clure, 1850-54. [A.S. north ; cf. Ger. nord.}

Norwegian, nor-we'ji-an, adj. pertaining to Norway (Shak.) Norwe'yan. n. a native of Norway, a kind of fishing-boat on the Great Lakes.

Nose, nOz, n. the organ of smell : the power of smelling :
sagacity : the projecting part of anything resembling a nose, as the spout of a kettle, &c. : a drip, a downward projection from a cornice : (slang)an informer. v.t. to smell : to oppose rudely face to face : to sound through the nose. its. Kose'bag, a bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c. ; Nose'-band, the part of the bridle coming over the nose, attached to the cheek-straps. adjs. Nosed, having a nose used in composition, as bottle - nosed, \ong-nosed, &c.; Nose'-led, led by the nose, ruled and befooled completely ; Noseless, without a nose. ns. Nose -leaf, a membranous appendage on the snouts of phyllostomine and rhinolophine bats, forming a highly sensitive tactile organ ; Nose'-of-wax, an over-pliable person or thing ; Nose'-piece, the outer end or point of a pipe, bellows, &c. : the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached : a nose-band : the nasal in armour ; Nose'-ring, an ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings ; Nos'ing, the projecting rounded edge of the step of a stair or of a moulding. Aquiline nose, a prominent nose, convex in profile ; Bottle nose, a name given to certain species of cetaceans : an eruption on the nose such as is produced by intemperate drinking ; Pug nose, a short turned-tip nose ; Roman nose, an aquiline nose. Hold. Keep, or Put one's nose to the grindstone (see Grindstone) ; Lead by the nose, to cause to follow blindly : Put one's nose out Of joint, to bring down one's pride or sense of importance : to push out of favour ; Thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with anything ; Turn up one's nose (at), to express contempt for a person or thing. [A.S. nsu; Ger. nose, L. nasas.}

Nosegay, nOz'ga, n. a bunch of fragrant flowers : a posy or bouquet. [From nose and^vry (adj.).]

Nosocomial, nos-6-k6'mi-al, adj. relating to a hospital. [Gr. nasas, sickness, komein, to take care of.]

Nosography, nO-sog'ra-fi, . the description of diseases.
adj. NosographlC. [Gr. nosos, disease, graphein, to write.]

Nosology, nos-ol'o-ji, . the science of diseases : the branch of medicine which treats of the classification of diseases. adj. Nosologlcal. . Nosol'OgiSt.
[Gr. nosos, disease, logia, discourse.]

Nosonomy, nO-son'o-mi, . the classification of diseases.
[Gr. nosos, a disease, onoma, a name.]

Nosophobia, nos-o-fo'bi-a, n. morbid dread of disease.
fOr. nosos, a disease, phobia, fear.]

Nostalgia, nos-tal'ji-a, . home-sickness, esp. when morbid. adj. Nostalgic. [Gr. nosios, a return, algos, pain.]

Nosfoc, nos'tok, . a genus of Algae, found in moist places. Also Witches' butter. Spittle of the stars, Star-jelly, &c. [Ger. nostoch.]

Nostology, nos-tol'o-ji, . the science of the phenomena of extreme old age or senility in which there ir. ever seen a return to the characteristics of the youthful stage. adj. Nostologlc. [Gr. nostos, return, logia legein, to speak.]

Nostradamus, nos-tra-da'mus, . any quack doctor or charlatan from the French astrologer (1503-66).

Nostril, nos'tril, . one of the openings of the nose. [M. ^. nose thirl A. S. nosthyrlnosu, nose, thyrel, opening. Cf. Drill, to pierce, and Thrill.}

Nostrum, nos'trum, n. any secret, quack, or patent medicine: any favourite remedy or scheme. [L. , 'our own,' from nos, we.]

Not, not, adv. a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. Not In it (coll.), having no part in some confidence or advantage. [Same as Naaight, from A. S. nd, wiht, a whit.]

Notable, nO'ta-bl, adj. worthy of being known or noted : remarkable : memorable : distinguished : notorious : capable, clever, industrious. . a person Or thing worthy of note, csp. in pi. for persons of

distinction and political importance in France in pre-Revolution times. n.pl. Notabil'ia, things worthy of notice: noteworthy sayings. ns. Notability, the being notable : a notable person or thing ; No'tableness. adv. No'tably.

Notasum, no-te'um, n. the upper surface of a bird's trunk opp. to Gastreeum: a dorsal buckler in some gasteropods. [Gr. ndtos, the back.]

Notalgia, nO-tal'ji-a, . pain in the back. adj. Notal - gic. [Gr. ndtos, the back, algos, pain.]

Notanda, no-tan'da, n.pl. something to be specially noted or observed : sing. Notan dum. [L. pi. ger. of notare, to note.]

Notary, nS'ta-ri, n. an officer authorised to certify deeds, contracts, copies of documents, affidavits, &c- generally called a Notary public anciently one who took notes or memoranda of others' acts. adj. Nota'rial adv. Nota'rially. Apostolical notary, the official who despatches the orders of the Pope ; Ecclesiastical notary, in the early church, a secretary who recorded the proceedings of councils, &c. [L. notarius.]

Notation, no-ta'shun, . the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols : a system of signs or symbols. adj. No'tate (tot.), marked with coloured spots or lines. Chemical notation (see Chemistry). [L.,

notare, -dtuin, to mark.]

Notch, noch, . a nick cut in anything : an indentation, incision, incisure : a narrow pass in a rock, or between two mountains. v.t. to cut a hollow into. . Notch' -board, the board which receives the ends of the steps of a staircase also Bridge-board. adjs. Notch'-eared, having emarginate ears, as the notch-eared bat: Notched, nicked. . Notch' - Ing, a method of joining framing-timbers, by halving, scarfing, or caulking. [From a Teut. root, as in Old Dut. nock. Cf. Xick, a notch.]

Notchel, Nochel, noch'el, ?'.t. (proi:) to repudiate.

Note, not, . that by which a person or thing is known : a mark or sign calling attention : a brief explanation : a short remark : a brief report, a catalogue, a bill : a memorandum : a short letter : a diplomatic paper : a small size of paper used for writing: (mus.) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself, air, tune, tone, also a digital or key of the keyboard : a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, a note of hand : notice, heed, observation : reputation: fame. r.t. to make a note of : to notice : to attend to : to record in writing : to furnish with notes. . Note -book, a book in which notes or memoranda are written : a bill-book. adj. Not'ed, marked : well known : celebrated: eminent: notorious. adv. Not'edly. . Not'edness. <//. Noteless, not attracting notice. ns. Note'-pa'per, folded writing-paper for letters (commercial, 5 X 8 in. ; octavo, 4$ X 7 ; billet, 4X6; queen, ^\X si; packet, 5^X9; Bath, 7X8); Not'er, one who notes or observes : one who makes notes, an annotator: Note'-ShaVer^.-S".), a money-lender. adj. Note'WOrthy, worthy of note or of notice. Note a bill, to record on the back of it a refusal of acceptance, as a ground of protest. [Fr., L. nota, ncsccre, notum, to know.]

Note, not (Spens.), wot or knew not (a contr. of tie wot) : could not (a contr. of ne tnote).

Nothing, nuth'ing, . no thing : non-existence : absence of being : a low condition : no value or use : not anything of importance, a trifle : utter insignificance, no difficulty or trouble : no magnitude : a cipher. adv. in no degree : not at all. adj. and n. Nothinga'rian, believing nothing. ns. Nothing! nanism ; Nothing-gift (Shak.\ a gift of no value ; Nothlngism, nihility ; Nothingness, state of being nothing or of no value : a thing of no value. Nothing but, no more than: only; Nothing less than, equal to : as much as. Come to nothing, to have no result : to turn out a failure ; Make nothing of, to consider as of no difficulty or im-

portance ; Neck or nothing (see Neck) ; Next to nothing, almost nothing, [No and thing.}

Notice, nOt'is, n. act of noting or observing : attention :
observation : information : warning : a writing containing information : public intimation : civility or respectful treatment : remark. v.t. to mark or see: to regard or attend to: to mention: to make observations upon : to treat with civility. adj. Not'iceable, that can be noticed : worthy of notice : likely to be noticed. adv. Noticeably. . Not'ice-board, a board on which a notice -is fixed. Give notice, to warn beforehand: to inform. [Fr., L. tiotitia noscere, notum, to know.]

Notify, nO'ti-f I, v.t. to make known : to declare : to give notice or information of: pa.t. and pa. p. no'tified. adj. No tifiable, that must be made known. . Notification, the act of notifying : the notice given: the paper containing the notice. [Fr., L. notificare, -dtumnottts, known, facere, to make.]

Notion, n5'shun, . the art of forming a conception in the mind of the various marks or qualities of an object: the result of this act, a conception : opinion : belief: judgment: a caprice or whim: any small article ingeniously devised or invented, usually in//. adj. Nd'tional. of the nature of a notion : ideal : fanciful. adv. No'tionally, in notion or mental apprehension : in idea, not in reality. . No'tionist, one who holds ungrounded opinions. [Fr., L. notion-em noscere, notum, to know.)

Notitia, n5-tish'i-a, n. a roll, list, register : a catalogue of public functionaries, with their districts : a list of episcopal sees. [L. ; cf. Notice.]

Notobranchiate, nO-tO-brang'ki-at, adj. and . having dorsal gills, belonging to Notobranchia'ta, an order of worms having such. [Gr. notos, the back, branchia, gills.]

Notochord, n5't5-kord, . a simple cellular rod, the basis of the future spinal column, persisting throughout life in many lower vertebrates, as the amphioxus, &c. adj. Nd'tOChordal. [Gr. ndlos, the back, chorde, a string.]

Notodontiform, nO-t<5-don'ti-form, adj. resembling a
tooth-back or moth of the family Notodontida. [Gr. nltos, back, odoits, tooth, L. fortna, form.]

Notonectal. nO-tO-nek'tal, adj. swimming on the back,
as certain insects : related to the Notonectidtr, a family of aquatic bugs, the boat-flies or water-boatmen. fGr. ndtos, the back, nektes, a swimmer.]

Notopodal, nO-top'5-dal, adj. pertaining to the Notop'oda, a division of decapods, including the dromioid crabs, &c. Also Notop'odOUS. [Gr. notes, the back, pous, podos, the foot.]

Notopodinm, nO-tO-pO'di-um, . the dorsal or upper part of the parapodium of an annelid, a dorsal oar. adj. NotODO'dial. [Gr. notos, the back, pans, podos, the foot.]

Notorious, no-t5'ri-us, adj. publicly known (now used in a bud sense) : infamous. n. NotOlTety, state of beine notorious: publicity: public exposure. ad-'. Noto'riously. . Noto'riousness. [Low L. notorins no/are, -dtum, to mark noscere.]

NotorniS. nS-tor'nis, . a genus of gigantic ralline birds,
with wings so much reduced as to be incapable of flight, which have within historical times become extinct in New Zealand, &c. [Gr. notos, the south, ornis, a bird.]

Nototherium, nO-tC-theVi-um, . a genus of gigantic fossil kangaroo-like marsupials, found in Australia. [Gr. notos, the south, therion, a wild beast.]

Nototrema, no-tS-tre'ma, . the pouch-toads, a genus of Ifylid&.adj. NotOtrem'atOUS. [Gr. notos, the back, trema, a hole.]

Notour, no-tCoV, adj. (Scot.) well known, notorious.

Nott-headed, not'-hed'ed, adj. (Shak.) having the hair cut bare. Nott'-pat'ed. [A.S. knot, shorn.]

Notum, nS'tum, K. the dorsal aspect of the thorax in insects. [Gr. notos, the back.]

Notus, nO'tus, . the south or south-west wind. [L.]

Notwithstanding, not-with-stand'ing, prep, in spite of. -conj. in spite of the fact that, although. adv. nevertheless, however, yet. [Orig. a participial phrase in nominative absolute = L. non otstante.]

Nougat, n6T5-ga', . a confection made of a sweet paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachio-nuts. [Fr. (cf. Sp. nogado, an almond-cake) L. nux, uucis, a nut.]

Nought, nawt, . not anything: nothing. adv. in no degree. Set at nought, to despise. [Same as Naught.}

Noul, nol, n. -(Spens.~) the top of the head. [A.S. final/, top or summit.]

Nould, noold (Sfens.), would not. [A contr. of ne would.}

Noumenon, n5D'me-non, n. an unknown and unknow-
able substance or thing as it is in itself opp. to Phenomenon, or the form through which it becomes known to the senses or the understanding : pi. Nou'-mena. adj. Nou'menal. [Gr. noumenon, pa.p. of noeirt, to perceive nous, the mind.]

Noun, nown, n. {gram.) the name of any person or thing. adj. Noun'al. [O. Fr. non (Fr. nom) L. nomen, name.]

Nourice, nur'is, n. (Spens.) a nurse. [Nurse.]

Nourish, nur'ish, v.t. to suckle: to feed or bring up: to support : to help forward growth in any way : to encourage : to cherish : to educate. adj's. Nour'-ishable, able to be nourished. n. Nour'isher. adj. Nourishing, giving nourishment. n. Nour'-ishment, the act of nourishing or the state of being nourished : that which nourishes : nutriment. [O. Fr. norir (^Fr. nourrir) L. nutrlre, to feed.]

Noursle, nurs'l, v.t. to nurse: to bring up. Also Nous'le. (Nuzzle.}

Nous, nows, . intellect : talent : common-sense. [Gr.]

Novaculite, nO-vak'u-ltt, . a hone-stone.

Novalia, nO-va'Ii-a, n.pl. {Scots laiti) waste lands newly reclaimed.

Novatian, n5-va'shi-an, adj. of or pertaining to Nova-tiatius, who had himself ordained Bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius (251), and headed the party of severity against the lapsed in the controversy about their treatment that arose after the Decian persecution. ns. Nova'tianism ; Nova'tianist.

Novation, nO-vS'shun, 7i. the substitution of a new obligation for the one existing : innovation.

Novel, nov'el, adj. new: unusual: strange. n. that which is new : a new or supplemental constitution or decree, issued by certain Roman emperors, as Jus-tinian, after their authentic publications of law (also Novell' a) : a fictitious prose narrative or tale pre-senting a picture of real life, esp. of the emotional crises in the life-history of the men and women portrayed. . Novelette 7 , a small novel. v.t. Nov'elise, to change by introducing novelties : to put into the form of novels. v.t. to make innova-tions. n. Novelist, a novel-writer : an innovator. adj. NoveliSt'iC. . NoVelty, newness : unusual appearance : anything new, strange, or different from anything before: //. NoVelties. [O. Fr. novel (Fr. nouveau) L. novellits novus.}

November, nS-vem'ber, . the eleventh month of our year. [The ninth month of the Roman year ; L., from novetn, nine.]

Novena. nC-ve'na, H. a devotion lasting nine days, to obtain a particular request, through the intercession of the Virgin or some saint. [L. novenus, nine each, novent, nine.]

Novenary, nov'en-a-ri, adj. pertaining to the number nine. a-dj'. Novene', going by nines. [L. novenarius novetn, nine.]

Novennial, nO-ven'yal, adj. done every ninth year. [L. novennis novem, nine, annns, a year.]

Novercal, nO-ver'kal, adj. pertaining to or befitting a stepmother. [L. novercalis noverca, a stepmother.]

Noverint, nov'e-rint, . a writ beginning with the

Novice

fSte, far : me, her ; mine ;

Number

words noverint univern = let all men know. [36 pers. pL perf. subj. of nescire, to know.]

Novice, nov'is, n. one new in anything : a beginner : one newly received into the church : an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. ns. NoViceship ; Noviciate, Novi'tiate. the state of being a novice : the period of being a novice :

a novice. [Fr., L. novitius novus, new.]

Novum, nO'vum, n. (Shak.) a certain game at dice, in which the chief throws were nine and five.

NOVUS homo, nov'us hom'o, . a new man : _one who has risen from a low position to a high dvgnity.

NOW, now, adv. at the present time : at this time or a little before. conj. but : after this : things being so. . the present time. advs. Nowadays, in days now present. Now HOW, at one time at another time. [A.S. mi; Ger. nun, L. nunc, Gr. nun.]

Nowel, Noel, nO'el, . Christmas : a joyous shout or song at Christmas : a Christmas carol. [O. Fr. nowel, noel(moA. Fr. noil; cf. Sp. natal. It. natale) L. natalis, belonging to one's birthday.]

Nowhere, nO'hwar, adv. in no where or place : at no time. adv. No'whither, not any whither : to no place : in no direction : nowhere.

Nowl, nowl, . (Shak.). Same as NouL

Nowt, nowt, n. (Scot.) cattle. Also Nout. [Neat.]

Nowy, now'i, adj. (her.) having a convex curvature near the middle. Also Nowed. [O. Fr. noue L. nudatus, knotted.]

Noxious, nok'shus, adj. hurtful : unwholesome : injurious : destructive : poisonous. a/ij. Nox al, relating to wrongful injury. adv. Noxiously. . NoxioUS-neSS. [L. nojcius noxa, hurt nocere, to hurt.]

Noy, noi, v.t. (Spens.). Same as Annoy.

Noyade, nwa-yad', n. an infamous mode of drowning by means of a boat with movable bottom, practised by Carrier at Nantes, 1793-94. [Fr., noyer, to drown.]

Noyance, noi'ans, . Same as Annoyance.

Noyau, nwo-yO', . a liqueur flavoured with kernels of bitter almonds or of peach-stones. [Fr. , the stone of a fruit L. nucalis, like a nut nux, nucis, a nut.]

NoyoUB, noi'us, adj. (Sfens.) serving to annoy : troublesome: hurtful. [Annoy.}

Noysome, noi'sum, adj. (Spens.) noisome (q.v.).

Nozzle, noz'l, n. a little nose : the snout : the extremity of anything : the open end of a pipe or tube, as of a bellows, &c. [Dim. of nose.]

Nuance, nu-ans', n. a delicate degree or shade of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect. [Fr., L. nubes, a cloud.]

Nub, nub, v.t. (jh-ov.) to push : beckon : hang.

Nub, nub, . a kn.ib, knot : point, gist. adjs. Nub'bly, full of knots; NubT>y, lumpy, dirty.

Nubble, nub'l, v.t. to beat with the fist.

Nubecula, nu-bek'u-la, n. a light film on the eye : a cloudy appearance in urine: //. Nubec'Ulffl.

NubifefOUB, nu-bife-rus, adj. bringing clouds. adjs. Nubig'enous, produced by clouds ; Nu'bilous, cloudy, overcast{0Ar.) Nu'bilose.

Nubile, nu'bil, adj. marriageable. n. Nubil'ity. [L. nubilisnubere, to veil one's self, hence to marry.]

NucellUS, nu-sel'us, n. the nucleus of the ovule.

Nuchal, nu'kal, adj. pertaining to the Nu'cha or nape.

Nuciform, nus'i-form, adj. nut-shaped. adj. Nucif'er-OU8, nut-bearing. [L. nujc, nucis, m&,forma, form.]

Nucifraga, nu-sif'ra-ga, . a genus of corvine birds, between crows and jays, the nutcrackers.

Nucleus, nu'klg-us, . the central mass round which matter gathers : (astron.) the head of a comet : //. Nuclei (nu'klS-I). adjs. Nu'cleal, Nu'dear, pertaining to a nucleus. v.t. Nu'cleato, to gather into or around a nucleus. adjs. Nu'cleate, -d, having a nucleus; Nu'cleiform. ns. Nuclein, a colourless amorphous proteid, a constituent of cell-nuclei ; Nu'-Cleobranch, one of an order of molluscs which have the gills packed in the shell alone with the heart : pi. Nucleobranchia'ta ; Nu'cleole, a little nucleus :

a nucleus within a nucleus also Nucle'olus : //. Nucle'Oli. [L., nux, nucis, a nut.]

Nucule, nuk'ul, . a little nut : in Characetr the female sexual organ. [L. nucula, dim. of -r, nucis, a nut.]

Nude, nud, adj. naked : bare : without drapery, as a statue : void, as a contract. . Nuda'tion, act of making bare. adv. Nude'ly. ns. Nude'ness, Nu'dity, nakedness : want of covering : anything laid bare. adjs. Nudiflo rous, having the flowers destitute of hairs, glands, &c. ; Nudifo lious, having bare or smooth leaves; Nudiros trate, having the rostrum naked. n.pl. Nu'dities, naked parts : figures divested of drapery. The nude, the undraped human figure as a branch of art.- [L. nudus, naked.]

Nudge, nuj, . a gentle push. v.t. to push gently. [Cf. Knock, Knuckle; Dan. knuge.\

Nudibranch, nu'di-brangk, . one of an order of gas-teropods having no shell, and with the gills exposed on the surface of the body : pi. Nudibranchia ta. [L. nudus, naked, branchiez, gills.]

Nugatory, nu'ga-tor-i, adj. trifling : vain : insignifi-cant : of no power : ineffectual. [L. nugatorius, ntfff.jok.es, trifles.]

Nugget, nug'et, . a lump or mass, as of a metaL [Prob. ingot, with the n of the article.]

Nuisance, nu'sans, n. that which annoys or hurts : that which troubles : that which is offensive. ft. Nu'isancer. [Fr., L. nocere, to hurt.]

Null, mil, adj. of no legal force : void : invalid : of no importance. n. something of no value or meaning, a cipher: a bead-like raised work. v.t. to annul, nullify. v.t. to kink : to form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe. Nulled work, woodwork turned by means of a lathe so as to form a series of connected knobs for rounds of chairs, &c. [L. nullus, not any, from ne, not, ulins, any.]

Nullah, nul'a, . a dry water-course.

Nulla-nulla, nul'a-nul'a, n. an Australian's hard-wood club.

Nullifidian, nul-i-fid'i-an, adj. ha\ing no faith. . a person in such a condition. [L. nullus, none, fides, faith.]

Nullify, nul'i-ff, v.t. to make null : to annul : to render void or of no force: f>r.f>. nullifying; fa.t. and fa.f. nullified. ns. Nullification, a rendering void or of none effect, esp. (U.S.) of a contract by one of the parties, or of a law by one legislature which has been passed by another: Null'lner ; Nullity, the state of being null or void : nothingness : want of existence, force, or efficacy.

Nullipara, nul-lip'a-ra, n. a woman who has never given birth to a child, esp. if not a virgin. adj. Nullip'arous.

Nullipennate. nul-i-pen'at, adj. having no flight-feathers, as a penguin.

Nulllpore, rml'i-pOr, . a small coral-like seaweed. adj. Null'iporous.

Numb, num, adj. deprived of sensation or motion : powerless to feel or act : stupefied : motionless : (Sfuik.) causing numbness. v.t. to make numb; to deaden : to render motionless : /r./. numbing (num'ing) ; pa. p. numbed (numd). adj. Numb'-COld (Shnk.), numbed with cold : causing numbness. . Numb'ness, state of being numb : condition of living body in which it has lost the power of feeling : torpor. [A.S. nunten, pa.p. of niman, to take ; so Ice. numinn. bereft.]

Number, num'ber, . that by which things are counted or computed: a collection of things: more than one : a unit in counting : a numerical figure : the measure of multiplicity : sounds distributed into harmonics : metre, verse, esp. in //. : (gram.) the difference in words to express singular or plural : (//.) the fourth book of the Old Testament. z-.t. to count : to reckon as one of a multitude : to mark with a number: to amount to. . Num'berer. adj. Num berless. without number: more than can be counted. ns. Numerabil ity, Nu'merableness.

Numbles

mote ; mQte : mOTn ; then.

Nutmeg 1

adj. Nu'merable, that may be numbered or counted. adv. Nu'merably. adj. NU'meral, pertaining to, consisting of, or expressing number. . a figure or

mark used to express a number, as i, 2, 3, &c.: (gram.)
a word used to denote a number. adv. Nu'merally, according to number. adj. Nu'merary, belonging to a certain number : contained within or counting as one of a body or a number opp. to Supernumerary. v.t. Numerate, to point off and read as figures : (prig.) to enumerate, to number. tts. Numera tion, act of numbering : the art of reading numbers, and expressing their values ; Nu'merator, one who numbers : the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken. IK/JS. Numeric, -al, belonging to, or consisting in, number : the same both in number and kind. adv. Numerically. . Numeros ity. numerousness : harmonious flow. adj. Nu'merous, great in number : being many. adv. Nu'merously. . Nu'merousness. [Fr.

nombre L. numerus, number.]

Numbles, num'bls, n.pl. the entrails of a deer. See Umbles.

Numerotage, nu-me-rO-tazh', n. the numbering of yarns so as to denote their fineness. [Fr.]

Numismatic, nu-mis-mat'ik, adj. pertaining to money, coins, or medals. n.sing. Numismatics, the science of coins and medals. ns. Numis'matist, one having a knowledge of coins and medals ; Numismatog'raphy, description of coins ; Numismatol'ogist, one versed in numismatology ; NumismatoTogy, the science of coins and medals in relation to history. [L. numisma Gr. nomisma, current coin notnizein, to use commonly nomot, custom.]

Nummary, num'a-ri, adj. relating to coins or money. adjs. Numm'iform, shaped like a coin ; Numm'ular, Numm'ulary, Numm'ulated, Numm'uline, pertaining to coins : like a coin in shape ; NllTTim'Uliform. n. Numm'ulite, a fossil shell resembling a coin. adj. Nummulitic. [L. nummus, a coin.)

Numskull, num'skul, . a stupid fellow : a blockhead. adj. Nurn'skulled. [From numb and skull.]

Nun, nun, . a female who, under a vow, secludes herself in a religious house, to give her time to devotion : (zool.) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun. ns. Nun'-buoy, a buoy somewhat in the form of a double cone ; Nun'nery, a house for nuns. adj. Nun'nish. ns. Nun'nishness ; Nun's'-veil'ing, a woollen cloth, soft and thin, used by women for veils and dresses. [A.S. nunne Low L. nunna, nonna, a nun, an old maiden lady, the orig. sig. being 'mother;' cf. Gr. nanne, aunt, Sans, nand, a child's word for ' mother.']

Nunc dimittis, nungk di-mit'tis, n. ' now lettest thou depart : ' the name given to the song of Simeon (Luke, ii. 29-32) in the R. C. Breviary and the Anglican evening service from the opening words.

Nuncheon, nun'shun, . a luncheon. [Prob. a corr. of luncheon, with some reference to noon.}

Nuncio, nun'shi-o, . a messenger : one who brings tidings : an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or a king. . Nun'ciature, the office of a nuncio. [It., L. nuncius, a messenger, one who brings news prob. a contr. of noventius ; cf. nevus, new.]

Nuncle, nung'kl, n. (Shak.) a contr. of mine uncle.

Nuncupative, nung'ku-pa-tiv, adj. declaring publicly or solemnly : (law) verbal, not written, as a will also Nun'cupatory. v.t. and v.i. Nun'cupate, to declare solemnly : to declare orally. n. Nuncupa'tion. [Fr., Low L. nuncupativus, nominal L. nuncupare, to call by name prob. from nomen, name, capere, to take.]

Nundinal, nun'di-nal, adj. pertaining to a fair or market. Also Nun'dinary. [L. nundina, the market-day, properly the ninth day i.e. from the preceding market-day, both days inclusive novem, nine, dies, a day.]

021

Nuphar, nu'far, n. a genus of yellow water-lilies, the Nymphaa.

Nuptial, nup'shal, adj. pertaining to marriage : constituting marriage. n.pl. Nup'tials, marriage : wedding ceremony. [Fr., L. nuptialis nuptue, marriage nubere, nuptum, to marry.]

Nur, nur, . a knot or knob in wood. See Knurr.

Nurl, nurl, v.t. to mill or indent on the edge. ns. Nurl'ing, the milling of a coin : the series of indentations on the edge of some screw-heads : zigzag ornamental engraving ; Nurl'ing-tool.

Nurse, nurs, . a woman who nourishes an infant : a mother while her infant is at the breast : one who has the care of infants or of the sick : (hort.) a shrub or
tree which protects a young plant. v.t. to tend, as an infant or a bick person : to bring up : to manage with care and economy : to play skilfully, as billiard-balls, in order to get them into the position one wants. adj. Nurse'like (Shak.), like or becoming a nurse. ns. Nurse'-maid, a girl who takes care of children ; Nurs'er, one who nurses : one who promotes growth ; Nurs'ery, place for nursing : an apartment for young children : a place where the growth of anything is promoted : (Jiort.) a piece of ground where plants are reared ; NUTS'ery-gOV'erness ; Nurs'erymaid, a nurse-maid ; Nurs'eryman, a man who owns or works a nursery : one who is employed in cultivating plants, &c., for sale ; Nurs'-ing-fa'ther (.), a foster-father; Nursling, that which is nursed : an infant. [O. Fr. norrice (Fr. nourrice) L. nutrix nutrire, to nourish.]

Nurture, nurt'ur, . act of nursing or nourishing : nourishment : education: instruction. v.t. to nourish: to bring up : to educate. . Nurt'urer. [O. Fr. noriture (Fr. nourriture) Low L. nutritura L. nutrire, to nourish.]

Nut, nut, n. the name popularly given to all those fruits which have the seed enclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery pericarp, not opening when ripe : (tot.) a one-celled fruit, with a hardened pericarp, containing, when mature, only one seed : often the hazel-nut, sometimes the walnut : a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt. v.i. to gather nuts : pr.p. nut'ting ; pa.p. nut'ted. adj. Nut' -brown, brown, like a ripe old nut. ns. Nut'-cracker, an instrument for cracking nuts : a genus of birds of the family Corvidce ; Nut'-gall, an excrescence, chiefly of the oak ; Nut'hatch, a genus of birds of the family Sittida, agile creepers also Nut'jobber, Nut'pecker ; Nut'-hook, a stick with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs that the nuts may be gathered : a bailiff, a thief who uses a hook ; Nut'meal, meal made from the kernels of nuts ; Nut' -Oil, an oil obtained from walnuts ; Nut'-pine, one of several pines with large edible seeds ; Nutshell, the hard substance that encloses the kernel of a nut : anything of little value ; Nut'ter, one who gathers nuts ; Nut'tineSS ; Nut'ting, the gathering of nuts; Nut'-tree, any tree bearing nuts, esp. the hazel. adj. Nut'ty, abounding in nuts : having the flavour of nuts. . Nut'-WTench, an instrument for fixing on nuts or removing them from screws. A nut to crack, a difficult problem to solve ; Be nuts on (slang), to be very fond of; In a nutshell, in small compass. [A. S. hnutu ; Ice. knot, Dut. noot, Ger. nuss.\

Nutant, nu'tant, adj. nodding : (bot.) having the top of the stem of the flower-cluster bent do_wnward. n. Nuta'tion, a nodding : (astron.) a periodical and constant change of the angle made by the earth's axis, with the ecliptic, caused by the attraction of the moon on the greater mass of matter round the equator : (bot.) the turning of flowers towards the sun. [L. nutare, to nod.]

Nutmeg, nut'meg, . the aromatic kernel of an East Indian tree, much used as a seasoning in cookery. adj. Nut'megged ; Nut'meggy. [M. E. notemuge,

Nutria

fSte, far ; m5, her ; mine ;

Oat

a hybrid word formed from nut, and O. Fr. muge, musk L. inuscus, musk.]

Nutria, nu'tri-a, . the fur of the coypou, a South American beaver. [Sp., L. httra, an otter.]

Nutriment, nu'tri-ment, n. that which nourishes : that which helps forward growth or development : food. adj. Nu'trient, nourishing.;/, anything nourishing. adj. Nu'trimental, having the quality of nutriment or food : nutritious. n. Nutri'tion, act of nourishing : process of promoting the growth of bodies : that which nourishes : nutriment. adjs. Nutri'tional ; Nutri'tious, nourishing: promoting growth. adv. Nutritiously. . Nutri'tiousness. adjs. Nu'tritive, Nu'tritory, nourishing : _concerned in nutrition. adv. Nu'tritively. ns. Nu'tritiveness ; NutritO'rium, the nutritive apparatus. [L. Mutrimentum nutnre, to nourish.]

Nux vomica, nuks vom'ik-a, . the seed of an East Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [L. mix, a nut, vomicus, from vomfre, to vomit.]

Nuzzer, nuz'er, . a present made to a superior. [Ind.]

Nuzzle, nuz'l, v.i. to rub the nose against : to fondle closely, to cuddle : to nurse or rear. v.t. to touch with the nose : to go with the nose toward the ground. Also Nous'le. [A freq. verb from nose.}

Nyanza, ni-an'za, . a sheet of water, marsh, the river feeding a lake. [Afr.]

Nyas. See Eyas.

Nyctala, nik'ta-la, . a genus of owls of family Striridte.

Nyctalopia, nik-ta-!5'pi-a, n. the defective vision of persons who can see in a faint light but not in bright daylight : sometimes applied to the opposite defect, inability to see save in a strong daylight also Nyc"-talopy. . Nytftalops, one affected with nycta-

lopia. [Gr. nyktalffs, seeing by night only nyx t nyktos, night, dps, vision.]

Nyctitropism, nik'ti-tro-pizm, . the so-called sleep of plants, the habit of taking at night certain positions unlike those during the day. adj. Nyctitrop'ic. [Gr. nyx, night, tropos, a turn.]

Nylghau, nil'gaw, n. a large species of antelope, in North Hindustan, the males of which are of a bluish colour. [Pers. nil gdw nil, blue, gdiv, ox, cow.]

Nymph, nimf, n. a young and beautiful maiden : {myth.) one of the beautiful goddesses who inhabited mountains, rivers, trees, &c. adjs. Nymph'al, relating to nymphs ; Nymphe'an, pertaining to nymphs : inhabited by nymphs ; Nymph'iC, -al, per-taining to nymphs ; Nymph'ish, Nymph'ly, nymph-like; Nymph' -like. ns. Nymph'olepsy, a species of ecstasy or frenzy said to have seized those who had seen a nymph ; Nymph'olept, a person in frenzy. adj. Nympholept'ic. ns. Nymphoma'nia, mor-bid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women ; Nymphoma'niac, a woman affected with the fore-going. adjs. Nymphoma'niac, -al. [Fr., L. nympha Gr. nymphe, a bride.]

Nymph, nimf, Nympha, nimf'a, . the pupa or chry-salis of an insect. n.pl. NymphSB(nimf'e), the labia minora. adj. Nymphip'arous, producing pupae. ns. Nymphl'tiS, inflammation of the nymphae ; Nymphot'omy, the excision of the nymphae.

Nymphaea, nim-fe'a, . a genus of water-plants, with beautiful fragrant flowers, including the water-lily, Egyptian lotus, &c. [L. nympha, a nymph.]

Nys, nis (Spens.), none is. [AV, not, and is.)

Nystagmus, nis-tag'mus, n. a spasmodic, lateral, oscil-
latory movement of the eyes, found in miners, &c. [Gr., nystazein, to nap.]

Nyula, nt-u'la, . an ichneumon.

the fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of our alphabet, its sound intermediate between a and v with three values in English, the name-sound heard in note, the shorter sound heard in not, and the neutral vowel heard in son : as a numeral, ' nothing,' or ' zero ' (formerly O=u, and (0)=n,ooo): (chem.) the symbol of oxygen : anything round or nearly so (//. O'S, Oes, pron. Oz).

O, Oh, 0, inter;, an exclamation of wonder, pain, desire, fear, &c. The form oh is the more usual in prose. O hone ! Och hone ! an Irish exclamation of lamentation. [A.S. ed.]

0, usually written o', an abbrev. for of and on.

Oaf, Of, . a foolish or deformed child left by the fairies
in place of another : a dolt, an idiot. adj. Oafish, idiotic, doltish. [Elf.]

Oak, ok, . a tree of about 300 species, the most famous the British oak, valued for its timber in ship-building, SiC.ns. Oak'-app'le, a spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects also Oak'leaf-gall ; Oak' bark, the bark of some species of oak used in tanning. adjs. Oak'-Cleav'ing (Shak.), cleaving oaks ; Oak' en, consisting or made of oak. ns. Oak'-gall, a gall produced on the oak ; Oak'-leath'er, a fungus mycelium in the fissures of old oaks ; Oak'ling, a young oak ; Oak'-pa'per, paper for wall-hangings veined like oak. adj. Oak'y, like oak, firm. Oak-apple Day, the 2Qth of May, the anniversary of the Restoration in 1660, when country boys used to wear oak-apples in com-memoration of Charles II. skulking in the branches

university siang, 10 signuy inai one uoes not wisn

visitors by closing the outer door of one's rooms; The Oaks, one of the three great English races for mares the others being the Derby and St Leger. IA.S. dc; Ice. Vfc, Ger. ciche.)

Oaker, Ok'er, n. (Spins.) ochre.

Oakum, ok'um, . old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for caulking the seams of ships. [A. S. dcumba, xcemba cemban, to comb.]

Oar, or, . a light pole with a flat feather or spoon-shaped end (the blade) for propelling a boat : an oar-like appendage for swimming, as the antennae of an insect or crustacean, &c. : an oarsman. v.t. to impel by rowing. v.i. to row. . Oar'agO, oars collectively. adj. Oared, furnished with oars. ns. Oar'lap, a rabbit with its ears standing out at right-angles to the head ; Oar'-lock, a rowlock ; Oars'-man, one who rows with an oar ; Oars'manship, skill in rowing. adj. Oar'y, having the form or use of oars. Boat oars, to bring the oars inboard ; Feather oars, to turn the blades parallel to the water when reaching back for another stroke ; Lie on the oars, to cease rowing without shipping the oars : to rest, take things easily : to cease from work ; Put In one's oar, to give advice when not wanted ; Ship, or Unship, oars, to place the oars in the row-locks, or to take them out. [A.S. dr.]

Oarium, a'ri-um, . an ovary or ovarium.

Oasis, o-a'sis, . a fertile spot in a sandy desert: any place of rest or pleasure in the midst of toil and gloom: pi. Oases (5-a'sSz). [L. , Gr. oasis, an Egyptian word ; cf. Coptic ouahe.}

Oast, Ost, . a kiln to dry hops or malt. n. Oast'-house. [A.S. dst.}

Oat, Ot (oftener in //. Oats, Ots), . a well-known grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food : us seeds : a musical pipe of oat-straw : a shepherd's pipe, pastoral song generally. . Oat'-cake, a thin broad cake made of oatmeal. adj. Oat' en, consisting of an oat stem or straw : made of oatmeal. ns. Oat'-grass, two species of oat, useful more as fodder than for the seed ; Oat'meal, meal made of oats. SOW one's wild oats, to indulge in the usual youthful dissipations. [A.S. ata, pi. dtan.\

Oath, Oth, . a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for punishment from Him in case of falsehood or of failure, also the form of words in which such is made oatk of abjuration, allegiance, &c. : an irreverent use of God's name in conversation or in any way : any merely exclamatory imprecation, &c. : pi. Oaths (6Mz). adj. Oath'-able (Sliak.\ capable of having an oath administered to. . Oath'-break'ing (Skak.), the violation of an oath, perjury. Upon one's oath, sworn to speak the truth. [A.S. dtfi; Ger. eid, Ice. eitkr.]

Ob., for objection, just as sol. for solution, on the margins of old books of controversial divinity. . Ob -and-sol'er, a disputant, polemic.

Obang, o-bang', . an old Japanese oblong gold coin.

Obbligato, ob-li-ga'to, adj. that cannot be done without. . a musical accompaniment, itself of independent importance, esp. that of a single instrument to a vocal piece. Also Obliga'tO. [It.]

ObconiC, -al, ob-kon'ik, -al, adj. inversely conical.

Obcordate, ob-kor"dat, adj. (bot.) inversely heart-shaped, as a leaf.

Obdurate, ob'du-rat, a ^j- hardened in heart or in feelings : difficult to influence, esp. in a moral sense : stubborn : harsh. . Ob'duracy, state of being obdurate : invincible hardness of heart. adv. Ob-durately. MS. Ob'durateness, Obdura'tion. adj.

Obdured', hardened. [L. obdurdre, -atum ob, against, durare, to harden durus, hard.]

Obeah. See Obi.

Obedience, o-be'di-ens, . state of being obedient : willingness to obey commands : dutifulness : the

collective body of persons subject to any particular authority : a written instruction from the superior of an order to those under him : any official position under an abbot's jurisdiction. adjs. Obedient, willing to obey ; Obedien'tial, submissive : obligatory. adv. Obe'diently. Canonical obedience, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic to another of higher rank ; Passive Obedience, unresisting and unquestioning obedience to authority, like that taught by some Anglican divines as due even to faithless and worthless kings like Charles II. and James II.

Obeisance, o-ba'sans, or 5-be'sans, n. obedience : a bow or act of reverence : an expression of respect. adj. Obe'isant. [Fr., obfir L. obedire, to obey.]

Obelion, 6-be'li-on, n. a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. [Gr. obelos, a spit.]

Obelisk, ob'e-lisk, . a toll, four-sided, tapering pillar, usually of one stone, finished at the top like a flat pyramid : (print.) a dagger (\).adj. Ob eliscal. v.t. Ob'elise, to mark with an obelisk, to condemn as spurious, indelicate, &c. n. Ob'elus, a mark (or -j-) used in ancient MSS. to mark suspected passages, esp. in the Septuagint to indicate passages not in the Hebrew://. Ob'eli. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. obeliskos, dim. of obelos, a spit.)

Obernaus, o'ber-hows, . the upper house in those German legislative bodies that have two chambers. [Ger. ober, upper, haus, house.]

Oberland, 6'ber-lant, . highlands, as the Bernese Oberland in Switzerland.

Oberon, o'ber-on, king of the fairies, husband of Titan ia.

Obese, o-bes', adj. fat : fleshy. ns. Obese'ness, Obes'ity, fatness: abnormal fatness. [L. obesta ob, up, edire, esuin. to eat.]

Obex, 6'beks, . a barrier : a thickening at the calamus scriptorius of the medulla oblongata. [L., objicere, to throw before.]

Obey, o-ba', v.t. to do as told by: to be ruled by : to yield to : to carry out or perform. v.i. to submit to power, &c. : (B.) to yield obedience (followed by to). n. Obey'er. adv. Obey'ingly, obediently. [Fr. obiir L. obedire ob, near, attdlre, to hear.]

Obfuscate, ob-fua'kat, v.t. to darken : to confuse. . Obfusca'tion. [L. ob/uscdre, -atum ob, inter., fuscus, dark.]

Obi, o'bi, n. a kind of sorcery practised by obeah-m n and obeah-ivonten among the negroes of the W-;st Indies and United States, a survival of African magic : a fetish or charm also O'bea, O'beah, O'by. n. Obiism. [Prob. Afr.]

Obi, o'bi, . a broad, gaily embroidered sash worn by Japanese women. [Jap.]

Obit, O'bit, or ob'it, . death: the fact or the date of death : funeral ceremonies : the anniversary of a person's death, or a service at such time. adjs. Obit'ual, pertaining to obits. ad^>. Obit'uarily. . Obituarist, a writer of obituaries. adj. Obit'-Uary, relating to the death of a person or persons. . a register of deaths (prig.) in a monastery : an account of a deceased person, or a notice of his death. [Fr., L. obittts oblre ob, to, Ire, to go.]

Object, ob-jekt', v.t. to place before the view: to throw in the way of: to offer in opposition: to oppose. v.i. to oppose : to give a reason against. . Objectifica'tion. v.t. Objectify, to make objective. . Objection, act of objecting : anything said or done in opposition : argument against. adj. Objec'tionable, that may be objected to : requiring to be disapproved of. adv. Objectionably, in an objectionable manner or degree. adj. Objective, relating to an object : being exterior to the mind : substantive, self-existent : setting forth what is external, actual, practical, apart from the sensations or emotions of the speaker : as opposed to Subjective, pertaining to that which is real or exists in nature, in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in thought : (7Y7/.)belonging to the case of the object. n. (grant?) the case of the object : in microscopes, &c., the lens which brings the rays to a focus : the point to which the operations of an army are directed. adv. Objectively. us. Object'iveness ; Objectivism. adj. Objectivist'ic. ns. Objectivity, state of being objective ; Object' or. [Fr., L. objectare, a freq. of objicere, -jectum ob, in the way of, jacere, to throw.]

Object, ob'jekt, . anything perceived or set before the mind : that which is sought after, or that toward

which an action is directed : end : motive : (grant.) that toward which the action of a transitive verb is directed. ns. Ob'ject-find'er, a device in microscopes for locating an object in the field before examination by a higher power; Object-glass, the glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object ; Ob'jectist, one versed in the objective philosophy. adj. Ob'jectless, having no object: purposeless. ns. Ob'ject-lesson, a lesson in which the object to be described, or a representation of it. is shown ; Ob'ject-SOUl, a vital principle attributed by the primitive mind to inanimate objects.

Objure, ob-joTSr', v.i. to swear. n. Objura tion, act of binding by oath.

Objurgation, ob-jur-ga'shun, . act of chiding : a blaming, reproof: reprehension. v.t. Objur'gate, to chide. adj. Objurgatory, expressing blame or reproof. [Fr., L., ob, against, jurgdre, to sue at law jits, law, agere, to drive.]

Oblanceolate, oWan'se-o-lat, adj. (bot.) shaped like the head of a lance reversed, as a leaf.

Oblate, ob-lat', n. a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows, esp. one of the Oblate Fathers or Oblate Sisters : one dedicated to a religious order from childhood, or who takes the cowl in anticipation of death : a loaf of altar-bread before its consecration. . Obla'tion, act of offering : anything offered in worship or sacred service, esp. a eucharistic offering : an offering generally. Great Oblation, the solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements, as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ ; Lesser Oblation, the offertory. [L. oblatus, offered up-?

Oblate, ob-lat', adj. flattened at opposite sides or

poles: shaped like an orange. ns. Oblate'ness, flatness at the poles; Oblate -spher'oid, a spherical body flattened at the poles. [L. oblatits, pa. p. of ojffcrre, to offer ob, against, ferre, to bring.)

Obligate. See Obbligato.

Oblige, 3-blIj', v.t. to bind or constrain: to bind by some favour rendered, hence to do a favour to. adj. Ob ligable, that can be held to a promise or an undertaking : true to a promise or a contract. . Ob'ligant, one who binds himself to another to pay or to perform something. v. t. Ob'ligate, to constrain : to bind by contract or duty :pr.p. ob'ligating ; pa.p. obligated. . Obliga'tion, act of obliging : the power which binds to a promise, a duty, &c. : any act which binds one to do something for another : that to which one is bound : state of being indebted for a favour : (taw) a bond containing a penalty in case of failure. adv. Obligatorily. . Ob ligatoriness. adj. Obligatory, binding: imposing duty. ns. Obligee (ob-li-je'), the person to whom another is obliged ; Oblige'ment, a favour conferred.^'. Obliging, disposed to confer favours : ready to do a good turn. adv. Obllg'ingly. ns. Oblig'ingness ; Ob'ligor (law), the person who binds himself to another. [Fr., L. obligare, -dtumok, before, ligare, to bind.]

Oblique, ob-lek , adj. slanting : not perpendicular : not parallel : not straightforward : obscure : (geom.) not a right-angle : (grant.) denoting any case except the nominative. v.i. to deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular, to slant : to advance obliquely by facing half right or left and then advancing. ns. Obliqua'tlon, Obllque'ness, Obliq'-Ulty, state of being oblique : a slanting direction : error or wrong: irregularity. adv. Obliquely. adj. Obliq'uld (Sfens.), oblique. Oblique cone or Cylinder, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base ; Oblique narration or speech (L. oratio obliqua), indirect narration, the actual words of the speaker, but, as related by a third person, having the first person in pronoun and verb converted into the third, adverbs of present time into the corresponding adverbs of past time, &c. ; Oblique sailing, the reduction of the position of a ship from the various courses made good, oblique to the meridian or parallel of latitude ; Obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the earth's equator. [Fr., L. obliquus ob, before, liquis, slanting.]

Obliterate, ob-lit'er-at, v.t. to blot out, so as not to be readable : to wear out : to destroy : to reduce to a very low state. n. Obliteration, act of obliterating : a blotting or wearing out : extinction. adj. Oblit'erative. [L. obliterare, -atumob,

over, litera, a letter.]

Oblivion, ob-liv'i-un, . act of forgetting or state of being forgotten : remission of punishment. adj. ObllVlOUS, forgetful : prone to forget : causing (orgetfulness. aiiv. ObllV'iously. ns. ObliVlOUS-

ness; Oblivlsc'ence. [Fr., L. oblivion-em

oHtvisci, to forget.)

Oblong, ob'long, adj. long in one way: longer than broad. . (ftom.) a rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure, adj. Ob'longish. adv. Ob'-longly. . Oblongness. [Fr., L. ob, over, loiifta, long.)

Obloquy, oblo-kwi, . reproachful language: cen-sure : calumny : disgrace. [L. obloquium ob, against, loqui, to speak.]

Obmutescence, ob-mu-tes'ens, . loss of speech, ilumhness. [L. obmutescere, to become dumb.]

Obnoxious, ob-nok'shus, adj. liable to hurt or punish-ment : exposed to : guilty : blameworthy : offensive : subject : answerable. adv. Obnoxiously. . Ob-nox'iousness. [L., ob, before, noxa, hurt.)

Obnubilatlon, ob-nu-bi-la'shtin, n. the act of making dark or obscure. v.t. Obnubilate. (Low L. obnu-biiare, to cloud over L. ob, over, nubilus, cloudy.]

Oboe, OT>0-e, n. a treble reed musical instrument, usually with fifteen keys, with a rich tone, giving the pitch to the violin in the orchestra: a treble stop on the organ, its bass being the bassoon also Hautboy. . O'bolst, a player on the oboe. Oboe d'Amore, an obsolete alto oboe ; Oboe di Caccia, an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon. [Fr. hautbois.\

Obol, ob'ol, . in ancient Greece, a small coin, worth rather more than three-halfpence : also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma also Ob'olus : //. Ob'oll (I). adj. Ob'olary, consisting of obols : ex-tremely poor. [Gr. obelos, a spit.)

Obovate, ob-O'vut, adj. (hot.) egg-shaped, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk. adv. Ob6'-vately. adj. Obo'void, solidly obpvate.

Obreption, ob-rep'shun, n. obtaining of gifts of escheat by falsehood opp. to Subreption (q.v.). adj. Obreptit'ious.

Obscene, ob-sen', adj. offensive to chastity : unchaste :
indecent : disgusting : ill-omened. ativ. Obscenely. ns. Obscene'ness, Obscen'ity, quality of being obscene : lewdness. [L. obscenus.}

Obscure, ob-skur', adj. dark : not distinct : not easily understood : not clear, legible, or perspicuous : un-known : humble : unknown to fame : living in dark-ness. v.t. to darken : to make less plain : to render doubtful. ns. ObSCU'rant, one who labours to prevent enlightenment or reform ; ObsCU rantism, opposition to inquiry or reform ; Obscu'rantist. an obscurant* adj. pertaining to obscurantism. . Obscura'tion, tne act nf obscuring or state of being obscure.!. adv. Obscurely. ns. Obscure'ment'; Obscure'ness ; Obscu'rer ; Obscu'rity, state or quality of being obscure : darkness : an obscure place or condition : unintelligibleness : humility. [Fr., L, obscurus.]

Obsecrate, ob'se-krat, v. to beseech : to implore. . Obsecra'tion, supplication : one of the clauses in the Litany beginning with by. adj. Ob'secratory, supplicatory. [L. obsecrdre, -dtum, to entreat ; ob, before, sacraresacer, sacred.]

Obsequies, ob'se-kwiz, n.pl. funeral rites and solem-nities : sing. Ob'sequy (Milt.) rarely used. adj. Obse'quial. [Fr. obseques L. obsequitt ob, before, upon, stqui, to comply.]

Obsequious, ob-se'kwi-us, adj. compliant to excess : meanly condescending. adv. Obse'quiOUSly. n. Obsequiousness. [Fr., L. obstquiosits, compliant, obsequium, compliance.]

Observe, ob-zerV, v.t. to keep in view: to notice: to subject to systematic observation : to regard attentively : to remark, refer to in words : to comply with : to heed and to carry out in practice : to keep with proper ceremony : to keep or guard. v.i. to take notice : to attend : to remark. adj. ObserV-able, that may be observed or noticed : worthy of observation : remarkable : requiring to be observed.

n. ObserVableness. adv. Obsery'ably. ns. Observance, act of observing or paying attention to : performance : attention : that which is to be observed : rule of practice, a custom to be observed : reverence : homage : ObserVancy, observance : ob-sequiousness. adj. Observ'ant, observing: having powers of observing and noting : taking notice : adhering to : carefully attentive. n. (Shf>k.~) an

obsequious attendant : one strict to comply with a custom, &c. ; or ObserVantine, one of those Franciscan monks of stricter rule who separated from the Conventuals in the 151(1 century. adv. Observantly. . Observa'tlon, act of observing : habit of seeing and noting : attention : the act of recognising and noting phenomena as they occur in nature, as distinguished from experiment : that which is observed : a remark : performance : the fact of being observed, adj. Observa'tional, consisting of, or containing, observations or remarks : derived from observation, as distinguished from

Obsession

mote ; mQte ; mtJon ; then.

Ocarina

experiment. ad-'. Observa'tionally. adj. Obser''vative, attentive. iis. Ob'servator, one who observes : a remarker ; Observatory, a place for making astronomical and physical observations, usually placed in some high and stable place; Observer. adj. Observing, habitually taking notice: attentive, adv. ObserVingly. [Fr., L. observdre, -atum ob, before, servdre, to keep.]

Obsession, pb-sesh'un, . persistent attack, esp. of an evil spirit upon a person : the state of being so molested from without opp. to Possession, or control by an evil spirit from within. [L. obsessionem obsidere, to besiege.]

Obsidian, ob-sid'i-an, . a natural glass the vitreous condition of an acid lava. [From Obsidius, who, according to Pliny, discovered it in Ethiopia.]

Obsidional, ob-sid'i-o-nal, adj. pertaining to a siege. Also Obsld'ionary.

Obsignate, ob-sig'nat, v.t. to seal, confirm. . Obsigna'tioa.

Obsolescent, ob-so-les'ent, adj. going out of use. . Obsolesc'ence. adj. Ob'solete, gone out of use : antiquated : (zoo!.) obscure : not clearly marked or developed : rudimental. adv. Ob'SOletely. us. Ob'soleteness ; Obsole'tion (rare) \ Ob'soletism. [L. obsolescent, -entis, pr.p. of obsolescere, obsoletutn 06, before, solere, to be wont.]

Obstacle, ob'sta-kl, . anything that stands in the way of or hinders progress : obstruction. Obstacle race, a race in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented. [Fr. , L. obstaculumob, in the way of, stare, to stand.]

Obstetric, -al, ob-stet'rik, -al, adj. pertaining to midwifery. us. Obstetrician, one skilled in obstetrics ; Obstet'rics, the science of midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed ; Obstet rix, a midwife. [L. obstetricius obsietrix, -icis, a midwife ob, before, stare, to stand.]

Obstinate, ob'sti-nat, atij. blindly or excessively firm: unyielding : stubborn : not easily subdued or remedied. ns. Ob'stinacy, Ob'stinateness, the condition of being obstinate : excess of firmness : stubbornness : fixedness that yields with difficulty, as a disease. adv. Ob'Stinately. [L. obstindre, -atum ob, in the way of, stare, to stand.]

Obstipation, ob-sti-pa'shun, . extreme costiveness.

Obstreperous, ob-strep'er-us, adj. making a loud noise: clamorous: noisy. v.i. Obstrep'erate (Sterne). adr. Obstrep'erously. ft. Obstrep'erOUSness. [L. obstreperus ob, before, strepere, to make a noise.]

Obstriction, ob-strik'shun, n. obligation. [L. obstringere, obstrictum, to bind up.]

Obstropulous, ob-strop'u-lus, adj. a vulgar form of obstreperous.

Obstruct, ob-strnkt', v.t. to block up, to hinder from passing, to retard. ns. Obstruc'ter, Obstrur/tor, one who obstructs; Obstruction, act of obstructing: that which hinders progress or action : opposition, esp. in a legislative assembly; Obstructionist. adj. Obstructive, tending to obstruct : hindering. n. one who opposes progress. adv. Obstnict'-ively. adj. Ob'struent, obstructing : blocking up. n. (ined.) anything that obstructs, esp. in the passages of the body. [L. obstruere, obstructum ob, in the way of, struere, structum, to pile up.]

Obtain, ob-tan, v.t. to lay hold of: to hold: to procure by effort : to gain : to keep possession of. v.i. to be established : to continue in use : to become customary or prevalent : to hold good : (rare) to succeed. adj. Obtainable, that may be obtained,

procured, or acquired. ns. Obtain'er ; Obtain'-
ment ; Obten'tion, procurement. Obtain to
(Bacon), to attain to. [Fr., L. obtinere ob, upon,
tenere, to hold.]

Obtected, ob-tek'ted, adj. covered, protected by a
chitonous case, as the pupae of most flies. [L.
otteglre, obtectum, to cover over.]

Obtemper, ob-tem'per, v.t. to yield obedience to
(with to, unto). [L. obtemperare.)

Obtend, ob-tend'', v.t. (obs.) to oppose : to allege. [L.
obtendere, to stretch before.]

Obtest, ob-test', v.t. to call upon, as a witness : to beg
for. v.i. to protest. . Obtesta'tion, act of calling
to witness: a supplication. [L. obtestdri, to call as
a witness ob, before, testis, a witness.]

Obtrude, ob-trCod', v.t. to thrust in upon when not
wanted: to urge upon against the will of. v.i. to
thrust one's sell or be thrust upon. ns. Obtrud'er ;
Obtruding, Obtru'Sion, a thrusting in or upon
against the will of. adj. Obtrusive, disposed to
thrust one's self among others. adv. Obtrusively.
n. Obtruslveness. [L. obtrudere ob, before,
trudere, trusum, to thrust.]

Obtruncate, ob-trung'kat, v.t. to cut or lop off. [L.
obtruncdre, -atum ob, before, truncdre, cut off.]

Obtund, ob-tund', v.t. to dull or blunt, to deaden.
adj. Obtund'ent, dulling. . an oily mucilage for
sores: an application to deaden the nerve of a tooth.
[L. obtundere, to strike upon.]

Obturate, ob'tii-rat, v.t. to close or stop up. ns.
Obtura'tion, the act of stopping up, esp. in gunnery,
of a hole to prevent the escape of gas ; Ob'turator,
that which stops or closes up, as a device of this
kind in gunnery, &c. : in surgery, an artificial plate
for closing an abnormal aperture or fissure, as with
cleft palate, &c., or for distending an opening, as in
lithotomy : any structure that shuts off a cavity or
passage, esp. in anatomy, the membrane vessels, &c.,
closing the obturator foramen, or thyroid foramen,
a large opening or fenestra in the anterior part of the
hip-bone. [L. cbturdre, -atum, to stop up.]

Obturbinate, ob-tur'bi-nat, adj. inversely top-shaped.

Obtuse, ob-tus', adj. blunt : not pointed : (hot.) blunt
or rounded at the point, as a leaf: stupid : not shrill :
(geom.) greater than a right angle. adj's. ObtUSO'-
ang'led, Obtuse'-ang'ular, having an angle greater
than a right angle. adv. Obtusely. ns. Obtuse'-
ness, ObtUSlty. [Fr., L. obtusus obtundere, to
blunt ob, against, tundfre, to beat.]

Obumbrate, ob-um'brat, v.t. to overshadow, to
darken.
adj. lying under some projecting part, as the ab-
domen of certain spiders. adj. Obum'brant, over-
hanging. [L. obumbrdre, -dtnm, to overshadow.]

Obvallate, ob-val'at, adj. walled up. [L. obvalldre,
-dtuin, to wall round.]

Obvelation, ob-ve-la'shun, . concealment.

Obvention, ob-ven'shun, n. (obs.) any incidental
occurrence, or advantage, esp. an offering.

Obverse, ob-vers', adj. turned towards one : bearing
the head, as one face of a coin opp. to Reverse : a
second or complemental aspect of the same fact, a
correlative proposition identically, implying another :
(pot.) having the base narrower than. the top. n.
Ob'verse, the side of a coin containing the head, or
principal symbol. adv. Obverse'ly. . Obver'sion,
the act of turning toward the front of anything : in
logic, a species of immediate inference viz. the
predicating of the original subject, the contradictory
of the original predicate, and changing the quality
of the proposition e.g. to infer from all A is B that
no A is not B also called Permutation and Equi-
pollence. v.t. Obvert', to turn towards the front.
(L. obversus ob, towards, vertere, to turn.]

Obviate, ob'vi-at, v.t. to meet on the way, hence to
remove, as difficulties. [L. obvidre, -atum ob, in
the way of, vidre, vidtum, to go via, a way.]

Obvious, ob'vi-us, adj. meeting one in the way :
easily
discovered or understood: evident. adv. Ob'Vi-
ously. n. Ob'viousness. [L. obvius.]

Obvolute, -d, ob'vo-lut, -ed, adj'. rolled or turned in,
as
two leaves in a bud, one edge of each out and the
other in, as in the poppy. adj. Obvol'vent, curved
downward or inward. [L. obvolutusob, before,
volvere, volutum, to roll.]

Ocarina, ok-a-re'na, n. a kind of musical instrument

Occamism

fete, far ; mS, h6r ; mine ;

Octant

with a whistling sound, made of terra-cotta, with finger-holes and a mouthpiece. [It.]

Oocamism, ok'am-mizm, . the doctrine of the nominalist schoolman, William of Occam or Ockkam (c. 1270-1349). . Octfamist, a follower of Occam.

Occamy, ok'a-mi, . a silvery alloy. [Alcfiemy.]

Occasion, o-ka'zhun, . a case of something happening :
a special time or season : a chance of bringing about something desired : an event which, although not the cause, determines the time at which another happens : a reason or excuse : opportunity : requirement, business : a special ceremony. v.t. to cause indirectly: to influence. adj. Occa'sional, falling in the way or happening : occurring only at times : resulting from accident : produced on some special event. ns. Occa'sionalism, the philosophical system of the Cartesian school for explaining the action of mind upon matter, or the combined action of both by the direct intervention of God, who on the occasion of certain modifications in our minds, excites the corresponding movements of body, and on the occasion of certain changes in our body, awakens the corresponding feelings in the mind ; Occa'sionalist ; Occasional'ity. adv. Occa'sionally. . Occa'sioner. On occasion, in case of need : as opportunity offers, from time to time ; Take occasion, to take advantage of an opportunity. [Fr., L. occasion-em occidereob, in the way of, cadlre, casual, to fall.]

Occident, ok'si-dent, ft. the western quarter of the sky where the sun goes down or sets : the west generally. adj. Occiden'tal, noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets : western : relatively less precious, as a gem. . a native of some occidental country opp. to Oriental. v.t. Occiden'tallSO, to cause to conform to western ideas or customs. ns. Occidentalism, habits, &c., of occidental peoples ; Occiden'talist, a student of occidental languages opp. to Orientalist: an individual belonging to an oriental country who favours western ideas, customs, &c. adv. Occiden'tally. [Fr., L. occidens, -ends, pr.p. of occidere, to fall down.]

Occiput, ok'si-put, K. the back part of the head or skull. adj. Occip'ital, pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head. n. the occipital bone. adv. Occip'l tally. adjs. Occip'ltO-ax'lal, of or pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra ; Occip'itO-front'al, pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead; Occip'ito-tem'-poral, pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.
[L., ob, over against, caput, head.]

Occlude, o-klotid', v.t. to absorb, as a gas by a metal. adj. Occlu'dent, serving to close. . Occlu'sion, a closing of an opening, passage, or cavity : the act of occluding or absorbing. adj. Occlu'slve, serving to close. . Occlu'sor, that which closes, esp. an organ for closing an opening in a body. [L. occludere, ob, before, claudere, to shut.]

Occult, ok-kult', adj. covered over : escaping observa-
tion : hidden : not discovered without test or experiment : secret, unknown, transcending the bounds of natural knowledge. ft. Occulta'tion, a concealing, esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another : state of being hid. adj. Occult' od.(Skak.), hidden, secret : (astron.) concealed, as by a body coming between. ns. Occult'ism, the doctrine or study of things hidden or mysterious theosophy, &c. ; Occultist, one who believes in occult things. adv. Occult'ly. . Occult'ness. Occult sciences, alchemy, astrology, magic, &c. [Fr., L. occulSre, occultum, to hide.]

Occupy, ok'Q-pI, v.t. to take or hold possession of: to take up, as room, Ac. : to fill, as an office : to employ :
(B.) to use : to trade with : (SJtak.) to possess, enjoy. v.i. to hold possession : (B.) to trade : pa.t. and fa.f. occ'upied. j. Occupancy, the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession : possession : the time during which one occupies ; Occ'upant, one who takes or has possession. v. t. Occ'upate (Bacon), to hold : to possess '.pr.f. occ'Opating ; pa.p. occ'fl-

pated. . Occupation, the act of occupying or
taking possession : possession : state of being employed or occupied : that which occupies or takes up one's attention : employment. adj. Occupa'tive. . Occupier, one who takes or holds possession of : an occupant: (B.) a trader. [Fr., L. occnpare, -atum ob, to, on, capere, to take.]

Occur, o-kur', v.i. to come or be presented to the mind : to happe-n : to appear : to be found here and there : to coincide in time :pr.p. occur' ring ; pa.p. occurred'. ns. OcCUT'rence, anything that occurs : an event, esp. one unlocked for or unplanned : occasional presentation ; Occur'rent, one who comes to meet another : (B.) an occurrence or chance. adj. (B.) coming in the way. [Fr., L, occurrere ob, towards, currere, to run.]

Ocean, 5'shan, . the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe : one of its five great divisions (Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic) : any immense expanse or vast quantity. adj. pertaining to the great sea. . O'cean-ba'sin, the depression of the earth's surface in which the waters of an ocean are contained.
adjs. Ocean'ian, pertaining to Oceania, which includes Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia ; Ocean'ic, pertaining to the ocean : found or formed in the ocean or high seas, pelagic : wide like the ocean. ns.pl. Ocean'ic-is'lands, islands far from the mainland, situated in the midst of the ocean ; Ocean'ides, marine molluscs or sea-shells. ns. O'cean-lane (see Lane) ; Oceanog'rapher, one versed in oceanography. adj. Oceanograph'ic. ns. Oceanog'raphy, the scientific description of the ocean ; Oceanol'Ogy, the science of the ocean : a treatise on the ocean. [Fr., L. oceanus Gr. okeanos, perh. from dkys, swift.]

Ocellate, -d, O'sel-lat, -ed, adj. resembling an eye : marked with spots resembling eyes, as the feathers of a
peacock. adjs. Ocel'lar, Oc'ellary, ocellate, pertaining to ocelli ; Ocellif 'erous, Ocellig'erous, bearing spots like small eyes. . Ocellus, a little eye, an eye-spot : one of the round spots of varied colour in the tail of a peacock, &c. : pi. Ocelli. [L. ocellatus ocellus, dim. of oculus, an eye.]

Ocelot, O'se-lot, . the name of several species of animals in tropical America allied to the leopard, but much smaller. adj. O'celoid. [Mex.]

Ocher, Ocherous. See Ochre.

Ochhone, oh hon, an exclamation of lamentation. [Ir.]

Ochidore, ok'i-dor, . a shore-crab.

Ochlesis, ok-le'sLs, . an unhealthy condition due to overcrowding. adj. Ochlet'ic. [Gr. ocklos, a crowd.]

Ochlocracy, ok-Iok'ra-si, . mob-rule : government by the populace.- adjs. Ochlocrat'ic, -al. adv. Ochlocrat'ically. [Gr. ochlokratia ocklos, the mob, kratia, rule.]

Ochre, 5'ker, . a fine clay, mostly pale yellow, used for colouring walls, &c. : (slang) money, esp. gold. adjs. O'cherous, Ochra'ceous, O'chreous, p'chroid, O'chry, consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre.
[Fr., L. ochra Gr. dchra ochros, pale yellow.]

Ocrea, 6'kre-a, n. (hot.) a sheath formed of two stipules
united round a stem://. O'chreaB, O'creffl. adj. O'Chreate. [L. ochrea, a legging.)

Octachord, ok'ta-kord, . a musical instrument with eight strings : a diatonic series of eight tones.

Octagon, ok'ta-gon, . a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles, adj. Octag'onal. [Gr. okto, eight, gdnia, an agle.]

Octahedron, ok-ta-he'dron, n. a solid bounded by eight
faces. adj. Octahe'dral. [Gr. oktd, eight, hedrj., a base.]

Octandrous, ok-tan'drus, adj. (bat.) having eight stamens. it.pl. Octan'dria. adj. Octan'drian. [Gr. okto, eight, oner, andros, a man.]

Octangular, ok-tang'gu-lar, adj. having eight angles.

Octant, ok'tant, . the eighth part of a circle : an instrument for measuring angles : the aspect of

Octapla

mote ; mute ; mCon ; then.

two planets when 45, or one-eighth of a circle, apart. Also Oc'tile. [L. octans, octantis octo, eight.]

Octapla, ok'ta-pla, . something eightfold : a Bible in eight languages. [Gr. oktaplous, eightfold.]

Octapody, ok-tap'o-di, n. (pros.) a metre or verse of eight feet. adj. Octapod'ic. . Otftastich, a strophe of eight verses or lines also Octas'tichon. adj. Octastroph'ic, consisting of eight strophes.

Octastyle. See Octostyle.

Octave, ok'tav, aiij. eight : consisting of eight. . an eighth : that which consists of eight : the eighth day after a church festival, counting the feast-day itself as the first : the period between a festival and its octave : (mus.) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones : the eighth part of a pipe of wine. [Fr., L. octa-vus, eighth octo, eight.]

Octavo, ok-ta'vo, adj. having eight leaves to the sheet. . a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves, contracted 8vo usually meaning a medium octavo, 6 X pi inches. Smaller octavos are post 8vo, 5iX8j in. ; demy 8vo, si X 8 in. ; crown 8vo, 5 X 7J in. ; cap 8vo, 4^ X 7 in. Larger octavos are royal 8vo, 6J X 10 in. ; super-royal 8vo, 7X11 in. ; imperial 8vo, 8J X n in. : //. Octa'VOS.

Octennial, ok-ten'i-al, adj. happening every eighth year: lasting eight years. ativ. Octenn ially. . Octocen'tenary, the Sooth anniversary of an event. [L. octennis octo, eight, atmus, a year.]

Octillion, ok-til'yun, . the number produced by raising a million to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers : in France and the United States, one thousand raised to the ninth power, expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers. [L. octo, eight, million.]

October, ok-to'ber, . the eighth month of the Roman year, which began in March : the tenth month in our calendar. [L. octo, eight.]

Octobrachiate, ok-to-bra'ki-at, adj. having eight brachia, arms, or rays.

Octocerous, ok-tos'e-rus, adj. having eight arms or rays.

Octodecimo, ok-to-des'i-mo, adj. having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted i8mo. adj. Octodec'imal (crystal.), having eighteen faces. [L. octodecim, eighteen octo, eight, decetn, ten.]

Octodentate, ok-to-den'tat, adj. having eight teeth.

Octofld, ok'to-fid, adj. (tot.) cleft into eight segments.

Octogenarian, ok-t5-je-na'ri-an, . and adj. one who is eighty years old, or between eighty and ninety. adj. Octog'enary.

OctOgynous, ok-toj'i-nus, adj. (bot.) having eight pistils or styles. [Gr. okto, eight, gyne, wife.]

Octohedron = Octahedron.

Octolateral, ok-tO-lat'e-ral, adj. having eight sides.

Octonary, ok'tO-na-ri, adj. consisting of eight.

Octonocular, ok-to-nok'u-lar, adj. having eight eyes.

Octopede, ok'to-ped, . an eight-footed animal.

Octopetalous. ok-to-pet'a-lus, adj. having eight petals.

Octopod, ok'tO-pod, adj. eight-footed or eight-armed also Octop'odouS. n. an octopus.

Octopus, ok'to-pus, . a widely distributed genus of eight-armed cuttle-fishes, covered with suckers, a devil-fish. [Gr. okto, eight, pous, podos, foot.]

Octoradiate, -d, ok-to-ra'di-at, -ed, adj. having eight rays.

Octoroon, ok-to-rOon', . the offspring of a quadroon and a white person : one who. has one-eighth negro blood. [L. octo, eight.]

Octosepalous. ok-t5-sep'a-lus, adj. having eight sepals.

OctOSpermOUS, ok-to-sper'mus, adj. having eight seeds.

Octosporous, ok-to-sp5'rus, adj. eight-spored.

Octostichous, ok-tos'ti-kus, adj. (bot.) eight-ranked.

Octostyle, ok'to-stTI, . an edifice or portico with eight pillars in front.

Octosyllabic, ok-t5-sil-lab'ik, adj. consisting of eight

syllables. n. Oc'tosyllable, a word of eight syllables.

Octroi, ok-trwa', n. a grant of the exclusive right of trade : a toll or tax levied at the gates of a city on articles brought in : the place where such taxes are

paid. [Fr., octroyer, to grant L. auctorare, to authorise auctor, author.]

Octuple, ok'tu-pl, adj. eightlold. . Oc'tuplet (mus.), a group of eight notes to be played in the time of six.

Octyl, pk'til, . a hypothetical organic radical, known only in combination also Capryl. n. Oc'tylene, a hydrocarbon obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid. adj. Octyl'ic.

Ocular, ok'u-lar, adj. pertaining to the eye: formed in, or known by, the eye : received by actual sight. adv. Oc'Ularly. adjs. Oc'Ulate, -d, having eyes, or spots like eyes; Oculau'ditory, representing an eye and an ear together; Oculif'erous, Oculig'erous, bearing an eye or eyes ; Oc'Uliform, ocular in form ; Oc'ulimotor, -y, ocular and mctory. . Oc'ulist, one skilled in diseases of the eye. [L. ocularius oculus, the eye.]

Od, od, or od, . a peculiar force acting on the nervous system, assumed by Reichenbach to exist in light, heat, electricity, living bodies, and all material substances whatever, and to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. adj. O'dic. ns. Od' -force, od ; O'dism, belief in od. [Gr. hodos, a way.]

Od, od, . for God sometimes Odd. interjs. Od'S-b9diklns, God's body ; Od'S life, God's life ; Od'S-pitikins (Shak.), a corr. of God's pity.

Odal, Odaller, same as Udal, Udaller.

Odalisque, Odalisk, o'da-lisk, . a female slave in a harem. [Fr., Turk, oda, a chamber.]

Odd, od, adj. not paired with another : not even : left over after a round number has been taken : additional to a certain amount in round numbers : not exactly divisible by two : strange : unusual in kind or appearance : trifling: remote: (Shak.) at variance. ns. Odd' -come-Shortly, an early day, any time ; Odd'-fellow, a member of a secret benevolent society called
Oddfellows ; Odd'ity, the state of being odd or singular : strangeness : a singular person or thing. adj. Odd'-look'ing, having a singular appearance.

adv. Odd'ly. ns. Odd'ment, something remaining over : one of a broken set often used in the plural ; Odd ness. .//. Odds (odz), inequality : difference in favour of one against another : more than an even wager : the amount or proportion by which the bet of one exceeds that of another : advantage '. dispute : scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in the phrase Odds and ends (lit. 'points' and ends). At Odds, at variance. [Scand., Ice. oddi, a triangle, odd number

Ice. oddr, point ; cf. A. S. ord, point.]

Ode, od, . a song : a poem written to be set to music : the music written for such! a poem. adj. O'dic. . O'dist, a writer of odes. [Fr. ode Gr. ode, contr. from aoide aeidein, to sing.]

Odeum, o-de'um, . in ancient Greece a theatre for musical contests, &c., sometimes applied to a modern music-hall. Also Ode'on. [Gr.]

Odin, o'din, . the chief of the gods in Norse mythology.

OdiOUS, 5'di-us, adj. hateful : offensive : repulsive : causing hatred. adv. O'diOUSly. ns. O'diousness; O'dium, hatred : offensiveness : blame : quality of provoking hate. Odium theologicum, the proverbial hatred of controversial divines for each other's errors and persons. [L., odi, to hate.]

Odometer = Hodometer (q.v.).

Odontoglossum, o-don-to-glos'um, . a genus of tropical American orchids with showy flowers.

Odontoid, o-don'toid, adj. tooth-shaped : tooth-like.

ns. Odontal'gia, Odontal'gy, toothache, adj. Odontal'gic. . Odonti'asis, the cutting of the teeth. adj. Odon'tic, dental. . Odon'toblast, a cell by which dentine is developed. adjs. Odon'-tocete, toothed, as a cetacean ; Odontogen 1C. ns. Odontog'eny, the origin and development of teeth ; Odontog'raphy, description of teeth. adjs. Odontolog'ic, -al. ns. Odontol'ogist, one skilled in odontology ; OdontOl'Ogy, the science of the teeth ; Odontolox'ia, irregularity of teeth. ; Odon-

>; :.

Office

mQte; mOon : then..

Old

adj. Off'erable, that may be offered. . Off'awr ;
Off 'ertng. act of making an offer : that which is offered : a gift : (B.) that which is offered on an altar : a sacrifice : (/) in Church of England, certain dues payar,ie_at Easter ; Off artery, act of offering, th-r \ . - :_: the verses or the anthem said or sung while the offerings of tae congregation are being made and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements OB the altar : the money collected at a religious service : anciently a linen or silken cloth used in various ceremonies rriiMfCttJ with the administration of the euchanst. [L. cfferre ft, to wards, frrre, to bring.]

Office, ofis, . settled duty or employment : a position imposing certain duties or giving a right to exercise an employment : business : act of worship : order or form of a religions service, either 'public or private : that which a thing is designed or fitted to do : a place where business is carried on : (/) acts of good or ill : service : the apartments of a house in wnich the domestics discharge their duties- us.
Off 'ice-bear' er, one who holds office : one - an appointed duty to perform in connection with some company, society. &c. : Off ICflT, one who holds
an office : a person who performs some public doty : a person entrusted with responsibility in the army or navy. v.t. to furnish with officers : to command, as officers. adj. Offic lal. pertaining to an office : depending on the proper office or authority : done by authority. . one who holds an office : a subordinate public officer : the deputy of a bishop, &c- us.
Offida.1 tmn, official position : excessive devotion to official routine and detail : Official icy. Offic laity,

the charge, office, or jurisdiction of an official : the official headquarters of an ecclesiastical or other deliberative and governing body. a*T. Officially.
tt. Offic' iairfc. one ^^^A^flV^^T^ata Trtigious-wi Jn,
one who administers a sacr a ment.-r. OffiC'iiU, to perform the duties of an oftce: (with fir) to perform ?< in place of another. *. Offic iatOT.
Give tie office (sbtnf), to suggest, sumily information : Holy office, the I inquisition. [Fr., L. <y5Ei*J-]

Officinal, of-fis i-nal, adj. belonging to, or used in, a shop : denoting an approved medicine kept MijUied by apothecaries. [Fr., L.
<^*J, work, facert, to do.]

OfflCkHKS. of-fish'us, adj. too forward in ugtiiag services : overkind : intermeddling.
i. Offic lousness. [Fr..

Ottng, oTing, . the part of the
between the shore and the hcrizon.

On. oft. Often, of n, aJr. frequently : ma

adj. Often (S.\ frequent. .. Oft ennea. frequency. <ufm. Off times, Off BBtiBMS, many times : frequently. [A.S. fft ; Ger. fft, Goth. *Jim.]

Ogee, o-je', *. a wave-like moulding formed of a convex curve continued or followed by a nmcjut. one. [Fr. ffft>e.]

Ogam, og'am, *. an ancient Irish writing,

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II III (111 lllll
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in f nj (t! r one i
Ogham Alphabet.

in straight lines crossing each other: ope of tfce *enty in her, of which it is Cm mti

- ~ r<oiitled arch or window.

;.-_
Ogl8. C g. r-.r. to look at fcodhr with side ghmce-v

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Ogling [Dwt. oyra fff*. th.
OgTtt, i ger, . a mm >rrag mamarr or giaat of tair>-

tales :frm. Ofgnt^mdj. OgTWSh. [Fr. ogre
Sp. ogro L. emu, the lower world.]
Ogygian. o-jij'i-an, mdj. pertaining to ike mythical

Atuc king C-' "-'

Ok, 6, tMterj.

[Georg

.. ._ .

00, oil, . the j^ice fh the frtnrf tfc ive-
tree : any greasy liquid. r.i to smear r ^nnt
with oil ns. OlllaV a bag or cyst m aaimals
containsg oil ; Oil caka, a cake miiV of seed
from h:r u-e *i hij

a pi

with oi; o-r, ,

which, oils: an oil-can: (<*U.) a coat of oOsksn;
On ery, the lamnniinili i of mi oil-man ; OQ'-gU,
Sbmmtatipg gas or heating gas made by dodl-
ling oil in ckjsed retorts: OQinew; OO'-mm,
one who deals in ofls; Ofl-Wlfll, a ^ifiili fciiii
for e^neshmg oi from seeds, nnts, &c. : Offvct,
the botter-nnt of North America: Oil -fan*1l.

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of: lone practised:
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r.i OUhnV, to grow old, to
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first Seceders in

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fhe farm of back fcner

Oli rcli ^

Oleaginous

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Omen

dull gold colour like tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics ; Old Harry, Kick, One, &c. , the devil ; Old Hundred, properly Old Hundredth, a famous tune set in England about the middle of the i6th century to Kethe's version of the looth Psalm, marked 'Old Hundredth' in Tate and Brady's new version in 1696 ; Old maid, a woman who has not been married, and is past the usual age of marriage : a simple game played by matching cards from a pack from which a card (usually a queen) has been removed ; Old man, unregenerate human nature : (coll.) one's father, guardian, or employer (usually with 'the'); Old Red Sandstone (see Sand); Old salt, an experienced sailor ; Old school, of, or resembling, earlier days, old-fashioned ; Old song, a mere trifle, a very small price ; Old squaw, a sea-duck of the northern hemisphere also Old Wife ; Old Style (often written with a date O.S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 36si days ; Old Testament (see Testament) ; Old Tom, a strong kind of English gin ; Old Wife, a prating old woman, or even a man : a chimney-cap for curing smoking. Of Old, long ago, in ancient times, or belonging to such. [A.S. eald; Dut. and; Ger. alt.}

Oleaginous, 0-le-aj'in-us, adj. oily: (hot.) fleshy and oily : unctuous, sanctimonious, fawning. . Oleag'-inousness. [L. oleaginus oleum, oil.]

Oleander, o-le-an'der, . an evergreen shrub with lance-shaped leathery leaves and beautiful red or white flowers, the Rose Bay or Rose Laurel. [Fr., a corr. of Low L. lorandmm. Cf. Rhododendron.]

Oleaster, S-le-as'ter, . the wild olive. [L., olea, an olive-tree Gr. clam.}

Olecranon, <5-le-kra'non, . a process forming the upper end of the ulna. adj. Olocra'nal. [Gr.]

Olein, O'le-in, . a natural fat, found in the fatty oils of animals and vegetables. n. Oloate, a salt of oleic acid. adj. defiant, producing oil. us. Ole-fi' ant-gas, ethylene ; O lefine, any one of a group of hydrocarbons homologous with ethylene. adjs. O'leiC ; Oleif ' erous, producing oil, as seeds. J. Oleomar garine. artificial butter at first made from pure beef-fat, now from oleo-oil, neutral lard, milk, crea'n, and pure butter, worked together, with a colouring matter; Oleom'eter, an instrument for determining the density of oils ; O'leon, a liquid obtained from the distillation of olein and lime ; Oleores'in, a native compound of an essential oil and a resin : a preparation of a fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution ; OleOBac'charum, a mixture of oil and sugar. adjs. O loose, O'leous, oily. [I/, oleum, oil.]

Olent, O'lent, adj. smelling. [L. olere, to smell.]

Oleograph, G'le-3-graf, , a print in oil-colours to imitate an oil-painting. n. Oleog'raphy, the art of i reparing such. [L. oleum, oil, Gr. graphein, to write.]

Oleraceous, ol-e-ra'shus, adj. of the nature of a pot-herb, for kitchen use. [L.]

Olfactory, ol-fak'tor-i, adj. pertaining to, or used in, smelling. [L. olfactare, to smell olere, to smell, facere, to make.]

Olibanum, 0-lib'a-num, n. a gum-resin flowing from incisions in several species of BosTtiellia in Somnliland and southern Arabia the Lebonah of the Hebrews, Lil'anos and Libanotos of the Greeks.

OligOBmia, ol-i-je'mi-a, . abnormal deficiency of blood.

Oligarchy, ol'i-gark-i, . government by a small exclusive class : a state governed by such : a small body of men who have the supreme power of a state in their hands. n. Oligarch, a member of an oligarchy. adjs. Oligarch al, Oligarchic, -al, pertaining to an oligarchy. [Fr., Gr., oligos, few, archein, to rule.]

Oligist, nl'i-jUt, . a crystallised variety of hematite.

Oligocene, ol'i-gO-sfin, adj. (geol.) pertaining to a division of the Tertiary series, the rocks chiefly of fresh and brackish water origin, with intercalations of marine beds. [Gr. oiigos, little, kainos, new.]

OligOChrome, ol'i-go-krom, adj. and . painted in few colours. [Gr. oligos, few, chroma, colour.]

Oligoclase, ol'i-go-klas, . a soda-lime triclinic feldspar.

Olio, 5'li-O, . a savoury dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables : a mixture : a medley, literary miscellany. [Sp. alia L. olla, a pot.]

Oliphant, ol'i-fant, . an ancient ivory hunting-horn : an obsolete form of elephant.

Olitory, ol'i-to-ri, adj. and . pertaining to kitchen-vegetables : pi. Ol'itories. [L. olitor, gardener.]

Olive, ol'iv, . a tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit: its fruit: peace, of which the olive was the emblem : a colour like the unripe olive. adj. of a brownish-green colour like the olive. adjs. Oliva C60US, olive-coloured : olive-gresn ; Olivary, like olives. ns. Ollvenite, a mineral consisting chiefly of arsenic acid and protoxide of iron ; Ol'iVO-Oil, oil pressed from the fruit of the olive ; Olive-yard, a piece of ground on which olives are grown ; 01 ivine, chrysolite. Olive branch, a symbol of peace : (//.) children (Ps. cxxviii. 4; Pr. Bk). [Kr., L. oliva Gr. elaia.]

Oliver, ol'i-ver, n. a forge-hammer worked by foot.

Oliverian, ol-i-ve'ri-an, adj. an adherent of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).

Olivet, ol'i-vet, . an imitation pearl manufactured for trade with savages.

Olivetan, ol'i-vet-an, . one of an order of Benedictine monks founded in 1313, the original house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

Olla, ol'la, . a jar or urn. . Olla-podrida (-podre'da), a Spanish mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables : any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection. [Sp., L. olla, a pot.]

Ollam, ol'am, n. a doctor or master among the ancient Irish. Also OU'amh. [Ir.]

Ology, ol'o-ji, . a science whose name ends in -ology, hence any science generally.

Olpe, ol'pe, n. a small Greek even-rimmed spoutless vase or jug. [Gr.J

Olympiad, o-lim'pi-ad, . in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, used in reckoning time (the date of the first Olympiad is 776 B.C.). adjs. Olym'plan, Olym'pic, pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to Mount Olympus in Thessaly, the seat of the gods. . a dweller in Olympus, one of the twelve greater gods of Greek mythology. ns.fl. Olym'pics, Olym pic games, games celebrated every four years at Olympia, dedicated to Olympian Zeus ; Olym'pus, the abode of the gods, supposed to have been Mount Olympus in Thessaly. [Gr. olymfias, -ados, belonging to Olympia in Elis.]

Omadhaun, om'a-dawn, w. astupid, silly creature. [Ir.]

Omasum, O-ma'sum, . a ruminant's third stomach, the psalterium or manyplies. aiij. Oma sal.

Ombre, om'ber, n. a game of cards played with a pack of forty cards, usually by three persons. [Fr., Sp. honibre L. homo, a man.]

Ombrometer, om-brom'e-ter, . a rain-gauge.

Omega, o'meg-a, or 0-me'ga. . the last letter of the Greek alphabet : (B.) the end. Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end : the chief point or purpose (Rev. i. 8). [Gr. 9 mega, the great or long O.]

Omelet, Omelette, om'e-let, . a pancake chiefly of eggs, beaten up with flour, &c., and fried in a pan. [O. Fr. amelftte (Fr. omelette), which through the form alemette is traced to alemtlle, the O. Fr. form of Fr. alumelle, a thin plate, a corr. of Itmelle L. lamella, lamina, a thin plate.]

Omen, o'men, . a sign of some future event, either good or evil : a foreboding. v.i. and v.t. to prognosticate : to predict. adj. O'mened, containing omens, mostly with prefixes, as 'M-omeneu. [L. for

ositten, that which is uttered by the mouth L. es;
or for ausmen, that heard audtre, to hear.]

Omentum, 5-men'tum, . a fold of peritoneum, proceeding from one of the abdominal viscera to another :
pi. Omen'ta. adj. Omen'tal. Great omentum, the epiploon. [L.]

Omer, o'mer, . a Hebrew dry measure containing about half a gallon, ^ ephah.

Omicron, 5-mi'kron, n, the short in the Greek alphabet.

Ominous, om'in-us, adj. pertaining to, or containing, an omen : foreboding evil : inauspicious. adv. Ominously. . Ominousness.

Omit, O-mit', v.t. to leave out : to neglect : to fail : to make no use of: pf-p- omit'ting ; pa.t. zn&pa.p. omit'ted. adj. OmiSS'ible. that may be omitted. . Omission, act of omitting: the neglect or failure to do something required : that which is left out. atij. OmiSS'ive, omitting or leaving out. . Omit'tance, the act of omitting : the state of being omitted : forbearance. [L. omittere, omissum ob, away, mittere, to send.]

Omlah, om'la, n. a staff of native clerks or officials in India. [Ar.]

Omni-, om'ni, from L. otnnis, all, a combining form, as in adjs. Omnifa'riOUS, of all varieties or kinds ; Omnif 'erous, bearing or producing all kinds ; Ornnif' 1C, all-creating ; Om'niform, of, or capable of, every form. n. OrnTiiffirm'ity - t. Om'nify(nzrc), to make universal. adj. Omnig'enous, consisting of all kinds. . Omniparity, general equality. adjs. Omnip arous, producing all things ; Omnipatient, enduring all things. us. Omnip'otence, Omnip'otency, unlimited power an attribute of God. adj. Omnip Otent, all-powerful, possessing unlimited power. adv. Omnip'otently. . Omnipresence, quality of being present everywhere at the same time an attribute of God. adj. Omnipresent, present everywhere at the same time. . Omniscience, knowledge of all things an attribute of God. adj. Omnisc'ient, all-knowing : all-seeing : infinitely wise. adv. Omnisc'iently. adj. Omniv'orous, all-devouring : (zool.) feeding on both animal and vegetable_. food. The Omnipotent, God.

Omnibus, om'ni-bus, adj. including all : covering many different cases or objects, as ' an omnibus clause.' . a large four-wheeled vehicle for passengers, chiefly between two fixed points://. Om'nibuses. [Lit. 'for all,' L. dative pi. of omnis, all.]

Omnium, om'ni-um, . a Stock Exchange term for the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.- . Om'nium-gath enirn (foll.\ a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [L., ' of all : ' gen. pi. of omnis, all.]

Omohyoid, 6-m&-hroid, adj. pertaining to the shoulder-blade, and to the lingual or hyoid bone also Omohyoi'dean. . Omoi'deum, the pterygoid bone.

[Gr. fmos, the shoulder.]

OmophagOUS, 3-mof'a-gus, adj. eating raw flesh also Omophagic. n. Omopha'gia. [Gr. dmos, raw, phagein, to eat.]

Omophorion, O-mO-fO'ri-on, . an eastern ecclesiastical vestment like the western pallium, worn over the phenolion by bishops and patriarchs at the eucharist, &c. [Gr. dtnos, the shoulder, pkerein, to carry.]

Omoplate, O'mO-plat, . the shoulder-blade or scapula. n. Omoplatos'copy, scapulimancy. [Gr. Smcflate.}

Omosternum, <3-mS-ster'num, n. a median ossification of the coraco-scapular cartilages of a batrachian. [Gr. dmos, the shoulder, sternon, the chest.]

Omphacite, om'fa-sTt, . a grass-green granular variety of pvroxene, one of the constituents of eclogite. adj. Om phacine, pertaining to unripe fruit.

Omphalos, om'fal-us, . the navel : a raised central point : a boss. adj. Omphal'ic. ns. Om'phalism,

tendency to place the capital of a country at its geographical centre, or to increase the powers of central at the expense of local government ; OmphalTtiS,

inflammation of the umbilicus ; Om'phalocele, umbilical hernia. adj. Om phaloid. ns. Om'phalomancy, divination from the number of knots in the navel-string as to how many children the mother will bear ; Omphalop agUS. a doub'e monster united at the umbilicus : Omphalot'omy, cutting of the umbilical cord at birth. [Gr., the navel.]

On, on, prep, in contact with the upper part of: to and toward the surface of: upon or acting by contact with : not off: at or near : at or during : in addition to: toward, for: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after : (B.) off. adv. above, or next beyond : forward, in succession : in continuance : not off. interj. go on ! proceed ! adj. denoting the part of the field to the left of a right-handed batter, and to the right of the bowler opp. to Off. [A.S. on', Dut. Otiri, Ice. a, Ger. an.}

On, on,fref. (Scot.) without.

Onager, on'a-jer, . the wild ass of Central Asia. [L., Gr. onagros ones, an ass, agros t wild.]

Onanism. 6'nan-izm, . self-pollution. . O'nanist.

adj. Onanist'iC. [See Gen. xxxviii. 9.]

Once, ons, . Same as Ounce, the animal.

Once, wuns, adv. a single time : at a former time : at any time or circumstances. . one time. Once and again, more than once : repeatedly ; Once for all, once only and not again ; Once in a way, on one occasion only: very rarely. At once, without delay; For once, on one occasion only. [A.S. dnes, orig. gen. of an, one, used as adv.]

Oncidium, on-sid'i-um, n. a widely-spread American genus of orchids. [Gr. ogkos, a hook.]

Oncology, ong-kol'o-ji, n. the science of tumours. . Oncot'omy, incision into, or excision of, a tumour.

Oncome, onTcum, n. (prov.) a sudden fall of rain or snow : the beginning of attack by some insidious disease. . On'COming, approach.

Oncometer, ong-kom'e-ter, n. an instrument for recording variations in volume, as of the kidney, &c. . On COgraph, an apparatus for recording such. [Gr. ogkos, bulk, ntetron, measure.]

Oncost, on'kost, . all charges for labour in getting mineral, other than the miners' wages : payment to the collier in addition to the rate per ton. n.pl. On costmen, men who work in or about a mine at other work than cutting coal. [On and cost.]

Ondine, on'din, . a water-spirit, an undine.

Onding, on'ding, n. a sudden fall of rain or snow.

One, wun, pron. a person (indefinitely), as in 'one says : ' any one : some one. . a single person or thing: a unit. [A special use of the numeral one I not conn, with Fr. on L. homo, a man.]

One, wun, adj. single in number, position, or kind : undivided : the same : a certain, some, implying a name unknown or denoting insignificance or contempt, as ' one Guy Fawkes, a Spaniard ! ' adjs. One' -eyed, having but one eye : limited in vision ; One -hand'ed, single-handed ; One'-horse, drawn by a single horse : petty, mean, inferior ; One'-idea'd, entirely possessed by one idea. ns. One ness, singleness, unity ; Oner (wun'er), one possessing some special skill, an adept (slang). pron. Oneself', one's self: himself or herself. adj. One'-sid'ed, limited to one side: partial: (oot.) turned to one side. adv. One'-sid'edly. . One'-sid'edness. One another, each other ; One by one, singly : in order ; One day, on a certain day : at an indefinite time. All one, just the same : of no consequence ; At one, of one mind. [A.S. an ; Ice. etna, Ger. tin.}

Oneiromancy, o-nl'r5-man-si, . the art of divining by dreams. ns. Oneirocrit'ic, Onirocrit'ic, one who interprets dreams. adjs. Oneirocrit'ic. -aL ns. OneiTOdyn'ia, nightmare : Oneirol'ogy, the doctrine of dreams ; Onei'rOSCOpist, an interpreter of dreams.
[Gr. oneiros, a dream, manteia, divination.]

Onely, Cn'li, adv. (SJtns.) only.

Onerous, on'er-us, adj. burdensome : oppressive. adj. On'erary, fitted or intended for carrying burdens:

comprising burdens. adv. On'eroUSly. w. On'er-OUSnesS. [L. onerosus anus.]

Oneyer, wun'yer, n. (i Hen. II'., II. i. 4) probably a person that converses with great ones hardly, as Malone explains, an accountant of the exchequer, a banker. [No doubt formed from one, like lawyer, sawyer, &c. Malone over-ingeniously refers to the mark a.nt., an abbreviation of the Latin form one-retur, nisi kabeat sufficients m exonerationem (' let him be charged unless he have a sufficient dis-charge '), or explains as a misprint for money er.\

Ongoing, on'gO-ing, . a going on : course of conduct :
event : (//.) proceedings, behaviour.

Onlcolo, 0-niit'o-l5, n. a variety of onyx for cameos, a bluish-white band on the dark ground. [It.]

Onion, un'yun, n. the name given to a few species of genus Alliunt, esp. Alliunt cefa, an edible biennial bulbous root. adj. On'ion-eyed (5Art.), having the eyes full of tears. n. Onion-skin, a very thin variety of paper. adj. On'iony. [Fr. oignon L. unio, -onis -units, one.]

Onlooker, on'lOok-er, . a looker on, observer. adj. On looking.

Only, Cn'li, adj. single in number or kind : this above all others : alone. adv. in one manner : for one pur-pose : singly: merely: barely: entirely. conj. but: except that. . Onliness. [A.S. d nllc (adj.) an, one, Ifc, like.]

Onocentaur, on-o-sen'tawr, n. a kind of centaur, half-man, half-ass.

Onoclea, on-0-kle'a, . a genus of aspidioid ferns, with contracted fertile fronds. [Gr. ones, a vessel, kleicin, to close.]

Onology. O-nol'o-ji, . foolish talk.

Onomantlc, on-0-man'tik, adj. pertaining to On'O-mancy or (obs.) Onomat'omancy, divination by names. [Gr. ononia, a name, manteia, divination.]

Onomastic, on-O-mas'tik, adj. pertaining to a name, esp. pertaining to the signature to a paper written in another hand. n. Onomas'ticon, a list of words : a vocabulary. [Gr., from onoma, a name.]

OnomatolOgy, on-6-ma-tol'o-ji, . the science of, or a treatise on, the derivation of names. . Onomatol'-Ogist, one versed in such. [Gr. onoma, onomatos, name, logia tegein, to discourse.]

Onomatopoeia, on-0-mat-o-pe'ya, . the formation of a word so as to resemble the sound of the thing of which it is the name : such a word itself, also the use of such a word, as ' click,' ' cuckoo ' also Onomatopoe'sis, or Onomatopoie'sis. adjs. Ono-matopoa'ic, Onomatopoet'ic. [Gr. onoma, -atos, a name, foiein, to make.]

Onset, on'set, . violent attack : assault : storming. [On and set.}

Onshore, on'shOr, adj. toward the land.

Onslaught, on'slawt, . an attack or onset : assault. [A. S. on, on, sleaht, a stroke.]

Onst, wunst, adv. a vulgar form of once.

Onstead, on'sted, n. (Scot.) a farmstead, the farm buildings. [M. E. wane A.S. witnian, to dwell, stead, place.]

Ontogenesis, on-tO-jen'e-sis, . the history of the individual development of an organised being as distinguished from phylogenesis and biogenesis also Ontog'eny. -adj v. Ontogenet'ic, -al, Ontogen'lc. adv. Ontogenet'ically. [Gr.onta, things being, neut. pi. of dn, pr.p. of einai, to be, genesis, generation.]

Ontology, on-tol'o-ji, . the science that treats of the principles of pure being : that part of metaphysics which treats of the nature and essence of things. adjs. Ontologies, -al. adv. Ontologlcally. . Ontol'Ogist, one versed in ontology. [Gr. dn, antes, being pr.p. of einai. to be, logia Ifgein, to discourse.]

Onus, ij'nus, n. burden : responsibility. Onus pro-bandl, the burden of proving. [L. onus, burden.]

Onward, on'ward, adj. going on : advancing : ad-vanced. adv. (also Onwards) toward a point on or in front : forward.

Onym, on'im, n. (zool.) the technical name of a species
or other group. adjs. On'ymal, Onymat'ic. v.i.
On'ymise. . On'ymy, the use of onyms.

Onyx, on'iks, . (min.) an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos. ns. Onych'ia, suppurative inflammation near the finger-nail ; Onychl tis, inflammation of the soft parts about the nail ; Onych'ium, a little claw ; On'ychomancy, divination by means of the finger-nails ; Onychono'SOS, disease of the nails. adj.

Onychopath ic, affected with such. . Onycho'sls, disease of the nails. [L., Gr. onyx, onyckos, a finger-nail.]

Oodles, OO'dlz, n. (U.S.) abundance. Also Ood'lins.

Oof, oof, n. (slang) money.

Ob'genesiS, O-o-jen'e-sis, .__the genesis and develop-
jnent of the ovum also Oog'eny. adj. OSgenet ic.

Ooidal, 6-oi'dal, adj. egg-shaped.

Oolite, 5'o-llt, n. (geol.) a kind of limestone, composed
of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish. adjs. Oolit'iC ;
_0b'litif 'erpus. [Gr. don, an egg, lithos, stone.]

Oology, 5-pl'o-ji, . the science or study of birds' eggs. . O'Ograph, a mechanical device for drawing the outline of a bird's egg. adjs. Oologies, -al. adv. Oolog'ically. us. OoTogiSt, one versed in oology ; Oom'eter, an apparatus for measuring eggs. adj. Ob'met'ric. w. Oom'etry, the measurement of eggs. [Gr. oort^an egg.]

Oolong, oo'long, . a variety of black tea, with the flavour of green. Also Ou'long.

Oorie, Ourie, oo'ri, adj. (Scot.) feeling cold or chill, shivering.

Ooze, ooz, . soft mud : gentle flow, as of water through
sand or earth : a kind of mud in the bottom of the ocean : the liquor of a tan vat. v.i. to flow gently : to percolate, as a liquid through pores or small openings. adj. Ooz'y, resembling ooze : slimy. [M. E. tvose A.S. wase, mud; akin to A.S. was, juice, Ice. vas, moisture.]

Opacity, 5-pas'i-ti, . opaqueness : obscurity.

Opacous, 6-pa'kus, adj. Same as Opaque.

Opah, O'pa, n. a sea-fish of the Dory family also called
Kingfish.

Opal, o'pal, . a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours. . Opalesc'ence. adjs. Opalesc'ent, reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior ; O'paline, relating to, or like, opal. v.t. O'palise. [Fr. opale L. opalus.\

Opaque, o-pak', adj. shady : dark : that cannot be seen through : not transparent. attv. Opaquely. . Opaque'ness, quality of being opaque : want of transparency. [Fr., L. ofiacus.]

Ope, Op, v.t. and v.i. (poet) short for open.

OpeidOSCOpe, 6-pI'dO-skop, . an instrument for illus-
trating sound by means of light.

Open, o'pn, adj. not shut : allowing one to pass out or in : free from trees : not fenced : not drawn together : spread out : not frozen up : not frosty : free to be used, &c. : public : without reserve : frank : easily understood : generous : liberal : clear : unbalanced, as an account : attentive : free to be discussed. v.t. to make open : to remove hinderances : to bring to view : to explain : to begin. v.i, to become open : to unclose : to be unclosed : to begin to appear : to begin. . a clear space. . O'pener. adjs. O'pen-eyed (S/tak.), watchful; O'pen-hand'ed, wiih an open hand : generous : liberal. . O'pen-hand'ed-ness. adj. O'pen-heart'ed, with an open heart : frank: generous. ns. O'pen- heart' edness, liberality : generosity : frankness : candour ; O'pening, an open place : a breach : an aperture : beginning : first appearance : opportunity. adv. O'penly. adj. O'pen-mind'ed, free from prejudice : ready to receive and consider new ideas. n. O'pen-mind'ed-ness. adj. O'pen -mouthed, gaping: greedy: clamorous. ns. O'penness ; O'pen-ses'ame, a form of words which makes barriers fly open - from the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in the

Arabian Nights' Entertainments; Open-Steek (Scot.), a kind of open-work stitching; O'pen-work, any work showing openings through it for ornament. adj. open-cast, of mining work in open air. Open verdict (see Verdict). [A. S. open up, up ; cf. Dut. open op, Ice. opinn upp, and Ger. ojjfen auf.\

Opera, op'er-a, n. a musical drama : a place where operas are performed. adj. used in or lor an opera, as an 0/tera-glass, &c. ns. Op'era-Cloak, a cloak of elegant form and material for carrying into the auditorium of a theatre or opera-house as a protection against draughts ; Op'era-danc'er, one who dances in ballets introduced into operas ; Op'era-glass, a small glass or telescope for use at operas, theatres, &c. ; Op era-hat, a hat which can be made flat by compression and expanded again to its full size ; Op' era-house, a theatre where operas are represented ; Op'era-sing'er. adjs. Operatic, -al, pertaining to or

resembling the opera. [It., L. opera. Cf. Operate.]

Opera-bouffe, op'er-a-b50f, . a comic opera. [Fr.,

It. opera-buffa. Cf. Buffoon.}

Operate, op'er-at, v.i. to work : to exert strength : to produce any effect : to exert moral power : (med.) to take effect upon the human system : (s-urg.) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument. v.t. to effect: to produce by agency. . Operam'eter, an instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine. adj. Op'erant, operative. . an operator. n. Opera tion, art or process of operating, or of being at work : that which is done or carried out : agency : influence : method of working : action or movements : surgical performance. adj. Op'eratiVO, having the power of operating or acting : exerting force : producing effects : efficacious. n. a workman in a manufactory: a labourer. adv. Op'eratively.

ns. Op'erativeness ; Op'erator, one who, or that which, operates or produces an effect : {math.) a letter, &c., signifying an operation to be performed. [L. operdri, -at us opera, work, closely conn, with opus, oferis, work.]

Operculum, O-per'ku-lum, n. (bot.) a cover or lid : (zool.) the plate over the entrance of a shell : the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes : //. Oper'CUla. adjs. Oper'CUlar, belonging to the operculum ; Oper 1 dilate, -d, having an operculum ; Operculif erous ; Oper'culiform ; Operculig'en-OUS ; Operculig'erous. [L., operire, to cover.]

Operetta, op-er-et'a, . a short, light musical drama. [It., dim. of opera.]

Operose, op'er-6z, adj. laborious : tedious. ad-j. Op'erosely. ns. Op'eroseness, Operos'ity.

Ophicleide, of i-klld, . a large bass trumpet, with a deep pitch. [Fr. ; coined from Gr. aphis, a serpent, kieis, kleidos, a key.]

Ophidian, o-fid'i-an, . one of the true serpents, in which the ribs are the only organs of locomotion. adjs. Ophidian, Ophid iOUS, pertaining to serpents : having the nature of a serpent. ns. Ophidia'rium, a place where serpents are confined : OphiOg'raphy, the description of serpents ; Ophiol'ater, a serpent-worshipper. adj. Ophiol'atrous. n. Ophiol'atry, serpent- worship, adjs. Ophiologlc, -al. ns. Ophi-Ologist. one versed in ophiology ; Ophipl'Ogy, the study of serpents; Oph'iomancy, divination by serpents. adjs. Ophiomor'phic. Ophiomor'phous,

having the form of a serpent ; OphiOph'agOUS, feeding on serpents. . Ophite, one of a Gnostic sect who worshipped the serpent. [Gr. ophidian, dim. of ophis, opheos, a serpent.]

Ophiura, of-i-u'ra, . a genus of sand-stars. ns. and adjs. Ophiu'ran ; Ophiu'roid. [Gr. ophis, serpent,

oura, tail.]

Ophthalmia, of-thal'mi-a. . inflammation of the eye also Ophthal'my. adj. Ophthal'mic. pertaining to the eye. ns. OphthaTmist, Ophthalmologist, one skilled in ophthalmology ; Ophthalmi'tis, inflammation of the eyeball; Ophthalmodyn'ia, pain.

esp. rheumatic pain, of the eye ; Ophthalmog'raphy, a description of the eye.aa'js. Ophthalmolog'ic', -aL i. Ophthalmology, the science of the eye, its structure and functions ; Ophthalmom'eter, an instrument for eye-measurements: Ophthalmom'-

etry, the making of such ; Ophthalmople'gia, paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye ; Ophthalmoscope, an instrument for examining the interior of the eye. adjs. Ophthalmoscoplc, -al. adv. Ophthalmoscop ically. ns. Ophthal'mo-SCOpy, examination of the interior of the eye with the ophthalmoscope ; Ophthalmot'omy, dissection of the eye: an incision into the eye. [Gr. , ophthal-mos, eye.]

Opiate, O'pi-at, n. a drug containing opium to induce sleep : that which dulls sensation, physical or mental. adj. inducing sleep. adj. O plated.

Opine, p-pln', v. i. to suppose. adj. Opin'able, capable of being thought. ns. Opi'nant. one who forms an opinion ; Opinions (her.), a half-lion, half-dragon. [Fr., L. opindri, to think.]

Opinion, 6-pin'yun, n. one's belief, judgment : favour-
able estimation: (Shak.) opinionativeness. adjs. Opln ionable, that may be matter of opinion ; Opinionated, Opinloned, firmly adhering to one's own opinions. adv. Opinlonately (obs.\ adj. Opinlonative, unduly attached to one's own opinions: stubborn. adv. Opinlonatively. ns. Opinionativeness ; Opinlonist. [L.]

Opisometer, op-i-som'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring curved lines on a map. [Gr. opiso, back-ward, metron, measure.]

Opisthobranchiate, 0-pis-thO-brang'ki-at, adj. having the gills behind the heart. . Opisthobranchlsm.

OpiSthOCCelian, 0-pis-th5-se'li-an, adj. hollow or con-
cave behind, as a vertebra. Also OpisthOCffl'lOUS.

OpisthocomoUS, op-is-thok'0-mus, adj. having an occipital crest.

Opisthodomos, op-is-thod'0-mos, . a rear-chamber or treasury at the back of thecella in some temples. [Gr.]

OpiSthOdont, o-pis'thS-dont, adj. having back teeth only.

OpiSthOgastriC, O-pis-thO-gas'trik, adj. behind the stomach.

OpiSthognathotLS, op-is-thog'na-thus, adj. having re-treating jaws or teeth.

OpiSthograph, 0-pis'th5-graf, n. a manuscript or a slab inscribed on the back as well as the front. adj. OpiSthograph ic, written on both sides. . Opisthog'raphy.

Opium, O'pi-um, n. the narcotic juice of the white poppy. . O'pium-eat'er, one who makes a habitual use of opium. [L., Gr. opion, dim. from opos, sap.]

Opobalsain, op-5-bal'sam, . a resinous juice, balm of Gilead.

Opodeldoc, op-O-del'dok, . a solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and essential oils, soap-lini-ment. [Fr. , perh. from Gr. opos, juice.]

Opopanax, 0-pop'a-naks, . a gum-resin used in per-fumery and formerly in medicine. [Gr., opos, juice, panax, a plant, panakes, all-healing.]

Oporice, 0-por'i-se, . a medicine prepared from quinces, pomegranates, &c.

Opossum, o-pos'um, . a small American marsupial mammal, nocturnal, mainly arboreal, with prehensile tail. [West Indian.]

Oppidan, op'i-dan, n. at Eton, a student who is not a foundationer or colleger. [L. oppidanusoppidunt, town.]

Oppilation, op-i-la'shun, n. stoppage. v.t. Opp'ilate, to crowd together. adj. Opp'ilative, obstructive. [L.]

Opponent, O-pO'nent, adj. opposing in action, speech,
&c. : placed in front. n. one who opposes.

Opportune, op-or-tun', adj. present at a proper time : timely: convenient. adv. Opportunely. ns. Op-portune'ness ; Opportunism, practice of regulating principles by favourable opportunities without regard

to consistency ; Opportunist, a politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions : a person without settled principles ; Opportunity, an opportune or convenient time : a good occasion or chance. [Fr., L. opportunus ob, before, porttts, a. harbour.]

Oppose, o-poV, v.t. to place before or in the way of: to set against : to place as an obstacle : to resist : to check: to compete with. v.t. to make objection. n. Opposabil'ity. otijs. Oppos'able, that may be opposed ; Oppose'less (SkoJs.), not to be opposed, irresistible. . Oppos'er, one who opposes, v.t. and v.i. Oppos'it, to negative. [Fr., L. ob, Fr. poser, to place.]

Opposite, op'0-zit, adj. placed over against : standing in front : situated on opposite sides : contrasted with : opposed to : of an entirely different nature. . that which is opposed or contrary : an opponent. adv. Opp'ositely. . Opp'ositeness. Be opposite With (Shak,), to be perverse and contradictory in dealing with. [Fr., L. oppositusob, against, ponere, positum, to place.]

Opposition, op-0-zish'un, . state of being placed over against : position over against : repugnance : contrariety : contrast : act or action of opposing : resistance : that which opposes : obstacle : (logic) a difference of quantity or quality between two propositions having the same subject and predicate : the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration : (astron.) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart. n. Oppositionist, one who belongs to an opposing party, esp. that opposed to the government. [Opposite.]

Oppress, o-pres', v.t. to press against or upon : to use severely : to burden : to lie heavy upon : to constrain : to overpower: to treat unjustly: to load with heavy burdens. . OpprOSS'ion, act of oppressing or treating unjustly or harshly: severity: cruelty : state of being oppressed : misery : hardship : injustice : dullness of spirits : (Skak.) pressure. adj. Oppressive, tending to oppress : overburdensome: treating with severity or injustice : heavy: overpowering : difficult to bear. adv. Oppressively. us. Oppressiveness ; Oppress' or, one who oppresses. [Fr., L. opprimere, oppression ob, against, premere, to press.]

Opprobrious, o-prO'bn-us, adj. expressive of opprobrium or disgrace : reproachful : infamous : despised. adv. Oppro briously. >is . Oppro'briousness ; Opprobrium, reproach expressing contempt or disdain : disgrace : infamy. [L., ob, against, probrum, reproach.]

Oppugn, o-pun', v.t. to fight against, esp. by argument : to oppose : to resist. . Oppugn'er. [tr., L. oppuguare, to fight against ob, against, jtugna, a fight.]

Oppugnancy, o-pug'nan-si, n. (Shak.) opposition, resistance. adj. Oppug'nant, opposing : hostile. . an opponent. [L. oppugnans, -autis, pr.p. of opfiugnare.]

Opsimathy, op-sim'a-thi, n. learning late in life. [Gr., opse, late, tnathein, to learn.]

Opsiometer, op-si-om'e-ter, . an optometer.

Opsonium, op-so'ni-um, n. anything eaten with bread as a relish, esp. fish. us. Opsoma'nia, any morbid love for some special kind of food ; Opsoma'niac, one who manifests the foregoing. [Gr. opsonion opson, strictly boiled meat, any relish.]

Optative, op'ta-tiv, or op-ta'tiv, adj. expressing desire or wish.- n. (gram.') a mood of the verb expressing wish. adv. Op'tatively. [L. optativus optare, -a turn, to wish.]

Optic, -al, op'tik, -al, adj. relating to sight, or to optics. n. Op'tiC (Pope), an organ of sight : an eye. adv. Op'tically. j. Optician, one skilled in optics : one who makes or sells optical instruments ; Op'tics (sing.), the science of the nature and laws of vision and light ; Optlm'eter, Optom'eter, an instrument for measuring the refractive powers of the eye ;

Optom'etry, the measurement of the visual powers. Optic axis, the axis of the eye that is, a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye. [Fr. optique Gr. optikos.]

Optimo, op'ti-me, in the university of Cambridge, one of those in the second or third rank of honours (senior and junior optimes respectively), next to the wranglers. n.pl, Optima'tes, the Roman aristocracy. [L. optimus, best.]

Optimism, op'ti-mizm, . the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best : a disposition to take a hopeful view of things opp. to Pessimism. v.i. Op'ti-

mise, to take the most hopeful view of anything. n. Op'timist, one who holds that everything is ordered for the best. adj. Optimistic. adv. Optimistically. n. Op'timum (tot.), that point of temperature at which metabolic i.e. vegetative and fructificative processes are best carried on. [L. optimus, best.]

Option, op'shun, . act of choosing : power of choosing or wishing : wish. adj. Op'tional, left to one's option or choice. adv. Op'tionally. . Op'tions, a mode of speculating, chiefly in stocks and shares, which is intended to limit the speculator's risk. It consists in paying a sum down for the right to put (make delivery) or call (call for delivery) a given amount of stock at a fixed future date, the price also being fixed at the time the contract is entered into. Local option (see Local). [L. optio, optionis optare, to choose.]

Optometer, Optometry. See Optic.

Opulent, op'u-lent, adj. wealthy. n. Op'ulence, means: riches: wealth. adv. Op'ulently. [Fr. , L. op-uZentus.}

Opuntia, o-pun'shi-a, . a genus of cacti.

Opus, O'pus, n. work, a work. Opus magnum, the great work of one's life; Opus operands (theol.), the effect of a sacrament ascribed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the spiritual disposition of the recipient, the grace flowing ex opere operantis the Protestant view ; Opus operatum, the due celebration of a sacrament necessarily involving the grace of the sacrament, which flows ex opere operato from the sacramental act performed independent of the merit of him who administers it the R.C. view.

Opuscule, 0-pus'kul, . a little work. Also OpUS'Cle, Opus'culum. [L. opuscnlnni, dim. of opus, work.]

Or, or, adv. ere, before. [Ere.]

Or, or, conj. marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition [short for other, modern Eng. either], prep. (B.) before. [In this sense a corr. of ere.]

Or, or, . (her.) gold. [Fr., L. aurunt, gold.]

Orach, Orache, or'ach, n. one of several European plants used as spinach. [Fr. arroche.]

Oracle, or'a-kl, . the answer spoken or uttered by the gods : the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them : a person famed for wisdom : a wise decision : (B.) the sanctuary : (/*/.) the revelations made to the prophets : the word of God. adj. Orac'Ular, delivering oracles : resembling oracles : grave : venerable : not to be disputed : ambiguous : obscure also OraC'ulOUS. ns. OraCU-

larlty, Orac'ularness. adv. Orac'ularly. [Fr., L. ora-culiim, double dim. from orare, to speak os, arts, the mouth.]

OragiOUS, O-ra'jus, adj. stormy. [Fr.]

Oraison, or'i-zun, . (SJiaL:). Same as Orison.

Oral, o'ral, adj. uttered by the mouth : spoken, not written. adv. O'rally. [L. os, oris, the mouth.]

Orale, or-a'le, . a white silk veil, with coloured stripes,
sometimes worn by the Pope.

Orang, o-rang', . See Orang-outang.

Orange, or^anj, . a delightful gold-coloured fruit with a thick, rough skin, within which are usually from eight to ten juicy divisions : the tree on which it grows : a colour composed of red and yellow. adj. pertaining to an orange : orange-coloured. i. Orangeade', a drink made with orange juice;

Orangeman

m8te ; mute ; inCSn ; then.

Order

Or'ange-blOSS'om, the white blossom of the orange-tree, worn by brides, adj. Or'ange-COl'OUred, having the colour of an orange. ns. Orange-lil'y, a garden-plant with large orange flowers ; Orange-peel, the rind of an orange separated from the pulp ; Orangery, a plantation of orange-trees : an orange-garden. <M>. Or'ange-taw'ny (Skak.), of a colour between orange and brown. . the colour itself. n. Or'ange-Wife (Skak.), a woman who sells oranges. [Fr.,- It. arancia Pers. naranj, the being dropped ; it was thought to come from L. aurvm, gold, hence Low L. aurantiuirt.]

Orangeman, or'anj-man, . a member of a society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, or the cause of William of Orange a secret society since its formal suppression in 1835 after a protracted parliamentary inquiry. adj. Orange.
. Or angeism. [From the principality of Orange (L. Araiisio), near Avignon, ruled by its own sovereigns from the nth to the i6th century, passing by the last heiress in 1531 to the Count of Nassau, father of William the Silent.]

Orang-OUtang, O-rang'-oo-tang', . an anthropoid ape, found only in the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, reddish-brown, arboreal in habit. Also Orang' and Orang'-Utan'. [Malay, ' man of the woods.']

Orant, 6'rant, . a worshipping figure in ancient Greek and early Christian art.

Orarian, o-ra'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the coast. [L. ora, the shore.]

Orarion, o-ra'ri-on, . a deacon's stole in the Eastern Church.

Orarium, O-nVri-um, . a linen neckcloth or handkerchief: a scarf attached to a bishop's staff. [L. as, art's, the mouth.]

Orarium, o-ra'ri-um, . a collection of private devotions. [L. ordre, to pray.]

Oration, 0-ra'shun, n. a public speech of a formal character : an eloquent speech. n. Oratiun'cle, a brief speech. [Fr., L. oratiooriirc, to pray.]

Orator, or'a-tor, . a public speaker : a man of eloquence : a spokesman or advocate \fei. Or'atress, Or'atrix. v.i. Orate, to deliver an oration. adjs. OratO'rial ; Oratorical, pertaining to oratory : becoming an orator. adv. Orator'ically. n. Oratory, the art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade, esp. publicly : the exercise of eloquence : an apartment or building for private worship : one of various congregations in the R.C. Church, esp. the Fathers of the Oratory, established by St Philip Neri (1515-95) : a religious house of theirs.

Oratorio, or-a-to'ri-O, . a sacred story set to music, which, as in the opera, requires soloists, chorus, and full orchestra for its performance, the theatrical adjuncts, however, of scenery, costumes, and acting being dispensed with. [It., so called because first performed in the Oratory of the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, near Rome, under the care of St Philip Neri (1571-94).]

Orb, orb, adj. (obs.) bereft, esp. of children. [L. orbus.]

Orb, orb, K. a circle : a sphere : a celestial body : a wheel : any rolling body : the eye : (arc/tit.) a blank window or panel : the globe forming part of regalia, the monde or mound : the space within which the astrological influence of a planet operates. z-.t. to surround: to form into an orb. adjs. Orbate ; Orbed, in the form of an orb ; circular ; Orbic'ular, having the form of an orb or sphere : spherical : round. n. Orbicula'ris, a muscle surrounding an opening. adv. Orbicularly. .

Orbic'ularness. adjs. Orbic'ulate, -d, made in the form of an orb. . Orbicula'tion. adj. Orby, orbed. [L. orbis, circle.]

Orbilius, or-bil'i-us, n. a flogging schoolmaster from Horace's master.

Orbit, or'bit, . the path in which one of the heavenly bodies, as a planet, moves round another, as the sun : the hollow in the bone in which the eyeball rests

also Orbita : the skin round the eye. adjs. Orbital,

Or'bitary. [L. orbita orbis, a ring.]
Ore, ork, n. any whale, the grampus. [L. area..}
Orcadian, or-ka'di-an, adj. of or pertaining to the

Orkney Islands. . an inhabitant or a native of the

Orkneys. [L. Orcades.]
Orchard, or'chard, n. a garden of fruit-trees, esp. of

apple-trees, also the enclosure containing such. ns.

Orchard-house, a glass house for cultivating fruits

without artificial heat ; Orcharding ; Or'chardist.

[A.S. orceard older form ori-geard.]

Orchella-weed = Archil(q.\.).

Orcheocele, or-ke-o-seT, . a tumour or inflammation of the testicle. tts. Orphial'gia, pain, esp. neu-

ralgia, in a testicle ; Orchidec'tomy, Orchot'omy, the excision of a testicle ; Orchiodyn'ia, pain in a testicle ; Orchl'tis, inflammation of a testicle. adj. Orchit ic. [Or. orchis, a testicle, kele, a tumour.]

Orchestra, or'kes-tra, n. in the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus danced : now the part of a theatre or concert-room in which the musicians are placed : the performers in an orchestra. ns. Orche'-Sis, the art of dancing or rhythmical movement of the body ; OrchesogTaphy, the theory of dancing. adjs. Or'chestral, Orches'triC, of or pertaining to an orchestra: performed in an orchestra. it.t. Or'-chestrate, to arrange for an orchestra. ns. Orches-tra'tion, the arrangement of music for an orchestra : instrumentation ; Orches'trion, a musical instrument of the barrel-organ kind, designed to imitate an or-chestra. [L., Gr. orchestra orckesthai, to dance.]

Orchid, or'kid, . a plant with a rich, showy, often fragrant flower, frequently found growing, in warm countries, on rocks and stems of trees. adjs. Or-Chida'ceous, Orchid'eoUS, pertaining to the orchids. ns. Orchidol'Ogy, the knowledge of orchids ; Or'-Chis, a genus containing ten of the British species of orchids. [Gr. orchis, a testicle.]

Orchil, or'kil, . the colouring matter derived from archil (q.v.).

Orcine, or'sin, . a colouring matter obtained from orchella-weed and other lichens.

Ordain, or-dan', v.t. to put in order: to appoint: to dispose or regulate : to set apart for an office : to invest with ministerial functions. adj. Ordain'able. >is. Ordain'er; Ordain'ment. adj. Ordinal, showing order or succession. . a number noting order or place among others : a body of regulations, a book containing forms and rules for ordination. . Ordinance, that which is ordained by authority : a law : a religious practice or right established by authority. adj. Ordinant (Shak.\ ordaining, de-creeing. n. one who ordains, as a bishop opp. to Or'dinand, or one who is to be ordained. . Ordina'tion, the act of ordaining : admission to the Christian ministry by the laying on of hands of a bishop or a presbytery : established order. [O. Fr. ordener (Fr. ordonner) L. ordinare, -atnm ordo.}

Ordeal, or'de-al, n. a dealing out or giving of just judgment : an ancient form of referring a disputed question to the judgment of God, by lot, fire, water, &c. : any severe trial or examination. [A. S. or-dtl, or-ddl ; cf. Dut. oor-deel, Ger. itr-theil.]

Order, or'der, . regular arrangement, method : degree, rank, or position : rule, regular system or govern-ment : command : a class, a society of persons of the same profession, &c. : a religious fraternity : a dignity
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social rank generally : a number of genera having many important points in common : a commission to supply, purchase, or sell something : (archil.) one of the different ways in which the column, with its various parts and its entablature, are moulded and related to each other : due action towards some end, esp. in old phrase ' to take order : ' the sacerdotal or clerical function : (//.) the several degrees or grades

Ordinaire

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Oriel

of the Christian ministry. v.t. to arrange : to con-duct : to command. v.i. to give command. ns. Of der-book, a book for entering the orders of cus-tomers, the special orders of a commanding officer, or
the motions to be put to the House of Commons ; Of derer ; Ordering, arrangement : management : the act or ceremony of ordaining, as priests or deacons. adj. OfderlOSS, without order: dis-orderly. n. Of derllness. adj. Of derly, in good order : regular : well regulated : of good behaviour : quiet : being on duty. adv. regularly : methodi-cally. n. a non-commissioned officer who carries official messages for his superior officer, formerly the first sergeant of a company.^'. Of donate, in order : regular. a. the distance of a point in a curve from a straight line, measured along another straight line at right angles to it the distance of the point from the other of the two lines is called the abscissa, and the two lines are the axes of co-ordinates. adv. Ofdinately. Order-in-Council, a sovereign order given with advice of the Privy Council ; Order-Of battle, the arrangement of troops or ships at the beginning of a battle ; Order-of-the-day, in a legis-lative assembly, the business set down to be con-sidered on any particular day : any duty assigned

for a particular day. Close order, the usual formation for soldiers in line or column, the ranks 16 inches apart, or for vessels two cablcs'-length (1440 ft.) apart opp. to Extended order; Full Orders, the priestly order ; Minor orders, those of acolyte, exorcist, reader, and doorkeeper ; Open order, a formation in which ships are four cables'-length (2880 ft.) apart ; Sailing orders, written instructions given to the commander of a vessel before sailing ; Sealed orders, such instructions as the foregoing, not to be opened until a certain specified time ; Standing orders or rules, regulations for procedure adopted by a legislative assembly. In order, and Out of order, in accordance with regular and established usage of procedure, in subject or way of presenting it before a legislative assembly, &c. , or the opposite ; In order to, for the end that ; Take order (Skak.), to take measures. [Fr. ordreL. ordo, -inis.]

Ordinaire, or-dm-ar 7 , . wine for ordinary use usually vi ordinaire; a soldier's mess: a person of common rank.

Ordinary, or'di-na-ri, adj. according to the common order : usual : of common rank : plain : of little merit : (coll.) plain-looking. n. a judge of ecclesiastical or other causes who acts in his own right: something settled or customary : actual office : a bishop or his deputy : a place where regular meals are provided at fixed charges : the common run or mass : (her.) one of a class of armorial charges, called also liononrable ordinaries, figures of simple outline and geometrical form, conventional in character chief, f>ale, fas, bend, bend-sinister, ckevron, cross, saltire, file, f>all, bordure, orle, tressiire, canton, Jlanchcs.adv. Or dinarily. Ordinary of the mass, the established sequence or fixed order for saying mass. In ordinary, in regular and customary attendance.

Ordnance, ord'nans, . great guns : artillery : (orig.) any arrangement, disposition, or equipment. Ordnance survey, a preparation of maps and plans of Great Britain and Ireland, or parts thereof; undertaken by government and carried out by men selected _from the Royal Engineers so called because in earlier days the survey was earned out under the direction of the Master-general of the Ordnance. [Ordinance.}

Ordonnance, or'do-nans, . co-ordination, esp. the proper disposition of figures in a picture, parts of a building, &c.

Ordure, or'dur, . dirt : dung : excrement : also fig: anything unclean. adj. Ofdurous. [Fr., O. Fr. ord, foul L. horridtts, rough.]

Ore, Or, n. metal as it comes from the mine : metal

036

mixed with earthy and other substance*. [A.S. 6r t another form of dr, brass ; Ice. eir, L. txs, cer-is, bronze.]

Oread, O're-ad, n. (niyth.) a mountain nymph : pi. O'reads, or Ore ades. [Gr. oreias, oreiados oros, a mountain.]

Oreog'raphy = Orography.

Organ, or'gan, . an instrument or means by which anything is done : a part of a body fitted for carrying on a natural or vital operation : a means of communication, or of conveying information or opinions from one to another of two parties, as an ambassador, a newspaper, &c. : a musical wind instrument consisting of a collection of pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows, and played upon by means of keys : a system of pipes in such an organ, having an individual keyboard, a partial organ : a musicalinstrument having some mechanism resembling the pipe-organ, as the barrel-organ, &c. ns. Of gan-build'er, one who constructs organs ; Of gan-grind'er, a fellow who plays a hand-organ by a crank ; Of gan-harmo nium, a large harmonium used instead of a pipe-organ. adjs. Organ 1C, -al, pertaining to an organ : organised : instrumental. a<h: Organ'ically. . Organ'icalness. v.t. Organ'ify, to add organic matter to. . Organisabil ity. <"(/ OrganiS'able, that may be organised. . Organisa tion, the act of organising : the state of being organised. v. t. Organise, to supply with organs : to form several parts into an organised whole, to arrange. ns. Ofganiser ; Of ganism, organic structure, or a body exhibiting such : a living being, animal or vegetable. adj. Or ganismaL ns. OfganiSt, one who plays on an organ ; Of gan-loft, the lolt where an organ stands ; Organog eny, Organogen'esis, history of the development of living organs ; Organog'raphy, a description of the organs of plants or animals ; Organol'ogy, the study of structure and function ; Or'gan-pipe, one of the sounding pipes of a pipe-organ (flue-pipes and reed-pipes) ; Of gan-point, a note sustained through a

series of chords, although only in harmony with the first and last : Of ganry, the music of the organ ; Ofgan-SCreen, an ornamental stone or wood screen, on which a secondary organ is sometimes placed in cathedrals ; Orguinette', a mechanical musical instrument, with reeds and exhaust-bellows. Organic Chemistry, the chemistry of substances of animal or vegetable origin, prior to 1828 supposed to be capable of formation only as products of vital processes : the chemistry of the compounds of carbon ; Organic disease, a disease accompanied by changes in the structures involved ; Organic remains, fossil remains of a plant or animal. Hydraulic organ, one whose bellows is operated by a hydraulic motor. [Fr. organe L. organum Gr. or^anon.}

Organon, or'ga-non, . an instrument : a system of rules and principles for scientific investigation : a system of thought : the logic of Aristotle also Of ganum : pi. Of gana. [Gr., from ergon, a work.]

Organzine, or'pan-zin, . a silk thread of several twisted together, a fabric of the same. [Fr.]

Orgasm, or'gasm, . immoderate excitement or action. adj. Orgas'tic. [Gr. orgastnos, swelling.]

Orgeat, or'zhat, . a confectioner's syrup made from almonds, sugar, &c. [Fr. orge L. hordeum, barley.]

OrgUloUB, or'gu-lus, adj. (Shak.) haughty.

Orgy, or'ji, n. any drunken or riotous rite or revelry, esp. by night (rare) Orge : fit. Of gies. riotous secret rites observed in the worship of Bacchus. v.i. Orge, to indulge in riotous jollity. . Of jriast. adjs .Orgiastic, Ofgio. [Fr.,-L. ^/,,-Gr.J

OrichalC, orl-kalk, . (Spens.) a gold-coloured alloy resembling brass. adj. Orichal ceous. [Fr., from Or. oretckalkos, mountain copper ores, a mountain, cttalkot, copper.]

Oriel, O'ri-el. . a portico or recess in the form of a window built out from a wall, supported on brackets

or corbels distinguished from a bay window. [O. Fr. oriol, a porch Low L. oriolum, a highly ornamented recess L. aureolus, gilded aurum, gold.)

Orient, 6'ri-ent, adj. rising, as the sun : eastern : bright or pure in colour. n. the part where the sun rises : the east, or the countries of the east : purity of lustre, as in a pearl. v.t. to set so as to face the east : to build, as a church, with its length from east to west. adj. Orien'tal, eastern : pertaining to, in, or from the east. . a native of the east. v.t. Orien talise. ns. Orien talism, an eastern word, expression, or custom : Orien talist, one versed in the eastern languages: an oriental: Oriental'ity. v.t. and v.t. Orien'tate. us. Orienta'tion, the act of turning or state of being turned toward the east, the process of determining the east in taking bearings : the situation of a building relative to the points of the compass : the act of making clear one's position in some mailer : the homing instinct, as in pigeons ; O rientator, an instrument for orientating. [L. oriens, -entis, pr. p. of oriri, to rise.J

Orifice, oi^i-fis, . something made like a mouth or opening. [Fr., L. oriftcium as, arts, mouth, facere. to make.]

Oriflamme, or'i-tlam, . a little banner of red silk split into many points, borne on a gilt staff the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr., Low L. auri- Jliitiima. L. auritm, gold,JZamma, a flame.]

Origan, or'i-gan, . wild marjoram. Also Orig'anum. [Fr., L. origanum Gr. origanon ores, mountain, ganos, brightness.]

OrigeniSt, or'ij-en-ist, . a follower of Origen (c. 186-254 A.D.), his allegorical method of scriptural interpretation, or his theology, esp. his heresies the subordination though eternal generation of the Logos, pre-existence of all men, and universal restoration.even of the devil. . Or'igenism. adj. prigenist'ic.

Origin, or'i-jin, . the rising or first existence of anything : that from which anything first proceeds: (rnat/i.) the fixed starting-point : cause : derivation. adjs. Originable ; Original, pertaining to the

origin or beginning : first in order or existence : in the author's own words or from the artist's own pencil : not copied : not translated : having the power to originate, as thought. n. origin : first copy : the precise language used by a writer : an untranslated tongue : a person of marked individu- ality. ns. Originality, Orig inalness, quality or state of being original or of originating ideas. adv. Originally. -c.t. Originate, to give origin to: to bring into existence. v.i. to have origin : to begin. n. Origina tion, act of originating or of coming into existence : mode of production. adj. Orig ina- tive, having power to originate or bring into exist- ence. . Orig'inator. [Fr. origin* L. origo, originis oriri, to rise.]

Orillon, o-ril'lon, . a semicircular projection at the shoulder of a bastion intended to cover the guns and defenders on the flank. [Fr., oreille, an ear L. auricula, dim. of auris, ear.]

Oriole, 6r'i-ol, . the golden thrush. [O. Fr. oriol L. aureolus, dim. of aureui, golden auntm, gold.]

Orion, o-rton, . (astron.) one of the constellations containing seven very bright stars, three of which, in a straight line, form Orion's belt. [Orion, a hunter placed among the stars at his death.]

Orismology, or-is-mol'5-ji, . the science of defining technical terms. adjs. Orismolog 1C, -al. [Gr. horismos ttorizein, to bound.]

Orison, or'i-zun, . a prayer. [O. Fr. orison (Fr. oraison) L. oratio, -onis orare, to pray.]

Orle, orl, n. (archit.) a fillet under the ovolo of a capital also Or'let : (her.) a border within a shield at a short distance from the edge. [O. Fr., border, from Low L. orlum, dim. of L. era, border.)

Orleanist. or'le-an-ist, n. one of the family of the Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. of France : a cuuporier of the claims of this family to the throne of France. adj. favourable to the claims of the Orleans family. ns. Ofleanism ; Orleans, a wool and cotton cloth for women's dresses.

Orlop, or'lop, . the deck below the berth-deck in a ship where the cables, &c. , are stowed. [DuL ovcr- loop, the upper deck over/open, to run over.]

Ormer. or'mer, . an ear-shell or sea-ear.

Ormolu, or'mo-lOo, n. an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin :
gilt or bronzed metallic ware : gold-leaf prepared for gilding bronze, &c. [Fr. or L. aunitn, gold, moiilu, pa. p. of moudre, to grind L. tnoldre, to grind.]

Ormuzd, or'muzd, . the name of the chief god of the ancient Persians : the creator and lord of the whole universe : (later) the good principle, as opposed to Ahritnan, the bad. [A corr. of Pers. Ahura- Mazdak = the Living God or Lord (ahu ' the living,' 'life,' or 'spirit,' root ah. = ' to be'), the Great Creator (tnaz -f da = Sans, tttaha + dha), or the Wise One.]

Ornament, or'na-ment, . anything that adds grace or beauty: additional beauty: a mark of honour: (//., Pr. Bk.) all the articles used in the services of the church. v.t. to adorn : to furnish with orna- ments. a<ij. Ornament al. serving to adorn or beautify. adr. Ornamentally. ns. Ornamenta'- tion, act or art of ornamenting : (arc fit t.) orna- mental work; Or'namenter ; Or'namentist. adj. Ornate', ornamented : decorated : highly finished, esp. applied to a style of writing. aa'r. Ornately. . Ornate ness. [Fr. ornement L. ornanten- tuut orndre, to adorn.]

Ornis, or'nis, n. the birds collectively of a region, its avifauna. adj. Ornith'ic. ns. Ornithich nite (geol.), the footmark of a bird found impressed on sandstone, &c. : Ornithodel phia, the lowest of the three sub-classes of mammals, same as Monotremata. from the ornithic character of the urogenital organs. adjs. Ornithodel phian (also .), Ornl- thodel phic. Ornithodel phous ; Or'nithoid, some- what ornithic. ns. Omith'olite (geol.), the fossil remains of a bird : a stone occurring of various colours and forms bearing the figures of birds adj. Ornithological, pertaining to ornithology. adv. prnitholog'ically. ns. Ornithol'ogist, one versed in ornithology, or who makes a special study of birds : Ornithol'Ogy, the science and study of birds ; Or nithomancy, divination by means of birds, by observing their flight, &c. adjs. Ornithoman tic ;

Ornithoph ilous, bird-fertilised : Or'nithopod, Or- nithop odous. having feet like a bird. ns. Ornitho- rhyn chus, an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called Duck-hill ; OrnithOS'COpy, observation of birds or of their habits ; Ornithot omy, the act of dissecting birds. [Gr. oniis, ornithos, a bird.]

Orography, or-og'ra-fi, . the description of mountains also Orol'Ogy. . Orogeny, the origin and formation of mountains. adjs. Orograph 1C. -al ; Orolog'ical, of or pertaining to orology. ns. Orol'-OgiSt, one versed in orology ; Orom'eter, a moun-tain-barometer. IGr. oros, a mountain.]

Oroide, O'r6-Td, . an alloy of copper, tin, and other metals used for watch-cases, cheap jewellery, &c. Also O'reide. [Fr. or L. aunim, gld, Gr. eidot, form.]

Orotund, O'ro-tund, adj. full, clear, and musical, as speech. . full, clear, and musical speech, as when directly from the larynx. [L. ot, arts, the mouth, rotuntius, round.]

Orphan, orTan, . a child bereft of father or mother, or of both. adj. bereft of parents. v.t. to bereave of parents. ns. Or'phanage, the state of being an orphan : a house for orphans ; Or phan-asy lum ;

Of'phanhood, Or'phanism ; Orphanot'rophy, the supporting of orphans. [Gr. orphanos, akin to L. or bus, bereaved.)

Orpharion, or-fa'ri-on, n. a large lute with six to nine metal strings. Also Orpheo reon.

Orphean

f5te, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Osculant

Orphean, or'fe-an, adj. pertaining to Orpheus, a poet who could move inanimate objects by the music of his lyre. adj. Or'phic, pertaining to Orpheus, or the mysteries connected with the cult of Bacchus. v.i. Orphlse. . Ofphism.

Orphrey, orTri, . gold or other rich embroidery attached to vestments, esp. chasuble and cope. [Fr. orfroi Of L. aurum, gold, Fr.fraisf, fringe.]

Orpiment, or'pi-ment, . arsenic trisulphide, giving king's yellow and realgar (red). us. Or'pine, Orpin, a deep-yellow colour : the Sedunt Telephium, a popular vulnerary. [Fr. , L. auripigmentum aurum, gold, pigmentum, paint.]

Orra, or'a, adj. (Scot.) odd : not matched : left over : doing odd pieces of work : worthless.

Orrery, or'er-i, . an apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods and moved by clockwork around a centre, the size, positions, motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies. [From Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery (1676-1731).]

Orris, or'is, n. a species of iris in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has the smell of violets, used in perfumery. Also Orr'ice.

Orris, or'is, . a peculiar kind of gold or silver lace : upholsterers' galloon and gimp. [Orphrey.]

Orseille, or-sal', . a colouring matter (cf. Archil and Litmus). adj. Orsel lie. [Fr.]

Ort, ort, H. a fragment, esp. one left from a meal usually //. [Low Ger. ort, refuse of fodder.]

Orthocephaly, or-thO-sef'a-li, . the character of a skull in which the ratio between the vertical and transverse diameters is from 70 to 75. adj. Ortho-cephal'ic.

OrthoceraS, or-thos'e-ras, . a genus of fossil cephalo-pods, having the shell straight or but slightly curved.

OrthochromatiC, or-th6-krO-mat'ik, aiij. correct in Tendering the relation of colours, without the usual photographic modifications. [Gr. orthos, right, chroma, colour.]

Orthoclase, or'tho-klaz, n. common or potash feldspar.
adj. OrthOClas tic. [Gr. orthos, straight, klasis, a fracture.]

Orthodox, or'tho-doks, adj. sound in doctrine : be-lieving the received or established opinions, esp. in religion : according to the received doctrine. adv. OMhodoxly. ns. Or'thodoxness ; Orthodoxy, soundness of opinion or doctrine : belief in the com-monly accepted opinions, esp. in religion. [Through Fr. and Late L. from Gr. orthodoxos orthos, right, dojra, opinion dokein, to seem.]

OrthodromiC, or-tho-drom'ik, adj. pertaining to Or'-thodromy, the art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course.

Orthoepy, or'tho-e-pi, n. {gram.') correct pronunciation of words. adjs. Orthoep'ic, -al. adv. Orthoep'icaUy. . Or thoepist, one versed in orthoepy. [Gr. orthos, right, epos, a word.]

Orthogamy, or-thog'a-mi, n. (hot.) direct or immediate fertilisation.

OrthognathOUS, or-thog'n5-th\is, adj. straight-jawed also Orthognath'ic. . Orthog'nathism. [Gr. orthos. straight, gnat has, the jaw.]

Orthogon, or'tho-gon, n. (gram.) a figure with all its angles right angles. adj. Orthog'onal, rectangular. adv. Orthog'onally. [Gr. orthos, right, gonia, angle.]

Oi thographer, or-thojr'ra-fer, n. one who spells words correctly also Orthog'raphist. adjs . Orthograph'ic, -al, pertaining or according to orthography: spelt correctly. adv. Orthograph Ically. . Orthog'raphy (g-ratn.), the art or practice of spelling words correctly. [Gr. orthographia orthos, right, graphein, to write.)

Orthometry, or-thom'et-ri, n. the *rt of constructing verse correctly.

Orthopaedia, or-thO-pe'-dT'a, . the art or process of curing deformities of the body, esp. in childhood also Or thopzcuy, Or'thopedy adjs. Orthopae'dic,

038

-al, Orthopedic, -al. ns. Orthopae'dics, Orthopedics, orthopaedic surgery ; Or'thopffidist, Or'thOpedist, one skilled in the foregoing. [Gr. orthos, straight, pats, paidos, a child.]

Orthophony, or'thO-fo-ni, . the art of correct speaking : the proper culture of the voice. [Gr. orthos, straight, phonein, to speak /&5, voice.]

OrthopnCBa, or-thop-ne'a, . dyspnoea. . Orthop'nic, one who can breathe in an upright posture only. [Gr. orthos, straight, pneiti, to breathe.]

Orthopraxy, or'tho-prak-si, n. correct practice or procedure.

Orthoptera, or-thop'ter-a, . an order of insects with wing-covers, that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold lengthwise like a fan. us. Orthop'ter, Orthop'teran, an insect of the order orthoptera ; Orthopterol'Ogy. adj. OrthOp'terOUS, pertaining to the orthoptera. [Gr. orthi'S, straight, ptera, pi. of pteron, wing.)

OrthoscopiC, or-thO-skop'ik, adj. seeing correctly : appearing normal to the eye. [Gr. orthos, straight, skiipein, to see.]

Orthostyle, or'tho-stil, . (archit.) an arrangement of columns or pillars in a straight line. [Gr. orthos, straight, stylos, a column.]

OrthotoniC, or-tho-ton'ik, adj. retaining an accent in certain positions, but not in others also Or'thOtone. . Orthotone Sis, accentuation of a proclitic or enclitic opp. to Enclisis. [Gr. orthos, straight, tones, accent.]

Orthotropism, or-thot'rO-pizm, . vertical growth in plants. adjs. Orthot'ropal, Orthotrop'ic, Orthot'-ropous. [Gr. orthos, straight, trepein, to turn.]

Orthotypous, or'tho-tl-pus, adj. in mineralogy, having a perpendicular cleavage.

Orthros, or'thros, n. one of the Greek canonical hours, corresponding to the Western lauds. [Gr. orthros, dawn.]

Ortive, or'tiv, adj. rising : eastern.

Ortolan, or'to-lan, . a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered a great table delicacy. [Fr., It. ortolano L. hortulanus, belonging to gardens hortulns, dim. of hortus, a garden.]

Orvietan, or-vi-e'tan, n. a supposed antidote or counter-poison. . Orvie'to, an esteemed still white wine.

OrycticS, O-rik'tiks, . the branch of geology relating to fossils. adjs. Oryctograph'ic, -al. . Oryctozool'ogy, palaeontology. [Gr. oryctos, fossil.]

Oryx, or'iks, . a genus of antelopes. [Gr., a pick-axe.)

Oryza, O-rl'za, n. a small tropical genus of true grasses, including rice.

Os, os, . a bone. [L.]

Oscan, os'kan, . and adj. one of an ancient Italic race in southern Italy: a language closely akin to Latin, being a ruder and more primitive form of the same central Italic tongue.

Oscheal. os'ke-al, adj. pertaining to the scrotum. ns. Oschei'tiS, inflammation of the scrotum ; Os'cheo-cele, a scrotal hernia ; Os'cheoplasty, plastic surgery of the scrotum. [Gr. oschi, the scrotum.]

Oscillate, os'sil-hlt, v.i. to move backwards and forwards like a pendulum : to vary between certain limits. . Os'cillancy, a swinging condition. adj. Os'cillating. . Oscilla'tion, act of oscillating : a swinging like a pendulum : variation within limits. adjs. Os'Cillative, having a tendency to vibrate ; Os'cillatory, swinging : moving as a pendulum does. [L. oscilldre, -atuin, to swing oscillum, a swing.]

Oscines, os'si-ncz, *.pl. a sub-order of birds of the order Passcres. adj. Os'Cine also . [L. escen, oscinis, a singing-bird.]

Oscitanoy, os'si-tan-si, n. sleepiness, Stupidity. adj. Os'citant. a,iv. Os'citantly. v.i. Os'citate, to yawn. . Oscita'tlon, act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness. [L. oscitdre, to yawn.]

Osculant, os'kn-lant, adj. kissing: adhering closely: (biol.) situated between two other genera, and par-

Osier

mCte ; mute ; moTin ; then.

Other

taking partly of the character of each. v.t. Os' di-late, to kiss : to touch, as two curves : to form a connecting-link between two genera. adj. of or pertaining to kissing. . Oscula'tion. adj. Os'-CUlatory, of or pertaining to kissing : (geoi.) having the same curvature at the point of contact. . a tablet with a picture of the Virgin or of Christ, which was kissed by the priest and then by the people. us. Os'cule, a little mouth : a small bilabiate aperture ; Os CUlum, a mouth in sponges : one of the suckers on the head of a tapeworm. [L. oscttldri, -atus oscuium, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of os, mouth.]

Osier, o'zher, . the popular name for those species of willow whose twigs are used in making baskets, &c. adj. made of or like osiers. adj. O'Siered, adorned with willows. . O'siery, a place where osiers are grown. [Fr. ; perh. from Gr. oisos.]

Osiris, 0-sI'ris, . the greatest of Egyptian gods, son of Seb and Nut, or Heaven and Earth, married to Isis, slain by Set but avenged by his son Horus, judge of the dead in the nether-world.

Osite, os'It, . sombrero guano.

Osmanli, os-man'li, adj. of or belonging to Turkey. . a member of the reigning family of Turkey : a subject of the emperor of Turkey. \Osman or Ot/iman, who founded the Turkish empire in Asia, and reigned 1288-1326.]

Osmeterium, os-me-te'ri-um, . an organ devoted to the production of an odour, esp. the forked process behind the head of certain butterfly-larvae : //. Osmete'ria.

Osmldrosis, os-mi-dro'sis, . the secretion of strongly smelling perspiration. Also Bromidrosis. [Gr. ostne, smell, hidrosis, sweat.]

Osmium, Os'mi-um, . a gray-coloured metal found in platinum ore, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell. adjs. Os'mlc, Os'mioUS. [Gr. osme, smell, orig. od-me ozein, to smell.]

Osmose, os'mOs, . the tendency of fluids to mix or become equally diffused when in contact, even through an intervening membrane or porous structurealso OsmO'SiS. adj. Osmotic, pertaining to, or having, the property of osmose. adv. Osmot'i-cally. [Gr. osmos = osis, impulse othein, to push.]

Osmunda, os-mun'da, n. a genus of ferns, the chief species being Osmunda regalis, the royal fern also called Bog-onion, King-fern, &c.

Osnaburg, oz'na-burg, . a coarse kind of linen, originally brought from Osnaburg in Germany.

Osprey, os'pra, . the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of North America. [Corr. from ossifrage, which see.]

Osseous, os'e-us, adj. bony : composed of, or resembling, bone : of the nature or structure of bone. its. Ossa rium, an ossuary ; Oss'eln, the organic basis of bone ; Oss'elet, a hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee ; Oss'iole, a small bone. adjs. Ossif'erOUS, producing bone : (geol.) containing bones ; Ossif ' ic. . Osslfica'tion, the process or state of being changed into a bony substance. v.t. Oss'ify, to make into bone or into a bone-like substance. v.i. to become bone : pa.p. oss'ified. adj. Ossiv'orous, devouring or feeding on bones. ns. Os'teoWast, a cell concerned in the formation of bone ; Os'teoclast, an apparatus for fracturing bones ; OstOOCOl'la, a deposited carbonate of lime encrusted on the roots and stems of plants ; Osteoden'tine, one of the varieties of dentine, resembling bone ; Osteogen'esis, the formation or growth of bone also Osteog'eny; Osteog'rapher ; Osteog'-

raphy, description of bones. adj. Os'teoid, like bone : having the appearance of bone. ns. OstflOl'-epis, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes peculiar to the Old Red Sandstone, so called from the bony appearance of their scales ; Osteol'Oger, Osteol'ogist, one versed in osteology. adjs. OsteolOg'lC, -al, pertaining to osteology. adv. OsteolOg'Toally. ns. OS-

teol'Ogy, the science of the bones, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones ; Osteomala'cia, a disease in which the earthy salts disappear from the bones, which become soft and misshapen ; Os'-teophyte, an abnormal bony outgrowth. adjs.

Osteophyt'ic ; Osteoplast'io. ns. Os'teoplasty, a plastic operation by which a loss of bone is remedied ;
Osteosarco'ma, a tumour composed of intermingled bony and sarcomatous tissue; Os teotome (sttrg.), a saw-like instrument for cutting bones ; Osteot omy, the division of, or incision into, a bone ; Ostl'tis, inflammation of bone. [L. osseus as, ossis, bone ; Gr. osteon, bone.]

Ossianic, os-i-an'ik, adj. pertaining to Ossiati or the poems dubiously attributed to him.

Ossifrage, os'i-fraj, . the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States : (B.) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds. [L. ossifragus, breaking bones os,frag, rooto{frangere,/ractum, to break.]

Ossuary, os'u-ar-i, . a place where the bones of the dead are deposited : a charnel-house. [L. ossuarium, a charnel-house os, a bone.]

Ostensible, os-tens'i-bl, adj. that may be shown : declared: put forth as real: apparent. . Ostensibil'ity. adv. Ostensibly. aaj. Ostens'ive,

showing: exhibiting. adv. Osteng'ively. ns. Osten'sory, a monstrance ; Os'tent (Shak.), appearance, manner : token : portent, prodigy ; Ostenta'-tion, act of making a display : ambitious display : display to draw attention or admiration : boasting. au/j. Ostenta'tious, given to show : fond of self-display : intended for display. adv. Ostenta'-tiousiy. . Ostenta'tiousness. [L. ostendere, ostensum, to show.]

Ostiary, os'ti-ar-i, n. the doorkeeper of a church.

Ostium, os'ti-um, . an opening : the mouth of a river. . Ostio'le, a small orifice. atijs. Os'tiolar ; Os'tlOlate, furnished with an ostiole. [L.]

Ostler, Ob'ler. Same as Hostler.

Ostmen, ost'men, ti.pl. the Danish settlers in Ireland.

Ostracea, os-tra'se-a, n.pl. the oyster family. adjs.

Ostra'cean, Ostra'ceous. ns. Os'tracite, a fossil

oyster ; Os'trea, the typical genus of the oyster family; Ostreioul'ture, oyster-culture; OstreiCUl'-turist.

Ostracise, os'tra-slz, v.t. in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on an earthenware tablet : to banish from society. . Os'traciSRl, banishment by ostracising : expulsion from society. [Gr. ostrakizeinostrakon, an earthenware tablet.]

Ostrich, os'trich, . the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. n. Os'trich-farm, a place where ostriches are bred and reared for their feathers. [O. Fr. ostniche (Fr. autrucke) L. avis-, struthio, ostrich Gr. strouthion, an ostrich, strouthos, a bird.]

Ostrogoth, os'tro-goth, K. an eastern Goth : one of the tribe of east Goths who established their power in Italy in 493, and were overthrown in 555. adj. Os'trogpthic.

Otacoustic, ot-a-kows'tik, adj. assisting hearing. n. an instrument to assist hearing also Otacous ticon. [Gr. akoustikos ako-uein, to hear ous, otos, ear.]

Otalgia, 6-tal'ji-a, . earache also Otal'gy. ns.

OtOg'raphy, descriptive anatomy of the ear ; Otor-rhe'a, a purulent discharge from the ear ; O'tOSCOpe, an instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

Otary, O'tar-i, . a genus of seals with an external ear : pi. O'tariOS. adj. Ot'arine. [Gr. otaros, large-eared ous, otos, ear.]

Other, u^/i'er, adj. and/ro. different, not the same: additional : second of two. adj. Oth'erguess = Othergates. . Oth'erness. advs. Oth'erwhere, elsewhere ; Oth'erwhile, Oth'erwhiles, at other times : sometimes ; Oth'erwise, in another way or manner: by other causes: in other respects. conj. else : under other conditions. Every other, each alternate ; Rather . . . than Otherwise, rather than

not ; The other day, on some day not long past, quite recently. [A.S. other ; cf. Ger. under, L. alter.}

Othergates, uM'er-gatz, adv. (obs.) in another way also adj. [Other, and fate, way, manner.]

Otic, 5'tik, adj. of or pertaining to the ear. ns. Otl'tis, inflammation of the internal ear ; Ot'ocyst, an auditory vesicle ; Ot'olith, a calcareous concretion within the membranous labyrinth of the ear ; Otol-ogist, one skilled in otology ; OtOl'Ogy, knowledge of the ear ; O'tOSCOpe, an instrument for exploring it. [Gr, ous, dtos, ear.]

Otiose, o'shi-Os, adj. unoccupied : lazy : done in a careless way, perfunctory, futile. . OtlOS'ity, ease, idleness. [L. otiosusotiunt, rest.]

Ottava, ot-ta'va, . an octave. Ottava lima, an Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, the first six rhyming alternately, the last two forming a couplet used by Byron in Don Juan. [It.]

Otter, ot'er, . a large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [A.S. ator, oter ; cf. Dut. and Ger. otter. ,]

OttO, ot'o, Ottar, ot'ar (better Att'ar), . a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. 'itr 'atira, to smell sweetly.]

Ottoman, ot'o-man, adj. pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded bv Othinan or Osman about 1299. n. a Turk (Shak. Ott'omlte) : a cushioned seat for several persons sitting with their backs to one another : a low, stuffed seat without a back : a variety of corded silk. [Fr.]

Oubit. 50'bit, . a hairy caterpillar. [Prob. the A.S. wibba, a crawling thing.]

Oubliette, CO-bli-et', . a dungeon with no opening but at the top : a secret pit in the floor of a dungeon into which a victim could be precipitated. [Fr., outlier, to forget L. oblivisci,}

Ouch, owch, . a jewel or ornament, esp. one in the form of a clasp : the socket of a precious stone. [O. Fr. nouche, nosche, from Teut., cf. Old High Ger. nusca, a clasp.]

Oudenarde, OO'de-nard, . a kind of decorative tapes-try, representing foliage, &c., once made at Oude-narde in Belgium.

Ought, awt, . (same as Aught) a vulgar corr. of nought. adv. (Scot.) Ought'lingS, at all, in any degree.

Ought, awt, v.i. to be under obligation : to be proper or necessary. . Ought/ness, Tightness. [A.S. dhte, pa.t. of dgan, to owe.]

Ouistiti, wis'ti-ti, n. a wistit or marmoset.

Ounce, owns, . the twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains : jV of a pound avoirdupois = 437$ troy grains. [O. Fr. unfeL.. uncia, the twelfth part.)

Ounce, owns, n. a carnivorous animal of the cat kind, found in Asia, allied to the leopard (obs.) Once. [Fr. once, prpb. Pers. yuz, a panther.]

Oundy, own'di, adj. wavy : scalloped : (her.) mule.

Ouphe, Oof, n. (Shak.). Same as Oaf.

OUT, owr, adj. and pron. pertaining or belonging to

us f-ov. Ourn. prons, OUTS, possessive of We ; Ourself, myself (as a king or queen would say): //. Ourselves (-selvz'), we, not others: us. [A.S. ure, gen. pi. of wf, we.]

Ourang-outang. Same as Orang-outang.

Ourology, Ouroscopy, &c. See Urology under Urine.

Ousel. See OuzeL

Oust, owst, v.t. to eject or expel. n. Oust'er (la-w), ejection: dispossession. [O. Fr. aster (Kr. tier), to remove ; ace. to Diez, from L. haurirt, fiaustutn, to draw (water).]

Out, owt, adv. without, not within : gone forth : abroad : to the full stretch or extent : in a state of discovery, development, &c. : in a state of exhaustion, extinction, &c. : away from the mark : completely : at or to an end : to others, as to hire out : freely : forcibly: at a loss: unsheltered : uncovered. prep. forth from : outside of: exterior : outlying, remote. n. one who is out, esp. of office opp. to In : leave to go out, an outing. v.i. to go or come out.interj.

away ! begone ! n. Out'-and-OUt'er, a thorough-goer, a first-rate fellow. adjs. Out'-of-door, open-air ; Out-of-the-way', uncommon : singular : secluded. Out and away, by far; Out and out, thoroughly: completely also as adj. thorough, complete ; Out-ai-elbows, worn-out, threadbare ; Out Of Character, unbecoming : improper ; Out Of COUrse, out of order ; Out Of date, unfashionable : not now in use ; Out of favour, disliked : Out Of hand, instantly; Out Of joint, not in proper connection : disjointed ; Out of one's mind, mad ; Out of pocket, having spent more than one has received ; Out of print, not to be had for sale, said of books, &c. ; Out Of sorts, or temper, unhappy : cross-tempered ; Out Of the common, unusual, pre-eminent ; Out Of the question, that cannot be at all considered ; Out Of time, too soon or too late : not keeping time in music : Out 'With, away with : (Scot.) outside of: say, do, &c., at once. [A.S. ute, tit; Goth, tit, Ger. aus, Sans, ud,]

Outask, owt-ask', v.t. to ask or proclaim, as to be married, in church for the last time.

Outbalance, owt-bal'ans, v.t. to exceed in weight or effect : to outweigh.

Outbar, owt-bar', v.t. (Spens.) to bar out, esp. to shut out by fortifications.

Outbargain, owt-bar'gin, v.t. to get the better of in a bargain.

Outbid, owt-bid', v.t. to offer a higher price than another.

Outblush, owt-blush', v.t. to exceed in rosy colour.

OutblUSter, owt-blus'ter, v.t. to exceed in blustering : to get the better of in this way.

Outbound, owt'bownd, adj. bound for a distant port.

Outbounds, owt'bowndz, n.pl. (Spens.) boundaries.

Outbrag, owt-brag', v.t. to surpass in bragging or boasting : to surpass in beauty or splendour.

Outbrave, owt-brav', v.t. (Shak.) to excel in bravery or boldness, to defy.

Outbreak, owt'brak, . a breaking out : eruption : a disturbance of the peace. v.i. Outbreak', to burst forth. ns. Out'breaker, a wave which breaks on the shore or on rocks ; Out breaking.

Outbreathe, owt-breV/z', v.t. (Spens.) to breathe out as breath or life : to exhaust or deprive of breath. v.i. to be breathed ovit : (Shak.) to expire.

Outbud, owt-bud', v.i. (S/>ens.) to sprout forth.

Outbuilding, owt'bild-ing, . a building separate from, but used in connection with, a dwelling-house or a main building : an outhouse.

Outburn, owt-burn', v.t. to exceed in burning. v.i. to burn away.

Outburst, owt'burst, . a bursting out : an explosion.

Outby, owt'bl, adv. (Scot.) out of doors : (win.) towards the shaft opp. to Inby. Also Out'bye.

Outcast, owt'kast, adj. exiled from home or country : rejected. n. a person banished : a vagabond : an exile : (Scot.) a quarrel : the amount of increase in bulk of grain in malting.

Outcome, owt/kum, . the issue : consequence : result.

Outcrafty, owt-kraft'i, v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in craft.

Outcrop, owtTirop, . the appearance, at the surface, of a layer of rock or a vein of metal, caused by tilting or inclination of the strata : the part of a layer which appears at the surface of the ground. v.i. to appear at the surface.

Outcry, owt'krl, n. a loud cry of distress : a confused noise : a public auction. v.t. to cry louder than.

Outdare, owt-dar', v.t. to surpass in daring : to defy.

Outdistance, owt-dis'tans, v.t. to distance, leave far behind in any competition.

Outdo, owt-doo', v.t. to surpass : excel.

Outdoor, owt'dOr, adj. outside the door or the house : in the open air. adv. Outdoors, out of the house : abroad. Outdoor relief, help given to a pauper who does not live in the workhouse.

Outdwell, owt-dwel', v.t. (Sliak.) to dwell or stay

beyond. . Out-dwell'er, one who owns land in a parish but lives outside it.

Out-edge, owt'-ej, . the farthest bound.

Outer, owt'er, adj. more out or without : external opp. to Inner. . the part of a target outside the rings, a shot striking here. adj. Out ermost, most or farthest out: most distant. Outer bar, the junior barristers who plead outside the bar in court, as distinguished from Queen's Counsel and others who plead within the bar. [Comp. of out.]

Outface, owt-fas', v.t. to stare down : to bear down by bravery or impudence : to confront boldly.

Outfall, owi'-fawl, . the place of discharge of a river, sewer, &c. : (prov.) a quarrel.

Outfield, owt'feld, n. (Scot.) arable land continually cropped without being manured opp. to Infield: any open field at a distance from the farm-steading : any undefined district or sphere : at cricket and base-ball, the players collectively who occupy the outer part of the field. . Out fielder, one of such players.

Outfit, owt'fit, . the act of making ready everything required for a journey or a voyage : complete equip-ment : the articles or the expenses for fitting out : the means for an outfit. v.t. to fit out, equip. tis. Outfitter, one who furnishes outfits ; Outfitting, an outfit : equipment for a voyage.

Outflank, owt-flangk', v.t. to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another: to get the better of.

Outflash, owt-flash', v.t. to outshine.

Outfling, owt'fling, n. a sharp retort or gibe.

Outflow, owt-flo', v.i. to flow out. . issue.

Outflush, owt'flush, . any sudden glow of heat.

Outfly, owt-fli', v.t. to surpass in flying : to fly faster than : to escape by swiftness of flight.

Outfoot, owt-foot', v.i. to outsail.

Outfrown, owt-frown', v.t. (Shak.) to frown down.

Outgarth, owt'garth, n. an outer yard or garden.

Outgaze, owt-gaz', T.t. to stare out of countenance : to gaze farther than.

Outgeneral, owt-jen'er-al, v.t. to outdo in general-ship : to prove a better general than.

Outgive, owi-giv', v.t. and f.i. to surpass in liberality.

Outgo, owl-go', v.t. to advance before in going : to surpass : to overreach. v.i. to go out : to come to an end. ns. Out'gO, that which goes out : expendi-ture opp. to Income; Out'goer ; Out' going, act or state of going out : extreme limit : expenditure. adj. departing opp. to Incoming, as a tenant.

Outgrow, owt-gr5', v.t. to surpass in growth : to grow

out of. . Out'growth, that which grows out of a thing : growth to excess.

Outguard, owt'gard, . a guard at a distance or at the farthest distance from the main body.

OutgUSh, owt-gush', v.i. to issue with force. n. Out'-gUSh, a gushing out.

Outhaul, owt'hawl, K. a rope for hauling out the clew of a sail. Also Out'hauler.

Out-Herod, owt-her'od, v.t. to surpass (Herod) in cruelty : to exceed, esp. in anything bad.

Outhire, owt-hlr', v.t. to hire or let out.

Outhouse, owt'hows, n. a small building outside a ci we! ling-house.

Outing, owt'ing, . the act of going out, or the distance gone out : an excursion or airing.

Outjest, owt-jest', v.t. (Shak.) to overpower by jesting:
to excel in jesting.

Outjet, owt'jet, . that which projects from anything. . Outjut'ting, a projection.

Outland, owt'land, n. land beyond the limits of cultivation. adj. (Term.) foreign. . Out lander, a foreigner, a person not naturalised. adj. Outlandish, belonging to an out or foreign land : foreign : not according to custom : strange : rustic : rude : vulgar. adv. Outland'ishly. . Outland ishnesa.

Outlash, owt'lash, n. any sudden outburst.

Outlast, owl-last 7 , v.t. to last longer than.

Outlaw, owt'law, . one deprived of the protection of the law: a robber or bandit. v.t. to place beyond

the law : to deprive of the benefit of the law : to proscribe. . Outlawry, the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law : state of being an outlaw. [A.S. iitlaga; cf. Ice. litldgi ui, out, log, law.]

Outlay, owt'15, . that which is laid out : expenditure. v.t. to lay out to view.

Outleap, owt'lep, . a sally, flight.

Outlearn, owt-lern', v.t. to learn : to excel in learning: to get beyond the instruction of.

Outlet, owt'let, . the place or means by which anything is let out : the passage outward, vent.

Outlier, owt'll-er, . (geol.) a portion of a stratum: anything, as detached from the principal mass, and lying some distance from it. v.t. Outlie', to beat in lying. v.i. to live in the open air.

Outline, owt'lln, . the outer line : the lines by which any figure is bounded : a sketch showing only the main lines: a draft: a set-line in fishing. -v. t. to draw the exterior line of : to delineate or sketch. adj. Outlln'ear, like an outline.

Outlive, owt-liv', v.t. to live longer than : to survive. n. OutliVer.

Outlodging, owt'loj-ing, . a lodging outside a college bounds at Oxford and Cambridge.

Outlook, owt'lSok, . vigilant watch : view obtained by looking out : prospect, or (fig.) one's prospects : a watch-tower. v.t. to face courageously.

OutlUStre, owt-lus'ter, v.t. to excel in brightness.

Outlying, owt'll-ing, adj. lying out or beyond : remote :
on the exterior or frontier : detached.

Outman, owt-man', v.t. to outdo in manliness : to outnumber in men.

Outmanoeuvre, owt-ma-nu'ver, v.t. to surpass in manoeuvring.

Outmantle, owt-man'tl, v.t. to excel in dress or ornament.

Outmarch, owt-march', v.t. to march faster than : to leave behind by marching.

Outmate, owt-mat', v.t. to outmatch.

Outmeasure, owt-mezh'ur, v.t. to exceed in extent.

Outmost, owt'mOst. Same as Outermost.

Outmove, owt-mCoV, v.t. to move faster than.

Outname, owt-nam', v.t. to surpass in name, reputation, or importance.

Outness, owt'nes, . state of being out, externality to the perceiving mind, objectiveness.

Outnumber, owt-num'ber, v.t. to exceed in number.

Outpace, owt-pas', v.t. to walk faster than.

Out- paramour, owt-par'a-m55r, v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in number of mistresses.

Outparisb., owt'par-ish, . a rural parish, as distinguished from an urban one.

Outpart, owt'part, . a part remote from the centre.

Outpassion, owt-pash'un, v.t. (Tenn.)to go beyond in passionate ness.

Outpatient, owt'pa-shent, . a patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it.

Outpeer, owt-per', v.t. (Shak.) to surpass or excel.

Out-pensioner, owt'-pen'shun-er, . a non-resident pensioner.

Outport, owt'p6rt, . a port out of or remote from the chief port : a place of export.

Outpost, owt'pOst, . a post or station beyond the main body of an army : the troops placed there.

Outpour, owt-poY, v.t. to pour out : to send out in a stream. ns. Outpour' ; Outpour er ; Out pouring,

a pouring out : an abundant supply.
Outpower, owt-pow'er, v. t. to surpass in power.
Outpray, owt-pra', v.t. to exceed in earnestness of

prayer.
Outprize, owt-prlz',7'./ 1 . (Shak.) to exceed in the value

set upon it.
Output, owt'pSBt, . the quantity of metal made by a

smelting furnace, or of coal taken from a pit, within

a certain time, production generally.
Outquarters, owt-kwar'terz, n.pl. quarters situated

away from headquarters.

Outquench, owt-kwensh', v.t. (Spens.) to extinguish.

Outrage

fate, far ; mS, her ; mTne :

Outwatch

Outrage, owr/raj, . violence beyond measure : excessive abuse: wanton mischief. v.t. to treat with excessive abuse : to injure by violence, esp. to violate,
to ravish. v.i. to be guilty of outrage. adj. Outra -gBOUS, violent : furious: turbulent: atrocious: enormou< L immoderate. adv. Outra'geously. n. Outra' geousness. (O. Fr. oultra?e (mod. outrage) Low L. uitragiunt L. ultra, beyond.]

Outrance, owt'rans, . the utmost extremity : the bitter end. A outrance, to the bitter end of a combat usually in Eng. use, A 1'OUtrance. [Fr.]

Outre, Oot-ra', adj. beyond what is customary or proper : extravagant : overstrained. [Fr. pa.p. of outrer outre L. ultra, beyond.]

Outreach, owt-rech', v.t. to reach or extend beyond : to cheat or overreach.

Out redden, owt-red'n, v.t.(Tettn.) to grow redder than.

Outreign, owt-ran', v.t. (Sfens.) to reign longer than : to reign through the whole of (a period).

Outremer, Cotr-mar', . the region beyond sea. [Fr.]

Outride, owt-rld', v.t. to ride beyond : to ride faster than. n. Out'rlder, one who rides abroad : a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

Outrigger, owt'rig-er, H. a projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging : a projecting contrivance ending in a float fixed to the side of a canoe against capsizing : an iron bracket fixed to the outside of a boat carrying a rowlock at its extremity to increase the leverage of the oar : a light racing-boat with projecting rowlocks.

Outright, owmt, adv. immediately : at once : completely. adj. free from reserve : positive, undisguised.

Outrival, owt-rrVaJ, v.t. to surpass, excel.

Outroad, owt'rod, . (obs.) a foray into an enemy's country, a hostile attack opp. to Inroad.

Ontroar, owt-r5r / , v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in roaring. . Out'roar, an uproar.

Outroot, owt-rCot', v.t. to root out.

Outroper, owt-rO'per, . formerly an officer in London who seized the goods of foreigners sold elsewhere than in the public market.

Outrun, owt-run', v.t. to go beyond in running: to exceed : to get the better of or to escape by running. n. Out runner.

Gutnish, owt-rush', v.i. to rush out. n. a rushing out.

Outsail, owl-sal', v.t. to leave behind in sailing.

OutSCOld, owt-skOld', v.t. (Shak.)\.o exceed in scolding.

Outscorn, owt-skorn', v.t. to bear down or confront by
contempt : to disregard or despise.

Outscouring, owr/skowr-ing, . substance washed or scoured out.

Outsell, owt-sel', v. t. to sell for a higher price than : to
exceed in the number or amount of sales.

Out-sentry, owt'-sen-tri, . a sentry who guards the entrance to a place at a distance. ft. Out'SCOUt, an advance scout.

Outset, owt'set, n. a setting out : beginning. Also Out'setting.

Outsettlement, owt'set'1-ment, . a settlement away from the main one.

Outshine, owt-shln', v.i. to shine out or forth. v.t. to excel in shining : to be brighter than.

Outshot, owt'shot, H. {.Scot.) a projection in a building :

(//.) in paper-making, rags of second quality.

Outside, owt'sTd, n. the outer side : the farthest limit : the surface : the exterior : one who is without, as a passenger on a coach, &c. : the outer or soiled sheets of a package of paper. adj. on the outside : exterior : superficial : external : extreme, beyond the limit. adv. on the outside : not within. fref>. beyond. ns. Out'side-car, an Irish jaunting-car; Outsider, one not admitted to a particular company, profession, &c., a stranger, a layman : a racehorse not included among the favourites in the betting : (//.) a pair of nippers for turning a key in n keyhole from the outside. Outside country, districts beyond the line of settlements in Australia :

042

Outside Of, outside : (coll.) besides. Get OUteide Of (vulgar), to comprehend : to eat or drink.

Outsight. owt'sit, K. power of seeing things, outlook. Outsight plenishing (Scot.), outdoor movables.

Outsit, owt-sit', v. t. to sit beyond the time of.

Outskirt, owt'skert, n. the outer skirt: border: suburb often used in //.

Outsleep, owt-slep', v.t. (Shak.) to sleep longer than.

OutSlide, owt-slld', v.t. to slide forward.

Outsoar, owt-s5r', v.t. to soar beyond.

Outsole, owt'sOl, . the outer sole of a boot or shoe which rests on the ground.

Outspan, owt-span', v.t. to unyoke or unharness draught-oxen, &c., from a vehicle, to encamp opp. to Inspan.

Outspeak, owt-spek', v.t. to say aloud : to speak more,
louder, or longer than. v.i. to speak boldly, to speak up. adj. Outspo ken. frank or bold of speech : uttered with boldness. . Outspo kenness.

Outspeckle, owt'spek'l, n. (Scot.) a laughing-stock.

Outspent, owt-spent', adj. thoroughly tired out.

Outsport, owt-sport', v.t. (Shak.)\.o outdo in sporting.

Outspread, owt-spred', v.t. to spread out or over.
a,ij. Outspread ing.

Outspring, owt'spring, n. the outcome, result, or issue.

Outstand, owt-stand', ?./. to resist or withstand : to stand beyond the proper time. v.i. to stand out or project from a mass : to remain unpaid or unsettled in any way. adj. Outstanding, prominent : uncollected : remaining unpaid.

OutStare, owt'star, v.t. (Shak.)\.o stare down or abash with effrontery.

Outstay, owt-sta', v.t. (Shak.) to stay beyond.

Outstep, owt-step', i'.t. to step beyond, overstep.

Outstretch, owt-strech', v.t. to spread out, extend.

Outstrike, owt-strik', v.t. to exceed in striking, so as to overpower.

Outstrip, owt-strip', v.t. to outrun : to leave behind: to escape beyond one's reach.

Outsuu, owt-sum', v.t. to outnumber.

Outswear, owt-swar', v.t. to exceed in swearing.

Outsweeten, owt-sweYn, v.t. to excel in sweetness.

Outswell, owt-swel', v.t. (Shak.) to overflow.

Outtalk, owt-tawk', v.t. to talk down.

OuttongUO, owt-tung*, v.t. (Shak.) to bear down by talk or noise.

Outtop, owt-top', v.t. to reach higher than : to excel.

Out-travel, owt-trav'el, v.t. to surpass in travelling, to go more swiftly than.

Outvalue, owt-val'u, v.t. to exceed in value.

Outvenom, owt-ven'um, v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in poison.

Outvie, owt-vf, v.t. to go beyond in vying with : to exceed : to surpass.

Outvillain, owt-vil'Sn, v. t. (Shak.) to exceed in villainy.

Outvoice, owt-vois', v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in clamour or noise : to drown the voice of.

Outvote, owt-v6t', v. t. to defeat by a greater number of votes.

Outwalk, owt-wawk', v.t. to walk farther, longer, or faster than.

Outwall, owt'wawl, . the outside wall of a building : (Shaft.) external appearance.

Outward, owt'ward, adj. toward the outside : external : exterior: not inherent, adventitious: (thfol.) worldly, carnal opp. to luivard or spiritual : (fi.) public. adv. toward the exterior : away from port : to a foreign port : superficially also Outwards.
. Out'ward (Shak.), external form : the outside.
adj. Out'wafd-bound. bound outwards or to a foreign port. adv. Out'wardly, in an outward manner: externally: in appearance. n. Outwardness. adj. Out'ward - sainted, appearing outwardly to be a saint.

Outward, owt-wawrd', n. a ward in a detached building
connected with a hospital.

Outwatch, owt-wawch', v.t. to watch longer than.

Outwear

mote ; mute ; mCon ; Men.

Outwear, owt-waV, v.t. to wear out : to spend tediously : to last longer than : to consume.
Outweary, owt-we'ri, v.t. to weary out completely.
Outweed, owt-wed', v.t. (Spens.) to root out.
Outweigh, owt-wa', v.t. to exceed iu weight or importance : to overtask.

Outwell, owt-wel', v.t. and v.i. to pour or well out.

Outwent, owt-went', v.t. went faster than, outstripped.

Outwin, owt-win', v.t. (Spens.) to get out of.

Outwind, owt-wind', v.t. to extricate by winding, to unloose.

Outwing, owt-wing', v.t. to outstrip in flying : to out-flank.

Outwit, owt-wit', v.t. to surpass in wit or ingenuity : to defeat by superior ingenuity '. pr.p. outwit' ting ; pa.t. and /a./, outwit' ted.

OutWith, owt'with, prep. (Scot.), without, outside of.

Outwork, owt'wurk, . a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification : work done in the fields, out of doors, as distinguished from indoor work. v.t. Outwork* (Shak.), to surpass in work or labour : to work out or bring to an end : to finish. . Out'-Worker, one who works out of doors, or who takes away work to do at home.

Outworth, owt-wurth', v.t. (Shak.) to exceed in value.

Outwrest, owt-rest', v.t. (Spens.)\<o extort by violence.

Ouvrage, OoVrazh, . work. ns. (masc.) Ouvrier (Oov'ri-a), (fern.) Ouvriere (Cov'ri-ar), a working man or woman. adj. working. [Fr.]

Ouzel, OO'zl, . a kind of thrush also Ou'sel. [A.S. dsle ; cog. with Ger. amscl.}

Oval, o'val, adj. having the shape of an egg. . any-thing oval, a plot of ground, &c. : an ellipse. adv. O'vally. [Fr. ovate L. <rnum, an egg.]

Ovary, O'var-i, . the part of the female animal in which the egg of the offspring is formed, the female genital gland : (hot.) the part of the pistil which contains _the seed. .//. O'va, eggs. adjs. Ova'-rial, Ova'rian, of or pertaining to the ovary. its. Ova'riole; Ovariot'omist; Ovariot'omy (snrg.), the removal of a diseased tumour from the ovary. adj. Ova'riOUS, consisting of eggs.//. Ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. [Ix>w L. ovaria.}

Ovate, 5'vat, . an Eisteddibdic graduate who is neither a bard nor a druid. [W. ofydd, a philos-opher.]

Ovate, -d, 5'v5t, -ed, adj. egg-shaped.

Ovation, C-va'shun, . an outburst of popular applause, an enthusiastic reception : in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph. [Fr., L., ovare, -alum, to shout.]

Oven, uv'n, . an arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying : any apparatus used as an oven. ns. OVen-bird, a South American tree-creeper which builds an oven-shaped nest ; Ov'en-tit, the willow-warbler ; OVen-WOOd, brushwood. Dutch oven, a baking-pot, heated by heaping coals round it. [A.S. ofen; Ger. a/en.]

Over, O'ver, prep, higher than in place, rank, value, &c. : across : on the surface of: upon the whole sur-face of: through: concerning: on account of: longer than. adv. on the top : above : across : from one side, person, &c. to another : above in measure : too much : in excess : left remaining : at an end : completely. adj. upper or superior (often used as a prefix, as in overcdM, over\orA, &c.) : beyond : past. n. the number of balls delivered at cricket between successive changes of bowlers : an excess, overplus. v.t. to go, leap, or vault over. v.i. to go over. Over again, afresh, anew; Over

against, opposite ; Over and above, in addition to : besides ; Over and over, several times : re-peatedly; Over head and ears, beyond one's depth : completely ; Over seas, to foreign lands. All over, completely : at an end. [A.S. ofer; Ger. iiber, L. super, Gr. fiuper.)

Overact, 5-ver-akr', v.t. to act overmuch, to overdo any part. v.i. to act more than necessary.

Over-all, o'ver-awl, adv. (Spent.) everywhere, all

Overcloy

over. n.pl. O'veralls, loose trousers of canvas, &c.,

worn over the others to keep them sound or clean,

waterproof leggings.
Over-anxious, o-ver-angk'shus, adj. anxious beyond

what is right or reasonable. . Over-anxl'ety

adv. Over-anx'iously.
Overarch, O-ver-arch', v.t. to arch over. z/.j. to hang

over like an arch.
Overawe, 0-ver-aw', v.t. to restrain by fear or by

superior influence.
Overbalance, 6-ver-bal'ans, v.t. to exceed in weight,

value, or importance: to cause to lose (one's)

balance. . excess of weight or value.
Overbattle, 0-ver-bat'tl, adj. (obs.) too fertile.
Overbear, 0-ver-bar', v.t. to bear down or overpower :

to overwhelm. adj. Overbearing, inclined to

domineer, esp. in manner or conduct : haughty and

dogmatical : imperious. a<iv. Overbearingly. n.

Overbear'ingness.
Overbid, o-ver-bid', v.t. to offer a price greater than.

v.i. offer more than the value of.

Overblow, O-ver-blO', v.i. to blow over or to be past

its violence: to blow with too much violence. v.t.

to blow away: to blow across. adj. Overblown',

blown over or past, at an end : burnt by an excessive

blast, in the Bessemer steel process.
Overblow, o-ver-blu', v.t. to cover with blossoms or

flowers. adj. Overblown', past the time of flower,

withered.
Overboard, O'ver-b5rd, adv. over the board or side :

from on board : out of a ship. Thrown overboard,

deserted, discarded, betrayed.

Overbody, 5-ver-bod'i, v.t. to give too much body to.
Overboil, o'ver-boi!', v.i. and v.t. to boil excessively.
Overbold, O-ver-bold', adj. (Siiak.) excessively bold:

impudent. adv. Overbold ly.
Overbridge, 5'ver-brij, . a bridge over a road.
Overbrim, 0-ver-brim', v.t. to fill to overflowing. v.i.

to be so full as to overflow. adj. Overbrimmed',

having too large a brim.
Overbrood, C-ver-brSod', v.t. to brood over.
Overbrow, O-ver-brow', v.t. to overhang like a pro-

jecting brow.
Overbuild, O-ver-bild', v.t. to build over: to build

more than is needed. v.i. to build beyond one's

means.

Overbulk, O-ver-bulk', v.t. (Shak.)\.o oppress by
bulk.
Overburden, O-ver-bur'dn, v.t. to burden overmuch.

. alluvial soil overlying a bed of ore.
Overturn, O-ver-burn', v.t. to burn too much. v.i.

to be too zealous.

Overbusy, C-ver-biz'i, adj. too busy, over-officious.

Overbuy, C-ver-bi', v.t. to buy at too dear a rate: to
buy more than is needed.

Overby, O-ver-bi', adv. a little way over (Scot.)
Owerby', O'erby'.

Overcanopy, 6-ver-kan'o-pi, v.t. (Shak.) to cover as
with a canopy.

Overcareful, o-ver-k5r'fool, adj. careful to excess.

Overcarry, 0-ver-kar'i, v.t. to carry too far, to go
beyond. v.i. to go to excess.

Overcast, 5-ver-kast', i>.t. to cast over : to cloud : to
cover with gloom : to sew over or stitch the edges
(of a piece of cloth) slightly. v.i. to grow dull or
cloudy. ft. Overcasting, the action of the verb
overcast : in bookbinding, a method of oversewing
single leaves in hem-stitch style to give the pliability
of folded double leaves.

Overcatch, O-ver-kach', v.t. (S^ens.) to overtake.

Overcharge, u-ver-charj', v.t. to load with too great
a charge : to charge too great a price. . O'ver-
charge, an excessive load or burden : too great a
charge, as of gunpowder or of price.

Overcheck, O-ver-chek', n. a check-rein passing over
a horse's head between the ears.

Overcloud, C-v6r-klowd', v.t. to cover over with

ond satiety.

, , ..

clouds : to cause gloom or sorrow to.
Overcloy, 0-ver-kloi',u./. (Skak.) to fill bey

Overcoat

ffite, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Overhend

Overcoat, O'ver-kOt, . an outdoor coat worn over all the other dress, a top-coat. . O'vercoating, cloth from which such is made.

Overcold, 5'ver-kOld, adj. too cold.

OverOOlOUT, o-ver-kul'ur, v.t. to colour to excess, to
exaggerate.

Overcome, o-ver-kum', v.t. to get the better of: to conquer or subdue : (pbs.) to spread over, surcharge. v.t. to be victorious.

Over-confident, 6-ver-kon'fi-dent, adj. too confident. n. Over-con' fidence. Wz>. Over-con'fidently.

Overcoimt, o-ver-kownt', v.t. to outnumber.

Overcover, 6-ver-kuv'er, v.t. to cover completely.

Overcredulous, 0-ver-kred'u-lus, adj. too easily persuaded to believe.

Overcrow, 6-ver-kr3', v.t. to crow over, insult.

Overcrowd, O-ver-krowd', r.l. to fill or crowd to excess.

Oveidarlng, 3-ver-daYing, adj. foolhardy.

Overdate, 0' ver-dat, v.t. to post-date.

Over-develop, 0-ver-de-vel'op, v.t. in photography, to develop a plate too much, as by too long a process or by too strong a developer. . Over-devel'opment.

Overdight, O-ver-dit', adj. (Spt'ts.) dight or covered over : overspread.

Overdo, 0-ver-d67>', v.t. to do overmuch : to carry too
far : to harass, to fatigue : to cook too much : to excel. . Overdo'er. adj. Overdone', overacted: fatigued: cooked too much.

Overdose, O-ver-dOs', v.t. to dose overmuch. . an excessive dose.

Overdraw, O-ver-draw', v.t. to draw overmuch : to draw beyond one's credit : to exaggerate. . O'verdraft, the act of overdrawing, the amount by which the cheque, &c., exceeds the sum against which it is drawn : a current of air passing over, not through, the ignited fuel in a furnace : an arrangement of flues by which the kiln is heated from the top toward the bottom also O'verdraught.

Overdress, 5-ver-dres', v.t. to dress too ostentatiously. n. O'verdress, any garment worn over another.

Overdrive, O-ver-driv', v.t. to drive too hard.

Overdrop, O-ver-drop', v.t. to drop over: to overhang.

Overdue, O-ver-du', adj. due beyond the time : unpaid
at the right time.

Overdye, 0-ver-dl', v.t. to dye too deeply.

Overearnest, O'ver-er'ne.st, adj. too earnest.

Overeat, O-ver-et', v.t. to surfeit with eating (generally
reflexive) : (Shak.) to eat over again.

Overentreat, O-ver-en-tret', v.t. to entreat to excess.

Overestimate, O-ver-es'tim-at, v.t. to estimate too highly. n. an excessive estimate. n. Overestima'tion.

Overexcite, O'ver-ek-slt', v.t. to excite unduly. n. Overexcite'ment.

Over-exertion, O'ver-eg-zer'shun, . too great exertion.

Over-exposure, O'ver-eks-pO'zhftr, . excessive exposure : (photography) the exposure to light for too long a time of the sensitive plate. v.t. Over-expose'.

Over-exquisite, O'ver-eks'kwi-zit, adj. excessively ex-
quisite : over exact or nice : too careful.

Overeye, O-ver-I', v.t. (Shak.) to overlook or superin-
tend : (Skak.) to observe or remark.

Overfall, 6'ver-fawl, n. a rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of bottom, the water is propelled with immense force, esp. when the wind and tide, or current, set strongly together.

Overfar, O-ver-far', adv. (Shak.) to too great an extent.

Overfast, 0-ver-fast', adj. too fast : at too great speed.

Overfeed, 6-ver-fed', v.t. and v.t. to feed to excess.

Overfill, 0-ver-fil', v.t. to fill to excess.

Overfineness, O'ver-fin'nes, . excessive fineness.

Overfired, o-ver-fird', adj. overheated in firing.

Overfish, 6-ver-fish', v.t. to fish to excess: to diminish
unduly the stock of fish.

Overflourigh, O'ver-flur'ish, v.t. to make excessive flourish of: to decorate superficially.

Overflow, o-ver-flo', v.t. to flow over : to flood : to overwhelm : to cover, as with numbers. v.t. to run

over : to abound. . O'verflow, a flowing over : that which flows over : a pipe or channel for spare water, &c. : an inundation : superabundance : abun-
dance : copiousness. adj. flowing over : over lull : abundant. adj. Overflow' ing, exuberant, very abun-
danc. adr. Overflow'ingly. Overflow meeting, a supplementary meeting of those unable to had room in the main meeting.

Overfly, O'ver-rU', v.t. to soar beyond.

Overfold, 6'ver-fold, . (geol.) a reflexed or inverted fold in strata.

Overfond, 6-ver-fond', adj. fond to excess adv.

Overfond'ly.

Overforward, O-ver-for'ward, adj. too forward or officious. n. Overfor wardness.

Overfreight, O-ver-frat', v.t. to overload.

Overfull, o-ver-fool', adj. (Shak.) too full. . Over-
fullness.

Overgaze, O-ver-gaz', v. t. to gaze or look over.

Overget, o-ver-get', r.t. (obs.) to reach, overtake: to get over.

Overgive, O-ver-giv', v. t. (S^ens.) to give over or sur-
render. v.t. to give too lavishly.

Overglance, 0-ver-glans', v.t. (Shot.) to look hastily over.

Overglaze, 0-ver-glaz', v.t. to glaze over: decorate superficially. adj. suitable for painting on glazed articles. . Overglaze, an additional glaze given to porcelain, &c.

Overgloom, 5-ver-glOom', v.t. to cover with gloom.

Overgo, G-ver-gO', v.t. to exceed: excel: to go over: to cover. v.t. to go over : to pass away.

Overgorge, 0-ver-gorj', v.t. (Shak.)\o gorge to excess.

Overgrain, 6-ver-gran', v.t. and i'.. to grain over a surface already grained. . Overgrain'er, a long-
bristled brush used in graining wood.

Overgrassed, o-ver-grasl', adj. (Sfens.) overstocked or overgrown with grass.

Overgreedy, 0-ver-gred'i, adj. excessively greedy.

Overgreen, O-ver-gren', v.t. (Shak.) to cover over so as to hide blemishes.

Overground, O'ver-grownd, adj. being above ground.

Overgrow, O-ver-grO', v.t. to grow beyond : to rise above: to cover with growth t/./. to grow beyond the proper size. adj. Overgrown', grown beyond the natural size. . O'vergrowth.

Overhail, o-ver-hal', v.t. Same as Overhaul.

Overhair, O'ver-har, n. the long hair overlying the fur of many animals.

Overhand, O'ver-hand, adj. having the hand raised above the elbow or over the ball at cricket (also O'verhanded) : above the shoulder at baseball : (min.) done from below upward. adv. with the hand over the object. v.t. to sew over and over.

Overhandle, 0-ver-han'dl, v.t. (Shak.) to handle or mention too often.

Overhang, 0-ver-hang', v.t. to hang over : to project over : to impend : to overlade with ornamentation. v.i. to hang over. n. O'verhang, a projecting part, the degree of projection, of roofs, SiC.adj. Overhung', covered over, adorned with hangings.

Overhappy, 6-ver hap'i, adj. excessively or too happy.

Overhasiy, 8-ver-his'tl, adj. too hasty or rash. adv Overhas tily. >;. Overhas tiness.

Overhaul, <5-ver-hawl', v.t. to haul or draw over: to turn over for examination: to examine: to re-examine: (naut.) to overtake in a chase. n. O'verhaul, a hauling over : examination : repair. Overhaul a ship, to overtake a ship : to search her for contraband goods.

Overhead, O'ver-hed, adv. over the head : aloft : in the zenith : per head. adj. situated above.

Overhear, o-ver-heV, v.t. to hear what was not intended to be heard : to hear by accident : (Shak.) to hear over again.

Overheat, o-ver-het', v.t. to heat to excess.*. Overheat, extreme heat.

Overhend, O-ver-hend', v.t. (S^eits.) to overtake.

Overbold

mBte : mflte ; mBBn ; then.

Overproof

Overbold, 0-ver-hOld', v.t. (Shak.) to overvalue.

OverhOUTS, S'ver-owrz, .//. time beyond the regular number of hours : overtime in labour.

Overhouse, O'ver-hows, adj. stretched along the roofs,
rather than on poles or underground.

Overinform, O-ver-in-form', v.t. to animate too much.

Overissue, 5-ver-ish'u, v.t. to issue in excess, as banknotes or bills of exchange. . O'veriSSUe, any excessive issue.

Overjoy, 6-ver-joi', v.t. to fill with great joy : to transport with delight or gladness. . O'verjoy, joy to excess : transport.

Overjump, O-ver-jump', v.t. to jump beyond : to pass by : neglect.

Overkind, O-ver-kTnd', adj. excessively kind. . Overkind'ness.

Overking, o'ver-king, . a king holding sway over inferior kings or princes.

Overknee, O'ver-ne, adj. reaching above the knee, as waders, &c.

Overlabour, 5-ver-la'bur, v.t. to labour excessively over : to be too nice with : to overwork.

Overlade, 0-ver-lad', v.t. to load with too great a burden.

Overlaid, 5-ver-lad', adj. (her.) lapping over.

Overland, O'ver-land, adj. passing entirely or principally by land, as a route, esp. that from England to India by the Suez Canal, rather than by the Cape of Good Hope.

Overlap, 0-ver-lap', v.t. to lap over : to lay so that the edge of one rests on that of another. . O'verlap (geol.), a disposition of strata where the upper beds extend beyond the bottom beds of the same series.

Overlaunch, 0-ver-lawnsh', v.t. to unite timbers by long splices or scarfs.

Overlay, o-ver-la', v.t. to spread over or across : to cover completely : to smother by lying on (for overlie) '. to use overlays in printing : to cloud : to overwhelm or oppress : to span by means of

a bridge. s. O'verlay, a piece of paper pasted on the impression-surface of a printing-press, so as to increase the impression in a place where it is too faint : (Scat.) a cravat ; Overlay'ing, a superficial covering : that which overlays : plating.

Overleaf, O'ver-lef, adv. on the other side of the leaf of a book.

Overleap, 5-ver-lep', v.t. to leap over: to pass over without notice. Overleap one's self, to make too much effort in leaping : to leap too far.

Overleather, O'ver-leM-er, . (Shak.) the upper part of a shoe or boot.

Overleaven, 5-ver-lev'n, v.t. to leaven too much : to mix too much with.

Overlie, o-ver-ll', v.t. to lie above or upon : to smother by lying on.

Overlive, 6-ver-liv', v.t. (B.) to live longer than : to survive. v.t. to live too long : to live too fast, or so as prematurely to exhaust the fund of life.

Overload, O-ver-lOd', v.t. to load or fill overmuch. . an excessive load.

Overlook, 0-ver-lok', v.t. to make the bolt of a lock go too far.

Overlong, o-ver-long', adj. too long.

Overlook, O-ver-look', v.t. to look over: to see from a higher position : to view carefully : to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence : to pass by without punishment : to pardon : to slight : to bewitch by looking upon with the Evil Eye. . Overlook'er.

Overlord, O-ver-lawrd', . a lord over other lords : a feudal superior. . Overlord'ship.

Overlusty, O-ver-lust'i, adj. (Shak.) too lusty.

Overly, O'ver-li, adv. (coll.) excessively, too.

Overlying, o'ver-ll'ing, adj. lying on the top.

Overman, o'ver-man, . in mining, the person in charge of the work below ground.

Overman, O-ver-man', v.t. to keep more men than necessary on a ship, farm, &c.

Overmantel, O'ver-man-tl, . a frame containing shelves and other decorations, and often a mirror, set on a mantel-shelf.

Overmasted, 5-ver-mast'ed, adj. furnished with a mast or masts too long or too heavy.

Overmaster, O-ver-mas'ter, v.t. to subdue, to govern : to get and keep in one's power.

Overmatch, 6-ver-mach', v.t. to be more than a match for : to conquer. . O'vermatch, one who is more than a match : one who cannot be overcome.

Overmeasure, o'ver-mezh-ur, . something given over the due measure. v.t. to measure too largely.

Overmellow, o-ver-mel'15, adj. (7>.) excessively or too mellow.

Overmount, O-ver-mownt', v.t. to surmount : to go higher than. . O'vermount, a piece of cardboard cut in proper shape, to prevent the glass of the frame from lying too closely upon an engraving or a picture.

Overmuch, 6-ver-much', adj. and adv. too much.

Overmultitude, 5-ver-mul'ti-tud, v.t. (Milt.) to out-number. v.t. Overmul'tiply, to repeat too often. v.t. to increase to excess.

Overname, 0-ver-nam', v.t. (Shak.) to name over: to name in a series, to recount. . O'vername, a surname, nickname.

Overneat, O-ver-net', adj. unnecessarily neat.

Overnet, O-ver-net', v.t. to cover with a net.

Ovemice, O-ver-nls', adj. fastidious. adv. Over-nice'ly.

Overnight, C'ver-nTt, . the forepart of the evening, esp. that of the day just past. adv. during the night : on the evening of the day just past.

Overoffice, 6-ver-ofis, v.t. (Shak.) to lord it over by virtue of an office.
Overpart, 0-ver-part', v.t. to assign too difficult a part to.
Overpass, O-ver-pas', v.t. to pass over: to pass by without notice. fi.p. Overpast' (/>'.), that has already passed.
Overpay, O-ver-pa', v.t. to pay too much : to be more than an ample reward for. . Overpayment.
Overpeer, 6-ver-peV, v.t. (Shak.) to overlook : to look down on : to hover above.

Overpeople, 0-ver-pe'pl, r.t. to fill with too many inhabitants. Also Overpop'ulate.
Overperch, C-ver-perch', v.t. (Shak.) to perch or fly over.
Overpersuade, O-ver-per-swad', v.t. to persuade a person against his inclination.
Overpicture, O-ver-pik'tur, v.t. to exceed the picture of : to exaggerate.
Overplate, O'ver-plat, . in armour, a large pauldron protecting the shoulder, or a cubitiere protecting the elbow.
Overplus, O'ver-plus, . that which is more than enough : surplus.

Overply, 6-ver-plf, v.t. to ply to excess.
Overpoise, o'ver-poiz, v.t. to outweigh. . O'ver-poise, a weight sufficient to weigh another down.
Overpost, 5-ver-post', v.t. (Shak.) to hasten over quickly.
Overpower, O-ver-pow'er, v.t. to have or gain power over : to subdue, defeat : to overwhelm. adj. Over-pov/ering, excessive in degree or amount : irresistible.*^'. OverpoWeringly.
Overpraise. S-ver-praz', v.t. to praise too much. . OverpraiS'ing, excessive praise.
Overpress, 5-ver-pres', v.t. to overwhelm, to crush : to overcome by importunity. ". Overpress'ure, excessive pressure.
Overprize, O-ver-priz', v.t. to value too highly : to surpass in value.
Overproduction, 6'ver-pro-duk-shun, . the act of producing a supply of commodities in excess of the demand.
Overproof, 6'ver-proof, adj. containing more than a certain amount of alcohol, stronger than proof-spirit, the standard by which all mixtures of alcohol and water are judged containing 57-27 per cent, by volume, and 49-50 per cent, by weight, of alcohol.

Overproud, 6-ver-prowd', adj. too proud.

Overpurchase, O-ver-pur'chas, . a dear bargain. v.i. (obs.) to pay too dear a price.

Overrack, O-ver-rak', v.t. to torture beyond bearing.

Overtake, o-ver-rak', v.t. to sweep over, as a. vessel by a wave.

Overrank, C-ver-rangk', adj. too rank or luxurious.

Overrate, o-ver-rat', v.t. to rate or value too high. . O'verrate, an excessive estimate or rate.

Overreach, 3-ver-rech', v.t. to reach or extend beyond : to cheat or get the better of. v.i. to strike

the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.

Overread, 0-ver-red', v.t. (Shak.) to read over, to peruse. adj. Overread (3-ver-red'), having read too much.

Over-reckon, 5-ver-rek'n, v.t. and v.i. to compute too highly.

Overred, 0-ver-red', v.t. (Skak.) to smear with a red colour.

Overrefine, C-ver-re-fm', v.i. to refine too much. . Overrefine ment, any over subtle or affected refinement.

Overrent, 0-ver-rent', v.i. to exact too high a rent.

Override, O-ver-rld', v.t. to ride too much : to pass on horseback : to trample down or set aside. Override one's commission, to act with too high a hand : to stretch one's authority too far.

Overripen, O-ver-rlp'n, v.t. (Shak.) to make too ripe. adj. Overripe', too ripe, more than ripe.

Overroast, 5-ver-r5st', v.t. to roast too much.

Overrule, 5-ver-r5or, v.t. to rule over : to influence or to set aside by greater power : (law) to reject or declare to be invalid. v.i. to prevail. a. Over-rul'er. adv. Overrul'lngly.

Overrun, O-ver-run', v.t. to run or spread over : to grow over : to spread over and take possession of: to crush down : (B.) to run faster .than : to pass in running : to extend composed types beyond their first limit. v.i, to run over : to extend beyond the right length, as a line or page in printing. . Over-run'ner, one that overruns.

Overscore, 0-ver-sk6r', v.t. to score or draw lines over
anything : to erase by this means.

Overscrupulous, o-ver-skroop'u-lus, adj. scrupulous

to excess. . Overscrup'ulousness.

Overscutched, 0-ver-skucht', adj. (Shak.) over switched or whipped, or more probably worn out in the service.

Oversea, O'ver-se, adj. foreign, from beyond the sea. adv. to a place beyond the sea, abroad. Also Overseas.

Overseam, O'ver-sem, n. a seam in which the thread is at each stitch passed over the edges sewn together. . O'verseaming, the foregoing kind of sewing.

Oversee, 0-ver-se", v.t. to see or look over, to super-intend. . Overse'er, one who oversees : a super-intendent : an officer who has the care of the poor, and other duties, such as making out lists of voters, of persons who have not paid rates, &c. : one who manages a plantation of slaves: (obs.) a critic. Overseers Of the poor, officers in England who manage! the poor-rate. Be overseen (obs.), to be deceived : to be fuddled.

Oversell, 5-ver-sel', v.t. and v.i. to sell too dear : to sell more than exists, of stock, &c.

Overset, 5-ver-set', v.t. to set or turn over : to upset : to overthrow. v.i. to turn or be turned over.

Overshade, O-ver-shad', v.t. to throw a shade over.

Overshadow, 8-ver-shad'O, v.t. to throw a shadow over : to shelter or protect.

Overshine, o-ver-shln', v.t. (Shak) to shine upon, illumine : to outshine.

Overshoe, 6'ver-shOO, . a shoe, esp. of waterproof, worn over another.

Overshoot, O-ver-shCOt', v.t. to shoot over or beyond,
as a mark : to pass swiftly over. v.i. to shoot or

fly beyond the mark. adj. O''vershot, having the water falling on it from above, as a water-wheel : surpassed: fuddled. Overshoot one's self, to venture too far, to overreach one's self.

Overside, 5-ver-sId', adj. acting over the side. adv. over the side.

Oversight, o'ver-slt, . a failing to notice : mistake : omission : (prig.) superintendence.

Oversize, 6-ver-sIz', v.t. (Shak.) to cover with any gluey matter : to plaster over.

Overskip, 5-ver-skip', v.t. to skip, leap, or pass over : (Shak.) to fail to see or find : to escape.

Overslaugh, O-ver-slaw', v.t. (U.S.) to pass over in favour of another : to supersede : to hinder : to oppress. [Dut. oversiaa* (cf. Ger. iiberschlagfii), to skip over.]

Oversleep, o-yer-slep', v.t. and v.i. to sleep beyond one's usual time.

Overslip, o-ver-slip', v.t. to pass without notice.

Oversman, 5'verz-man, . an overseer : (Scot.) an umpire appointed to decide between the differing judgment of two arbiters.

Oversoul, O'ver-sOl, n. the divine principle forming the spiritual unity of all being.

Oversow, 0-ver-sO', v.t. to sow too much seed on : to sow over.

Overspent, C-ver-spent', adj. excessively fatigued.

Overspread, 0-ver-spred', v.t. to spread over : to scatter over. v.i. to be spread over.

Overstain, 5-ver-stan', v.t. to besmear the surface of.

Overstand, 6-ver-stand', v.t. to stand too strictly on the conditions of.

Overstare, 0-ver-staV, v.t. to outstare.

Overstate, 5-ver-stat', to state over and above : to exaggerate. n. Overstatement.

Overstay, G-ver-sta', v.t. to stay too long.

Overstep, o-ver-step', v.t. to step beyond : to exceed.

Overstock, C-ver-stok', v.t. to stock overmuch : to fill too full. . superabundance.

Overstrain, O-ver-stran', v.t. and v.i. to strain or stretch too far. . too great strain. adj. Over-Strained', strained to excess : exaggerated.

Overstream, o-ver-strem', ^^.t. to stream or flow over.

Overstretch, 5-ver-strech', v.t. to stretch to excess: to exaggerate.

Overstrew, 0-ver-str5D', v.t. to scatter over.

Overstrung, 0-ver-strung', adj. too highly strung.

Oversupply, 6'ver-sup-plT, . an excessive supply.

Oversway, O-ver-swa'', v.t. to overrule, to bear down.

Overswell, O-ver-swel', v.t. (Shak.) to swell or rise above : to overflow.

Overt, O'vert, adj. open to view : public : apparent. adv. O'vertly. Overt act, something actually done in execution^ of a criminal intent. Market overt, open or public market. [Fr. tnevert, pa.p. ofotivrir, to open ; ace. to Die2, from O. Fr. a-ovrir, through Prov. adubrir, from L. de-operlre, to uncover de = un-, and operirt, to cover ; ace. to Littre'', from L. operire, to cover, confounded in meaning with aperJre, to open.]

Overtake, O-ver-tak', v. t. to come up with : to catch : to come upon : to take by surprise, p.adj. Over-ta ken, fuddled.

Overtask, 5-ver-task', v.t. to task overmuch: to im-pose too heavy a task on.

Overtax, O-ver-taks', v.t. to tax overmuch.

Overtedious, 0-ver-te'di-us, adj. (Skak.) too tedious.

Overthrow, 0-ver-thrO', v.t. to throw down : to upset: to bring to an end : to demolish : to defeat utterly. us. O'verthrow, act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown : ruin : defeat : a throwing of a ball beyond the player ; O'verthrower.

Overthrust, O'ver-thrust, adj. (gtoL) belonging to earlier strata, pushed by faulting over later and higher strata.

Overthwart, O-ver-thwawrt', v.t. to lie athwart : to cross. adj. opposite, transverse : contrary, perverse. prep, across, on the other side of.

Overtilt

m6te ; mute ; m5Cn ; then.

Overtilt, 6-ver-tilt', v.t. to upset.

Overtime, 6 ver-tlm, . time employed in working beyond the regular hours.

Overtoil, o-ver-toil', v.i. to overwork one's self.

Overtone, o'ver-ton, n. a harmonic, because heard above its fundamental tone.

Overtop, 6-ver-top', v.t. to rise over the top of: to make of less importance : to surpass : to obscure.

Overtower, 6-ver-tow'er, v.t. to tower above. v.i. to soar too high.

Overtrade, o-ver-trad', v.i. to trade overmuch or beyond capital : to buy in more than can be sold or paid for. . Overtrad'ing, the buying of a greater amount of goods than one can sell or pay for.

Overtrip, o-ver-trip', v.t. to trip nimbly over.

Overture, o'ver-tur, . a proposal, au offer for acceptance or rejection : (mus.) a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet : a discovery or disclosure : the method in Presbyterian usage of beginning legislation and maturing opinion by sending some proposition from the presbyteries to the General Assembly, and vice versa, also the proposal so sent. v.t. to lay a proposal before. [Fr.]

Overturn, 6-ver-turn', v.t. to throw down or over : to subvert : to conquer : to ruin. ns. O'VertUm, state of being overturned ; Overturn' er.

Overvalue, 6-ver-val'u, v.t. to set too high a value on. . Overvalua'tion, an overestimate.

Overveil, 0-ver-val', v.t. to veil or cover.

Overview, 6'ver-vu, n. (SJiak.) an inspection.

Overwash, 6'ver-wawsh, adj. (geol.) carried by glacier-
streams over a frontal moraine, or formed of material so carried.

Overwatch, 5-ver-wawch', v.t. to watch excessively: to overcome with long want of rest.

Overwear, o-ver-war',f./. to wear out: to outwear, outlive. . O'verwear, clothes for wearing out of doors.

Overweather, o-ver-we^A'er, v.t. (SkaJi.) to batter by violence of weather.

Overween, 6-ver-wen', v.i. (Shak.) to think too highly or favourably, esp. of one's self. adj. Overween'ing, thinking too highly of: conceited, vain. w. conceit : presumption. adv. Overween'ingly.

Overweigh, a-ver-wa', v.t. to be heavier than : to outweigh. . O'verweight, weight beyond what is required or what is just. v.t. Overweight', to weigh down : to put too heavy a burden on.

Overwhelm, o-ver-hwelm', v.t. to overspread and crush
by something heavy or strong : to flow over and bear down : to overcome. p.adj. Overwhel'ming, crushing with weight, &c. : irresistible. adv. Overwhel'mingly.

Overwind, 3-ver-wInd', v.t. to wind too far.

Overwise, 0-ver-wIz'. adj. wise overmuch : affectedly wise. adv. Overwisely.

Overwork, e-ver-wurk', v.t. and v.i. to work overmuch or beyond the strength : to tire. n. O'verwork, excess of work : excessive labour.

Overworn, 5-ver-worn', adj. worn out : subdued by toil : railed by use : worn or rubbed till threadbare.

Overwrest, a-ver-rest', v.t. (Sftak.) to wrest or twist from the proper position.

Overwrestle, a-ver-res'l, v.t. (Spens.) to overcome by wrestling.

Overwrite, 6-ver-rIt', v.t. to cover over with other writing.

Overwrought, 6-ver-rawt', /<z./. ofOverwork, worked too hard : too highly excited : worked all over : overdone.

Overyear, O-ver-yer', adj. (prov.) kept over from last year.

Ovidian, 0-vid'i-an, adj. belonging to, or resembling the style of, the Latin poet Ovid (43 8.0-17 A.D.).

Oviduct, 6'vi-dukt, n. a duct or passage for the egg in animals, from the ovary.

OviferoUS, S-vif'er-us, adj. egg-bearing. . O'Vifer, a small wire cage on a solid base, for carrying an egg safely. [L. ovum, an tgg,S errf > to bear.]

Oviform, a'vi-form, adj. having the form of an oval or egg. [L. ovum, an egg.]

Oviform, O'vi-form, adj. like a sheep : ovine. [L. avis, a sheep.]

OvigerOUS, ov-ij'er-us, adj. egg-bearing. [L. ovum, an e gg. g er * re > to bear.]

Ovine, o'vln, adj. pertaining to the Ovtna>, sheep-like.
. Ovina'tion, inoculation of sheep with ovine virus against sheep-pox.

Oviparous, 0-vip'a-rus, adj. bringing forth or laying eggs instead of fully formed young. n.pl. Ovip'ara, animals that lay eggs. ns. Ovipar'ity, Ovip'arous-ness. [L. ovum, egg,^ar/re, to bring forth.]

Ovipositor, 0-vi-poz'i-tor, . the organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects, by which the eggs are deposited. v.i. Oyipos'it, to deposit eggs with an ovipositor. . Oviposit'ion, [L. ovum, egg, posiiorponere, to place.]

Ovisac, 6Vi-sak, . the cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum. [L. ovum, an egg, and sac.]

Ovoid, -al, O'void, -al, adj. oval: egg-shaped. n. an egg-shaped body. [L. ovum, egg, Gr. eidos, form.]

Ovolo, o'vo-lo, n. (arc/tit.) a moulding with the rounded
part composed of a quarter of a circle, or of an arc of an ellipse with the curve greatest at the top. [It., L. crum, an egg.]

Ovo viviparous, o-vo-vi-vip'ar-us, adj. producing eggs
which are hatched in the body of the parent. [L. o-'itin, an egg, vivus, living, parere, to bring forth.]

Ovule, ov'ul, K. a little egg : the seed of a plant in its rudimentary state, growing from the placenta. adj. OVular. ns. Ovula'tion, the formation of ova, or the period when this takes place ; OVulite, a fossil egg. [Dim. of L. ovum, an egg.]

Ovum, p'vum, . an egg : (biot.) the egg-cell, in all organisms the starting-point of the embryo, develop-ment beginning as soon as it is supplemented by the male-cell or spermatozoon : //. O'va. [L.]

Owche, owch, . Same as Ouch.

Owe, 6, v.t. to possess or to be the owner of: to have what belongs to another : to be bound to pay : to be obliged for. v.i. to be in debt. Be Owing, to be due or ascribed (to). [A.S. dgan, pres. indie, dh, pret. ahte, pa.p. dgen; Ice. eiga, Old High Ger. eigaii, to possess.]

Owelty, 6'el-ti, n. equality. [O. Fr. of lie.}

Owenite, O'en-it, . a disciple of Robert Owen (1771-1858), a social reformer, who proposed to establish society on a basis of socialistic co-operation.

Ower. ow'er (Scot, for over).ns. OWercome, OWer-word, the refrain of a song.

Owing, 6'ing, adj. due : that has to be paid (to) : happening as a consequence of : imputable to.

Owl, owl, K. a carnivorous bird that seeks its food by night, noted for its howling or hooting noise. v.i. to smuggle contraband goods. ns. Owl'ery, an abode of owls : (Carlyle) an owl-like character ; Owl'et, a little or young ov/l.adj. Owl' -eyed, having blinking eyes like an owl. n. Owl'-glass, a malicious figure in a popular German tale, translated into English about the end of the i6th century the German Tyll Evletufiegcldso Owle' glass, Howle'glass, Owl'spiegle. adj. Owl'ish, like an owl : stupid : dull-looking. . Owlishness. [A.S. tit?; Ger. eule, L. ulula; imit.]

Own. on, v.t. to grant : to allow to be true : concede : acknowledge. [A.S. unnart, to grant ; Ger. gonnen, to grant.]

Own, On, v.t. to possess : to be the rightful owner of. [A. S. dgnian, with addition of casual suffix dgen, one's own ; cf. Own (adj.).]

Own, on, adj. possessed : belonging to one's self and to no other : peculiar. ns. OWQ'er, one who owns or possesses ; Own'ership, state of being an owner : right of possession. [A.S. dgen, pa.p. of dgan, to possess. Cf. Owe.]

Owre, owr, . (S/>e>is.). Same as Aurochs. [A. S. tlr.]

Owsen, ow'sen, n.pl. a dialectic form of oxen.

Ox, oks, . a well-known animal that chews the cud, the female of which supplies the chief part of the milk used as food : the male of the cow, esp. when castrated : //. Ox'en, used for both male and female. ns. OxlBOt, or -wartler, a bot-fly or its larva, found under the skin of cattle; Ox' eye, a common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox. ad;'. Ox'-eyed, having large full eyes like those of an ox. us. Ox'-peck'er, Ox'-bird, an African bird, which eats the parasites infesting the skins of cattle also Bee/-eater; Ox'tail-SOUp, a kind of soup made of several ingredients, one of which is an oxtail cut in joints. Have the black ox tread on one's foot, to experience sorrow or misfortune. [A.S. oxa, pi. oxan; Ice. uxi; Ger. ochs, Goth, auksa, Sans, ukskan.}

Oxalate, oks'a-lat, n. a salt formed by a combination of oxalic acid with a base. . Ox'allte, a yellow mineral composed of oxalate of iron.

Oxalis, oks'a-lis, . wood-sorrel : (hot.) a genus of plants having an acid taste. adj. Oxalic, pertaining to or obtained from sorrel. [Gr., oxys, acid.]

Oxford Clay, oks'ford kla, n. (geol.) the principal member of the Middle Oolite series. Oxford movement (see Tractarianism).

Oxgang, oks' gang, . as much land as can be tilled by the use of an ox (averaging about 15 acres) called also Ox'land or Ox'gate.

Ox-head, oks'-hed, n. (Shak.) blockhead, dolt.

Oxide, oks'Id, n. a compound of oxygen and some other element or organic radical. Oxides are of three kinds acid-forming, basic, and neutral. n. Oxidabil'ity. atij. Ox'idable, capable of being converted into an oxide, v.t. Ox'idate (same as Oxidise). ns. Oxida'tion, Oxidise'ment, act or process of oxidising ; Ox'idator, a contrivance for drawing a current of air to the flame of a lamp. adj. OxidiS'able, capable of being oxidised. v.t. Oxidise, to convert into an oxide. v.i. to become an oxide. . OxldiS'er.

Oxlip, oks'lip, n. a species of primrose, haying its flowers in an umbel on a stalk like the cowslip.

Oxonian, oks-6'ni-an, adj. of or pertaining to Oxford or to its university. . an inhabitant or a native of Oxford : a student or graduate of Oxford.

Oxter, oks'ter, . (Scot.) the armpit. v.t. to hug with the arms : to support by taking the arm.

Oxygen, oks'i-jen, . a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c., and supporting life and combustion. . Oxychlo'rlde, a chemical compound containing both chlorine and oxygen in combination with some other element. v.t. Ox'ygenate, to unite, or cause to unite, with oxygen. . Oxygena tion, act of oxygenating. v.t. Ox'ygenise (same as Oxygenate). adj. Oxyg'enoUS, pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen. adj. Oxyhy'drogen, pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in a form of blowpipe in which jets of either ignite as they issue from separate reservoirs. [Gr. oxys, sharp, gen, the root of gennaein, to generate.]

Oxymel, oks'i-mel, n. a mixture of vinegar and honey.
[Gr. oxys, sour, meli, honey.]

Oxymoron, ok-si-mo'ron, n. a figure of speech, by means of which two ideas of opposite meaning are combined, so as to form an expressive phrase or epithet, as cruel kindness, falsely true, &c. [Gr., oxys, sharp, t>idros, foolish.]

Oxyopia, ok-si-5'pi-a, . unusual keenness of sight. [Gr., oxys, sharp, ops, the eye.]

OxyrhynchUS, ok-si-ring'kus, . an Egyptian fish, formerly sacred to the goddess Hathor, and represented on coins and sculptures. [Gr., oxys, sharp, rhyngchos, a snout.]

Oxytone, oks'i-ton, adj. having an acute sound : having the acute accent on the last syllable. . a word so accented. [Gr. oxys, sharp, tones, tone.J

Oyer, o'yer, . a hearing in a court of law, an assize. Oyer and termlner, a royal commission which confers upon a judge or judges the power of hearing and determining criminal causes pending in any particular county. [Norm. Fr. oyer (Fr. oitir) L. audire, to hear.]

Oyez, Oyes, O'y es > interj. the call of a public crier, or
of an officer of a law-court, for attention before making a proclamation. [Norm. Fr., 2d pers. pi. imper. of oyer.]

Oyster, ois'ter, . a well-known bivalve shellfish, used as food. ns. Oys'ter-bank, -bed, -farm, -field, -park, a place where oysters breed or are bred ; Oys'ter-fish'ery, the business of catching oysters; Oys'ter-knife, a knife made for opening oysters. n.pl. Oys'ter-patt'ies, small pies or pasties made from oysters. . Oys'ter-shell, the shell of an oyster. n.pl, Oys'ter-tongS, a tool used to dredge up oysters in deep water. ns. Oys'ter-wench, -Wife, -WOm' an, a woman who vends oysters.
[O. Fr. oistre (Fr. huitrc) L. ostrea Gr. ostreon, an oyster osteon, a bone.]

Ozocerite, 0-zo-se''r7t, . a waxy-like substance, having
a weak bituminous odour, found in Moldavia, and used for making candles. Also Ozoke'rite. [Gr. ozfin, to smell, keros, wax.]

Ozoena, 5-ze'na, . a term applied to any one of various diseased conditions of the nose accompanied by fetid discharge. [Gr. ozein, to smell.]

Ozone, o'zon, . name given to a supposed allotropic form of oxygen, when affected by electric discharges, marked by a peculiar smell. ns. Ozona'tion ; Ozonisa'tion ; Ozonom'eter. adj. Ozonomet'ric. us. Ozonom'etry ; Ozo'noscope. adjs. Ozonoscop'lc ; O'zonous. [Gr. ozein, to smell.]

Ozostomia, 5-zo-sto'mi-a, . foul breath due to morbid causes. [Gr. ozein, to smell, stoma, the mouth.]

the sixteenth letter of our alphabet, its sound the sharp labial mute, interchanging with other labials, esp. with b, the flat labial mute : P = 400 ; (P) = 400,000 : the chemical symbol for phosphorus : (ntath.) the Greek n = a continued product, while small denotes the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. Mind one's p's and q's (see Mind).

Pa, pa, . papa, a child's name for father.

Pabouche, pa-b5osh', n. a slipper. Also Baboosh.

Pabulum, pab'0-lum. . food of any kind, especially that of animals and plants : provender : fuel : nourishment for the mind. adjs. Pab'ular, Pab'ulous, of or pertaining to food : fit for food : affording food. [L., pascere, to feed.]

Paoa, pak'a, H. the spotted cavy of South America. [Sp. and Port., the spotted cavy Braz. pak, paq.\

Pacable, pST<a-bl, adj. that may be calmed or quieted:
willing to forgive. adj. Paca'ted. n. Paca'tion. [L. pacare, to make at peace pax, peace.)

Pace, pas, . a stride : the space between the feet in walking, 30 inches, a step : gait : rate of walking (of a man or beast) : rate of speed in movement or wprk,_ often applied to fast living : mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble: (pbs.) a passage. v.t. to measure by steps : to cause to progress : to train in walking or stepping. v.i. to walk : to walk slowly : to amble. adj. Paced, having a certain pace or gait. ns. Pace'-mak'er, one who sets the pace, as in a race ; Pac'er, one who paces : a horse whose usual gait is a pace. Keep, or Hold, pace With, to go as fast as : to keep up with. [Fr. pat L. passus, a step pande re, fassum, to stretch.]

Pace, pa's, prep, with or by the leave of (expressing disagreement courteously). [L., abl. of pax, peace. J

Pacha, Pachalic. See Pasha, Pashalic.

Pachy-, pak'i-, thick, in combination, as adjs. Pachy-dac'tyl, -ous, having thick digits; Pach'yderm, thick-skinned. . one of an order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, thick-skinned, as the elephant : pi. Pach'yderms, or Pachyder'mata. adj. Pachy-der matOUS, thick-skinned : insensible to impressions.

. Pachyder mia, a form ot elephantiasis in which the skin becomes thick and warty. adj. Pachyder'-moid. ns. Pachye mia, a thickening of the blood

aUo Pachya mia ; Pachy ma, a genus of fungi consisting of tuber-like growths, some of which are now referred to the genus Polyporus also Tvcka-koe, Tuckakoe truffle, or Indian bread; Pachyme'-nia, a thickening of the skin. adj. Pachyme nic. n. Pachym'eter, an instrument for measuring small thicknesses, as of paper. adjs. Pach'yo-dont, with thick teeth ; Pach yote, with thick ears, as a bat also . ; Pach'ypod, having thick feet ; Pachyp terpUB, having thick wings or fins. ns. Pachythe rium, a South American fossil genus of giganiic edentate mammals ; Pachyt'ylus, a genus ol locusts, embracing the dreaded Migratory Locust (Packytyius migratorius). [Gr. pachys, thick.]

Pacify, pas'i-f I, z>. t. to make peaceful : to appease : to bring back peace to : to calm : to soothe. adjs. Pac ifiable, that may be pacified ; Pacific, peace-making : appeasing: peaceful: mild: tranquil. . the ocean between Asia and America, so called by its discoverer Magellan because he sailed peacefully over it after weathering Cape Horn. adj. Pacif 'i-Cal, pacific (obs. except in phrase Letters pacifical, letters recommending the bearer as one in peace and fellowship with the church also Letters of peace, Pacific*). adv. Pacifically. v.t. Pacif' icate, to give peace to. ns. Pacifica tion, the act of making peace, esp. between parties at variance ; Pacifi-cator, Pacifier, a peacemaker, adj. Pacificatory, tending to make peace. [Fr. pacifier L. pacificdre fax, pacts, peace, facere, to make.]

Pack, pak, n. a bundle made to be carried on the back : a collection, stock, or store : a bundle of some particular kind or quantity, as of wool, 480 or 240 Ib. : the quantity of fish packed : a complete set of cards : a number of animals herding together or kept to-gether for hunting : a number of persons combined for bad purposes : any great number : a large extent of floating and broken ice : a wet sheet for folding round the body to allay inflammation, fever, &c. v.t. to press together and fasten up: to place in order : to crowd : to assort, bring together, select, or manipulate persons, cards, &c- for some unjust object: to send away, as from one's presence or employment : to surround a joint, &c., with any substance to prevent leaking, &c. v.t. to store things away anywhere for safe keeping, &c. : to settle into a firm mass : to admit of being put into compact shape: to depart in haste. ns. Pack'age, the act of packing, also something packed : a bundle or bale : a charge made for packing ; Pack'-an'imal, a beast of burden used to carry goods on its back ; Pack' -Cinch (-sinsh), a wide girth of canvas, &c., having a hook and ring attached for adjusting the load of a pack-animal : Pack' -cloth, a cloth in which goods are tied up : packsheet ; Pack'er, one who packs : one who cures and packs provisions : any device to fill the space between the tubing and the sides of an oil-well, &c. : Pack'et, a small package : a ship or vessel employed in carrying packets of letters, passengers, &c. : a vessel plying regularly between one port and another (also Pack'et-boat, Pack'et-Ship, &c.). v.t. to bind in a packet or parcel : to send in a packet. ns. Pack'et-day, the day of the departure or arrival of a mail-ship ; Pack'et-note (see Note-paper) : Pack-horse, a horse used to carry goods in panniers : a drudge ; Pack'-lce, a collection of large pieces of floating ice ; Pack ing, the act of putting into packs or of tying up for carriage : material for packing : anything used to fill an empty space, or to make a joint close, as the elastic ring round a moving rod or piston to make it a tight fit ; Pack ing-box, -case, a box in which goods are packed : a hollow place round the open-ing of a steam cylinder, filled with some soft sub-stance which, being pressed hard against the piston-rod, makes it a tight fit ; Pack ing-need le, or Sack-needle, a strong needle for sewing up packages ; Pack ing-pa'per, a strong and thick kind ot wrap-ping-paper ; Pack ing-press, a press for squeezing goods into small compass for packing ; Pack ing-sheet, or Pack'sheet, coarse cloth for packing goods ; Pack -load, the load an animal can carry on its back ; Pack man. a peddler or a man who carries a pack ; Pack'-mule, a mule used for carrying burdens; Pack'-sadd'le, a saddle for packs or burdens ; Pack'-thread, a coarse thread used to sew up packages ; Pact -train, a train of loaded pack-animals ; Pack'way, a narrow path fit for pack-horses. Pack a jury, meeting, &c., to fill up with persons of a particular kind for one's own purposes. Send one packing, to dismiss summarily. [Prob. Celt. ; Gael, and Ir. pac, Bret, pak, a bundle ; cf. Ger. pack, Dut. pak.}

Pack, pak, adj. (Scot.) intimate, confidential.

Packfong an incorrect form of paktong (q.v.).

Paco, pa'ko, . same as Alpaca://. Pa'COS.

Pact, pakt, . that which is agreed on : an agree-
ment : a contract also Pac'tion. adj. Pac tiohal.
Pactum illicitum, an unlawful agreement. [L.
pact-urn pacisci, pactus, to contract.]

Pad, pad, n. a thief on the high-road (more commonly
Footpad) : (abbrev. from pad-horse) a horse for riding
on the road : an easy-paced horse. v.i. to walk on
foot : to trudge along : to rob on foot : pr.p. pad'-
ding ;pa.t. znApa.p. pad'ded. adj. Pad' -Clink ing,
keeping company with thieves. . Pad'ding-ken,
a low lodging-house inhabited by thieves. Stand
pad, to beg by the roadside. [Dut. pad, a path.]

Pad, pad, . anything stuffed with a soft material,
to prevent friction or pressure, or for filling out : a
soft saddle, cushion, &c. : a number of sheets of
paper or other soft material fastened together for
writing upon : the fleshy, thick-skinned under-sur-
face of the toes of many animals, as the fox : a fox's
foot generally : the large floating leaf of an aquatic
plant : (//.) thick watered ribbon for watch-guards.
v.t. to stuff with anything soft: to fix colours in
cloth : pr.p. pad'ding ; pa.t. and pa.p. pad'ded.
ns. Pad' -Cloth, a cloth covering a horse's loins ;
Pad'der, one who pads or cushions ; Pad'ding, the
soft stuffing of a saddle, &c. : matter of less value
introduced into a book or article in order to make it
of the length desired : the process of mordanting a
fabric ; Pad'-el'ephant, a working elephant, distin-
guished from a war or hunting one ; Pad'-sadd'le, a
treeless, padded saddle; Pad'-tree, the wooden or
metal frame to which harness-pads are attached.
[A variant of pod, orig. sig. 'a bag.']

Paddle, pad'l, v. i. to dabble in water with the hands
or the feet : to touch or toy with the fingers : to beat
the water as with the feet : to row : to move in the
water as a duck does : (slang) to make off. v.t. to
move by means of an oar or paddle : to finger, toy
with. n. a short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for
moving canoes : the blade of an oar : one of the
boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel. ns.
Padd'le-beam, one of the large timbers at the side
of a paddle-wheel ; Paddle-board, one of the floats
on the circumference of a paddle-wheel ; Padd'le-
bOX, a wooden box covering the upper part of the
paddle-wheel nf a steamer : Padd'ler, one who
paddles; Padd'le-shaft, the axle on which the
paddle-wheels of a steamer turn ; Padd'le-Whdel,
the wheel of a steam-vessel, which by turning in the

water causes it to move forward ; Padd'le-WOOd, the
light, strong wood of a Guiana tree of the dogbane
family. [For pattle, freq. of pat.]

Paddle, pad'l, . (B.) a little spade. . Paddle-Staff,
a spade for clearing a ploughshare. [Prob. from
sf addle ; cf. Spade.}

Paddock, pad'uk, . a toad or frog. . Padd'ock-
Stool, a toadstool. [Dim. of M. E. padde, a toad
Ice. padda.)

Paddock, pad'uk, . a small park under pasture, im-
mediately adjoining the stables of a domain : a
small field in which horses are kept. [A.S. pearroc,
a park sparran (Ger. sperren), to shut.)

Paddy, pad'i, . rice in the husk. us. Padd'y-bird,
the Java sparrow or rice-bird ; Padd'y-field, a field
where rice is grown. [East Ind.]

Paddy, pad'i, n. a familiar name for an Irishman, from
St Patrick : a drill used in boring wells, with cutters
that expand on pressure. . Padd'y - Whack, a
nurse's word for a slap.

Padella, pa-del'la, n. a shallow vessel filled with fat,
in the centre of which a wick has been placed used
in illuminations. [It., a frying-pan.]

Pademelon, pad'e-mel-on, n. a brush kangaroo or
whallabee.

Padishah, pa'di-sha, n. chief ruler : great king, a
title of the Sultan of Turkey or of the Sovereign of

Great Britain as ruler of India. [Pcrs. pad, master,
shak, king; cf. Pasha..}

Padlock, pad'lok, . a movable lock with a link turning on a hinge or pivot at one end, to enable it to pass through a staple or other opening, and to be pressed down to catch the bolt at the other end. v.t. to fasten with a padlock. [Prob. prov. Eng. pad, a basket, and lock.}

Padtna, pad'ma, n. the true lotus.

Pad-nag, pad'-nag, . an ambling nag.

Padre, pa'dre, n. father, a title given to priests in some countries. . Padro'ne, a person who jobs out hand-organs, or who gets children to beg for him : pi. Padroni. [It. and Sp., L. pater, a father.]

Paduan, pad'u-an, adj. and . belonging to Padua : one of the clever imitations of old Roman bronze coins made at Padua in the i6th century : a Spanish dance, the pavan.

Padliasoy, pad'u-a-soi, . a smooth silk originally manufactured at Padua, used in the i8th century, also a garment of the same. [Fr. soie de Padoite.}

Pfflan, pe'an, . a song of triumph : any joyous song : a song in honour of Apollo, later also of Dionysus and Ares . Pffl'on, a foot of four syllables, one long, three short. adj. Paeon'iC. [L., Gr. Paian or Paion, an epithet of Apollo.]

Psedagogy, Pedagogics. Psedobaptism, Pffldobaptist. See Pedagogy, Pedagogics, Pedobaptism, Pedobaptist.

Poenula, pe'nu-la, . a chasuble, esp. in its older form : a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, worn on journeys and in rainy weather.

Pfflonin, pe'6-nin, . a red colourinjj matter obtained from yellow coralline.

Pseony, pe'o-ni, n. Same as Peony.

Paff, paf, n. a meaningless word, used with fiff to indicate jargon.

Pagan, pa'gan, n. a heathen : one who does not worship the true God. adj. heathenish : pertaining to the worship of false gods. v.t. Pa'ganiSO, to render pagan or heathen : to convert to paganism. adj. Pa'ganish, heathenish. . Pa'ganism, heathenism : the beliefs and practices of the heathen. [L. paganus, a rustic, heathen, because the country-people were later in becoming Christians than the people of the towns pagia, a district /<!>*, to fix.)

Page, paj, n. a boy attending on a person of distinction : a young lad employed as attendant : a contrivance for holding up a woman's skirt in walking. n. Pagehood, condition of a page. [Fr. page; ace. to Liurc, prob. from Low L. pagensis, a peasant

L. pagns, a village ; ace. to Diez, but hardly with probability, through the It. paggic, from Gr. paidion, dim. ofpais, paidos, a boy.]

Page, paj, . one side of a written or printed leaf 4 pages in a folio sheet, 8 in a quarto, 16 in an octavo,
24 in a duodecimo, 36 in an octodecimo : a book, record, or source of knowledge : the type, illustrations, &c. arranged for printing one side of a leaf: (//.) writings. v.t. to number the pages of. adj. Paginal. v.t. Paginate, to mark with consecutive numbers, to page. ns. Pagination, the act of paging a book : the figures and marks that indicate the number of pages : Pa'ging, the marking or numbering of the pages of a book. [Fr., L. pagina, a thing fastened pangere, to fasten.]

Pageant, paj'ant, or pa'-, . a showy exhibition : a spectacle : a fleeting show : (prig.) a platform on four wheels for the purpose of representing plays, &c. adj. showy : pompous. . Page'antry, splendid display: pompous spectacle. [M. E. pagcnt (with excrescent -t), from an older form pagen or pagin Low L. pagina, a stage L. pagina, a slab fiangere, to fix ; cf. Page (2).]

Pagoda, pa-go'da, n. an idol-house : an Indian idol : its temple : a gold coin formerly current in India, so called because the figure of a pagoda was stamped upon it also Pagode'. . Pago'dite, the mineral which the Chinese carve into figures of pagodas, &c. [Port., a corr. of Pers. but-kadak, an idol-temple.]

Pagode, pa-gOd', n. a funnel-shaped sleeve worn by both sexes in the first half of the i8th century.

PagUS, pa'gus, 11. a country district with scattered hamlets, also its fortified centre : among the early Teutons, a division of the territory larger than a

village, like a wapentake or hundred.

Pah, pa, inter/. a.n exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Pahlavi. Same as Pehlevi.

Paid, pad, pa.t. and/rt./. of pay.

PaideutiCS, pa-du'tiks, n.sing. the science or theory of teaching. . Paidol'Ogy, the scientific study of the child. [Gr. paideutikos paideuein, to teach pin's, paidos, a child.]

Paigle, Pagle, pa'gl, n. (obs.) the cowslip or primrose.

Paik, pak, . (Scot.) a beating.

Pail, pal, n. an open vessel of wood, &c., for holding or carrying liquids. n. Pailful, as much as fills a pail. [O. Fr. paile, paele1.. patella, a pan, dim. of patera patere, to be open.]

Paillasse, pa-lyas', n. a small bed, originally made of chaff or straw : an under mattress of straw. . Paillasson (pa-lya-song'), a form of straw bonnet. [Fr., paille, straw L. palea, chaff.)

Paillette, pa-lyet', n. a piece of metal or coloured foil used in enamel-painting: a sponge. . Paillon (pa-lyong'), a bright metal backing for enamel, &c. [Fr.]

Pain, pan, n. suffering coming as the punishment of evil-doing: suffering either of body or mind : anguish:
great care or trouble taken in doing anything : (//.) labour: care: trouble: the throes of childbirth. ^|.t. to cause suffering to: to distress: to torment: to grieve. ae/js. Pained, showing or expressing pain : (.)\n pain, in labour; Pain'ful, full of pain : causing pain : requiring labour, pain, or care: (arch.) hard-working, painstaking : distressing : difficult. adv. Pain'fuUy. . Pain'fulness. adj. Painless, without pain. adv. Painlessly. ns. Pain less-ness ; Palns'taker, one who takes pains or care : a laborious worker. adj. Pains'taking, taking pains or care: laborious: diligent. . careful labour: dili-gence. Under pain Of, subject to the penalty of. {Fr.peine'L.ponta, satisfaction Gr.poinl, penalty.]

Painim, pa'nim. See Paynim.

Paint, pant, v.t. to cover over with colour: to repre-sent in a coloured picture : to describe in words : to adorn. v.i. to practise painting : to lay colours on the face, to blush : (slang) to tipple.*, a colouring substance : anything fixed with caoutchouc to harden

Painter

mOte ; mute ; mOon ; then.

Palatme

it. adj. Paint' able, that may be painted. J. Paint' -box, a box in which different paints are kept in compartments ; Paint' -bridge, a platform used by theatrical scene-painters in painting scenery ; Paint' -brush, a brush for putting on paint. adj. Paint 6d, covered with paint : ornamented with coloured figures : marked with bright colours. j. Painted-grass, ribbon-grass; Paint ed-la'dy, the thistle-butterfly, orange-red spotted with white and black ; Painter, one whose employment is to paint : one skilled in painting ; Paint' er'S-COl'iC, lead colic ;
Paint 'er-stain'er, one who paints coats of arms, &c. ; Paint iness ; Painting, the act or employment of laying on colours : the act of representing objects by colours : a picture : vivid description in words ; Paint ure (Dryden), the art of painting : a picture. adj. Painty, overloaded with paint, with the colours too glaringly used: smeared with paint. Paint the town red (U.S.), to break out in a boisterous spree. [O. Fr., pa.p. of Fr. peindre, to paint L. pmgere, pict-um, to paint.]

Painter, pant'er, n. a rope used to fasten a boat. Cut the painter, to set adrift ; Lazy painter, a small painter for use in fine weather only. [A corr. of M. E. panter, a fowler's noose, through O. Fr. from L. panther, a hunting-net Gr. pantheros, catching all pan, neut. of pas, every, ther, wild beast.]

Pair, par, v.t. (Spens.) to impair.

Pair, par, . two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together : a set of two equal or like things forming one instrument, as a pair of scissors, tongs, &c., a set of like things generally : in building, a flight of stairs : a couple : a man and his wife : two members of a legislative body, holding opposite opinions, who agree with each other to abstain from voting for a certain time, so as to permit one or both

to be absent. v.t. to join in couples. v.i. to be joined in couples : to fit as a counterpart.- adj. Paired, arrange.d in pairs : set by twos of a like kind : mated. ns. Pair'ing, an agreement between two members of a legislative body holding opposite opinions to refrain from voting, so that both may absent themselves ; Pair'ing-time, the time when birds go together in pairs ; Pair'-roy'al, three cards of the same denomination, esp. in cribbage. adr. Pair' -wise, in pairs. Pair of colours, two flags carried by a regiment, one the national ensign, the other the flag of the regiment ; Pair off (see Pairing above). [Fr. paire, a couple pair, like L. par, equal.]

PaiS, pa, . the people from whom a jury is drawn. Matter-in-paiS, matter of fact. [O. Fr.]

Paise. paz. n. (Spens.). Same as Poise.

Paitrick, pa'trik, n. (Scot.) a partridge.

Pajamas. See Pyjamas.

PajOCk, pa'jok, n. (Shak.). Same as PeaCOCk.

Paktong, pak'tong, . the Chinese name for German silver. Also PackTong, Pak'fong. [Chin.]

Pal, pal, n. (slang) a partner, mate. [Gipsy.]

Palaora, pa-la'bra, n. talk, palaver. [Sp., a word.]

Palace, pal'as, . the house of a king or a queen : a very large and splendid house : a bishop's official residence. n. Pal'ace-Car, a sumptuously furnished railwny-car. fFr. palais L. Palatinm, the Roman emperor's residence on the Palatine Hill at Rome.]

Paladin, pal'a-din, . one of the twelve peers of Charlemagne's household : a knight-errant, or paragon of knighthood. [Fr., It. paladino L. palatitnts, belonging to the palace. Cf. Palatine.}

PalaearctiC, pa-le-ark'tik, adj. pertaining to the northern part of the Old \Vorlcf. Palfflarctic region, a great division embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas, and Asia north of the Himalaya.

PalSBiChthyology, pa-le-ik-thl-ol'o-ji, n. the branch of
ichthyology which treats of fossil fishes.

Palaeobotany, pa-le-5-bor/a-ni, . the science or study of fossil plants. adj. Palaeobotan'icaL . Palaeobotanist.

PalaeocrystiC, pa-15-B-kris'tik, adj. consisting of ancient ice.

Palaeography, Paleography, pa-le-og'ra-fi, . ancient modes of writing : study of ancient writings and modes of writing. . Palaeog'rapher, one skilled in palaeography. adjs. Palaeograph'ic, -al, of or pertaining to palaeography. . PalSBOg'raphist. [Gr. palaios, ancient, grapltein, to write.]

Palaeolithic, pa-le-o-lith'ik, adj. of or pertaining to the time when early stone implements were used : the first half of the stone age.- . Palaeol'ith, a rude stone implement or object of the earlier stone age. [Gr. palaios, ancient, lithos, a stone.]

Palaeology, pa-le-ol 0-ji, . a discourse or treatise on antiquities: archaeology. . Palaaol'OgiSt, one versed in palaeology : a student of antiquity. [Gr. palaios, ancient, logia, discourse.]

PalaeontOgraphy, p3-le-on-tog'ra-fi, . the description of fossil remains. adj. PalffiontOgraph'ical, pertaining to palaeontography. [Gr. palaios, ancient, onta, existences, graphein, to write.]

Palaeontology, pa-le-on-tol'O-ji, . the science of the ancient life of the earth : description of fossil remains:
archaeology. adj. Palaeontolog'ical, belonging to palaeontology. . Palaeontol OgiSt, one versed in palaeontology. [Gr. palaios, ancient, onta, existences, logia, discourse.]

Palseophytology, pa-le-0-f!-tol'5-ji, . palaeobotany.

PalaeosauTUS, pa-le-5-saw'rus, . a genus of fossil saurian reptiles belonging to the Permian period. [Gr. palaios, ancient, sauros, lizard.]

Palaeotherium, pa-le-o-the'ri-um, . a genus of fossil pachydermatous mammalia in the Eocene beds. [Gr. palaios, ancient, therion, a wild beast.]

Palaeozoic, pA-le-C-zo'ik, adj. denoting the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the earliest forms of life. [Gr. palaios, ancient, toe, life.]

Palaeozoology, pa-le-o-zc-ol'o-ji, . geologic zoology. aajs. Palaeozoologic, -al.

Palaetiology, pa-le-ti-ol'5-ji, . the science which ex-

plains past conditions by the law of causation.

adj. Palaetiolog'ical. . Palaetiol'ogist.

Palama. pal'a-ma, . the webbing of the toes of a bird :

pi. Pal'amse. adj. Pal'amate. [Gr. palame.}

Palampore, pal'am-pSr, . a flowered chintz bedcover common in the East. Also Pal'empore. [Prob. from the Ind. town of Palampiir.]

Palanquin, Palankeen, pal-an-ken', . a light covered carriage used in India, &c., for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [Hind, palang, a bed Sans, falyanka, a bed.]

PalapteryX, pal-ap'ter-iks, n. a genus of fossil birds found in New Zealand, resembling the Apteryx. [Gr. talaios, ancient, and apteryx.}

Palas.'pal'as, n. a small bushy Punjab bean, yielding a kind of kino, Butea gum.

Palate, pal'at, n. the roof of the mouth, consisting of two portions, the hard palate in front and the soft palate behind : taste : relish : mental liking. v.t. to taste. adj. Pal'atable, agreeable to the palate or taste : savoury. . Pal'atableneSS, the quality of being aereeable to the taste. adv. Pal'atably. adj. Pal'atal, pertaining to the palate : uttered by aid of the palate also Pal'atine. . a letter pronounced chiefly by aid of the palate, as k, ?, e,t. v.t. Pal'atalise, to rrtake palatal. adj. Palatic. Cleft palate, a congenital defect of the palate, leaving a longitudinal fissure in the roof ot the mouth. [O. Fr. palat L. palation.]

Palatial, pa-la'shi-al, adj. of or pertaining to a palace : resembling a palace : royal : magnificent.

Palatine, pal'a-tin, adj. pertaining to a palace, originally applied to officers of the royal household : possessing royal privileges. n. a noble invested with royal privileges : a subject of a palatinate. n. Palatinate, office or rank of a palatine : province of a palatine, esp. an electorate of the ancient

German Empire. Count palatine, a feudal lord with supreme judicial authority over a province ; County palatine, the province of a count palatine. [Fr., L. palatinus. Cf. Palace.}

Palaver, pa-lav'er, . talk or conversation, esp. idle talk : talk intended to deceive : a public conference : in Africa, a talk with the natives.!'./, to use conversation : to flatter: to talk idly. . Palav'erer. [Port, palavra L. parabola, a parable.]

Palay, pa-la', . a small S. Indian tree of the dogbane family, with hard white wood. Also Ivory-tree.

Pale, pal, n. a narrow piece of wood driven into the ground for use in enclosing grounds : anything that encloses or fences in : any enclosed field or space : limit : district : a broad stripe from top to bottom of a shield in heraldry. z>./. to enclose with stakes : to encompass. . Palifica'tion, act of strengthening by stakes. adj. Pal'iform. English pale, the district in Ireland within which alone the English had power for centuries after the invasion in 1172. [Fr. pal L. palus, a stake.]

Piile, pal, adj. somewhat white in colour : not ruddy or fresh: wan: of a faint lustre, dim : light in colour. v.t. to make pale. v.i. to turn pale. us. Pale'-ale, a light-coloured pleasant bitter ale ; Pale'buck, an antelope, the onbi. adj. Pale'-eyed (Shak.), having the eyes dimmed. . Pale -face, a white person. adj. Pale -hearted. (Shak.), dispirited. adv. Palely. . Paleness, adjs. Pale' -vis aged (Slink.'), having no colour in the face ; Pa'lish, somewhat pale. [Fr., L. pallidus, pale.]

Palea, pa'le-a, n. (hot.) a chaffy bract at the base of the florets in many Composite, also one of the inner scales of a grass-flower opposite the flowering glume : the throat-wattle, as in turkeys : //. Paleae. adj. Palea'ceoUS (hot.), resembling, consisting of, or furnished with chaff: chaffy. [L. palea, chaff.]

Paleotype, pa'le-S-tlp, . a system of spelling invented by A. J. Ellis, according to which all spoken sounds can be represented by the letters in common use, some of them being used upside down as well as in the usual way, to express varieties of sound.

Pales, pa'lei, . an ancient Roman divinity of flocks. . Palil'ia, the festival of Pales, held on April 21,

the traditional date of the founding of Rome.
Palestinian, pal-es-tin'i-an, adj. pertaining to Pales-

tine. Palestine soup (see Artichoke).
Palestra, pa-les'tra, . a wrestling school : the exercise of wrestling : any training school : academic oratory. adjs. Pales tral, Pales'trian, Pales'tric, -al, pertaining to wrestling : athletic. [L., Gr. palaistra pale, wrestling.]

Paletot, pal'e-tS, . a loose overcoat. [Fr.]

Palette, pal'et, . a little oval board on which a painter

mixes his colours : the special arrangement of colours

for any particular picture : a plate against which a

person presses his breast to give force to a drill

worked by the hand : a small plate covering a joint

in armour. . Pal'ette-knife, a thin round-pointed

knife for mixing colours on the grinding slab. [Fr.,

It. palettapala, spade L. pala, a spade.]

Palfrey, pal'fri, . a saddle-horse, esp. for a lady.

adj. Pal'freyed, riding on, or supplied with, a

palfrey. [Fr. Ja/gMLam L. paraveredus, prob.

from Gr. para, beside, Low L. veredus, a post-horse

L. vehere, to draw, rheda, a carriage.]

Pall, pa'le, n. the sacred language of the Buddhists

of eastern India, closely allied to Sanskrit.
Pallllogy, pa-lil'0-ji, n. a repetition of a word or phrase.

[Gr. palillogia palin, again, legein, to say.]
Palimpsest, pal'imp-sest, . a manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been rubbed off to make room for the second : an engraved brass plate, with a new inscription on the reverse side.
[Gr. palimffiston palin, again, psestos, rubbed.]
Pallnal, pal'i-na^ adj. moving backward. [Gr. palin.}
Palindrome, pal'm-drCm, . a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as

Adam's first words to Eve : ' Madam, I 'm Adam.' adjs. Palindrpm'ic, -al. . Pal'indromist, an inventor of palindromes. [Gr. palindromia palin, back, dromos, a running.]
Paling, pal'ing, . pales collectively : a fence.
Palingenesis, pal-in-jen'e-sis, . a new birth or a second
creation : regeneration : the development of an individual germ in which it repeats that of its ancestors : the recurrence of historical events in the same order in an infinite series of cycles also Pal ingeny, Palinge'sia. adj\ Palinget'ic. adv. Palinget ically.
[Gr. palin, again, genesis, birth.]

Palinode, pal'i-nOd, . a poem retracting a former one :
a recantation. adjs. Palino dial, Palinod'ic. H. Pal'inodist, a writer of palinodes. [Fr., L., Gr., palin, back, ode, song.]

Palisade, pal-i-sad', . a fence of pointed pales or stakes firmly fixed in the ground. v.t. to surround with a palisade. Also Palisa do : pi. Palisa does.
[Fr., L. palus, a stake.]

Palisander, pal-i-san'der, . rosewood. [Fr.]
Palissde, pal-i-sa', adj. (her.) battlemented, the indentations pointing both up and down. [Fr.]
Palkee, pal'ke, . a palanquin. n. Pal'kee-gharTy,

a wheeled vehicle like a palanquin. [Hind.]
Pall, pawl, . a cloak or mantle, an outer garment : a chalice-cover : (her.) a Y-shaped bearing charged with crosses patti fitche, as in the arms of the see of Canterbury sometimes reversed: a pallium (q.v.) : a curtain or covering : the cloth over a coffin at a funeral : that which brings deep sorrow. n. Pall'-bear'er, one of the mourners at a funeral who used to hold up the corners of the pall. [A.S. pall, purple cloth L. palla, a mantle ; cf. Pallium, a cloak.]
Pall, pawl, v.i. to become vapid, insipid, or wearisome.
v.t. to make vapid : to dispirit or depress. [W. pallu, to fail, pall, failure.]

Palladian, pa-la'di-an, adj. in the style of architecture introduced by Andrea Palladia (1518-80), modelled on Vitruvius, its faults a superfluity of pilasters and columns, broken entablatures, and inappropriate ornament. n. Palla'dianism.

Palladium, pal-la'di-um, . a statue of Pallas, on the

preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy depended : any safeguard : a rare metal in colour and ductility resembling platinum. adj. Palla'dian. v.t. Palla'diumise, to coat with palladium. [L., Gr. palladion Pallas, Pallados, Pallas.]
Pallah, pal'a, n. a small African antelope.
Pallas, pal'as, n. the Greek goddess of wisdom and

war the Roman Minerva. Also Pallas Athene.
Pallescence, pal-les'ens, . paleness.
Pallet, pal'et, . a palette : the tool used by potters for shaping their wares : an instrument for spreading gold-leaf: a tool used in lettering the backs of books : one of the points moved by the pendulum of a clock which check the motion of the escape or balance wheel : a disc in the endless chain of a chain-pump : a ballast-locker in a ship : a valve by which the admission of air from the bellows to an organ-pipe may be regulated from the keyboard : a board for carrying newly moulded bricks. {Palette.}
Pallet, pal'et, n. a mattress, or couch, rjroperly a mattress of straw. [Prov. Fr. paillet, dim. of Fr. paille, straw L. palea, chaff.]
Pallial, pal'i-al, adj. pertaining to a pallium. n.

Pall'iament (Shak.), a robe.
Palliasse, pa-lyas', n. Same as Paillasse.
Palliate, pal'i-at, v.t. to cover, 'excuse, extenuate : to soften by pleading something in favour of: to mitigate. . Pallia tion. net of palliating : extenuation : mitigation. adj. Palliative, serving to extenuate : mitigating. . that which lessens pain, disease, &c. adj. PalTiatory. [L. palliare, -dtum, to cloak pallium, a cloak.]

Pallid, pal'id, adj. pale, wan. ns. PaUld'ity, Pallidness. ad--. Pall' idly. [L. pallidus, pale.]
Pallium, pal'i-um, ft. a large, square mantle, worn by

learned Romans in imitation of the Greeks : an annular white woollen band, embroidered with black crosses, worn by the Pope, and on some occasions by archbishops, to whom it is granted : (prnith.) the mantle : //. Pall'ia. adj. Pall'ial. [L.]

Pall-mall, pel-mel', . an old jjame, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet : an alley where the game used to be played, hence the street in London. adv. in pall-mall fashion. [O. Fr. paU-maiile Old It. palamaglio palla Old High Ger. palld (Ger. ball, Eng. ball), and maglio L. malleus, a hammer.]

Pallometric, pal-o-met'rik, adj. pertaining to the measurement of artificial vibrations in the earth's surface. [Gr. pallein, to shake, metron, a measure.]

Pallone, pal-lo'na, . a game like tennis played with a ball, which is struck by the arm covered by a guard. [It.]

Pallor, pal'or, n. quality or state of being pallid or pale : paleness. [L.,pallere, to be pale.)

Palm, pam, . the inner part of the hand : a measure of length equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from wrist to finger-tip : a measure of 3 and sometimes of 4 inches : that which covers the palm : the fluke of an anchor : the flattened portion of an antler. v.t. to stroke with the palm or hand: to conceal in the palm of the hand : (esp. with off, and on, or upon) to impose by fraud. . Pal'ma, the palm : the enlarged proximal joint of the fore tarsus of a bee. adjs. Pal'mar, -y, relating to the palm of the hand ; Pal'mate, -d, shaped like the palm of the hand : (pot.) divided into sections, the midribs of which run to a common centre : entirely webbed, as the feet of a duck. adv. Pal'mately. adjs. Palmat'ifid (bat.), shaped like the hand, with the divisions extending half-way, or slightly more, down the leaf; Palmat'iform, shaped like an open palm; Palmed, having palms. [Fr. paume L. palma, the palm of the hand ; Gr. palame.]

Palm, pam, . a tropical, branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the palm of the hand : a leaf of this tree borne in token of rejoicing or of victory : (Jig.) triumph or victory. adjs. Palmaceous, belonging to the order of palm-trees ; Palma'rian, Pal'mary, worthy of the palm : pre-eminent. us. Palm'-butt'er, palm-oil ; Palm'-eiy, a place for growing palms ; Palm' house, a glass house for raising palms and other tropical plants. adjs. Palulif 'erous, producing palm-trees ; Palmitic, pertaining to, or obtained from, palm-oil. us. Pal'mitine, a white fat, usually occurring, when crystallised from ether, in the form of scaly crystals abundant in palm-oil ; Palm'-Oil, an oil or

fat obtained from the pulp of the fruit of palms, esp. of the oil-palm, allied to the coco-nut palm : (slang) a bribe or tip ; Palm'-SU'gar, jaggery ; Palm'-Sun'-day, the Sunday before Easter, in commemoration of the day on which our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewed in His way by the people ; Palm' -Wine, the fermented sap of certain palms. adj. Palm'y, bearing palms : flourishing : victorious. Palma Chrigti, the castor-oil plant. [A.S. from L., as above.]

Palmer, pam'er, . a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of palm : a cheat at cards or dice. us. Pal'merin, any medieval knightly hero, from the Palmerin romances, the original hero Palmerin de Oliva ; Palm'er-WOrm (.#.), a hairy worm which wanders like a palmer, devouring leaves, &c.

Palmette, pal'met, . an ornament, somewhat like a palm-leaf, cut or painted on mouldings, &c. [Fr.]

Palmetto, pal-met'O, . a name for several fan-palms, esp. the cabbage-palm of Florida, &c. : a hat made of palmetto-leaves. [Sp., L. palma.]

Palmlgrade, pal'mi-grad, adj. noting animals that walk on the sole of the foot and not merely on the toes: plantigrade. ['L.palma, palm, gradi, to walk.]

Palmiped, pal'mi-pSd, adj. web-footed. . a web-footed or swimming bird \pl. Palmip'edes (-ez). [L. palma, palm of the hand, pes, pedis, the foot.)

Palmist, pal'mist, . one who tells fortunes by the lines and marks of the palm also Pal'mister. . Pal'miStry, the art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines, &c., of the palm.

Palmyra, pal-ml'ra, . an East Indian palm furnishing the greater part of the palm-wine of India (Toddy). adj. and . Palmyrene', pertaining to the ancient Syrian city of Palmyra or Tadmor.

Palolo, pa-lO'lO, ft. an edible annelid allied to the lug-
worm, found near Polynesian coral-reefs.

Palp, palp, . a jointed sensiferous organ attached in pairs to the labium or maxilla of insects, and thus distinguished from antennae, which are on the top of the head also Pal'pus : pi. Pal'pi. adjs. Pal'pal ; Palped ; Pal'piform ; Palpig-erous, bearing palpi ; Palp'less. . Pal'pulus, a little palp. [Low L. palpus L. palpare, to stroke.]

Palpable, pal'pa-bl, adj. that can be touched or felt : easily perceived or found out, as lies, &c. : looking as if it might be touched or lelt : obvious, gross. MS. Palpability, Pal'pableness, quality of being palpable : obviousness. adv. Pal'pably. v.t. Par-pate, to examine by touch. . Palpa lion, the act of examining by means of touch. [Fr., L. palpa-bilis palpare, -dtum, to touch softly.]

Palpebral, pal'pe-bral, adj. of or pertaining to the eyelids. adjs. Pal'pebrate, having eyebrows ; PaT-pebrous, having heavy eyebrows. [L. palpebra, the eyelid.]

Palpifer, pal'pi-fer, n. an outer lobe of the maxilla. adj. Palpif 'erous.

Palpitate, pal'pi-tat, v.i. to move often and quickly : to beat rapidly : to throb : to pulsate. adj. Pal-pitant (arch.), palpitating. . Palpita'tion, act of palpitating : irregular action of the heart, caused l.y excitement, excessive exertion, or disease. [L. palpi-tare, -atum, freq. of palpare. Cf. Palpable.)

Palsgrave, palz'grav, . one who has charge of a royal household : one of a special order of nobility, esp. one of the hereditary rulers of the Palatinate : Jem. Pals'gravine.

Palstaff, pal'staf, . an old Celtic and Scandinavian weapon a wedge of stone or metal fixed by a tongue in a staff. [Dan., Ice. pdlstafr.)

Palsy, pawl'zi, . a loss of power or of feeling, more or less complete, in the muscles of the body : paralysis. v.t. to affect with palsy : to deprive of action or energy : to paralyse :pa.p. pal'sied. [Fr. paralysieGi. paralysis. Cf. Paralysis.)

Palter, pawl'ter, v.i. to trifle in talk : to use trickery : to dodge : to shuffle : to equivocate. . Pal'terer. [Prob. conn, with paltry.]

Paltry, pawl'tri, adj. mean : vile : worthless. adv. Pal'trily. . Paltriness. [Tout. ; Dan. pialter, rags, Low Ger. paltrig, ragged.]

Paludal, pal'u-dal, adj. pertaining to marshes : marshy also Pal'udine, Palu'dinous, Pal'udose, Palus'-tral. . Pal'udism, marsh poisoning. [L. fat us, paludis, a marsh.]

Paludamentum, pa-lu-da-men'tum, . a military cloak

worn by a Roman Imperator, or by members of his staff. Also Palu'dament. [L.]

Paly, pa'li, adj. pale : wanting colour : (her.) divided by pales into equal parts.

Pam, pam, . the knave of clubs at loo.

Pampas, pam'paz, n.pl. vast plains, without trees, in South America, south of the Amazon north of that river they are called llanos. . Pam pas-grass, a tall, ornamental, reed-like grass with large thick silvery panicles. adj. Pam'pean.

Pamper, pam'per, v.t. to feed with fine food : to gratify to the full : to glut. ns. Pam'peredness ; Pam'perer. [A freq. from pamp, a nasalised form of pap ; cf. Low Ger. pampen pampe, pap.]

Pampero, pam-pa'ro, . a violent south-west wind

which sweeps over the pampas of South America. [Sp., pampa, a plain.)

Pamphlet, pam'flet, n. a small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together, but not bound : a short essay on some interesting subject. . Pamphleteer', a writer of pamphlets. p.mij. Pamphleteering, writing pamphlets. . the practice of writing pamphlets. [Ety. dub. ; ace. to Skeat, perh. through Fr. from Pamphila, a ist cent, female writer of epitomes ; others suggest Fr. paumc, the palm of the hand, m&feuiilet, a leaf.]

Pamphract, pam'frakt, adj. (rare) protected completely, as by a coat of mail. [Gr. patn, pan, all, pkraktosphrassein, to fence in.]

Pamphysical, pam-fiYik-al, adj. pertaining to nature regarded as embracing all things.

Pampiniform, pam-pin'i-form, adj. curling like the tendril of a vine. [L. pampinus, a tendril.]

Pamplegia, pam-ple'ji-a, . general paralysis. [Gr. pan, all, plege, a blow.]

Pan, pan, . a broad, shallow vessel for domestic use, or for use in the arts or manufactures : anything resembling a pan in shape, as the upper part of the skull : the part of a firelock which holds the priming. v.t. to treat with the panning process, as earth, or to separate by shaking the auriferous earth with water in a pan : to obtain in any way, to secure : to cook and serve in a pan. v.i. to yield gold : to appear, as gold, in a pan : to turn out well, according to expectation : to try to find gold with the pan process. Pan out, to yield or afford, to result ; Panned OUt (U.S.), exhausted, bankrupt. Flash In the pan, to flash and go out suddenly, not igpiting the charge of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock firearm : to fail after a fitful effort, to give up without accomplishing anything; Hard-pan (see Hard). [A.S. panne prob. through the Celt., from Low L. panna L. patina, a basin.]

Pan, pan, n. the Greek god of pastures, flocks, and woods, worshipped in Arcadia, and fond of music with goat's legs and feet, and sometimes horns and ears. . Pan's'-plpes (see Pandean).

Panacea, pan-a-se'a, . a universal medicine : (hot.) the plant Allheal (Valeriana. ojficinalis). [Gr. panakeia pas, pan, all, akos, cure.]

Panache, pa-nash', . a plume of feathers, used as a head-dress. [Fr.]

Panada, pa-na'da, . a dish made by boiling bread to a pulp in water, with sweetening and flavour : a batter for forcemeats. [Sp.]

PanaBSthesia, pan-es-the'si-a, n. common sensation, as
distinct from special sensations or sense-perceptions. . Panses'thetlsm.

Panagla, pa-na'ji-a, n. an epithet of the Virgin in the Eastern Church : an ornament worn hanging on the breast by Russian bishops also Pana'ghia. n. Panagia'rion, a paten on which the loaf is placed, used in the 'elevation of the Panagia.' [Gr., 'all holy,' pas, all, hagios, holy.]

Pan-American, pan-a-mer'i-kan, adj. including all the divisions of America collectively.

Pan-Anglican, pan-ang'gli-kan, adj. representing or including all Christians everywhere who hold the dojctrines and polity of the Anglican Church.

Panaritium, pan-a-rish'i-um, . suppurative inflammation in a finger same as whitlow.

PanarthritlS, pan-ar-thrl'tis, . inflammation involving all the structures of a joint.

Panary, pan'a-ri, adj. of or pertaining to bread. n. a storehouse for bread : a pantry. (L. panis, bread.]

Panathenaea, pan-ath-e-ne'a, n.pl. the chief national festival of ancient Athens the lesser held annually, the greater every fourth year. adjs. PanathenSB'an, Panathena'ic. (Gr.]

Panax, pa-naks', . a genus of shrubs with radiately or pinnately compound leaves and small flowers in compound umbels, the ginseng. [Gr., 'all healing.']

Pancake, pan'kik, . a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar,

and milk fried in a pan. . Pan'oake-lce, thin ice forming in smooth water. Pancake Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday.

Panch, pancli, . a thick mat made of strands of rope, used in ships in places to prevent chafing. Also Paunch.

Panchatantra, pan-cha-tant'ra, n. the oldest extant collection of apologues and stories in Sanskrit literature, arranged in five books.

Pancheon, pan'chon, . a coarse earthenware pan. Also Panch'in. [Pannikin.)

Panclastite, pan-klas'tit, . an explosive substance of slightly less strength than dynamite, formed of a preparation of nitrogen and carbon. [Gr. pan, all, klastos, broken, klaein, to break.]

Pancratium, pan-kra'ti-um, n. a contest of boxing and wrestling combined. adjs. Pancra'tian, Pancrat'ic. ns. Pancratiast, Pancratist. [Gr. pan, all, kratos, strength.]

Pancreas, pan'kre-as, . a conglomerate gland, lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen, secreting the pancreatic juice which pours with the bile into the digestive system. adj. Pancreatic, pertaining to the pancreas. ns. Pan'creatin, the pancreatic juice ; Pancreatitis, inflammation of the pancreas. [Gr. pas, pan, all, kreas, flesh.]

Pand, pand, . (Scot.) a narrow curtain over a bed.

Panda, pan'da, . a remarkable animal in the bear section of Carnivores found in the south-east Himalayas. Also Chitiuah, or Red bear-cat.

Pandanus, pan-da'nus, n. the screw-pipe, the typical genus of the Pandantis. [Malay.]

Pandation, pan-da'shun, . a yielding or warping. {L. pundare, to bend.]

Pandean, pan-de'an, adj. of or relating to the god Pan. . Pande'an-pipes, or Pan's'-pipes, a musical Instrument composed of reeds of various lengths, said to have been invented by Pan: a syrinx.

Pandect, pan'dekt, n. a treatise containing the whole of any science : (pi.) the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian in the 6th century. [L., Qt.pandectes pas, pan, all, dechesthai, to receive.]

Pandemic, pan-dem'ik, adj. incident to a whole people, epidemic. . a pandemic disease. n. Pandem'ia, a widespread disease. [Gr. pandemics pas, pan, all, demos, the people.]

Pandemonium, pan-de-mO ni-um, . the great hall of evil spirits, described in Paradise Lost: any disorderly assembly, or loud tumultuous noise. [Gr. pas, pan, all, daimon, a demon.]

Pander, pan'der, . one who procures for another the means of gratifying his passions: a pimp. v.t. to play the pander for. v.i. to act as a pander : to minister to the passions. ns. Pan derage, act, employment, or vices of a pander ; Pan deress, a procuress ; Pan'derism, the employment or practices of a pander. adjs. Pan'derly (Shak.), acting as a pander ; Pan'derous. [Pandarus, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida in the versions of Boccaccio (Filostrato), Chaucer, and Shakespeare.]

Pandiculation, pan-dik-u-la'shun, . the act of

stretching one's self after sleep, &c. : restlessness before fever, hysteria, &c. : yawning. adj. Pan-dlC'ulated, stretched out. [L. pandiculari, -atus, to stretch one's self out.]

Pandlon, pan-dl'on, n. the genus of ospreys or fishing-hawks. [Gr., the father of Procne, who was changed into a swallow.]

Pandit. Same as Pundit.

Pandora, pan-dO'ra, n. a beautiful woman to whom Jupiter, in order to punish the theft of heavenly fire by Prometheus, gave a box containing all the ills of human life, which, on the box being opened, spread over all the earth. [Gr., pan, all, ddron, a gift.]

Pandore, pan-dOr 7 , n. a musical instrument of the lute kind with three or four strings also Bandore. it. Pandu'ra, a Neapolitan musical instrument with

Pandore

m6te ; mute ; m6"on ; Men.

Panocha

eight metal wires, played with a quill. adjs. Pan'-durate, -d, Pandu'riform, fiddle-shaped. [Gr. pan-doura, a 3-stringed instrument, invented by Pan.]

Pandore, pan'dor, . an esteemed variety of oysters found near Prestonpans on the Firth of Forth.

Pandour, pan'door, . a Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service : a robber. Also Pan'door. [From Pandur, a village in Hungary.]

Pandowdy, pan-dow'di, n, a pudding baked with bread and apples.

Pandy, pan'di, n. a stroke on the palm as a school punishment. v.t. to slap. [L. pande, hold out, imper. of pandere , to hold out.]

Pane, pan, . a plate of glass : a square in a pattern : a flat division or side in any kind of work : a slash in a dress, showing an under garment, or for the insertion of a piece of cloth of different colour, &c. : a panel or piece of cloth of a different colour from the rest, esp. in variegated work. v.t. to insert panes or panels in. adj. Paned, composed of panes or small squares : variegated. [Fr. pan, a lappet, pane L. pannus, a cloth, a rag, akin to Gr. penos, the woof.]

Panegoism, pan-e'go-izm, . Same as Solipsism (q.v.).

Panegyric, pan-e-jir'ik, n. an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event : an encomium. adjs._ Panegyric, -alLadv. Panegyr'ically. n. Panegyr'icon, in the Greek Church, a collection of sermons for festivals. v.t. Pan egy rise, to write or pronounce a panegyric on : to praise highly. tis.

Pan'egyrist; Panegyry (pbs.). [L., Gr. pane-gyrikos, fit for a national festival pas, pan, all, agyris (agora), an assembly.]

Paneity, pa-ne'i-ti, . the state of being bread. [L. panis, bread.]

Panel, pan'el, n. a rectangular piece of any material : (archie.) a flat surface with raised margins, or with a surrounding frame : a thin board on which a picture is painted : (taw) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors: the jury: (Scots law) a prisoner at the bar : a frame for carrying a mortar : a rail in a post-and-rail fence. v.t. to furnish with panels : pr.p. pan'elling ; pa. p. pan'-elled. Also Pann'el. s. Pan'el-game, the act of stealing articles by means of a sliding panel ; Pan'el-ling, panel-work ; Pan'el-pic'tuTO, a picture painted on a panel ; Pan'Ol-plan'er, a machine for dressing panels and feathering their edges to fit them to the grooves in the stiles ; Pan'el-saw, a saw for cutting very thin wood ; Pan'el-strip, a narrow piece of wood or metal for covering a joint between two panels ; Pan'el-WOrk'ing, a method of working a coal-mine by dividing it into compartments. [O. Fr., Low L. pannellus L. pannns, a rag.]

Paneulogism, pan-u'lo-jizm, n. indiscriminate eulogy.

Panful, pan' fool, . the quantity that a pan will hold : pi. Pan'fuls.

Pang, pang, v.t. (Scot.) to cram, stuff with food.

Pang, pang, . a violent but not long-continued pain : a sudden and bitter feeling of sorrow : a throe. v.t. to cause a pang, to torture. adj. Pangless, free

from pain. [A form of prong, prob. modified by confusion with Fr. poing, a fist L. pugnus, the fist.]

Pangenesis, pan-jen'e-sis, . the theory that every separate part of the whole organisation reproduces itself. adj. Pangenet'iC. [Gr. pas, pan, all, genesis, production.]

Pangolin, pang'gfS-lin, . the scaly ant-eater, a name given to the various species of the genus Manis belonging to the mammalian order Edentata. [Malay.]

Pangrammatist, pan-gram'a-tist, . one who twists all the letters of the alphabet into sentences, as in the following example : ' John P. Brady, give me a black walnut box of quite a small size."

Pan-handle, pan'-han'dl, . the handle of a pan : a long narrow strip projecting like this.

Panhannonicon, pan-har-mon'i-kon, n. a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class. Also Orplieus-harinonica.

Panhellenic, pan-hel-en'ik, adj. pertaining to all Greece. ns. Panhelle'nion, or Panhelle'nium, a

council representing all the sections of the Greeks; Panhell eniSHL. a scheme for forming all Greeks into one political body ; PanheH'enist, one who favours Panhellenism. [Gr. pas, pan, all, Hellenikos, Greek Hellas, Greece.]

Panic, pan'ik, n. extreme or sudden fright : great terror without any visible ground or foundation : a state of terror about investments produced by some startling collapse in credit, impelling men to rush and sell what they possess. adj. of the nature of a panic : extreme or sudden : imaginary. adj. Pan'icky (coll.), inclined to panic or sudden terror, affected by financial panic. n. Pan'ic-mong'er, one who creates panics. adjs. Pan'ic-strick'en, Pan'ic-Struck, struck with a panic or sudden fear. [Orig. an adj.; Gr. panikon (deinia), 'panic' (fear), from fanikos, belonging to Pan, god of the woods.]

Panicle, pan'i-kl, n. (hot.) a form of the arrangement of flowers on a stalk, in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. n. Panic, a grass of the genus Panicum. adjs. Pan'icled (bat.), furnished with panicles : arranged in or like panicles ; Panic' -Ulate, -d, furnished with, arranged in, or like

panicles, adv. Panic'ulately. . Pan'icum, a large genus of true grasses having the one or two-flowered spikelets in spikes, racemes, or panicles including the common millet. [L. panicula, double dim. of panus, thread wound on a bobbin, akin to L. pannus and Gr. penos. See Pane.]

Panidrosis, pan-i-dro'sis, n. a perspiration over the whole body. [Gr. pas, pan, all, hidros, perspiration.]

Panification, pan-i-fi-ka'shun, . a conversion into bread. adj. Paniv'orpUS, eating biead.

Panionic. pan-I-on'ik, adj. pertaining to all the Ionian peoples.

Panisc, pan'isk, . the god Pan, represented as a satyr.

PanislamiC, pan-is-lam'ik, adj. relating to all Islam, or all the Mohammedan races. n. Panis'lamism, the idea of union amongst the Mohammedan races.

Panjandrum, pnn-jan'drum, . an imaginary figure of great power and importance, a burlesque potentate. Also Panjan'darum. [A gibberish word.]

Panlogism, pan'lo-jizm, . the theory that the universe is an outward manifestation of the Logos.

Panmelodion, pan-me-lo'di-on, . a keyboard musical instrument whose tone is produced by wheels rubbing on metal bars.

Panmixia, pan-mik'si-a, n. (biol.) cessation of natural selection, as on a useless organ.

Pannade, pa-nad', n. the curvet of a horse.

Pannage, pan'uj, . food picked up by swine in the woods, mast ; also the right to this.

Pannel. Same as Panel.

PanniCUlUS, pa-nik'u-lus, . a thin, sheet-like investment. [L., dim. of fannus, a cloth.]

Pannier, pan'yer, or pan'i-er, . a bread-basket : one of t iro baskets thrown across a horse's back, for carrying light produce to market : (archit.) a corbel : a contrivance for puffing out a woman's dress at the hips : a piece of basket-work for protecting archers, or, when filled with gravel or sand, for forming and protecting dikes, embankments, &c. adj. Pann'iered, loaded with panniers. [Fr. punier L. panarium, a bread-basket /*>, bread.]

Pannikel, pan'i-kl, . the brain-pan : (Spens.) the skull. [Dim. of pan.\

Pannikin, pan'i-kin, . a small pan or saucer.

Pannose, pan'os, adj. (hot.) like felt in texture. [L. pannosus pannus, cloth.]

Pannus, pan'us, . an opaque vascular membrane over the cornea : a tent for a wound : a birth-mark on the skin. [L., 'cloth.']

Pannuscorium, pan-us-k5'ri-uni, n. a leather-cloth for boots. [L. pannus, cloth, coriutn, leather.]

Panocha, pa-nO'cha, n. a Mexican coarse sugar.

Panochia

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Pantomime

Panochia, pa-n5'chi-a, . bubo in the groin or armpit. [Gr. ckeia, a hole.)

Panoistio, pan-O-is'tik, adj. producing ova only opp. to Meroistic. [Gr. don, an egg.J

Panophobia, pan-0-fO'bi-a, . a morbid fear of everything. [Gr. pas, pan, all, photos, fear.]

Panophthalmitis, pan-of-thal-mi'tis, . suppurative inflammation of the whole eye.

Panoply, pan'0-pli, . complete armour : a full suit of armour. adj. Pan'oplied, dressed in panoply : completely armed. >i. Pan'opllst, one so armed. [Gr. f-anofilia pas, fan, all, hopla (pi.), arms.]

Panopticon, pan-op'ti-kon, . a prison so constructed that all the prisoners can be watched from one point : an exhibition room. [Gr. pas, pan, all, horaein, fut opsestftai, to see.]

Panorama, pan-6-ra'ma, n, a wide or complete view : a picture giving views of objects in all directions : a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. adj. Pano-ra'mlc. [Gr. pan, all, horama, a view, from horaein, to see.]

PanptitlS, pan-O-tftis, . inflammation in both the middle and internal ear.

Panotype, pan'5-tlp, . a picture made by the collodion process.

Panpharmacon, pan-far" ma-kon, n. a universal remedy.

Pan-Presbyterian, pan-pres-bi-te'ri-an, adj. of or pertaining to the whole body of Presbyterians. Pan-Presbyterian Council, a council representing all the Presbyterian churches throughout the world.

Pansclerosis, pan-skle-rO'sis, n. complete thickening and hardening of the interstitial tissue of a part.

Panser, pan'ser, . an ancient piece of armour for the abdomen. [O. Fr. pansierepanse, the belly L. pant ex, the belly.]

Pan-Slavic, pan'-slav'ik, adj. pertaining to all the Slavic races. ns. Pan'-Slav'ism, a movement for the amalgamation of all the Slavonic races into one body, with one language, literature, and social polity; Pan'-Slav'iSt, one who favours Pan-Slavism. adjs. Pan-Slavp nian. Pan-Slavon'ic.

Pansophy, pan'sO-fi, . a scheme of universal knowledge, esp. that of the educational reformer, John Amos Comenius (1592-1671): the pretence of universal wisdom. adjs. Pansoph'ic, -al. [Gr. pas, pun, all, sofihia, wisdom.]

Panspermatism, pan-sper'ma-tizm, . the theory of the widespread diffusion of germs also Pansper'my. . Pansper^matist, a holder of this. aaj. Pan-sper'mic. [Gr. pas, pan, all, sperma, seed.]

Panstereorama, pan-ster-e-O-ra'ma, n. a model showing every part in proportional relief, as of a building. [Gr. pas, pan, all, stereos, solid, horama, a view.]

Pansy, pan'zi, n. a species of violet developed by cultivation into large blossoms of great variety of colour also Heart 's-ease. Love-in-idleness: //. Pan' Sies. adj. Pan'Sied. [Fr. penstepenscr, to think L. pensdre, to weigh.]

Pant, pant, v.i. to breathe hard and quickly: tt show excitement by quickness of breathing : to gasp : to throb : to desire ardently : to heave, as the breast :

to bulge and shrink successively, of iron hulls, &c. v.t. to gasp out: to long for. ns. Pant, Panting, rapid breathing : palpitation : longing. adv. Pantingly, in a panting manner: with hard and rapid breathing. [Imit. ; or nasalised from pat (v.t.).]

Pantagamy, pan-tag'a-mi, n. a system of communistic marriage, once practised in the Oneida community. [Gr. panta, all, games, marriage.]

Pantagogue, pan ta-gOg, n. a medicine once believed capable of purging away all morbid humours. [Gr. panta, pas, all, ardgos, drawing out agvin, to lead.)

Pantagraph, Pantagraphio, -al. Same as Pantograph, &c.

Pantagruelism, pan-ta-gro75'el-izm, . the theories and practice of Pantagruel as described by Rabelais (1483-1553) burlesque ironical buffoonery as a

cover for serious satire : empirical medical theory and practice. adj. Pantagruel'ian. ns. Pantagruel ion, a magic herb allegorising fortitude, patience, industry ; PantagTU elist, a cynic who uses the medium of burlesque.

Pantaloon, pan-tal'e-on, n. a musical instrument invented about 1700 by Pantaieon Hebenstreit, a very large dulcimer.

Pantalets, pan-ta-lets', .//. long frilled drawers, once worn by women and children : a removable kind of ruffle worn at the feet of women's drawers.

Pantaloon, pan-ta-loon', n. in pantomimes, a ridiculous character, a buffoon : (orig-.) a ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece : (//.) a kind of trousers n. Pantaloon' ery, buffoonery. [Fr. pantaion It. pantaioiie, from Pantaieon (Gr. 'all-lion'), the patron saint of Venice.]

Pantatrophy, pan-tat' ro-fi, . general atrophy of the whole body.

Pantechnicon, pan-tek'ni-kon, . a place where every species of workmanship is sold, or where furniture, &c., is stored. [Gr. pas, pan, all, techne, art.]

Panter, pan'ter, n. (obs.). Same as Panther.

Pantheism, pan'the-izm, . the form of moni>m which identifies mind and matter, making them manifestations of one absolute being : the doctrine that there is no God apart from nature or the universe, everything being considered as part of God, or a manifestation of Him. . Pan'theist, a believer in pantheism. adjs. Pantheistic, -al. ns. Pantheol'Ogist, one versed in pantheology ; Pantheology, a system of theology embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods.

Pantheon, pan'the-on, . a temple dedicated to all the gods, esp. the round one at Rome, built by Agrippa in 27 B.C. : all the gods of a nation considered as one body : a complete mythology. [L. pantheon Gr. pantkeion (kieron), (a temple) for all gods {as, pan, all, tkeos, a god.]

Panther, pan'ther, . a fierce, spotted, carnivorous quadruped of Asia and Africa :/em. Pan theress. [Fr. panthere-L., Gr. panther.}

Pantile, pan'tll, . a tile with a curved surface, convex or concave with reference to its width: a tile whose cross-section forms a double curve, forming a tegula and imbrex both in one. adj. dissenting chapels being often roofed with these. . Pan tiling, a system of tiling with pantiles.

Pantisocrasy, pan-ti-sok'ra-si, n. a Utopian community in which all are of equal rank or social position. [Gr. pas, pantos, all, isos, equal, kratein, to rule.]

Pantler, pant'ler, . (Skak.) the officer in a great family who had charge of the bread and other provisions. [Fr. panetier L. panis, bread.]

PantOChronometer, pan-tO-kro-nom'e-ter, n. a combination of compass, sun-dial, and universal sun-dial.

Pantoffle, pan'torl, n. a slipper. [Fr.]

Pantograph, pan'tO-graf, n. an instrument for copying drawings, plans, &c. on the same, or a different, scale from the original. adjs. Pantograph'ic, -al, pertaining to, or done by, a pantograph. n. Pantog'raphy, general description : entire view : process of copying by means of the pantograph. [Gr. pan, all, graphein, to write.]

Pantology, pan-tol'o-ji, K. universal knowledge : a view of all branches of knowledge : a book of uni-

versal information. adj. Pantolog'iC. n. Pantol'-
Ogist. [Gr. pas, pantos, all, logia, description.]

Pantometer, pan-tom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring angles and perpendiculars. . Pan-
torn etry.

Pantomime, pan'tO-mTm, n. one who expresses his meaning by action without speaking : a play or an entertainment in dumb show : an entertainment in a theatre, usually about Christmas-time, in which some well-known story is acted, amidst showy

Pantomorph

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Paper

scenery, with music and dancing, concluding with buffoonery by conventional characters the clown, pantaloon, harlequin, and columbine. adj. re-presenting only by action without words. adjs. Pantomim'ic, -at adv. Pantomim'ically. . Pan'tomimist, an actor in a pantomime. [Fr., L. Gr. pantomimes, imitator of all pas, pantos, all, mitnos, an imitator.]

Pantomorph, pan'to-morf, . that which exists in all shapes. adj. Pantomor'phic.

Panton, pan'ton, . a horse-shoe for curing a narrow and hoof-bound heel : an idle fellow.

Pantophagy, pan-tof'a-ji, . morbid hunger for all kinds of tood. . Pantoph'aglst. adj. Pantoph'a-gous. [Gr. panta, all, phagein, to eat.]

Pantoscope, pan'tO-skOp, . a panoramic camera : a very wide-angled photographic lens. adj. Panto-SCOp'iC, giving a wide range of vision.

PantOStomatous, pan-tO-stom'a-tus, adj. ingesting food at any point on the surface of the body.

Pantry, pan'tri, . a room or closet for provisions and table furnishings, or where plate, knives, &c. are cleaned. [Fr. paneterit, a place where bread is distributed Low L. fianitaria L. panis, bread.]

Pants, n.pl. (coll.) trousers, abbrev. of pantaloons.

Panurgic, pan-urjik, adj. able to do all kinds of work. [Gr. pan, all, ergon, work.]

Panzoism, pan-zO'izm, . the sum of the elements that make up vital force. [Gr. pas, pan, all, zoe, life.]

Pap, pap, . soft food for infants : pulp of fruit : nour-ishment : (slang) the emoluments or perquisites of public office. v.t. to feed with pap. adjs. Papes'-cent, Pap'py. ns. Pap'meat, soft food for infants ; Pap' spoon, a spoon for infants. [Imit.]

Pap, pap, . a nipple or teat : a woman's breast : a round conical hill, as the Paps of Jura.

Papa, pa-pa', or pa'pa, . father : a bishop : a priest of the Greek Church. [Imit.]

Papacy, pa'pa-si, . the office of the Pope : the autho-rity of_the Pope : popery : the Popes, as a body. adj. Pa/pal, belonging to, or relating to, the Pope or to popery: popish. v.t. Pa'palise, to make papal. v.i, to conform to popery. ns. Pa'palism ; Pa'palist. adv. Pa'pally.-j. Papapho'bia, ex-treme fear of the Pope, or the progress of papacy ; Pa'parchy, papal government. [Low L. papatia papa, a father.]

Papaln, pa'pa-in, . a nitrogenous body, isolated from the juice of the papaw, one of the digestive ferments applied in some cases of dyspepsia, either internally or for the predigestion of food.

Papaverous, pa-pav'er-us, adj. resembling or having the qualities of the poppy. adj. Papavera'ceoUS, of or like the poppy. [L. papaver, the poppy.]

Papaw, pa-paw 7 , n. the tree Carica papaya, or its fruit, native to South America, but common in the tropics, the trunk, leaves, and fruit yielding papain (q.v.), the leaves forming a powerful anthelmintic : the tree Asimina triloba, or its fruit, native to the United States. [The Malabar native name.]

Paper, pa'per, . the material made from rags or vege-table fibres on which we commonly write and print : a piece of paper : a written or printed document or instrument, note, receipt, bill, bond, deed, &c. : a newspaper : an essay or literary contribution, gener-ally brief: paper-money : paper-hangings for walls : a set of examination questions : free passes of admis-sion to a theatre, &c. , also the persons admitted by

such. adj. consisting or made of paper. v.t. to cover with paper : to fold in paper : to treat in any way by means of paper, as to sand-paper, &c. : to paste the end-papers and fly-leaves at the beginning and end of a book before fitting it into its covers. ns. Pa'per-bar'on, or -lord, one who holds a title that is merely official, like that of a Scotch Lord of Session, &c., or whose title is merely by courtesy or convention ; Pa'per-case, a box for holding writing materials, &c. ; Pa'per-chase, the game of hounds

and hares, when the hares scatter bits of paper to guide the hounds ; Pa'per-Cigar 7 , a cigarette ; Pa'per-clamp, a frame for holding newspapers, sheets of music, &c. , for easy reference ; Pa per-clip, or Letter-clip, an appliance with opening and closing spring, for holding papers together ; Pa'per-cloth, a fabric prepared in many of the Pacific islands from the inner bark of the mulberry, &c. : Pa'per-cred'it, credit given to a person because he shows by bills, promissory notes, &c. that money is owing to him; Pa'per-CUt'ter, a machine for cutting paper in sheets, for trimming the edges of books, &c. ; Pa'per-day, one of certain days in each term for hearing causes down in the paper or roll of business ; Pa'per-enam'el, an enamel for cards and fine note-paper. adj. Pa' per- faced (Shaft.), having a face as white as paper. ns. Pa'per-feed'er, an apparatus for delivering sheets of paper to a printing-press, &c. ; Pa'per-file, an appliance for holding letters, &c., for safety and readiness of reference ; Pa'per-gauge, a rule for measuring the type-face of matter to be printed, and the width of the margin ; Pa'per-hang'er, one who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c. n.pl. Pa'per-hanglngS, paper, either plain or with coloured figures, for hanging on or covering walls. ns. Pa'pering, the operation of covering or hanging with paper : the paper itself ; Pa'per-knife, -cutter, -fold'er, a thin, flat blade of ivory, &c., for cutting open the leaves of books and other folded papers ; Pa'per-mak'er, one who manufactures paper ; Pa'per-mak'ing ; Pa'per-mar'bler, one engaged in marbling paper ; Pa'per-mill, a mill where paper is made ; Pa'per-mon'ey, pieces of paper stamped or marked by government or by a bank, as representing a certain value of money, which pass from hand to hand instead of the coin itself; Pa'per-mus'lin, a glazed muslin for dress linings, &c. ; Pa'per-nau'tilus, or -sail'or, the nautilus; Pa'per-Off'iCO, an office in Whitehall where state-papers are kept ; Pa'per-pulp, the pulp from which paper is made ; Pa'per-punch, an apparatus for piercing holes in paper ; Pa'per-reed ($.), the papyrus ; Pa'per-ruTer, one who, or an instrument which, makes straight lines on paper ; Pa'jjer-stain'er, one who prepares paper-hangings ; Pa'per-test'er, a machine for testing the stretching strength of paper ; Pa'per-wash'ing (phot.), water in which prints have been washed ; Pa'per-weight, a small weight for laying on a bundle of loose papers to prevent them from being displaced. adj. Pa'pery, like paper. Bristol paper or board, a strong smooth paper for drawing on ; Brown-paper (see Brown) ; Chinese paper, rice-paper: a fine soft slightly brownish paper made from bamboo bark, giving fine impressions from engravings ; Cream-laid paper, a smooth paper of creamy colour, much used for note-paper ; Distinctive paper, a fine silk-threaded fibre paper used in the United States for

bonds, &c. ; Filter-paper (see Filter) ; Hand-made paper, that made wholly by hand, as still with some kinds of printing and drawing papers ; Height-to-paper, in typefounding, the length of a type from its face to its foot (H inch) ; Hot-pressed paper, paper polished by pressure between heated plates ; Imperfect paper, sheets of poorer quality, as the two outside quires of a ream ; India paper(see Indian) ; Japanese paper, a soft fine paper made from the bark of the paper-mulberry, giving good impressions of plate engravings ; Lithographic paper, paper used for taking impressions from lithographic stones ;

Litmus paper (see Litmus) ; Marbled paper (see

Marble) ; Parchment paper, a tough paper, prepared in imitation of parchment by dipping in diluted sulphuric acid and washing with weak ammonia ; Plain paper, unruled paper: (phot.) any unglossy paper ; Plate paper, the best class of book paper ; Printing paper (see Print) ; Rag- paper, that made from the pulp of rags ; Ruled paper, writing-paper

ruled with lines for convenience ; Sensitised paper (phot.), paper chemically treated so that its colour is affected by the action of light ; State-paper (see State) ; Test-paper (see Test) ; Tissue-paper, a very thin soft paper for wrapping delicate articles, protecting engravings in books, &c. also Silk-paper ; Tracing-paper, transparent paper used for copying a design, &c., by laying it over the original, and copying the lines shown through it ; Transfer-paper (see Transfer); Vellum paper, a heavy ungrained smooth paper, sometimes used in fine printing ; Whatman paper, a fine quality of English paper, with fine or coarse grain, used for etchings, engravings, &c. ; Wove paper, paper laid on flannel or felt, showing no marks of wires ; Wrapping-paper, coarse paper used for wrapping up parcels, &c. [A shortened form of papyrus.]

Papeterie, pap-e-tre", . a box containing paper, &c., for writing purposes : stationery. [Fr.]

Paphian, pi'h-an, adj. pertaining to Papkos in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite : lascivious. n. a native of Paphos, a votary of Aphrodite : a whore.

Papier-mache, pap'ya-ma'sha, . a material consisting either of paper-pulp or of sheets of paper pasted together, which by a peculiar treatment resembles varnished or lacquered wood in one class of articles made of it, and in another class (chiefly architectural ornaments) somewhat resembles plaster. [Fr. papier L. papyrus ; >at^'ispa.p. of Fr. macher, to chew

Papilionaceous, pa-pil-yo-na'shus, adj. (bot.) having a flower shaped somewhat like a butterfly, as the bean, pea, &c. [L. papilio, -onis, a butterfly.]

Papilla, pa-pil'a, n. one of the minute elevations on the
skin, esp. on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, and in which the nerves terminate : (tot.) a nipple-like protuberance : pi. PapilT ae. adjs. Pap'illar, Pap'illary, like a papilla, provided with papillae ; Pap'illate, formed into a papilla, studded with papilla. v.i, and v.t. to become a papilla, to cover with such. adjs. Papil-lif'eroUS, papillate : bearing one or more fleshy excrescences ; Papill'iform, like a papilla in form. us. Papilll'tiS, inflammation of the optic papilla ; Papilio ma, a tumour formed by the hypertrophy of one papilla, or of several, including warts, corns, &c. adjs. Papillom atous ; Pap illose, full of papillae, warty also Pap illous ; Papill Ulate, finely papil-lose. n. Pap'illule, a very small papilla, a verruca or a variole. [L., a small pustule, dim. of papula.}

PapillOte, pap'il-Ot, . a curl-paper, from its fancied resemblance to a butterfly. [Fr., from papillot, old form of papillon, butterfly L. papilio.)

Papist, pu'pist, . an adherent of the Pope : a name slightingly given to a Roman Catholic (prov.) Pa'pish, Papisher. . Pa'pism, popery, adjs. Papist ic, -al, pertaining to popery, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, &c. adv. Papist'ically. . Pa'piStry, popery.

Papoose, pap-CDs', . a North American Indian infant, usually wrapped up, fixed to a board, and hung up for safety. Also Pappoose'.

Pappus, pap'us, n. (bat.) the fine hair or down which grows on the seeds of some plants : the first hair on the chin. adjs. Pappif 'erous, bearing a pappus ; Pappose', Papp'OUS, provided or covered with down. [L. pappus Gr. pappos, down.]

Papuan, pap'u-an, adj. pertaining to Papua or New Guinea. n. an inhabitant of Papua : one of a race of black colour, dolichocephalic, with rough and frizzly hair, inhabiting many of the islands of the Pacific near Australia. [Malay.]

Papulose, pap'u-los, adj. full of pimples also Pap'u-lous. . Pap Ula, a small inflammatory pustule, a pimple : pi. Papula. adj. Pap ular. m. Papu-la'tion, the development of papules ; Pap'ule, a pimple, -adj. Papulif 'eroUS, pimply. [L. papula, a pimple.]

Papyrus, pa-pl'rus, . an Egyptian sedge, now scarcely found there, from the inner pith (bybios) of which the ancients made their paper : a manuscript on papyrus : -//. Papy'ri. adjs. Papyraceous, Pap'yral, Pa-pyr'ean, Pap'yrine, pertaining to the papyrus or to papyri : like paper in appearance and consistency ; Papyrit'ious, resembling paper, as the nests of certain wasps. . Papyrograph (pa-pI'rO-graf), a hectograph or apparatus for producing copies of a written or printed document. v.t. to produce by means of such. adj. Papyrograph'ic. . Papy-

rog'raphy. [L. Gr. papyros, prob. Egyptian.]

Par, piir, . state of equality : equal value, the norm or standard : state or value of bills, shares, &c. when they sell at exactly the price marked on them i.e. without premium or discount: equality of condition. v. t. to fix an equality between. Par of exchange,

the value of coin of one country expressed in that of another. Above par, at a premium, or at more than the nominal value ; At par, at exactly the nominal value ; Below par, at a discount, or at less than the nominal value ; Nominal par, the value with which a bill or share is marked, or by which it is known. [L. par, equal.]

Par, par, . Same as Parr.

Para, pa-ra', . a coin of copper, silver, or mixed metal in use in Turkey and Egypt, the 4Oth part of a piastre, and worth about -falh of a penny in Turkey and T ' B th in Egypt.

Parabaptism, par-a-bap'tizm, . uncanonical baptism.

ParabasiS, pa-rab'a-sis, . the chief of the choral parts in ancient Greek comedy, usually an address from the poet to the public. [Gr., para, beside, basis bainein, to walk.]

Parabema, par-a-be'ma, n. in Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture, the chapel of the prothesis or the diaconicon, or sacristy, where divided by walls from the bema or sanctuary : -pi. Parabo mata. adj. Parabemat'ic.

Parablast, par'a-blast, . the supplementary ornutritive yolk of a meroblastic egg or metovum as distin-

fnished from the arckibtast, or formative yolk. adj. arablast'iC. [Gr. para, beside, blastos, a germ.]

Parable, par'a-bl, . a comparison : a fable or story of something which might have happened, told to illustrate some doctrine, or to make some duty clear : (S.) an apologue, proverb (Ps. Ixxviii. 2, Hab. ii. 6). v.t. to represent by a parable. adjs. Parabol 1C, al, like a parable or a parabola : expressed by a parable : belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola. adv. Parabol'ically. [Gr. parabole paraballein, to compare parit, beside, ballein, to throw.)

ParablepsiS, par-a-blep'sis, w.false vision. Also Par'a-blepsy. [Gr.para, beside, blepsis blepttin, to see.]

Parabola, par-ab'o-la, . (geotn.) a curve or conic section, formed by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to its slope (for illustration, see Cone)- adjs. Parabolic ; Paraboriform. . Parab'oloid, the solid which would be generated by the rotation of a parabola about its principal axis. [Gr. parabole ; cf. Parable.}

ParabolanuS, par-a-bO-la'nus, n. in the early Eastern Church, a lay assistant to the clergy for waiting on the sick. [Gr. parabolas, reckles-,.]

Parabole, par-ab'o-le, n. (rhet.) a parable, a comparison or similitude. [Gr. ; cf. Parable.)

Paracelsian, par-a-sel'si-an, atij. of or relating to the famous Swiss philosopher and physician, Paracelsus (1490-1541), or resembling his theories or practice. The name was coined for himself by Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, and apparently implied a claim to be greater than Celsus.

Paracentesls, par-a-sen-te'sis, . (surg.) the perforation of a cavity with a trocar, &c., tapping. [Gr., para, beside, krntcin, to pierce.]

Paracentral, par-a-sen'tral, adj. situated next a centrum. adj. Paraoen'tric, approaching to the centre or receding Iroin it.

Parachordal, par-a-kor'dal, adj. (biol.) lying alongside the cranial part of the notochord. [Gr. para, beside, ctwrde, a chord.]

Parachromatism. par-a-krS'ma-tizm, *. colour-blindness. [Gr. para, beside, ckroma, colour.]

Parachronism, par-ak'ron-izm, n. an error in dating an event by which it is made to appear later than it really was. [Gr., para, beside, ckronos, time.]

Parachrose, par'a-kros, adj. (min.) changing colour by exposure to weather. [Gr. , para, beside, chroa, colour.]

Parachute, par'a-shoOt, . an apparatus like an umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. r.l. and P.I. to descend by means of such. . Par'a-Chutist. [Fr., fa par a ckttte, from Fr. panr L. pa.rdrt, to prepare, ckute, a fall L. cadere.]

Paraclete, par'a-klet, . the Comforter, Advocate, or Intercessor of John, xiv. 16, 26, i John, ii. i, &c. the Holy Ghost or Spirit. ns. Paracletl-ce, Paraclet'1-COn, an office-book in the Greek Church containing the troparia of the whole ferial office for the year. [Through L., from Gr. ptirakletos parakalein, para, beside, kaiein, to call.]

Par acme, pa-rak'me, n. (biol.) the decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after reaching its highest point of development. [Gr. para, beside, aknte, a point.]

Paracolpitis, par-a-kol-pttis, n. inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina. [Gr. para, beside, kolpos, the womb.]

Paracorolla, par-a-kS-rol'a, n. (hot.) a crown or appendage of a corolla, usually as a nectary. [Gr. para, beside, L. corolla.}

Paracrostic, par-a-kros'tik, n. a poem with the first verse containing the initial letters of the others.

Paracusis, par-a-ku'sis, . disordered hearing. [Gr. para, beside, akottsis, hearing.]

Paracyanogen, par-a-sl-an'6-jen, . a substance obtained by heating mercury cyanide almost to redness.

Paracyesis, par-a-sl-e'sis, . extra-uterine pregnancy.

Paradactylum, par-a-dak'ti-lum, n. the side of a bird's toe. [Gr. fara, beside, daktylos, a finger.]

Parade, par-ad', . the orderly arrangement of troops for exercise or inspection : a review of troops : the place where such a display takes place : that which is displayed : great or splendid show of any kind : a public walk or promenade. v.t. to show off: to marshal in military order. v.i. to march up and down as if for show : to pass in military order : to march in procession. [Fr. Sp. paradaparar, to halt L. parare, -dtunt, to prepare.]

Paradigm, par'a-dim, . an example : model : (gram.) an example of the inflection of a word. adjs. Paradigmatic, -al. consisting of, or resembling, paradigms. . Paradigmatic, one who narrates the

lives of religious persons by way of examples adz>.

Paradigmat ically. [Fr., L., Gr. paradeigma para, beside, deiknynai, to show.]

Paradise, par'a-dls, . a park or pleasure-ground, esp. in ancient Persia : the garden of Eden : heaven : any place of great beauty or state of blissful delights : the happy abode of the righteous in heaven : (slang) the upper gallery in a theatre : (archit.) a small piivate apartment, a court in front of a church.

adjs. Paradisaic, -al, Paradis'iac, -al, pertaining to, or resembling, paradise. . Paradise-fish, a Chinese species of Macropid often kept in aquaria for its beauty of form and colouring. adjs. Paradis'ial, Paradisian, pertaining to, suitable to, or resembling paradise: Paradisic, -al, pertaining to paradise. Bird of Paradise, an Eastern bird closely allied to the crow, with splendid plumage, [Fr. paradis L. paradisiu Gr. paradeisos, a park, proh. Persian.]

Parados, par'a-dos, n. earthworks behind a fortified place, protecting against a rear attack.

Paradox, par'a-doks, . that which is contrary to received opinion, or that which is apparently absurd

059

but really true. n. Par'adoxer. adjs. Paradox'io, -al, of the nature of a paradox : inclined to paradoxes, said of persons. adv. Paradoxically. ,,. Paradox icalness ; Paradox'ides, a genus of trilobites ; Par'adoxist ; Par'adoxy, the quality of being paradoxical. Hydrostatic paradox (see Hydrostatics). [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. paraiioxonpara, contrary to, doxa, an opinion.]

Paradoxure, par-a-dok'sur, n. a civet-like carnivore of Southern Asia and Malaysia, the palm-cat of India. adj. Paradoxu rine, having a paradoxical or peculiarly curling tail.

ParaBSthesia, par-es-the'si-a, n. abnormal sensation. \Gi.para, beyond, aisthesis, sensation.]

Paraffin, par'af-fin, . a white, transparent, crystalline substance, obtained from shale, coal-tar, &c., much used instead of wax, tallow, &c. in making candles so named as having little affinity for an alkali also Par'affine. v.t. to coat or impregnate with paraffin. ns. Par affin-oil, any of the mineral burning oils associated with the manufacture of paraffin ; Par'affin-scale, unrefined paraffin. [Fr., 'L.parum, little, affinis, allied.]

Paraffle, pa-raf'l, . (Scot.') any pretentious display.

Paragastric. par-a-gas'trik, adj. lying alongside the gastric cavity : pertaining to the paragaster or the cavity of the sac of a sponge.

Parage, par'aj, . equality in law : a woman's portion at marriage. [Par.]

ParagenesiS. par-a-jen'e-sis, n. hybridism. adjs. Paragenet'ic ; Paragen'ic, originating with the germ or at the genesis of an individual. [Gr. para, beside, genesis, birth.]

Parageusia, par-a-gu'si-a, . perverted sense of taste also Parageu'sis. adj. Parageu'sic. [Gr. para, beside, geusis, taste.]

Paragienal, par-a-gle'nal, . the coracoid of a fish also adj. [Gr. para, beside, glene, a socket.]

Paraglobulin, par-a-glob'u-lin, . a globulin found in blood-serum, fibrino-plastin. Also Paraglo'bin.

ParaglOSSa, par-a-glos'a, . one of the two appendages of the liguta in insects. adjs. Paragloss al ; Para-gloss ate. provided with paraglossse. [Gr. para, beside, glossa, the tongue.]

Paragnathous, par-ag'na-thus, adj. having both man-dibles of equal length. n. Parag'nathism. [Gr.

para, beside, gnathos, the jaw.)

ParagOge, par-a-go'je, . the addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as amidst for amid, generical for generic also called epithesis and ecstasis, as opposed to prosthesis and apocope. adjs. Paragog'ic, -al, forming a paragoge : relating to, or of the nature of, paragoge : added on : additional. ParagOgiC future, the cohortative tense in Hebrew grammar a lengthened form of the imperfect or future tense, usually confined to the first person, giving the sense of 'let me' or 'let us.' [L., Gr. tromfara, beyond, agein, to lead.]

Paragon, par'a-gon, n. a pattern or model with which comparisons are made : (Spens.) a companion or a rival : something supremely excellent : a size of printing-type intermediate between great-primer and double pica, equal to 20 points in the newer system. v.t. to compare : to bring into comparison with : (Shak) to surpass. [O. Fr., from Sp. compound prep, para con, in comparison with L. pro, for, ad, to, con = cum, with.]

Paragram, parVgram. n. a play upon words : a pun. . Paragram'matist. a punster. [Gr. para, \x-

side, gramma, something v;r\llcn,grapkein, to write.] Paragraph, par'a-graf, . a distinct part of a discourse or writing marked by ^1, or by being begun on a new line, at more than the usual distance from the margin :
a short passage, or a collection of sentences with unitv of purpose. v.t. to form into paragraphs. ns. Par'agrapher, Par'agraphist, one who writes in paragraphs, esp. for newspapers. adjs. Para-graphic, -aL adv. Paragraph' ically. [The mark

Paraheliotropism

fate, far ; me, her : mine ;

Paraphasia

^[is the reversed initial of this word, which is, through Fr. and Low L., from Gr. paragraphot para, beside, grapkeat, to write.]

Paraheliotropism. par-a-he-h-ot'rO-pizm, n. the diur-nal sleep ot plants. aaj. Paraneiiotrop 1C. [Gr. para, beside, hiliot, the sun, trepan, to turn.]

Parakeet. See Paroquet.

ParaieipdB, par-a-lip sis, n. (rhet.) a figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it, as, ' I will not speak of his generosity, his gentleness of disposition, or his reverence for sacred things.' [Gr., from paraUipein, to leave on one side para, beside, lei rein, to leave.]

Parahpomena, par-a-ii-pom'e-na, ti.pt. things passed over, but given in a supplement, specially the name given in the Septuagint to the First and Second Books of Chronicles, a recapitulation of Second Samuel and the Books of Kings. [Late L., Gr. paraUi-pfmenaparaleiptin, lo pass over.]

Parallax, pa/a-laks, . an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer: (outran.) the difference between

the apparent and real place of a star or other celestial object. adjt. Parallac'tiC, -aL [Gr. paraiiaxis para, beside, ailaisem, to change allot , another.]

Parallel, par'al-lel, adj. side by side : (gram.) extended
in the same direction and equi-distant in all parts : with the same direction or tendency : running in accordance with : resembling in all essential points : like or similar. . a tine equi-distant from another at all points : a line drawn across a map or round a globe at right angles to the axis, marking latitude : likeness : a comparison : counterpart : (//.) trenches, dug parallel to the outline of a besieged fortress to protect the besiegers (mil.). v.t. to place so as to be parallel : to correspond, or to make to correspond, to : pr.p. paralleling or parallelling ; pa.p. paralleled or par'allelied. n. Parallelism, state of being parallel : resemblance : comparison : likeness of form or meaning, as of two statements, clauses, or verses. adj. ParalleliS tic, of the nature of, or involving, parallelism, adv. Par" allelly. Parallel ban, a pair of bars securely fixed, 4 to 6 feet above the ground, and about i J feet apart, used in gymnastics to strengthen the arms : Parallel forces, forces which act in parallel lines, having a single resultant, readily found by the method of moments ; Parallel motion, a name given to any linkage by which circular motion may be changed into straight-line motion ; Parallel rulers, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines. [Fr., L. parailelut Gr. parallilot -para, beside, aliildn, of one another allot, another.]

Parallelepiped, par-al-lel-e-pfped, n. a regular solid, the opposite sides and ends of which form three pairs of equal parallelograms. Also ParaUelepi'pedon. improperly Parauelopi'ped, Parallelopi pedon. [L., Gr. paraUilepipedon parallilot, epipedon, a plane surface epi, on, pedon, the ground.]

Parallelogram, par-al-lel'S-gram, n. a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal. adjs. Parallelogrammat ic, -al, Parallelogram mlc, -aL [Fr., I, Gr. parallilot, side by sde, gramma, a line graphetn, to write.]

Paralogism, par-aTo-jizm, n. reasoning beside the point : a conclusion not following from the premises alsoParal Ogy. v.i. Paral'0glse, to reason falsely. [Fr., L., Gr. paraiogiimos -para, beside, logismot logot, discourse.]

Paralyse, para-Hz, v.t. to strike with paralysis or palsy : to make useless : to deaden the action of : to exhaust. n. Paral ysis, a loss of the power of motion, sensation, or function in any part of the body : palsy : loss of energy : state of being crippled. adj. Paralytic, of or pertaining to pa-
afflicted wit -me who

k affected with paralysis. General paralysis,

dementia paralytica. [Fr., L-, Gr. paralyeitt, paralysrin farn, beside, lyrin, loosen.]

Paramagnetic, pax-a-mag-net'ik, adj. See under Diamagnetic.

Paramastoid, par-a-mas'toid, adj. situated near the mastoid, paroccipitai n. a paramastoid process.

Paramatta, par-a-mat'a, n. a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [From Paramatta in New South Wales.]

Paramecium, par-a-me'si-um, n. an infusorian in pond water or vegetable infusions also S Upper A nttnal-cult: pL Parame Cla. [Gr. paramekis, long-shaped, para, beside, mekos, length.]

Paramenia, par-a-me'ni-a, n.pi. disordered menstruation. [Gr. para, beside, men, a month.]

Paramere, par'a-mer, n. (biol.) a radiated part or organ : either half of a bi-laterally symmetrical animal usually Antimere. adj. ParameriC. [Gr. para, beside, meros, a part.]

Parameter, par-am'e-ter, n. (gtom.) the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve : in conic sections, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate diameter. [Gr. para, beside, metron, measure.]

Paramnesia. par-am-ne'si-a, n. false memory. [Gr. para, beside, mim-neikfin, to remind.]

Paramo, par'a-mO, n. a bare wind-swept elevated plain. [Sp.]

Paramorph, par'a-morf, . (min.) a pseudomorph formed by a change in molecular structure without change of chemical composition. adjt. Paramorph ic. Paramorph ous. n s. Paramorph ism, Paramorpho Sis. [Gr. para, beside, morpke, form.)

Paramount, par'a-mownt, adj. superior to all others : chief: of the highest order or importance opp. to

Para-vail. . the chief: a superior. adv. Par'a-mountly. [O. Fr. par amont, par L. prep, per; cf. Amount.}

Paramour, par'a-mODr, n. a lover of either sex, now usually in the illicit sense. [Fr. par amour, by or with love L. per amorem.}

Paranema, par-a-ne'ma, n. (hot.) paraphysis. adj. Paranemat 1C. [Gr. para, about, nema, a thread.]

Parang, par'ang, n, a heavy Malay knife. [Malay.]

Parangon, pa-rang'gon, n. a jeweller's term for a gem of remarkable excellence. [Fr.]

Parancea, par-a-ne'a, n. chronic mental derangement also Paranoia. ns. Paranoeac, Paranoi'ac. adj. ParancaiC. [Gr. para, beside, noein, to think.)

Paranthelion, par-an-the'li-on, n. a diffuse whitish image of the sun, having the same altitude, at an angular distance of about 120" due to reflection from atmospheric ice-prisms. [Gr. para, beside, anti, against, heliot, the sun.]

ParanucleuS; par-a-nu'kl-us, n. (biol.) an accessory nucleus in some protozoans. adjt. Paranu clear, Paranu cleate . Paranucle'olus, a mass of substance extruded from the nucleus, in pollen and spore mother-cells before division.

Paranymph. pai^a-mmf, . a friend of the bridegroom who escorted the bride on the way to her marriage : a bride's-man : one who countenances and supports another. [Gr. para, beside, nymphi, a bride.]

Parapeptone, par-a-pep'ton, n. a proteid compound formed in gastric digestion, acid albumen.

Parapet, par'a-pet, n. a rampart breast-high, to protect soldiers on a wall from the fire of an enemy : a breast-high wall on a bridge, house-roof, a platform, &c., to prevent persons from falling over. adj. PaTapeted, having a parapet. [Fr., It. parapetto \l. parare, to adorn L. parare, to prepare, It. petto L. pectut, the breast.)

Paraph, paVaf, n. a mark or flourish under one's signature. v.t. to append a paraph to, to sign with initials. \f j aragrapk.]

Paraphasia, par-a-fi'zi-a, n. a

which one word is substituted fur auolhci.

Paraphernalia, par-a-fer-naTi-a, tt.pl. ornaments of dress of any kind : trappings : that which a bride brings over and above her dowry : the clothes, jewels, &c. which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right. [Late L. parapkema Gr. , from para, beyond, pkente, a dowry pkcrcin, to bring.]

Paraphimosis, par-a-f I-ma'sis, . strangulation of the glans penis by constriction of the prepuce.

Paraphoma, par-a-fo'ni-a, it. in Byzantine music, a melodic progression by consonances (fourths and fifths) : an abnormal condition of the voice : an alteration ot ttie voice, as at puberty. [Gr. para, beside, pnaite, the voice.]

Paraphragm, para-tram, it. a kind of lateral diaphragm m Crustacea. oar. Paraphrag m al [Gr. para, beside, fJtrassfix, to fence.]

Paraphrase, par a-traz, . a saying of the same thing in other words, often more fully and more clearly : an explanation of a passage : a loose or tree translation : (Sctrt.) one of a certain number of Scripture passages turned into verse tor use in the service of praise. v.t. to say the same thing in other words : to render more fully : to interpret or translate freely. .. to make a paraphrase. it. Paraphrast, one who paraphrases. adjs. Paraphrast ic. -al, of the nature of a paraphrase : more clear and ample than the original passage : free, loose, diffuse. adv.

Paraphrast ically. Paraphrastic conjugation, one composed of the verb sum (am) with participial forms of the verbs conjugated (amaturus sum, &c.X [Fr., L., Gr. parapkrasispara, beside, fJtrasis, a speaking pkrazein, to speak.]

Paraphyllum, par- i --.) a small foliaceous

between the leaves of some mosses. [Gr. ftira, beside, pkyiioit, a leaf.]

Paraphysis, pa-rat" i-sis. *. an erect sterile filament accompanying the sexual organs ot some crypto-itamous plants :pl. Paraph yses.

Paraplegia, par-a-plfji-a, it. a form of spinal paralysis in which voluntary motion and sensation are interrupted below the level of the affected part of the spinal cord, while reflex movements may be preserved and certain forms even increased. adjs. Paraplectic. Paraplegic. [Gr. para, beside.

t, to strike.]

Parapleurum, par-a-plOO'rum, *. one of the pleura or sternal side-pieces in a beetle, <!cc. Also Parapleuron. [Gr. para, beside, pleuron., side.]

Parapodium, par a-pO'ui-um, . one of the jointless lateral appendages of an annelid '.pi. Parapo dia. [Gr. para, beside, fvus, /Witt, a foot.]

Parapophysis, par-a-pot" i-sis, . the inferior or anterior process on the side of a vertebra the superior stenor one being a diapopkysis. a.:/. Parapophysial. [Gr. para, beside, apepyi:s, an otf-

ParapsiS. pa-rap'sis, n. (entem.) one of the two lateral parts of the mesoscutum of the thorax. adj. Parap - Sidal. [Gr. fara, beside, kapfu, a loop.]

Parapsis, p_a-rap sis, . a disordered sense of touch. Para phia. [Gr. para, beside, kapsis, a touch-

Parapterum, pa-rap'te-rum, M. (nttom.) the third sclerite of each pleuron, or lateral segment of each thoracic somite the first and second, the tpistmtum, and the epimtron : in birds, the scapular and adjoining feathers of the wing. . adj. Parap traL [Gr. para, beside, pttrmt, a wing.]

Paraquito, par-a-ke'to, it. Same as Paroquet, Parrakeet.

Pararctalia. par-arU-ta'li-a, it. the northern temperate

L-Mrarcta Uan.
articulation of

containing jo stadia, equal to about jj rail--

ui-um, x. in the Greek theatre.

one of the wings on either side of the proscenium : pi. Parascenia. [Gr.]

Parasceve, para-sev, x. the eve before the Jewish Sabbath when the preparations are made : sometimes applied to Good-Friday : (PCS.) preparation. adj. Parascanas tic. [Gr. parasktui, preparation para, beside, sXeut, equipment.]

ParaschematiC, par-a-ske-mat ik, adj. imitative. [Gr. para, beside, schema, a scheme.]

Paraselene, par-a-se-le'ne, it. a mock moon, seen in connection with a lunar rainbow (cf. Parakeiien) : pi. Parasele na. adj. Paraselenic. [Gr. pmra, beside, se^ru, the moon.]

Parasite, par'a-slt, it. one who frequents another's table : a hanger-on : a sycophant : (fat.) a plant growing upon and nourished by the jokes of another : (isaoi.) an animal which lives oa H* 1 T its host adji. Parasitic, -al, like a parasite: fawning : acting as a s> . - :ng on other

plants or animals. ad-c. Parasit ically. us. Parasit icalness; Parasiticide, that which destroys parasites ; Parasitism ; Parasltol ogist ; Para-

SltOlOgy. [Fr., L. parasiita Gr. paraatft para, beside, stiffs, corn.]

Parasol, par'a-sol, - a small umbrella used by women as a shade from the sun. r..-. to shelter from toe sun. [Fr., It. parasoieparart, to keep off L. parart. to prepare, sol. seiu, the sun.]

Parasphenoid, par-a-sfe noid, . a bone which m SIMM
Vertebrata underlies the base of the skull from the basi-occipital to the presphenoidal region. mdj. lying under or alongside the sphenoid.

Parasyn thesis, par-a-sm the-sis, it. the principle of

forming words by a combined process of derivation

.HTiposition with a particle. adj. Parasyn-

thetic *. Parasyn theton, a word so formed:

fi. Parasyn theta.

Parataxis, par-a-tak'sis, tt. (gram.) the arrangeiBent of clauses or propositions without connectives. [Gr.]

Parathesis, pa-rathe-sis * (grmwt.) apposition: (pJttloi.) the setting side by side of things of equivalent grade in the monosyllabic or isolating languages :
(rket.) a parenthetic notice of something to be afterwards explained : in the Eastern Church, a prayer of the bishop over converts or catechumens. [Gr.]

ParatoniC, par-a-uxTik, *dj. retarding a plant's

Paravail, par'a-vOl. adj. inferior: lowest, said of a

feudal tenant : of least account opp. to Faramnatt.

[O. Fr. par aval, below L. per, through, ad, to,

Mfcflkar, a valley.]
Paravant, Parayaunt. par'a-vant, aJr. (Spr*s.) in

front, first, beforehand. [O. Fr. parwvtutt p*r,

throuRh, araitt, before L. 06, from, axU, before.]
Par bake, par'bak, rJ. to bake partially. [Formed oa

aaafogy of pmrimL}
Parboif, par "boil, v.t. to boil slightly or in pan as if

from part and ML
Parbreak, paYbrak, r^. or r.i. (Sptns.) to throw out,

to vomit *. (S^ftts.) vomit. [Fr. par L. per,

through, and trtak.\
Parbuckle, par'bukl, . a purchase made

a rope in the

middle to aid

in rolling casks

tip or down an

incline, or m

furling a sail

by rolling the

yards : a sling

made bv passing

both ends of a

rope through its

bight.-*..-, to Parbuckle.

hoist or lower by

ar buckling ; fa.p.

i --u. TProb. L. .".:-. equal, and >uour.j
Parcse. p4> c. ..;.

Parcel

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Parltor

Parcel, par'sel, n. a little part : a portion : a quantity, as of single articles : a number forming a group or a lot : a package. v.t. to divide into portions : pr.p. parcelling; pa.t. and pa.p. parcelled. . Parcel-bawd (Shak.), one partly a bawd. adjs. Par'cel-beard'ed ('/>.), partially bearded; Parcel-gUt, partially gilded. . Par'cel-off'ice, a place where parcels are received for despatch and delivery. Parcels post, that department of the post-office which takes charge of the forwarding and delivery of small parcels. [Fr. parcelle (It. particella)\^. particnla, dim. of pars, partis, a part]

Parcenary, par'se-na-ri, n. co-heirship. . Parcener, a co-heir.

Parch, parch, v.t. to burn slightly: to scorch. v.t. to be scorched : to become very dry. adj. Parched, scorched, adv. Par ch' edly. n. Parch'edness. [M. E. parchen, either a variety of per(s)chen = peris(c)hen, to kill, or frompercheH, to pierce.]

Parchment, parch'ment, . the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. Parchment paper, or

vegetable parchment (see Paper). Virgin parchment, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of new-born lambs or kids. [Fr. parc/tetnin'L. pergamena (charta, paper) from Gr. Pergamos.}

Pard, pard, . (slang) a partner, mate.

Pard, pard, . the panther : the leopard : in poetry, any spotted animal. . Pard' ale (Spens.). [L. pardus Gr. pardos, the panther, the leopard.]

Pardieu, parMii, Pardl, Pardy, pai^di, adv. (Spens.) in truth : certainly. [Fr., by God par L. per, through, by, Dieu L. deus, God.]

Pardon, par'don, v.t. to forgive, said either of an offender or of a crime : to pass by without punishment or blame : to set free from punishment : to let off without doing something. . forgiveness, either of an offender or of his offence : remission of a penalty or punishment : a warrant declaring a pardon : a papal indulgence. adj. Pardonable, that may be pardoned : excusable. . Par'donableness. adv. Pardonably. n. Pardoner, one who pardons : formerly, one licensed to sell papal indulgences. p.adj. Pardoning, disposed to pardon : forgiving : exercising the rignt or power to pardon : conferring authority to grant pardon. Pardon me, excuse me used in apology and to soften a contradiction. [Fr. pardonner \jovt L. perdonare L. per, through, away, donare, to give.]

Pardy, pai^di, adv. A form of pardieu,

Pare, par, v.t. to cut or shave off : to trim, or to remove by cutting : to diminish by littles. . PaTer, one who, or that which, pares, [Fr. parer L. parare, to prepare.]

Paregoric, par-e-gor'ik, adj. soothing, lessening pain. . a medicine that soothes pain : tincture of opium. [L., Gr. paregorikos paregorein, to exhort.)

Pareil, par-el', . an equal. [Fr., L. par, equal.]

Pareira, pa-ra'ra, n. a tonic diuretic drug derived from various South and Central American plants. [Braz.]

Parella, pa-rel'la, n. acrustaceous lichenyieldingarchil, cudbear, and litmus. Also Parelle'. [Fr. parelle.)

Parembole, pa-rem'bO-le, . (rhet.) an inserted phrase modifying or explaining the thought of the sentence closer to the context than a parenthesis. [Gr.]

Parenchyma, pa-reng'ki-ma, n. the soft cellular tissue of glandular and other organs, as the pith in plants or the pulp in fruits. adjs. Parench'ymal, Parenchym'atous, Parench'ymous. [Gr., para, beside, engchein, to pour in.]

Parenesis, pa-ren'e-sis, . persuasion. adjs. Parenet'ic, -al, hortatory. [Gr. parainesis, exhortation, para, beside, ainein, to praise.]

Parent, parent, . one who begets or brings forth : a father or a mother : one who, or that which, produces : an author : a cause. . Parentage, descent from parents : birth : extraction : rank or character derived from one's parents or ancestors : relation of parents to their children. adj. Parent' al, pertaining to, or becoming, parents : affectionate : tender. adv. Parent'ally. ns. Parenthood, state of being a parent : duty or feelings of a parent ; Parent icide, one who kills a parent. adj. ParentlOSS, without a parent. [Fr., 'kinsman' L. parens, for pariens, ends, pr.p. of parere, to bring forth.]

Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, . a word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another which is grammatically complete without it : (pi.) the marks ( ) used to mark off a parenthesis : pi. Paren'theses (-sez). v. i. Parenth'esise. adjs. Parenthetic, -al, of the nature of a parenthesis : expressed in a parenthesis : using parentheses. adv. Parenthet'ically. [Gr. , para, beside, en, in, thesis, a. placing tithenai, to place.]

Parergon, pa-rer'gon, . a by-work, any work subsidiary to another. [Gr., para, beside, ergon, work.]

Paresis, pai^e-sis, n. a diminished activity of function a partial form of paralysis. adj. Paret'iC. [Gr., parienai, to relax.]

Parfay, par-fa', interj. by or in faith. [Fr.]

Parfilage, par'fi-laj, . the unravelling of woven fabrics, to save gold or silver threads. [Fr.]

Parfleche, par-flesh', . rawhide of buffalo-skin stripped of hair and dried on a stretcher : a wallet, tent, &c. of such material. [Canadian Fr., Ind.]

Pargasite, par'ga-s!t, . a dark -green crystallised variety of amphibole or hornblende.

Parget, par'jet, n. (Spens) the plaster of a wall : paint. v. t. to plaster : to paint. ns. Par geter ; Pargeting, Parge'-work. [L. paries, panetis, a wall ; or Low L. spargitdre, to sprinkle L. spargere.}

Parhelion, par-he'li-un, K. a bright light caused by refraction of light through ice crystals floating in the air, sometimes seen near the sun, and sometimes opposite to the sun, when it is called antkelion : //. Parhe'lia. adjs. Parhel'ic, Parheli acal. [Gr. para, beside, helios, the sun.]

Pariah, par'i-a, . a member of a caste in southern India, lower than the four Brahminical castes: one who has lost his caste : an outcast. [Tamil.]

Parian, pa'ri-an, adj. pertaining to or found in the island of Paros, in the vEgean Sea. . an inhabitant of Paros : a fine porcelain for statuettes, resembling marble. Parian marble, a fine marble found in Paros, much used by the ancients for statues.

Paridigitate, par-i-dij'i-tat, adj. having an even number of digits.

Parietal, pa-ri'et-al, adj. pertaining to a wall or walls : (anat.) forming the sides : (hot.) growing from the inner lining of an organ, and not from the axis, as seeds in the ovary. n. one of the bones of the skull. [L. parietalis paries, parietis, a wall.]

Paring, par'ing, . act of trimming or cutting off: that which is pared off: rind : the cutting off of the surface of grass land for tillage.

Paripinnate, par-i-pin'at, adj. (hot.) equally pinnate.

Parish, parish, n. a district under one pastor: an ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor: the people of a parish. adj. belonging or relating to a parish : employed or supported by the parish. . Parishioner, one who belongs to or is connected with a parish : a member of a parish church. Parish clerk, the clerk or recording officer of a parish : the one who leads the responses in the service of the Church of England ; Parish priest, a priest who has charge of a parish ; Parish register, a book in which the births, marriages, and deaths of a parish are registered. [Fr. paroisse L. parcecia Gr. paroikia paroikos, dwelling beside para, beside, oikos, a dwelling.] Parisian, par-i/i-an, adj. of or pertaining to Paris. n. a native or resident of Paris :fem. Parisienne'.

Paris doll, a small figure dressed in the latest fashions, sent out by Paris modistes.
Parisyllabic, par-i-si-laryik, adj. having the same

number of syllables.
Paritor, par'i-tor, n. Same as Apparitor.

Parity

mote : mute ; mCon ;

Parse

Parity, par'i-ti, . state of being equal in rank, position, quality, &c. : resemblance : analogy. [Fr. parite L. paritas par, equal.]

Park, park, . an enclosed piece of land for a special purpose, as for wild beasts : a grass field : a tract of land surrounding a mansion : a piece of ground enclosed for recreation : (mil.) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery ; hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment. v.t. to enclose : to bring together in a body, as artillery. n. Park'er, the keeper of a park. [A.S. pearroc, prob. modified by Fr. pare.}

Parlance, par'lans, . speaking: conversation: peculiar manner of conversation. adj. and adv. Parlan'do, declamatory in style: in recitative. v.i. Parle (Skak.), to talk. . (SJuik.) talk, conversation. v.i. Parley, to speak with another: to confer on some important point : to treat with an enemy. . talk: a conference with an enemy in war. [Fr. parier L. parabola Gr. parabole, a parable, word.]

Parliament, par'li-ment, . a meeting for deliberation : the supreme legislature of Great Britain, also of some of her colonies : in France, down to the Revolution, one of certain superior and final courts of judicature, in which also the edicts of the king were_registered before becoming law. adjs. Parliamentarian, adhering to the Parliament in opposition to Charles I. ; Parliamentary, pertaining to parliament : enacted or done by parliament : according to the rules and practices of legislative bodies. Parliamentary agent, a person employed by private persons or

societies for drafting bills or managing business to be brought before parliament ; Parliamentary borough, a borough having the right of sending a member or members to parliament ; Parliamentary train, a train which, by act of parliament, runs both ways along a line of railway, at least once each day, at the rate of one penny per mile. Act Of parliament, a statute that has passed through both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and received the formal royal assent. [Fr. far lenient parler, to speak.]

Parlour, par'lur, . an ordinary family sitting-room : a room for receiving guests in. . Par'lour-board'er, a pupil at a boarding-school who enjoys particular privileges. [Vr.,parloir parler, to speak.]

Parlous, par'lus, adj. perilous, venturesome, notable. a,/v. Par'lOUSly. [Perilous.}

Parmacety, par-mas-it'i, n. (Skak.) a corr. of spermaceti.

Parmesan, par-me-zan', adj. pertaining to Parma. n. Parmesan cheese.

Parnassus, par-nas'us, . a mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. adj. Parnassian. Grass of Parnassus, a plant with beautiful white or yellowish flowers.

Parnellism, par'nel-izm, n. the plans and methods of agitation used by Charles Stewart Parnell (1846-91) for the purpose of promoting ' Home Rule ' for Ireland. . Par'nellite, one of the followers of C. S. Parnell. adj. of or pertaining to the nationalist movement led by Parnell.

Paroccipital, par-ok-sip'i-tal, adj. situated near the occiput.

Parochial, par-o'ki-al, adj. of or relating to a parish : restricted or confined within narrow limits of sentiments, tastes, &c. v.t. Paro'chialise, to form into parishes. . Paro Chialism, a system of local government which makes the parish the unit hence provincialism, narrowness of view. adv. Paro'chially. Parochial Board (in Scotland), the board in each parish which relieves the poor. [L. parochialis parochia, a variant Q{ paraecia.]

Parody, par'o-di, . an imitation of a poem in which its words and ideas are so far changed as to produce a ridiculous effect. v.t. to turn into parody, to make a parody of \pa.p. par'odied. adjs. Parod'ic, -al.

. Par'odist, one who writes a parody. [L., Gr. parodia para, beside, ode, an ode.]

Parole, par-6l', . word of mouth : (mil.) word of honour (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfil certain conditions) : the daily password in a camp or garrison. adj. given by word of mouth : oral opp. to Documentary, as parole evidence. [Fr., L. parabola, a parable, saying.]

Paronomasia, par-o-nS-ma'zhi-a, . a rhetorical figure in which words similar in sound but different in meaning are set in opposition to each other : a play upon words also Paronom'asy. adjs. Paronomas tic, -al. ns. Par'onyme, Paronym, a paronymous word opp. to Homonym. adj. Paron'ymous, formed by a slight change of word or name : derived from the same root : having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. . Paron'ymy, quality of being paronymous. [Gr. para, beside, otwma, name.]

Paroquet, Parroquet, parVket, . a small long-tailed tropical parrot. Also Parr'akeet. [Fr. perroquet Pierrot, dim. of Pierre, Peter.]

Parosmia, pa-ros'mi-a, . a perversion of the sense of smell. [Gr. para, beside, osme, smell.]

Parotid, par-ot'id, . the largest of the three pairs of salivary glands, situated immediately in front of the ear also Paro'tis. adj. Parot'ic, auricular, situated about the outer ear. ns. Parotidi tis, Paroti tis, inflammation of the parotic gland. [L., Gr. parotis, -idos para, beside, ous, dtos, ear.]

Paroxysm, par'oks-izm, . a fit of acute pain occurring at intervals : a fit of passion : any sudden violent action. adjs. Paroxys mal, Paroxys mic, pertaining to, or occurring in, paroxysms. [Fr., L., Gr. paroxysmos para, beyond, oxys, sharp.]

Paroxytone, par-ok'si-ton, a<ij. having the acute accent on the last syllable but one. . a word with an acute accent on the second last syllable. v.t. to accent a word in this way.

Parquet, par-ket', . the part of the floor of a theatre, &c., behind the musicians' seats, but not under the gallery : the pit or the whole of the floor of a theatre : parquetry. n. Par'quetry, woodwork inlaid with

figures, for floors. [Fr.
parquet, an inlaid floor,
dim. of pare, an enclosure.]

Parr, par, . a young salmon.

Parrakeet, par'a-ket, .
Same as Paroquet.

Parrhesia, pa-re'si-a, . bold-
ness of speech. [Gr.]

Parricide, par'ri-sld, . the
murder of one's own father
or mother : the murder of a parent : the murder of
any one to whom reverence is due. adj. Parricid'al,
pertaining to, or committing, parricide. (Fr. , L.
parricida (for patri-cida) pater, patris, father,
cozdere, to slay.]

Parrot, par' rut, . one of a family of tropical birds, with
brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for
their faculty of imitating the human voice : a mere
repeater of the words of others. v.t. and v.i. to
repeat by rote. ns. Pat'rot-coal, a kind of coal
which crepitates while burning ; Par^roter ; Parrot-
fish, a name applied to various fishes, from their
colours or the shape of their jaws ; Parrotry,
servile imitation. [Contr. of Fr. perroquet.}

Parry, part, v.t. to ward or keep off: to turn aside :
to avoid : pa.t. and pa.p. parr'ied. . a turning
aside of a blow or a thrust : a defensive movement
of any kind. [Fr. parer L. pardre, to prepare,
in Low L. to keep off.]

Parse, pars, v.t. (gram.) to tell the parts of speech of
a sentence and the relations of the various words to
each other. . Pars ing. [L. pars (orationis), a
part of speech.]

Parsee, Parsi, par's?, . one of the surviving rem-
nant of Zoroastrianism which took refuge in India
in the yth century: a fire-worshipper. . Par'-
seeism. [Pers. PdrsiPdrs, Persia.]

Parsimony, par'si-mun-i, . sparingness in the spend-
ing of money : frugality : niggardliness. adj. Par-
Simo'nious, sparing in the use of money: frugal
to excess : niggardly : covetous. adv. Parsimo-
niously.*. Parsimd'niousness. [Fr., L. par-
fimonia, parcinwnia parcere, to spare.]

Parsley, pars'li, . a bright-green herb, with finely
divided, strongly scented leaves, used in cookery.
[Fr. persii L. petroseiinumGi. petroselinon
petros, a rock, selinon, a kind of parsley.]

Parsnip, Parsnep, pars'nip, . an edible plant with a
carrot-like root. [O. Fr. pastenaque L. pastinaca
patt iitum, a dibble.]

Parson, par'sn, . the priest or incumbent of a parish :
a clergyman: one who is licensed to preach. .
Par soriage. the residence of the minister of a parish :
(orig.) the house, lands, tithes, &c- set apart for the
support of the minister of a parish. adjs. Parson'ic,
Par sonish, pertaining to or like a parson. [O. Fr.
persone L. persona, a person.]

Part, part, . something less than the whole : a
portion : a quantity or number making up with
others a larger quantity or number : a fraction : a
member or essential part of a whole : a proportional
quantity : one's share : interest : side or party :
action : character taken by an actor in a play : (math.)
a quantity which taken a certain number of times
will equal a larger quantity : an exact divisor : (mus.)
one of the melodies of a harmony : (pi.) qualities :
talents. v.t. to divide: to make into parts: to put
or keep asunder. v.i. to be separated: to be torn
asunder : to have a part or share. adj. Part ed
(Shak.), endowed with parts or abilities : (hot.)
deeply cleft, as a leaf. . Part'er. adv. Partly,
in part : in some degree. Part of speech (gram.),
one of the various classes of words. For my part,
as far as concerns me ; For the most part, com-
monly ; In bad, or 111, part, unfavourably ; In good

part, favourably ; Take part in, to share or to assist in : Take part With, to take one's side. [Fr., L. pars, partis.]

Partake, par-tak', z-.i. to take or have a part, either absolutely, or with of or in before the thing shared, as food, &c. : to have something of the nature or properties, &c. : to be admitted : (Shak.) to make common cause. v.t. to have a part in: to share: (Shak.) to communicate :pr.f. partaTcing ; pa.t. partook'; pa.p. parta'ken. ns. Partaker, one who shares in along with others : a partner : an accomplice ; Parta'king, a sharing : (taw) a combination in an evil design. [Part and take.]

Par tan, par' tan, n.(Sco(.)a. small edible sea-crab. [Gael.]

Parterre, par-ter'', . an arrangement of flower-plots with spaces of turf or gravel between for walks : the pit of a theatre, esp. beneath the galleries. [Fr., L. per terrain, along the ground.]

Parthenogenesis, par-the-no-jen'e-sis, n. reproduction without renewed impregnation by a male, as in aphids or plant-lice, &c. also Parthenog'eny. adjs. Parthenogenetlc, Parthenog'enous. [Gr.

parthenos, a virgin, genesis, production.]

Parthenon, par'the-non, . the temple of Athene Parthenon, on the Acropolis at Athens. [Gr. Parthenon parthenos, a virgin.]

Parthian, par'thi-an, adj. of or belonging to Parthia, in Persia. A Parthian shot, a shot or blow given while pretending to fly, a parting shot.

Partial, par'shal, adj. relating to a part only : not total or entire : inclined to favour one person or party : having a preference : (hot.) subordinate. ^'.t. Par tialise (SAaJ/c.), to render partial. ns. Par tial-Ism, the doctrine of the Partialists : Par'tialist, one who holds that the atonement of Christ was made only for a part of mankind ; Partiality, state or

quality of being partial : liking for one thing more than for others. adv. Partially. [Fr., Low L. partialis L. pars, a part.]

Partible, par'ti-bl, adj. that may be parted : separable. . Partibil'ity.

Partibus, par'ti-bus, . in Scots law, a note on the margin of a summons, giving name and designation of the pursuer. In partibUS inndelium, a phrase applying formerly to bishops who were merely titular,
without regular jurisdiction, their function to assist some other bishop or to act as delegates of the Pope where no hierarchy had as yet been established.

Participate, par-tis'i-pat, v.i. to partake : to have a share. v.t. to receive a part or share of. . P&r'ticeps Crim'inis, one who, although not present, helps in any way the commission of a crime, or who after the deed assists or hides the person who did it. adjs. PartiC'ipable, capable of being participated in or shared: Participant, participating: sharing. . a partaker. adv. Particlpantly. . Participa'-

tlon. adj. Participative, capable of participating. . Participator, one who partakes with another: a sharer. (L. participdre, -dtum pars, part, capere, to take.]

Participle, par'ti-si-pl, . a word having the value of an adjective but regularly formed from a verb. adj. Participial, having the nature of a participle : formed from a participle. adv. Particip'ially. [L., participiumparticeps pars, a part, capere, to take.]

Particle, par'ti-kl, . a little part : a very small portion : (physics) the minutest part into which a body can be divided : an atom : (gram.) an indeclinable word, as a preposition, a conjunction, an interjection : a word that can only be used in composition, as wise in sideivise: (R.C. Church) a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion of the laity. adj. Partic ular, relating to a part of anything : pertaining to a single person or thing : individual : special : worthy of special attention : concerned with or marking things single or distinct : exact : nice in taste : precise. . a distinct or minute part : a single point : a single instance : (pi.) details. . Particularisa'tion. z/./.Partic'ularise, to mention the particulars of: to enumerate in detail: to give a special description of. v.i. to mention or attend to single things or minute details. ns. Particularism, attention to one's own interest or party : a particular or minute description : the doctrine that salvation is offered only to particular individuals, the elect, and not freely to the whole race on condition of faith ; Partic'ularist, one who holds the doctrine of particularism. adj. Particularistic.//. Particularity, quality of being particular : minuteness of detail : a single act or case : a single or a minute circumstance : something peculiar

or singular. adv. Particularly, in an especial manner : in a high degree : (B.) in detail. . Partic' ularness. -adj. Partic ulate, having the form of

a small particle. In particular, specially, distinctly. [Fr., L. particula, dim. of pars, partis, apart.]

Partim, part'im, itdv. in part. [L.]

Parting, part'ing, adj. putting apart : separating : departing : given at parting. . the act of parting : a division : a point or a line of division : the division of the hair on the head in dressing it : (gtol.) a division of a mineral into layers : a snapping or breaking under a great strain, as of a cable. n. Parting-cup, a drinking-cup with two handles on opposite sides.

Partisan, par'ti-zan, . an adherent of a party or a faction : one who is too strongly devoted to his own party or sect to be able to understand or to judge fairly of others. adj. adhering to a party. H. Par''-tisanship. [Fr. (It. partigiano), L. partiri.}

Partisan, par'ti-zan, . a kind of halberd or long-handled weapon, common in the Middle Ages : a soldier armed with such a weapon. (O. Fr. pertuisane, which is perh. from Old High Ger. partd, a battle-axe, seen in hallxrd,\

Partition

mfite ; mute ; mOSn ;

Pass

Partition, par-tish'un, . act of parting or dividing : state of being divided : separate part : that which divides : a wall between apartments : the place where separation is made. v.t. to divide into shares : to divide into parts by walls. adjs. Par'tite, divided into parts : (hot.) parted nearly to the base ; Par'-tltive, parting : dividing : distributive. . (gram.) a word denoting a part or partition. adv. Par ti-tively. [Fr., L. fartitio partlri, divide.]

Partlet, part'let, n. a ruff or band worn round the neck or shoulders by women : a hen, from its habit of ruffling the feathers round its neck. [Prob. O. Fr.

Ptrttlttt, a woman's name.]

Partner, part'ner, n. a sharer : an associate : one engaged with another in business : one who plays on the same side in a game: one who dances with another: a husband or wife. v. t. (Shak.) to join as a partner. ns. Partnership, state of being a partner : a contract between persons engaged in any business ; Sleep ing-part ner, one who has money invested in a business, but takes no part in its management.

Partridge, par'trij, . a genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game. . Par'tridge-WOOd, a hard variegated wood, from Brazil and the West Indies, used in cabinet-work. [Fr. perdrix L. perdix, perdicis Gr. perdix, .]

Part-Singing, part'-sing-ing, . act or practice of singing different parts in harmony. n. Pait'-SOng, a song sung in parts.

Parture, part'ur, . (S^ens.) departure.

Parturient, par-tu'ri-ent, adj. bringing, or about to bring, forth young : fruitful./;. Parturl'tion, act of bringing forth. adj. Partu'litive. [L.parturiens, entis, pr.p. of farturire parere, to bring forth.]

Party, par'ti, . a part of a greater number of persons : a faction : a company met for a particular purpose, as a dinner p:irty, a pleasure party, &c. : an assembly : one concerned in any affair : the person or persons on either side in a law-suit : (colloq.) a single individual spoken of: (mil.) a detachment of soldiers. adj. belonging to a party and not to the whole : consisting of different parties, parts, or things : (her.) parted or divided. adjs. Par'tl-COat'ed, having on a coat of various colours ; Par'ti-COl OUred, coloured differently at different parts. ns. Par'tyism, devotion to party : Par'ty-ju'ry, a jury half of natives and half of aliens ; Par'ty-man, a member of a party : a partisan ; Par'ty-pol'itics, politics viewed from a party stand-point, or arranged to suit the views or interests of a party ; Par'ty-spir''it, the unreasonable spirit shown by a party-man toward those who do not belong to his party. adj. Par'ty-spirtted. ns. Par'ty-ver' diet, a joint verdict ; Par'ty-wall, a wall between two adjoining properties, built half on one and half on the other : a wall separating one house from another. [O. Fr. partir L. partiri, to divide pars, a part.]

Parure, pa-rur 7 , n. a set of ornaments, &c. [Fr.]

Parvanimity, par-va-nim'i-ti, . littleness of mind.

Parvenu, par've-nu, n. an upstart : one newly risen into notice or power. adj. like a parvenu. [Fr., pa. p. of parvenir L. pervenlre, to arrive at per, through, venire, to come.]

Parvis, Parvise, par'vis, . a porch, or an enclosed space before a church : a room over a church porch used as a store, or schoolroom, or as an ecclesiastic's chamber. [O. Fr., Low L. paravisus, corr. of Gr. paradeisos; cf. Paradise.]

Pas, pa, . a step, as in dancing or marching : a dance, as in ' Pas seul ' = a dance by one person, ' Pas deux'= a dance of two persons. Pas d'anaes, a joust, a tilt, or a tourney. Have the pas Of one, to take precedence of him. [Fr.]

Pasch, pask, . the Jewish Passover: Easter. adj. Pasch'al. pertaining to the Passover, or to Easter. ns. Pasch al-can'dle, a large candle blessed and placed on the altar on the day before Easter ; Pasch'al-flow er (see Pasque) ; Pasch al-lamb, the

lamb slain and eaten at the Jewish Passover ; Pasch -egg, an Easter-egg. Pasch of the Cross, Good-Friday ; Paschal controversy, a long dispute in the early church about the proper time for celebrating Easter. [A.S. pascha L., Gr., Heb. pesach, the Passover /<wa<:A, to pass over.]

Pascuage, pas'ku-aj, n. the grazing or pasturing of cattle. adjs. PaS'CUal, Pas'CUOUS. [L. pascuum, pasture /ojf/r^, to feed.]

Pash, pash, v.t. (Shak.) to strike, to dash, to crush. n. a blow. [Perh. imit.]

Pash, pash, n. (Shak.) the head, the face.

Pasha, Pacha, pash'a, . a title given to Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands. ns. Pash alic, Pach'aliC, the jurisdiction of a pasha. [Turk., Pers. pasha, padshah.\

Pasigraphy, pa-sig'ra-fi, . a system of language-signs universally intelligible. adjs. Pasigraph'ic, -aL . Pas'ilaly, universal speech. [Gr. pas, all, grapluin, to write.]

Pasque-flower, pask'-flow'er, . one of several genera of anemone, blooming about Easter also Campana and Dane-flower.

Pasquin, pas'kwin, n. a lampoon or satire also Pas'qull. v.t. and v.i. to lampoon or satirise also Pas'quil. ns. Pas'quilant, Pas quiler, Pasquina'-der, a lampooner ; Pasquinade', a lampoon. v.t. to lampoon. [Pasqttino, a sarcastic tailor in Rome in the isth century, near whose house a mutilated statue was dug up just after his death, on which lampoons were posted.]

Pass, pas, v.i. to pace or walk onward : to move from one place or state to another : to travel : to change : to circulate : to be regarded : to go by : to go unheeded or neglected : to elapse, as time : to be finished : to move away : to disappear : (B.) to pass away : to go through an examination or an in-spection : to be approved : to meet with acceptance : to happen : to fall, as by inheritance : to flow through : to thrust, as with a sword : to run, as a road. v.t. to go by, over, beyond, through, &c. : to spend : to omit : to disregard : to surpass : to enact, or to be enacted by : to cause to move : to send : to transfer : to give forth : to cause to go from one person or state to another : to approve : to undergo successfully : to give circulation to : (fencing) to thrust : pa.p. passed and past. . a way through which one passes : a narrow passage, esp. over or through a range of mountains : a narrow defile : a passport : state or condition : a written permission to go out or in anywhere : a ticket : (fencing) a thrust : success in any examination or other test, a certificate of having reached a certain standard without honours. adj. Pass able, that may be passed, travelled over, or navigated : that may bear inspection : that may be accepted or allowed to pass : a little above the common : tolerable. . Pass'ableness. adv. Pass'ably. ns. Pass book, a book that passes between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered ; Pass' -Check, a ticket of admission to a place, or of readmission when one goes out intending to return ; Pass er, one who passes ; Pass'er-by, one who passes by or near ; Pass'key, a key enabling one to pass or enter a house : a key for opening several locks. adj. Pass less, having no pass : impassable. ns. Pass'man, one who gams a degree or pass without honours at a university ; Pass port, a warrant of protection and permission to travel ; Pass' word (mil.), a private word by which a friend is distinguishable from a stranger, enabling one to pass or enter a camp, &c. Pass muster, to go through an inspection without fault being found ; Pass Off, to impose fraudulently, to palm off ; Pass on, to go forward : to proceed ; Pass on, or upon, to come upon, to happen to : to give judgment or sentence upon : to practise artfully, to impos upon, to palm

off; Pass over, or by, to go to the other side of: to cross, to go past without visiting or halting : to overlook, to disregard ; Pass the time of day, to exchange any ordinary greeting of civility ; Pass through, to undergo, experience. Bring to pass, to cause to happen ; Come to pass, to happen. [O. Fr. passer- It. passare passus, a step.]

Passade, pa-sad', n. (Skak.) a push or thrust with a sword : the motion of a horse turning backwards or forwards on the same spot of ground. Also Passa'do.

Passage, pas'aj, . act of passing : a moving from one place or state to another : a journey, as in a ship : course : time occupied in passing : means of passing in or out : a way : entrance : enactment of a law : right of passing : price paid for passing or for being conveyed between two places : occurrence, any incident or episode : a single clause or part of a book, &c. : a modulation in music : (5.) a mountain-pass : ford ol a river : (pool.) migratory habits. v.i. to cross : to walk sideways, of a horse. Passage Of arms, any feat of arms : a quarrel, esp. of words. Bird of passage, a bird that passes from one climate to another at the change of the seasons.

Passamezzo. See Passy-measure.

Passant, pas'ant, adj. (her.) walking. [Fr.]

PasSQ. pas-sa', adj. past one's best, faded, past the heyday of life : nearly out of date :feni. Passe"e. [Fr. , pa. p. <J passer, to pass.]

Passementerie, pas-men-te-re', . trimmingfor dresses, as beaded lace. [Fr.]

Passenger, pas'en-jer, . one who passes : one who travels in some public conveyance. Passenger pigeon, a species of pigeon, a native of North America, having a small head and short bill, a very long, wedge-shaped tail, and long and pointed wings ;
Passenger train, a railway-train for the conveyance of passengers. [O. Fr. passagier (Fr. passnger), with inserted , as in messenger, nightingale.]

Passe-partOUt, pas'-par-too', . a means of passing anywhere : a master-key : a kind of simple picture-frame, usually of pasteboard, within which the picture is fixed by strips of paper pasted over the edges. [Fr., a 'master-key,' from passer, to pass, par, over, tout, all.]

Passepied, pas'pya, . a dance like the minuet, but quicker. [Fr.]

Passeres, pas'e-rez, n.pl. the name given by Cuvier to the order of birds otherwise called Insessores, comprising more than half of all the birds. adj. Pass erine, relating to the Passeres, an order of which the sparrow is the type. [L. passer, a sparrow.]

Passible, pas'i-bl, adj. susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents. ns. Passibil'ity, Pass ibleness, the quality of being passible. adv. Passlbly, in a passible manner. [L. passibilis pati, passus, to suffer.]

Passim, pas'im, adv. here and there. [L.]

Passimeter, pa-sim'e-ter, . a pocket pedometer.

Passing, pas'ing, adj. going by, through, or away : happening now: surpassing. adv. exceedingly: very. ns. PasS'ing-bell, a T)ell tolled immediately after a person's death, originally to invite prayers for the soul passing into eternity ; Pass'ing-note (mus.), a smaller note marking a tone introduced between two others, to effect a smooth passage from the one to the other, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

Passion, pash'un, . power of feeling pain or suffering : strong feeling or agitation of mind, esp. rage: ardent love: eager desire: state of the soul when receiving an impression : suffering or passive condition, as opposed to Action: the sufferings, esp. the death, of Christ: (pi.) excited conditions of mind. MS. Passiflo'ra, a genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, the passion-flowers ; Pass'ional, Passionary. a book containing accounts of the sufferings of

saints and martyrs. adjs. Pass'ional, influenced by passion ; Passionate, moved by passion : showing strong and warm feeling : easily moved to anger : intense. ad-'. Pass'ionately. . Passlonateness. adj. Passioned, moved by passion : expressing passion. ns. Passlon-flow'er, a flower so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's passion ; Pass'ionist (R.C.), one of a religious congregation devoted to the commemoration of the Passion of Christ by missions, &c. adj. Passionless, free from passion : not easily excited to anger. . PaSSlon-mu Sic, music to which words describing the sufferings and death of Christ are set. adj. Pass'ion-pale (/>.), pale with passion. ns. PaSS'ion-play, a religious drama representing the sufferings and death of Christ ; Pass'ion-Sun'day, the fifth Sunday in Lent ; Passion-week, name commonly given in England to Holy-week (as being the week of Christ's passion) ; but, according to proper rubrical usage, the week preceding Holy-week. [Fr., L. passio, passionis passus, pa. p. oipati, to suffer.]

Passive, pas'iv. adj. suffering, unresisting : not acting :
(grain.) expressing the suffering of an action by the subject of the verb. adv. Passively. ns. PaSSlVO-ness, Passivity, inactivity : patience : tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or of rest [Fr., L. passivus pati, suffer.]

Passman. See Pass.

Passover, pas'6-ver, w. annual feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destroying angel passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians. adj. pertaining to the Passover.

Passy-measure, pas'si-mezh'ur, . (Shak.) an old stately kind of dance, called also Passamezzo. [It. passamezzo passare, to pass passo L. passus, a pace, mezzo 'L. medius, the middle.)

Past, past, pa. p. of Pass. adj. gone by: elapsed: ended : now retired from service : in time already passed. prep, farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of. adv. by. The past, that which has passed, esp. time.

Paste, past, . a mass of anything made soft by wetting : flour and water forming dough for pies, c. : a cement made of flour, water, &c. : a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems. v.t. to fasten with paste. . Paste'board, a stiff board made of sheets of paper pasted together, &c. adj. made of such, unsubstantial. [O. Fr. paste (Fr. fate) Late L. pasta Gr. paste, a mess of food pantos, salted -passein, to sprinkle.]

Pastel, pas'tel, . chalk mixed with other materials and various colours for crayons, a drawing made with such, also the art : woad. . Pas'telist. [Fr. pastel It. pastello'L. pastillus, a small loaf pascere,pasttii, to feed.]

Pastern, pas'tern, . the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [O. Fr. pasttnon (Fr. J>aturon)Q. Fr. pasture, pasture, a tether fora horse.]

Pasteurism, pas-ter'izm, . the method of inoculation with the attenuated virus of certain diseases, esp. hydrophobia, as introduced by Louis Pasteur (1822-95). adj. Pasteurlan. w. Pasteurtsa'tion, a method of arresting the fermentation in beer, wine, &c. by heating to at least 140 F. v.t. Pasteurise.

Pastiche, pas-tesh', . a mixture of many parts of different kinds, used of music, painting, &c. : a work in literature or art in direct imitation of another's style. Also Pastic'cio. [It. pasticcio.]

Pastil, pas'til, n. Same as Pastel.

Pastille, pas-til', . a small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burned either as incense, or as a means of diffusing an agreeable odour: a small aromatic confection : a paper tube containing a firework which causes a small wheel to rotate in burning : (art) 'lie same as/<u/V/ also Pas'til. . Pas'tillage. [Fr.,L. Jastittus, a small loaf.] '

Pastime

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Paternoster

Pastime, pas'tlm, . that which serves to pass away the time : amusement : recreation.

Pastor, pas'tur, . one who h.-is care of a flock : a shepherd : a clergyman. adj. Pas'toral, relating to shepherds or to shepherd life : rustic : of or pertaining to the pastor of a church : addressed to the clergy of a diocese by their bishop. . a poem which describes the scenery and lile of the country : a letter or an address by a pastor to his people, or by a bishop to his clergy : (ntus.) a simple melody. . Pas'toralism, pastoral character. adv. Pas'torally. us. Pas'torate, Pas'torship, the office of a pastor : the time during which one has been a pastor : the whole body of pastors in one church or district. cuij. Pas'torly, becoming a pastor. Pastoral address, or letter (see Pastoral, .) ; Pastoral charge, position of a pastor : the church, &c., over which a pastor is placed : an address to a newly ordained minister ; Pastoral epistles, those in the New Test, to Timothy and Titus ; Pastoral Staff, a tall staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority, headed like a shepherd's crook, or having a T-shaped head; Pastoral theology, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors ; Pastoral work, the work of a pastor in visiting his people. [L., pascere, pastum, to feed.]

Pastor, pas'tur, . a beautiful bird allied to the starlings, native to Western Asia.

Pastorale, pas-to-ra'le, . a variety of opera or cantata characterised by the idyllic or pastoral element : a vocal or instrumental piece intended to suggest pastoral life : one of the simple traditional open-air dramas still kept up among the Basques : one of the figures of a quadrille. Also PastOUTOlle'.

Pastry, pas'tri, . articles made of paste or dough : crust of pies, tarts, &c. : act or art of making articles of paste. . Pas'trycOOk, one who cooks or sells pastry. [Paste.]

Pasture, past'ur, . grass for grazing : ground covered with grass for grazing. v.t. to feed on pasture : to supply with grass. v.i. to feed on pasture : to graze. adj. Pasturable, that can be pastured : fit for pasture. us. Pasturage, the business of feeding or grazing cattle : pasture-land : grass for feeding ; Pasture-land, land appropriated to pasture. adj. Pastureless, destitute of pasture. [O. Fr. pasture (Fr. pdture) -L. pastiira pascere, pastum, to feed.]

Pasty, pas'ti, adj. like paste. . a small pie of meat and crust baked without a dish.

Pat, pat, . a light, quick blow, as with the hand. v.t. to strike gently : to tap :pr.f>. pat'ting ; pa.t. and fa.p. pat'ted. Pat on the back, to mark approval by patting on the back, to patronise. [Imit.]

Pat, pat, . a small, moulded lump of butter. [Celt., as Ir. pait, a lump.]

Pat, pat, adj. fitly : at the right time or place. adv. Patly, fitly, conveniently. . Fatness, fitness, appropriateness. [Pat, a light blow.)

Patagium, pat-a-jl'um, . the wing-membrane of a bat, &c. : the parachute of a flying squirrel, &c. : the fold of integument between the upper arm and the forearm of a bird : one of the scales affixed to the prouotum of lepidopterous insects the tegula. [L., 'a gold edging.']

Patamar, pat'a-mar, . a vessel on the Bombay coast, with arched keel, and great stem and stern rake.

Patavinlty, pat-a-vin'i-ti, . the style of Padua (L. Patavium), esp. the diction of Livy, a native of Patavium, hence provincialism generally.

Patch, pach, v.t. to mend by putting in a piece : to repair clumsily : to make up of pieces : to make hastily. . a piece sewed or put on to mend a defect : anything like a patch : a small piece of ground : a plot : (Sftak.) a paltry fellow, a fool-properly a jester : (print.) an overlay to obtain a stronger impression : a small piece of black silk, &c., stuck by ladies on the face, to bring out the complexion by contrast common in the lyth and i8th

centuries. adj. Patch'able. ns. Patch'-box, a fancy box for holding the patches worn on the face, genera. ly having a mirror inside the lid ; Patch'er, one who patches ; Patch'ery (Shak.), bungling work ; Patch'work, work formed of patches or pieces sewed together : work patched up or clumsily executed. adj. Patch'y, covered with patches : inharmonious, incongruous. Not a patch on, not fit to be compared with. [Low Ger. patscheti; prob. conn, with piece.}

Patchocke, pach' ok, . (Spens.) a clown. [Patch.}

Patchouli, pa-ch6o'ii, . a perfume got from the dried branches of the patchouli shrub, 2-3 ft. high : the plant itself. Also PatchOUly. [Tamil, patchci,

gum, elei, a leaf.]

Pate, pat, . the crown of the head : the head. adj. Pat'ed, having a pate. [Through O. Fr., from Ger. finite, a plate; cf. Low L. platta. tonsure.)

Pate, pa-ta', . pie : pasty. Pate" de foie gras, pasty of fat goose liver : Strasburg pie. [Fr.]

Patella, pa-tel'la, . a little dish or vase : the knee-pan : a genus of gasteropodous univalve molluscs : the limpet. adjs. Patel'lar, pertaining to the patella or knee-cap ; Patel'late or PatellUlate ; Patel'liform, of the form of a small dish or saucer. [L., dim. of patina, a pan.]

Paten, pat'en, . the plate for the bread in the Eucharist. [Fr., L. patina, a plate Gr. patane.}

Patent, pa'tent, or pat'ent, adj. lying open : conspicuous : public : protected by a patent : (tot.) spreading: expanding. n. an official document, open, and having the Great Seal of the government attached to it, conferring an exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention : something invented and protected by a patent. v.t. Pa'tent, to grant or secure by patent. adj. Pa'tentable, capable of being patented. tis. Patentee', one who holds a patent, or to whom a patent is granted also

Pa'tenter; Pa'tent-leath'er, a kind of leather to which a permanently polished surface is given by a pro-
cess of japanning ; Pa'tentor, one who grants or who secures a patent ; Pa'tent-right, the exclusive right reserved by letters-patent. n.pl. Pa'tent-rollS, the register of letters-patent issued in England. Patent medicine, a medicine sold under the authority of letters-patent, any proprietary medicine generally on which stamp-duty is paid ; Patent office, an office for the granting of patents for inventions ; Patent outside, or inside, a newspaper printed on the outside or inside only, sold to a publisher who fills the other side with his own material, as local new s, &c. [Fr., L. patens, -entis, pr.p. oi patere, to lie open.]

Patera, pat'e-ra, . a round flat dish for receiving a sacrificial libation among the Romans : (arckit.) the representation of such in bas-relief in friezes, &c. often applied loosely to rosettes and other flat ornaments : pt. Paterae (-re). adj. Pat'eriform. [L., patere, to lie open.]

Patercove, pat'er-kov, . Same as PatriCO.

Paterero, pat-e-ra'ro, n.:pl. Patere'roes (-rOz). Same as Pederero.

Paterfamilias, pa-ter-fa-mil'i-as, . the father or head of a family or household : pi. Patresfamil'ias. [L. pater, a father, familias, arch, form of families, gen. of familia, a household.]

Paternal, pa-ter'nal, adj. fatherly: showing the disposition of a father : derived from a father : hereditary. . Paternalism. adv. Pater'nally. n. Pater'nlty, state of being a father : fatherhood : the relation of a father to his children : origination or authorship. [Fr. paternel Low L. paternalis L. patermts pater (Gr. pater), a father.]

Paternoster, pa'ter-nos-ter, or pat-er-nos'ter, . the Lord's Prayer : every eleventh bead in a R.C. rosary, at which, in telling their beads, the Lord's Prayer is repeated: the whole rosary: anything made of objects strung together like a rosary, esp.

a fishing-line with hooks at intervals : (arckit.) an ornament shaped like beads, used in astragals, &c. [L. Pater nosier, ' Our Father,' the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

Path, path, . a way trodden out by the feet : track : road : course of action or conduct :fl. Paths (pa/Az). . Pathfinder, one who explores the route, a pioneer. adj. Pathless, without a path : untrodden. [A.S. path, path; Ger. pfad, Gr. patos, L. pans, pontis, a bridge.]

Pathan, pa-than', . an Afghan proper, one of Afghan race settled in India.

Pathetic, -al, pa-thet'ik, -al, adj. showing passion : affecting the tender emotions : causing pity, grief, or sorrow: touching: (aa/.)trochlear. adj. Pathemat'ic, pertaining to emotion. adv. Pathetically. MS. Pathet'icalness ; Path'etism, animal mag-

netism: Path'etist, one who practises this. The pathetic, the style or manner fitted to excite emotion. \Qr.pathetikos, subject to suffering.]

PathiC, path'ik, adj. pertaining to disease. ns. Pathogen'esia, Pathog'eny, mode of production or development of disease. adjs. Pathogenet 1C, Pathogenic, PathOg'enous, producing disease.

Pathognomonic, pa-thog-nO-mon'ik, adj. characteristic
of a disease. . Pathog'nomy. [Gr. pathos, suffer-
ing, gnomon, a judge.]

Pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, . science of the nature, causes, and remedies of diseases : the whole of the morbid conditions in a disease. adjs. Pathologic, -al. adv. Pathologically. .?. Pathol'ogist, one versed in pathology ; Pathopho'bia, morbid dread of disease. [Fr., Gr. pathos, suffering, logos, discourse.]

Pathos, pa'thos, . that in anything (as a word, a look, &c.) which touches the feelings or raises the tender emotions : the expression of deep feeling. n. Pathom'etry, the distinction of suffering into dif-
ferent kinds. [Gr., from pathein, 2 aorist of paschein, to suffer, feel.]

Pathway, path'wa, . a path or way : a footpath : course of action.

Patibulary, pa-tib'u-la-ri, adj. of or pertaining to a gibbet or gallows. [L. patibulum, a gibbet.]

Patience, pa'shens, . quality of being patient or able calmly to endure : (Shak.) permission : a card-game, same as Solitaire (q.v.). adj. Pa'tient, sustaining pain, &c., without repining : not easily provoked : not in a hurry : persevering : expecting with calm-
ness : long-suffering. . one who bears or suffers : a person under medical treatment. adv. Pa'tiently. [Fr., L. patentiapatienspati, to bear.]

Patln, Pattae, pat'in, . Same as Paten.

Patina, pat'i-na, . a bowl, pan, patella : the encrusta-
tion which age gives to works of art : the peculiar varnish-like rust which covers ancient bronzes and medals. <//. Patlnated. . Patina'tion. [It., L. patina, a dish, a kind of cake.]

Patio, pat'i-o, . a courtyard connected with a house. [Sp., L. spatium, a space.]

Patly, Patness. See Pat (3).

Patois, pat'waw, . a vulgar or provincial dialect. [Fr., orig. patrols L. patriensis, indigenous patria, one's native country.]

Patonce, pa-tons', . (her.) a cross whose four arms expand in curves from the centre, with floriated ends. adj. Patonce"e. [Fr., L. patere, to expand.]

Patres conscript!, pa'tres kon-skrip'tl, n.pl. conscript fathers : the senators of ancient Rome. [L. patres, pi. of pater, a father, conscripti, pi. of conscriptus, conscriblre, to enrol.]

Patrial, pa'tri-al, adj. designating a race or nation. . a noun derived from the name of a country.

Patria potestas, pii'tri-a pO-tes'tas, . a father's con-
trol over his family, in ancient Rome, which was almost unlimited. [L.]

Patriarch, pa'tri-ark, . one who governs his family by paternal right : (B.) one of the early heads of families from Adam downwards to Abraham, Jacob,

and his sons : in Eastern churches, a dignitary superior
to an archbishop. adjs. Patriarch'al, Patriarch'ic, belonging or subject to a patriarch : like a patriarch : of the nature of a patriarch. ns. Pa'triarchalism, the condition of tribal government by a patriarch ; Pa triarchate, the office or jurisdiction of a patri-
arch or church dignitary : the residence of a patri-
arch ; Pa'triarchism, government by a patriarch ; Pa triarchy, a community of related families under the authority of a patriarch. [O. Fr., L., Gr. patriarches pater, father, arche, beginning.]

Patrician, pa-truh'an, . a nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of one of the fathers or first Roman
senators : a nobleman. adj. pertaining to the ancient senators of Rome or to their descendants : of noble birth. n. Patriciate, the position or duties of a patrician: the patrician order. [L. Jatricius -pater, patris, a father.]

Patricide, pat'ri-sld, . the murder or the murderer of one's own father. adj. Patricidal, relating to patri-
cide or the murder of a father. [L. patricida pater, patris, father, cadere, to kill.]

PatriCO, pat'ri-k5, n. (slang) a gipsy or beggars' hedge-
priest. Also Pat'ercove.

Patrimony, pat'ri-mun-i, . a right or estate inherited from a father or from one's ancestors : a church estate or revenue. adj. Patrimd'nial, pertaining to a patrimony : inherited from ancestors. adv. Patrimd'nially. [Fr. patrimoine L. patrimoniunt, a paternal estate -pater, patris, a father.]

Patriot, pa'tri-ot, or pat'-, . one who truly loves and serves his fatherland. adj. devoted to one's country. adj. Patriotic, like a patriot : actuated by a love of one's country : directed to the public welfare. adv. Patriotically.?/. Patriotism, quality of being patriotic : love of one's country. [Fr., Low L., Gr. patriotes patrios pater, a father.]

Patripassian, pa-tri-pas'i-an, . a member of one of the earliest classes of anti-Trinitarian sectaries (ad century), who denied the distinction of three persons in one God, maintaining that the sufferings of the Son could be predicated of the Father. [L. pater, father, pati, passus, to suffer.]

Patristic, -al, pa-tris'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to the fathers of the Christian Church. ns. Pa'trist, one versed in patristics ; PatriS'ticism, mode of thought, &c., of the fathers. n.pl. Patris'tlCS, the knowledge of the fathers as a subject of study sometimes Patrol' Ogy. [Fr., coined hom'L. pater, patris, a father.]

Patrol, pa-trOl', v.i. to go the rounds in a camp or garrison : to watch and protect. v.t. to pass round as a sentry :pr.p. patrOliing ; pa.t. and pa.p. patrolled'. . the marching round of a guard in the night :_ the guard or men who make a patrol : (also Patrol'man) a policeman who walks about a certain beat for a specified time, such policemen collectively. [O. Fr. patrouille, a patrol, patrouiller, to march in the mud, through a form patouiller, from pate(mo&.patte), the paw or foot of a beast, of Teut. origin, cf. Ger. patsche, little hand.]

Patron, pa'trun, . a protector : one who countenances or encourages : one who has the right to appoint to any office, esp. to a living in the church : a guardian saint :fem. Pa'troness. v.t. to treat as a patron. . Pa'tronage, the support given by a patron : guardianship of saints : the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices.

v.t. (Shak.) to support. adj. Pa'tronal. n. Patronisa'tion. v.t. Pa'tronise, to act as a patron toward : to give countenance or encouragement to : to assume the air of a patron towards. . Pa'troniser. adj. Pa'tronlsing. adv. Pa'tronisingly. adj. Pa'tronleSS. [Fr., L. patronus pater, patris, a father.]

Patronymic, -al, pat-rO-nim'ik, -al, adj. derived from the name of a father or an ancestor. . Patronymic, a name taken from one's father or ancestor. [Gr. patir, a father, onoina, a name.]

Patroon

mSte ; mute ; mSOn ; Men.

Pay

Patroon, pa-troSn', n. one who received a grant of land
under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey. . Patroon'ship. [Dut. ; cf. Patron.]

Patte, pat, n, a narrow band keeping a belt or sash in its place. [Fr.]

Patte', Patte'e, pa-ta', adj. (her.) spreading toward the extremity. [O. Fr. patte, a paw.]

Patten, pat'en, n. a wooden sole with an iron ring, worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet : the iron hoop attached to the boot in cases of hip-joint disease : the base of a pillar. v.i. to go about on pattens. adj. Fattened, provided with pattens. [O. Fr. patin, clog patte.}

Patter, pat'er, v.i. to pat or strike often, as hailstones : to make the sound of short quick steps : pr.p. patt'ering; pa.t. and pa.p. patt'ered. [A freq. of pat.}

Patter, pat'er, v.i. to repeat the Lord's Prayer: to pray : to repeat over and over again indistinctly, to mumble. v.t. to repeat hurriedly, to mutter. . glib talk, chatter: the cant of a class. ns. Patt'erer, one who sells articles on the street by speechifying ; Patt'er-SOng, a comic song in which a great many words are sung or spoken very rapidly. Patter flash, to talk the jargon of thieves. [.Pater-nosier.]

Pattern, pat'ern, . a person or thing to be copied : a model : an example : style of ornamental work : anything to serve as a guide in forming objects : the distribution of shot in a target at which a gun is fired. ns. Patt' era-book, a book containing designs of lace, &c. , or in which patterns of cloth, &C., are pasted; Patt'ern-box, in weaving, a box at each side of a loom containing the various shuttles that may be used ; Pattern-card, a piece of card-board on which specimens of cloth are fixed ; Patt'ern-mak'er, one who makes the patterns for moulders in foundry - work ; Pattern -shop, the place in which patterns for a factory are prepared ; Patt'ern-Wheel, the count-wheel in a clock move-ment. [Fr. patron, a protector, pattern.]

Pattle, pat'l, n. a paddle.

Patty, pat'i, . a little pie : pi. Patt'ies. n. Patty-pan, a pan in which to bake these. [Fr. pat.\

Patulous, pat'u-lus, adj. spreading.

Paucity, paw'sit-i, . fewness : smallness of number or quantity. [Fr., L. paucitaspaucus, few.]

Paul. Same as Pawl.

Pauldron, pawl'dron, n. a separable shoulder-plate in medieval armour. [O. Fr. espalleron espalle, the shoulder.]

Paulician, paw-lish'an, . a member of a Dualistic Eastern sect, founded about 660, professing peculiar reverence for Paul and his writings.

Pauline, paw'lTn, adj. of or belonging to the Apostle Faul.ns. Paul'inism, the teaching or theology of Paul ; Paul'inist, a follower of Paul.

PaulO-pOSt-fUture, paw'lo-post-fu'tur, adj. and . the future perfect tense in grammar.

Paunch, pawnsh, or pansh, n. the belly : the first and largest stomach of a ruminant. v.t. to eviscerate. adj. Paunch'y, big-bellied. [O. Fr. panche (Fr. panse) L. pantex, panticis.}

Pauper, paw'per, . a very poor or destitute person : one supported by charity or by some public provision :
-fem. Pau'peress. . Pauperisation. v.t. Pau'-periSO, to reduce to pauperism. . Pau'perism, state of being a pauper. [L.]

Pause, pawz, . a ceasing : a temporary stop : cessa-tion caused by doubt : suspense : a mark for suspend-ing the voice : (ntus.) a mark showing continuance of a note or rest. v.i. to make a pause. adjs. Paus'al; Pause'less. adv. Pause'lessly. n. Paus'er, one who pauses or deliberates. adv. Paus'ingly, with pauses : by breaks : deliberately. [Fr., L. pausa Gr. pausis, frompauein, to cause to cease.]

Pavan, pav'an, n. (Shak.) a slow dance, much practised
in Spain : music for this dance. Also Pav'en, PaVin. [Fr., Sp. pavana, pavon L. pavo, peacock ; or It., for Padovana, pertaining to Padua.}

Pave, pav, v.t. to lay down stone, &c., to form a level surface for walking on : to prepare, as a way or passage : to make easy and smooth in any way. ns. Pa'vage, Pa'Viage, money paid towards paving streets adj. Paved alsoPa'ven. ns. Paye'ment, a paved road, floor, or side-walk, or that_with which it is paved ; Pa'ver, Pa'vier, Pa'vior, Pa'viour, one who lays pavements ; Pa'ving, the act of laying pavement : pavement. adj. employed or spent for paving. Pave the way, to prepare the way for. [Fr. paver L. pavire, to beat hard; cog. with Gr. paiein, to beat.]

Pavid, pav'id, adj. timid. [L. pavidus.]

Pavilion, pa-vil'yun, . a tent : an ornamental build-ing often turreted or domed : (mil.) a tent raised on posts : a canopy or covering : the outer ear : a flag or ensign carried at the gaff of the mizzenmast. v.t. to furnish with pavilions: to shelter, as with a tent. n. Pavil'ion-roof, a roof sloping equally on all sides. \ff.paviilon l^.papilio, a butterfly, a tent.]

Pavise, pav'is, . a shield for the whole body. [Fr., Low L. pavensis, prob. from Pavia in Italy.]

Pavon, pav'on, n. a small triangular flag attached to a lance. [L. pavo, a peacock.]

Pavonine, pav'o-nln, adj. pertaining to the peacock : resembling the tail of a peacock or made of its feathers : iridescent also Pavo'nian. . Pavone' (Spens.), the peacock. [L. pavoninus pavo, panonis, a peacock.]

Paw, paw, . the foot of a beast of prey having claws : the hand, used in contempt. v.i. to draw the fore-foot along the ground like a horse. v.t. to scrape with the forefoot : to handle with the paws : to handle roughly : to flatter. adj. Pawed, having

paws : broad-footed. [O. Fr. poe, powe, prob. Teut. ; cf. Dut. poot, Ger. pfote. Perh. related to O. Fr. pate (cf. Patrol). But perh. Celt., as \V. pawen, a paw.]

Pawky, pawk'i, adj. (Scot.) sly, arch, shrewd.

Pawl, pawl, n. a short bar lying against a toothed wheel to prevent a windlass, &c. , from running back : a catch or click. v.t. to stop by means of a pawl. [W. pawl, a stake, conn, with L. palus, a stake.]

Pawn, pawn, n. something given as security for the repayment of money or the performance of a promise : state of being pledged. v.t. to give in pledge. ns. Pawn'broker, a broker who lends money on pawns or pledges ; Pawn'broking, the business of a pawn-broker ; Pawnee', one who takes anything in pawn ; Pawn'er, one who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed ; Pawn'shop, a shop of a pawn-broker; Pawn'ticket, a ticket marked with the name of the article, the amount advanced, &c., delivered to the person who has pawned anything. At pawn, pledged, laid away. [O. Fr. pan, prob. from L. pannui, a cloth.]

Pawn, pawn, . a common piece in chess. [O. Fr. paon, a foot-soldier Low L. pedo, pedonis, a foot-soldier L. pes, pedis, the foot.]

Pawn, pawn, . a gallery.

Pawnee, paw'ne, . one of a tribe of Indians in North America. adj. belonging to this tribe.

Pax, paks, . the kiss of peace (Rom. xvL 16) : a plaque or tablet used in giving the kiss of peace when the mass is celebrated by a high dignitary a crucifix, a tablet with the image of Christ on the cross upon it, or a reliquary. Pax VObiS, Pax VObiSCUm, peace (be) with you. [L.]

Paxwax, paks'waks, . the strong tendon in the neck of animals. [Ong. fax-wax Pi.S. feax,/ex, hair, weaxan, to grow.]

Pay, pa, v.t. to satisfy or set at rest : to discharge, as a debt or a duty : to requite with what is deserved : to reward : to punish : to give, render. v.i. to re-compense : to be worth one's trouble : to be profit-able :pa. t. and pa.p. paid. . that which satisfies : money given for service : salary, wages. adj. Pay 7 -able, that may be paid : that ought to be paid : due. ns. Pay' -bill, a statement of moneys to be paid, to n, soldiers &c. : Pay'-Clerk. a clerk who pays wages ; Pay' -day, a rcgu'.ar day for payment, as of wages ; Pay-dirt, -graVel, gravel or sand con-taining enough gold to be worth working ; Payee', one to whom money is paid ; Pay''er ; Pay -list, -roll, a list of persons entitled to pay, with the amounts due to each ; Paymaster, the master who pays : an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay soldiers, &c. ; Payment, the act of paying : the discharge of a debt by money or its equivalent in value : that which is paid : recompense : reward : punishment : Pay '-off 'ice, the place where payments are made ; Full -pay, the whole amount of wages, &c., without deductions : Half '-pay (see Hall). Pay down, to pay in cash on the spot; Pay for, to make amends for : to bear the expense of; Pay off, to dis-charge : to take revenge upon : to requite : (*aut.) to fall away to leeward : Pay out, to cause to run out, as rope ; Pay round, to turn the ship's hea : : Pay the Piper, to have all expenses to pay. In the pay of, hired by. [Fr. Payer L. pacdre, to ap-pease ; cf. pax, peace.]

Pay, pi, a.t. (nant., and in the proverb ' the devil to pay') to smear with tar, pitch, &c- [Perh. through O. Fr. peter (Sp. rmpegar) from L. pifdre, to pitch.)

Payne, pan, v.i. (Spent.') to take pains, exert one's self.

Paynim, Painim, pa' mm, . a pagan : a heathen. [O. Fr. paienisme, paganism L. paganismtu paganta, a pagan.]

Paynise, pa'niz, v.t. to harden and preserve, as wood, by successive injections of solutions of calcium or

barium sulphide followed by calcium sulphate. [Payne, inventor of the process.]

Paysage, pS'sSj, - a landscape. n. Pay sagist, a landscape-painter. [Fr.]

Payse, paz, v.i. (Spent.) to poise, to balance.

Pea, pe, n. a climbing annual herb of the bean family, whose seeds are nutritious : //. Peas, a definite number: Pease, a quantity not numbered. ns. Pea'-ri fle, a rifle throwing a very small bullet ; Peas COd. Pease COd, the pod or pericarp of the pea ;
Pea'-shoot'er. a small metal tube for blowing peas through ; Pea' -stone, pisolite. Egyptian pea, the chick-pea ; French pea, the common garden pea : (_pi.) canned peas made up in France ; Split peas, peas rtnpped of their membraneous covering in a mill, used for making pea-soup, or ground into meal ; Sweet pea, a climbing annual with large and fragrant flowers. [M. E. pest, pi. pesen and pests A.S. pita, pL fisan L. pitunt, Gr. pison.]

Pea, pe, . a pea-fowl. See Peacock.

Peace, ps, n. a state of quiet : freedom from disturbance : freedom from war : friendliness : calm : rest : harmony : silence. ititerj. silence : be silent : hist ! adj. Peace able, disposed to peace : free from war or disturbance : quiet : tranquil.*. Peace' ablenees. adv. Peaceably. . Peace -break er, one who breaks or disturbs the peace of others. adj. Peaceful, full of peace : quiet : tranquil : calm : serene. ad- : Peace folly. . Peace fulness. adj. Peace! ess. without peace. nt. Peacelessness ; Peace maker, one who makes or produces peace ; one who reconciles enemies ; Peace -offering, an offering bringing about peace : among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies (see Lev. iii. ; vii. 11-21): satisfaction to an offended person ; Peace -off icer. an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace : a police-officer.,^. Peace -part ed (Shak.), dismissed from the world in peace. n. Peace -party, * political party advocating the making or the preservation of peace : Peace' -pipe (see Calumet). ~ Peace establishment, the reduced military strength maintained in time of peace ; Peace of God, the ancient cessation from suits between terms, and on Sundays and holy days. Breach of the peace (see Breach) ; Hold one s peace, to be silent . Keep

peace, abstain from breaking the peace of others;

kiss of peace (see Kiss) : Letters of peace (see Pacify) ; Make one's peace with, to reconcile or to be reconciled with ; Queen's, or King's, peace, the public peace, for the maintenance of which the sovereign as head of the executive is responsible ; Swear the peace, to take oath before a magistrate that a certain person ought to be put under bond to keep the peace. [O. Fr. pait (Fr. paix) L. pax, pads, peace.]

Peach, pech, v.i. to betray one's accomplice: to become informer. . Peach'er. [A corr. of impeach.}

Peach, pech, . a tree with a delicious, juicy fruit : the fruit of this tree. ns. Peach -bloSS om, a canary-yellow colour : pink with a yellowish tinge : a collector's name for a moth, the Tky.itira. bat is ; Peach'-brand'y, a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the peach.-W;. Peach -coloured, of the colour of a peach-blossom : pale red. ns. Peach ery . a hothouse in which peaches are grown : Peach -Stone, the hard nut enclosing the seed within the fruit of the peach ; Peach -water, a flavouring extract used in cookery, prepared from the peach. adj. Peach y. . Peach -yell 'OWS, a disease that attacks peach-trees in the eastern United States. [O. Fr. pescke(fT. pecke, It. pfrsica, pesca) L. Prrricum (maiuni), the Persian (apple).]

Peacock, pe'kok, n. a large gallinaceous bird of the pheasant kind, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, esp. that of its tail '.fern. Pea hen. :./. to cause to strut like a peacock. v.i. to strut about proudly. ns. Pea Chick, the young of the pea-fowl ; Pea'COCk-fish, a variegated labroid fish ; Pea -fowl, the peacock or peahen. [A.S. patue L. pavo Gr. tads Pers. tdtzna; and cock (q.v.).J

Peacod. Same as Peascod.

Pea-crab, pe'-krab, n. a genus of small crustaceans, which live within the mantle-lobes of mussels, oysters, &c.

Peag, peg, n. polished shell-beads used as money among the North American Indians. Also Peak (pek).

Pea-green, pe'-gren, adj. a shade of green like the colour of green peas.

Pea-jacket, pe'-jak'et, . a coarse thick jacket worn esp. by seamen. Also Pea' -coat. [Dut, pij (pron. pi), a coat of coarse thick cloth ; jacket.}

Peak, pek, n. a point : the pointed end of anything :

the top of a mountain : (taut.) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. v.i. to rise upward in a peak : to look thin or sickly. v.t. (naut.)to raise the point (of a gaff) more nearly perpendicular. adjs. Peaked, pointed : ending in a point : having a thin or sickly look : Peaking, sickly, pining, sneaking ; Peak ish, having peaks : thin or sickly looking ; Peak y (Tenn.\ having or showing peaks. [M. . pec Ir. peac, a sharp thing. Cf. Beak, PiAe.]

Peal, pel, n. a loud sound : a number of loud sounds one after another : a set of bells tuned to each other : a chime or carillon : the changes rung upon a set of bells. v.i. to resound like a bell : to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds. -'./. to cause to sound loudly : to assail with noise : to celebrate. [For appeal; O. Fr. apelapeler'L. appelldre, inten. of appeUfre, ap- (ad), to, pellere, to drive.]

Pea-maggot, pe'-mag'ut, . the caterpillar of a small moth which lays its eggs in pods of peas.

Pean. pen, n. one of the heraldic furs, differing from ermine only in the tinctures, the ground being sable and the spots of gold. [O. Fr. panne, a fur. Cf. Pant.}

Pean. See Paean.

Pea-nut, or Ground-nut. See Ground.

Pear, par, n, a common fruit of a somewhat conical shape, and very juicy to the taste : the tree on which it grows, allied to the apple. adj. Pearifonn. Pear-shaped, shaped like a pear that is, thick and rounded at one end, and tapering to the other. n.

Pear'-tree. [A.5. pera or feruL. pirum, a pear (whence also Fr. poire).}

Pear, pe'ar, n. (Spent.). Same as Peer.

Pearl, perl, . a well-known shining gem, found in several kinds of shellfish, but most esp. in the mother-of-pearl oyster : anything round and clear : anything very precious : a jewel : a white speck or film on the eye : (print.) a sue of type immediately above diamond, equal to 5 points (about 15 lines to the inch). adj. made of, or belonging to, pearls. v.t. to set or adorn with pearls : to make into small round grains. v.i. to take a rounded form: to become like pearls. adj. Pearla'ceous, resembling pearls or mother-of-pearl : spotted with white. ns. Pearl-ash, a purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its peariy-white colour ; Pearl'-barley, barley after the skin has been ground off(prob. for 'pilled barley, 1 Fr. orge perle); Pearl-butt'on, a button made of mother-of-pearl ; Pearl' -div'er, one who dives for pearls. adj. Pearled, set with pearls : like pearls : having a border trimmed with narrow lace. >is. Pearl'-edge, a thread edging, a border on some ribbons formed by projecting loops of the threads ; Pearl' -eye, cataract. adj. Pearl'-eyed, having a white speck on the eye. ns. Pearl' -fish'er, one who fishes for pearls ; Pearl -fish ery, the occupation of fishing for pearls, or the place here it is carried on ; Pearl'-fishing; Pearl'-gray, a pale gray colour. adj. of a pale gray colour, like the pearl. ns. PeaiTl-ness, state of being pearly ; Pearl -nau'tilUS, the pearly nautilus ; Pearl'-oys'ter, the oyster which produces pearls ; Pearl'-pOW'der, a cosmetic for improving the appearance of the skin ; PeaiT-white, a material made from fish-scales, used in making artificial pearls: a kind of cosmetic. adj. Pearl'y, like a pearl, nacreous : yielding pearls : dotted with pearls : clear, transparent : having a pure sweet tone. [Fr. ptrlt, ace. to Diez, prob. either a corr. of L. pirula, a dim. of pirum, a pear, or of L. pilitla, dim. of pila, a ball.]

Pearling, perl'ing, n. lace made of silk or other kind of thread. Also Pearlin. [Ir. peirlin, fine linen.]

Pearling, perl'ing, . the process of removing the outer coat of grain.

Pearmaln, par' man, n. a name of several varieties of apple.

Peart, pert, adj. lively: saucy: in good health and spirits. adv. Peart ly. [Pert.]

Peasant, pez'ant. . a countryman : a rustic : one whose occupation is rural labour. adj. of or relating to peasants, rustic, rural : rude. n. Peas'antry, the body of peasants or tillers of the soil : rustics : labourers. Peasant proprietor, a peasant who owns and works his own farm ; Peasants' War, a popular insurrection in Germany, in 1525, stamped out with horrible cruelty. [O. Fr. paisant (Fr. paysan)pays L. pagus, a district.]

Pease, pz, n. (Spent.) a blow.

Pease, pez, indef. pi. of Pea. ns. Pease'cod, Peas' -COd. the pericarp of the pea : a peaco : ; Pease'-meal. Pease'-porr idge, Pease -soup or Pea'-soup, meal, porridge, soup, made from pease.

Peaseweep. pez'wep, n. (prn>.) the pewit. [Imit.]

Peat, pet, . decayed vegetable matter like turf, cut out of boggy places, and when dried used for fuel. ns. Peat'-bog, a district covered with peat : a place from which peat is dug also Peat' -bed, Peat' -moor, Peat -moss ; Peat'-hag, a ditch whence peat has been dug ; Peat'-reek. the smoke of peat, supposed to add a delicate flavour to whisky ; Peat' -Spade, a spade having a side wing at right angles for cutting peat in rectangular blocks. adj. Peat'y, like peat : abounding in, or composed of, peat. (True form beat M. E. beten, to mend a fire A.S. be tan, to make better b6t, advantage.]

Peba, pe*ba, n. a South American armadillo.

Pebble, pet/1, n. a small roundish ball or stone : transparent and colourless rock-crystal used for glass in spectacles, a fine kind of glass : a large size of gunpowder. v.t. to give (to leather) a rough appearance with small rounded prominences. adjs. Pebbled, Pebbly, full of pebbles ns. Pebble-pow'der, gunpowder consisting of large cubical grains, and burning slowly also Cube-pcrwder and Prismatic-powder ; Pebble- ware, a kind of fine pottery made of various coloured clays mixed together ; Pebbling, a way of graining leather with a ribbed or roughened appearance. [A.S. papol-(-stan), a pebble(-stone) ; akin to L. papula, a pustule.]

Pebrine, peb'rin, . a destructive disease of silkworms. adj. Peb'rinous. [Fr.]

Pecan, pe-kan', . a North American tree whose wood is chiefly used for fuel, also the nut it yields.

Peccable, pek'a-bl, adj. liable to sin. j. Peccability ; Pecc'ancy, sinfulness : transgression. adj. Pecc'-ant, sinning: transgressing: guilty: morbid: offensive : bad. adv. Pecc'antly. [L. peccabilit peccare. -dtum, to sin.]

Peccadillo, pek-a-dil'lo, . a little or trifling sin : a petty fault : pi. Peccadillos, Peccadilloes. [Sp. pecadillo, dim. of pecado L. peccatum, a sin.]

Peccary, pek'ar-i, n. a hog-like quadruped of South America.

Peccavl, pe-ka'vl, I have sinned. [L., ist pers. sing, perf. indie, act. of peccare, I sin.]

Pech, Pegh, peh, v.i. (Scot.) to pant, to breathe hard. (Imit.]

Pecht, peht, . a corruption of Pict.

Peck, pek, . a measure of capacity for dry goods = 2 gallons, or one-fourth of a bushel : a great amount. [M. E. pekke, prob. from peck, 'to pick up.']

Peck, pek, v.t. to strike with the beak : to pick up with the beak : to eat : to strike with anything pointed : to strike with repeated blows. ns. Peck'er, that which pecks : a woodpecker : (slang) spirit, as in ' to keep one's pecker up ' = to keep up one's spirits ; Peck'ing, the sport of throwing pebbles at birds. adj. Peckish, somewhat hungry. [Pick.]

Pecksniff, pek'snif, n. one who talks large about virtue and benevolence, while at heart a selfish and unprincipled hypocrite. adj. Peck sniffian. . Peck sniffianism. [From Mr Pecksniff va Dickens's Martin Chuzzle~Juit.\

Pecten, pek' ten, . a genus of molluscs, one species of which is the scallop so called from the valves having ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin like a comb: a membrane on the eyes of birds. adjs. Pectina ceous, like the scallops ; Pec'tinal, of a comb : comb-like : having bones like the teeth of a comb ; Pec'tinate, -d, having teeth like a comb : resembling the teeth of a comb. adv Petftinately. n. Pectina tion, the state of being pectinated. adjs. Pectine al, having a comb-like crest ; Pec'tinl-branchiate, having comb-like gills ; Pec Uniform, comb-like. [L. pec ten, a comb.]

PectiC, pek'tik, adj. congealing, curdling. ns. Pec'-tin, Pectine, a soluble gelatinising substance ob-

tained from pectose ; Pec'tOSO, a substance yielding pectin, contained in the fleshy pulp of unripe fruit. [Gr. pektikoi, congealing pegnynai, to make solid.]

Pectoral, pek't5-ral, adj. relating to the breast or chest. . armour for the breast : an ornament worn on the breast, esp. the breastplate worn by the ancient Jewish high-priest, and the square of gold, embroidery, &c. formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during mass : a pectoral cross : a pectoral fin : a medicine for the chest. adv. Pec'torally. . Pectoril'oquy. the sound of the patient's voice heard through the stethoscope when applied to the chest in certain morbid conditions of the lungs. Pectoral fins, the anterior paired fins of fishes ; Pectoral theology, a name sometimes applied to the theology of those Christians who make much of experience and emotion, as themselves guides to a knowledge of divine truth :"n

Neander's phrase, ' Pectus est quod facit theologum.' [Fr., L. pectoralii pec tits, pec torts, the breast.]

Peculate, pek'u-lat, v.t. to take for _ one's own use money or property entrusted to_ one's care : to_ embezzle : to steal. ns. Peculation; Pec'ulator. [L. peculari, -dtuspeculiunt, private property, akin to pecunia, money.]

Peculiar, pe-kul'yar, adj. one's own : belonging to no other : appropriate : particular : odd, uncommon, strange. n. (o&s.) private property : a parish or church exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese it is placed. v.t. PecuT-iarise, to set apart. . Peculiarity, quality of being peculiar or singular : that which is found in one and in no other : that which marks a person off from others: individuality. adv. Peculiarly. . Peculium, private property, esp. that given by a father to a son, &c. Peculiar people, the people of Israel : a sect of faith-healers, founded in London in 1838, who reject medical aid in cases of disease, and rely on anointing with oil by the elders, and on prayer, with patient nursing. [Fr., L. peculiaris pectilium, private property.]

Pecuniary, pe-ku'ni-ar-i, adj. relating to money : consisting of money. adv. Pecu'niarily. adj. Pecu'-niOUS, rich. [Fr., L. pecuniarius pecunia, money pecu-, which appears in L. peciides (pi.), cattle.]

Fed, ped, n. (Spens.) a basket, a hamper. [Pad.]

Pedagogue, ped'a-gog, . a teacher: a pedant. v.t. to teach. adjs. Pedagogic, -al, relating to teaching : belonging to, or possessed by, a teacher of children. m. Pedagogics, Ped'agdgism, Ped'agogy, the science of teaching : instruction : discipline. [Fr., L., Gr. paidagogos pats, paidos, a boy, agogos, a leader agein, to lead.]

Pedal, ped'al, adj. pertaining to a foot. . any part of a machine transmitting power from the foot : in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot. v.t. to work a pedal. n. Peda'le, a foot-cloth in front of an altar : a collection of canons of general councils in the Greek Church. adjs. Pedalian, relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot ; Ped'ate, divided like a foot : (bat.) having the side lobes of a divided leaf also divided into smaller parts, the midribs of which do not run to a common centre as in the palmate leaf. adv. Ped'ately. adj. Pedatlfid, divided in a pedate manner, but having the divisions connected at the base. Combination pedal, a metal pedal in organs controlling several stops at once. [L. pedalispes, pedis, the foot.]

Pedant, ped'ant, . one who makes a vain display of learning : a pretender to knowledge which he does not possess : (Shak.) a pedagogue. adjs. Pedantic, -al, displaying knowledge for the sake of showing. adv. Pedantically, in a pedantic manner. ns. Pedantlcism, Pedantism. v.i. Ped'antise, to play the pedant. us. PedantOC'racy, government by pedants ; Ped'antry, acts, manners, or character of a pedant : vain display of learning : {Swift) the overrating of any kind of knowledge we pretend to. [Fr., It. pedante L. p<edagogans, -antis, teaching padagogiu, a pedagogue.]

Peddle, ped'l, .'. to travel about with a basket or bundle of goods, esp. of smallwares, for sale : to be

busy about trifles. v.t. to retail in very small quantities. MS. Pedd'ler, Pedlar, Ped'ler, a hawker or travelling merchant ; Peddlery, Pedlary, the trade or the tricks of a peddler: the wares sold by a peddler. adj. Peddling, trifling: unimportant. . the trade or the tricks of a peddler. [Peddar, pedder, one who carries wares in a. ped or basket.]

Pederasty, ped'e-rast-i, n. unnatural commerce of males with males, esp. boys. n. Ped'erast, one addicted to this vice. adj. Pederastlc. [Gr. , pais, paidos, a boy, erastis eraein, to love.]

pcd-c-re'ro, n. an old gun for discharging

stones, pieces of iron, &c., also for firing salutes. Also Patere'ro.

Pedestal, ped'es-tal, n. anything that serves as a foot or a support : the foot or base of a pillar, &c. : the fixed casting which holds the brasses, in which a shaft turns, called also Axle-guard or Pillow-block. v.t. to place on a pedestal. [Sp., It. piedestallo L. pes, pedis, the foot, It. stallo, a place.]

Pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, adj. going on foot: performed on foot : pertaining to common people : vulgar. n. one journeying on foot: an expert walker, one who practises feats of walking or running. adj. Pedes'trial, of or pertaining to the foot: pedestrian. adv. Pedes'trially. v.t. Pedes'trianise, to traverse on foot. . Pedes'trianism, a going on foot : walking : the practice of a pedestrian. [L. pedestris~pes, pedis.)

Pedetentous, ped-e-ten'tus, adj. proceeding slowly.

Pediatrics, ped-i-at'riks, n.pl. that branch of medical science which relates to children and their special diseases. Also Podiatry. [Gr. pats, paidos, a child, iatrikos, relating to a physician.]

Pedicel, ped'i-sel, . the little footstalk by which a single leaf or flower is fixed on the twig or on the cluster of which it forms a part also Pedicle. n. Pedicella'ria, a minute structure on the skin of sea-urchins and star-fish, like a stalk with a three or two bladed snapping forceps at the summit. adjs. Pedicellate, Pedic'ulate, provided with a pedicel, n. Pedicle, a fetter for the foot. [Fr. pcdicclle L. pediculns, dim. of pes, pedis, the foot.]

PediCUluS, pe-dik'u-lus, . a genus of lice, or an individual of it. adjs. Pedic'ular, Pedic'ulous, lousy.

ns. Pedicula'tion, Pediculo'sis, lousiness.

Pedicure, ped'i-kur, . the treatment of corns, bunions, or the like : one who treats the feet.

Pediferous, pe-dif e-rus, adj. footed also Pedig'erous. aiij. Pedlfprm, foot-shaped.

Pedigree, ped'i-gre, . a line of ancestors : a list, in order, of the ancestors from whom one has descended : lineage: genealogy. adj. Pedigreed, having a pedigree. [Skeat suggests Fr. pied de grue_, crane's-foot, from its use in the drawing out of pedigrees.]

Pedimanous, pe-dim'a-nus, adj. having all four feet like hands of the opossums and lemurs. . Ped'imane.

672

Pediment.

Pediment, ped'i-ment, n. {archit.) a triangular or circular ornament which crowns the fronts of buildings, and serves as a finish to the tops of doors, windows, porticoes, &.c.adjs. Pediment'al ; Ped'imented, furnished with a pediment : like a pediment. [L. pcdamentnmpes, pedis, the foot.]

Pedipalp, ped'i-palp, . a maxillipalp or maxillary palpus. adj. pertaining to the same. n.pl. Pedipal'pi, an order of Araclinida.adj. Pedipal DOUS.

Pedlar. See Peddle.

Pedobaptism, pe-dO-bap'tizm, . infant baptism. n. ' Pedobap'tist, one who believes in infant baptism. [Gr. pais, paidos, a child, baptism.]

Pedometer, pe-dom'et-er, . an instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the number of the steps of a pedestrian are registered, from which the distance he has walked is measured. o<#. Pedomet'ric. [L. pes, pedis, a foot, Gr. mttron, a measure.]

Pedomotor, ped-o-mo'tor, . a means for applying the foot as a driving power. adj. Pedomo'tiVO.

Pedotrophy, pc-dot'rO-fi, n. the rearing of children.

Pedum

mote : mute ; mOOn : Men.

P61e-m61e

adj. Pedotroph'lc. n. Pedot rophist [Gr. pait, paidss, a child, trephein, to nourish.]

Pedum, pe'dum, . a shepherd's crook. [L.]

Peduncle, pe-dung'kl, . the stalk by which a cluster of flowers or leaves is joined to a twig or branch sometimes same as pedicel also Pedun CUllLS. adjs. Peduncular, Pedun' culate, -d. [Fr. pedon- cute Low L. pedunculus L. pes, pedis, the foot.]

Peece, pes, n. (Shak.) a fabric, a fortified place.

Peeced, pesd, adj. (Spins.) imperfect.

Peek, pek, v.i. to peep. n. Peek^abOO, a children's game, from the cry made when hiding one's eyes.

Peel, pel, v.t. to strip off the skin or bark : to bare. v.i. to come off as the skin : to lose the skin : (slang) to undress. n. the skin, rind, or bark : (print.) a wooden pole with short cross-piece for carrying printed sheets to the poles on which they are to be dried : the wash or blade of an oar not the loom : a mark (p) for cattle, for persons who cannot write, &c. adj. Peeled, stripped of skin, rind, or bark : plundered. ns. Peeler, one who peels, a plunderer ; Peel'ing, the act of stripping : that which is stripped off: (print.) the removing of the layers of a paper overlay, to get a lighter impression. [O. Fr. peler, to unskin L. pilare, to deprive of hair pilus, a hair; or pellis, a skin.]

Peel, pel, . a small Border fortress. Also Peel'- tow'er. [Pile.}

Peel, pel, n. a baker's wooden shovel : a fire-shovel. [O. Fr. peleL. pala, a spade.]

Peel, pel, ->.t. to plunder: to pillage. f/V//(v.).]

Peeler, peTer, . a policeman, from Sir R. Peel, who established the Irish police (1812-18) and improved those in Britain (1828-30). . Peel'ite, a follower of Peel in the reform of the Corn-laws in 1846.

Peen, pen, . the end of a hammer-head, usually shaped
for indenting. v.t. to strike with such. [Ger. pinne.)

Peenge, penj, v.i. (Scot.) to complain childishly.

Peep, pep, v.i. to chirp, or cry as a chicken. . the cry of a young chicken. [Fr. piper L. pipart.)

Peep, pep, v.i. to look through a narrow opening : to look out from concealment : to look slyly or cautiously :
to begin to appear. n. a sly look : a beginning to appear, a glimpse : a narrow view, a slit. ns. Peep er, one that peeps : a prying person : a chicken just break-
ing the shell : (slang) the eye : Peep' -hole, a hole through which one may look without being seen ; Peep'-O'-day, the first appearance of light in the morning ; Peep'-show, a small show viewed through a small hole, usually fitted with a magnifying-glass ; Peep'-sight, a plate on the breach with a small hole through which a gunner takes his sight. Peeping Tom, a prying fellow, esp. one who peeps in at windows : Peep-o'-day boys, a band of Protestants in the north of Ireland, in the end of the i8th century opposed to the Catholic Defenders. [Same as above, Fr. piper, to chirp like a bird, then to beguile, whence peep = to look out slyly.]

Peer, per, . an equal in rank, ability, character, &c. : an associate : a nobleman : a member of the House of Lords:-; fem. Peer'ess. . Peerage, the rank or dignity of a peer : the body of peers : a book containing a description of the history, connections, &c. of the different peers. adj. Peerless, having no peer or equal: matchless. adv. Peerlessly. . Peerlessness. House of Peers, the House of Lords ; Spiritual peer, one of the bishops or arch- bishops qualified to sit as members of the House of Lords ; Temporal peer, one of the members of the House of Lords, other than the bishops. [O. Fr. (Fr. pair), L. par, parts, equal.]

Peer, per, v.i. to look narrowly or closely : to peep : to appear: pa.t. and pa.p. peered. adj. Peer'y, prying, sly. [M. E. piren Low Ger. pirtn, orig. pliren, to draw the eyelids together.]

Peerie, Peery, per'i, . a top spun with a. string.

Peevers, pev'ers, n. (Scot.) the game of hop-scotch.

Peevish, piv'ish, o4j, habitually fretful ; a*ily an-

noyed : hard to please : showing ill-nature : childish. adv. Peevishly. n. Peevishness. [Prob. imit. of the puling of fretful infants.]

Peewit. Same as Pewit.

Peg, peg, . a wooden pin for fastening boards, or the soles of shoes : one of the pins on which the strings of a musical instrument are stretched : a reason or excuse for action : a drink of soda-water with brandy, &c. : a degree or step. v.t. to fasten with a peg : to keep up the market price by buying or selling at a fixed price : to make points during the game of crib-bage before the show of hands. v.i. to work with unremitting effort :pr.p. peg'ging ; pa.t. and pa.p. pegged. ns. Peg'-fiched, an English game played with pegs or pointed sticks : Peg'-float, a machine for rasping away the ends of pegs inside shoes. adj. Pegged, fashioned of, or furnished with, pegs. ns. Peg'ging, the act of fastening with a peg : pegs collectively : a thrashing : determined perseverance in work ; Peg'-leg, a wooden leg of the simplest form, or one who walks on such ; Peg'-Strtp, a ribbon of wood cut to the width, &c., of a shoe-peg : Peg''-tank'ard, a drinking-vessel having each one's share marked off by a knob ; Peg'-top, a child's plaything made to spin round by winding a string round it and then rapidly pulling it off: (//.)a kind of trousers, wide at the top and narrow at the ankles. adj. shaped like a top. Peg away, to keep continually working. Take down a peg, to take down, to humble. [Scand. ; as in Dan. pig, a spike.]

Pegasus, peg'a-sus, n. a winged horse which aro^e from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus : a genus of small fishes with large, wing-like, pectoral fins : one of the constellations in the northern sky. adj. Pegase an.

Peggy, peg'i, n. one of several small warblers, the white-throat, &c. [Peggy, from Peg = Meg Margaret.)

Pegmatite, peg'ma-tit, n. coarsely crystallised granite. adj. Pegmatit'ic.

Pehlevi, pa'le-ve, . an ancient West Iranian idiom during the period of the Sassanides, largely mixed with Semitic words, and poorer in inflections and terminations than Zend (235-640 A.D.) : the characters used in writing this language. adj. of or pertaining to, or written in, Pehlevi. [Pers.]

Peignoir, pen-war', n. a loose wrapper worn by women during their toilet. [Fr.]

Peinct, pangkt, v.t. (Spens.) to paint.

Peine, pan, . a form of punishment by pressing to death usually Peine forte et dure. [Fr.]

Peirastic, pi-ras'tik, adj. tentative. . Peiram'eter, an instrument for measuring the resistances of road-surface to traction. [Gr. peira, a trial.]

Pelse, paz, v.t. (Spens., Shak.) to poise, to weigh. n. a weight. [Poise.']

Pejoration, pe-jo-ra'shun, n. a becoming worse: dete-rioration.!'.:'. Pejorate. adj. and . Pe'jorative. . Pejor'ity. [L~pejor, worse, comp. oimalus, bad.]

Pekan, pek'an, n. an American species of Marten called also Wood-shock, Fislier, and Black-fox.

Pekoe, pe'kO, . a scented black tea. [Chinese.]

Pelage, pel'aj, . the hair or wool of a mammal. [Fr.]

Pelagian, pe-la'ji-an, . one who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, who denied original sin. adj. pertaining to Pelagius. n. Pela gianism, the doctrines of Pelagius.

Pelagic, pe-laj'ik, adj. inhabiting the deep sea, marine, oceanic. [Gr. pelagos, the sea.]

Pelargonium, pel-ar-gS'ni-um, . a vast genus of beautiful flowering plants of order Geraniaccet. adj. Pelar'gic, stork-like. [Gr. pelargos, stork, the beaked capsules resembling a stork's beak.]

PelasgiC, pe-las'jik, adj. pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi, a race spread over Greece in prehistoric times, to whom are ascribed many enormous remains built of unhewn stones, without cement the so-called Pelasgic architecture. Also Pelas'gian.

PAI4-BM10. S Psll-meU, adv.

Pelerine, pel'er-in, n. a woman's tippet or cape with long ends coming down in front. [Fr., a tippet pelerin, a pilgrim L. peregrinits, foreign.]

Pelf, pelf, n. riches (in a bad sense) : money. [O. Fr. pelfre, booty ; allied to pilfer.]

Pelican, pel'i-kan, n. a large water-fowl, having an enormous distensible gular pouch : an alembic with tubulated head from which two opposite and crooked beaks extend and enter again the body of the vessel used for continuous distillation : a dentist's instrument : (her.) a pelican above her nest, with wings indorsed, wounding her breast with her beak in order to feed her young with her blood. [Low L. pelicamis Gr. pelikanpelekits, an axe.]

Pelike, pel'i-ke, n. a large vase like the hydria, double-handled. [Gr.]

Pelisse, pe-les', n. a cloak of silk or other cloth, with sleeves, worn by ladies : a garment lined with fur, a dragoon's jacket with shaggy lining. [Fr., Low L. pellicea (vestis) L. pellis, a skin.]

Pell, pel, n. a skin or hide : a roll of parchment. [O. Fr. pel (Fr. peau)L.. pellis, a skin or hide.]

Pellagra, pe-la'gra, n. a loathsome skin disease supposed to be common in the rice-producing part of the north of Italy. n. Pella'grin, one afflicted with pellagra. adj. Pella'grous, like or afflicted with pellagra. [Gr. pella, skin, agra, seizure.]

Pellet, pel'et, n. a little ball, as of lint or wax : a small rounded boss : a small pill : a ball of shot. adj. Pell'eted, consisting of pellets : pelted, as with bullets. [O. Fr. Delate L. pila, a ball.)

Pellicle, pel'i kl, >i. a thin skin or film : the film or scum which gathers on liquors. adj. Pellic'ular.

Pellitory, pel'i-tor-i, n. a genus of plants found most commonly on old walls and heaps of rubbish: the feverfew. n. Pell'itory-of-Spain, a plant which grows in Algeria, the root of which causes in the hands first a sensation of extreme cold, then one of a burning heat. [L. parietaria, the wall-plant parietarius paries, parietis, a wall.]

Pell-mell, pel-mel', adv. in great confusion : promiscuously : in a disorderly manner also written Pile-mele.n. Pell-mell' (same as Pall-mall). [O. Fr. pesle-mesle (Fr. pelt-mile), -mesle being from O. Fr. metier (Fr. meler), to mix Low L. misculare L. miscere; and pesle, a rhyming addition, perh. influenced by Fr. pelle, shovel.]

Pellucid, pe-lu'sid, adj. perfectly clear : letting_light through : transparent. us. PellUCid'ity, PellU'cidness. ad-: PellU'Cidly. [Vr.,L.j>ellucidusper, perfectly, lucidus, clear liuere, to shine.]

Pelma, pel'ma, n. the sole of the foot. n. Pelmat'O-gram, the impression of the foot. [Gr.]

Pelopid, pel'5-pid, adj. pertaining to Pelops. n. one of his descendants.

Poloponnesian, pel-0-po-ne'zi-an, adj. of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus or southern part of Greece. n. an inhabitant or a native of the Peloponnesus. Peloponnesian war, a war between Athens and Sparta (431-404 B.C.). [Gr. Pelops, an ancient Greek hero, nesos, an island.]

Peloria, pe-10'ri-a, n. the appearance of regularity in flowers normally irregular also Pel'Orism. adjs. Pelor'iate, PeloMc. [Gr. peldr, a monster.]

Pelt, pelt, n. a raw hide : the quarry or prey of a hawk all torn. us. Pelt'monger, a dealer in skins ; Pelt'ry, the skins of animals with the fur on them : furs. [M. E. pelt, peltry O. Fr. pelleterie pelletier, a skinner L. pellis, a skin.]

Pelt, pelt, v.t, to strike with something thrown : to cast. v.t. to fall heavily, as rain. n. a blow from something thrown. ns. Pel'ter, a shower of missiles, a sharp storm of rain, &c. : a storm of anger ; Pel'ting, an assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown. [Cf. Pellet.]

Pelta, pel'ta, n. a light buckler. *. Pel'tast, a soldier armed with this. adjs, Pel'tate, -d, hield-shapd ; Peltat iBd, Pel tiform. [L-.-Gr

67*

Pelting, pel'ting, adj. (Skak.) paltry, contemptible. adv. Pelt'lngly. [Paltry.]

Pelvis, pel' vis, n. the bony cavity at the lower end of the trunk, forming the lower part of the abdomen. adjs. Pel'ViC, of or pertaining to the pelvis ; Pel'vi-fonn, openly cup-shaped. ns. Pelvim'eter, an instrument for measuring the diameters of the pel-vis ; Pelvtmetry. [L. pelvis, a basin.]

Pemmlcan, Pemican, pem'i-kan, . a North American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now made of beef and used in Arctic expeditions, &c.

Pemphigus, pem'fi-gus, n. an affection of the skin with pustules. adj. Pem'phigoid. [Gr.]

Pen, pen, i: t. to shut up: to confine in a small en-closure '.pr.p. pen'ning ; pa.t. and pa.p. penned or pent. n. a small enclosure: a fold for animals: a coop. [A.S.flennan, to shut up, in comp. onpennan, to unpen. Prop, to fasten with a pin.]

Pen, pen, . one of the large feathers of the wing of a bird : an instrument used for writing, formerly made of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, &c. : style of writing : a female swan opp. to Cob. v.t. to write, to commit to paper: pr.p. pen'ning : pa.t. and pa.p. penned. adj. Pen'-and-ink', written, literary : executed with pen and ink, as a drawing. ns. Pen' -Case, a holder for a pen or pens ; Pen'-craft, skill in penmanship : the art of composition ; Pen' -driver, a clerk ; Pen'fUl, what one can write with one dip of ink ; Pen'-hold'er, a holder for pens or nibs ; Pen'-Wl'per, a piece of cloth, leather, &c. for wiping pens after use ; Pen'-wom'an, a female writer. [O. Fr. penne L. penna, a feather.]

Penal, pe'nal, adj. pertaining to, incurring, or con-stituting punishment : used for punishment. v.t. Pe'nalise, to lay under penalty. adv. Penally. Penal laws, laws prohibiting certain actions under penalties ; Penal servitude, hard labour in a prison as a punishment for crime introduced in England in 1853 instead of transportation ; Penal Statute, a statute imposing a penalty or punishment for crime. [Fr., L. paenalis pcena, Gr. poine, punishment.]

Penalty, pen'al-ti, n. punishment : suffering in person or property for wrong-doing or for breach of a law : a fine or loss which a person agrees to pay or bear in case of his non-fulfilment of some undertaking : a fine. Under penalty Of, so as to suffer, or (after a negative) without suffering the punishment of.

Penance, pen'ans, n. repentance : external acts per-formed to manifest sorrow for sin, to seek to atone for the sin and to avert the punishment which, even after the guilt has been remitted, may still remain due to the offence also the sacrament by which absolution is conveyed (involving contrition, confes-sion, and satisfaction) : any instrument of self-punishment. -v.t. to impose penance on : to punish. [O. Fr. ; cf. Penitence.]

Penang-lawyer, pe-nang'-law'yer, n. a walking-stick made from the stem of a Penang palm. [Prob. a corr. of Penang liyar, the wild areca.)

Penannular, pe-nan'u-lar, adj. shaped almost like a ring. \\M-pana, almost, annnlaris, annular.]

Penates, pe-na'tes, n.pl. the household gods of ancient Rome who presided over and were worshipped by each family. [L., from root pen- in L. penitits, within, penetralia, the inner part of anything.]

Pence, pens, n. plural oi penny (q.v.).

Penchant, pang'shang, n. inclination : decided taste : bias. [Fr., pr.p. of pencher, to incline, through a form pendicare, from L. pendere, to hang.]

Pencil, pen'sil, n. a small hair brush for laying on colours : any pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink : a collection of rays of light converging to a point : the art of painting or drawing. v.t. to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil : to paint or draw : pr.p. pencilling ; pa.t. and pa.p. pen'cilled. ns. Pen dl-case. a holder for a pencil ; Pftn'nU-com'paas, a compaM having a pencil on one

of its legs for use in drawing. adjs. Pen'cilled, written or marked with a pencil : having pencils of rays : radiated : (hot.) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil ; Pen'Cilllform, having the form of a pencil, as of rays. as. Pencilling, the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil : marks made with a pencil : fine lines on flowers or the feathers of birds : a sketch ; Pen'cil-sketch, a sketch made with a pencil. [O. Fr. pincel (Fr. pinceau) L. penicillitm, a painter's brush, dim. of penis, a tail.]

Pend, pend, n. (ads.) an enclosure: (Scot.) a narrow close leading off a main street.

Pend, pend, v.i. to hang, as in a balance, to impend. adj. Pend'ing, hanging : remaining undecided : not terminated. prep, during.

Pendant, pen'dant, . anything hanging, esp. for ornament : an earring : a lamp hanging from the roof: an ornament of wood or of stone hanging downwards from a roof: a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship : something attached to another thing of the same kind, an appendix, a companion picture, poem, &c. ns. Pen'dence, Pen'dency, a hanging in suspense : state of being undecided. adj. Pen' dent, hanging : projecting : supported above the ground or base : (but.) hanging downwards, as a flower or a leaf. n. Penden'tive (arc/tit.), the triangular portion of a dome cut off between two supporting arches at right angles to each other. adv. Pen'dently. ns. Pen'dlcle, an appendage : something attached to another, as a privilege, a small piece of ground for cultivation; Pen'dulet, a pendant. [Fr. pendant, pr.p. of pendre, to hang L. pendens, -entis pr.p. of pendere, to hang.]

Pendragon, pen-drag'on, . a chief leader : an ancient British chief. n. Pendrag'onship. [\V. pen, head, dragon, a chief.]

Pendulum, pen'du-lum, n. any weight so hung from a fixed point as to swing freely : the swinging weight which regulates the movement of a clock : a lamp, &c., pendent from a ceiling : a guard-ring of a watch by which it is attached to a chain. adj. Pen'dular, relating to a pendulum. v.i. Pen'dulate, to swing, vibrate. adjs. Pen'dulent, pendulous ; Pen'duline, building a pendulous nest ; Pen'dulOUS, hanging loosely : swinging freely, as the pensile nests of birds: (bat.) hanging downwards, as a flower on a curved stalk. a<iv. Pen'dulously. ns. Pen'dulousness, Pen' dulosity. Pendulum vrire, a kind of flat steel wire for clock pendulums. Compensation pendulum, a pendulum so constructed that its rod is not altered in length by changes of temperature ; Compound pendulum, every ordinary pendulum is compound, as differing from a Simple pendulum, which is a material point suspended by an ideal line ; Invariable pendulum, a pendulum for carrying from station to station to be oscillated at each so as to fix the relative acceleration of gravity ; Long and Short pendulum, a pendulum for determining the absolute force of gravity by means of a bob suspended by a wire of varying length. [L., neut. of penduliis, hanging pendere, to hang.]

Peneian, pe-ne'yan, adj. relating to the river Peneus in the famous Vale of Tempe in Thessaly.

Penelopise, pe-nel'o-plz, v.i. to act like Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, who undid at night the work she did by day, to gain time from her suitors.

Penetrate, pen'e-trat, v.t. to thrust into the inside : to pierce into : to affect the mind or feelings : to enter and to fill : to understand : to find out. v.i. to make way : to pass inwards. ns. Penetrability, Pen'etrableness. adj. Pen'etrable, that may be penetrated or pierced by another body : capable of having impressions made upon the mind. adv. Pen'etrably, so as to be penetrated. n.pl. Penetralia, the inmost parts of a building : secrets : mysteries, ns. Pen'etrance, Pen'etrancy, the quality of being penetrant. adjs. Pen'etran*.

subtle, penetrating ; Pen'etrating, piercing or entering : sharp : subtle : acute : discerning. adv. Pen'etratingly. . Penetra'tion, the act or power of penetrating or entering : acuteness : discernment : the space-penetrating power of a telescope. adj. Pen'etrative, tending to penetrate: piercing: sagacious : affecting the mind. adv. Pen'etratively, in a penetrative manner. . Pen'etrativeness, the quality of being penetrative : penetrative power. [L. penetrare, -atunt penes, within.]

Pen-fish, pen'-fish, . a sparoid fish of genus Calamus.

Penfold. Same as Pinfold.

Penguin, pen'gwin, . an aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere, unable to fly, but very expert in diving also Pin'gUin. . Pen'gUinery, a breeding-place of penguins. [Ety. dub. ; a corr. of pen-wing, or from Vf.pen, head, gwcn, white.]

Pen-gun, pen' -gun, . a pop-gun.

Penicil, pen'i-sil, . a brush of hairs : a pledget for wounds, &c. adjs. Pen'icillate, Penicil'liform. . Penicillium, one of the blue-moulds.

Peninsula, pe-nin'sii-la, n. land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island. adj. Penln'sular, pertaining to a peninsula : in the form of a peninsula: inhabiting a peninsula. . Peninsular ity, state of being, or of inhabiting, a peninsula : narrow provincialism. v.t. Penin'sulate, to form into a peninsula : to surround almost entirely with water. Peninsular war, the war in Spain and Portugal, carried on by Great Britain against Napoleon's marshals (1804-1814). The Peninsula, Spain and Portugal. [L., p&ne, almost, insula, an island.]

Penis, pe'nis, H. the characteristic external male organ.
adj. Pe'nial. [L., a tail.]

Penistone, pen'i-stcn, . a coarse frieze. Penistpne flags, a kind of sandstone for paving and building, brought from Penistone in Yorkshire.

Penitent, pen'i-tent, adj. suffering pain or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant. n. one who is sorry for sin : one who has confessed sin, and is undergoing penance. ns. Penitence, Penltency, state of being penitent : sorrow for sin. adj. Peniten'tial, pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence. . a book of rules relating to penance. adv. Peniten'tially. adj. Peniten'tiary, relating to penance : penitential. . a penitent : an office at the court of Rome for examining and issuing secret bulls, dispensations, &c. : a book for guidance in imposing penances : a place for the performance of penance : a house of correction and punishment for offenders. adv- Pen'itently. Penitential garment, a rough gar ment worn for penance ; Penitential psalms, certain psalms suitable for being sung by penitents, as the 6th, sad, 38th, sist, load, i3oth, i43d. [Fr., L. paenitens, -entis paenitere, to cause to repent.]

Penknife, pen'nlf, . a small knife, originally for making and mending quill pens.

Penman, pen'man, n. a man skilled in the use of the pen : an author : pi. Pen'men. . Pen'manship, the use of the pen : art or manner of writing.

Penna, pen'a, n. a feather, esp. one of the large feathers of the wings or tail. adj. Penna ceous. [L.]

Pennal, pen'al, . a freshman at a German university so called from their pennales or pen-cases. . Penn'alism, a system of fagging once in vogue at German universities.

Pen-name, pen'-nam, . a name, other than his real one, by which an author is known to the public : a nom de plume.

Pennant, pen'ant, . a flag many times as long as it is wide : a streamer : a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of war-ships. Also Penn'on. [Pennant is formed from pennon, with excrescent t ; fennon is Fr. pennon L. penna, a wing.]

Pennate, -d, pen'at, -ed, adj. winged : (tot.) same as Pinnate. adj. Pennatlf'ld (see Pinnatifid). . Penne (Spens.), a feather. adj. Penned, having wings : winged : written with a pen. . Pen ner, a

case for holding pens : (for.) a representation of such carried at the girdle, adjs. Pennlf'erous, Pennig erOUS, feathered ; Pen'niform, like a feather in form. [L. pennatus penna, wing.]

Pennill, pen'il, . a kind of Welsh verse, in which the singer has to change words and measure according to the variations of his accompanist on the harp. [W. ' a verse,' pi. pennillion.]

Pennon, pen'on, . a flag, a medieval knight-bachelor's ensign: a long narrow flag: a pinion or wing. us. Penn'onoelle, a small flag like a pennon ; Penn'on-Cier, a knight-bachelor. adj. Penn'oned, bearing a pennon. [Cf. Pennant.]

Penny, pen'i, . a copper coin (bronze since 1860), originally silver = -fa of a shilling, or four farthings : a small sum : money in general : (A r . T.) a silver coin = 7Jd. : pound, \i\fourpenny, sixpenny, tenpenny nails = four, six, ten pound weight to the thousand : //. Pennies (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins ; Pence (pens), the amount of pennies in value. adjs. Penn'ied, possessed of a penny ; Penn'iless. without a penny: without money: poor. ns. Penniless-ness ; Penn'y-a-lin'er, one who writes for a public journal at so much a line : a writer for pay : Penn'y-a-lin'erism, hack-writing ; Penn'y-dog, the tope or miller's dog, a kind of shark ; Penn'y-post, a means of carrying a letter for a penny ; Penn'y-rent, income ; Penn'yweight, twenty-four grains of troy weight(the weight of a silver penny); Penn'y-WiS'dom, prudence in petty matters. adj. Penn'y-wise, saving small sums at the risk of larger : niggardly on improper occasions. ns. Penn'y-WOrth, a penny's worth of anything : the amount that can be given for a penny : a good bargain also Penn''orth (coll.) ; Pe ter'S-pence, the name given to an old tribute offered to the Roman Pontiff, now a voluntary contribution. Penny fee (Scot.), a small wage; Penny gaff (slang), a low-class theatre ; Penny mail (Scot.), rent in money, not in kind : a small sum paid to the superior of land ; Penny wedding, a wedding ceremonial in Scotland, at which the invited guests made contributions in money to pay the general expenses. A pretty penny, a considerable sum of money; Turn an honest penny, to earn money honestly. [A.S. penig, oldest form pending, where pend = Eng. pawn, Ger. p/and, Dut. pand, a pledge, all which are from L. pannus, a rag, a piece of cloth.]

Pennyroyal, pen'i-roi-al ; . a species of mint, much in use in domestic medicine, in the form of a warm infusion, to promote perspiration and as an emmena-gogue. [Corr. from old form pulial, which is traced through O. Fr. to L. puleium regium, the plant pennyroyal /&., a flea.]

Penology, Pomology, pe-nol'o-ji, . the study of punishment in its relation to crime : the manage-ment of prisons. . Penol'ogist. [Gr. poine, punishment, logia, description.]

Ponse'e, pang-sa', . a thought. [Fr.]

Penseroso, pen-se-rO'so, adj. melancholy : thought-ful \-fem. Penserp'sa. [It.]

Pensile, pen'sll, adj. hanging : suspended. ns. Pen'-sileness, Pensil'ity. [Fr., L., pendere, hang.]

Pension, pen'shun, . a stated allowance to a person for past services performed by himself or by some relative : a payment made to a person retired from service on account of age or weakness : a boarding-school or boarding-house on the Continent (pron. pong-siong') : a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes. v.t. to grant a pension to. adjs. Pen'sion-able, entitled, or entitling, to a pension ; Pen'sion-ary, receiving a pension : consisting of a pension. n. one who receives a pension : the syndic or legal adviser of a Dutch town. ns. Pen'sioner, one who receives a pension : a dependent : one who pays out of his own income for his commons, chambers, &c. at Cambridge University = an Oxford commoner; Pen Bionnaire. Grand pensionary, the president

of the States-general of Holland. [Fr., L. pen-sion-em pendere, pensum, to weigh, pay.]

Pensive, pen'siv, adj. thoughtful : reflecting : ex-pressing thoughtfulness with sadness. adj. Pen'-sived (Shak.), thought over. adv. Pon'siYely. . Pen'Siveness, state of being pensive : gloomy thoughtfulness: melancholy. [Fr. pensif*. pen-sdre, to weigh pendere, to weigh.]

Penstock, pen'stok, . a trough conveying water to a water-wheel.

Pensum, pen'sum, . an extra task given a scholar in punishment.

Pent, pa.t. and/rt./. of pen, to shut up.

Pentacapsular, pen-ta-kap'su-lar, adj. having five capsules.

Pentachord, pen'ta-kord, n. a musical instrument with five strings : a diatonic series of five tones.

Pentacle, pent'a-kl, . a figure formed by two equi-lateral triangles intersecting regularly so as to form a six-pointed star : properly a five-pointed object, the same as Pentagram (q.v.), a defence against demons. adj. PentaC'ular. [O. Fr., but prob. not from Gr. pente, five, but O. Fr. pente, pendre, to hang. As applied to a magical figure prob. a corr. of pentangle, perh. pentacolpendre, to hang, a, on, col, the neck.]

Pentacoccous, pen-ta-kok'us, adj. (bot.) having five grains or seeds.

PentacrostiC, pen-ta-kros'tik, adj. containing five acrostics of the same name. n. a set of such verses.

Pentact, pen'takt, adj. five-rayed. Also Pentac'-tinal.

Pentad, pen'tad, . the number five, a group of five things : a mean of temperature, &c., taken every five days.

PentadactyloUS, pen-ta-dak'ti-Iu?, adj. having five dibits also Pentadac'tyl. >i. Pentadac'tylism.

Pentadelphous, pen-ta-del'fus, adj. (bot.) grouped together in five sets.

Pentaglot, pen'ta-glot, adj. of five tongues. n. a work in five languages.

Pentagon, pen'ta-gon, n. (geom.) a plane figure having five angles and five sides : a fort with five bastions. adj. Pentag'onal. adv. Pentag'onally. [Gr.pentagonon pente, five, gonia, angle.]

Pentagram, pen'ta-gram, n. a five-pointed star: a magic figure so called. This is the proper pentacle. adj. Pentagrammat'ic. [Gr. pente, five, gramma, a letter.]

Pentagraph = Pantograph.

Pentagynia, pent-a-jin'i-a, n. (bot.) a Linnaean order of plants, characterised by their flowers having five pistils.. Pent'agyn (bot.), a plant having five styles. adjs. Pentagyn'ian, Pentagynous. gyne, a female.]

Pentahedron, pen-ta-he'dron, n. (geom.) a solid figure bounded by five plane faces. adj. Pentahe dral. [Gr. pente, five, hedra, base.]

Pentalpha, pen-tal'fa, K. a five-pointed star : a pentacle.
[Gr. pente, five, alpha.]

Pentameron, pen-tam'e-ron, . a famous collection of fifty folk-tales (Naples 1637) written in the Neapolitan dialect by Giambattista Basile, supposed to be told during five days by ten old women, for the entertainment of a Moorish slave who has usurped the place of the rightful princess. [It. pentamerone.]

Pentamerous, pen-tam'er-us, adj. (tot.) consisting of or divided into five parts. Pentamerus beds (geol.), a name applied to the upper and lower Llandovery rocks, full of the brachiopods called Pentamerus. [Gr. pente, five, mtrot, part.]

Pentameter, pen-Um'e-ter, n. a verse of five measures

Pentagon.

Pentagram.
[Gr. pente, five,

Pentandria

mOte ; mQte ; moOn ; Men.

Pepper

orfeet. adj. havingfive feet. Elegiac pentameter, a verse of six dactylic feet, the third and sixth with the first member only ; Iambic pentameter, in English, heroic couplets and blank verse. [Gr. pcntametros pente, five, metron, a measure.]

Pentandria, pen-tan'dri-a, . (hot.) a Linnsean order of plants, characterised by their flowers having five stamens. . Pentan'der, a plant of the class Pentandria. .adjs. Pentan drian, Pentan drous. [Gr. pente, five, aner, andros, a man, a male.]

Pentangular, pen-tang'gu-lar, adj. having five angles.

PentapetaloUS, pen-ta-pet'a-lus, adj. having five petals.

PentaphyllOUS, pen-ta-fil'us, adj. having five leaves. [Gr. per.te, five, phyllon, a leaf.]

Pentapody, pen-tap'o-di, . a measure of five feet.

Pentapolis, pen-tap' o-hs, . a group of five cities. adj. Pentapol'itan, esp. of the ancient Pentapolis of Cyrenaica iu northern Africa. [Gr. pente, five, polis, a city.]

Pentarchy, pen'tar-ki, . government by five persons. [Gr. pente, five, arc/if, rule.]

PentasepalOUS, pen-ta-sep'a-lus, adj. having five sepids.

Pentaspermous, pent-a-sper'mus, adj. (hot.) containing five seeds. [Gr. pente, five, sperma, seed.]

Pentastich, pen't.i-stik, . a composition of five verses. adj. Pentas'tiChOUS, five-ranked.

Pentastyle, pen'ta-stil, adj. having five columns in front. n. (archit.) a building with a portico of five columns. [Gr. pente, five, stylos, a pillar.]

Pentasyllable, pen-ta-si-lab'ik, adj. having five syllables.

Pentateuch, pen'ta-tuk, . a name used to denote the Jewish Thorah, the first five books of the Old Testament. adj. Pen'tateuchal. [Gr. pente, five, teuckos, a book teuchein, to prepare.]

Pentathlon, pen-tath'lon, . a contest consisting of five exercises wrestling, throwing the discus, spear-throwing, leaping, and running also Pentath lum. n. Pentath lete, one who contests in the pentathlon. [Gr. pente, five, athlon, a contest.]

Pentatonic, pen-ta-ton'ik, adj. consisting of five tones.

Penteconter, pen'te-kon-ter, . an ancient Greek ship having fifty oars.

Pentecost, pen'te-kost, n. a Jewish festival held on the fiftieth day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the law : the festival of Whitsuntide, held in remembrance of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the assembled disciples at the feast of Pentecost adj. Pentecostal. n.pl. offerings formerly made to the parish priest at Whitsuntide. [Gr. pentekoste (himera), the fiftieth (day).]

Pentegraph = Pantograph.

Pentelic, -an, pen-tel'ik, -an, adj. describing a kind of marble found at Mount Pentclicus near Athens.

PenteteriC, pen-te-ter'ik, adj. occurring every five years. [Gr.,fente, five, etos, a year.]

Penthemimeral, pen-the-mim'e-ral, adj. belonging to a metrical group of zj feet [Gr. pente, five, henti, half, meros, a part.]

Penthouse, pent'hows, . a shed projecting from or adjoining a main building : a protection from the weather over a door or a window : anything resembling a penthouse. v. t. to provide with a penthouse, shelter by means of a shed sloping from a wall, or anything similar. [A corr. ofpentice, which is from Fr. appentis L. appendicium, an appendage.]

Pentice, pen'tis, . See Penthouse.

Pentile = Pantile.

Pentroof, pent'rSpf, . a roof with a slope on one side only. [A hybrid word, from Fr. pente, a slope f endre, to hang, and Eng. roof.}

Pentstemon, pent-ste'mon, . a genus of perennial herbs of the order Scrophularinece, common in California. [Gr. pente, five, stemon, warp, stamen.]

Pentzia, pent'si-a, n. a genus of South African shrubs, having yellow flowers in small heads, usually in corymbs. The chief species is Pentzia virgata or the 'sheep-fodder bush.' [Named after C. J. Pente, a student under Thunberg.]

Penult, pe-nult', or pe'nult, I"enult'ima, . the syllable last but one. adj. Penultimate, last but one. . the penult : the last member but one of any series. \V..pcnultimap<zne, almost, ultimus, last.]

Penumbra, pe-num'bra, . a partial or lighter shadow round the perfect or darker shadow of an eclipse : the part of a picture where the light and shade blend into each other. adjs. Penum'bral, Penum brous. [L. ptzne, almost, umbra, shade.]

Penury, pen'u-ri, . want : absence of means or resources : great poverty. adj. Penu'rious, showing penury : not bountiful : too saving : sordid : miserly. adv. Penu'riously. . Penu'riousness. [Fr.,

L. penuria ; Gr. peina, hunger, penes, poor.)

Peon, pe'on, . a day-labourer, esp. in South America, one working off a debt by bondage : in India, a foot-soldier, a messenger, a native policeman. ns. Pe'onage, Pe'onism, this kind of agricultural servi-tude. [Sp., Low L. pedo L. pes, pedis, a foot.]

Peony, pe'o-ni, . a genus of plants of the natural order Ranunculacetf, with large showy flowers, carmine, in some white. [O. Fr. pione (Fr. fivoine) L. poeonia, healing Gr. Paion.\

People, pe'pl, . persons generally : the men, women, and children of a country or a nation : the mass of persons as distinguished from the rulers, &c. : an indefinite number : inhabitants : the vulgar : the populace: pi. Peoples (pe'plz), races, tribes. v.t. to stock with people or inhabitants. People's palace, an institution for the amusement, recrea-tion, and association of the working-classes, as that in the East End of London, inaugurated in 1887. Chosen people, the Israelites ; Good people, or folk, a popular euphemistic name for the fairies ; Peculiar people (see Peculiar); The people, the populace, the mass. [Fr. peuple L. populus, prob. reduplicated from root tf pUbs, people.]

Peotomy, pe-ot'o-mi, . the amputation of the penis. [Gr. peos, the penis, temnein, to cut.]

Peperin, pep'e-rin, n. a volcanic tufa found in the Alban Hills near Rome. [It. peperino pepe, pepper L. piper, pepper.]

Pepita, pe-pe'ta, n. a nugget of gold. [Sp.]

Peplum, pep'lum, n. an upper robe worn by women in ancient Greece. Also Pep'luS. [L., Gr. peplos.]

Pepo, pe'pO, n. a fruit like that of the gourd. [Gr.]

Pepper, pep'er, n. a pungent aromatic condiment con-sisting of the dried berries of the pepper-plant, entire or powdered : any plant of genus Piper; a plant of genus Capsicum, or one of its pods, whence Cayenne pepper. v.t. to sprinkle with pepper: to hit or pelt with shot, &c. : to pelt thoroughly : to do for. adj. Pepp'er-and-salt, of a colour composed of a light ground dotted with fine spots of a dark colour, or of a dark ground with light spots. ns. Pepp'er-DOX, a box with a perforated top for sprinkling pepper on food ; Pepp'er-cake, a kind of spiced cake or ginger-bread ; Pepp'er-cast'er, the vessel, on a cruet-stand, from which pepper is sprinkled ; Pepp'ercorn, the berry of the pepper plant : something of little value Peppercorn rent, a nominal rent ; Pepp'erer, one who sells pepper, a grocer ; Pepp'er-gin'gerbread, hot-spiced gingerbread ; Pepp'er-grass, any plant of genus Lepidium; Pepp'eriness ; Pepp'ermint, a species of mint, aromatic and pungent like pepper : a liquor distilled from the plant : a lozenge flavoured with peppermint Peppermint-drop, a confection so flavoured ; Pepp'er-pot, a West Indian dish, of cassareep, together with flesh or dried fish and vege-tables, esp. green okra and chillies : tripe shredded and stewed, with balls of dough and plenty of pepper ; Pepp'er-tree, a shrub of the cashew family, native to South America, &c. also Pepper shrub and Chili pepper ; Pepp'erwort, the dittander. adj. Pepp'ery, possessing the qualities of pepper : hot, choleric. ^Ethiopian pepper, the produce of

Xylopia SEthiopica; Benin pepper, of Cubeba Clusii; Guinea pepper, or Ma log net ta pepper, of Amentum; Jamaica pepper, or Pimento, of species of Eugenia (Myrtacea) ; Long pepper, the fruit of Pipe r Longum ; White pepper, tlie seed freed from the skin and fleshy part of the fruit by soaking in water and rubbing the dried fruit. [A.S. pipor L. piper Gr. peperi Sans, pippaia.)

Pepper's Ghost, pep'ers gSst, . a device for associat-ing on the same stage living persons and phantoms to act together the phantom produced by a large sheet of unsilvered glass on the stage, practically invisible to the spectators, reflecting to them, along with a visible actor or actors, the appearance of another actor on an understage, himself invisible. [John H. Pepper (b. 1821), the improver and ex-hibitor of Henry Dircks' invention.]

Pepsin, Pepsine, pep'sin, . one of the essential con-stituents of the gastric juice: the active agent in

fermenting food in the stomach a hydrplytic ferment. adj. Pep'tic, relating to or promoting digestion : having a good digestion. ns, Peptic'ity, eupepsia; Pep'tiCS, digestion considered as a science : the diges-
tive organs; Pep'togen, a substance producing pep- tone, any preparation that facilitates digestion. adjs. Peptogen'ic, Peptog'enous, Pepton'ic. ns. Pep'- tone, one of a class of albumenoids formed by the action of the chemical ferment pepsin and hydrochloric
acid, the latter first converting into a syntonin or acid protein, the former converting this syntonin into pep- tone they are soluble in water, are not coagulated by boiling, and pass readily through an animal mem- brane, being therefore easily absorbed; Peptonisa'- tion. v.t. Pep'tonise, to convert into peptones. . Pep'tonoid, a substance like peptone : one of certain food preparations. [Fr., Gr. pepsis, diges- tion peptein, to digest.]

Pepysian, pep'is-i-an, adj. pertaining to Samuel Pepys (1633-1703), his inimitable diary, or the col- lection of prints, books, ballads, &c. he bequeathed to Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Per, per, prfp. through, by means of, according to. Per annum, year by year : for each year ; Per capita, by heads, implying equal rights to two or more persons ; Per cent., per hundred ; Per Contra, on the contrary : as a set-off; Per diem, every day : day by day ; Per mensem, monthly : by the month ; Per saltum, at a single leap : all at once ; Per 80, by himself, &c. : essentially.

Peracute, per-a-kut', adj. very sharp or violent.

Peradventure, per-ad-vem'ur, adv. by adventure : by chance : perhaps. . uncertainty : question.

Perambulate, per-am'bu-lat, v.t. to walk through or over : to pass through for the purpose of surveying : to survey the boundaries of. ns. Perambula'tion, act of perambulating : a survey or inspection by travelling through : the district within which a person has the right of inspection ; Peram'bulator, one who perambulates : an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child. adj. Peram'bulatory. [L. perambnlare, -atum per, through, ambulare, to walk.]

Percale, per-kal', . a closely woven French cambric. . Per'caline, a glossy cotton cloth. [Fr.]

Percase, per-kas', adv. (Bacon) perchance, perhaps. [L. per, through, by, cotus, a chance.]

Perceable, pers'a-bl, adj. (Spens.) = Pierceablt.

Perceant, pers'ant, adj. piercing, penetrating. v.t. Perc'en (Spens.), to pierce. [Fr. perfant, pr.p. of percer, to pierce.]

Perceive, per-seV, v.t. to become aware of through the
senses : to get knowledge of by the mind : to see : to understand: to discern. adj. Perceivable (same as Perceptible). adv. Peroeirably (same as Percep- tibly). ns. PerceiVer ; Perceiv'lng (Bacon), per- ception. [O. Fr. percevet L. percipere , perceptum per, perfectly, capfre, to take]

Percentage, pcr-sen'taj, . rate per hundred : an

allowance of so much for every hundred. adj. Percen'tile. [Cf. Cent.}

Percept, pei'sept, . that which is perceived by means of the senses./*. Perceptibility, quality of being perceptible. adj. Percep'tible, that can be per- ceived : that may be known by the senses : discern- ible. adv. Percep'tibly. . Perception, act of perceiving : discernment : (phil.) the faculty of per- ceiving : the evidence of external objects by our senses. adjs. Percep'tional ; Percep'tive, having the power of perceiving or discerning. ns. Per- Cep'tiveness, the faculty or power of perceiving : readiness to perceive ; Perceptivity, character or quality of being perceptive : power of perceiving. adj. Percep tual, of the nature of perception.

Perch, perch, . a genus of fresh-water fishes. adjs. Perch' -backed, shaped like a perch's back ; Per Ci- form, percoid ; Per^Cine, perciform ; Per'COid, like the perch: pertaining to the perch family. [Fr. perclie L. perca Gr. perke, a perch, prob. conn. w'uhperknos, spotted.]

Perch, perch, . a rod on which birds roost : any high seat or position : a measure = 5^ yards : a square measure = 30^ square yards : a pole joining the fore and hind gear of a spring carriage : a frame on which cloth is examined for flaws. v.i. to sit or roost on a perch : to settle. v.t. to place, as on a perch. ns. Perch'er, a bird that perches on trees ; Perching, the examination of cloth stretched on a frame for

burs, knots, or holes also called Burling. adj. in-
sessorial. ns. Perch'-plate, a plate or block above or below a carriage-reach, at the king-bolt ; Perch' -pole, an acrobat's climbing-pole ; Perch'-Stay, one of the side-rods bracing the perch to the hind-axle. [Fr. perche L. pertica, a rod.]

Perchance, per-chans', adv. by chance : perhaps.

Percheron, per-she-rong', . a horse of the Percheron breed, large strong draught-horses, usually dapple-gray also Norman and Norman Perctieron. adj. pertaining to the foregoing. [Fr., Perche, in southern Normandy.]

Perchloric, per-klO'rik, adj. pertaining to an acid, a syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing potassium perchlorate by means of sulphuric acid. . Per-Chlo'rate, a salt of perchloric acid.

Percipient, per-sip'i-ent, adj. perceiving : having the faculty of perception. n. one who perceives or who has the power of perceiving. ns. Percip'ience, Percip'iency.

PerclOSO, per-klCz', . an enclosed place : (archit.) a railing separating a tomb or chapel from the rest of the church : (her.) the lower half of a garter with the buckle. Also Par'aclose, Parclose'. [O. Fr., L. pra, in front, claudere, clausunt, to shut.]

Percoct, per-kokt', adj. well-cooked. [L. pcrcoctus, percoquere, to cook thoroughly.]

Percoid, per'koid. See Perch (i).

Percolate, per'ko-lat, v.t. to strain through pores or small openings, as a liquid : to filter. v.i. to pass or ooze through very small openings : to filter. . a filtered liquid. ns. Percola'tion, net of filtering ; Per'colator, a filtering vessel. [L. percolare, -atum per, through, colare, to strain.]

Percurrent, per-kur'ent, adj. running through the whole length. adj. Percur'sory, running over slightly or in haste (same as Cursory). [L. percur-rens, pr.p. of percurrere , percursuin, to run through.]

PerCUSS, per-kus', v.t. to strike so ns to shake : to tap
for purposes of diagnosis. adj. Percus'sant (her.), bent round and striking the side, as a lion's tail also Percussed'.

Percussion, per-kush'un, . the forcible striking of one body against another : collision, or the shock pro-duced by it : impression of sound on the ear : (med.) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds : in the jargon of palmistry, the outer side of the h.ind. adjs. Per-ouss'ional, Percuss'lve. ns. Percuss'ion-bull'et,

Percutaneous

jnOte ; mute ; mSOn ; (fan.

Perfume

a bullet so formed as to explode on striking some-thing : an explosive bullet ; Percus Sion-cap, a cap of copper partly filled with a substance whichexplodes
when struck, formerly used for firing rifles, &c. ; PerCUS'sion-fUSO, a fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object ; Percus sion-hamm'er, a small hammer for per-cussion in diagnosis ; Percus'sion-lock, a kind of lock for a gun in which a hammer strikes upon a percussion-cap on the nipple, igniting the charge ; Percus'Sion-pOWder, powder which explodes on being struck, called also fulminating ptnuder. adv. Percuss'ively. us. Percuss'or ; Percuteur 1 , an instrument for light percussion in neuralgia, &c. adj. Percu tient, striking or having power to strike. n. that which strikes or has power to strike. [L. percussion-em -percutere, jercussum per, thoroughly, qiiatere, to shake.]

Percutaneous, per-ku-ta'ne-us, adj. done or applied through or by means of the skin. adv. Percuta neously. [L. per, through, cud's, the skin.]

Perdendo, per-den'dO, adj. (>nus.) dying away. Also Perden'dosi. [It.]

Perdie, Perdy, per'di, adv. = Pardieu.

Perdition, per-dish'un, . utter loss or ruin : the utter loss of happiness in a future state. . Per'dita, a lost woman. adj. Perdi'tionable. [Fr., L. per-ditioperdere,perdituinper, entirely, dare, to put.]

Perdu, Perdue, per-du', adj. lost to view : concealed : being on a forlorn hope or on a desperate enterprise :

reckless. n. (Shak.) one lying in concealment or ambush : one on a forlorn hope. [Fr., pa. p. oiperdre, to lose L. perdere, to destroy.]

Perduellion, per-du-el'i-on, . treason. [L.]

Perdurable, per'du-ra-bl, adj. (Shak.) very durable, long continued. >ts. Perdurabil'ity, Perdu'rance, Perdura'tion. adv. Perdu'rably (Sliak.), very durably : everlastingly. ;.;'. Perdure', to last for a very long time. [L. perdurareper, through, tiitnire, to last.]

Peregal, per'e-g.il, adj. fully equal. n. equal.

Peregrinate, per'e-gri-nat, v.i. to travel through the country : to travel about from place to place : to live in a foreign country. adj. foreign. ns. Peregrina'-tion, act of peregrinating or travelling about : Per''e-grinator, one who travels about. adj. Peregrine, foreign, not native : migratory, as a bird. . a foreigner resident in any country : a kind of falcon. /;. Peregrin'lty, foreignness. [L. peregrindri, at us peregrinus, foreign.]

Pereion, pe-rl'on, . the thorax in Crustacea: //. Perei'a. . Perei'opod, one of the true thoracic limbs of a crustacean. [Gr. periion, pr.p. of peril-enai, to go about.]

Perelle, pe-rel', . Same as Parella.

Peremptory, per'emp-tO-ri, adj. preventing debate : authoritative : dogmatical : final, determinate : fully resolved or determined : that must be done. adv. Per'emptorily. . Per'emptoriness. [Fr., L. pcremptoriusperiiiiere, peremptumper, entirely, emere, to take.]

Perennial, pe-ren'i-al, adj. lasting through the year: perpetual: never failing : growing constantly : (bat.) lasting more than two years : of insects, living more than one year. . a plant which lives more than two years. v.i. Perenn'ate, to live perennially. n. Perenna'tlon. ad-.>. Perennially. [L. ferennit per, through, anmts, a year.]

Perennibranchiate, pe-ren-i-brang'ki-at, adj. having perennial branchiae or gills. Also Perennlbranch.

Perfect, per'fekt, adj. done thoroughly or completely: completed: without blemish, fault, or error: having neither too much nor too little : entire, very great : in the highest degree : possessing every moral ex-cellence : completely skilled or acquainted : (gram.) expressing an act completed : (pot.) having both stamens and pistils, hermaphrodite. v.t. (or per-fcktO to make perfect : to finish : to teach fully, to

make fully skilled in anything. ns. Perfecta'tiOQ (rare) ; Peffecter ; Perfect'!, a body of Catharists in the i2th and isth centuries, of very strict lives; Perfectibility, quality of being made perfect. adj. PerfOCt'ible, that may be made perfect. ns. Perfec'tion, state of being perfect : a perfect quality or acquirement : the highe-t state or degree ; Per-fec'tionism (or Perfectibility), the belief that man in a state of grace may attain to a relative perfection or a state of living without sin in this lile; Perfec'-tionist, one wh j pretends to be perfect : one who thinks that moral perfection can be attained in this life : one of the Bible Communists or Free-lovers, a small American sect founded by J. H. Noyes (1811-86), which settled at Oneida in 1848, holding that the

fDspel if accepted secures freedom from sin. adj. erfect'ive, tending to make perfect. adzs. Per-fect ively, Perfectly, in a perfect manner : com-pletely : exactly: without fault. . PerTectness, state or quality of being perfect : completeness : per-fection: consummate excellence. Perfect insect, the imago or completely developed form of an insect ;
Perfect metals (see Metal) ; Perfect number, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, the number itself of course excepted, as 6=1 + 2 + 3, 28 = i + 2 + 4 + 7 + 14. [Fr., L. perfectus, pa.p. of perficert per, thoroughly,,/^-//*, to do.]

Perfervid, per-fer'vid, adj. very fervid : very hot or eager. . Perfer'vidness. Perfervidum in-genium, a very ardent disposition. [L. perfervidus, prcefcrvidiaprit, before, fervidits, fervid.]

Perficient, per-fish'ent, adj. effectual.//, one who does a lasting work, esp. who endows a charity.

Perfidious, per-fid'i-us, adj. faithless : unfaithful : basely violating trust : treacherous. adv. Perfidi-ously. >is. Perfidlousness, Perfidy, treachery.

[L. perfidiosusperfidia, faithlessness.]

Perfoliate, -d, per-fO li-at, -ed, adj. (bat.) having the stem as it were passing through the blade of a leaf: having the leaf round the stem at the base : (zool.)

surrounded by a circle of hairs, &c., taxicorn. [L. per, through, folium, a leaf.]

Perforate, per'fO-rat, v.t. to bore through: to pierce: to make a hole through. adj. PerTorable, capable of being perforated. . Per'forans, the long flexor muscle of the toes, or the deep flexor muscle of the fingers. adjs. Per/forant, perforating ; Perforate, -A(bot.), pierced with holes: having transparent dots, as the leaves of certain flowers . Perforation, act of boring through : a hole through or into anything. adj. Per'forative, having power to pierce. ns. Perforator, one who bores, or an instrument for boring ; PerToratUS, the short flexor of the toes, or the superficial flexor of the fingers. [L. perforare, -atumper, through, forare, to bore.]

Perforce, per-fors', adv. by force : of necessity.

Perform, per-form', v.t. to do thoroughly : to carry out : to achieve : to act, as on the stage. v.i. to do : to act a part : to play, as on a musical instrument. adj. Perfor'mable, capable of being performed : practicable. ns. Perfor'mance, act of performing: a carrying out of something : something done, esp. of a public character : a piece of work : an exhibition in a theatre or a place of amusement : an act or action ; Perfor'mer, one who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill : an actor, an actress, &c. adj. Performing, doing : trained to perform tricks. [O. Fr. par/ouniir, JarL. per, through, fournir, to furnish.]

Perfume, per'fum, or per-fum', . sweet-smelling smoke : sweet scent : anything which yields a sweet odour. v.t. (per-fumO to fill with a pleasant odour: to scent. adj. Perffl'matory, yielding perfume. MS. Perfume-foun'tain, a small appliance for throwing a jet or spray of perfume ; PerfU'mer, one who or that which gerfumes : one who makes or sells perfumes ; Perfumery, perfumes in general : the art of preparing perfumes ; Per'fume-set, a set of

articles for the toilet-table. adj. Per'fumy. [Fr. parfiim 'L. per, through, fnrnus, smoke.)

Perfunctory, per-fungk'tO-ri, adj. done merely as a duty to be passed over : performed carelessly or without interest : negligent : slight. adv. Perfunc'torlly, in a careless, half-hearted manner : without zeal or interest. . Perfunc'toriness, careless performance : half-heartedness. [L. per/uttctorius perfunctus, pa.p. of perfungi, to execute per, thoroughly, fungi, to do.)

Perfuse, per-fuz', v. t. to pour through or over. . PerfU'Slon.- adj. PerfU'Sive, sprinkling, or tending to sprinkle. [L. perfusus, poured overfer, through, fundere, to pour.]

Pergameneous, per-ga-me'ne-us, adj. thin and parchment-like in texture. adj. Pergamenta'ceous, parchment-like. [L. pergamena, parchment.)

Pergola, per'gO-la, n. an arbour, a balcony. Also Per'gula. [It., L. pe^ila, a shed.)

Pergunnah, per-gun'a, . a sub-division of a zillah or district in India. Also Pargan'a. [Hind.]

Perhaps, per-haps', adv. it may be : possibly.

Peri, pe'ri, . in Persian mythology, a female elf or fairy, represented as descended from the fallen angels. [Fr. /<W Pers. part, a fairy.]

Periagua, per-i-a'gwa, . a canoe hollowed out of a single trunk, a dug-out : a vessel made by cutting a canoe in two lengthwise and inserting a large plank : a large keelless flat-bottomed boat for shoal-water navigation, decked at the ends only, propelled by rowing, or by sails on two masts capable of being struck. Also Pirogue'. [Sp. piragua.}

PeriaktOS, per-i-ak'tos, . in the ancient Greek theatre a tall prism-shaped frame or screen at the side entrances, each carrying three scenes changed by turning the frames. [Gr.]

Perianth, per'i-anth, . the floral envelope where the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. peri, around, anthos, a flower.)

Periapt, per'i-apt, n. (Sftak.) an amulet. [Gr. psriapton, something hung round, peri, about, aptos aptein, to fasten.)

Periaxial, per-i-ak'si-al, adj. surrounding an axis.

Periblast, per'i-blast, n. the protoplasm about the nucleus of a cell. adj. Periblast'ic. [Gr. peri, about, blastos, a germ.]

Peribolos, pe-rib'o-Tos, n. a court enclosed by a wall, esp. one containing a temple or a church, the whole outer enclosure of sanctuary or refuge. [Gr. peri-tolas, encircling peri, around, ballein, to throw.)

Pericardium, per-i-kar'di-um, n. (anat.) the bag or sac composed of two layers which surrounds the heart. adjs. Pericafdiac, Pericar'dial, Peri-car dian. . Pericardl'tiS, inflammation of the pericardium. [Late L., Gr. perikardion peri, around, kardia, heart.)

Pericarp, perVkarp, n. (bat.) the covering, shell, or rind of fruits: a seed-vessel, adj. Pericarp'ial. [Gr. perikarpion peri, around, karpos, fruit.]

Pericentral, per-i-sen'tral, adj. surrounding a central body. adj. Pericen'tric.

Perichondrium, per-i-kon'dri-um, n. the fibrous in-vestment of cartilage. [Gr. peri, about, chondros, cartilage.)

Pertclase, per'i-klaz, n. a rare mineral consisting of magnesia with a little iron protoxide. [Gr. peri, about, klasis, fracture.]

Periclean, per-i-kle'an, adj. of Pericles (died 429 B.C.)
or the golden age of art and letters at Athens.

Pericope, pe-rik'O-pe, . an extract, esp. the selections from the epistles and gospels for the Sundays of the year. [Gr. peri, around, koptein, to cut.]

Pericranium, per-i-kra'ni-um, . (a>teit.)the membrane that surrounds the cranium. adj. Pericra'nial. . Pericrany (pbs.\ the skull. [Late L.. Gr. perikranion peri, around, kranion, the skull.]

Periculum, pe-rik'u-lum, n. (Scotl law) a riik : //. Peric'ula. [L.]

680

Pericystitis, per-i-sis-ti'tis, . inflammation around the bladder. [Gr. peri, around, kystis, the bladder.]

Peridental, per-i-den'tal, adj. surrounding the teeth.

Periderm, per'i-derm, . the hard integument of some tubularian hydromedusans : (tot.) the outer bark, adj. Perldermal. [Gr. peri, about, derma, skin.]

Peridesmium, per-i-des'mi-um, . (anat.) the areolar tissue round a ligament. [Gr. peri, around, desntos, a band.]

Peridium, p5-rid'i-um, n. the outer coat of a sporo-phore in angiocarpous fungi. adj. Perid'ial. . Peridl'olum (hot.), an inner peridium inside of which the hymenium is formed. [Gr. peridion, dim. of pera, a wallet.]

Peridptite, per'i-dO-tlt, n. rock mainly composed of olivine. . Peridot, crysolite. adj. Peridot'ic.

Peridrome, per'i-drom, n. the space between the inner cell or chamber and the surrounding pillars in an ancient temple. [Gr. peridromos, running round peri, around, dramas, a race.]

PeriegesiS, per-i-e-je'sis, . a progress or journey through. [Gr.]

Perienteron, per-i-en'te-ron, . the primitive perivis-ceral cavity. adj. Perienter'iC. [Gr. peri, about, enteron, an intestine.)

Perifibrum, pcr-i-fTbrura, . the membraneous cover-ing of the spioiles and fibre of sponges.

PeriganglioniC, per-i-gang-gli-on'ik, adj. surrounding a ganglion.

Perigastric, per-i-gas'trik, adj. surrounding the ali-mentary canal.

Perigee, per'i-je, . (as t 'ran.) the point of the moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth opp. to Apogee, adjs. Perige'al, Perige'an. [Gr. peri, near, ge, the earth.]

PerigenesiS, per-i-jen'e-sis, . wave-generation, the dynamic theory of reproduction by a kind of wave-motion of plastidules.

Periglottis, per-i-glot'is, . the epidermis of the tongue. adj. Periglott'io.

Perigone, per'i-gun, . (bet.) the same as Perianth also Perigo'nium. adj. Perigo'niaL [Gr. peri, about, gone, seed.]

Perigraph, per'i-graf, . an inaccurate delineation of anything. adj. Perigraph'iC.

Perigynous, per-ij'i-nus, adj. (bat.) denoting flowers which have the petals and stamens growing on the calyx, or around the pistil. n. Perigyn'ium. [Gr. peri, about, gyne, a female.]

Perihelion, per-i-he'li-on, . the point of the orbit of a planet or a comet at which it is nearest to the sun opp. to Aphelion. Also Perihe'llum. [Gr. peri, near, helios, the sun.]

Perihepatic, per-i-he-pat'ik, adj. surrounding the liver.

Peril, per 1 !!, . danger : a source of danger : exposure to danger. v.t. to expose to danger :pr.p. per'il-ling; pa.t. and pa.p. per'illed. adj. Perilous, full of peril : dangerous. adv. Perilously. . Per'il-ousnoss. [Fr. fMl'L. periculum.\

Perilymph, per'i-limf, . the fluid which surrounds the membraneous labyrinth of the ear.

Perimeter, pe-rim'e-ter, . (geom.) the circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or the sum of all its sides: an instrument for measuring the area over which a person can see distinctly. adjs. Perimet'ric, -al, pertaining to the perimeter. n. Perim'etry, the act of making perimetrical measurements. [Gr. ferimetrosperi, around, tnetron, measure.]
Perimorph, per'i-morf, . a mineral enclosing another.

adjs. Perimor'phic, Perimor'phous.
Perineum, Perinseum, per-i-ne'um, . the lower part of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. adj. Perine'al. [L., Gr.]
Period, pe'ri-ud, . the time in which anything is per formed : (astron.) the time occupied by one of the heavenly bodies in making its revolution : a stated interval of time, at the end of which certain events begin again to go through the same course as before :

Perlophthalmus

m<3te ; mOte ; mOon ; Men,

Perjure

a. series of events : a series of years : length of duration : the time at which anything ends : conclusion : (grant.) a mark at the end of a sentence : (rhet.) a complete sentence. v.t. (Shak.) to put an end to. adjs. Periodic, -al, pertaining to a period : happening by revolution : occurring at regular intervals : pertaining to periodicals. MS. Period/leal, a magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods ; Period icalist, one who writes in a periodical. adv. Periodically. . Periodicity, state of being periodic : tendency to happen over again at regular intervals of time. Periodical literature, literature published in magazines, &c. ; Periodic function, one whose operation being iterated a certain number of times restores the variable : a function having a period ; Periodic inequality, a disturbance in the motion of a planet due to its position in its orbit relatively to another planet ; Periodic law (chem.\ a relation of elements according to their atomic weights. [Fr., L., Gr. periodosperi, around, hodos, a way.]

Periophthalmus, per-i-of-thal'mus, . a genus of acanthopterous fishes, allied to gobies, with protruding mobile eyes, pectoral fins that can be used as legs.

Periorbital, per-i-or'bi-tal, adj. pertaining to the orbit of the eye.

Periosteum, per-i-os'te-um, . a toug^h fibrous membrane which forms the outer coating of bones. adjs. Perios'teal, Perios'teous ; Periostit'ic. . Periostl'tis, inflammation of the periosteum. [Gr. periosteon peri, around, osteort, a bone.]

Periotic, per-i-o'tik, adj. surrounding the inner ear. . a periotic bone. [Gr.peri, about, ons, otos, the ear.]

Peripatetic, -al, per-i-pa-tet'ik, -al, adj. walking about :
of or pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens. . Peripatetic, an adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle : one accustomed or obliged to walk: (//.) instruction by lectures. . Peripatet'icism, the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. peripatetikosperi, about, patein, to walk.)

Peripatus, pe-rip'a-tus, . a genus of myriapods.

Peripetia, per-i-pe-ti'a, . the denouement of a drama.

Periphery, pe-rif'er-i, n. (geom.) the circumference of a circle or of any closed figure : the outside of anything generally. adjs. Peripheral, Peripher'ic,

-al. [L., Gr. peri, around, pherein, to carry.]

Periphractlc, per-i-frak'tik, adj. enclosed around. [Gr. peri, about, phrassein, to enclose.]

Periphrase, per'i-fraz, . a round-about way of speaking : the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea : (rhet.) a figure employed to avoid a trite expression also Periph'rasiS. v.t. or v.t. to use circumlocution. adjs. Periphras'tiC, -al, containing or expressed by periphrasis or circumlocution. adv. Periphras'tically. [L., Gr. periphrasisperi, about, phrasis, a speaking.]

Periplast, per'i-plast, n. the intercellular substance of an organ or tissue of the body. adj. Periplast'ic.

PeriplUS, per'i-plus, n. a circumnavigation. [Gr. peri, around, ploos, pious, a voyage.]

Periptery, pe-rip'ter-i, .(<ircAi/.)abuildingsurrounded by a wing or row of columns. adjs. Peripheral, having a periptery or range of columns all round, said of a temple, &c. : Perip'terOUS, feathered on all sides : peripteral. [Gr. peripterosperi, about, pteron, a wing.]

Perirhinal, per-i-rl'nal, adj. surrounding the nose.

Periscii, pe-rish'i-T, n.pl. the people within the polar circle, because theirshadows, on some daysinsummer, move round in a complete circle, owing to the fact that on those days the sun does not set. adj. Peris'-Cian. [Gr. periskios, throwing a shadow all round : peri, around, skia, a shadow.]

Periscope, per'i-skOp, . an instrument like the altiscope, used in directing submarine boats. adj. Peri-SCOD'iC. [Gr. peri, about, skopein, to see.]

Perish, per'ish, v.i, to p* away completely : <o waste

away : to decay : to lose life : to be destroyed : to be ruined or lost. ttf. Perishability, Perlshableness, the quality of being liable to speedy decay or destruction. adj. Perishable, that may perish : subject to speedy decay. adv. Per'ishably. v.i. Per'ishen (Spens.), to perish. [O. Fr. perir, pr.p. perissant L. perire, to perish per, completely, ire, to go.]

Perispenn, perl-sperm, n. (bat.) that which is round a seed, the albumen. adj. PeriSper'HUC. [Gr. peri, around, sperma, seed.]

Perispheric, -al, per-i-sfer'ik, -al, adj. globular.

Perispore, per'i-spSr, . the outer covering of a spore.

Perissad, pe-ris'ad, . (chem.) an atom whose valency is represented by an odd number opp. to Artiad also adj. [Gr. perissos, beyond the regular number.]

Perissodactyla, pe-ris-o-dak'ti-la, n. one of the two divisions of the great mammalian order Ungulata, including the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros, distinguished by the third digit of each limb being symmetrical in itself, by the presence of an odd number of digits on the hind-foot, &c. opp. to A rtiodactyla, adjs. Perissodac'tyl, Perissodac'tylate, Peris-SOdactyl ic, PeriSSOdaC'tylOUS. [Gr. perissos, beyond the regular number, daktylos, a finger.]

PeriSSOlpgy, per-i-sol'o-ji, . verbiage. adj. Peris-SOlog'ical, redundant in words.

Perissosyllabic, pe-ris-o-si-lab'ik, adj. having superfluous syllables.

PeriStallth, pe-ris'ta-lith, n. a series of standing stones surrounding a barrow or burial-mound. [Gr. peri, around, histanai, to stand, lithos, a stone.]

Peristaltic, per-i-stalt'ik, adj. noting the involuntary muscular action of the alimentary canal, by which it forces its contents onwards. . Peristal'sis. [Gr. peristaltikos peristellein, to wrap round peri, around, stellein, to place.]

Peristeropod, pe-ris'te-rp-pod, adj. pigeon-toed also n. [Gr. peristera, a pigeon, pens, podos, a foot.]

Peristome, per'i-stom, . the mouth-parts of echinoderms, &c. : the fringe of hair-like appendages round the rim of the capsule of a moss.

Peristyle, per'i-stll, . a range of columns round a building or round a square : a court, square, &c. , with columns all round. adj. Peristy'lar. [L,. peristylium Gr. peristylon, with pillars round the wall peri, around, stylos, a column.]

PerithoraciC, per-i-tho-ras'ik, adj. around the thorax.

Peritomous, pe-rit'O-mus, adj. (miu.) cleaving in more
directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being
all similar. [Gr. peri, round, temnein, to cut.]

Peritoneum, Peritonaeum, per-i-t5-ne'um, . a serous membrane which encloses all the viscera lying in the abdominal and pelvic cavities. adjs. Peritone'al ; Peritonit'iC. . Peritonl'tiS, inflammation of the peritoneum. \Gf.peritoneion peri, around, teinein, to stretch.]

PerityphlitiS, per-i-tif-ll'tis, . inflammation of the caecum, appendix, and connective tissue, or of the peritoneum covering caecum and appendix. [Gr. peri, round, typhlos, blind (the caecum being the ' blind gut').]

Perivascular, per-i-vas'ku-lar, adj. surrounding a vascular structure.

Perivisceral, per-i-vis'e-ral, adj. surrounding viscera.

Periwig, per'i-wig, . a peruke or small wig, usually shortened to Wig: an artificial head of hair. r. t. to dress with a periwig. adj. Per'iwig-pa'ted, wearing a peri wig. [Old ~Q\\t. pernyk VT.pemiyxc.}

Periwinkle, per'i-wingk-l, . a creeping evergreen plant, growing in woods. [M. E. peruenMt, through A.S. peniincc?, from L. pervinca, vinclre, to bind.]

Periwinkle, per'i-win^k-l, . a small univalve mollusc : a small shellfish, abundant between tide-marks on the rocks, boiled and eaten as food. [Corrupted by confusion with preceding from A.S. pinewincla ivincle, a whelk ; prov. Eng. pin-patch.}

Perjure, per'joOr, v.t. to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun) ; to causa to swear falsely.*.*.

Perk

fete, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Perplex

to be false to one's oath. . (SAaA.) a perjured person. adj. Per'jured, having sworn falsely: being sworn falsely, as an oath. n. Per'jurer. adjs. PerjU'rtOUS, Per'jUrOUS, guilty of perjury. . PW-jury, false swearing : the breaking of an oath : (laiv) the crime committed by one who, when giving evidence on oath as a witness in a court of justice, gives evidence which he knows to be false. [Fr., L. ptrjurdreper-,jurdre, to swear.]

Perk, perk, adj. trim: spruce : jaunty : proud. v.t. to make smart or trim. v.i. to hold up the head with smartness: to toss or jerk the head. adj. Perk'y (7V.), perk, trim. [Vf.perc, trim.]

Perk, perk, v.i. (prov.) to peer. adj. Perking, peering, inquisitive.

Perkin, per'km, . weak perry.

Perlaceous = Peartaceous. See Pearl.

Perlite, per'llt, . the name given to some vitreous rocks, as obsidian, which seem as if made up of little pearly or enamel-like spheroids. adj. PerlitlC.

Perlous, perl'us, adj. (Spens.). Same as Perilous.

Perlustrate, per-lus'trat, v.t. to survey carefully. . PerlUStra'tion. [L. perlustrdre, -dtum.}

Permanent, per'ma-nent, adj. lasting : durable : not subject to change : not to be removed : (zaol.) always present. j. Permanence, Per'manency, state or quality of being permanent : continuance in the same state, position, &c. : unlikelihood of change : dura-tion. adv. Permanently. Permanent way, the finished road of a railway. [Fr., L. perirt'anere per, through, mature, to continue.]

Permanganate, per-man'gan-at, . a salt containing manganese. adj. Permanganic.

Permeate, per'mS-at, v.t. to pass through the pores of: to penetrate and fill the pores of. n. Perme-ability. adj. Permeable, that may be permeated or passed through : allowing the passage of liquids. adv. Per'meably. . Permea'tion, act of permeat-ing, or state of being permeated. adj. Permea'tive. [L. permeatttsper, through, medre, to pass.]

Permian, per'mi-an, . a group of strata forming the uppermost division of the Palezoic series.

Permiscible, per-mis'i-bl, adj. capable of being mixed.

Permit, per-mit', v.t. to give leave to : to allow to be or to be done : to afford means : to give opportunity : pr.p. permit'ting ; fa.t. and pa. p. permit' ted. . (per'mit) a written permission, esp. from a custom-house officer to remove goods. n. Permlssibil ity. adj. Permissible, that may be permitted: allow-able. adv. Permissibly. . Permission, act of permitting : liberty granted: allowance. adj. Per-misslve, granting permission or liberty : allowing : granted : not hindered. adv. PermiSS'ively, by per-mission, without prohibition. us. Permit'tance, permission : Permitted', one to whom permission is

framed ; Permit'ter, one who permits. Permissive ill, a measure embodying the principles of local option for the regulation of the liquor traffic ; Per-missive laws, laws that permit certain things without enforcing anything. [L. permittere, -missuin, to let pass through per, through, mittere, to send.]

Permutable, per-mu'ta-bl, adj. that may be changed one for another. ns. Permu'tableness, Pennut-ability. a<iv. Permu'tably. n$. Permutant; Permuta'tion, act of changing one thing for an-other : (math.) the arrangement of things or letters in every possible order, v.t. Permute'. [L., permutdre per, through, mittdre, to change.]

Pern, pern, . a honey-buzzard Also Per'niS.

Pernicious, per-nish'us, adj. killing utterly : hurtful : destructive : highly injurious. adv. Perni'ciOUSly. n. Perni'CiOUSness. [Fr., L. pernicious per, completely, nex, aecis, death by violence.]

Pernickety, per-nik'e-ti, adj. easily troubled about trifles : (coll.) fastidious. . Pernick'etiness.

Pernoctation, per-nok-ti'shun, ft. act of passing, the whole night, esp. in prayer or watching : a watch all night. [L. fur, through, HOX, ttoctii, night.]

082

Perone, per'O -ne, n. the fibula or small bone of the leg.
<idjs. Perone'al; Peroneotib ial, pertaining to the perpne and the tibia. . a muscle from the fibula to the tibia in some marsupials : an anomalous muscle
in man, constant in apes, between the inner side of the head of the fibula and the tibia. . Perone'US, one of several fibular muscles. [Fr., Gr. perone, the tongue of a buckle.]

Peropod, pe'rO-pod, adj. having rudimentary hind limbs, as serpents also n. [Gr. piros, maimed, pans, podos, a foot.]

Peroration, per-0-ra'shun, . the conclusion of a speech, usually summing up the points and en-forcing the argument. v.i. Per'orate, to make a peroration: (coll.) to make a speech. [Fr., L. peroratio perorare, to bring a speech to an end per, through, orare, to speak as, oris, the mouth.]

Peroxide, per-ox'Id, . an oxide having a larger pro-portion of oxygen than any other oxide of the same series. .Peroxida'tion. v.t. and?./. Perox idise.

Perpend, per-pend', v.t. to weigh in the mind, to consider carefully. [L. perpendere per, inten., pt-ndcre, to weigh.]

Perpend, per'pend. n. in building, a bond-stone or bonder. Also Per^pend-stone, Percent- stone. [O. Fr. parpaigiie, Fr. parfaing.}

Perpendicular, per-pen-dik'u-lar, adj. exactly up-right : extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth : (geoni.) at right angles to a given line or surface. . a perpendicular line or plane. n. Perpendicularity, state of being perpendicular. adv. Perpendic'ularly. Perpendicular style, a style of Gothic architecture in England which succeeded the Decorated style, prevailing from the end of the i4th to the middle of the i6th century, contemporary with the Flamboyant style in France, marked by stiff and rectilinear lines, mostly vertical window-tracery, depressed or four-centre arch, fan-tracery vaulting, and panelled walls. [Fr., L. perpendicularis perfendiculum, a plumb-line per, through, pendere, to weigh.]

Perpetrate, per'pe-trat, v.t. to perform or commit (usually in a bad sense) : to produce (as a poor pun). adj. Per'petrable. ns. Perpetra'tion, act of committing a crime : the thing perpetrated : an evil action ; Perpetrator. [L. perpetrdre, -atum per, thoroughly, patrare, to perform.]

Perpetual, per-pet'u-al, adj. never ceasing : ever-lasting : not temporary. adv. Perpetually. Per-petual Curate, a curate of a parish where there was neither rector nor vicar, the tithes being in the hands of a layman abolished in 1868, every incumbent not a rector now being a vicar ; Perpetual motion,

motion of a machine arising from forces within itself, constantly kept up without any force from without ; Perpetual screw, an endless screw. [Fr. pcrpttuel L. perpetniis, continuous.]

Perpetuate, per-pel'u-at, v.t. to make perpetual : to cause to last for ever or for a very long time : to preserve from extinction or oblivion. adj. Per-pet'uable, capable of being perpetuated. . Per-pet'uance, the act of making perpetual. adjs. Perpet'uate, -d, made perpetual : continued for an indefinite time. ns. Perpetuation, act of per-petuating or preserving from oblivion : preservation for ever, or for a very long time ; Perpetuity, state of being perpetual : endless time : duration for an indefinite period : something lasting for ever : the sum paid for a perpetual annuity : the annuity itself.

Perplex, per-pleks', v.t. to make difficult to be under-stood : to embarrass : to puzzle : to tease with suspense or doubt. . (pbs.) a difficulty. adv. Perplex'edly. . Perplex'edness. adj. Per-plexlng. adv. Perplex'lngly.-. Perplexity, state of being perplexed : confusion of mind arising from doubt, &c. : intricacy : embarrassment : doubt. [Fr., L. perplexm, entangled per, completely, plexut, involved, pa.p. ofpltcttrt.)

Perquisite

mote ; mute ; m53n ; Men.

Perspective

Perquisite, peKkwi-zit, . an allowance granted over and above the settled wages : a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service. .f. Perquisition, a strict search : diligent inquiry ; Perquis'itor, the first purchaser of an estate. \\^. perquisitum, from perquirere per, thoroughly, qiuerere, to ask.]

Perradial, per-ra'di-al, adj. fundamentally radial. . Perra'dius.

Perrier, per'i-er, . a machine for hurling stones.

Perron, per'on, . an external flight of steps giving access to the entrance-door of a building.

Perruque, Perruquier. See Peruke.

Perry, per'i, . an agreeable beverage made by fermenting the juice of pears. [Fr. poirf, from poire, a pear L. //>>.]

Persant, pers'ant, adj. (Speni.). Same as Perceant.

Perscrutation, per-skroo-ti'shun, . a thorough search through : a minute inquiry. [L. per, through, scrutiiri, to search carefully.]

Perse, pers, adj. dark blue, bluish-gray. . a dark-blue colour, a cloth of such colour. [O. Fr. pers L. persicum, a peach.]

Persecute, per'se-kut, v.t. to pursue so as to injure or annoy : to follow after persistently : to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions. us. Persecu tion, act or practice of persecuting : state of being persecuted : a time of general oppression on account of religious opinions ; Persecutor :fem. Per'secutrix. [Fr., L. persequi, persecutusper, thoroughly, sequi, to follow.]

Perseus, per'siis, . a fabled Greek hero, who slew the Gorgon Medusa, and rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster : a constellation in the northern sky. [Gr.]

Persevere, per-se-ver', v.i. to persist in anything : to pursue anything steadily : to be constant : not to give over. . Perseve'rance, act or state of per-severing: continued application to anything which one has begun : a going on till success is met with. adj. Perseve'ring. adv. Perseve'ringly. Per-severance Of saints, the Calvinistic doctrine that those who are effectually called by God cannot fall away so as to be finally lost. [Fr., L. persfi'crdre perseverus, very strict per, very, seyenis, strict.]

Persian, per'shi-an, adj. of, from, or relating to Persia, its inhabitants, or language. . a native of Persia : the language of Persia : (archit.) male figures used instead of columns to support an entablature also Per'sic. Persian apple, the peach ; Persian berry, the fruit of several buckthorns ; Persian blinds (see Persienne); Persian wheel, a large wheel for raising water, fixed vertically with a number of buckets at its circumference.

PersiCOt, perVi-kot, . a cordial flavoured with kernels of peaches and apricots. [Fr., L. persi-cnnt, a peach.)

Persienne, per-si-en', . an Eastern cambric or muslin

with coloured printed pattern : (//.) Persian blinds, outside shutters of thin movable slats in a frame.

Persiflage, per'si-flazh, n. a frivolous way of talking or treating any subject : banter. adj. Per'Siflant, bantering. v.i. Pef'Siflate (Thackeray). n. Per'si-fleur (Carlyte). [Vr.,persi_fler, to banter L. per, through, Fr. siffler\j. sibilare, to whistle, to hiss.]

Persimmon. Persimon, per-sim'on, . the American date-plum. [Amer. Ind.]

Persist, persist', v.i. to stand throughout to something begun : to continue in any course, esp. against opposition : to persevere. ns. PersiS'tence, Per-Sis'tency, quality of being persistent : perseverance ; obstinacy : duration, esp. of an effect after the exciting cause has been removed. adj. PersiS'tent, persisting : pushing on, esp. against opposition : tenacious : fixed : (bat.) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe, as a calyx. aiivs. PersiS'tently ; Persis'tingly. adj. Pefsis'tlve^Aa/fc.), persistent. [Fr., L. persis tire per, through, sistere, to cause to stand stare, to stand.]

Person, per'sun, n. character represented, as on the

stage: character: an individual, sometimes used slightingly : a living soul : a human being : the outward appearance, &c. : bodily form : one of the three hypostases or individualities in the triune God : (gram.) a distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of. adj. Per sonable, having a well-formed body or person : of good appearance. . Per sonage, a person : character represented : an individual of eminence : external appearance. adj. Personal, belonging to a person : having the nature or quality of a person : peculiar to a person or to his private concerns : pertaining to the external appearance : done in person: relating to one's own self: applied offensively to one's character : (grant.) denoting the person. . Personalisa tion, personification. v.t. Per'SOnalise, to make personal. as. Per sonalism, the character of being personal ; PersonaliSt, one who writes personal notes; Personality, that which distinguishes a person from a thing, or one person from another : individuality : a derogatory remark or reflection directly applied to a person esp. in //. Personalities. adv. Per'sonally, in a personal or direct manner : in person : individually. . Personalty (law), all the property which, when a man dies, goes to his executor or administrator, as distinguished from the realty, which goes to his heir-at-law. v.t. Per'sonate, to assume the likeness or character of: to represent: to counterfeit : to feign. adj. (hot.) mask-like, as in the corollary of the snapdragon : larval, cucullate. adj. Per'sonated, impersonated, feigned, assumed. ns. Persona'tion ; Per'sonatpr. . Personisa'tion. -u.t. Per'sonise, to personify. n. Personnel', the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the materiel. Personal estate, property, movable goods or property, as distinguished from freehold or real property, esp. in land ; Personal exception (Scots laiv), a ground of objection which applies to an individual and prevents him from doing something which, but for his conduct or situation, he might do ; Personal identity, the continued sameness of the individual person, through all changes both without and within, as testified by consciousness ; Personal rights, rights which belong to the person as a living, reasonable being ; Personal security, security or pledge given by a person, as distinguished from the delivery of some object of value as security ; Personal service, delivery of a message or an order into a person's hands, as distinguished from delivery in any other indirect way ; Personal transaction, something done by a person's own effort, not through the agency of another. In person, by one's self, not by a representative. [Fr., L. persona, a player's mask, perh. from persdnare, -atumper, through, sonare, to sound.]

Persona, per-s6'na, n. a person. Persona grata, n person who is acceptable to those to whom he is sent Dramatis persons, the characters in a play or story. [L.]

Personify, per-son'i-fT, v.t. (rhet.) to treat, look on, or describe as a nerson : to ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person : to be the embodiment of:pa.t. and/,*./, person'ifled. . Personl-fica'tion. [L. persona, a person, facire, to .make.]

Perspective, per-spek'tiv, n. a view or a vista : the art of drawing objects on a plane surface, so as to give the picture the same appearance to the eye as the objects themselves : just proportion in all the parts : a telescope or field-glass : a picture in perspective. adj. pertaining or according to perspective. adv. Perspery lively, ns. Perspec'tograph, an instrument for indicating correctly the points and outlines of objects ; PerspectOg'raphy, the science of perspective, or of delineating it. Perspective plane, the surface on which the picture of the

objects to be represented in perspective is drawn. In perspective, according to the laws of per-

spective. [Fr., L. ferspicire, penpectumper, through, spectre, to look.]

Perspicacious, per-spi-ka'shus, adj, of clear or acute understanding : quick - sighted. adv. Perspica'-ciously. ns. Perspica ciousness : Perspicacity, state of being acute in discerning : keenness of sight or of understanding; Perspicuity, state of being perspicacious : clearness in expressing ideas so as to make them easily understood^ by others : freedom from obscurity. adj. Perspic UOUS, that can be seen through : clear to the mind : easily understood : not obscure in any way : evident. adv. PerspiC'UOUSly. . Perspic'UOUSnesS. [L. perspicax, perspicacis pospicere, to see through.]

Perspire, per-splr*, v.i. and v.t to emit or to be emitted, as moisture, through the pores of the skin : to sweat. . Perspirabillty. adj. Perspir'able, capable of being perspired. v.i. Per'Spirate (rare), to sweat. . Perspira'tion, act of perspiring : that which is perspired : moisture given out through the pores of the skin : sweat. adj. Perspiratory, per-taining to or causing perspiration. [L. perspirare, -atum per, through, spirare, to breathe.]

Perstringe, per-strinj', v.t. to criticise.

Persuade, per-swad', v.t. to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c. : to bring to any particular opinion : to cause to believe : to convince_. adj. Persuad able. . Persuad'er. adj. Persua'sible, capable of being persuad_ed. ns. Persua'Sibleness, Persuasibil ity ; Persua'sion, act of persuading : state of being persuaded : settled opinion : a creed : a party adhering to a creed : (Spens.)siSi inducement. adjs. Persua'sive, Persua'sory, having the power to persuade: influencing the mind or passions. . that which persuades or wins over. adv. Persua'-si vely. . Persua siveness. [Fr. , L. persuader?, -suasnmper, thoroughly, suadere, to advise.]

Persue, pers'u, . (Spens.) a track.

Persulphate, per-sul'fat, . that sulphate of a metal which contains the relatively greater quantity of acid.

Pert, pert, adj. (pbs.) open : evident : plain. [O. Fr. apert L. aperlre, apcrtuni, to open.)

Pert, pert, adj. forward : saucy : impertinent : too free in speech : (a&s.) clever. . an impudent person. adv. Pert'ly. . Pert'ness. [Perk.}

Pertain, per-tan', v.i. to belong : to relate (with to). ns. Per tinence, Per/tinency, state of being pertinent or to the point : fitness for the matter on hand : suitableness: appositeness. adj. Per'tinont, per-taining or related to a subject: being to the point: fitted for the matter on hand : fitting or appropriate : suitable: apposite. adv. Pertinently. . Per'-tinentness. [O. Fr. partenir'L. pertinereper, thoroughly, tenere, to hold.]

Pertinacious, per-ti-na'shus, adj. thoroughly tena-cious : holding obstinately to an opinion or a pur-pose : obstinate : unyielding. adv. Pertina'Ciously. its. Pertina' ciousness ; Pertinacity, quality of being pertinacious or unyielding : obstinacy : reso-luteness. [Fr., L. pertinax^ -acts, holding fast per, thoroughly, ttnajc, tenacious tenere, to hold.]

Perturb, per-turb', v.t. to disturb greatly : to agitate also Per'turbate. adj. Perturbable, that can be agitated or confused. us. Pertur'bance, Perturba'-tion, act of perturbing or state of being perturbed : disquiet of mind: irregular action, esp. (astron.) the disturbance produced in the simple elliptic motion of one heavenly body about another by the action of a third body, or by the non-sphericity of the principal body ; Per tur' bant, any disturbing thing. adjs. Perturba'tional ; Pertur'bative. . Pertur'ba-tory, the power of deflecting the divining-rod by magnetic influence. p.adj. Perturbed'. adv. Per-turb'edly. ns. Pertur'ber, Perturba'tor : /em. Per'turbatliX. [Fr., L. perturbare, -atumpcr, thoroughly, turbare, to disturb tvrba, a crowd.]

Pertuslon, pcr-tu'zhon, . a hole made by a sharp instrument. adjs. Pertu'sate, pierced at the apex ;

PertUSO', -d, pierced with holes. [L. pertundere, -tusiiin Per, through, tundere, to strike.]

Pertussis, per-tus'is, . whooping-cough. adj. Pertuss'al.

Peruke, per-uk', or per'uk, n. an artificial cap of hair : a periwig also Perruque. adj. Peruquerlan. of or pertaining to the making of wigs. n. PeiTU'quier, a wigmaker. [Fr. pemtque It. parrncca (Sp. pelnca) L. pilus, hair.]

Peruse, per-uz', or per-ooz', v.t. to read attentively : to examine carefully or in detail. r/s. Perusal (per-uz'al, or per-ooz'al), the act of perusing : careful examination: study: reading; Perus'er. [Formed from L. per, thoroughly, uti, usurn, to use.]

Peruvian, per-oo'vi-an, adj. pertaining to Peru in South America. . a native of Peru. Peruvian balsam, a fragrant bitterish liquid yielded by a South American tree, used for asthma and in making soaps ; Peruvian bark, cinchona (q.v.).

Pervade, per-vad', v.t. to go through or penetrate : to spread all over. n. Perva'sion. adj. Pervasive, tending or having power to pervade. [L. pervadere, peruasum per, through, "vadere, to go.]

Perverse, per-vers', adj. turned aside : obstinate in the wrong : stubborn : vexatious. adv. Perverse ly. ns. Perverse'ness, Perver'sity, state or quality of being perverse : inclination to oppose : wickedness, adj. Perver'sive, tending to pervert. [L. pcrversus, turned the wrong way.]

Pervert, per- vert', v.t. to turn wrong or from the right course : to change from its true use : to corrupt : to turn from truth or virtue. v.i. to go wrong or out of the right course. . (per'vert) one who has changed from a former position : an apostate. ns. Perver'sion, the act of perverting : a diverting from the true object : a turning from truth or propriety : misapplication ; Pervert'er. adj. Pervertible, able to be perverted. [Fr. pervert ir L. pervertere per, thoroughly, vertere, versunt, to turn.]

Perveyaunce. Same as Purveyance.

PervicaciOUS, per-vi-ka'shus, adj. very obstinate. ns. Pervica'ciousness, Pervicac'ity.

Pervious, perVi-us, adj. permeable, penetrable : open, perforate. adv. Per'viously. n. Per'viousness. [L. pervius per, through, via, a way.]

Pesade, pe-zad', n. the act or position of a saddle-horse in rearing. [Fr.]

Peseta, pe-sa'ta, . a silver coin of Spain worth gjd. [Sp., dim. oi pesa, weight.]

Peshito, pe-she'to, . a translation of the Bible into Syriac, made in the second century. Also Peshit'to. [Syriac, pcshittd, the simple.]
'esnwa, pesh'wa, . a
Also Peish wan.

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Peshwa, pesh'wa, . a chief or prince of the Mahrattas.

C84

Pesky, pes'ki, adj. annoying. adv. PesTcily.

Peso, pa'so, . a Spanish dollar. [Sp., L. pensum, pendere, to weigh.]

Pessary, pes'a-ri, . an instrument worn in the vagina to remedy displacement of the womb. [Fr. pessaire Low L. pessarium Gr. pessos, a pebble.]

Pessimism, pes'i-mizm, . the doctrine that on the whole the world is bad rather than good : a temper of mind that looks too much on the dark side of things : a depressing view of life. v.i. Pesslmise. n. Pessimist, one who believes that everything is tending to the worst : one who looks too much on the dark side of things opp. to Optimist. adjs. PeSSimiS'tiC, -al. [L. pessimus, worst.]

Pest, pest, . a deadly disease : a plague : anything destructive : a troublesome person. . Pest'nouse, a hospital for persons afflicted with any contagious disease. adj. Pestiferous, contagious: pestilent: annoying, adv. Pestiferously. . Pestilence, any contagious deadly disease : anything that is hurtful to the morals. adjs. Pestilent, producing pestilence : hurtful to health and life : mischievous : corrupt : troublesome ; Pestilential, of the nature of pestilence : producing pestilence: destructive.

advs. Pestilentially, Pest'ilently. [Fr. pestel*. pest is, a contagious disease.]

Pestalozzian, pes-ta-lot'si-an, adj. pertaining to graduated object-teaching as originated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1745-1827).

Pester, pes'ter, v.t. to disturb, to annoy. . a bother. . Fosterer, one who pesters. adv. Pes'teringly. . Pes'terment, annoyance. [Short for impester, O. Fr. entpestrer (Fr. cmpltrer), to entangle, from in, in, Low L. pastorium, a foot-shackle L. pastus, pa. p. olpascere, to feed.]

Pestle, pes'i, or pest'l, . an instrument for pounding anything in a mortar. v. t. and v.i. to pound with a pestle: to use a pestle. [O. Fr. pestel l^.pistillum, a pounder, pinsere, pistunt, to pound.]

Pet, pet, n. any animal tame and fondled : a word of endearment often used to young children : a favourite child : a wilful young woman also Peat. adj. indulged : cherished : favourite. z'. t. to treat as a pet: to fondle: pr.p. pet'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. pet'ted. [Celt., as Ir. peat, Gael, peata.]

Pet, pet, . a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: ill-humour. v.i. to be peevish, to sulk. [From the above word.]

Petal, pet'al, n. a flower-leaf: a corolla leaf. adjs. Pet aled, Pet aliform, Pet'alous, having petals or flower-leaves ; Pet'aline, pertain-in.; to or resembling a petal: i''fci^W' n attached to a petal. . Pet alism, a method of ostracism practised in ancient Syracuse, the name being written on an olive-leaf. adj. Pet aloid. having the form of a petal also Petaloi deous. [Gr. ft- -talon, a leaf.]

Petard, pe-tard', . a kind of mortar tilled with gunpowder, fixed to gates, barriers, &c., to break them down by explosion (Shak.) Petal 7 : a paper bomb in pyrotechny. ns. Petardeer , Petardiei". Hoist with one's own petard (see Hoist). [O. Fr. peter, to crack or explode L. pedere, cog. with Gr. perdfin, Eng._/ar^.]

Petary, pe'tar-i, . a peat-bog.

PetaSUS, pet'a-sus, . a low broad-brimmed hat worn by heralds, &c., characteristic of Hermes. [Gr.]

PetauriSt, pe-taw'rist, . a flying opossum, Australian squirrel, &.c.adj. Petau'rine. [Gr.]

Petchary, pech'a-ri, n. the gray king-bird.

Petechiae, pe-tek'i-e, n.pl. purple spots on the skin. adj. Petechial [L. petigo, a scab.]

Peter, pe'ter, v.i. in mining, to become exhausted (with out) : (Jig.) to lose power or value.

Peter, pe'ter, v.i. to call for trumps at whist, by throwing away a higher card of a suit while holding a smaller. . this signal for trumps.

Peterel. Same as Petrel.

Petersham, pe'ter-sham, . a heavy greatcoat, also the rough-napped cloth, generally dark blue, of which it is made. [From Lord Petersham.}

Peter's-pence. See Penny.

Petiole, pet'i-ul, . the stalk which joins a leaf to the twig or branch : a footstalk also Peti'olus. adjs. Pet iolar, -y, pertaining to, or growing upon, a petiole; Pet'iolate, -d, Pet'ioled, growing on a petiole. . Pet'iOlule, a little or partial petiole. [Fr. , L. fetiolus, a little foot pes, pfdis, a foot.]

Petit, pet'i, adj. small: fern. Petite (pe-tet'). . Petlt-mai'tre, a dandy, a coxcomb generally. [Fr.]

Petition, pe-tish'un, . a request generally from an inferior to a superior : a written request presented to a court of law, or to a body of legislators : a prayer : a supplication. v.t. to present a petition to : to ask as a favour : to supplicate. adj. Petitionary, offering or containing a petition : supplicatory. ns. Petitioner, one who offers a petition or prayer ; Petit losing, the act of presenting a petition : en

a, a, Petals ;
t, Sepals.

685

treaty: solicitation: Petit lonist. adj. Pet itory, petitioning. Petitio principii, trie fallacy of begging the question a taking for granted in argument of that which has yet to be proved. [Fr., L. petitto

petere, petitum, to ask.]

Petrary, pe-tra'ri, n. an engine for hurling stones.

Petre. Same as Saltpetre.

Petrean, pe-tre'an, adj. pertaining to rock. [L. pe-tneusGr. petraios petra, a rock.]

Petrel, pet'rel, . a long-winged dusky sea-bird, rarely landing except to lay its eggs, esp. the Stormy petrel, called by sailors ' Mother Carey's Chickens,' scarcely larger than a lark, the smallest web-footed bird known. [Fr. ; from Matt, xiv, 29.]

Petrify, pet'ri-fl, v.t. to turn into stone : to make hard like a stone : to fix in amazement. v.i. to become stone, or hard like stone :pa.t. and pa.p. pet'rified. n. Petres'cence. adjs. Petres'cent, growing into or becoming stone ; Petric oloUS, inhabiting rocks. . Petrifac tion, the act of turning into stone : the state of being turned into stone : that which is made stone : a fossil. adjs. Petrifac live, Petrif lc, changing animal or vegetable substances into stone ; Petriflable. ns. Petrog'eny, the science of the origin of rocks ; Pet'roglyph, a rock-carving. adj. Petroglyph ic. us. Petrog'lyphy, the art of writ-ing on rocks or stones ; Petrog'rapher, a student of petrography. adjs. PetrographlC, -al. adv. Petrograph ically. . Petrog'raphy, the study of rocks : petrology. adj. Petrologlcal. adv. Pet-rolog'ically. us. Petrol'ogist ; Petrology, the science of the composition and classification of rocks.

adjs. Petro'sal, of great hardness : petrous ; Pe'tTOUS, like stone : hard : rocky. [L. petra Gr. petra, rock, \j.facere,factum, to make.]

Petrine, pe'trin, adj. pertaining to, or written by, the Apostle Peter. n. Pe'trinism, the Tubingen theory of F. C. Baur (1792-1860) and his school, of a doctrinal trend in primitive Christianity towards Judaism, ascribed to Peter and his party in opposition to Paulinism. [L. Petrinia Petrus, Peter.]

Petroleum, pe-tro'le-um, . a liquid inflammable sub-stance issuing or pumped up from the earth in various parts of the world. n. Petroleur (pa-tro-lar'), one of those Parisians who, with the help of petroleum, set fire to many of the public buildings of Paris in May 1871 : an incendiary : fern. Petroleuse'. adj. Petroliferous, yielding petroleum. [L. petra, rock, oleum, oil.]

Petronel, pet'ro-nel, n. a large horse-pistol : a small carbine. [O. Fr. petrinal, the breast L. pectus.]

Petted, pet'ed, adj. treated as a pet : indulged. adj. Pett ish, given to take the pet : peevish : fretful. adv. Pett'ishly. . Pett'ishness.

Pettichaps, Petty-chaps, pet'i-chaps, . the garden warbler, the willow-warbler, chiff-chaff.

Petticoat, pet'i-kst, n. a loose under-skirt worn by females and little boys : (coll.) a woman : a fisher-man's loose canvas or oilcloth skirt : a bell-mouthed iece over the exhaust nozzles in the smoke-box of a locomotive, strengthening and equalising the draught through the boiler-tubes. adj. feminine : female, as 'petticoat influence.' . Petticoat-affair', an affair in which a woman is concerned. n.pl. Pett'i-coat-breech OS. a loose short breeches worn by men in the i;th century. adj. Pett'icoated. Petticoat government, government by women, either at home or in the state. [Petty + coat.)

Pettifogger, pet'i-fog-er, . a lawyer who practises only in paltry cases. v.i. Pett'ifog, to play the petti-fogger.//. Pettifoggery, mean tricks : quibbles. adj. Pett ifogging. [Petty, and obs. fog, to cheat (cf. Old ~D\it./ocker).)

Pettitoes, pet'i-tCz, n.pl. the feet of a sucking pig : (SAaA.) human feet. [Petty + toe.]

Fettle, pet'l, v.t. (Scot.) to indulge, pet.

Petto, per/o, . the breast. [It., L. pectus, breast.)
Petty, pet'i, adj. small : of less importance : lower in

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rank, power, &c. : inconsiderable, insignificant : con-
temptible. adv. Pett'ily. . Pet t'iness. Petty
cash, small sums of money received or paid ; Petty
larceny (see Larceny) ; Petty officer, a naval officer
with rank corresponding to a non-commissioned
officer
in the army. [O. Fr. petit.}

Petulant, pet'u-lant, adj. showing peevish impatience, irritation, or caprice : forward, impudent in manner. us. Pet'Ulance, Pet'ulancy, sauciness : peevishness or impatience. adv. Pet'ulantly. \\-,.petttlans, anh's obs. petnlare, dim. ofpetere, to fall upon.]

Petunia, pe-tu'ni-a, . a Brazilian genus of ornamental plants of the nightshade family, with small undivided leaves and showy funnel-form flowers. [Amer. Ind. petun, tobacco.]

Pew, pu, . an enclosed seat in a church. ns. Pew'-fell'ow, companion : Pew'-hold'er, one who rents a pew in a church ; Pew'-O'pener, an attendant who opens pews in a church ; Pew'-rent, rent paid for the use of a pew in church. [O. Fr. //", a raised place L. podium, a front seat in the amphitheatre Gr. podion, orig. a footstool pous, podos, foot.]

Pewit, pe'wit, n. the lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors. Also Pe'wet, Pee'Wlt. [Imit. ; cf. Dut. pieivit or kiewit.]

Pewter, pu'ter, . an alloy of four parts of tin and one of lead : sometimes tin with a little copper and antimony : a vessel made of pewter, esp. a beer-tankard : faiang) prize-money. adj. made of pewter. ns. Pew'terer, one who works in pewter ; Pew'ter-mlll, a lapidaries' polishing-wheel for amethyst, agate, &.c.adj. Pew'tery, belonging to pewter. [O. Fr. peutre (It. peltro), from a Teut. root, seen in Low Ger. spialter, Eng. spelter.]

Pfennig, pfen'ig, n. a German copper coin, the hundredth part of a mark. Also Pfenn'lng.

Phacitis, fa-sT'tis, n. inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye. . Phacocysti'tiS, inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye. adj. Pha'coid, lentil-shaped. n. Pha'OOSCOpe. [Gr. phakos, a lentil.]

Phaenogamous, Phenogamous, fe-nog'a-mus, adj. having manifest flowers, phanerogamous. ns. PhSB'-nogam, a phanerogamous plant ; PhJBnoga mia = P hanerogamia. adj. PhsenogamlC. [Gr. phainein, to show, gamos, marriage.]

Phaeton, fa'e-ton, . a kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, drawn by one or two horses, from Phaethon, son of Helios, the sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive : a tropic bird. adj. Phaeton'ic.

Phagedena, Phagedssna, faj-e-da'na, . a sloughing ulcer, hospital gangrene. adjs. Phagede'nic, Phagedee'nic. [Gr. phagein, to eat.]

Phagocyte, fag'o-slt, n. a white or colourless blood-corpuscle also called leucocyte an active amoeboid cell, which engulfs both nutritive and harmful particles. adjs. Phagooytlo, -al. us. Phag'ocytism, the nature or function of a phagocyte ; Phagocyte'-Sis, the destruction of microbes by phagocytes. [Gr. phagein, to eat, kytos, a vessel.]

Phalaana, fa-le'na, n. the Linnaean genus including moths. adj. Phale'noid. [Gr. phalaina, a moth.]

Phalange, fa-lanj', . a phalanx of a digit : any of the joints of an insect's tarsus: a bundle of stamens joined by their filaments : a socialistic community in Fourier's dream of an ideal arrangement of society, consisting of 1800 persons living in a phalanstert generally in //., the usual sing, being Phalanx (q.v.). adjs. Phalan'gal, Phalan'geal, Phalan'-gial, Phalan'gian ; Phalan'giform ; Phalanste'-rlan. ns. Phalanste'rianism, Phalan'sterism ; Phalanstery, the dwelling of the phalange in the ideal social system of Fourier (1772- 1837), a vast struc-
ture in the midst of a square league of cultivated land.

Phalanger, fa-lan'jer, n. a genus of small arboreal Australasian marsupials. [Fr., L. phalanx.]

Phalanx, fal'angks, or fa'-, . a line of battle : a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in ranks

and files close and deep : any compact body of men : one of the small bones of the fingers and toes :pl. Phalan'ges, or Phal'anxes. [L. , Gr. ptialangks.}

Phalarope, fal'a-rSp, . a genus of wading birds, forming a sub-family of the snipes. [Gr. pkalaris, a coot, pous, a foot.]

Phallus, fal'us, . the symbol of generation which figures in the rites and ceremonies of most primitive peoples: (biol.) the organ of sex. adj. Phallic. ns. Phall'icism, Phall ism, the phallic worship. adj. Phall'Oid. [L., Gr. p/tallos.]

Phanariot, fa-nar'i-ot, . one of the Greeks inhabiting the Fanar quarter of Constantinople in Turkish history mostly diplomatists, administrators, and bankers, also hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia. adj. Phanarlot. Also Fanar'iot.

Phanerogamous, fan-e-rog'a-mus, adj. having true flowers containing stamens and pistils opp. to Cryptogamous also Phanerogamic. . Phan'e rogam, a phanerogamic plant. [Gr. plianeros, visible, gamos, marriage.)

Phantasm, fnn'tazm, . a vain, airy appearance : a fancied vision : an apparition or spectre also Phantas'ma OSyi.):-//. Phan'tasms. Phantas'mata. adjs. Phantas'mal ; Phantasma'lian (rare). n. Phantasmal'ity. adv. Phantas'mally. adjs. Phantasmatlc, -al ; Phantas'mic ; Phantasmogenet'iC, begetting phantasms. adv. Phantasmogenet' ica.\\j.adj. Phantasmolqg'ical, pertaining to phantasms as subjects of inquiry. n. PhantaSmol'Ogy, the science of phantasms. [Gr. phantasma phantazein, to make visible -phainein, to bring to light pha-ein, to shine.]

Phantasmagoria, fan-taz-ma-gO'ri-a, . a fantastic series of illusive images : a gathering of appearances or figures upon a flat surface by a magic-lantern. adjs. PhantasmagO rial, pertaining to or resembling a phantasmagoria ; Phantasmagoric, -al. [Gr. phantasma, an appearance, agora, an assembly ageirein, to gather.]

Phantastic, Phantasy. See Fantastic, Fantasy. . Phanta'Siast, one of those Docetae who believed Christ's body to have been a mere phantom.

Phantom, fan'tom, . a phantasm. adj. illusive, spectral. adj. Phantomat'ic, relating to a phantom. [O. Vt.fantosme Gr. phantasma.}

Pharaoh, fa'r5, . a title of the kings of ancient Egypt. adj. Pharaon'iO. [Ileb., Egyptian.)

Phare, far, . a lighthouse. Also Pha'ros. [Pharos.]

Pharisee, far'i-se, . one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances : any one more careful of the outward forms than of the spirit of religion, a formalist. adjs. Pharisaic, -al, pertaining to, or like, the Pharisees : hypocritical. adv. Pharisaically. ns. Pharisa'icalness ; Pharisaism, Pharlseeism, the practice and opinions of the Pharisees : strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it : hypocrisy. [Late L. pharisteus Gr. pharisaios Heb. pdrush, separated from, parash, to separate.)

PharmaceutiC, -al, far-ma-su'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to the knowledge or art of preparing medicines. adv. Pharmaceu'tically. ns. Pharmaceu'tics, the science of preparing medicines ; Pharmaceu'tist, one who practises pharmacy.

Pharmacopeia, far-ma-kO-pe'ya, . a book containing directions for the preparation of medicines : a collection of drugs. adj. PharmacopoB'ial. [Gr. pharmakon, a drug, poiein, to make.)

Pharmacy, far'ma-si, . a department of the medical art which consists in the collecting, preparing, preserving, and dispensing of medicines : the art of preparing and mixing medicines : a drug-store. ns. Phafmacist, a druggist, one skilled in pharmacy ; Pharmacognos'tics, the sum of knowledge about drugs ; Pharmacog'raphy, a description of drugs ; Pharmacologist, one skilled in pharmacology;

Pharo

mSte ; mute ; mOSn ; Men.

Philomusical

Pharmacology, pharmacy ; PharTnacon, a drug ; Phannacop olist, a dealer in drugs. [Fr. pharmacie L., Gr. pharmakon, a drug.]

Pharo = Faro.

Pharos, fa'ros, n. a lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria. . Pharol'ogy, the art or science of directing the course of ships by means of light-signals from the shore.

Pharynx, far'ingks, . the cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, and lying behind the nose, mouth, and larynx : pi. Phar/ynges, Pharynxes. adjs. Pharyn'geal; Pharyngit'ic, pertaining to pharyngitis. . Pharyngi'tis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx. adjs. PharyngO-glOS'sal, pertaining to the pharynx and the tongue ; -laryn'geal, to that and the larynx; -na'sal, and the nose ; -O'ral, and the mouth. ns. Pharyngog'-raphy, a description of the pharynx ; Pharyng'6-SCOpe, an instrument for inspecting the pharynx ; Pharyng'oscopy ; Pharyngot'omy, the operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumour. [Late L., Gr. pharyngkx, the pharynx.]

Phase, faz, . aspect, appearance, at any stage: an era : the form in which an object or a question presents itself to the mind : the appearance at a given time of the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet also Pha'sis : pi. Phas'es. adj. Phase'less, unchanging. [Gr. phasisphaein, to shine.]

Phasma, fas'ma, . a genus of gressorial orthopterous insects walking-stick insects, spectre-insects (Phasma), and leaf-insects.

Pheasant, fez'ant, . a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food. . Pheas antry, an enclosure for pheasants, where they may be bred and reared. [O. Fr. faisan L. Phasiana (avis) Gr. Phasianos, of Phasis, in Colchis.]

Pheer, fer, . (S/tak.). Same as Fere, a mate.

Pheese, fez, v.t. (Shak.) to beat, to drive off: to worry. v.i. (U.S.) to worry. n. worry better Feeze. . Phees'ar, one of the mad host's words (Merry Wives, I. iii. 10).

PhelloplastiCS, fel-o-plas'tiks, . modelling in cork. . PheU'ogen.cork-meristem. adj. Phellogenet'ic. \Qv.phellos, cork, plassein, to form.]

Phenacetin, fe-nas'e-tin, . a drug prepared from carbolic acid, good against fevers, insomnia, &c.

Phenakistoscope, fen-a-kis'to-sk5p, n. an optical instrument which produces the appearances of objects in motion, as birds flying, &c. . Phen'akism (Bacon), deceit. [Gr. phenakistikos phenakizein plienax, a cheat.]

Phenix = Phoenix.

Phenogam = Phanozam.

Phenogamia = Ph&nfgamia.

Phenol, fe'nol, n. phenyl alcohol or carbolicacid. [Fr.]

Phenology, Phaanology, fe-nol'o-ji, . the branch of biology treating of animal or plant life and development as affected by climate. adjs. Phenolog'ic, -al. . Phenol' ogist. (Phenomenology.}

Phenomenon, fe-nom'e-non, n. an appearance : the appearance which anything makes to our consciousness, as distinguished from what it is in itself: an observed result : a remarkable or unusual person, thing, or appearance: //. Phenom'ena. adj. Phenom'enal, pertaining to a phenomenon : of the nature of a phenomenon : so strange as to excite great wonder : out of the common. v.t. Phenom'6-naliSO, to represent as a phenomenon. ns. Phenom'enalism, the philosophical doctrine that the phenomenal and the real are identical that phenomena are the only realities also Externalism ; Phenom'enallst, one who believes in phenomenalism ;
Phenomenal'lty, the character of being phenomenal. adv. Phenom'enally. v.t Phenom'enlse, to bring into the world of experience. ns. Phenom'enlsm, the doctrines of the phenomenists ; Phenom'enUt, one who believes only what he

observes, or phenomena, one who rejects necessary primary principles. adj. Phenomenolog'ical. n. Phenomenol'ogy, a description of phenomena. [Gr. phainomenon phainein, to show.]

Phenyl, fe'nil, n. an organic radical found esp. in carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline. adjs. Phe'nic, Phenyl'iC. [Fr. pfie'nyle.}

Pheon, fe'on, . (her.) the barbed iron head of a dart : the broad arrow marking property of the Crown.

Phew, fu, interj. an exclamation of disgust.

Phial, fl'al, . a small glass vessel or bottle. [L. pkiala Gr. phiale, a vial.]

Phi Beta Kappa, fi bet-a kap-a, the oldest of the American college Greek letter societies. [From the initial letters of its moUQPhilosofhia biou kuber-uetes, ' Philosophy is the guide of life.']

Philadelphian, fil-a-del'fi-an, . one of a mystic sect emphasising ' brotherly love,' founded in London in 1652 under the influence of Boehme. [Gr. philein, to love, adelphos, a brother.]

Philander, fi-lan'der, v.i. to make love : to flirt or coquet. . a lover. . Philan'derer. [Gr. phil-andros, loving men philos, dearfl/ti/etn, to love, aner, andros, a man.]

Philanthropy, fi-lan'thr5-pi, . love of mankind, esp. as shown in good deeds and services to others : good-will towards all men. ns. Phil'anthrope, Philan'-thropist, one who tries to benefit mankind. adjs. Philanthropic, -al, doing good to others, benevolent. adv. Philanthrop'ically. \L.,Gi.philanthro-piaphilos, loving, anthrdpos, a man.]

Philately, fi-lat'e-li, . the study and collection of postage and revenue stamps and labels (also Tintbrophily, Timbrology).adj. Philatel'ic. n. Philat'elist, one devoted to this pursuit. [Formed in 1865 from Gr. philos, loving, aides, free of tax, 'prepaid' a-, neg., telos, tax.]

Philharmonic, fil-har-mon'ik, adj. loving music. [Gr. philos, loving, harmonia, harmony.]

Philhellenic, fil-he-len'ik, adj. loving Greece. ns. Philhellene, Philhel'lenist, a supporter of Greece, esp. in 1821-32 ; Philhel'lenism, love of Greece. [Gr. philos, loving, Hellen, a Greek.]

Philibeg, Philabeg. See Fillibeg.

Philippian, fi-lip'i-an, . a native of Philippi in Macedonia also adj.

Philippic, fil-ip'ik, . one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon, or of Cicero against Marc Antony : any discourse full of invective. v.i. Phil'ippise, to utter such.

Philistine, fil'is-tin, n. one of the ancient inhabitants of south-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites also Philis'tian, and PhiliS'tim (Milt.) : a name applied by German students to shopkeepers and others not connected with the university : an un-cultured person.. Philistinism.

Phill-horse, fil'-hors, .= Thill-horse, a shaft-horse.

PhilOgyny, fil-oj'i-ni, n. love of women. . Philog'y-nist [Gr. philos, loving, gyne, a woman.]

Philology, fi-lol'O-ji, . the science of language : the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism : (orig.) the knowledge which enabled men to study and explain the classical languages of Greece and Rome.-^. Philol'Oger, Phllolo'gian, Philol'Ogist, Phil'OlOgne, one versed in philo ogy. Philolog'ic, SL /. Philolog-icaUy.-

of words philos, loving, logos, discourse.]
Philomath, fil'S-math, . a lover of learning. adjs. Philomath'ic, -al. . Philom'athy, love of learn-ing. [Gr. philomathes, fond of learning philos, loving, e-math-on, 2d aorist ofmanthanein, to learn.]
Philomel, fil'S-mel, . the nightingale. Also Philo-mela. [Gr. Philomela, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale or swallow.]
Philomusical, fil-S-ma'zi-cil, adj. fond of music.

Philopena

f5te, far ; ma, her ; mine ;

Phormlnx

Philopena, fil-0-pe"na, . a game in which each of two persons eats a twin kernel of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain conditions : the gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. [Ger. vielliebchen riel, much, liebchen, sweetheart.]

Philopolemic, fil-5-po-lem'ik, adj. fond of war or of debate.

Philoprogenltlveness, fil-C-prO-jen'i-tiy-nes, ft.

(phren?) the instinctive love of offspring. [Gr. philos, loving, \s. progenies, progeny.]

Philosopher, fi-los'5-fer, n. a lover of wisdom : one versed in or devoted to philosophy : a metaphysician : one who acts calmly and rationally in all the affairs and changes of life also Phll'OSOpbe ;fem. Philos'ophess. adjs. Philosophic -al, pertaining or according to philosophy : skilled in or given to philosophy : becoming a philosopher : rational : calm.
adv. Philosophically. v.i. Philosophise, to reason like a _philosopher : to form philosophical theories. ns. PhiloS'Ophlser, a would-be philosopher; PhllOS'Ophism, would-be philosophy ; PhilOS'-
ophist. adjs. Philosophistic, -41. . Philos'ophy, the science of being as being : the knowledge of the causes and laws of all phenomena : the collection of general laws or principles belonging to any department of knowledge : reasoning : a particular philosophical system: calmnessof temper. Philosopher's Stone, an imaginary stone or mineral compound, long sought after by alchemists as a means of transforming other metals into gold. Moral, and Natural, philosophy (see Moral, Natural). [Fr., L., Gr. philosophos philos, a lover, sophos, wise.)

PhilotechniC, -al, fil-0-tek'nik, -al, adj. fond of the arts,

PhllOZOiC. fil-G-z5'ik, adj. fond of animals.

Philtre, Philter, fil'ter, . a charm or spell to excite love. [Fr. philtre L. philtrumGr. philtron philos. loving, -iron, denoting the agent.]

PhimoslS, fl-mO'sis, . stenosis of the preputial orifice.

Phisnomy, fis'no-mi, . (Shaft.) the face a corr. of physiognomy.

Phiz, fiz, n. (humorous') the face.

Phlebitis, fle-bl'tis, . inflammation of a vein. ns. Phleb'Olite, a calcareous concretion found in a vein ; Phlebol'ogy, science of the veins; Phleb'orrhage, venous hemorrhage. adjs. Phlebotom'ic, -al. v.t. Phlebot'omise. us. Phlebotomist ; Phlebotomy, act of letting blood. [Gr. phleps, phlebos, a vein.]

PhlegethpntiC, fleg-e-thon'tik, adj. pertaining to or resembling the river Phlegethon, a mythological river of the infernal regions, whose waves rolled torrents of fire, flowing into the lake of Acheron.

[Gr. phlegctheinphlfgein, to burn.)

Phlegm, flem, . one of the four elements of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed : the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing : sluggishness : indifference : calmness. adj. Phlegmagogic (fleg-ma-goj'ik). ns. Phleg'magogue, a medicine expelling phlegm ; Phlegma'sia, inflammation, Ksp.Phiegmasiadolens, puerperal tumid leg. adjs. Phlegmatic, -al.abounding in or generating phlegm : cold : sluggish : not easily excited. adv. Phlegmat'ically. . Phleg'-
mon, inflammation in the connective tissue. adjs. Phleg'monoid ; Phlegm'y. [Fr., L., Gr. phleg-
>na, phlegmatos phlegein, to burn.]

Phleme = Fleam.

Phleum, fle'um, n. a small genus of annual or perennial grasses timothy, cat' s-tail grass, herd's grass. [Gr.phteds.}

Phloeum, fle'um, . the cellular portion of bark next the epidermis also Epiphlcetim and Bast. . Phlo'em, the bast or liber portion of a vascular bundle, \fjr.phloios, bark.)

Phlogiston, flO-jis'ton, . an imaginary element, believed in till nearly the end of the i8lh century as forming part of every combustible body, which by its disengagement caused burning, or fire in action. adj. Phlogig tic (fhem,), containing or restmbling

phlogiston: inflaming: (med.) inflammatory. v.t, Phlogis'ticate, to combine phlogiston with. [Gr.]

Phlox, floks, . a well-known garden plant, so called from its colour. [Gr., phlegein, to burn.]

Phlyctsena, Phlyctena, flik-te'na, . a small vesicle. adjs. Phlycte nar ; Phlycte'noid ; Phlycte'nous.

Phobanthropy, fO-ban'thrS-pi, n. a morbid dread of mankind.

Phocine, fo'sin, adj. pertaining to the seal family. n. Pho'ca, a seal. adj. Phoca'cean, relating to the genus Phoca. n. a seal of this genus. n. PhoCffl'na, a genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans the true porpoises. adjs. Pho'cal ; Phocaa'nine, like a porpoise. \\^.phoca Gr. phoke, a seal.]

PhCBbUS, fe'bus, . the sun-god : the sun :fem. Phoebe

(fe'be), the moon. [L., G*. phoibos, bright, phain
to shine.]

Phoenician, Phenician. fe-nish'an, adj. pertaining tc
Phoenicia, on the coast of Syria, to its people,
language, or arts. . an inhabitant of Phoenicia :
the language, a Semitic dialect, akin to Hebrew.

Phoenix, PheniX, fe'niks, . a fabulous bird said to have existed for 500 years all alone in the wilderness, and, after burning itself on a funeral pile, to have risen from its own ashes hence, the emblem of immortality : a paragon. [L., Gr. phoinix.}

Pholas, fO'las, n. a genus of stone-bearing bivalves, a piddock :pl. Pholades. n. Pho'ladlte, a fossil pholad. [Gr.]

Phonate, fS'nat, v.t. to utter vocal sounds. . Phona'tion, emission of vocal sounds. adj. Ph6 -natory, pertaining to phonation. n. Phonau'tO-graph, an instrument for registering the vibrations of a sounding body. adj. Phonautograph'ic. adv. Phonautograph'ically. . Phonom'eter, an instrument for measuring the vibrations of a body.

Phonetic, -al, f5-net'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to, or in accordance with, the sound of the voice : representing elementary sounds : vocal. adv. Phonetically. n. Phonetician, a student of phonetics. v.t. Phoneticise, to make phonetic. ns. Phonet'icisin, phonetic character or representation : Phoneticist, one who advocates phonetic-spelling. n.sing; Phonetics, the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice. ns. Phonetic-spelling, spelling according to sound : the spelling of words as they are pronounced ; Phonetisa'tion, art of representing sound by phonetic signs. v.t. Pho'netise, to represent

acoustics. adj. Phonocamp'tic, reflecting or deflecting sound. n. Pho'nolite, clinkstone. [Gr. phonetikos phone, a sound.]

Phonograph, fO'n5-graf, . a character or mark used to represent a sound (also Pho'nogram) : an instrument by which spoken words or other sounds can be recorded, and afterwards given out again almost in the original tones. ns. Phonog'rapher, Phonog'-raphist, one versed in phonography. adjs. Phono-graph'io -al. adv. Phonograph'ically. ns. Phonog'raphy, the art of representing each spoken sound by a distinct character : phonetic shorthand ; Pho'noscope, an apparatus for recording music as played, or for testing musical strings : a microphone.

[Gr. phone, sound, graphein, to write.]

Phonology, fO-nol'0-ji, . the science of the sounds of the voice, the manner in which these are combined in any language : phonetics. adj. Phonological. . Phonol'Oglst, one versed in phonology. [Gr. phSn?, sound, logos, discourse.]

Phonotype, fC'n5-tTp, . a type or sign representine a sound. adjs. Phonotyp'ic, -al, of or belonging to a phonotype, or to phonotypy. ns. Pho'notypist ; Pho'notypy, the art of representing each of the elementary sounds by different types or distinct characters. [Or. phSnl, sound, typos, type.]

Phorminx, fa/minski , . a kind of cithara. (Or.)

Phormium

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Phren

Phormium, for'mi-um, n. a genus of New Zealand plants of the lily family New Zealand flax or flax-lily. [Gr.phormion, a plant.]

Phosphene, fos'fen, n. a brilliant coloured spectrum seen when the finger is pressed into the internal corner of the eye. [Gr. phos, light, phainein, to shine.]

Phosphorus, fos'fo-rus, . the morning-star : a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and giving out light in the dark. . PhOS'phate, a salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base. adj. Phosphat'iC, of the nature of, or containing, a phosphate. ns. Phos'phide, a compound formed of phosphorus and some other element, as copper or iron ; Phos phite, a salt of phosphorous acid ; Phos'phor, the morning-star : (obs.) phosphorus. v.t. PhOS'phorate, to combine or impregnate with phosphorus.//. Phos'-phor-bronze, an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus. r.i. Phosphoresce', to shine in the dark like phosphorus. . Phosphoreso'ence. adjs. Phosphoreso'ent, shining in the dark like phosphorus ; Phosphoric, PhOS'phorOUS, pertaining to

or obtained from phosphorus. ns. Phos'phorite, a massive radiated variety of apatite ; PhOS'phuret, a compound of phosphorus with a metal. adj. Phos'phuretted, combined with phosphorus. . Phos'sy-jaw, phosphorous poisoning. Phosphatic diathesis (ted.), the condition in which there is a tendency in the urine to deposit white gravel. [L., Gr., phosphorus, light-bearer phos, light, fihoros, bearing, frompkerein, to bear.]

Photo, f5't<5, . a colloquial abbreviation of photograph.

Photochemistry, fS-to-kem'is-tri, . that branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light. adj. Photochemical. n. Photochem'ist.

Photochromy, fO'tS-krO-mi, . the art of reproducing colours by photography. adj. PhOtOChromat ic. . PhotOChro'motype, a photo-process picture printed in colours by any of the ordinary methods of typography in colours. [Gr. phos, photos, light, chroma, colour.]

Photo-engraving, fO'tO-en-gra'ving, . a general term including all the various processes of mechanical engraving by the aid of photography. The term Photog/lyphy is sometimes applied to photo-engraving by one process or other, often limited to photogravure. adj. PhOtOglyph'iC.

Photogeny, f5-toj'e-ni, n. the art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground. adjs. Photogen'ic, Photog'enous.

Photography, fs-tog'ra-fi, n. the art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces. . Pho'tOgraph, a picture so produced. v.t. to make a picture of by means of photography. ns. Photog rapher, Photographist. adjs. Photographic, -al. ad--. Photographically. [Gr. phos, light, graphein, to draw.]

Photogravure, fo'to-gra-vur, . a method of producing by means of photography and the action of acids on a sensitised surface a kind of mezzo-engraving on metal. [Fr., Gr. phos, light, Fr. gravitre, engraving.)

PnotolithOgraphy, f5-to-li-tho;'ra-fi, n. a method by y,-hich a photograph in line can be developed with ink so as to be transferred to stone as a lithograph. n. Photolith'Ograph. a print produced by photolithography. v.t. to reproduce by this aid. n. PhotolithogTapher. adj. Photolithographic. [Gr. phos, photos, light, liihos, a stone, graphein, to write.]

Photology, fS-tol'6-ji, n. the science of light. adjs. Photolog'ic, -al. . Photol'ogist. [Gr. phos,

^photos, light, logia legein, to say.]

Photolysis, f5-tol i-sis, n. (bot.) the movements of protoplasm under the influence of light. [Gr. phos, pkdtos, light, lysis lyein, to unloose.)

Photomechanical, fo-to-me-kan'i-kal, adj. pertaining to the mechanical production of pictures by the aid of light, as in photo-engraving, &c.

Photometer, fS-tom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the intensity of light, esp. for comparing the amount of light coming from different sources. adjs. Photometric, -al. . Photometry, the measurement of the intensity of light. [Gr. phos, photos, light, metron, a measure.]

Photomicrography, fo-tS-ml-krog'ra-fi, . the enlargement of microscopic objects by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive film. ns. Photomi crograph ; Photomicrog' rapher. adj. Photomicrographlc. [Gr. phos, photos, light, mikros, little, graphein, to write.)

Photophobia, fO-to-f5'bi-a, n. a dread of light. adj. Photophobia

Photpphone, fO'to-fon. . an apparatus for transmitting articulate speech to a distance along a beam of light. [Gr. phos, photos, light, phone, sound.)

Photo-process, fS'tS-pros'es, n. any process by which is produced, by the agency of photography, a matrix from which prints can be made in ink photogravure, photolithography, and photozincography.

Photopsia, f5-top'si-a, . the condition of having the sensation of light without external cause. Also Pho'topsy.

Photo-relief, fo'tc-re-lef , n. a process of producing plates by means of photography, from which impressions can be taken in an ordinary printing-press.

PhptOSCUlpture, f5-t5-skulp'tur, n. the art of taking likenesses in the form of statuettes or medallions by the aid of photography.

Photosphere, fs'ts-sfer, . the luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light. [Gr. phos, photos, light, sphaira, a sphere.)

Phototherapy, f5-t5-ther'a-pi, . the art of healing (of lupus, &c.) by means of light, electric or other, fpcussed on the diseased part. [Gr. phos, photos, light, therafntein, to heal.]

Phototype, fo't5-t!p, . a type or plate of the same nature as an engraved plate, produced from a photograph.?/. Pho'tOtypy. [Gr. phos, photos, light,

types, type.]
'hoto-xylo

Photo-xylography, fS-tS-zI-log'ra-fi, . wood-engraving after an impression has been taken on the wood-block by photography. [Gr. phos, photos, light, xylon, a log of wood, graphein, to write.)

Photozincography, fo-tO-zing-kog'ra-fi, . the process of engraving on zinc by taking an impression by photography and etching with acids. n. Photozinc'ograph, a picture so produced.

Phrase, fraz, . two or more words expressing a single idea by themselves, or showing the manner or style in which a person expresses himself: part of a sentence : a short pithy expression : phraseology : (tnus.) a short clause or portion of a sentence. v.t. to express in words : to style. . Phrase' -book, a book containing or explaining phrases. adj. Phrase'less, incapable of being described. ns. Phrase'-man, Phrase' -mong'er, a wordy speaker or writer ; Phra'seogram, Phra'seograph, a combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence. adjs. PhraseolOglC, -al, pertaining to phraseology : consisting of phrases. adv. Phraseolog'ically. ns. Phraseol'ogist, a maker or a collector of phrases ; Phraseol'Ogy. style or manner of expression or arrangement of phrases : peculiarities of diction : a collection of phrases in a language ; Phra'ser, a mere maker or repeater of phrases. adj. Phra'sical. . Phra'-Sing, the wording of a speech or passage : (mtis.) the grouping and accentuation of the sounds in a melody. [Fr., L. , Gr. phrasispkrazein, to speak.)

Phratry, fra'tri, . a clan : a brotherhood also Phra'tria. adj. Phra'trio. [Gr. phrater, a brother.]

Phren, fren, r. the thinking principle, mind : the

diaphragm : //. Phrenes. us. Phrenal'gia, psychalgia ; Phrene'sis, delirium, frenzy. adjs. Phrenetic, -al, having a disordered mind : frenzied : mad ; Phrenlat'riC, pertaining to the cure of mental diseases; Phrenic, belonging to the diaphragm. ns. Phren'ics, mental philosophy ; Phrenlsm, thought force. adj. PhrenitlC, affected with phrenitis. ns. Phrenl'tiS, inflammation of the brain ; PhrenogTaphy, descriptive psychology ; Phrenopath'ia, mental disease. adj. Phrenopath'ic. . Phrenople'gia, sudden loss of mental power. [Gr. phrin, the mind.]

Phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji, . the theory that the various faculties and powers of the mind are connected with certain parts of the brain, and can be known by an examination of the outer surface of the skull : the science by which character can be read by examining the skull. adjs. Phrenologlc, -al. adv. Phrenologlcally. . Phrenol'ogist, one who believes or is versed in phrenology. [Gr. phrin, phrenos, mind, logos, science.]

Pnronesis, fro-ne'sis, . practical wisdom. [Gr., phren, mind.]

Phrygian, frij'i-an, adj. pertaining to Phrygia in Asia Minor, or to the Phrygians. n. a native of Phrygia : a Montanist. Phrygian cap, a conical cap with the top turned forward.

Phthalein, lhal'e-in, . one of a very important class of dye-yielding materials formed by the union of

phenols with the anhydride of phthalic acid. adj. Phthal'ic, pertaining to naphthalene. . Phthal'in, a colourless crystalline compound obtained by reducing phthalem.

Phthiriasls, thi-rfa-sis, . the lousy disease tnorbus pediculosus. [L., Gr.]

Phthisis, thi'sis, . consumption or wasting away of the lungs. adjs. Phthisic, -al (ti/ik, -al), pertaining to or having phthisis. . PhthiSiolOgy (tiz-i-ol'O-ji), the sum of scientific knowledge about phthisis. [L., Gr. phthiein, to waste away.]

PhyCOlOgy, fl-kol'C-ji, . the knowledge of algae or sea-weeds. . Phycog'raphy, systematic description of algae. adj. Phycolog'io. n. Phycol'ogist.

Phylactery, fi-lak'te-ri, . a charm or amulet : among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with certain passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm or forehead : among the early Christians, a case in which relics were preserved. adjs. Phylacteries, -al. [L., Gr. phylakterion, phylahter, agua.rdpAyfassein, to guard.]

Phylarch, fflark, . in ancient Greece, the chief of a tribe : in Athens, the commander of the cavalry of a tribe. ns. Phylarchy, the office of a phylarch ; Phyle (f i'le), a tribe or clan in ancient Greece. adj. PhyletlO, pertaining to a race or tribe : pertaining to a phylum of the animal kingdom. . Phylum (fi'lum), any primary division or sub-kingdom of the animal or vegetable kingdom : pi. Phyla.

Phyllite, fil'lt, . clay-slate or argillaceous schist adj. Phyllit'iC. [Gr.,p/iyllon, a leaf.]

Phylllum, fil'i-inn, . a genus of orthopterous insects of family Phasmidte leaf-insects or walking-leaves.

Phyllodium, fi-lo'di-um, n. a petiole which usurps the function of a leaf-blade. adj. Phyllodin'OOUS.

Phylloid, fil'oid, adj. leaf-likealso Phylloi'deOUS. ns. Phyl'lomanoy, divination by leaves; Phyllo-ma'nla, abnormal production of leaves ; Phyl'lome, foliage, adj. Phyllomlc. n. Phyllomorphy, the reversion of floral organs, as sepals and bracts, to leaves better Phyl'lody.

Phyllophagous, fi-lof'a-gns, adj. feeding on leaves. n. a member of the Phylloph'aga, a tribe of hymenop-

Phylactery.

G90

terous insects the saw-flies : a group of lamellicorn beetles which are leaf-eaters the chafers.

Phyllophorous, fi-lof 6-rus, adj. producing leaves : (zool?) having leaf-like organs.

Phyllopod, fil'0-pod, adj. having foliaceous feet also Phyllop'odOUS. . a crustacean of the order Phyllopoda.adj. Phyllopod'iform.

Phyllorhine, fil'0-rin, adj. having a nose-leaf.

PhyllOStomatoUS, fil-o-stom'a-tus, adj. leaf-nosed, as a bat. . Phyll'OStome, a leaf-nosed bat. adj. Phyllos'tornine, leaf-nosed.

PhyllOtaxiS, fil-o-tak'sis, . the disposition of leaves on the stem. Also Phyll'Otaxy. [Gr. phyllon, a leaf, taxis, arrangement.]

Phylloxera, fil-ok-se'ra, . a genus of insects, belonging to a family, nearly related to aphides, and coccus insects, very destructive to vines. [Gr. phyllon, a leaf, .reros, dry.]

Phylogeny, fl-loj'e-ni, . a biological term applied to the evolution or genealogical history of a race or tribe also Phylogen'esis. adv. Phylogenetl-cally. adjs. Phylogen'ic, Phylogenet'io. [Gr. phylon, race, genesis, origin.]

Physalia, fl-sa'li-a, . a genus of large oceanic hydrozoans Portuguese man-of-war. [Gr. physallis, a plant, bladder ^kysa, bellows.]

Pliysalite, fis'a-llt, . a coarse topaz.

Physeter, fi-se'ter, w. a sperm-whale.

Physic, fiz'ik, n. the science of medicine : the art

of healing : a medicine : (of if.) natural philosophy, physics. v.t. to give medicine to :pr.p. phys'ick-ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. phys'icked. ns. Physician (fi-zish an), one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing : one who prescribes remedies for diseases: a doctor. ns. Physiclancy, post or office of physician ; Physic'ianship ; Phys'ic-nut, Barbadoes or Purging nut, the seeds of Jatropha curcas. Physic garden, a botanical garden. [O. Fr., Gr.physike, natural Gr. physis, nature.]

Physical, fiz'ik-al, adj. pertaining to nature or to natural objects : pertaining to material things : of or pertaining to natural philosophy : known to the senses : pertaining to the body. n. Phys'icalist, one who thinks that human thought and action are determined by the physical organisation. adv. Physically. ns. Physlcism (-sizm), belief in the material or physical as opposed to the spiritual ; Physicist (-sist), .1 student of nature : one versed in physics : a natural philosopher : one who believes that life is merely a form of physical energy. Physical astronomy, an account of the causes of the motions of the heavenly bodies ; Physical education, training of the bodily powers by exer-cise; Physical examination, an examination of the bodily state of a person ; Physical force, force applied outwardly to the body, as distinguished from persuasion, &c. ; Physical geography, an account of the state of the earth in its natural condition its mountain-chains, ocean-currents, distribution of plants and animals, conditions of climate, &c. ; Physical truth, the agreement of thought with what exists in nature ; Physical world, the world of matter. [Gr. pkysikosfhysit, nature.]

Physics, fiz'iks, n.pl. used as sing, (orig.) equivalent to Physical science i.e. the science of the order of nature : usually sig. (as distinguished from chemistry) the study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy or force also called Natural philosophy. ns. PhySiCOlOglC, logic illus-trated by physics; PhyslCO-theorogy, theology illustrated by natural philosophy. [L. physica Gr. physike (theoria, theory^ physis, nature.]

Physiocracy, fiz-i-ok'ra-si, . the economic doctrine of the physiocrats (Francois Quesnay, 1694-1744, and his followers), that society should be governed by a natural order inherent in itself, land and its products the only true source of wealth, direct taxation of land the only proper source of revenue. . Phys'iO-

Physiogeny

mote ; mute ; mo"0n ; Men.

Pica

crat, one who maintains these opinions. adj. Physiocrat' ic. . Physioc'ratism. [Or. physis, nature, kratein, to rule.]

PhysiOgeny, fiz-i-oj'e-ni, . (biol.) the genesis of func-tionalso Physiogen'esis. adjs. Physiogenetlc, Pliysiogen'ic.

Physiognomy, fiz-i-og'nO-mi, . the art of judging the qualities of a character from the external appearance, especially from the countenance : expression of coun-tenance : the face as an index of the mind : the general appearance of anything. adjs. Physiog-nomic, -al. adv. Physiognom'ically. n.sing. Physiognomies (same as Physiognomy). . Physlog'nomist. [For physiognomony Or. phy-siognonwnia physis, nature, gnomon, one who interprets gnonai, to know.]

Physiography, fiz-i-og'ra-fi, . an exposition of the principles that underlie physical geography, and including the elements of physical science : an intro-duction to the study of nature : physical geography. . Physlog'rapher, one versed in physiography. adjs. Physiographic, -al. [Gr. physis, nature, grapltein, to describe.]

PhysiOlatry, fiz-i-ol'a-tri, . nature-worship.

Physiology, fiz-i-ol'6-ji, . the science of the nature and processes of life, of the vital phenomena of animals and plants and the functions of their parts a branch of biology. adjs. Physiologic, -al. adv. Physiologically. v.i. Physiol'ogise. . Physi-ologist. [Gr. physis, nature, logos, science.]

Physiomedicalism, fiz-i-o-med'i-kal-izm, n. the system
of treating disease with only non-poisonous vegetable drugs.?/. Physiomedlcalist.

Physique, fiz-ek', . the physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr.]

Physltheism, fiz'i-the-izm, . the ascribing of physical

form and attributes to deity. adj. Physitheis'tic. [Gr. physis, nature, t/ieos, God.]

Physiurgic, fiz-i-ur'jik, adj. produced by natural causes, without man's intervention.

Physnomy, fi/no-mi, . (Spens.). Same as Physiognomy.

Physodistous, fl-so-klis'tus, adj. having no air-bladder, or having it closed, as a fish. [Gr. pkysa, bellows, kleistos kleiein, to close.]

Physograde, fl'sS-grad, adj. moving by a vesicular float. [Gr. pkysa, bellows, L. gradi, to walk.]

Physopod, fl'sO-pod, adj. with suckers on the feet. [Gr. pkysa, bellows, pous, podos, the foot.]

Physostigmine, fi-sO-stig'min, . a poisonous alkaloid, the active principle of the Calabar bean. [Gr.p/iysa, bellows, stigma, stigma.]

PhysostomoUS, f I-sos'to-mus, adj. having mouth and air-bladder connected by an air-duct, as a fish. [Gr. physa, bellows, stoma, a mouth.]

Phytobranchlate, fl-tO-brang'ki-at, adj. having leafy gills. [Gr. phyton, a plant, brangchia, gills.)

Phytochemistry, f I-to-kem'is-tri, . the chemistry of plants also Phytochimy. adj. Phytochemlcal.

PhytOgenesiS, fl-t<5-jen'e-sis, . the theory of the generation of plants also Phytog'eny. adjs. Phytogenetlc, -al. [Gr. phyton, a plant, genesis, birth.]

Phytogeography, f i-tS-je-ogYa-fi, . the geographical distribution of plants. adjs. PhytOgeograph'iC, -al.

Phytoglyphy, f I-tog'li-fi, . the art of printing from nature, by taking impressions from plants, &c., on soft metal, from which an electrotype plate is taken. adj. PhytOglyphlC. [Gr. phyton, a plant, glyphein, to engrave.]

Phytography, fl-tog'raf-i, n. the department of botany relating to the particular description of species of plants. . Phytog'rapher. adj. Phytographlcal. [Gr. phyton, a plant, graphein, to write.]

Phytoid, f I'toid, adj. plant-like, esp. of animals and organs. [Gr. phyton, a plant, eidos, form.]

Phytolithology, fl-tO-li-thol'O-ji, . the science of fossil plants.;:. PhytOlithOl'OglSt.

Phytology, fi-tol'6-ji, n, the science of plants, botany.

adj. Phytologlcal. . Phytol'oglst. [Gr. phyton, a plant, logia, discourse.]

Phytonomy, fl-ton'0-mi, w. the science of the origin and growth of plants : botany. [Gr. phyton, a plant, nontos, a law.)

Phytopathology, fi-to-pa-thol'O-ji, . the science of the diseases of plants, adj. Phytopatholog ical. . Phytopathol'ogist.

Phytophagous, fi-tofa-gus, adj. feeding on plants also Phytophaglc. ns. Phytoph'agan ; Phytoph'agy. [(jr.pkyton, a plant, phagein, to eat.)

PhytOSiS, fl-tO'sis, . the presence of vegetable parasites, or the diseases caused by them.

Phytotomy, f !-tot'0-mi, . the dissection of plants. . Phytot'omist. adj. Phytot'ompus. [Gr. phyton, a plant, tamos, a cutting temneiti, to cut.]

Phytozoa, f I-tO-zo'a, n.pl. plant-like animals : animals which more or less resemble plants in appearance and habits, such as sponges, sea-anemones, &c. : sing. Phytozo'on. adj. and . Phytozo an. [Gr. phyton, a plant, zdon, an animal.]

Pi, Pie, pi, . a mass of types confusedly mixed. v.t. to reduce to a mixed mass, or to a state of pi, as types. [Cf. Pie, a magpie, &c.]

Pla, pe'a, . a perennial Polynesian herb, whose fleshy tubers yield arrowroot.

Placere, pia-cha're, . (tuns.) a piacere, at pleasure. adj. Placevole (pia-cha'vO-le). pleasant, playful. (It.)

Piacular, pl-ak'u-lar, adj. serving to app ase, expiatory : requiring expiation : atrociously bad. n. PiaCUlarlty. [L. piaculum, sacrifice -pidre, expiate -pins, pious.]

Piaffe, pi-af, v.i. in horsemanship, to advance at a

piaft'er. . Piaffer, a gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as the trot, but more slowly. Also Spanish-walk. [Fr. piaffer.\

Pia mater, pl'a mater, n. the vascular membrane investing the brain : (Shak.) the brain. [L.]

Pianoforte, pi-a'no-fur'ta, generally shortened to Piano (pi-an'o), . a musical instrument furnished with wires struck by little hammers which are moved by keys, so as to produce both soft and strong sounds. ns. Pianette', a small piano ; Pianino (pe-a-ne'nO), an upright pianoforte; Plan ism, the technique of the pianoforte : arrangement of music for the pianoforte. adv. Pianis'simo, very softly. n. Pianist, one who plays on the pianoforte, or one well skilled in it. adv. Pian'O (/?.), softly. ns. Pian'O-SChOOl, a school where piano music is taught ; Plan'O-StOOl, a stool on which the player sits at the piano. Boudoir, or Cabinet, piano, an upright piano. [It., piano, soft L. planus, plane, forte, strong L.fortis, strong.]

Piarist, pl'ar-ist, . one of a religious congregation for the education of the poor, founded in Rome in 1617 by Joseph Calasanza. [L. pius, pious.]

Piassava, pi-as'a-va, n. a coarse stiff fibre used for rope-making in Brazil. Also Piass'aba. [Port.]

Piastre, Piaster, pi-as'ter, . a silver coin of varying value, used in Turkey and other countries : the Spanish dollar. [Fr., It. piastra.]

Piazza, pi-a/a, . a place or square surrounded by buildings : a walk under a roof supported by pillars. adj. Piazzlan. [It., L. platea, a place.]

Pibroch, pe'broh, . a form of bagpipe music, generally of a warlike character, including marches, dirges, &c. [Gael, piobaireachd, pipe-music piobair, a piper -piob, a pipe,_/fcar, a man.]

Pica, pl'ka, . a size of type smaller than English and larger than Small pica, equal to 12 points in the new system of sizes, about 6 lines to the inch, used by printers as a standard unit of measurement for thickness and length of leads, rules, borders, &c. as 6-to-pica or lo-to-pica, according as 6 or 10 leads set together make a line of pica. Double pica, a size equal to a lines of small pica : Double small pica, a size of type giving about 3} lines to

the inch ; Small pica, a size smaller than pica and larger than long-primer, about n points; Two-line pica, a size of about 3 lines to the inch, equal to 2 lines of pica, or to 24 points. [Pie (2).]

Pica, pl'ka, . a magpie. [Pie.]

Picador, pik-a-dOr', n. a. horseman armed with a lance, who commences a bull-fight by pricking the bull with his weapon. [Sp. pica, a pike.]

Picamar, pik'a-mar, . the bitter principle of tar. [L. fix, pitch, amarus, bitter.]

Picard, pik'ard, n. a high shoe for men, introduced from France about 1720.

Picaroon, pik-a-roT5n', . one who lives by his wits : a cheat : a pirate. adj. Picaresque'. Picaresque novels, the tales of Spanish rogue and vagabond life, much in vogue in the iyth century. [Sp. picaron -pfcaro, a rogue.]

Picayune, pik-a-yoOn', . a small coin worth 6\ cents, current in United States before 1857, and known in different states by different names (Jbiirpcnce, fippence, fip, sixpence, &c.). adj. petty. [Carib.]

Piccadilly, pik'a-dil-i, . a standing-up collar with the points turned over, first worn about 1870 : a high collar worn in the time of James I. : an edging of lace on a woman's broad collar (i?th century).

Piccalilli, pik'a-lil-i, n. a pickle of various vegetable substances with mustard and spices.

Piccaninny, Pickaninny, pik'a-nin-i, n. a little child : an African or negro child. [Perh. from Sp. pequeno nino = 'little child.']

Piccolo, pik'o-15, . a flute of small size, having the same compass as an ordinary flute, while the notes all sound an octave higher than their notation. Also Flauto piccolo, Octave flute, Ottavino. [It.]

Pice, pis, n.sing. and //. a money of account and a copper coin, i anna. [Marathi/a/>.]

Picea, pi'se-a, . a genus of coniferous trees, including the spruce.

Piceous, pish'e-us, adj. pitch-black.

Piciform, pis'i-form, adj. like to, or relating to, the woodpecker.

Pick, pik, v.t. to prick with a sharp- pointed instrument :
to peck, as a bird : to pierce : to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock : to pluck or gather, as (lowers, &c. : to separate or pull apart : to clean with the teeth : to gather : to choose : to select : to call : to seek, as a quarrel: to steal. v.i. to do anything carefully : to eat by morsels. . any sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for loosening and breaking up hard soil, &c. : a picklock : foul matter collecting on printing-types, &c. : right or opportunity of first choice. n. Pick'-cheese, the blue titmouse : the fruit of the mallow. adj. Picked (pikt), selected, hence the choicest or best : having spines or prickles, sharp-pointed. us. Pick'edness ; Pick'er, one who picks or gathers up : one who removes defects from and finishes electrotype plates : a pilferer ; Picking, the act of picking, selecting, gathering, pilfering : that which is left to be picked : dabbing in stone-working : the final finishing of woven fabrics by removing burs, &c. : removing defects from electrotype plates ; Pick'lock, an instrument for picking or opening locks ;
Pick'-me-up, a stimulating drink ; Pick'pocket, one who picks or steals from other people s pockets ; Pick'-purse, one who steals the purse or from the purse of another. adj. Pick'some, given to picking and choosing. . Pick'-thank, an officious person who does what he is not desired to do in order to gain favour: a flatterer: a parasite. v.t. to gain favour by unworthy means. Pick a hole in one's coat, to find fault with one ; Pick a quarrel, to find an occasion of quarrelling ; Pick at, to find fault with ; Pick fault, to seek occasions of fault-finding ; Pick oakum, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes ; Pick Off, to aim at and kill or wound, as with a rifle ; Pick one's way, to move carefully ; Pick out, to make out : to mark with spots of colour, &c. ; Pick to pieces, to tear asunder : to

damage, as character ; Pick up, to improve gradually : to gain strength bit by bit : to take into a vehicle, or into one's company : to get as if by chance. adj. gathered together by chance. [Celt., as Gael, pioc, to pick, W.^ig-a; cf. Pike.}

Pickaback, pik'a-bak, adv. on the back like a pack. Also Pick back, Pick apack.

Pickaxe, pik'aks, n. a picking tool, with a point at one end of the head and a cutting blade at the other, used in digging. [M. E. pikois O. Yr.picois, a mattock, piquer, to pierce, pic, a pick Celt.]

Pickeer, pi-key, v.i. (pbs.) to act as a skirmisher. . Pickeer'er.

Pickerel, pik'e-rel, . an American pike : a wading bird, the dunlin. [Pike + er + el.}

Picket, pik'et, n. a pointed stake used in fortification : a small outpost or guard stationed in front of an army :
a number of men sent out by a trades-union to prevent others from working against the wishes or decisions of the union : a game at cards : a punishment inflicted by making a person stand on one foot on a pointed stake. v.i. to fasten to a stake, as a horse : to post a vanguard : to place a picket at or near. ns. PiCk'et-fence, a fence of pickets or pales ; Pick'et-guard, a guard kept in readiness in case of alarm. [Fr. piquet, dim. oipic, a pickaxe.]

Pickle, pik'l, n. a liquid of salt and water in which flesh and vegetables are preserved : vinegar, &c., in which articles of food are preserved : anything pickled : a disagreeable position : (coll.) a troublesome child. v.t. to season or preserve with salt, vinegar, &c. ns. Pick'le-herr'ing, a pickled herring : (obs.) a merry-andrew ; Pick'le-WOrm, the larva of a pyralid moth. Have a rod in pickle, to have a punishment ready. [M. E. pikil, prob. pick-le ,; Dut.pekel; Gftr.pokeZ.}

Pickle, pik'l, n. (Scot.) a small quantity. v.t. and v.i. to eat sparingly : to pilfer.

Pickwickian, pik-wik'i-an, adj. relating to or resembling Mr Pickwick, the hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers. ID. a Pickwickian sense, in a merely hypothetical sense a phrase by which the members of the Pickwick Club explained away unparliamentary language.

Picnic, pik'nik, . a short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party who take their own provisions with them : an entertainment in the open air, towards which each person contributes.!', i. to go on a picnic : pr.p. pic'nicking ; pa.t. and pa.p. pic'-

nicked. n. PiC'nlcker. [Prob. pick, to nibble, and nick, for knack, a trifle.]

PiCOt, pe-ko', n. a loop in an ornamental edging, the front of a flounce, &c. adj. Picottd. [Fr.]

PiCOtee, pik-o-te', . a florist's variety of carnation. [From the French botanist Picot, Baron de la Peyrouse, 1744-1818.]

Picquet. Same as Piquet.

Picque"-W0rk, pc-ka'-wurk, . decoration by dots or slight depressions. Also Pounced-WOrk.

Picra, pik'ra, it. a cathartic powder of aloes and canella.
[Gr. pikros, bitter.]

Picric, pik'rik, adj. carbazotic. . Pltfrate, a salt of picric acid. adj. Pic'rated, mixed with a picratc as in a composition for a whistling rocket. i. PiC'rite, one of the peridotites or olivine-rocks ; Picrotox'ine, a bitter poisonous principle in the seeds of Cocculus indicus. Picric acid, an acid used as a dye for wool, &c. [Gr. pikros, bitter.]

Pict, pikt, . one of an ancient race for sJ centuries (296-844 A.D.) inhabiting eastern Scotland, from the Forth to the Pentland Firth, most probably Celts, but more nearly allied to the Cymry than to the Gael. adj. Pic'tish. Pictish towers, a name sometimes given to brpchs (q.v.) ; Plots' houses, a name popularly given in many parts of Scotland to rude underground dwellings or earth-houses ; Plots' Work, a name sometimes given to the Catrail, the remains of a large earthwork extending for about fifty miles

Picture

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

through the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh. [L. picti, pi. of pa. p. ofpingere, pictum, to paint.]

Picture, pik'tur, . a painting : a likeness in colours : a drawing : painting : a resemblance : an image : a vivid verbal description. v.t. to paint, to represent by painting : to form a likeness of in the mind : to describe vividly in words. . PiC'tOgraph, a picture or pictorial sign : a piece of picture-writing. adj. Pictograph'ic. . Pictography. adjs. Picto'rial, Pic tural, relating to pictures : illustrated by pictures : consisting of pictures. adv. PiCto'lially. ns. Pic'tural (Sfons.), a picture ; Pic'ture-book, a book of pictures ; PiC'ture-frame, a frame surrounding a picture ; Pic'ture-gall'ery, a gallery, or large room, in which pictures are hung up for exhibition ; PiC'ture-rod, a rod running round the upper part of the wall of a room, from which pictures are hung ; PiC'ture-'wTit'ing, the use of pictures to express ideas or relate events. [L. pictura pingere, pictum, to paint.]

Picturesque, pik-tu-resk', adj. like a picture : such as would make a good or striking picture : expressing the pleasing beauty of a picture. adv. Picturesque'ly. . Picturesque'ness. [It. pittoresco pittura, a picture L. pictnra.]

Picul, Pecul, pik'ul, . a Chinese weight of about

'33* lb.

Picus, pl'kus, . a Linnaean genus of woodpeckers.

Piddle, pid'l, v.i. to deal in trifles : to trifle : to eat with
little relish : to make water. n. Pldd'ler, a trifler. adj. Pidd ling, trifling, squeamish. [Peddle.]

Piddock, pid'ok, n. the pholas.

Pidgin-English, pij'in-ing'glish, . a mixture of corrupted English with Chinese and other words, a sort of lingua franca which grew up between Chinese on the sea-board and foreigners, as a medium of intercommunication in business transactions. [Pidgin, a Chinese corruption of iusiness.]

Pie, pT, n. a magpie : {print.) type mixed or unsorted (cf. Pi). [Fr., L. pica.]

Pie, pi, . a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service : a service-book : an ordinal. By COCk and pie (Shak.), a minced oath = By God and the service-book. [Fr. , \j.pica, lit. magpie, from its old black-letter type on white paper resembling the colours of the magpie.]

Pie, pi, . the smallest Indian copper coin, equal to J of a pice, or fa of an anna. [Marathi^a'/, a fourth.]

Pie, pi, . a quantity of meat or fruit baked within a crust of prepared flour. A finger in the pie (see Finger) ; Humble-pie (see Humble) ; Mince-pie

(see Mince); Perigord pie, a pie flavoured with truffles, abundant in Perigord in France. [Perh. Ir. and Gael, pighe, pie.]

Piebald, Pyebald, pl'bawld, adj. of various colours : having spots and patches. [For pie-balled pie, a magpie, \V. bal, a streak on a horse's forehead.]

Piece, pes, . a part of anything : a single article : a definite quantity, as of cloth or paper : an amount of work to be done at one time : a separate performance : a literary or artistic composition : a gun : a coin : a man in chess or draughts : a person, generally a woman, in contempt. ?./, to enlarge by adding a piece : to patch. v.i. to unite by a joining of parts: to join. n.pl. Piece'-gqods, cotton, linen, woollen, or silk fabrics sold retail in varying lengths. adj. Piece'less, not made of pieces : entire. adv. Piecemeal, in pieces or fragments : by pieces : little by little: bit by bit: gradually. adj. made of pieces : single : separate. ns. Piec'ener, a piecer ; Piec'ening, or Pietfing, the act of mending, esp. the joining of the ends of yarn, thread, &c. so as to repair breaks ; PiOC'er, a boy or girl employed in a spinning-factory to join broken threads ; Piece' -WOrk, work done by the piece or quantity rather than by time. Piece de resistance, principal piece : chief event or performance : chief dish at a dinner ; Piece of eight, the Spanish peso duro {' hard dollar ').

bearing the numeral 8, of the value of 8 reals (prob the sign $ is derived from this) ; Piece out, to put together bit by bit ; Piece up, to patch up. <jive a piece Of one S mind, to give a rating frankly to any one's face ; Of a piece, as if of the same piece, the same in nature, &c. [O. Fr. piece Low L. petium, a piece of land prob. L. pes, pedis, a foot.]

Pied, pid, adj. variegated like a magpie : of various colours : spotted. . Pied'ness.

Pieled, peld, adj. (Shak.) peeled, bare, bald.

Piend, pend, n. the sharp point or edge of a hammer : a salient angle.

Piepowder, pi'pow-der, . an ancient court held in fairs and markets to administer justice in a rough-and-ready way to all comers also Court of Dusty Foot. adj. Pie'powdered, with dusty feet. [O. Fr. piepoudreujc,a.\\aw\s.tr,pied ~L.pes, a ioot,poudre, powder.]

Pier, per, n. the mass of stone-work between the openings in the wall of a building : an arch, bridge, &c. : a stone pillar on which the hinges of a gate are fixed : a mass of stone or wood-work projecting into the sea for landing purposes: a wharf. ns. Pier'-age, toll paid for using a pier ; Pier'-glass, a mirror hung in the space between windows ; Pier'-ta'ble, a table fitted for the space between two windows. [O. YT.pierre, a stone]_,.petraGr.pctra, a rock.]

Pierce, pers, v.t. to thrust or make a hole through : to enter, or force a way into : to touch or move deeply : to dive into, as a secret. v.i. to penetrate. adj. Pierce'able, capable of being pierced. n. Pierc'er, one who, or that which, pierces : any sharp instrument used for piercing : a stiletto. adj. Pierc'ing. adv. Piercingly. . Pierc'ingness. [O. Fr. percer, prob. pertuisierpertuis, a hole L. pertundere,pertusunt, to thrust through.]

Pierian, pi-e'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the Muses. n. Pier'ideS, the nine Muses. [L. PierinsMt. Pierus, in Thessaly, the haunt of the Muses.]

Pierrot, pye-rO', . a buffoon with loose long-sleeved white robe : an iSth-century women's low-cut basque, with sleeves. [Fr.]

Piet, pl'et, . a pie or magpie. [Pie.}

Pieta, pe-a-ta', K. a representation of the Virgin embracing the dead body of Jesus.

Pietra-dura, pya'tra-doo'ra, . Florentine mosaic-work, in which the inlaid materials are hard stones jasper, agate, &c.

Piety, pi'e-ti, n. the quality of being pious : reverence for the Deity, and desire to do His will : love and duty towards parents, friends, or country : sense of duty : dutiful conduct. ns. Pl'etism, the doctrine and practice of the pietists ; Pl'etist, one marked by strong devotional feeling : a name first applied to a sect of German religious reformers of deep devotional feeling (end of zyth century). adjs. Pietist'ic, -aL [Fr. piete'L. pietas.}

Piezometer, pl-e-zom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids. [Gr. piezein, to press, metron, a measure.]

Piffero, pif'e-rS, . a form of oboe : an organ-stop.

Pig, pig, n. a swine of either gender : an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted

in channels called pigs, branching from a main channel called the sow. v.t. to bring forth pigs : to live together like pigs: pr.p. pig'ging ; pa.t. and pa.p. pigged. adjs. Plg'-oyed, having small dull eyes with heavy lids ; Pig'-faced, looking like a pig. . Pig'gery, a place where pigs are kept. adj. Pig'gish, belonging to or like pigs : greedy, said of persons. . Pig'gishness. adj. Pigheaded, having a large or ill-formed head : stupidly obstinate. ns. Pig'headedness ; Pig'-l'ron, iron in pigs or rough bars; Pig'-lead, lead in pigs; Pig'-nut (same as Earth-nut) ; Pig'sconce, a pigheaded fellow : a blockhead ; Pig'skin, the skin of a pig prepared as a strong leather : a saddle ; Pig' -sty, a pen for keeping pigs ; Pig'S'-wash, swill ; Pig's -whis'per

(slang), a low whisper : a very short space of time ; Pig -tail, the tail of a pig : the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail : a roll of twisted tobacco. r A.S./<rgv Dut. iiggr, tig.}
Pig, pig, n. an earthen vessel. \PigS'-\
Pigeon, pii'un, . a well-known bird, the dove : any bird of the dove family.**/*. Pig'eon-breast ed, having a physical deformity, due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side, and the sternum or breast-bone is thrown forward ; Pig'eon-beart'ed, timid : fearful. . Pig'eon-hole, a hole or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot : a division of a case for papers, &c. v.f. to put into a pijreon-hole : to lay aside and treat with neglect. . Pig' eon-house, a dovecot. adj. Pig'eon-liVered, timid : cowardly. . Pig'eonry, a place for keeping pigeons. adj. Pig'eon-toed, haying feet like pigeons, peristeropod : having turned-in toes. [Fr., L. pipio, -onispiplre, to chirp.)
Piggin, pig'in, . a small wooden or earthen vessel.

[Gael, pigean, dim. of pig eadh, or pigc, a pot.]
Pight, pit, v.t. (Spent.) to place, to fix. adj. placed,

fixed, determined. {Pitch, to place.]
Pigmean, pig-me'an, adj. like a pygmy : very small.

Pigment, pig'ment, . paint : any substance used for colouring : that which gives colour to animal and vegetable tissues. adjs. Pigment'al, Pig'mentary. *. Pig'ment-cell, a cell which secrets pigment. [L. pigmentitnt pingfre, to paint.]
Pigmy. Same as Pygmy.

Pignoration, pig-nO-ra'shun, n. act of giving in pledge :
(law) a. seizing and detaining of cattle straying and doing damage, till the damage be made good. [L. pignus, -orit, a pledge.]

Pike, pik, . a sharp point : a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head like a spear, formerly used by foot-soldiers : a sharp-pointed hill or summit : a voracious fresh-water fish (so called from its pointed snout). adj. Piked, ending in a point. us. Pike'-head, the head of a pike or spear ; Pike'-keep'er, the keeper of a turnpike ; Pike'let, a tea-cake ; Plke'man, a man armed with a pike : a man in charge of a turnpike gate ; Pike'-perch, a common percoid fish ; Pike Staff, the staff or shaft of a pike : a staff with a pike at the end. [A.S. pic, piic, a pike ; Dut.//>>i, Ger. pike,pieke; or Celt., as Gael. pic, a pike, W. pig, a point]
Pike, pik, v.t. to go quickly. ft. a turnpike. n.

Pi ker, a tramp.

Pila, pl'la, . in archaeology and art, a mortar. [L.]
Pilar, pl'lar, adj. hairy. Also Pil'ary.
Pilaster, pi-lai'ter, . a square column, partly built into, partly projecting from a wall. adj. Pilas'tered, furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars. [Fr. pilattre It. pilastro L. ptla, a pillar.]
Pilau, pi-law", . a dish, in origin purely Mohammedan, consisting of meat or fowl, boiled along with rice and spices. Also Plllau', PilaW, Pilaff', PilOW^. [Pers. pilaw, pilaw.]

Pilch, pilch, . (.V/j.) a cloak or gown lined with furs : a flannel cloth or wrap for a child. . Pilch'er, one who wears a pilch: a scabbard. [A.S. pyice Low L. pellicea L. pellit, skin.]

Pilchard, pil'chard, n. a sea-fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, caught chiefly on the Cornish ",ast. [Prob. Celt., Ir. pilseir.]

Pile, pil, n. a roundish mass : a heap of separate objects : combustibles, esp. for burning dead bodies : a large building : a heap of shot or shell : (fleet.) a form of battery consisting of a number of dissimilar metal plates laid in pairs one above another, with an

acid solution between them : (slang) a large amount of
money : a fortune. v.t. to lay in a pile or heap : to collect in a mass : to heap up : to fill above the brim. . PI'ler, one who forms into a heap. Pile arms, to place three muskets with fixed bayonets so that the butts remain firm, the muzzles close together pointing
obliquely alto Stack anttt. [Fr., L./J/a, a ball.]

Pile, pil, n. a pillar : a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations : a pyramidal figure in a heraldic bearing. -'./. to drive piles into. ns. Pile'-drirer, Pile'-en'gine, an engine for driving down piles ; Pile'-dwell'ing, a dwelling built on piles, a lake-dwelling; Pile'work, work or foundations made of piles ; Pile' -Worm, a worm found eating into the timber of piles and ships : the teredo. [A.S. ftl-'L. pila, a pillar.]

Pile, pil, . hair, fur : the nap on cloth, esp. if regular and closely set. v.t. to furnish with pile, to make shaggy. adj. Pile' -worn, worn threadbare. [O. Fr. peil, poil'L. pilus, a hair.]

Piles, pilz, .//. haemorrhoids. [L. pila, a ball.]

Pileum, pil'e-um, . (prnith.) the top of the head from the base of the bill to the nape including the forehead or front, the vertex or corona, and the hindhead or occiput ://. Pil'ea.

Pilous, pil'e-us, . a Roman conical cap : (hot.) the summit of the stipe bearing the hymemum in some fungi : pi. Pil'el (-\).adjs. Pil'eate, -d, fitted with a cap : having the form of a cap or hat ; Pil'eifonn. n. Pile'olUS, a little pileus: pi. Pile'oli. [L. pileattaf ileus, a cap of felt.]

Pile-wort, pil'-wurt, . a buttercup, the celandine.

Pilfer, pil'fer, v.i. to steal small things. v.t. to steal by petty theft. ns. Pil'ferer ; Pil'fering, Pillory, petty theft. adv. Pil'fertngly. [Pel/.]

Pilgarlick, pil-gar'lik, . a low fellow perh. because pilled or made bald by a shameful disease.

Pilgrim, pil'grim, n. one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place : a wanderer : a traveller : a silk screen formerly attached to the back of a woman's bonnet to protect the neck : (slang) a new-comer. adj. of or pertaining to a pilgrim : like a pilgrim : consisting of pilgrims. ns. Pil'grimage, the journey of a pilgrim : a journey to a shrine or other sacred place : the time taken for a pilgrimage : the journey of life, a lifetime; Pil'grim-bottle, a flat bottle holed at the neck for a cord. Pilgrim fathers, the colonists who went to America in the ship Mayflower
,
and founded New England in 1620 ; Pilgrim's shell, a cockle-shell used as a sign that one had visited the Holy Land ; Pilgrim's Staff, a long staff which pilgrims carried as a sort of badge. [O. Vt.pflegrin (Fr. fi-lerin) L. peregrinus, foreigner, stranger pereger, a traveller per, through, ager, land.]

Piliform, pil'i-form, adj. slender as a hair. adjs. Pilif 'erous, Pilig'erous, bearing hairs. [L. filus, a hair, forma, form.]

Piling, pi'ling, . the act of piling up : the driving of piles : a series of piles placed in order : pilework.

Pilkins, pil'kinz, n. (prav.) the naked oat, Avena nuda. -Also Pill'as, Pill'corn.

Pill, pil, n. a little ball of medicine : anything nauseous
which must be accepted: (slang) a doctor: a disagreeable person. v.t. (slang) to blackball. .
Pill' -box, a box for holding pills : a kind of one-horse carriage. [Fr. pilule L. pilula, dim. of pila, a balL]

Pill, pil, v.t. and v.i. to strip, peel : to deprive of hair.

n. (Spent.) skin. [Peel.]

Pillage, pil'aj, n. (Snak.) act of plundering : plunder : spoil, esp. taken in war. v.t. to plunder or spoil. v.t. Pill, to rob or plunder. n. Pillager. [O. Fr., -filler L. pilare, to plunder.]

Pillar, pil'ar, n. (archil.} a detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions : one who, or anything that,
sustains : something resembling a pillar in appearance. adj. Pill'ared, supported by a pillar : having the form of a pillar. ns. PlU'ar-box, a short pillar in a street with receptacle for letters to be sent by post ; PlU'arist, Pillar-saint, a person in the early church who crucified the flesh by living on the summit of pillars in the open air, a stylite. From pillar to post, from one state of difficulty to another : hither and thither. [O. Fr. /7*r(Fr. pilier) Low L. pilat-t- L. filli. a pillar.]

Pillau

mflte : mOtc ; mSOn ; tkea.

Pindaric

Pillory.

Pillau, mi-law 7 , n. See PllaU.

Piliicock, pil'i-kok, n. (Skak.) a term of endearment.

Pillion, piiyun, . a cushion for a woman behind a horseman : the cushion of a saddle. [Ir. piiliun, Gajti. pitleatt, a pad, a pack-saddle feall, a skin or mat, \~felits, skin.]

Pillory, pii'o-ri, K. a wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment, disused in England since 1837. r\f. *. Pill ory, PUT orise, to punish in the pillory : to expose to nviicule : fa.t. and>o./. pflT-oried. [O. Fr. pilon ety. dub, ; Prov. tspit-leri Low L. sfecu-Litirrium, a lookout L. fpecttlnrict^ a window. speculum, a mirr

Pillow, pil'5, . a cushion filled with feathers, &c., for resting the head on : any cushion : a block of metal for bearing the end of a shaft, or the end of a bowsprit : the socket of a pivot. r.. to lay or rest on for support. r.:. to rest the head on a pillow. us. Pillow-bier, -beer, -case, -slip, a cover which can be drawn over a pillcnv ; PillOW-CUp, a last cup before goir. ; Pill owed, supported by,

or r i : PilTowy, like a pillow :

-

f. the millipede.

Pilocarpus. pr-lo-kir'pus, n. 3. shrub about four or five feet high, sli;h:ly branched, the branch*. - a native of Brazil. '/. Pilocarpine. an a isolated from pilocarpus, with sudorific properties. [Gr. .*. truit.]

Pilose. .iiry also PllOUS. i. PilOS ity.

.\'sus ^ifits, hair.]

Pilot, pT lut, 'i. the steersman of a ship : one who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dang-.- ,-ic. : a guide. .-..'. to conduct as

a pilot: to direct three, s places. ?.i.

Pilotage, the skill of a pilot : the act of p. the fee or wages of pilots ; Pilot-boa: by pilots for meeting or leaving ships ; Pi lot-Cloth, a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats: Pilot-engine, a locomotive e:-_ efore a train ;.u- its way, as a pilot : PTlOt-fish, .1 fish of the mackerel family, so called from loosed to .. their prey ; Pilot-flag, the

.;t the f.->re by a vessel needing . Pilot-house, an t the -

Pilot -jacket, a pea-jacket worn by seamen; Pi'lOt-Whale. the ca.i>.g-hale (q.v.V. [Fr D..

Pilule. Paula. ajf. Pil u-

lar. ;. Pilum. e heavy iavelin used by Roman

Ppa. [L.] PilUS. p;'lus, H. one of the slender hairs on plants :

/:. PlU [L.]

Pimento, pi-men'to, K. allspice or Jamaica pepper : the tree producing it. Also Pimen'ta. [Port. 6:ntfnt*tl-* figatnttxm, paint.]

Pimp, pimp. n. one who procure- . - for the

o-s : a pancc *J/s.

Pimp ing, petty : mean : Pimp -like. t Fr. fiimffr,

' 6:tfr, to pipe, heru~e :o cheat.]
Pimpernel, pim'per-nel, . a plant of the ;

v, with reddish ' man'j

tetatJiirr-t-iiiss, A". ?lmptne!la, a

genus of umbelliferous plants exi>e, pimpemei.

breakstone. [Fr. pimprtntlle (It. pimpinflla\ either a corr. of a L. form fipenKuia, double-winged, dun. of bi-pfitnis bis, twice, fotna, feather ; or from a dim. of L. pampinta, a vine-leaf.]

Pimple, pirn pi, n. a pustule : a small swelling. aajs. Pimpled, Pimply, having pimples. [A.S. piptl, nasalised from L./a/w/a, a pustule.]

Pin, pin, K. a piece of wood or of metal used for fastening things together : a peg or nail : a sharp-pointed piece of wire with a rounded head for fastening clothes : anything that holds parts together : a piece of wood set up on end to be knocked down by a bowl, as in skittles : a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings : anything of httle value. v.t. to fasten with a pin : to fasten : to enclose : to seire and hold fast :pr.p. pm'ning ; pa.:, and pa.p. pinned. ns. Pin'-butt OCk (Slat.), a sharp, pointed buttock ; Pin' case, Pin cushion, a case or cushion for holding pins: Pin -feather, a small or short feather. adj. Pin -feath ered. ns. Pin -hold, a place where a pin is fixed ; Pta'-hole. a hole made by a pin : a very small opening ; Pin mon ey, money allowed to a wife by her husband for private expenses, originally to buy pins ; Pin'ner. one who pins or fastens : a pin-maker : a pinafore : a head-dress with a lappet flying loose ; Pin -point, the point of a pin : a trifle ; Pin tail, a genus at ducks, one handsome species of which is a winter r to many parts of the British coast. adj. Pin -tailed, having a lone, narrow tail . Pin'-wheel, a ccntraie h the cogs are pins set into

the disc : a form of firework constructed to revolve rapidly while burning. r.r. Pin work, to work flax- . n a wooden pin so as to make it more supple -e in packing. Pin-fire cartridge, a cartridge for breech-loading guns : Pins and DflOdlH a feeling as of pricking under the slrin, formicmt In merry pin, in a merry humour ; OH one "I

on one's legs : in good condition. [M. E. ,

like Ir. and GaeL pinne, and Ger. p:nn, from L.

- pcnua. a feather.]

. c. an induration of the membranes of the eye, cataract. [A-S./>jw Low L. fanmts.]

Pina-cloth. . *;. a beautiful fabric made

of the fibres of the leaves of the pine-apple plant.

Pinafore, pin a-for, n. a loose covering of cotton or . s dress. [Pin + afore.}

Pinaster -.. the cluster-pine.

Piece- neK, pangs' -ni. n. a pair of eye-glasses with a se. [Fr.]

Piriceri. S.-.:r.e as Pinchers.

Pinch, pinsh, r.t. to grip hard : to squeeze between two hard or firm substances : to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain : to nip : to distress : to gripe. n.i. to act with force : to bear or press hard : to live sparingly. K. a close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up between the finger and thumb : an iron bar used as a lever for lifting weights, rolling wheels, &c. : a gripe : distress : oppression. . Pinch commons, a niggard, a miser, mdj. PtMtod, having the appearance of being tightly squeezed : hard pressed by want or cold : narrowed in size. ns. Pinch er, one who, or that which, pinches ; Pinch en, Pincers, .in instrument for gripptng an j than_fcmfrf,

i. tis* Pinch -

Pin?

Ut,
Pinch

esp. for drawing out nails,

gut. Pinch penny, a nigprd. adr. -evj,

in a pinching manner. At a pinCP. in a case of \- : Know where the shoe pinches, to know

:he cause of trouble or difficulty is- [O. Fr.
cut. , cf. Dut.

Pinchbeck

. a yeflow alloy of fire parts
ooneofrmc. [From Chris. /^avoWrr/t, an

^n watch maker.]

ndaree. pin'dar-e, . one of a band of
> who, after the orertrirpw of the Mogul

-.- (:So4-i7) to be a formidable
L e Centr.il Provinces. [Hind.]

Pindaric, pin-darik. adj. after tbe manner

Finder

file, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Pi 0X19

one of the first of Greek lyric poets. . an ode in imitation of one of Pindar's : an ode of irregular metre. n. Pin'darism, imitation of Pindar.

Finder, pin'der, . one who impounds stray cattle. Also Pin'ner. [A.S. pyndan, to shut up fund. Cf. Pen, v., and Pound, to shut up.]

Pine, pin, . a northern cone-bearing, evergreen, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. adj. Pin'eal. us. Pin eal-gland, a rounded body about the size of a pea, of a slightjy yellowish colour, situated upon the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, and connected with the optic thalami by two strands of nerve fibres termed its peduncles ; Pine' -apple, a tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a pine-cone ; Pine'-barr'en, a level sandy tract growing pines : Pine'-Cha'fer, a beetle which eats pine-leaves. adjs. Pine -clad, Pine' -crowned, clad or crowned with pine-trees. ns. Pine'-OOne, the cone or strobilus of a pine-tree ; Pine' -finch, a small fringilline bird of North America ; Pine'-hOUSO, a pinery : Pine' -needle, the circular leaf of the pine-tree ; Pine'-oil, an oil obtained from the resinous exudations of pine and fir trees ; Pin'ery, a place where pine-apples are raised : a pine forest ; Pine turn, a plantation of pine-trees : a collection of pine-trees for ornamental purposes ; Pine'-WOOd, a wood of pine-trees : pine timber ; Pine'-wool, a fibrous substance prepared from the leaves of the pine, and used for flannels, hosiery, and blankets in hospitals. adjs. Pi nic, pertaining to, or obtained from, the pine : noting an acid consisting of the portion of common resin soluble in cold alcohol; PiniC'oline, inhabiting pine-woods ; Pi'ny, Pi'ney, abounding in pine-trees. Pine-tree money, silver money coined at Boston in the lyth century, and so called from the coins bearing the rude figure of a pine-tree on one side. [A.S. ptn-, L. plnus (for pic-nus), pix, picis, pitch.]

Pine, pin, -'.:'. to waste away under pain or mental distress: to languish with longing. v.t. to grieve for', to bewail. n. wasting pain: weary suffering. Done to pine, starved to death. (A.S. pfnian, to torment L. paena, punishment.]

Pinfold, pin'fold, n. a pound or enclosure for cattle. v.t. to impound. [For pind-fold=pound-fold.)

Ping, ping, . the whistling sound of a bullet v.i. to produce such a sound. n. Ping'-pong, a kind of in-door lawn-tennis, played with battledores or small rackets over a net on a table. [From the sounds made by the strokes on the ball.]

Pingle, pmg'gl, v.i. (prov.) to eat with feeble appetite : to dawdle. adj. Ping'ling, dawdling, feeble.

Pinguid, ping'gwid, adj. fat. . Ping'uitude. [L. pinguis, fat.]

Pinguin, pin'gwin, . Same as Penguin.

Pinion, pin'ytm, n. a wing : the joint of a wing most remote from the body of the bird: a small wheel with 'leaves' or teeth working into others. v.t. to confine the wings of : to cut off the pinion : to confine by binding the arms. [O. Fr. pignon L. pinna (= penna), wing. Cf. Pen, n.]

Pink, pingk, n. a boat with a narrow stern. Also Pink'y. [Out. ; Get.pinke.}

Pink, pingk, v.t. to stab or pierce, esp. with a sword or rapier : to decorate by cutting small holes or scallops. . a stab : an eyelet. adj. Pinked, pierced or worked with small holes. n. Pink'ing-I'ron, a tool for pinking or scalloping. [Either through A.S. pyngan, from L. pungere, to prick ; or ace. to Skeat, a nasalised form olfick.}

Pink, pingk, . a flower of any one of several plants of the genus Dianthus carnation, &c. : a shade of light-red colour like that of the flower : a scarlet hunting-coat, also the person wearing such : the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer : any type or example of excellence in its kind. adj. of a pink colour. n. Pink'iness. adj. Pink'ish, omewli.it pink. it. Pink'-root, the root of the Caro-

lina or Indian pink, a common vermifuge. Pink of perfection, the very highest state of perfection : an example of highest perfection. Dutch pink, a yellow lake obtained from quercitron bark : (slung) blood. [Prob. a nasalised form of Celt, pic, a point from the finely notched edges of the petals.]

Pink, pingk, r. i. to wink : to half-shut. . Pink'-eye, a disease in horses in which the eye turns somewhat red. adj. Pink'-eyed, having pink eyes like a rabbit : having small or half-shut eyes. adj. Pink'y, winking. [Dut pinken, to wink.]

Pinna, pin'a, . a single leaflet of a pinnate leaf: a wing, fin, or the like : the auricle of the ear : -pi. Pinnae. adjs. Pinn'ate, -d, shaped like a feather: furnished with wings cr fins. adv. Pinn'ately. adjs. Pinnat ifid, cut as a leaf, half-way down or more, with the divisions narrow or acute ; Pinnat i-BOCt (tot.), pinnately divided; Pinn'iform, like a feather or fin : pinnate ; Pinn'igrade, moving by fins also . ; Pinn'iped, Pinnat'iped, fin-footed, as a bird; Pinn'Ulate,-d.w.Pinn'Ule, one of the branch-lets of a pinnate leaf: one of the lateral divisions of the finger-like stalks of an encrinite also Pinn'ula. Pinnate leaf, a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets atttached to each side of it. [L. pinna, a feather, dim. pinnula.)

Pinnace, pin'as, . a small vessel with oars and sails : a boat with eight oars : a man-of-war's boat. [Fr. pinasse \\..pinassa L. pinus, a pine.]

Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, . a slender turret : a high point like a spire : the highest point of a mountain, &c. i:t. to build with pinnacles : to place on a pinnacle. [Fr. pinacle Low L. pinna-ciilunt, double dim. from L. pinna, a feather.]

Pinner, pin'er. See Pin.

Pinnet, pin'et, . (Scott) a pinnacle.

Pinnock, pin'ok, . the hedge-sparrow.

Pinnoed, pin'Sd, adj. (Spens.) pinioned.

Pinny, Pinnie, pin'i, . a pina-fore. [Pinafore.]

Pinnywinkle, pin'i-wingk-1, it.

an ancient form of torture for the fingers. Also Pinn'-iewinkle, Pil'nie-winks. [A corr. of

Pinnacle.

or drinker of beer ; Pint'-stoup, a vessel for holding a Scotch pint. [Fr. pinte Sp. pinta, mark L. picta, fingfre, to paint.]

Pintado, pm-ta'dp, adj. painted, spotted. n. the guinea-fowl : chintz, applied to all printed goods.

Pintail, Pin-wheel. See Pin.

Pintle, pin'tl, . a little pin : a long iron bolt : the bolt or pin on which the rudder of a ship turns. [Dim. of pin.)

Pinxit, pingk'sit, v.i. and v.t. he or she painted used in noting the painter of a picture, as Rubens pinxit. [L., 3d sing. perf. indie, of pin fire, to paint.]

Pioned, pl'0-ned, adj. (Shak.) overgrown with marsh-marigolds, that flower being still called peony around Stratford.

Pioneer, pt-0-ney, n. one of a party of soldiers who clear the road before an army, sink mines, &c. : one

who goes before to prepare the way for others. v.t. to act as pioneer to. ns. Pi'oner(J"Aa*.), a pioneer ; Pi'oning (Spens.), the work of pioneers : military works. [O. Fr. peonier(fr. pionnier) pion, a foot-soldier Low L. pedo, pedants, a foot-soldier L. pes, pedis, a foot.]

PIOUS, pl'us, adj. showing love, affection, or respect towards parents : having reverence and love for the

Pip

raGte ; mute ; moon ; A4en.

Pistachio

Deity : proceeding from religious feeling. adv. Pi OUSly, in a pious manner. adj. Pi oils-mind ed. of a pious disposition. [Fr. pieux L. pius.\

Pip, pip, . a disease of fowls also called Roup. [Low L. pipit a L. pipuita, rheum.]

Pip, pip, . the seed ot fruit. [Pippin.]

Pip, pip, . one of the spots on dii.e or playing-cards. [Corr. of prov. pick t'r.piquf, a spade, at cards.]

Pip, pip, v.t. (slang) to blackball.

Pip, pip, v.i. to chirp, as a young bird.

Pipe, pip, n. a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube: any long tube: a tube of clay, &c., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco : a pipeful : the note of a bird : a cask containing two hogsheads. v.i. to play upon a pipe : to whistle, to chirp : to make a shrill noise. v.t. to play on a pipe : to call with a pipe, as on board ships : to give forth shrill notes : to supply with pipes, to convey by pipes. ns. Pipage, conveyance or distribution by pipes ; Pipe'-case, a box softly lined to protect a pipe ; Pipe'clay, a fine white plastic clay, very like kaolin, but containing a larger percentage ol silica, used for making tobacco-pipes and fine earthenware. v.t. to whiten with pipeclay : (slang) to blot out, as accounts. adj. Piped (pipt), tubulous or fistulous. MS. Pipe-fish, a genus of fishes in the same order as the seahorse, having a long thin body covered with partially ossified plates, the head long, and the jaws elongated so as to form a tubular snout, hence the name : Pipe'-lay'er ; Pipe'-lay'ing, the laying down of pipes for gas, water, &c. : Pipe'-Oflf iOO, formerly an office in the Court of Exchequer
in which the clerk of the pipe made out crown-land leases; Pip'er ; Pipe'-roll, a pipe-like roll, the earliest among the records of the Exchequer ; Pipe'-Sta pie, the stalk of a tobacco-pipe : a stalk of grass ; Pipe -Stick, the wooden tube used as the stem of some tobacco-pipes ; Pipe'-tongS, an implement for holding or turning metal pipes or pipe-fittings ; Pipe'-tree, the lilac; Pipe'-wine (Sliak.), wine drawn Irom the cask, as distinguished from bottled wine : Pipe'- wrench, a wrench with one movable jaw, both so shaped as to bite together when placed on a pipe and rotated round it. Pipe down, to dismiss from muster, as a ship's company ; Pipe off, to watch a house or person for purposes of theft ; Pipe one's eye, to weep. Drunk as a piper, very drunk : Pay the piper, to bear the expense. [A.s. pipe: Dut.//>>, Ger. p/ei/e.]

Pfperaceous, pip-e-ra'shi-us, adj. pertaining to the Pipera'ceae, the pepper family. adj. PiperlC, produced from such plants. . Pip'erine, an alkaloid found in pepper. [L. piper, pepper.]

Pipette, pi-pet', . a small tube for removing small portions of a fluid from one vessel to another. [Fr.]

Pipl. pe'pe, n. the astringent pods of Ccesalpiiiia pipai,
a Brazilian plant used in tanning.

Piping, piping, adj. uttering a weak, shrill, piping sound, like the sick : sickly : feeble : boiling. . act of piping : sound of pipes : a system of pipes for any purpose : small cord used as trimming for dresses, &c. : a slip or cutting taken from a plant with a jointed stem.

Pipistrel, Pipistrelle, pip-is-trel', . a small reddish-brown bat. [Fr.J

Pipit, pip'it, n. a genus of birds resembling larks in plumage and wagtails in habits, the most common British species being the titlark.

Pipkin, pip'kin, . a small earthen pot. [Pipe.]

Pippin, pip'in, n. a kind of apple. [O. Fr. pepin'L. pfp* Gr. pepan, a melon.]

Pipul, pip'ul, n. the sacred fig-tree. Also Pip'al, Pipp'ul-tree, Peep'ul-tree. [Hind.]

Pipy, pi'pi, adj. like a pipe : tubular.
Piquant, pe'kant, adj. stimulating to the taste : of a lively spark. n. Piq'uancy. adT. Piq'uantly.

[Fr. piquant, pr.p. ofpiftifr, to prick.]
Pique, pek, n. an offence taken : a feeling of anger or

23 '

vexation caused by wounded pride : spite : nicety : punctilio. v.t. to wound the pride of: to offend : to pride or value (one's self) :pr.p. piq'uing ; pa.t. and pa.p. piqued. [Fr. pique, a pike, pique ; cf. Pick and Pike.]

Pique', pe-ka', . a heavy cotton fabric having a surface corded or with a raised lozenge pattern : a similar pattern produced by quilting with the needle. . Pique"- work. [Fr.]

Piquet. Same as Picket.

Piquet, pi-ket', n. a game at cards. n. Pique, in piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all. [Picket.]

Piragua, pi-ni'gwa. Same as Periagua.

Pirate, pi'rat, . one who, without authority, attempts to capture ships at sea : a sea-robber : an armed vessel which, without legal right, plunders other vessels at sea : one who steals or infringes a copyright. v.t. to rob at sea : to take without permission, as books or writings. . Pl'racy, the ciime of a pirate : robbery on the high seas : infringement of copyright. adjs. Pirat'iC. -al, pertaining to a pirate: practising piracy. adv. Pirat'ically. [Fr., L. pirata Gr. peirates peiraeiti, to attempt.]

Pirifonn, pir'i-form, adj. pear-shaped.

Pirn, pirn, . anything that revolves or twists : a reel, bobbin, &c. : the amount of thread wound on a shuttle or reel.

Pirnie, pir'ni, . (Scot.) a striped woollen nightcap.

Pirogue, pi-rag 7 , bee Periagua.

Pirouette, pir-Oo-et', . a wheeling about, esp. in dancing : the whirling round of a horse on the same ground. v.i. to execute a pirouette. [Fr.]

Pisces, pis'ez, n. the Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac. ns. PiS'Cary, right of fishing in another man's waters ; Piscatol Ogy, the scientific study of fishes : Pisca tor, an angler \fei. Pisca'trix.
adj. Piscatorial, relating to fishes or fishing : fond of fishing also Pis'catory. . Pis cicapture, the

taking of fish. adjs. PiSCiC'plOUS, parasitic upon

fishes ; PiSCicul'tural, pertaining to pisciculture.

its. PiS'CiCUlture, the rearing of fish by artificial

methods; Pisciculturist, a fish-cultun--t. adjs.

Pis'Ciform, in shape like a fish : having the form of

a fish ; Pis' Cine, pertain-
ing to fishes; Piscivor- ! ^^^

OUS, feeding on fishes.

[L. piscts, a fish.]
Piscina, pis-I'na, . a basin

or tank, esp. one for

holding fishes or for

growing water - plants :

a fish-pond : (arc/lit.) a

basin or sink on the

south side of the altar

in old churches, into

which is emptied water "^^MHMMmBHV

used in washing any of .

the sacred vessels. adj. .riscina.

PiS'cinal, belonging to a

fixh-pond. [L., a fish-pond, a cistern piscis, a fish.]
PiS^, pe-za', . stiff earth or clay rammed down to

form walls or floors. [Fr.]

Pish, pish, inttrj. expressing contempt. [Imit.]
Pisiform, pi'si-form, adj. pea-shaped. [L. pisum,

pea, forma, shape.]
Pismire, pis'mlr, n. an ant or emmet. [Piss, from the

strong smell of the ant-hill, A.S. mire, ant.]
Pisolite, pi'so-llt, . a coarse oolite or concretionary

limestone in large globules. adj. PiSOlit'iC. [Gr.

pisos, pea, lithos, stone.]
PiSS, pis, ?'./'. to discharge urine or make water. ns.

Piss -a-bed (prov.), the dandelion : Piss asphalt.

Pis ophalt, a variety of bitumen ; Piss-pot, a

chamber-pot. [Fr. fiisser; imit.)

Pistachio, pis-ta'shi-o, n. the almond-flavoured pistachio-nut, the fruit of the Pista'chia, a small genus

of trees of the cashew family, native to western

Pistareen

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Pity

Asia. [It., L. pistacium Gr. pistakion Pers.
pista.\

PlStareen, pis-ta-reV, . in West Indies, the peseta.

Pistil, pis'til, n. (hot.) the female organ in the centre of a flower, consisting of three parts ovary, style, andsttfnia.adjs. Pistilla'ceous.Pis'tillary, growing on a pistil : pertaining to, or having the nature of, a pistil : Pis'tillate, having a pistil : having a pistil only ; Pistillif 'erous, bearing a pistil without stamens. [Fr., \,. pis! ilium, a pestie.]

Pistol, pis'tol, . a small hand-gun, held in one hand when fired. t'.t. to shoot with a pistol. us. PiStoleer', one armed with a pistol ; PlS'tolet, a little pistol; Pis'tol-ShOt. [O. fr. pistole \\.. pistola, said to be from Pistoja (orig. Pistola), a town in Italy.]

Pistole, pis'tol, . a Spanish gold coin = about 16 shillings. [Same as above.]

Piston, pis'tun, . a circular plate of metal, or other material, used in pumps, steam-engines, &c., fitting and moving up and down within a tube or hollow cylinder. . Pis' ton-rod, the rod to which the piston is fixed, and which moves up and down with it. [Fr., It. pistonepcsto, to pound L. pinsere, pistunt.]

Pit, pit, . a hole in the earth : a place whence minerals are dug : the bottomless pit : the grave : the abode of evil spirits : a hole used as a trap for wild beasts : the hollow of the stomach, or that under the arm at the shoulder : the indentation left by smallpox : the ground-floor of a theatre : an enclosure in which cocks
fight : the shaft of a mine. v.t. to mark with little hollows : to lay in a pit : to set in competition :pr.p. pit'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. pit'ted. ns. Plt'-COal, coal dug from a pit not charcoal; Pit' -frame, the framework round a mine-shaft ; Pit' -head, the ground at the mouth of a pit, and the machinery, &c., on it; Pit'man, a man who works in a coal-pit or a saw-pit, esp. the man who works the pumping machinery in the shaft of a mine : (mack.) a rod connecting a rotary with a reciprocating part. adj. Pit'ted, marked with small pits. ns. Pit'ting, the act of digging, or of placing in, a pit : a group of pit-marks : a corrosion of the inside of steam-boilers, &c. ; Pit'-Tlll'age, a group of miners' houses near a pit. [A.S. pyt, pytt L. pttteus, a well.]

Pftaka, pit'a-ka, n. a collection of Buddhist scriptures, as made in Tibet. [Sans., 'basket.']

Pitapat, pit'a-pat, adv. with palpitation or quick beating. adj. fluttering. n. a light, quick step: a succession of light taps. v.i. to step or tread quickly.

Pitch, pich, . the solid black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar. v.t. to smear with pitch. adjs. Pitch'-black, Pitch'-dark, dark as pitch : very dark. ns. Pitch' -blende, a black oxide of uranium ; Pitch'-coal, a kind of bituminous coal : jet ; Pltch'lness, state or quality of being pitchy ; Pltch'-plne, a kind of pine which yields pitch, and is much used in America as fuel ; Pitch'-plas'ter, a plaster of Burgundy or white pitch; Pitch'-stone, an old volcanic-like hardened pitch ; Pitch'-tree, the kauri pine, the Amboyna pine, or the Norway spruce. adj. Pitch'y, having the qualities of pitch : smeared with pitch : black like pitch: dark: dismal. [A.S. pic L. pix, pic-is.]

Pitch, pich, v.t. to thrust or fix in the ground : to fix or set in array : to fix the rate or price : to fling or throw: (mus.)to set the keynote of. v.i. to settle, as something pitched : to come to rest from flight : to fall headlong : to fix the choice : to encamp : to rise and fall, as a ship. n. a throw or cast from the hand : any point or degree of elevation ordepression: degree :
degree of slope : a descent : the height of a note in speaking or in music : (meek.) distance between the centres of two teeth in a wheel or a saw, or between the threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis. ns. Pitched' -battle, a battle in which the contending parties have fixed positions : a battle previously arranged for on both sides ; Pitch' er ; Pitch -far thing, chuck-farthing ; PltCh'fork, a fork

tws

for pitching hay, &c. : a tuning-fork. v.t. to lift with a pitchiork : to throw suddenly into any position. ns. Pitoh'ing, the act of throwing : a facing of stone along a bank to protect against the action of water ; Pltch'pipe, a small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with. Pitch and pay (S/iak.), pay down at once, pay ready-money ; Pitch and tOSS, a game in which coins are thrown at a mark, the person who throws nearest having the right of tossing all the coins, and keeping those which come down head uppermost ; Pitch in, to begin briskly ; Pitch into, to assault. [A form of pick.}

Pitcher, pich'er, n. a vessel for holding water, &c. n. Pltch'er-plant, a plant with leaves shaped like a pitcher or ascidiuin Nepenthes, &c. Pitchers have ears, there may be listeners. [O. Fr. picket Low L. picarium, a goblet Gr. blkos, a wine-vessel, ail Eastern word.]

Piteous, pit'e-us, adj. showing or feeling pity : fitted to excite pity : mournful : compassionate : paltry. adv. Pit'eously. . Pit'eousness. [O. Fr. pitas,

pi tens. Cf. Pity.]

Pitfall, pit'fawl, . a pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall into it : any concealed danger.

Pith, pith, n. the marrow or soft substance in the centre of the stems of dicotyledonous plants : force or energy : importance : condensed substance : quintessence. n. Pith'-ball, a pellet of pith. adv.

Pithily. . Plth'iness. <:<//. Pith'less, wanting pith, force, or energy. . Plth'-pa'per, a thin sheet cut from pith for paper : rice-paper. adj. Pith y, full of pith : forcible : strong : energetic. [A.S. pit ha; Dut. pit, marrow.]

PithecUS, pi-the'kus, n. a name formerly used by zoologists for various groups of apes and monkeys. ns. Pithecanthro'pi, hypothetical ape-men ; Pithe'cia, the genus of South American monkeys which includes the Safcis and allied species. adj. Pithe'coid. [L., Gr. pithekos, an ape.]

Pithos, pith'os, . a large spheroid Greek earthenware vase. [Gr.]

Pit-mirk, pit'-merk, adj. (Scat.) dark as pitch.

Pitri, pit' re, n.pl. the deceased ancestors of a man : in Hindu mythology, an order of divine beings inhabiting celestial regions of their own, and receiving into their society the spirits of those mortals for whom funeral rites have been duly performed. [Sans., ' father,' pi. pitaras.]

Pitsaw, pit' saw, . a large saw for cutting timber, worked by the pit-sawyer in the pit below the log and the top-saivyer on the log.

Pittacal, pit'a-kal, . a blue substance obtained from wood-tar oil and used in dyeing. [Gr. pitta, pitch, kalos, beautiful.]

Pittance, pit'ans, . an allowance of food or drink : a dole : a very small portion or quantity. [Fr. pitance, an allowance of food in a monastery Low L. pietantea L.pietas, pity.]

Pituitary, pit'O-i-ta-ri, adj. mucous also Pit'Ultal,

Pit'uitous. ns. Pitui'ta, Pit'ulte, phlegm. Pituitary body, a rounded body of the sire of a small bean, situated in the sella turcica in the sphenoid bone on the floor of the cavity of the skull. [L. pituitn rins pituita, mucus.]

Pity, pit'i, . a strong feeling for or with the sufferings of others : sympathy with distress : a cause or source of pity or grief. v.t. to feel pity with: to sympathise with : pa.t. and pa.p. pit'ied. adj. Pitiable, deserving pity: affecting: wretched. . Plt'iableness. adv. Pitiably. . Pit'ier, one who pities. adj. Pit'iful, feeling pity: compassionate: exciting pity: sad: despicable. adv. Pitifully. . Pit'ifulness. adj. Pitiless, without pity : cruel.

adv. Pitilessly.*. Pit llessness. adv. Pity-
ingly, in a pitying manner. It pitieth me, you,
them, &c. (Pr. Bk.), it causeth pity in me, you,
them, &c. [O. Fr. pite (Fr. pitti, It. pitta) L.
pittas, pietatispius, pious.]

Pityriasis

mote ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Plague

Pityriasis, pit-i-ri'a-sis, n. the term given to certain of the squamous or scaly diseases of the skin, in which there is a continual throwing off of bran-like scales of epidermis. adj. Pit'yroid, bran-like. [Gr. pity ran, bran.]

PiU, pu, adv. more. PiU allegro, quicker. [It.]

Pivot, piv'ut, . the pin on which anything turns : the officer or soldier at the flank upon whom a company wheels : that on which anything depends or turns. adj. Piv Otal, of the nature of a pivot : acting as a pivot. . Piv'ot-bridge, a form of swing-bridge moving on a vertical pivot. adj. Pivoted, furnished with a pivot or pivots. us. Piv Ot-gear'ing, a system of gearing permitting the driving-shaft to be swivelled so as to set the machine in any direction with relation to the power ; Piv'ot-gun, a gun mounted on a pivot, so as to be able to turn in any direction ; PiV'oting, the pivot-work in machines ; Pivot-man, the soldier or officer who acts as a pivot (see Pivot). [Fr. dim. of It. piva, a pipe, a peg, a pin Low L. pipa.]

PlX, piks, n. Same as Pyx.

Pixy, Pixie, pik'si, . a small Devonshire fairy. adj. Pix'y-led, bewildered. us. Pix'y-ring, a fairy-ring, a well-marked ring of a different kind of grass, common on meadows and heaths ; Pix'y-Stool, a toad-stool or mushroom. [Puck.}

Pize, pTz, . a term used in execration, like pa x.

Pizzicato, pit-si-ka'to, adj. a phrase used in music for the violin or violoncello, to denote that here the strings
are to be twitched wilh the fingers in the manner of a harp or guitar. \\\.,pizzicare, to twitch.]

Pizzle, piz'l, . the penis of an animal, as a bull. [Low Ger. pesei'.}

Placable, pla'ka-bl, or plak'a-bl, adj. that may be appealed : relenting : willing to forgive. its. Placabil'ity, Pla'cableness. adv. Pla cably v.t. Pla'-Cate, to conciliate. . Placa tion, propitiation. adj. Pla'catory, conciliatory. [L. placabilis placdi'f, to appease, akin \o placire, to please,]

Placard, plak'ard, or pla-kard', . a written or printed paper stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, &c. : a public proclamation : the woodwork and frame of the door of a closet and the like. v. t. Placard (pli-kard', or plak'ard), to publish or notify by placards. [Fr. placard, a bill stuck on a wall plague, plate, tablet ; ace. to Diez, from Dut. plak, a piece of flat wood.]

Placcate, plak'at, . See Placket.

Place, plas, n. a broad way in a city : an open space used for a particular purpose : a particular locality : a town : room to dwell, sit, or stand in : the position held by anybody, employment, office, a situation : a mansion withits grounds : proper position or dignity, priority in such : stead : passage in a book : a topic, matter of discourse: in sporting contests, position among the first three. v.t. to put in anyplace or condition : to find a home for : to settle : to lend : invest: to ascribe. n. Place -hunt er, one who seeks eagerly official position or public office. adj. Place'-lOSS, without place or office. us. Placeman, one who has a place or office under a government : pi. Place'men; Place'ment, placing or setting; Place'-mong er, one who traffics in appointments to places ; Place-name, the name of a place or locality : a local name; Plac'er. Give place, to make room, to yield; Have place, to have existence ; In place, in position : opportune ; Out Of place, inappropriate, unseasonable ; Take place, to come to pass : to take precedence of. [Fr., L. platea, a broad street Gr. plateia, a street //<z/>.r, broad.]

Placebo, pla-se'bo, . in the R.C. service of vespers for the dead the name of the first antiphon, which begins with the word : a medicine given to humour or gratify a patient rather than to exercise any curative effect. [L., ' I will please' placire, to please.]

Placenta, pla-sen'ta, n. the structure which unites the unborn mammal to the womb of its mother and

a nutritive coaucciion between them :

(bat.) the portion of the ovary which bears the ovules://. Placentae. <//. Placen'tal. n.pl. Placenta lia, placental mammals. adjs. Placen-ta'lian ; Placen'tary, pertaining to, or having, a placenta. . a mammal having a placenta. adjs. Placen'tate, Placentif' erous. us. Placenta'tion, the mode in which the placenta is formed and attached to the womb ; Placenti tig, inflammation of the placenta, [L., a flat cake, akin to Gr. plak-ous, a flat cake, from plax, plak-os, anything flat.]

Placer, plas'er, . a place where the superficial detritus is washed for gold, &c. : hence any place holding treasures. [Sp.]

Placet, pla'set, . a vote of assent in a governing body : permbsion given, esp. by a sovereign, to publish and carry out an ecclesiastical order, as a papal bull or edict. [L., 'it pleases,' 3d sing. pres. indie. Qi p la-cere, to please.]

Placid, plas'id, adj. gentle : peaceful. ns. Placid'ity,

-. Plac'idness. adv. Placidly. [Fr., L. placid**

placere, to please.]

Placitory, plas'i-to-ri, adj. of or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

Placitum, plas'i-tum, . a public assembly in the Middle
Ages, presided over by the sovereign, to consult on affairs of state : a resolution of such an assembly : //. Platfita. [L., horn, placere, to please.]

Plack, plak, ft. a small copper coin formerly current in
Scotland, equal in value to the third part of an Eng-lish penny. a<ij. Plackless, penniless. [O. Fr. plaque, a plate.]

Placket, plak'et, n. (S/iak.) the slit in a petticoat : a petticoat hence, a woman : a placcate or additional plate of steel on the lower half of the breast-plate, or back-plate : a leather jacket strengthened with strips of steel. [Fr. plaqnet plaqiier, to clap on.]

Placoderm, plak o-derm, adj. noting an order of fossil fishes having their skin covered with bony plates. [Gr. plax, plakos, anything flat, derma, skin.]

Placoid, plak'oid, adj. plate-like. Placoid fishes, an order of fishes having placoid scales, irregular plates of hard bone, not imbricated, but placed near to-gether in the skin. [Gr. plax, plakos, anything flat and broad, eidos, form.]

Placula, plak'u-la, . a little plate or plaque. adjs. Plac ular, Plac'ulate.

Plafond, pla-fond', n. the ceiling of a room, any soffit. [Fr.]

Plagal, pla'gal, adj. in Gregorian music, denoting a mode or melody in which the final is in the middle of the compass instead of at the bottom opp. to Authentic. [Gr. plagios, sidewise plagos, a side.]

Plagiarise, pla'ji-ar-Iz, v.t. to steal from the writings or ideas of another. ns. Plagiarism, the act or practice of plagiarising ; Pla giarist, one who plagi-arises ; Pla giary, one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own : the crime of plagiarism. adj. practising literary theft, [ft. plagiaire L. plagiarius, a kidnapper plaga, a net.]

PlagiOClase, pla ji-0-klaz, . a group of triclinic feld-spars whose cleavage planes are not at right angles to each other. adj. PlagiOClas tic. [Gr. plagios, oblique, klasis, a fracture.]

Plagiodont, pla'ji-o-dont, adj. having the teeth oblique.

Plagiostome, pla'ji-0-stOm, . a plagiostomous fish, one of the PlagiOS tomi, a division of fishes, includ-ing sharks and rays. adjs. PlagiOStomatOUS,

Plagios tomous.

Plagiotropism, pla-ji-ot'r5-pizm, . a mode of turning ot the organs of plants in the direction of gravitation or of the ray of light. adj. Plagiotrop'iC. adv. Plagiotrop'ically. [Gr. plagios, oblique, tropos, a turning.]

Plagium, pla'ji-um, . the crime of kidnapping.

Plague, plag, n. any great natural evil : a deadly dis-ease or pestilence : a very troublesome person or thing, esp. a malignant kind of contagious fever,

Plaice

prevailing epidemically, characterised by buboes, or swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and petechiz. v.t. to infest with disease or trouble : to harass or annoy : ?r.p. plag'uins ; pa.t. and pa. p. plagued. ns. Plague'-mark, -spot, a mark or spot of plague or foul disease : a place where disease is constantly present ; Plag'Uer, one who plagues, vexes,
or annoys; Plague -sore. adv Plag'Uily, vexatiously. adj. Plaguy (pla'gi), vexatious: (Sliak.) troublesome, adv. vexatiously. Plague on, may a curse rest on. Be at the plague, to be at the trouble. [O. Fr. plague ~L.flaga,a. blow ; Gr.plege.}

Plaice, plas, . a broad, flat fish, in the same genus as the flounder. [O. Fr. plais (Fr. plie) Low L. platessa, a flat fish Gr. platys, flat.]

Plaid, plad, or plad, . a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, often of a tartan, or coloured striped pattern, a special dress of the Highlanders of Scotland. adj. like a plaid in pattern or colours. adj. Plaid ed. wearing a plaid : made of plaid cloth. . Plald'ing, a strong woollen twilled fabric. [Gael. plaide, a blanket, contr. of peal-laid, a sheepskin t*all t a skin, cog. with L. pellis, Eng.y^/A]

Plain, plan, v.t. and v.i. to complain : to lament. ns. Plain 'ant, one who complains : a plaintiff; Plain'ing (Shak.), complaint. [O. Fr. pleigner (Fr. plaindre) L. plnngere, to lament.]

Plain, plan, adj. without elevations, even, flat : level, smooth, without obstructions : free from difficulties, easy, simple : without ornament or beauty, homely : artless : sincere : evident, unmistakable : mere : not coloured, figured, or variegated : not highly seasoned,
natural, not cooked or dressed : not trumps at cards. n. an extent of level land : an open field. adv. clearly : distinctly, v.t. (obs.) to make plain. .//. Plain'-Clothes, clothes worn by an officer when off duty or not in uniform. ns. Plain'-COOk, one able to cook all ordinary dishes ; Plain' -deal' er, one who deals or speaks his mind plainly. adj. Plain'-deal'-ing, speaking or acting plainly, candid. . candid speaking or acting, sincerity. adj. Plain'-heart 6d, having a plain or honest heart : sincere. n. Plain'-heart'edness. adv. Plainly, ns. Plain'ness;
Plain'- song, the music of a recitative-like character and sung in unison, used in the Christian Church of the West from the earliest times, and still in use in all R.C. churches: a simple air without variations : a plain unvarnished statement ; Plain -speaking, straight-forwardness or bluntness of speech. atij, Plain'-spok'en, speaking with plain, rough sincerity. n.Jl- Plain'Stanes (Scot.), flagstones, pavement. K. Plain'WOrk, plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery. Plain as a pikestaff, perfectly plain or clear. [Fr. , L. plantis, plain.]

Plaint, plant, n. lamentation : complaint : a sad song : (Inw) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a complainant. adj. Plaint ful, complaining: expressing sorrow. . Plaintiff (Eng. law), one who commences a suit against another -opp. to Defendant. adj. Plaintive, complaining: expressing sorrow: sad. adv. Plaintively. . Plaint'iveness. adj. Plaint'less, without complaint: unrepining. [O. Fr. pleinte (Fr. plainte)L,. plane tus plangere, planctum, to lament.]

Plaise, plas, n. Same as Plaice.

PlaiSter, plas'tir, . an obsolete form of plaster.

Plait, plat, n. a fold : a doubling over, as of cloth upon itself: a braid. v.t. to fold: to double in narrow folds : to interweave. adj. Plait' ed, folded over in narrow folds : braided : interwoven : intricate. ns. Plait'er, one who plaits or braids: a machine for making plaits, as in cloth ; Plait'ing, the act of making plaits. [O. Fr. pleit, ploit (Fr. fit) L. plicdre, -dtum, to fold.]

Plan, plan, n. a drawing of anything on a plane or flat surface : a drawing at a building a-, it stands on the ground: a scheme or project for accompli purpose: a contrivance : a method or custom. v.t.

to make a sketch of on a flat surface : to form in design : to lay plans for : Pr.p. plan'ning ; pa.t. and pa.p. planned. adj. Planless. ns. Plan'ner, one who forms a plan : a projector ; Work ing-plan, a draft on a lar^e scale given to workmen to work

from. Plan Of campaign, the method of conducting the struggle of the Irish tenants against the landlords, organised by the National League in 1886, its officers collecting what they considered a fair rent, and offering it to the landlord, and where he refused to accept it spending it on the support of the persons evicted. [Fr., L. plantis, flat.]
Planarian, pla-na'ri-an, adj. and . a term practically coextensive with Turbellarian, applicable to the members of the lowest class of worm-like animals, living in fresh and salt water, and sometimes in damp earth. adjs. Planar'iforrn, Plana rioid. [L.

planarius, flat.]

Planch, planch, v.t. (Shak.) to cover with planks. [Fr. planclu L. planea.)

Planchet, plan'chet, . a flat piece of metal ready to receive impression as a coin.

Planchette, plan-shet', . a small heart-shaped or triangular piece of board resting on three props, two of which are castors and one a pencil-point, which, while a person's fingers are lightly resting on it, sometimes moves, as if of its own accord, and traces with the pencil marks and even words upon a piece of paper below it. [Fr. planclicttc, a small board.)

Plane, plan, . (geotn.) a surface on which, if any two points be taken, the straight line joining them will lie entirely on the surface : (astron.) a surface thought of as bounded by the line round which a heavenly body moves : any flat or level surface : any incline on which coal is lowered by the effect of gravity : any grade of life or of development. adj. having the character of a plane : pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane. v.t. to make plane or smooth. adj. Pla'nary, relating to a plane : flat.
. Plane'-ta'ble, a topographical instrument used in field-mapping, and having a sighting-telescope for observing objects, whose angles may be noted on a paper on the table of the instrument : an inclined table on which ore is dressed. v.t. to survey with a plane-table. ns. Plan'igraph, an instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings ; Planini eter. an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure. adjs. Planimet'ric, -al. . Planim etry, the

mensuration of plane surfaces. adj. Planipet alOUS, having flat petals. ns. Plan isher, a thin flat-ended tool used for smoothing tin-plate and brasswork : a workman who planishes, esp. one who prepares copper-plates for engravers ; Plan isphere, a spliere projected on a plane. adjs. Planispheric ; Pla'no-COn'cave, plane on one side and concave on the other ; Pla'no-con ical, plane on one side and conical on the other ; Pla'no-con VOX, plane on one side and convex on the other. . Planog raphist, a map-maker. adj. Pla no-horizon'tal, having a i lane horizontal surface or position. ns. Planom eter, a plane surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces ; Planqm'etry, the measurement of plane surfaces. adj. Pla no-SUb Ulate, smooth and awl-shaped. Plane angle, an angle contained by two straight lines in a plane ; Plane figure, a figure all of whose points lie in one plane ; Plane geometry, the geometry of plane figures ; Plane sailing, the calculation of a ship's place in its course, as if the earth were flat instead of spherical: easy w< >rk ; Plane trigonometry, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles described on a plane. Inclined plane (see Incline); Perspective plane

(see Perspective). [Fr., L. planus, plain.]
Plane, plan, . a carpenter's tool for producing a level or smooth surface. v.t. to make a surface (as of wood) level by means of a plane. ns. Pla'ner, a tool or machine for planing : a: smooth wooden blo< for levelling a form of type; Plan'ing-machine , a

machine for planing wood or metals. v.t, Plan'lsh, to make smooth : to polish. [Fr., Low L. plandre, to make level.]

Planet, plan'et, . one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve in elliptic orbits round the sun. . Planeta rium, a machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets. adjs. Plan'Otary, pertaining to the planets : consisting of, or produced by, planets :
under the influence of a planet '. erratic : revolving; Planet ic, -al. . Plan etoid, a celestial body having the form or nature of a planet : one of a number of very small planets, often called asteroids, moving round the sun between Mars and Jupiter. adjs. Planetol'dal ; Plan'et-strlck'en, Plan'et-struck (astral.), affected by the influence of the planets :

blasted. . Plan'etule, a little planet. Minor planets, the numerous group of very small planets which is situated in the solar system between Mars and Jupiter. [Fr. planete Gr. planetes, wanderer planan, to make to wander.]

Plane-tree, plan'-tre, . any one of the several trees constituting the genus Platanns, esp. the oriental or common plane-tree, with its variety the maple-leaved plane-tree, and the American plane-tree, usually called sycamore or button-wood or buttonball: in Great Britain, the sycamore maple. [Fr. //<?* L. plat anus Gr.platanos -platys, broad.]

Plangent, plan'jent, adj. resounding : noisy. [L. plangens, -gentisplaitgere, to beat.]

Plank, plangk, . a long piece of timber, thicker than a board : one of the principles or ai ms of an associated
party. v.t. to cover with planks. . Planking, the act of laying planks : a series of planks : work made up of planks. Walk the plank, to be compelled to walk along a plank projecting over the ship's edge into the sea. [L. planca, a board ; cf. Plain, even.]

Plankton, plangk'ton, . pelagic animals collectively. [Gr.,planktos, wandering.]

Planodia, pla-n6'di-a, >/. a false passage, such as may be made in using a catheter.

Plant, plant, . a something living and growing, fixed on the ground and drawing food therefrom by means of its root, and developing into a stem, leaves, and seed : a sprout : any vegetable production : the tools or material of any trade or business: (slang) a trick, dodge, hidden plunder. v.t. to put into the ground for growth : to furnish with plants : to set in the mind, implant : to establish. v.i. to set shoots in the ground. adj. Plantable. us. Plantage

(Ska/c.), plants in general, or the vegetable kingdom ; Plantation, a place planted : a wood or grove : (U.S.) a large estate: a colony: act or process of introduction : (Milt.) the act of planting ; Plant'er, one who plants or introduces: the owner of a plantation ; Plant-house, a garden structure designed for the protection and cultivation of the plants of warmer climates than our own; Planficle, a young plant; Planting, the act of setting in the ground for growth : the art of forming plantations of trees : a plantation. adj. Plant less, destitute of vegetation. ns. Plantlet, a little plant ; Plant'-lOUSO, a small homopterous insect which infests plants ; Plant'ule, the embryo of a plant. [A.S. plante (Fr. plante) L. planta, a shoot, a plant.]

Plantain, plan'tan, . an important food-plant of tropical countries, so called from its broad leaf: a common roadside plant of several species, with broad leaves and seed-bearing spikes. Plantain eater, one of a family of African, arboreal, vegetarian Pie-like birds. [Fr., L. plantago, plantaginis.)

Plantigrade, plant'i-grad, adj. that walks on the sole of the foot. . a plantigrade animal, as the bear. adj. Plantar, pertaining to the sole of the foot. [L. planta, the sole, gradi, to walk.]

Planula. plan'u-la, . the locomotory embryo of

the coelenterates. adjs. Plan'ular ; Plan'uliform ; Plan'uloid.

Planuria, pla-nu'ri-a, . the discharge of urine through an abnormal passage, uroplania. Also Plan'ury.

Flap, plap, v.i. toplash, fall with plashing sound. [Imit.]

Plaque, plak, . a flat piece of metal or other material, used for ornament, as a brooch, &c., or for painting on, to form a wall-picture. . Plaquette' a small plaque. [Fr. ; cf. Plack.]

Plash, plash, v.t. to bind and interweave the branches of. v.t. to bend down a branch. . a small branch of a tree partly cut and bound to or twisted among other branches. . Plash'ing, a mode of repairing a hedge by bending the branches and twisting them about each other. [O. Fr. plassier L. plexus plectire, to twist.)

Plash, plash, n. a dash of water: a puddle : a shallow pool : a splashing sound : a sudden downpour : a flash. v.t. to dabble in water: to splash. v.t. to sprinkle with colouring matter, as a wall. adj. Plash'y, full of puddles : watery. [Imit.]

Plasm, plazm, . a mould or matrix : protoplasm also PlaS'ma. adjs. Plasmat'iC, -al, plastic, formative ; Plas'mic, pertaining to plasma, protoplasmic. ns. Plasmo dium, composite masses of primitive protozoa, in which numerous units are fused, or in rare cases simply combined in close contact ; Plas'mpgen, true protoplasm ; Plasmog'ony, the generation of an organism from plasma ; Plasmol ogy, minute or microscopic anatomy, histology. v.t. Plas'molyse.

. Plasmol ysis, the contraction of the protoplasm in active cells under the action of certain reagents. adj. Plasmolyt'ic.

Plasma, plas'ma, . agreen varietyof translucent quartz or silica. adj. Plas mic. [Gr. , plassein, to form.]

Plaster, plas'ter, . something that can be moulded into figures : a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, &c. : (med.) a medicinal agent consisting of an adhesive substance spread upon cloth or leather, so as to stick to the part of the body to which it is applied. adj. made of plaster. v.t. to cover with plaster : to cover with a plaster, as a wound : to besmear : (fig.) to smooth over. ns. Plas'terer, one who plasters, or one who works in plaster ; Plas'tering, the art of covering the internal faces of walls, the partitions and ceiling of a building, with plaster: a covering of plaster: the plaster-work of a building ; Plas'ter-Stone, gypsum. adj. Plas'tery, like plaster, containing plaster. Plaster cast, a copy of an object got by pouring a mixture of plaster of Paris and water into a mould formed from the object ; Plaster of Paris, a kind of gypsum, originally found near Paris, used in building and in making casts of figures ; Porous plaster, a plaster for application to the body, full of small holes, which prevent it from wrinkling. [A.S. plaster O. Fr. einplastre L. emplastrum Gr. emplastron.]

Plastic, plas'tik, aiij. having power to g^ive form to : capable of being moulded : of or pertaining to mould-

son anu piasuu lur a coiisiucrauic LIIIIC , *AOOI/V -raphy, imitation of handwriting. [Gr. plastikos plassein, to mould.]

Plastron, plas'tron, . a breast-plate : a detachable part of a woman's dress hanging from the throat to the waist : a man's shirt-bosom : a fencer's wadded shield of leather worn on the breast : the ventral part of the shell of a chelonian or testudinate, the lower shell of a turtle or tortoise : the sternum with costal cartilages attached. adj. Plas'tral.

Plat, plat, v.t. Same as Plait.

flowers in a garden : (archit.) a slightly projecting square moulding, an architrave fascia, a list between flutings. [Plot.]

Platane, plat'an, . the plane-tree. Also Platan.

[L. platanuiGt. platatiosplatys, broad.]

Plate, plat, n. something flat : a thin piece of metal : wrought gold and silver : household utensils in gold and silver : a shallow dish nearly flat : an engraved piece of metal. v.t. to overlay with a coating of plate or metal : to arm or defend with metal plates : to adorn with metal : to beat into thin plates. . Plate' -arm'OUT, armour of strong metal plates for protecting ships-ot-war, &c. adj. Pla'ted, covered with plates of metal lor strength, as ships : covered with a coating of a more precious metal : (zool.) covered with hard scales. ns. PlatO'-fleet (Milt.), vessels used fur carrying precious metals ; Plateful, as much as a plate will hold ; Plate -glass, a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, used lor mirrors and large shop- windows ; Plate -lay 'er, a workman whose occupation it is to lay the rails of a railway and fix them to the sleepers ; Plate' -mark, a mark or stamp on gold or silver plate to indicate its purity and the place where it was made ; Plate'-pow'der, a composition of rouge and prepared chalk used for cleaning gold and silver plate and plated articles; Plate' -print' ing, the process of printing from engraved plates ; Pla'ter, one who plates articles with a coating of gold or silver ; Plate'-rack, a frame for holding plates, &c., when not in use ; Plate'- warm' er, an apparatus in which plates are warmed before the lire ; Pla'ting, the covering of an inferior metal with one of the precious mejtals : a thin coating of metal on another. adj. Pla'ty, like a plate. Half -plate, in photography, a size of plate measuring 4! by 6J in. (4^ by 5} in

U.S.); Quar'ter-plate, 3jby4jin. ; Whole'-plate, 6J by 8J in. [O. Fr. p'iate, fern, of plat, flat Gr. platys, broad.]

Plateau, pla-to', . a broad flat space on an elevated position : a tableland : pi. Plateaus, Plateaux (pla-tSz'). [Fr., O. Fr. platel, dim. uiplat.}

Platen, plat'en, . the flat part of a pnntinjj-press which comes down upon the form, and by which the impression is made.

Platform, plat'form, n. a raised level surface : a part of a floor raised above the rest to form a standing-place for speakers, workmen, &c. : (mil.) an elevated floor for cannon : a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion, and on which they act: (Skak.) a scheme, plan. v.t. (l\liit.)\o sketch, plan : (Mrs Brmvniiig) to support as on a platform. >u. Plat' form- bridge (Amer.), a movable gangway between the platforms of two railway carriages; Plat' form-car, a railway car open all round and without a roof; Plat'form-crane, a crane used on a railway platform, or one mounted on a movable truck ; Plat'form-scale, a weighing-machine with a flat surface for holding the thing to be weighed. The platform, the function of public oratory. [Fr. piate-forme, 'flat form.']

Platiasmus, plat-i-as'mus, . imperfect speech.

Platinum, plat'in um, n. an important metal of a dim silvery appearance, between gold and silver in value, and very difficult to melt older name Plat'ina. adjs. Platin'ic; Platinif'erous. v.t. Platinise, to coat with platinum. us. Plat inoid, one of the metals with which platinum is always found associated palladium iridiiint, c. ; Plat'inotype, a method of producing photographs by means ot paper coated with a preparation of platinum : a picture so produced. adj. Plat'inous, containing or consisting of platinum. [Sp. platina plata, plate.]

Platitude, plat'i-tud, n. llatness : that which exhibits dullness of thought : an empty remark made as if it were important. //. Platitudinarian, one who indulges in platitudes. adj. Platitu dinous. [Fr., flat, flat.]

Platonic, -al, pli-ton'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher (about 427-347 B.C.), or to

his philosophical opinions adv. Platon'ically.

v.t. and -'.'. Pla'tonise, to reason like Plato. ns. Pla'tonism, the philosophical opinions of Plato ;

Pla'tonist, Platon'lc, a follower of Plato. Platonic love, the love of soul for soul, a love into which sensual desire is supposed not to enter at all.

Platoon, pla-toon', . a number of recruits assembled for exercise originally a small body of soldiers in a hollow square, to strengthen the angles of a longer formation: a subdivision of a company. [Fr. peloton, a ball, a knot of men pelote L. plla, a ball.]

Platter, plat'cr, . a large flat plate or dish. [M. E. piater-Q. Fr. platel plat, a plate.]

Platting, plat'ing, n. the process of making interwoven work : such work itself.

PlatycephalOUS, plat-i-sef 'a-lus, adj. having the vault of the skull flattened. Also Platycephalic.

Platypus, plat'i-poos, . the duck-bill (q.v.). [Gr. flatys, flat, pans, a foot.]

Platyrhine, plat'i-rin, adj. broad-nosed. . a platyrhine monkey.

Plaudit, plawd'it, . a mark of applause : praise bestowed. adj. Plaud'itory, applauding, adj. Plaus'ive, applauding, approving : (Slink.) plausible. [Shortened from L. plaiulite, praise ye, a call for applause, 2d pers. pi. imper. of piaudeie, plausum, to praise.]

Plausible, plawz'i-bl, adj. that may be applauded : seemingly worthy of approval or praise : superficially pleasing : apparently right : fair-spoken : popular. ns. Plausibility, Plaus'ibleness, an appearance of being right or worthy of approval : that which seems right and true at first sight. adv. Plausibly. [L. plansibilis plamlcre, to praise.]

Plaustral, pla'stral, adj. of or pertaining to a wagon. [L. pla-nstruiit, a wagon.]

Play, pla, -'./. to engage in some amusing exercise : to take part in a game, or a piece of diversion : to gamble : to sport : to trifle : to move irregularly or (ntcch.) freely : to operate : to act in a theatre : to perform on a musical instrument : to practise a trick : to act a character : to act with repeated strokes. v.t. to put in motion : to perform upon : to perform : to act a sportive part : to compete with. . amusement : any exercise for amusement : a contending for victory or for a prize : practice in a contest : gaming: action or use: mariner of dealing, as fair-play : a dramatic composition : movement : room for action or motion: liberty of action. ns. Play-

act'or, one who acts a part in a play : an actor ; Play'-act'orism, the manner or habits of a play-actor ; Play 7 -bill, a bill or advertisement of a play; Play book, a book of plays or dramas ; Play' -club, a wooden-headed golf-club used for driving the ball the longest distances ; Play-day, Play'-tlme, a day devoted to play : a holiday ; Play'er, one who plays ; an actor of plays or dramas : a trifler : a musician : a professional at cricket ; Play'fellow, Play'mate, a fellow or mate in play or amusements. adj. Play-ful, given to play: sportive. adv. Play'fUlly . j. Playfulness ; Play'-go'er, one who habitually at-tends the theatre ; Play'-gO'ing ; Play'-ground, a ground or place on which to play, esp. that con-nected with a school ; Play'-house, a house where dramatic performances are repre>.enled : a theatre ; Playing-card, one of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games ; Play'-mare, the hobby-horse, one of the chief parts in the ancient mprris-d.ince ; Play-thing, anything for playing with: a toy; Play-Wrignt, Play'-writ'er, a writer of plays: one who adapts dramatic compositions for the stage. Played out, worked to the end : used up : tired ; Play fast and loose, to act in a tricky, inconstant way : to say one thing and do another; Play fine, at billiards, to strike the object-ball near the edge opp. to Play full, to strike it nearer the centre than the edge ; Play off, to show or display ; Play up, to make a beginning of playing : to play more vigor-ously ; Play upon, to trifle with : to delude. A play upon words, a use of words so as to give them a douL-ie meaning ; Bring into play, to briii^ iutO

exercise or use ; Come into play, to come into use ; Hold in play, to keep the attention of. [A.S. plegan, to play.]

Plea, pie, n. the defender's answer to the plaintiffs demand or charge : an excuse : an apology : an action in a court of law : urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. plait (Fr. plaid) Low L. placitum, a decision L. placet, it pleases, placere, to please.]

Pleach, plech, v.t. to intertwine the branches of, as a hedge : (Skak.) to fold, as the arms. [O. Fr. plesser L. plec-tere, plait ; Gr. plek-ein, weave.]

Plead, pled, v.i. to carry on a plea or lawsuit : to argue in support of a cause against another : to seek to persuade : to admit or deny a charge of guilt. v.t. to discuss by arguments : to allege in pleading or defence: to offer in excuse: pa.t. and pa. p. plead'ed, or (less correctly and coll.) pled. adj. Plead'able, capable of being pleaded. n. Plead'er. adj. Plead'ing, imploring. . act of pleading or of conducting any cause : (//.) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit (la'.u). adv. Pleadingly. Plead guilty, or not guilty, to admit, or deny, guilt. Special pleading, unfair argument aiming rather at victory than at truth. [O. Fr. plaider; cf. Pita.]

Please, plez, v.t. to give pleasure to : to delight : to satisfy. v.i. to like : to think fit : to choose : to give pleasure: used impers., followed by an object, originally dative, of the person = if it please you. n. Ploas'anco, merriment: a pleasure garden. adj. Pleas'ant, pleasing : agreeable : cheerful : gay : facetious. adv. Pleas'antly. ns. Pleas'antness ; Pleas'antry, anything that promotes pleasure : merriment: lively or humorous talk: a trick://. Pleas'antries ; Please'man (Skak.), an officious fellow, a pick-thank ; Pleas'er, one who pleases or gratifies. adj. Pleas'ing, giving pleasure : agree-able : gratifying. n. (Shak.) pleasure given : (B.) approbation. adv. Pleas'ingly. n. Pleas'ingness,

the quality of giving pleasure. adj. Pleas'urable, able to give pleasure: delightful: gratifying. n.

Pleas'urableness. adv. Pleas'urably. . Pleas-ure (plezh'ur), agreeable emotions : gratification of the senses or of the mind : what the will prefers : purpose: command: approbation. v.t. (arch.) to give pleasure to. us. Pleas'ure-boat, a boat used for pleasure or amusement ; Pleas'ure - ground, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleas-ure ; Pleas'ure-house, a house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure. adj. Pleas' ureleS3. .r.

Pleas'urer, one who seeks pleasure ; Pleas'ure-trip, an excursion for pleasure. At pleasure, whenever and as one pleases. [O. Fr. plaisir (Fr. plaire) L. placere, to please.]

Pleat, plet, v.t. Same as Plait.

Plebeian, ple-be'an, adj. pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people: popular: vulgar. . origi-

nally one of the common people of ancient Rome: one of the lower classes. v.t. Plebel'aniSO. tis. Plebei'anism, state of being a plebeian : the conduct or manners of plebeians : vulgarity; Plebifica'-tion, the act of making plebeian. v.t. Pleb'ify, to make plebeian : to vulgarise. [Fr. plebeien L. plebeius picks, plebis, the common people.)

Plebiscite, pleb'i-slt, n. a decree of an entire nation, obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage, as in France under Napoleon III. : a method of obtaining an expression of opinion upon a certain point from the inhabitants of a district also PlebiSCl'tum :

//. Plebiscites, Plebis'cita. adj. Pleb'iscitary.

[Fr., L. plebiscititm, decree of the people //eta,

the people, scitnm, a decree sclre, to know.]
Plebs, plehz, . the common people. [L.]
Plectognathi, plek-tog'na-thl, K. an order of bony

fishes, including file-fishes, globe-fishes, coffer-fishes,

sun-fishes. adjs. Plectognath'ic, Plectog'nath-

OUS. [Gr. plectos, plaited, gnuthvs, a jaw.]
Plectrum, plek'trum, n. the quill or other form of instrument by which the strings of the Greek lyre

were struck. Also Plec'tre, Plec'tron. [L. Gr,,

plissein, to strike.]

Pled, pled,/rj./. and pa.p. o(plead.

Pledge, plej, . something given as a security: one who becomes surety for another : a sentiment of goodwill or friendship expressed by drinking together. v.t. to give as security: to engage for by promise : to invite to drink by partaking of the cup first : to drink to the health of. us. Pledgee', the person to whom a thing is pledged : Pledg'er. Pledge card, a card given, as a remembrancer, to a person who has signed the total abstinence pledge , Pledge cup, a cup for drinking pledges. Hold in pledge, to keep as security ; Put In pledge, to pawn ; Take, or Sign, the pledge, to give a written promise to abstain from intoxicating liquor. [O. Fr. plcge (Fr. pleige) : prob. L. prabere, to afford.]

Pledget, plej'et, . a wad of lint, cotton, &c. , as for a wound or sore : an oakum string used in caulking.

Pleiad, pll'ad, . one of the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars : //. Plei'ads, Plel'ades, (astron.)a. group of seven or more stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

Pleiocene. Same as Pliocene.

PleiOChroism, plT-ok'ro-izm, . the property in some crystals, such as some species of topaz, where three distinct colours may be observed on looking throug_h them along three rectangular axes. Also Pol'ychro-ism. [fir. pleion, pleon, more, chroa, colour.]

Pleistocene, plls't5-sen, . (geol.) the name given to the system comprising the older accumulations belonging to the Quaternary or Post-Tertiary division. [Gr. pleistos, most, kainos, recent.]

Plenary, ple'nfi-ri, adj. full : entire : complete : (law) passing through all its stages opp. to Summary:

having full powers. aiiv. Plen'arily. ns. Plen'ari-ness ; Ple'narty, the state of a benefice when occupied ; Ple'niSt, one who believes all space to be filled with matter ; Plen'itude, fullness : complete-ness : repletion ; Ple'num, space considered as in every part filled with matter. Plenary inspiration, inspiration which excludes all mixture of error. [Low L. plenarius L. ple-nus, full pltre, to fill.]

Plenicorn, plen'i-korn, adj. solid-horned, as a ruminant.

Plenilunar, plen-i-lu'nar, adj. pertaining to the full moon.

Plenipotence, ple-nip'o-tens, . complete power also Plenip'otency. adj. Plenip'otent, having full

power. [L. plenits, full, potens, -emit, powerful.]

Plenipotentiary, plen-i-po-ten'bhi-a-ri, adj. conferring or having full powers. . a person invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador or envoy to some foreign court. [Low L. plftiipotentiarius L. plcHits, full, potens, powerful.)

Plenish, plen'ish, v.t. to furnish : to provide, as a house or farm, with necessary furniture, implements, stock, &c.n. Plen'ishing (Scot.), furniture. [Fr., L. plenns, full.]

Plenty, plen'ti, . a full supply : all that can be needed : abundance. adj. being in abundance.

adj. Plen'tCOUS, fully sufficient : abundant : fruitful :
well provided: rich: (B.) giving plentifully. adv. Plen'teously. K. Plen'teousness. adj. Plentiful, copious: abundant: yielding abundance. adv. Plentifully. n. Plen'tifulness. Horn of plenty (see Horn). [O. Fr.//^^ L. plemis, full.]

Pleonasm, ple'o-nazm, n. use of more words than are necessary: (rhet.) a redundant expression. n. Ple'onast, one who is given to pleonasm. adjs. Pleonas'tiC, -al, redundant : using too many words. adv. Pleonas'tically. [Gr. pieonasmos pleion, more.)

Pleroma, ple-rO'ma, . fullness : abundance : in Gnosticism, divine being, including all aeons which emanate from it. [Gr. , f>leres, full.)

Plerophory, ple-rof'O-ri, . full conviction. Alsp Plerophoria.

Flesh, plesh, n. (Spens.) a plash, a pool of water.

Plesiomorphism, ple-si-0-mor'fizm, . the property of certain substances of crystallising in similar forms while unlike in chemical composition also Isogonisnt.adjs. Plesiomor phic, Plesiomorphous.

Plesiosaums, ple-zi-o-saw'rus, . the type or leading genus of a (a.m\\y(Plesiosaurida) of fossil sea-reptiles,
which are characteristic of the Mesozoic systems. [Gr. plesios, near, sauros, lizard.]

Plethora, pleth'o-ra, . exces*ive fullness of blood : over -fullness in any way. adjs. Plethoret'iC, Plethor'iC, -al, afflicted with plethora: superabundant : turgid. adv. Plethorically. [Gr. plettidrf, fullness fleas, full.]

Plough, pluh, n. (Scot.) a plough. . Pleugh'-paid'le (Scot.), a plough-handle.

Pleura, pl5o'ra, n. a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs and lines the cavity of the chest : //. Pleu'raa. -adj. Pleu'ral. ns. Pleurapoph'y-Sis, a lateral process of a vertebra, with the morphological character of a nb://. Pleurapoph'yses ; Pleurench'yma (tot.), the woody tissue of plants ; Pleu'risy, inflammation of the pleura, the investing member of the lung, one of the most serious diseases of the chest ; Pleu'lisy-root, a plant common in the United States, of which the root has medicinal repute, the infusion being used as a diaphoretic and expectorant. adjs. Pleuritic, -al, pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy : causing pleurisy. ns. Pleuri'tiS, pleurisy ; Pleurodyn'ia, neuralgia of the chest-wall, which may simulate closely the pain of pleurisy; PleAl'rO-pneumo'nia, inflammation of the pleura and lungs, a contagious disease peculiar to cattle. [Gr., a rib.]

Pleuronectidffl, plo3-ro-nek'ti-de, n.pl. a family of flat-fishes, the flounders. [Gr. pleura, the side, nektes, a swimmer.]

Pleximeter, pleks-im'e-ter, n. a small plate of something hard and elastic, placed on the body, to receive the tap of the fingers or of the hammer in examination by percussion also Plexom'eter. adj. Pleximetric. [Gr. plexis, a striking //', to strike, metron, a measure.]

Flexure, pleks'ur, . the act or process of weaving together : that which is woven together. adj. Plex'iform, in the form of network : formed into a plexus. . Plex'US, a number of things, as veins, nerves, &c., woven together : a network : (anat.) an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibres. [L. plexus, a twining plectere, plexum, to twine.]

Pliable, pll'a-bl, adj. easily bent or folded : supple : easily persuaded: yielding to influence, ns. Pliabil'lty, Pli abloness. quality of being pliable or flexible. adv. Pli'ably, in a pliable manner. ns. Pli'ancy, Pli'antness, the .state of being pliant : readiness to be influenced. adj. Pli' ant, bending easily : flexible : tractable : easily influenced. adv. PH'antly. [Kr. pliable L. plicare, to fold.]

Plica, pli ka, n. in the phrase Plica Polonica, a disease of the scalp, in which the hairs become matted together by an adhesive and often fetid secretion,

occurring in several countries, but esp. in Poland. [I., filicare, to fold.]

Plicate, -d, pll'kat, -ed, adj. folded like a fan, as a leaf: plaited. adv. Pll'cately. us. Pllca'tion, PliC'ature, act or process of folding : state of being folded: a fold. [L. plicatus plicare, to fold.)

Pliers, pll'erz, n.pl. small pincers for bending.

Plight, pllt, n. something exposed to risk : security : pledge : engagement : promise. v.t. to pledge : to promise solemnly : to give as security. . Plight'er, one who, or that which, plights. (A.S. plikt, risk, danger plidn, to imperil; cog. with Dut. pligt, Ger. pfiicht, an obligation.]

Plight, pllt, n. condition : state (either good or bad). [( ). Kr. plitt L. plicitus, plicare, to fold.] |

Plight, pllt, v.t. to plait, to braid, to weave.

n. (Spens.) a plait, a fold. [L. plectere, freq. of

plicare, to fold.]

Plim, plim, v.i. (prov.) to swell. [Plump.) Plimsoll's mark. See Load-line, under Load.

Plinth, plinth, n. (archil.) the square at the bottom of the base of a column : the projecting band at the bottom of a wall. [L. plintlius, Gr. plinthos, a brick.]

Pliocene, pli'o-sen, . (geol.) the strata more recent than the Miocene or Second Tertiary. [Gr. pleidn, more, kainos, recent.]

Pliskie, plis'ki, n. (Scot.) condition or plight : a mischievous trick.

Plod, plod, v.i. to travel slowly and steadily : to study or work on steadily : to toil. v.t. to get along by slow and heavy walking : pr.p. plod'ding ; pa.t. and pa. p. plod'ded. . Plod'der, one who plods on : a dull, heavy, laborious man. adj. Plod'ding, laborious but slow. . slow movement : patient study. adv. Plod dingly. [Orig. ' to wade through pools,' trom Ir. plod, a pool.]

Plonge, plonj, n. the descending part of the path of a bomb : the superior slope of a parapet. Also Plon'ge'e.

Plonge, plonj, v.t. to cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring with a pole when the tide is ebbing.

Plop, plop, v.i. to plump into water. [Imit.J

Plot, plot, n. a small piece of ground : a plan of a field, &c., drawn on paper: a patch or spot oti clothes. v.t. to make a plan of: pr.p. plot'ting ; pa.t. and/./. plot'ted. [A.S. plot.)

Plot, plot, n. a complicated scheme, esp. for a mischievous purpose : a conspiracy : stratagem : the chain of incidents which are gradually unfolded in the story of a play, &c. v.i. to scheme : to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire. v.t. to devise: pr.p. plot'ting ; pa.t. and/rt./s. plot'ted. adj. Plot-fUl. adj. Plot-proof, safe from any danger by plots. . Plotter, one who plots: a conspirator; Plot-ting. adv. Plot'tingly. [Fr. complot, ace. to Diez, from L. complicitnm, pa.p. of complicare, to fold.]

Plot, plot, v.t. (Scot.) to scald, steep in very hot water. n. Plot tie, a kind of mulled wine.

Plotter, plot'er, v.i. to plouter (q.v.).

Plough, plow, . an instrument for turning up the soil to prepare it for seed: tillage: a joiner's plane for making grooves. v.t. to turn up with the plough: to make furrows or ridges in : t tear : to divide : to run through, as in sailing : (university slang) to reject in an examination.- v.i. to work with a plough. adj. Plough able, capable of being ploughed : arable. ns. Plough'boy, a boy who drives or guides horses in ploughing ; Plough'er ; Plough'gate (Scots law), a quantity of land of the extent of 100 acres Scots ; Plough/frig ; Plough'-l'ron, the coulter of a plough ; Plough'-land, land suitable for tillage : as much land as could be tilled with one plough, a hide of land ; Plough man, a man who ploughs : a husbandman : a rustic : pi. Plough men ; Plough' - Mon'day, the Monday after Twelfth Day when, according to the old usage, the plough should be set to work again after the holidays ; PlOUgh'-tail, the end of a plough where the handles are ; Plough' - tree, a plough-handle ; PlOUgh'wright, one who makes and mends ploughs. Put One's hand to the plough, to begin an undertaking. Snow plough, a strong triangular frame of wood for clearing snow off roads, railways, &c., drawn by horses or by a locomotive ; Steam plough, a plough driven by a

stationary steam-engine ; The Plough, the seven bright stars in the constellation of the Great Bear. [Ice. piogr; perh. Celt., Gael, plac, a. block.]

Ploughshare, plow'shar, . the part of a plough which shears or cuts the ground in the bottom of the furrow. \Plough, and A.S. scear, a share of a plough, a shearing sceran, to cut,]

Plouter, plow'ter, v.i. to paddle in water. n. (Scot.) a paddling or dabbling in water.

Plover

mate; mute; m5on ; then.

Plural

Plover, pluv'er, . a well-known wading bird. [Fr. fluvicr L. pluz'ia, rain.]

Plow, plow. Old spelling of plough.

Ploy, ploi, . employment : (Scot.)m frolic. [Employ. \

Pluck, pluk, v.t. to pull off or away : to snatch : to strip, as a fowl of its feathers : (slang) to reject an examinee as insufficient. . a single act of plucking. . PlUCk' Of. Pluck Off (Sha/c.), to abate from the rank ; Pluck up, to pull out by the roots : to summon up, as courage. [A.S. pluccian ; akin to But. plukken, Ger. pfiiicken.}

Pluck, pluk, . the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal hence heart, courage, spirit. adjs. Plucked, Pluck'y, having pluck or spirit. adv. Pluck'ily. H. Pluck iness.

Pluffy, phif'i, adj. puffy : blown out. . Pluff(.SVr<tf.), a puff of smoke or dust. -'./. to throw out such.

Plug, plug, . a block or peg used to stop a hole : a bung : a stopper : a branch from a water-pipe to supply a hose : a flat cake of tobacco : any worn-out or useless article : (slang) a silk hat. v.t. to stop with a plug : to drive plugs into : p r -p- plug'ging ; pa.t. and pa. p. plugged. ns. Plug'ger, one who, or that which, plugs, esp. a dentist's instrument for filling a hollow tooth ; Plug'ging, the act of stopping with a plug : the material of which a plug is made ; Plug' -Ugly, a street ruffian. Fire plug, a contrivance by means of which a hose can be fixed to a water-mam in case of fire. [Dut. ping, a bung, a peg (Sw. plugg, a peg, Ger. pflock) ; most prob. Celt., as in If., GacL. and W. floe.]

Plum, plum, n. a well-known stone fruit of various colours, of the natural order Rosacea : the tree producing it : the best part of all : a sum of ,100,000, a handsome fortune. ns. Plum'-cake, a cake containing raisins, currants, &c. ; Plum'-duff, a flour-pudding boiled with raisins. atlj. Plum/my, full of plums : desirable. ns. Plum' -porridge, an antiquated dish, of porridge with plums, raisins, &c. ; Plum'-pudd'ing, a national English dish made of flour and suet, with raisins, currants, and various spices. [A.S. jMfm* L. prunum Gr. prpuiion.}

Plumage, plOom'aj, . the whole feathers of a bird. [Kr., plume, a feather.]

Plumb, plum, n. a mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position : the perpendicular direction or position. adj. perpendicular. adv. perpendicularly. v.t. to adjust by a plumb-line : to make perpendicular : to sound the depth of, as water by a plumb-line. . PliitnV-bob, a corroid-shaped metal weight at the end of a plumb-line. adjs. Plum bean, Plum'beous, consisting of, or resembling, lead : stupid ; Plumb ic, pertaining to, or obtained from, lead : Plumbif 'erous, producing lead. . Plumb ing, the art of casting and working in lead. &c. adj. Plumb less, incapable of being sounded. ns. Plumb'-line, a line to which a mass of lead is attached to show the perpendicular : a plummet ; Plumb'-rule, a narrow board with a plumb-line fastened to the top, used to determine a perpendicular. [Fr. plombi.. plumbum, lead.]

Plumbagineaa, plum-ba-jin'e-e, .//. a natural order of exogenous plants found on seashores and salt-marshes.

Plumbago, plum-ba'go, . a mineral composed of carbon, iron, and other materials, used for pencils, &c., popularly called ' blacklead : ' graphite : a cenus of plants with blue or violet flowers. adj. Plumbag inous. [L. plumbum, lead.]

Plumber, plum'er, . one who works in lead, esp. one who fits into buildings the tanks, pipes, and fittings for conveying water, gas, and sewage. ns. Plumb'er-block, a metal frame or case for holding the end

of a revolving shaft : a pillow-block ; Plumb'ery, articles of lead : the business of a plumber : a place for plumbing.

Plume, plGom, n. a feather : a tuft of feathers : a

feather worn as an ornament : a crest : a token o" honour: a prize in a contest. v.t. to dress th feathers of, as a bird : to adorn with plumes : to strip of feathers: to boast (used reflexively). MS. Plumassier (ploo-ma-ser'X one who prepares o deals in plumes ; Plume -bird, a term sometime given to the Epimachida or long-tailed birds-of Paradise. adjs. Plumed, adorned with feathers Plume'less. . Plumelet, a down-feather, .- plumule : anything resembling a small plume. adj. Plume -plucked, siripped of plumes : (Sfiak. humbled, n. Plum'ery, a display of plumes. adjs. Plumig'erous, plumaged ; Plu'miped, having feathered feet. . Plu'mist, a feather-dresser. adjs. Plu'mose, Plu'mous, feathery : plume-like ; Plu'my, covered or adorned with plumes. [O. Fr., L. pluma, a small soft feather.]

Plummer, Flummery. See Plumber, Plumbery.

Plummet, plum'et, . a weight of lead hung at a string, used for ascertaining the direction of the earth's attraction, and for sounding depths : a plumb-line. [O. Fr. plomet, dim. of plom, lead.]

Plump, plump, adv. falling straight downward (like lead): heavily: suddenly. adj. downright: unqualified. v.i. to fall or sink suddenly : to give all one's votes to one candidate where there are more than one to be elected. v.t. to cause to fall suddenly. n. (Scot.) a sudden downfall of rain. n. Plump'er, a vote given to one candidate only when more than one are to be elected : one who so votes : (slang) a downright lie. adv. Plump'ly, fully, without reserve. [Plumb.]

Plump, plump, adj. fat and rounded : sleek : in good condition. v.i. to grow fat or plump : to swell. v.t. to make plump : to fatten. ns. Plump'er, a ball kept in the mouth to give the cheeks a rounded appearance ; Plump'ness. adj. Plump'y (5Aa*.), plump, fat. [Teut ; Dut. plomp, lumpish, Ger. plump.}

Plump, plump, . a cluster : a clump (of persons or things).

Plumularla, plSo-mu-la'ri-a, . a genus of hydrozoa, belonging to the division hydroidea. adj. Plumula'rian. [L. plumula, a little feather.]

Plumule, plOo'mul, n. (bot.) the first bud of a plant growing from seed, springing from between the cotyledons or seed leaves : a soft feather : a feathery scale on a butterfly's wing. Also Plum'ula. [L. plumula, dim. of pluma, a feather.]

Plunder, plun'der, v.t. to seize the goods of another by force : to pillage. . that which is seized by force: booty: (LT.S.) household goods. ns. Plun'derage, the stealing of goods on board ship ; PlUB'derer. atlj. Plun'derous. [Ger. plunder*., to pillage plunder, trash, baggage ; akin to Low Ger. plnnnen, rags.]

Plunge, plunj, v.t. to cast suddenly into water or other fluid : to force suddenly (into) : to immerse. v.i. to sink suddenly into any fluid : to dive : to pitch suddenly forward and throw up the hind-legs, as a horse : to rush into any danger : (slang) to gamble recklessly. . act of plunging : act of rushing headlong, as a horse, n. Plung'er, one who plunges: a diver : a long solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps: (mil.) a cavalry-man: one who bets heavily. adj. Plunging, rushing headlong: aimed from higher ground, as fire upon an enemy. . the putting or sinking under water, or other fluid : the act of a horse trying to throw its rider. Plunge bath, a bath large enough to allow the whole body under water. [O. Fr. plonger L. plumbum, lead.]

Pluperfect, ploo'per-fekt, adj. (gram.) noting that an action happened before some other past action referred to. [A corr. of L. flus-quam-perfectum, (lit.) mere than or before perfect.]

Plural, plSO'ral, adj. containing or expressing more than one. n. (gram.) the form denoting more than one. n. Pluralisa'tion. v.t. Plu'ralise, to make plural. v.i. to hold two or more benefices simul-

taneously. us. Plu'ralism, the state of being plural : the holding by one person of more than one office at once, esp. applied to ecclesiastical livings ; Plu ralist, one who holds more than one oilice at one time ; Plurality, the state of being plural : a number consisting of more t iau one : the majority : the holding of more than one benefice at one time : the living held by a pluralist. a<iv. Piu rally. [Fr., L. pluralis puts, piurit, more.]

Pluriliteral, ploO-ri-lit'er-al, adj. containing more letters than three.

Plurilocular, pl<5o-ri-lok'u-lar, adj. multilocular.

PluriparoUS, ploo-rip'a-rus, atij. having several young
at a birth. . PlUTip'ara, one who has borne two or more children.

Pluripresence, ploTS-ri-prez'ens, n. presence in more places than one. [L. plus, more, prcesentia, presence.]

Plurisy, ploor'i-si, *. (S/iak.) superabundance. [L. plus, pluris, more.]

Plus, plus, adj. more : to be added : positive. n. the sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together : the sign of addition opp. to Minus. [L. plus, more.)

Flush, plush, . a variety of cloth woven like velvet, but diiTering from it in having a longer and more open pile. adj. Plush'y, of or resembling plush.

yF>. peluche, through Low L., from L. pilus, hair, ee Pile, a hairy surface.]

Plutocracy, ploo-tok'ra-si, . government by the wealthy. . Plu'tocrat adj. Plutocrat'ic. HS. Plutol ogist ; Plutol' ogy, the science of wealth : political economy. [Gr. ploutokratia ploutos, wealth, kratia kratein, to rule.]

Plutonian, ploo-to'ni-an, adj. infernal : dark : (geol.) formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth, as granite also Plutonic

ns. Plu'tonism ; Plu' tonist. Plutonic action, the action of volcanic fires under the surface ; Plutonic rocks, rocks formed under the surface by the action of fire, as granite, porphyry, &c. ; Plutonic theory, the theory that the present state of the earth's crust is the result of the action of fire opp. to Neptunian theory. [L., Gr. PloutdniosPloutdn, Pluto, the god of the nether world.]

Pluvial, ploo'vi-al, adj. pertaining to rain : rainy. ns. Plu'viograph, a self-recording rain-gauge ; Pluviom eter, an instrument for measuring the amount of rain that falls. adjs. Pluviomet'ric, -al ; Pluvious, rainy. \fi.,pluvialispluvia, rain.]

Ply, pit, v.t. to work at steadily : to use diligently : to urge : to address with importunity. v.i. to work steadily : to go in haste : to make regular passages, as a boat, between two ports : (tutitt.) to make way against the wind :pa.t. and /./. plied. . a fold : bent : direction. . PljTer. [O. Fr. plier, to fold L. plicare, to bend.]

Flyers. Same as Pliers.

Plymouth Brethren, plim'uth brethren, n.pl. a rigid religious sect, originating at Plymouth about 1830, out of a reaction against High Church principles and against a dead formalism associated with unevangelical doctrine. . Plym'outhism.

Pneuma, nu'ma, . breath : spirit, soul. [Gr.]

Pneumatic, -al, nu-mat'ik, -al, adj. relating to air : consisting of air : moved by air or wind. n. (coll.) a bicycle fitted with pneumatic tires. adv. Pneumatically. ti.sing. Pneumat'iCS, the science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases. adj. Pneumatolog'ical. ns. Pneumatol'ogist. one versed in pneumatology ; Pneumatol'ogy, the science of elastic fluids: pneumatics: the branch of philosophy which treats of spirits or mind : (theol.) the doctrine of the Holy Spirit ; Pneumatom'eter, Pneumom'eter, an instrument for measuring the_ quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at a single inspiration. adj. Pneumogas trie, pertaining to the Jungs and the stomach. . Pneumo'nia. inflammation of the tissues of the lungs also Pneu'-

moni'tis. adj. Pneumon'iC, pertaining to the lungs. n. a medicine for lung diseases. Pneumatic despatch, a method of sending letters, telegrams, and small parcels through tubes by means of compressed air ; Pneumatic railway, a railway along which the carriages are driven by compressed air ; Pneumatic trough, a trough of wood or iron, filled with water and used for collecting gases for experiment or examination ; Pneumatic tire, a flexible air-in-

flated tube used as a tire on cycles, &c. [L., Gr. ftciittitikos j>neu>n-a, -atos, wind, air fiiein, to blow, to breathe.]

Pnyx, niks, . in ancient Athens, the public place of meeting for deliberation on political affairs : the assembly. [Gr. , pyknos, crowded.]

Poacese, po-a'se-e, n.pl. a division of the order Gra- minea, the grasses. . Pd'a, a genus of grasses. [Gr. poa, grass.]

Poach, pOch, v.t. to dress eggs by breaking them into boiling water. [Perh. Fr. packer, to put in a pocket pocne, pouch.]

Poach, pOch, v.i. to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game. v.t. to steal game. ns. Poach'er, one who po.iches or steals game : the widgeon, from its habit of stealing the prey of other ducks ; Poach'ing. [O. Fr. packer, orig. to pocket --pocke, pouch.]

Poach, poch, v.t. to stab: poke: to tread on, and make slushy. . Poach'iness. adj. Poach'y, wet and soft. [O. Fr. packer, to poke.]

Pochard, po'chard, . a genus of diving ducks which are marine during the greater part of the year. [Poacher, the widgeon.]

Pock, pok, . a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox. adjs. Pocked, Pock'y, in- fected with, or marked by, smallpox. ns. Pock'- mark, Pock'pit, the mark, pit, or scar left by a pock. ,<<>'. Pock'pitted. [A.S. poc, a pustule; Ger. po<:ke, Dut. pok. The correct pi. form was pocks, erroneously pox. and treated as singular.]

Pocket, pok'et, . a little pouch or bag, esp. one attached to a dress or to a billiard table : any cavity in which anything can lie : in mining, an irregular cavity filled with veinstone and ore : money, as being carried in the pocket : a bag of wool, &c., containing about 168 lb. v. t. to put in the pocket: to take stealthily: to conceal: pr.p. pock'eting ; pa.t. and pa. p. pock'eted. ns. Pock'et-book, a note-book : a book for holding papers or money carried in the pocket : a book for frequent perusal, to be carried in the pocket ;

Pocket-borough (see Borough): Pock'et-cloth, a pocket-handkerchief ; Pocketful, as much as a pocket will hold ; Pock'et-glass, a small looking- glass for the pocket ; Pock et-hand'kerchief, a handkerchief carried in the pocket ; Pock'et-hole, the opening into a pocket ; Pock'et-knife, a knife with one or more blades folding into the handle for carrying in the pocket ; PoCK'et-mon ey, money carried for occasional expenses ; Pock et-pick ing, act or practice of pick ing the pocket ; Pock et-pis'tol, a pistol carried in the pocket : a small travelling flask for liquor. Pocket an insult, affront, &c., to submit to or put up with it ; Pocket edition, a small portable edition of a standard book. In pocket, in possession of money ; Out of pocket, to lose money by a transaction ; Pick a person's pocket, to steal from his pocket: [Kr. pochette, dim. of poche, pouch.]

Pockmanty, pok-man'ti, ii. (Scot.) portmanteau.

Pococurante, pd-kO-kCo-ran'te, . a careless or in- attentive person. ns. Pococurant'ism, careless- ness : inaccuracy ; PocOCUrant'iSt. [It. poco, little, curare, to care.]

Poculiform, pok'u-li-form, adj. cup-haped. [I.. poadum, cup.]

Pod, pod, . the covering of the seed of plants, as the pva or bean : a shoal of fishes. v.i. to fill, as a pod :

to produce pods : pr.p. pod 'ding ; pa.t. and pa.p. pod'ded. [Allied to pad, anything stufted.]

Podagra, pC-dag'ra, . gout in the feet. adjs. Pod'agral, Podagric, -al, Pod'agrous, gouty. . Podalgia, pain, esp. neuralgia, in the foot. [Gr. pous, podos, the foot, iigra, a catching.]

PodargUS, po-dar'gus, . a genus of arboreal and nocturnal birds allied to the true Goatsuckers. [Gr. pous, the foot, arg-ffs, swift.]

Podesta, pC-des'ta, . a chief magistrate in the medi-
eval Italian republics: an inferior municipal judge.
[It., L. potestas, power.]

Podgy, poj'i, adj. short and fat : thick.

Podium, p6'di-um, n. a continuous pedestal, a stylo-
bate : (anat.) a foot : (hot.) a support, as a foot-
stalk. a,ij. Po'dial. ns. Podis'mus, spasm of the
muscles of the foot ; Po'dite, a limb of a crusta-
cean when ambulatory. adj. Podit'iC.

Podocarpus, pod-6-kar'pus, . a genus of tropical conif-
erous trees. [Gr. pous, podos, foot, karpos, fruit.]

Podophthalma, ppd-of-thal'ma, n.pt. a name often
applied 10 a section of Crustacea. [Gr. pous, foot,
ofilithahnos, the eye.]

Podophyllum, pod-0-fil'um, . a genus of plants of the
barberry family, the fruit edible, other parts actively
cathartic. n. Podophyll'in, the resin obtained by
means of rectified spirit from its root. adj. Podo-
phyllous, having compressed leaf-like locomotive
organs. [Gr. pans, podos, foot, phyllon, leaf.]

Podura, po-du'ra, . a genus of apterous insects
spring-tails, snow-fleas. [Gr. pous, foot, aura, tail.]

Poe, po'e, . the parson-bird of New Zealand.

Poem, pO'em, . a composition in verse : a composi-
tion of high beauty of thought or language, although
not in verse. adj. PoematiC, relating to a poem.
[Fr. poeme L. poema Gr.poiima,poiein, to make.]

Posnology. See Penology.

PoephagOUS, p5-ef 'a-gus, adj. eating grass.

Poesy, pO'e-si, . the art of composing poems : poetry :
a poem : poetical compositions. [Fr. Jtoisie L.
foesis Gr. poiesis poiein, to make.]

Poet, pO'et, . the author of a poem: one skilled in
making_ poetry : one with a strong imagination :
ji-ut. Po'atess. ns. P6 etaster, a petty poet : a
writer of contemptible verses ; Po'etastry. adjs.
Poetic, -al, pertaining or suitable to a poet or to
poetry : expressed in poetry : marked by poetic
language : imaginative. tidr. Poet ically, in a
poetic manner. n.si'ig. Poetics, the branch of
criticism which relates to poetry. n. Poeticule, a
petty poet. v .t. Po'etise, to write as a poet : to
make verses. ns. Po'et-lau'reate (see Laureate) ;

. . -. j

Po'etress (S/>ens.), a poetess ; P6 etry, the art of
expressing in melodious words the thoughts which
are the creations of feeling and imagination : utter-
ance in song: metrical composition. Poetic jus-
tice, ideal administration of reward and punish-
ment ; Poetic license, a departing from strict fact
or rule by a poet for the sake of effect. [Fr. poite
L. poetii Gr. poietispoitin, to make.]

Pogge, pog, . the armed bullhead.

Poh, pO, inter/, exclamation of contempt.

Poignant, poin'ant, adj. stinging, pricking : sharp :
penetrating : acutely painful : satirical : pungent.
. Poign'ancy, state of being poignant. adr.
Poign'antly. [O. Fr. poignant, poindreL. pnn-
gcre, to sting.]

Poind, poind, r.t. (Scot.) to seize. . Poind'ing
(Scots law), the seizing and selling of a debtor's
goods under process of Taw, or under the warrant of
a heritable security. \Poumi.\

Point, point, . anything coming to a sharp end :
the mark made by a sharp instrument : (gcom.) that
which has position but not length, breadth, or thick-
ness : a mark showing the divisions of a sentence :
fynus.) a dot at the right hand of a note to lengthen
it by one -half: needle-point lace: a very small
space: a moment of time: a small affair: a single
thing : a single assertion : the precise thing to
be considered : anything intended : exact place :
degree : the unit of count in a game : (print.) a unit
of measurement for type-bodies : an advantage :
that which stings, as the point of an epigram : an
imaginary relish, in ' potatoes and point : ' a lively
turn of thought : that which awakens attention : a
peculiarity, characteristic : (cricket) the fielder stand-
ing at the immediate right of the batsman, and
slightly in advance : a signal given by a trumpet '
(pi.) chief or excellent features, as of a horse, &c. :
the switch or movable rails which allow a train to
pass from one line to another. I'.t. to give a point
to : to sharpen : to aim : to direct one's attention : to
punctuate, as a sentence : to fill the joints of with

mortar, as a wall. ~'.i. to direct the finger, the eye, or the mind towards an object : to show game by looking, as a dog. adj. Pointed, having a sharp point : sharp : intended for some particular person : personal: keen: telling: (archil.) having sharply-pointed arches, Gothic. ad-'. Point'edly. ns. Point'edness ; Point' er, that which points : a dog trained to point out game ; Pointing, the act of sharpening : the marking of divisions in writing by points or marks : act of filling the crevices of a wall \\ ith mortar ; Pointing-Stock, a,thing to be pointed at, a laughing-stock ; Point-lace, a fine kind of lace wrought with the needle. adj. Pointless, having no point : blunt : dull : wanting keenness or smartness ; Points'man, a man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway ; Poinf-sys'tem, a standard system of sizes for type-bodies, one point being -0138 inch. Point for point, exactly : all particulars ; Point of order, a question raised in a deliberative society as to whether proceedings are according to the rules ; Point of View, the position from which one looks at anything ; Point out (B.), to assign ; Points of the compass, the points north, south, east, and west, along with the twenty-eight smaller divisions, marked on the card of the mariner's compass. At all points, completely ; At, or On, the point of, just about to ; Cardinal point (see Cardinal) ; Carry one's point, to gain what one contends for in controversy ; From point to point, from one particular to another ; Give points to, to give odds to : to give an advantageous hint on any subject ; In point, apposite ; In point of, with regard to; Make a point Of, to attach special importance to ; Stand upon points, to be over-scrupulous ; Strain a point, to go beyond proper limits ; To the point, appropriate. [O. Fr., L. punctum

ii'.-gere, to prick.]
t-blank,

Point-blank, point'-blangk', adj. aimed directly at the mark : direct. adv. directly. Point-blank shot, a shot fired in a horizontal line towards an object. [Fr. point-blanc, white point.]

Point-device, Point-devise, point'-de-vis', . (prig.) a lace worked with devices : anything uncommonly nice and exact, aiij. (arch.) scrupulously neat. [Fr. point, lace, de-sisf. with a device.]

Pointel, poin'tel, n. a sharp instrument : any sharp-pointed thing. [O. Fr., Low L. punctillum, a little point.]

Poise, poiz, i<.t. to balance : to make of equal weight :
to examine. v.i. to hang in suspense. . weight: state of balance : equilibrium : a weight which balances another : a regulating power : the weight used in steelyards. . Pols'er, one who, or that which, poises. [O. Fr. foiser(fr. peser) L. pensdre, inten. ofpendfre, to hang.]

Poison, poi'zn, . any substance which, introduced into the living organism, tends to destroy its life or impair its health : anything malignant or infectious : that which taints or destroys moral purity. V.t. to infect or to kill with poison : to taint : to mar : to embitter : to corrupt. adj. Poi'SOnable. ns. Poi soner ; Poi'son-fang, one of two large tubular teeth in the upper jaw of venomous serpents,

through which poison passes from glands at their roots when the animal bites ; Poi'son-gland, a gland which secretes poison ; Poi'Son-1 vy, a shrub-vine of North America, causing a cutaneous eruption ; Poi'SOn-nut, the nux vomica. adj. Poi'SOnOUS, having the quality of poison : destructive : impairing soundness or purity. adv. Poi'SOnoUSly. . Poi sonousness. [Fr., "L.potio, a draught potare, to drink.]

Poitrel, poi'trel, . armour to protect the horse's breast. [O. Fr. poitral L. fectorale, a breast-plate pec t us, the breast.]

Poitrine, poi'trin, . the breast-plate of a knight.

Pokal, po'kal, . an ornamental drinking-vessel.

Poke, pok, . a bag : a pouch. A pig in a poke, a blind bargain, as of a pig bought without being seen. [Prob. Celt., as Jr. poc, a bag.]

Poke, pok, v.t. to thrust or push against with some 1 - thing pointed : to search for with a long instrument : to thrust at with the horns. v.i. to grope or feel, as in the dark. n. act of pushing or thrusting : a thrust : a bonnet having a projecting front worn earlier in the century also Poke'-bonn'et. us. Po'ker, an iron rod for poking or stirring the fire ; Po'ker-draw ing, a design burnt into lime-tree or other wood with 'pokers,' which rather resembled plumbers' soldering irons. adj. P6 kerish, like a poker : stiff. adv. P6 kerishly. ,n/j. Po'king, drudging, ser-vile. . P5 king-stick, a small stick or rod of steel formerly used for adjusting the plaits of ruffs. adj. Po'ky, stupid : dull : confined, with little room : poor, shabby. Poke fun at, to ridicule, make lun of. [Ir. foe, a blow, Gael, puc, to gush.]

Poker, po'ker, . a bugbear. adj. Po'kerish, causing terror : uncanny. Old Poker, the devil.

Pqker, po'ker, . a round game at cards, first played in America about 1835. [Ety. uncertain.]

Polabian, po-l.Vbi-an, a. one ot an ancient Slavic race,
belonging to the same group as the Poles, occupying the basin of the lower Kibe.

Polacca, po-lak'a, . a species of vessel used in the Mediterranean, with three masts and a jib-boom ; the fore and main masts being of one piece, and the mizzen-mast with a top and topmast. [It., 'a Polish vessel.']

Polack, pol'ak, n. (Shak.) a Pole. Also Pol'ander.

Polar, pO lar, adj. pertaining to, or situated near, either
of the poles : pertaining to the magnetic poles : having a common meeting-point. u. (geom.) the line joining the points of contact, of tangents drawn to
meet a curve from a point called thcfole of the line. ns.pl. P6'lar-CO-or'dinates, co-ordinates defining a point by means of a radius vector and the angle which it makes with a fixed line through the origin ; Pd'lar-for'ces, forces that act in pairs and in different directions, as in magnetism. n. Polarim eter, the poUriscope. a</j. Polari'sable, capable of polarisa-tion, us. Polarisa'tion (opt.), a particular modifica-tion of rays of light, by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or re-fracted again in certain directions : state of having polarity ; Polar 'iSCOpe, an instrument for polarising light, and analysing its properties. v.t. Polarise, to give polarity to. ns. Po'lariser, that which polarises or gives polarity to ; Polar'ity. stale of having two opposite poles : a condition in certain bodies according to which their properties arrange themselves so as to have opposite powers in opposite directions, as in a magnet with its two poles. Polar bear, a large white bear found in the Arctic regions ; Polar Circle, a parallel of latitude encircling each of the poles at a distance of 23 28' from the pole the nortli polar being called the arctic, the south the antarctic, circle ; Polar lights, the aurora borealis or australis. [L. polarispolits, a pole.]

Polder, pGTder, . in the Netherlands, land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought

morass. [Prob. cog. with

under cultivation :
pool.}

Pole, ppl, . that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis : one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth : {fkysics) one ot the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet: {geoin.) a point from which a pencil of rays radiates (see Polar). . POle'-Star, a star at or near the pole of the heavens : a guide or director. Poles of the heavens, the two points in the heavens opposite to the poles of the earth called also Celestial poles. [Fr., L. polui Gr. polos pelein, to be in motion.]

Pole, pol, . a pale or pile : a long piece of wood : an instrument for measuring : a measure of length, sJ yards : in square measure, 30^ yards. v.t. to push or stir with a pole. v.i. to use a pole. adj. Pole - clipt (Sluik.), hedged in with poles. Under bare poles, with all sails furled. [A.S. pdl (Ger. pjahl) "L.palus, a stake.]

Pole, pOl, . a native of Poland.

Pole-axe, poT-aks, . a battle-axe consisting of an axe-head on a long handle : an axe used by sailors for cutting away rigging of ships. [Orig.

pollax, frompoll, the head, and axe.\

Polecat, pOl'kat, 11. a kind of weasel, which emits a stink called also the Fitcket and Foumart. [M. E. polcat ; prob. Fr. pouie, hen, and cat.]

Polemarch, pol'e-mark, . a title of several officials in ancient Greek states.

Polemic, -al, po-lem'ik, -al, adj. given to disputing : controversial. . one who disputes : one who speaks or writes in opposition to another : a controversy. adv. Polemically. u.sing. Polem'ics, contest or controversy : (theol.) the history of ecclesiastical controversy. n. Pol'emoscope, a perspective glass so constructed as to give views of objects not lying directly before the eye. [Gr. Pole-axe. polemos, war.]

PolemoniaceSB, pol-e-mO-ni-a'se-e, n.pl. a natural order of plants the phlox family.

Polenta, po-len'ta, . an Indian dish, the chief ingredients of which are maize, meal, and salt. [It., L,. polenta, peeled barley.]

Poley, po'li, adj. without horns : polled. [Prov. Eng.]

Polianthes, pol-i-an'thez, . a small genus of ornamental plants ot the amaryllis family the tuberose. [Gr. polios, white, ant/tos, a (lower.]

Police, po-IeV, . the system of regulations of a city, town, or district for the preservation of order and enforcement of law : the internal government of a state : (short for Police'-force) the civil officers employed to preserve order, &c. v.t. to guard or maintain order in : to put in order. n.pl. Pollce'-COmmiss'ioners, a body of men appointed to regulate the appointments and duties of the police ns. Police'-inspect'or, a superior officer of police who has charge of a department, next in rank to a superintendent ; Police -magistrate, one who presides in a police court ; Police'man, a member of a police-force ; Police'-off'ice, -Sta'tion, the headquarters of the police of a district, used also as a temporary place of confinement ; Police'-off'icer, -con'stable, a policeman ; Police'-rate, a tax levied for the support of the police. Police court, a court for trying small offences brought before it by the police. [Fr., L. politia Gr.politeia, the condition of a state polites, a citizen -polis, a city.]

Policy, pol'i-si, . the art or manner of regulating or guiding conduct : the method and forms according to which the government and business of a country are carried on : a system of administration guided more by interest than by principle : dexterity of management: prudence: cunning: in Scotland, (esp.

Policy

m6te ; mute : mCSn : Men.

Polyadelph

in//.) the pleasure-grounds around a mansion. [O. Fr. policie (Kr. police) L. politia. Or. poiiteia.'}

Policy, pol'i-si, . a warrant for money in the funds : a writing containing a contract of insurance : a kind of gambling by betting on the numbers lo be drawn in a lottery. . Pol 'icy-hold'er, one who holds a policy or contract of insurance. [Fr. police, a policy L. polyptychum, a register Gr. polyptychon polys, many, ptyx, ptychos, fold.]

Poling, po'ling, . act of using a pole for any purpose.

Polish, po'lish, adj. relating to Poland or to its people.

Polish, pol'ish, v.t. to make smooth and glossy by rubbing : to refine : to make elegant. v.i. to become smooth and glossy. . a smooth, glossy surface : refinement of manners : anything used to produce a polish. adjs. Pplishable ; Polished, made smooth by rubbing : trained to act with great fineness and exactness : refined : polite. ns. Polisher, one who, or that which, polishes ; Pol ishing-paste, polishing material made in the form of paste ; Polishing -poVder, polishing material made in the form of powder, as whiting, diamond-dust, &c. ; Polishing -slate, a mineral used for polishing glass, marble, and metals, composed chiefly of silica, with a little alumina, lime, oxide of iron, and water; Pol'ishment. [O. Fr. polir, polissant L. polire, to make to shine.]

Polite, pO-lit', adj. polished : smooth : refined : well-bred : obliging. adv. Politely. ns. Polite'ness,

state or quality of being polite : refinement of manners : good-breeding ; Politesse', politeness. [L. politus, pa. p. of poltre.\

Politic, pGl'i-iik, adj. pertaining to policy: well-devised : judicious in management : skilled in political affairs : prudent : discreet : cunning : (Slink.) concerned with politics. adj. Political, pertaining to polity or government : pertaining to nations, or to parties in a nation who differ in their views ol how it ought to be governed : derived from government. adi: Politically. ns. Politlcaster (Milt.), a petty politician ; Politician, one versed in or devoted to politics : a man of artifice and cunning. adj. (Milt.) politic. adv. Politicly. n.siag. Politics, the art or science of government : the management of a political party: political affairs or opinions. adj. Polltique (Bacon), political, civil. . Polity, the constitution of the government of a state or an institution : civil constitution : a body of people arranged under a system of government. Political economy, the science which treats of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth ; Political Science, the science or study of government, as to its principles, aims, methods, &c. Body politic, the whole body of a people, as constituting a state. [Fr. potitique Gr. politikos folitcs, a citizen.]

Polka, polTca, 71. a dance of Bohemian origin, invented
in 1830, and introduced into England in 1843 also its tune : a knitted jacket worn by women. v.i. Polk, to dance a polka. [Bohem. pulka, half, from the half-step prevalent in it ; or from Slav, polka, a Polish woman.]

Poll, pol, v.t. (Spins.) to exact from, to plunder.

Poll, pol, . a familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contr. of Polly, a form of Molly = Mary.)

Poll, pol, . the round part of the head, esp. the back of it : a register of heads or persons : the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Parliament : an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken. v.t. to remove the top : to cut : to clip : to lop, as the branches of a tree : to enter one's name in a register : to bring to the poll as a voter : to give or to receive a vote. v.i. to give a vote. ns. Poll'archy, government by the mob or masses ; Poll'-DOOk, a register of voters : Poll'-Clerk, a clerk who assists at the polling of voters. atij. Polled, deprived of a poll : lopped : cropped, hence bald : having cast the horns, hence wanting horns. ns. Poll'er, one who polls ; POll'-man, one who takes the ordinary university degree, without honours ; Poll'-tax, a tax by the poll or head i.e. on each person. At the head Of the poll, having the greatest number of votes at an election. [Old Dut. polle, bol, a ball, top Ice. kollr, top, head.]

Pollack, pol'ak, . a common fish on British coasts, belonging to the cod, haddock, and whiting group. Also Poll'OCk. [Celt., as in Gael, pollag, a whiting.]

Pollan, pol'an, . a fresh-water fish of the family Salmonidee, a native of lakes in Ireland.

Pollard, pol'ard, n. a tree having the whole crown cut off, leaving it to send out new branches from the top of the stem : an animal without horns : a coarse kind of bran from wheat. v.t. to make a pollard of. [Cf. Poll, the head.]

Pollaxe. Same as Poleaxe.

Pollen, pol'en, . the fertilising powder containedj in the anthers of flowers : the male or fecundating element in flowers. v.t. to cover with pollen. adj. Pollena'rious, consisting of pollen. v.t. Poll'enise, to supply with pollen. . Poll'en-tube, the tube by which the fecundating element is conveyed to the ovule, adj. PolTinar, covered with a fine dust like pollen. v.t. Pollinate, to convey pollen to the stigma of. n. Pollina'tion, the transferring or supplying of pollen to the stigma of a flower, esp. by aid of insects or other external agents. adj. Pollinif'erous, bearing pollen. n. Pollinlum, an agglutinated mass of pollen grains. adjs. Polliniv'orous, feeding upon pollen ; Poll inose, covered with a powdery substance like pollen. [L., fine flour.]

Pollent, pol'ent, adj. powerful : strong. [L. pollens, -entis, pr.p. of pollire, to be strong.]

Pollex, pol'eks, . the thumb or the great-toe : //. Pollices(pori-sez). adj. PolTical. [L., the thumb.]

Pollicitation, po-lis-i-ta'shun, n. a promise, a paper containing such : a promise without mutuality.

Polliwig, pol'i-wig, H. a tadpole. Also Poll'jrwig.

PollUSion, pol-lu'shun, n. (Shak.) for allusion.

Pollute, pol-lut', v.t. to soil : to defile: to make foul: to taint : to corrupt : to profane : to violate. adj. defiled. adj. Polluted. adv. Pollut'edly. ns. Pollut'edness ; Pollut'er; Pollu'tion, act of polluting : state of being polluted : defilement. [L. poltnere,pollutuspol, towards, luere, to wash.]

PollUX, pol'uks, n. (myth.) the twin brother of Castor :
a star m the constellation of the twins. [L.]

Polly. >ee Poll (2).

Polo, pO'lo, . an equestrian game, which may be shortly described as hockey on horseback of Oriental origin and high antiquity.

Polo, pO'lo, . a Spanish gipsy dance.

Polonaise, po-lC-naz', . a light kind of gown looped up at the sides to show an ornamented petticoat : a short overcoat bordered with fur : a Polish national dance of slow movement in J time, during which the dancers march or promenade : music for such a dance. [Fr., 'Polish.']

Polony, po-lo'ni, . a dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [Prob. a corr. of Bologna sausage.]

Polt, polt, . a blow.

Poltroon, pol-troOn', . an idle, lazy fellow : a coward :
a dastard : one without spirit. adj. base, vile, contemptible. . Poltroon'ery, laziness : cowardice : want of spirit. [Fr. poltron It. poltro (for polstro), lazy Ger. polsttr, a bolster.]

Polverine, pol'ver-in, . the calcined ashes of a Levantine and Syrian plant, used in glass-making. [It. poh'erino L. pulvis, pulveris, dust.]

Polyacoustic, pol-i-a-kowst'ik, adj. multiplyingor mag-
nifying sound. . an instrument for effecting this.

Polyact. pol'i-akt, adj. having numerous rays. Also Polyac'tinal.

Polyad, pol'i-ad, . (chem.) an element whose valence is greater than two.

Polyadelph, pol'i-a-delf, . a plant having its stamens united in three or more bundles by the filaments.

Polyandria

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Polyp

n.pl. Polyadel'phia, the i8th class in the Linnsean system. aajs. Polyadel'phian. Polyadel'phous.

Polyandria, poH-an dri-a, n. a class of plants in the Linnsan system, having more than twenty stamens inserted on the receptacle. adjs. Polyan'drian, Polyan'drous. . Polyan'dry, the social usage of certain races in stages of civilisation in which the woman normally forms a union with several husbands. [Gr. polys, many, after, andros, a man.]

Polyanthus, pol-i-au'thus, . a kind of primrose much prizedandcultivated by florists://. Polyanthuses. n. Polyan'thea, a note-book for keeping choice quotations. [Or. polys, many, antkos, a flower.]

Polyarchy, pol'i-ar-ki, . government by many persons of whatever class. . Pol'iarchlst. [Gr.foiys, many, archein, to rule.]

Polyatomic, pol-i-a-tom'ik, adj. (chew.) noting elements or radicals with an equivalency greater than two : with more than one atom in the molecule.

PolyautOgraphy, pol-i-aw-tog'ra-fi, . the art of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting.

Polybasic, pol-i-ba'sik, adj. (cluin.) capable of combining with more than two univaleiit bases.

Polycarplo, pol-i-kar'pik, adj. fruiting many times or year after year.

Polycarpous, pol-i-kar'pus, adj. having the fruit composed of two or more distinct carpels.

Polychord, pol'i-kord, ad_f. having many chords.

Polychrestic, pol-i-kres'tik, adj. admitting of use in various ways. n, Pol'ychresty.

Polychroite, pol-i-krO'It, . safranine.

Polychromatic, pol-i-kru-mat'ik, adj. many-coloured also Polychro'mic. adj. Pol'ychrome, having, or tinted with, several or many colours. n. Pol'y-Chromy, decoration or execution in many colours, esp. of statuary or buildings.

Polycladous, pol-i-kla'dus, adj. much-branched. . Pol'yclady, the production of a number of branches where there is normally but one.

Polycotyledon, pol-i-kot-i-le'don, . a plant whose embryo has more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes. adj. Polycqtyle'donous.

Polycracy, po-lik'ra-si, . government by many rulers.

PolycrotiC, pol-i-krot'ik, adj. having several beats of pulses.

Polydaotyl, pol-i-dak'til, adj. having many digits. . a polydactyl animal.;;. Polydac'tylism, the condition of having many digits. adj. Polydac'tylous.

Polydipsia, pol-i-dip'si-a, . excessive thirst. [Gr. poiys, much, dipsa, thirst.]

Polyergic, pol-i-er'jik, adj. acting in many ways.

Polyfoil, pol'i-foil, . an opening or ornament consisting of several combined foliations, a combination of more than five foils. Also adj.

Polygalaceaa, pol-i-ga-la'se-e, Ji.pl. an order of polypetalous plants the milkwort family.

Polygamy, po-lig'a-mi, . the practice of having more than one wife at the same time. n.pl. Polyga'mia, the 23d class in the Linna;an system, embracing plants iu which the stamens and pistils are separate in some flowers and associated in others. adj. Polyga'mian. . Polyg'amist. adj. Polyg'amous, relating to polygamy: (boi.) a term applied to plants which bear both unisexual and hermaphrodite flowers, either on the same or on different individual plants. [Gr., polys, many, gaios, marriage.]

PolygastriC, pol-i-gas'trik, adj. having, or appearing to have, many stomachs, as an animalcule. Also Polygas'trlan.

PolygeneslS, pol-i-jen'e-sis, . origin from many separate germs : the theory that organising sprang fnun different cells. adjf. Polygenet'lc, Polygen'lc, Polyg'enous. ns. Polyg'enism ; Polyg'enist ;

Polyg'eny, the multiple genesis of man.

Polyglot, pol'i-glot, adj. having or containing many languages. . a collection of versions in different languages of the same work, esp. a Bible of this kind : one who understands many languages. adjs.

Polyglot'tic, Polyglot'tous. [Gr. polys, many, glStta, the tongue.]

Polygon, pol'i-son, . a plane figure bound by a number of straight lines : a figure of many angles. adjs. Polyg'onal, Polyg'onous. [L., Gr.jofy-

gonon polys, many, gdnia, a corner.]

Polygonum, po-hg'o-num, n. a kind of plant with many joints, as the bistort, knotweed, &c. n.pl. Polygona'ceaB, an order of apetalous plants, mostly herbs the buckwheat family. [Gr. folys, many, gonii, a knee.]

Polygram, pol'i-gram, n. a figure consisting of many lines. adj. Pplygrammat'ic.

Polygraph, pol'i-graf, . an instrument for multiplying copies of a writing : a collection of different books. adjs. Polygraph'ic, -al. . Polyg'raphy, voluminous writing : art of writing in various ciphers.

Polygyny, pO-lij'i-ni, . polygamy. . Pol'ygyn, a plant of the order Polygyn'ia (//.), the i2th order in the first 13 classes of the Linnxan artificial system of plants, embracing those having flowers with more than twelve styles, adjs. Polygyn'ian, Polygyn'ic, Polyg'ynoUS. [Gr. polys, many, gyal, woman.]

Polyhedron, pol-i-he'dron, . a_solid body with many bases or sides. adjs. Polyhe'dral, Polyhe'drical, Polyhe'drous. [Gr. polys, many, liedra, a base.]

Polyhistor, pol-i-his'tor, . a person of great and varied learning.

Polyhymnia, pol-i-him'ni-a, . the muse of the sublime hymn. [Gr. polys, many, hyint>s, a hymn.]

Polymathy, pO-lim'a-thi, . knowledge of many arts and sciences. n. Pol'ymath, a person possessing this. aiij. Polymath'ic. . Polym'athist.

Polymerlsm, pC-lim'er-ism, . a particular form of isomerism, the property possessed by several compounds of having similar percentage composition but different molecular weights. [Gr. polys, many, incros, part.]

Polymorphous, pol-i-mor'fus, adj. having many forms:
varying in appearance : taking on many changes also Polymorphic. ns. Pol'ymorph, an organism showing polymorphism : a substance that crystallises in two or more systems ; Polymorphism, the property of being polymorphous. [Gr. jtolys, many, marphe, form.]

Polynesian, pol-i-ne'zi-an, adj. pertaining to Polynesia, the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific within or near the tropics. . a native of Polynesia. [Gr. polys, many, nesos, an island.]

Polynomial, pol-i-no'mi-al, . an algebraic quantity of many names or terms same as multinomial also Porynome. adj. of many names or terms. . Polyno mlalism. [Gr. folys, many, L. nomcn, a name.]

PolyonymoUS, pol-i-on'i-mus, adj. having many names.
. Pol'yonym, a name consisting of several terms. adjs. Polyon'ymal ; Polyonym'ic, of more than two terms. ns. Polyon'ymist ; Polyon'ymy, multiplicity of names for the same object.

Polyopia, pol-i-0'pi-a, . multiple vision. Also Pol'yopy.

Polyoptrum, pol-i-op'trum, . a glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. Also Polyop'tron.

Polyorama, pol-i-O-ra'ma, . an optical apparatus presenting many views.

Polyp, Polype, pol'ip, n. a name usually applied to an animal like the fresh-water hydra, having a tubular body, and a wreath of many tentacles round the mouth : something with many feet or roots : a pedunculated tumour attached to the surface of a mucous membrane in the nose, &c. also Pol'ypus : /A Polypes (pol'ips), Polypi (pol'i-pi). us. Pol ypary, the horny or chitonous outer covering of a colony of polyps; Pol'ypide, an individual zo6id of a polyzoarium or compound polyzoan ; Polyp'idom, an aggregate of polypites or polypides ; Pofypier, one individual of a compound polyp: a polypidom, poly-

pary, or polyp-stock. adj. Pol'ypOUS. \Gr.polypous polys, many, pans, foot.]

Polypetalous, pol-i-pet'al-us, adj. with many petals. (Or. polys, many, petalon, a leaf.]

Polyphagous, po-lif'a-gus, adj. eating many different kinds of food.

Polyphannaoy, pol-i-far'ma-si, . the prescribing of too many medicines.

PolyphlCBSbcean, pol-i-fles-be'an, Adj. loud-roaring.
[Homer's frequent description of the sea, Polys, much, phloisbos, noise.]

Polyphonic, pol-i-fon'ik, adj. capable of being read in more than one way: noting a musical composition of two or more parts, each with an independent melody of its own. j. Pol'yphonism, Polyph'ony; Pol'yphonist, a ventriloquist : a contrapuntist. [Or. polys, many, phone, a voice.]

Polyphyletic, pol-i-fi-let'ik, adj. pertaining to many tribes or families : pertaining to the theory that animals are derived from several sources.

PolyphyllOUS, pol-i-fil'us, adj. many-leafed.

Polyplastic, pol-i-plas'tik, adj. having or assuming many forms.

Polypode, pol'i-pod, . an animal with many feet. [Gr. polypous polys, many, pous, podos, a foot.]

Polypodium, pol-i-po'di-um, . a genus of ferns with spore-cases on the back of the frond, distinct, ring-shaped, in roundish son, destitute of indusiitm.
. Pol'ypody, a fern of the genus Polypodiitin, having the seed-clusters round, and on each side of

the midrib. [Gr. polys, many, fous, a foot.]

Polyporous, po-lip'0-rus, adj. having many pores.

Polyporus, pO-lip'or-us, . a large genus of pore-bearing fungus, which grows on trees, from which amadou
is prepared. [Gr. polys, many,#oros, a passage.]

Polyptems, pO-lip'te-rus, . a genus of Ganoid fishes of one species, in the Nile and elsewhere. [Gr. polys, many, pteron, a wing.]

Polyrhizous, pol-i-rT'zus, adj. possessing numerous rootlets. Also PolyrM'zal.

Polyscope, pol'i-skop, . a multiplying lens : (surg.) an instrument for throwing light into cavities of the body.

PolysepalOUS, pol-i-sep'a-lus, adj. having the sepals separate from each other.

Polysperm, pol'i-sperm, . a tree whose fruit contains many seeds. adjs. Polysper'mal, Polysper'mous, containing many seeds.

Polysporous, pol-i-sp5'rus, adj. producing many spores.

Polystigmous, pol-i-stig'mus, adj. having many carpels.

Polystome, pol'i-stOm, H. an animal with many mouths.
adj. Polystom'atous.

Polystyle, pol'i-stll, adj. having many columns. adj. Polystylous.

Polysyllable, pol'i-sil-a-bl, . a word of many or of more than three syllables. <r^/V. Polysyllab'iC, -al.

- us. Polysyllab'icism, PolysylTabism.
PolysyllOgism, pol-i-sil'o-jizm. n. a combination of

syllogisms. adj. PolysyllOgiS'tiC.
Polysymmetrical, pol-i-si-met'ri-kal, adj. divisible into

exactly similar halves by more than one plane. adz'.

Polysymmet'rically. n. Polysym'metry.

Polysyndeton, pol-i-sin'de-ton, n. (rhet.) figurative repetition of connectives or conjunctions.

Polysynthetic, -al, pol-i-sin-thet'ik, -al, adj. made up of many separate elements : formed by the combination of many simple words, as words in the native languages of America. . Polysyn'thesis. adv. Polysynthet'ically. ns. Polysynthet'icism, Pplysyn'thetism, the character of being polysynthetic.

Polytechnic, -al, pol-i-tek'nik, -al, adj. comprehending many arts. . an exhibition of 'objects illustrating many arts : an institution in which many arts are taught. ns. Polytech'niCS, the science of the mechanical arts ; Polytech'nique, or Polytechnic school, an industrial school in which the technical sciences that rest in great part upon a mathematical

basis, such as engineering, architecture, &c., ar taught. [Gr. polys, many, teckne, an art.]

Polythalamous, pol-i-thal'a-mus, adj. having many cells or chambers.

Polytheism, pol'i-thg-izm, . the doctrine of a plurality of gods. v.i. PolytheiSO, to adhere to, or conform to, polytheism. . Pol'ytheist, a believer in many gods. adjs. Polytheistic, -al. Wz/. Polytheist'ically. [Gr. polys, many, theos, a god.]

PolytoCOUS, pp-lit'0-kus, adj. producing many or several at a birth.

Polytrichum, po-lit'ri-kum, n. a genus of mosses, widely distributed in north temperate and arctic countries. adj. Polyt'richOUS, very hairy, densely ciliate. [Gr. polys, many, tlirix, tlirichos, hair.]

Polytype, pol'i-tlp, . a cast or fac-simile of an engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by pressing a wood-cut or other plate into semi-fluid metal. v.t. to reproduce by polytypage also adj. . Pol'ytypage, stereotyping by the above method.

Polyzoa, pol-i-z6'a, ti.pl. a class of animals forming a crust on stones, shells, &c. under water : sing. Polyzo'an, Polyzo'on. adjs. Pol'yzoan, Polyzoa'rial. ns. Polyzoa'rium, a compound polyzoan ; Polyzo'ary, the polypary or polypidom of a polyzoan. adjs. Polyzo'ic^ filled with imaginary animals, zoolatrous; Polyzo'oid, consisting of many zooids. [Gr. polys, many, zoon, an animal.]

Polyzonal, pol-i-zo'nal, adj. composed of many zones or belts.

Pomade, po-mad', n. a preparation of fine inodorous fat, such as lard or suet, used instead of liquid oil for the hair also Poma'tum. v. t. to anoint with pomade. [Fr. pommade It. poinada, pommata, lip-salve L. pomum, an apple.]

Pomander, p3-man'der, n. (Sfttik.) a perfumed ball, or box containing perfumes, formerly supposed to ward off infection. [O. ^r.pommed'atnbre, apple of amber.]

Pome, pOm, . an apple or a fruit like an apple : a small globe of silver or the like, filled with hot water, on which in cold weather the priest at mass warms his
numbed hands. . Pom'ace, the substance of apples or similar fruit : fish-scrap. n.pl. Poma'ceoe, a sub-order of Rosacete the apple family also Pome' 86. adj. Poma'ceous, relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples: like pomace. ns. Pome'-cit'ron, a variety of apple ; Pom'eroy, the king-apple ; Pome'-vra'ter (Shak.), a sweet, juicy apple; Pomiculture, pomology. adjs. Pomif eroUS (J>ot.), pome-bearing, applied to all plants producing the larger fruits, as distinguished from berry-bearing; Pomolog'ical. ns. Pomol'Ogist ; Pomol'Ogy, the science of garden-fruits. [L. pomum, an apple.]

Pomegranate, pom'gran-at, . a fruit much cultivated in warm countries, as large as a medium-sized orange,
having a thick leathery rind filled with numerous seeds. [O. Fr. pome grenate L. pomum, an apple, granatnm, having many grains.]

Pomeranian, pom-e-ra'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Pomerania in northern Prussia. Pomeranian, or Spitz, dog, a cross from the Eskimo dog, about the size of a spaniel, with a sharp-pointed face and an abundant white, creamy, or black coat.

Pomfret-cake, pom'fret-kak, . a liquorice -cake. [Pontefract in Yorkshire.]

Pommel, pum'el, . a knob or ball : the knob on a sword-hilt : the high part of a saddle-bow. v.t. to beat as with a pommel, or with anything thick or heavy : to beat soundly : to bruise : pr.p. pomm'elling ; pa.t. and Pa.p. pomm'elled. adjs. Pomm'eled, Pomm'elled (her.), having a rounded knob ending in a smaller one ; Pomm'etty, ending in a small knob, esp. of a cross also Pomm'ele'. [O. Fr. pomel^fr. pomnieati) L. pomum, an apple.]

Pomona, pom-S'na, . the goddess of fruit and garden produce. [L.,po>mtm, fruit, apple.]

Pom-pom, pom-pom, n. the name given to a one-pounder quick-firing shell gun, from its sound.

Pomp, pomp, n. a splendid procession : great show or display : ceremony : splendour : ostentation : grandeur. adv. Pompo SO (mus.), in a dignified style, adj. Pomp'OUS, displaying pomp or grandeur: grand : magnificent : dignified : boastful, self-important. adv. Pomp'ously. us. Pomp ousness, Pompos'ity. [Fr. pompe\~ potnpaGt. pompe pempein, to send.]

Pompadour, pom'pa-door, . an iSth-century head-dress, a fashion of dressing women's hair by brushing it up from the forehead and rolling it over a cushion : a corsage with low square neck : a pattern for silk, with leaves and flowers pink, blue, and gold. [Marquise de Pompadoi4r, 1721-64.]

Pompeian, pom-pe'an, adj. pertaining to Pompeii, a city buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A.D., excavated since 1755. . Pompei'an-red, a red colour like that on the walls of Pompeian houses.

PompelmooSO, pom' pel-moos, n. the shaddock. Also
Pom'pelmous, Pom'pelo, Pum'elo.

Pompholyx, pom'fC-liks, n. a vesicular eruption chiefly
on the palms and soles. _&t.,pomphos t a blister.]

Pompion = /'///*.

Pompon, pom'pon, . a tuft of feathers, &c., for a hat, the
coloured woollen ball on the front of a shako. [Fr.]

Ponceau, pon-sO', . a corn-poppy : corn-poppy colour.

Ponceau, pon-sO', . a small bridge or culvert. [Fr.]

Poncho, pon'cho, . a cloak worn by South American Indians, a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head : camlet or strong worsted.

Pond, pond, v.i. (Spens.) to ponder.

Pond, pond, . a pool of standing water. v.t. to make into a pond. v.i. to collect into a pond. ns. Pon'-dage, the amount of water in a pond ; Pond'-lil'y, a plant of the aquatic genus Nymphaa ; Pond'-tur'tle, a terrapin, a mud turtle ; Pond'weed, a common aquatic herb. [From A.S. pyndati, to shut in, thus a doublet of pound, an enclosure.]

Ponder, pon'der, v.t. to weigh in the mind : to think over : to consider. v.i. to think (with on and over). ns. Ponderability, Pon'derableness. adjs. Pon'derable, that may be weighed : having sen-sible weight ; Pon'deral, ascertained by weight.

ns. Pon'derance, Pondera'tion, weight ; Pon'derer, one who ponders. adv. Pon'deringly. ns. Pon'-derling, a thing of little weight ; Pon'derment, the act of pondering. adj. Pon'derous, weighty : massive ' forcible : important : clumsy or unwieldy by reason of weight. adv. Pon'derously. ns. Pon'derousness, Ponderosity, weight : heaviness : heavy matter. [L. ponderdrepondus, ponderis, a weight.]

Pone, pon, n. (U.S.) bread made from Indian corn.

Ponent, pO'nent, adj. (Mill.) western.

Ponerology, pon-e-rol'o-ji, n. (tJteol.) the doctrine of wickedness. [Gr. poniros, bad.]

Pongee, pon-je'', . a soft kind of silk, woven in China from the cocoons of a wild silkworm. [Chin.]

PongO, pong'gO, n. a large anthropoid ape of Borneo.

Poniard, pon yard, . a small dagger for stabbing. v.t. to stab with a poniard, \ft.poignard-poing, fist (It. pttgno) L. pugnus.)

Ponk, pongk, n. (Spens., Shak.) a nocturnal spirit. [A false reading for poitke = Puck.]

Pons, ponz, n. (anat.) a part connecting two parts. adjs. Pon'tlC, Pon'tlle, relating to the pons of the brain. Pons asinorum, the asses' bridge, a name given to Euclid, i. 5. [L., a bridge.]

Pontage, pont'aj, . a toll paid on bridges : a tax for repairing bridges. [Low L. pontagiumL. pons, pontis, a bridge.]

PontiC, pon'tik, adj. pertaining to the Pantos, Euxine, or Black Sea, or the regions round it.

Pontiff, pon'tif. n. (R.C.) a bishop, esp. the pope-originally an ancient Roman high-priest, the Pon'tl-t3Ladjs. Pontif ' iC, -al, of or belonging to a pontiff or to a bishop, esp. the pope : splendid : magnificent. - n. Pontifical, an office-book of ecclesiastical cere-

monies proper to a bishop. adv. Ppntif'ically. n.pl. Pontificals, the dress of a priest, bishop, or pope. n. Pontificate, the dignity of a pontiff or high-priest : the office and dignity or reign of a pope. v.i. to perform the duties of a pontiff. . Pon tifice (Miit.), bridge- work, a bridge. Pontifical mass, mass celebrated by a bishop while wearing his full vestments. [Fr. pontife L. pontifejc, pontificu pons, pont-is, a bridge, facere, to make.]

Pontil, pon'til, n. an iron rod used in glass-making for revolving the glass while soft. Also Pontee', Pon'ty. [Fr., point, a point.]

Pontinal, pon'ti-nal, adj. bridging. n. a bone of the skull of some fishes.

PontleviS, pont-lev'is, . a drawbridge. [Fr.]

Pontoon, pon-toon', . a flat kind of boat used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army : a bridge of boats : a lighter or barge used for loading or unloading ships also Pon'ton. ns. Pontonier', Pontonnier'', one who has charge of a pontoon ; Pontoon' -bridge, a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. [Fr. ponton L. pons, a bridge.]

Pony, po'ni, . a small horse one less than 13 hands high : (slang) ,25 : a key or translation of the writings of an author : a small glass of beer. v.t. to use a crib in translating. ns. Po'ny-carr'iage, a small carriage drawn by one or more ponies ; P6 ny-en'gine, a small engine used for shunting wagons, &c.

Jerusalem pony, an ass. [Prob. Gael, poniadh.]

Pood, pood, . a Russian weight, 36 ll>. avoirdupois.

Poodle, poo'dl, n. one of a breed of small curly-haired pet dogs, intelligent and affectionate. [Ger. pudel; Low Ger. pitdeln, to waddle.]

Pooh, poo, interj. of disdain. v.t. Pooh'-pooh, to express contempt for : to sneer at. [Imit.J

Pool, pool, n. a small body of water : a deep part of a stream of water. . Pool'er, a stick for stirring a tan-vat. [A.S. pdl (Dut. poel, Ger. pfukt) Celt., as Ir. and Gael, poll, W. p-wll. j

Pool, pool, . the receptacle for the stakes in certain games : the stakes themselves : a set of players at quadrille, &c. : a game played on a billiard-table with six pockets by two or more persons. v.t. to put into a common fund for redistribution. v.i. to form a pool. [Fr. poule, orig. a hen L. pullus, a young animal.]

Poon, pOon, . name of a tree of India and Burma, very commonly used in the East Indies, particularly in shipbuilding, for planks and spars. . Poon - WOOd, the wood of the tree.

Poonac, pSO'nak, . the cake left after expressing oil from coco-nut pulp.

Poop, poSp, . the hinder part of a ship : a deck above the ordinary deck in the after part of a ship. v.t. to strike the stern, break in the stern of. [Fr. ponpe L. pnp/'is, the poop.]

Poor, pOor, adj. having little or nothing : without means : needy : spiritless : depressed : (/>'.) humble : contrite : wanting in appearance : lean : wanting in strength: weak: wanting in value: inferior: wanting in fertility : sterile : wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity: trifling: paltry: dear (endearingly). ns. Poor'house, a house established at the public expense for sheltering the poor : an almshouse : Poor'john (Shak.), a coarse kind of fish, the hake when salted. n.pl. Poor'-laWS, laws providing for the support of the poor. adv. PoOT"lj.ns. Poor'-neSS ; Poor'-rate, a rate or tax for the support of the poor ; Poor'-Rob'in, an almanac ; Poor'S'-bOX, a box for receiving contributions to the poor. adj. Poor'-Spir'ited, cowardly : mean. ns. Poor'-Splr'-Itedness, cowardice ; Poor's' -roll (Scots law), the list of poor persons who are litigants, but unable to pay the expenses of litigation, and therefore are allowed to sue in forma pattperis.'Poor man Of mutton (Scot.), cold mutton broiled, esp. the shoulder ; Poor man's herb, the hedge-hyssop ; Poor Will, a common American bird of the genus Phalftnoptiliu.

Poortith

mdte : mute ; m6on ;

Pork

The poor, poor people collectively : those depending on public or private charity. [O. Fr. poure, povre (Fr. pauvre)l^. pauper, poor.]

Poortith, popr'tith, n. (Scat.) poverty.

Pop, pop, v.i. to make a sharp, quick sound : to dart : to move quickly : to propose marriage. v.t. to cause to make a sudden report : to thrust suddenly : to bring suddenly into notice : (slang) to pawn : pr.p. pop'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. popped. . a sharp, quick sound or report : an effervescent beverage : (slang) a pistol. adv. suddenly. adj. coming without warning. v.t. Pop'-COrn, to parch maize till it bursts open. . corn so prepared. n.pl. Pop'-eyes, prominent eyes. ns. Pop'-gun, a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a noise by the expansion of compressed air; Pop'per, anything that makes a popping sound ; Pop'-shop, a pawnshop ; Pop'- Weed, a name for the l.ladderwort. Pop off, to disappear all at once ; Pop the question, to make an offer of marriage. [Imit.]

Pope, pop, . the bishop of Rome, head of the R.C. Church: a priest of the Eastern Church: the autocratic head of any church or organisation. ns. Pope'dom, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope ; Pope hood, Pope'ship, the condition of being pope ; Pope'ling, a little pope ; Pop'ery, the religion of which the pope is the head : Roman Catholicism ; Pope'S'-eye, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or a sheep ; Pope's' -head, a long-handled brush ; Pope's'-nose, the fleshy part of a bird's tail. adj. Pop'ish, relating to the pope or to popery : taught by popery. adv. Pop'iShly. Pope Joan, a game at cards in which the eight of diamonds is removed. [A. S. pdpa'L. papa, a father.]

Pope, pop, . a kind of perch. [Ety. obscure.]

Popinjay, pop'in-ja, . a parrot : a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at : a fop or coxcomb. [O. Fr. papegai Low L. papagallits Late Gr. papagns, a parrot ; prob. Eastern.]

Popjoying, pop'joi-ing, n. sport: amusement. [Perh. conn, with popinjay.}

Poplar, pop'lar, . a tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having dioecious flowers arranged in catkins, both male and female flowers with an oblique cup-shaped perianth. [O. Fr. poplier L. populns, poplar-tree.]

Poplin, pop'lin, . a kind of cloth consisting of a warp of silk and a weft of worsted, the latter, being thicker than the former, giving a corded appearance. [Fr. popeline. Ety. unknown.]

Popliteal, pop-li-te'al, adj. of or pertaining to the back of the knee. Also Poplit'ic. [L. poples, poplitis, the hock.]

Poppet, pop'et, . a puppet : a piece of timber used to support a vessel while being launched : one of the heads of a lathe. {Puppet.}

Popple, pop'], v.i. to flow, to bob up and down.

Poppy, pop'i, . a plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. adj. Popp'ied, covered or filled with poppies : listless, as the effects of opium. >is. Popp'y-head, a carved ornament in wood, often finishing the end of a pew ; Popp'y-oil, a fixed oil from the seeds of the opium-poppy. [A.S. popig'L. papaver, poppy.]

Populace, pop'fi-las, . the common people : those who are not distinguished by rank, education, office, &c. [Fr., It. papolazzo L. populus, people.]

Popular, pop'u-lar, adj. pertaining to the people : pleasing to, or prevailing among, the people : enjoyin? the favour of the people : easily understood : inferior: (Skak.) vulgar. . Popularisa'tion. -v.t. Pop ularise, to make popular or suitable to the people : to spread among the people. ns, Pop'U-lariser ; Popularity, Pop'ularness, quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people : favour with the people : a desire to obtain favour with the people. adv. Pop'ularly. v.t. Pop'ulate, to people: to furnish with inhabitants. v.i. tl increase in numbers. adj. populous. . Popula'tion, act of populating : the number of the inhabitants of any place. adj. Pop'ulOUS, full of people : numerously inhabited : (Shak.) numerous. adv. Populously. . Pop'ulousness. [Fr. populaire L. pppularis f>opiilns, the people.]

Poral, po'ral. See Pore.

Porbeagle, por-be'gl, . a kind of tope or mackerel-shark. [Fr. pore, a hog + Eng. beagle.}

Porcate, por'kSt, adj. ridged.

Porcelain, pors'lan, . a fine earthenware, white, thin, semi-transparent, first made in China : china-ware. adj. of the jiature of porcelain. adjs. Por'celanous, PorceUa'neous, Por'cellanous. . Por'cellanite, a very hard, impure, jaspideous rock. Cast, or Fusible, porcelain, a milky glass made of silica and cryolite with oxide of zinc ; Egg-shell porcelain, an extremely thin and translucent porcelain ; False porcelain, a name given to the artificial or soft-paste porcelain ; Frit porcelain, a name given to artificial soft-paste English porcelain, from its vitreous nature ; Tender porcelain, a ware imitating hard-paste or natural porcelain. [O. Fr. porcelaine It. porcellana, the Venus' shell L. porcelia, a young sovrJorcus, a pig.)

Porch, porch, . a building forming an enclosure or protection for a doorway : a portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings : the public porch on the agora of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught: (Jig.) the Stoic philosophy. [O. Fr. porcke (It. portico) L. porticus porta, a gate.]

Porcine, por'sin,

adj. pertaining to

or resembling
swine : swinish.
[L. porcimis
porcus, a swine.]

Porcupine, por'ku-
pTn, . one of the
largest of rodent quadrupeds, covered with spines or quills. [O. Fr. pore espin L. porcus, a pig, spina, a spine.]

Pore, por, . a minute passage in the skin for the perspiration : an opening between the molecules of a_body. adjs. Po'ral, of or pertaining to pores; Po'riform, in the form of a pore. ns. Po'rlneSS, Poros'ity, Pd'rOUSnesS, quality of being; porous opp. to Density. adjs. Po'rose, containing pores ; Po'rous, Po'ry, having pores : that can be pene-trated by fluid. adv. Po'rously. [Fr., L. porus Gr. poros, a passage.]

Pore, p5r, v.i. to look with steady attention on: to study closely. . Pd'rer. {Peer, to peep.]

Porgy, Porgie, por'ji, . a fish of the genus Pagrus.

Porifera, pS-rif'e-ra, n.pl. sponges :sing. Porlfer. adjs. Porif'eral, Poriferous. [L. porus, a pore, ferre, to bear.]

Porism, por'ism, . a proposition affirming the possi-bility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem capable of innumerable solutions.

adjs. Porismat'ic, -al; Poris'tic, -al, reducing a determinate problem to an indeterminate. [Gr. f>orizein, to procure /0r<, a way.]

Pork, pork, . the flesh of swine : (Milt.) a stupid fellow. ns. Pork'-butch'er, one who kills pigs; Pork' -Chop, a slice from a pig_s rib : Pork'er, a young hog : a pig fed for pork ; Pork'ling. a young pig ; Pork'-pie, a pie made of pastry and minced

pork. adj. Pork'y, fat. Pork-pie oat, a hat

Porch, Stoke-Pogis Church.

Pornocracy

fate, far ; me, her ; mine

Portico

somewhat like a pie in shape worn by men and women about the middle of the iQth century. [Fr. porc\j. porcus, a hog.]

Pornocracy, por-nok'ra-si, . the influence of courte-zans applied esp. to the dominant influence of certain profligate women over the Papal court in the earlier half of the loth century. us. Por'nograph, an obscene picture or writing ; Pornog'raplier, a writer of such. adj. Pornograph'ic. . Pornog 7 -raphy, the discussion of prostitution : obscene writing. [Gr. pome, a whore, kratein, to rule.]

Porosis, pO-ro'sis, . formation of callus, the knitting together of broken bones.

Porotype, po'ro-tlp, . a copy of an engraved print made by placing it on chemically prepared paper and subjecting to the action of a gas. [Gr. poros, a pore, typos, an impression.]

Porpentine, por'pen-tin, . (Shak.) a porcupine.

Porpess, Porpesse, por'pes, . Same as Porpoise.

PorphyriO, por-fir'i-6, . a genus of Rallida:, the hyacinthine gallinules.

Porphyrogenitus, por-fir-5-jen'i-tus, . a title given to the Byzantine emperor, Constantine VI I. (9 12-959),
meaning ' born in the purple.' . Porphyrogen'-itisra, the Byzantine principle of the first son born after his father's accession succeeding to the throne. [Gr. porphyra, purple, gennain, to beget.]

Porphyry, por'Iir-i, . a very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture {porfido rosso antico)'. an igneuus rock having a ground-mass enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz. v.t. Por'phyrise, to cause to resemble porphyry : to make of a spotted appearance. n. Por'phyrite, one of the crystalline igneous rocks, which consists principally of plagioclase. adjs. PorphyritiC, Por-phyra ceous, resembling or consisting of porphyry. . Ppr'phyroid, a crystalline and schistose rock containing porphyritic crystals of feldspar. [Through Fr. and L. Irom Or. porphyrites porphyra, purple.]

Porpoise, por'pus, . a genus of Cetecea in the family Delphinidte, 4 to 8 feet lone, gregarious, affording oil and leather anciently Por'pess. [O. Fr. por-
peis L. porcus, a hog, piscis, a fish.]

Porporino, por-po-re'nO, . an old alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, used in place of gold. [It.]

Porraceous, po-ra'shus, adj. greenish like the leek. [L. porntm. a leek.]

Porrection. po-rek'shun, . the action of delivering as by outstretched hands. adj. Porrect', extended forward. \L. , porrigire , to stretch out.]

Porridge, por'ij, . a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst boiling water : a kind of broth, made by boiling vegetables in water. [Through O. Fr., from Low L. porrata L. pornun, a leek. The affix -idge (= -age) arose through con-
fusion vt\\.\\ pottage. \

PorrigO, po-rl'go, . a general name for various skin diseases. atij. Porrig inous. [L.]

Porringer, porMn-jer, . a small dish for porridge : (.S'/;a/t.) a head-dress shaped like such a dish. Also Porr'enger. [From pornge=porridge, with inserted n as \\\ passenger.)

Port, pOrt, n. the larboard or left side of a ship. -.t. to turn to the left, as the helm. v.i. to turn to larboard or left. [Ely. dub.]

Port, port, . martial music on the bagpipes. [Gael.]

Port, port, . bearing : demeanour : carriage of the body. v.t. to hold, as a musket, in a .slanting direc-
tion upward across the body. ^.Portability, Porf-
ableness, the state of being portable. adj. Port-
able, that may be carried : not bulky or heavy. MS. Port' age, act of carrying : carriage : price of car-
riage : a space between two rivers, canals, &c., over which goods and boats have to be carried ; Port'-
ance (S/>ens.), carriage, bearing. aiijs. Por'tate (htr.\ in a position as if being carried ; Por'tatile, portable ; Por'tative, easily carried. ns. Port-
cray'on, a metallic handle for holding a crayon;

Porte'-bonheur', a charm carried for luck ; COChere, a carriage entrance leading from the street into a building ; Porte'-nion'naie, a small clasped pocket-book for holding money ; Port'-fire, a slow-
match or match-cord. [Fr., L. portfire, to carry.]

Port, port, . a harbour : a haven or safe station for vessels : a place from which vessels start, and at which they finish their voyages. . Port'-ad'miral, the admiral commanding at a naval port. n.pl. Port-Charg'es, payments which a ship has to pay while in harbour. . Port'-ward'en, the officer in charge of a port : a harbour-master. Port Of call, a port where vessels can call for stores or repairs ; Port Of entry, a port where merchandise is allowed by law to enter. Free port, a port where no duty has to be paid on landing goods. [A.S. port1... port-its ; akin to L. porta, a gate.]

Port, port, n. a gate or entrance, esp. of a walled town : an opening in the side of a ship for light or air : an opening through which guns can be fired : the lid of a porthole : a passage in a machine for oil, steam, &c. . Port'age (Shak.), an opening. [Fr. portc L. porta, gate.] (

Port, port, . a dark-red wine from Oporto, Portugal.

Porta, por'ta, . the part of an organ where its vessels and ducts enter, esp. the transverse fissure of the liver : the foramen of Monro.

Portal, port'al, . a small gate : any entrance : (archil.) the arch overa gate : the lesser of two gates. Portal Circulation, the capillary transmission of venous blood
from one organ to another in its passage to the heart ; Portal system, the portal vein with its tributaries, &c. ; Portal vein, the vein which conveys to the liver the venous blood from intestines, spleen, and stomach. [O. Fr. (Fr. portail) Low L. portale L. porta, a gate.]

Portcullis, port-kul'ut, n. a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy : (her.) a lattice : one of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds : an Elizabethan coin bearing a portcullis on the reverse. v.t. to obstruct, as with a portcullis. [O. Fr. portecoulisse portc, a gate, coulisse, a groove L. colare, to strain.]

Porte, port, n. the Turkish government, so called from the ' High Gate,' or ' Sublime Porte," the chief office of the Ottoman government.

Portend, por-tend', v.t. to indicate the future by signs : to betoken : presage. . Por'tent, that which portends or foreshows: an evil omen. adj. Portentous, serving to portend : foreshadowing

ill: wonderful, dreadful, prodigious. adv. Portent'OUSly. \^L..portendere, portentumpro, forth, tendere, to stretch.]

Porter, pOrt'er, . a door-keeper or gate-keeper : one who waits at the door to receive messages :fei. Port'eress, Portress. . Porterage the office or duty of a porter. Porter's lodge, a house or an apartment near a gate for the use of the porter. [O. Fr. portier Low L. portarius L. porta. a gate.]

Porter, port'er, n. one who carries burdens for hire : a dark-brown malt liquor, prob. because a favourite drink with London porters. ns. Porterage, carriage : charge made by a porter for carrying goods ; Porter-house, a restaurant ; Porterhouse-steak (U.S.), a choice cut of beef-steak next to the sirloin. adv. Porterly, like a porter : coarse. [O. Fr. portenr L. portare, to carry. 1

Portfolio, port-fO'li-o, . a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c. : a collection of such papers : the office of a minister of state. [Sp. portafolio L. portare, to carry, folium, a leaf.]

Porthole, port'hOl, . a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through. [Port, a gate, and hole.}

Portico, por'ti-ko, . (archil.) a range of columns in the front of a building : a colonnade '. a p_orch before the entrance to a building : the Stoic philosophy:

//. Por'ticoes, Por'tioos. adj. Por'ticoed, furnished with a portico. [It., L. porticus, a porch.]

Portiere, por-tyaV, . a curtain hung over the door or doorway of a room. [Kr.]

Portiforium, por-ti-fo'ri-um, n. a breviary : //. Portifo'ria. Also Port'fory, Port ous, Port uary.

Portify, poVti-fT, v.t. (num.) to give one's self undue importance. [Port, the wine of that name, -fy, from L. facere, to make, from the saying, ' Claret would be port if it could.']

Portion, pOr'shun, . a part : an allotment : fate : destiny : dividend : the part of an estate descending to an heir: a wife's fortune. v.t. to divide into portions : to allot a share : to furnish with a portion. adj. Por'tioned, having a portion or endowment. ns. Por'tioner, one who portions or assigns shares : (Scots law) the occupier of a small feu or portion of land : one of two or more incumbents on a benefice at one time ; Por'tionist, one who has an academical allowance : the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or vicar. adj. Por'tionless, having no portion, dowry, or property. Marriage portion, a gift given by a parent or guardian to a bride on her marriage. [O. FT., L. portio, portionis, akin to pars, a part.]

Portland vase. See Vase.

Portly, pOrt'li, adj. having a dignified port or mien : corpulent : (SAaA.) swelling. . Port'liness, state of being portly. [Part, bearing.]

Portman, port'man, . an inhabitant of a port-town, or one of the Cinque Ports. it. Port'-mote, a mote composed of such citizens.

Portmanteau, port-man'to, a bag for carrying apparel, &a, on journeys : a hook on which to hang clothing. Also Portman'tua (obs.). [Fr., porter, to carry, mantcan, a cloak.]

Portoise, poVtiz, . the gunwale of a boat. Also Port last.

Portrait, pCr'trat, . the likeness of a person, esp. of his face : a vivid description in words. v.t. (obs.) to portray. us. Portraitist, a portrait-painter ; Por'traiture, a likeness : the drawing of portraits, or describing in words : a collection of pictures.- v.t. Portray (pSr-tra'), to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words: (obs.) to adorn. ns. Portray'al, the act of portraying ; Portray'er. Composite portraits, a method of indicating the facial characteristics of a family or group of persons, while at the same time suppressing the peculiarities of

individual members. [O. Fr. portrait, portraire
L. pro, forth, trahere, to draw.]

Portreeve, pOrt'rev, . once the name of the principal magistrate in a port-town, esp. in London. [A. S. portgerefa port, a port, gerffa, a reeve.]

Portuguese, pCr'tu-gez, adj. of or pertaining to Portugal or to its inhabitants. . tiie people, a single inhabitant, or the language of Portugal. Portuguese man-of-war, a species of Physalia.

PortulaceSB, por-tu-la'se-e, n.pl. a natural order of exogenous plants, shrubby or herbaceous, generally succulent, mostly growing in dry places. [L. portulaca, purslane.]

Porzana, pOr-zi'na, . an old name of the small European water-rail or crake.

Pos, poz, adj. (stang) an abbreviation of positive.

Posada, pC-sa'da, n. an inn. [Sp., posar. to lodge.]

Posaune, po-zov/ne, . the trombone. [Ger.]

Pose, poz, . a position : an attitude, either natural or assumed. z'.z. to assume an attitude. v.t. to put in a suitable attitude: to posit. [Fr., Poser, to place Low L. pausare, to cease L. pausa, pause Gr. pausis. Between Fr. poser and L. ponere, positum, there has been confusion, which has influenced the derivatives of both words.]

Pose, p6z, v.t. to puzzle : to perplex by questions : to bring to a stand. us. Po'se^ one who, or that which, poses : a difficult question ; Po'Bing. adv . Po'tingly .

[M. E. apposen, a corr. of oppose, which in tha schools meant to 'argue against.']

Pos4. po-za', adj. (her.) standing still.

Position, po-zish'tm, . place, situation : attitude : a place taken or to be taken by troops : state of affairs : the ground taken iiv argument or in a dispute : principle laid down : place in society: method of finding the value of an unknown quantity by assuming one or more values (single, when one is assumed ; double, when two). v.t. Posit(poz'it), to place in right position or relation : to lay down as something true or granted. adj. Positional. Strategic position, a position taken up by troops to check the movements of an enemy. [Fr., L.ponere, positum, to place.]

Positive, poz'i-tiv, adj. definitely placed or laid down : clearly expressed : really existing : actual : not admitting of any doubt or qualification : decisive : settled by distinct appointment : arbitrarily prescribed, laid down opp. to Natural: too confident in opinion : fully assured : certain : (grant.) noting the simple form of an adjective as Positive degree of comparison : (matk.) greater than zero, to be added, as Positive quantity: (phot.) having the lights and shades in the picture the same as in the original, instead of being reversed : (electr.) having a relatively high potential opp. to Negatiz-e (q.v.). *. that which is placed or laid down : that \vhich maybe affirmed: reality: a positive picture opp. to Negative. adv. Positively. ns. Pos'itiveness, state or quality of being positive : certainty : confidence ; Positivism, actual or absolute knowledge ; Pos'ltiviSt, a believer in positivism. Pos'itivism, Positive philosophy, the philosophical system originated by Comte (1798-1857) its foundation the doctrine that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that the knowledge of phenomena is relative, not absolute. [Fr. , L. positivus, fixed by agreement fioiiere, to place.]

Posnet, pos'net, . a small basin. [O. Fr. pocenet.]

Posology, p<5-sol'5-ji, n. the science of quantity. adjs. Posolog'ic, -al. [Gr. posos, how much, logia, discourse.]

Posse, pos'e, . power: possibility. Posse comitatus, the power of the county : the body of men entitled to be called out by the sheriff to aid in enforcing the law. [L. posse, to be able.]

Possess, poz-zes', v.t. to have or hold as an owner : to have the control of : to inform : to seize : to enter into and influence : to put (one's self) in possession (of): (Spens.) to achieve : (Shak.) put in possession of information, convince. adj. Possessed', influenced by some evil spirit, demented. . Posses'sion, net of possessing: the thing possessed : a country taken by conquest : property : state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit : mad-

ness. adjs. Posses'sionary, Posses'sive. pertaining to or denoting possession. . Posses sive (gram.), a pronoun denoting possession : the possessive case. adv. Posses'sively. . Posses'sor, one ho possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant. aiij. Pos-BOS'SOry, relating to a possessor or possession : having possession. Give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy ; Take possession, to assume ownership ; Writ Of possession, a process directing a sheriff to put a person in posses-sion of property recovered in ejectment. [Fr. , L. possidere, possessum.]

Posset, pos'et, . a dietetic preparation, made by curdling milk with some acidulous liquor, such as wine, ale, or vinegar. v.t. (SJiak.) to curdle. Posset Cup, a large cup or covered bowl for posset. [Prob. Ir. pusaitf, a posset ; cf. W. posel.)

Possible, pos'i-bl, adj. that may be or happen : that may be done : not contrary to the nature of things. n. Possibility, state of being possible : that which is possible : a contingency. ad-v. Poss'ibly. [Fr., L. poisibilitpaut, to be able.]

Possum, pos'um, . Same as Opossum,

Post, post, . a piece of timber fixed in the ground, generally as a support to something else : a pillar. v.t. to fix on or to a post, or to any conspicuous position, in a public place : to expose to public reproach, to placard as having failed in an examina-tion, &c. . Post'er, one who posts bills : a large printed bill or placard for posting. From pillar to post (see Pillar). [A.S. post L. post is, a. doorpost ponere, to place.]

Post, post, H. a fixed place, as a military station : a fixed place or stage on a road : an office : one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, &c. : a public letter-carrier : an established system of conveying letters: (Slink.) a post-horse: (Sknk.) haste : a size of writing-paper, double that of common note-paper (so called from the water-mark, a postman's horn). v.t. to set or station : to put in the post-office : (book-k.) to transfer from the journal to the ledger : to supply with necessary information, as to post up (cf. Well posted up). v.i. to travel with post-horses, or with speed. adz/, with posthorses : with speed. us. Post age, the act of going by post : journey : money paid for conveyance of letters, &c., by post or mail ; Postage stamp, an adhesive stamp for affixing to letters to show that the postal charge has been paid. adj. Post al, of or pertaining to the mail-service. s. Post'-bag, a mail-bag; Post'-bill, a way-bill of the letters sent from a post-office ; Post'boy, a boy that rides posthorses, or who carries letters ; Post' -Card, a stamped card on which a message may be sent by post ; Post' -chaise, Post'-Char lot, a chaise or carriage with four wheels let for hire for the conveyance of those who travel with post-
horses. v.i. Post' -chaise, to travel by post-chaise. ns. Post'-day, the day on which the post or mail arrives or departs ; Post'er, one who travels by post : (Sfuik.) a courier : one who travels expeditiously : a posthorse. adj. Post'-free, delivered by the post without payment. . Posthaste', haste in travelling like that of a post. adj. speedy: immediate. adv. with haste or speed. us. Post' -horn, a postman's horn: a horn blown by the driver of a mail-coach; Post horse, a horse kept for posting ; Post'house, a house where horses are kept for the use of parties posting : a post-office ; Post man, a post or courier : a letter-carrier ; Post/mark, the mark or stamp put upon a letter at a post-office showing the time and place of reception and delivery ; Postmaster, the manager or superintendent of a post-office : one who supplies posthorses : at Merton College, Oxford, a scholar who is supported on the foundation ; Post'-master-Gen'eral, the minister who is the chief officer of the post-office department ; Post'-Off'ice, an office for receiving and transmitting letters by post : a de-partment of the government which has charge of the reception and conveyance ofletters. a^/.Post'-paid, having the postage paid, as a letter. us. Post'-time, the time for the despatch or for the delivery of letters ; Post'-town, a town with a post-office. Postal note, a note for a fixed designated sum issued by a postmaster, payable at any office ; Postal order, an order issued by the postmaster authorising the holder to receive at some particular post-office payment of the sum marked on it. [Fr. paste L. ponere, positntn, to place.]

Post, post, adv. and prep, after, behind in compounds as Post-abdominal, Post-anal, Post-axial, J'nst-brachial, Post-canonical, Post-clavicle, J'ost-e>nl>ry-

onic, &c.adj. Post'-class'ical, after those Greek and Latin writers styled classical, but before the medieval. . Post'-COmmun'ion, the part of the eucharistic office after the act of communion. adj. succeeding communion. v.t. Postdate', to date after the real time. . a date on a letter later than the real date on which it was written. aiijs. Post'-(UlU'Vial, Posf-dilU'Vian, being or happening after the deluge. HS. Post'-dilu'Vian, one who has lived

since the deluge ; Post'-en'try, an additional entry of merchandise at a custom-house. adjs. Post'-exillc, Post'-exil'ian, after the time of the Babylonian captivity of the Jews. tis. Post'-exist'ence, future existence ; Postfix, a letter, syllable, or word fixed to or put after another word, an affix. v.t. Postfix', to add to the end of another word. adjs. Post' gla'cial, after the glacial epoch ; Post'-grad'-liate, belonging to study pursued after graduation ; Post'-merid'ian, coming after the sun has crossed the meridian : in the afternoon (written P.M.). n. Post'-millena rian, one who believes in post-millenniahsm. adj. Post'-millenn'ial. n. Post'-millennlalism, the doctrine that the second coming of Christ will follow the millennium. adj. Post'-mor'tem, after death. n. a post-mortem examination. adjs. Post'-na'tal, after birth ; Post'-ni'cene, after the first general council at Niccea in 325 A.D. n. Post' -note, a note issued by a bank, payable at some future time. adj. Post'-nup'tial, being or happening after marriage. ns. Post'-O'bit, a bond or security given by heirs and others entitled to reversionary interests, whereby in consideration of a sum of money presently
advanced, the debtor binds himself to pay a much larger sum after the death of some person, or of himself; Post'-posi'tion, the state of being put back or out of the regular place : (grant.) a word or particle placed after a word opp. to a preposition, which is placed before. adjs. Post' -positive ; Post' -remote', more remote in subsequent time or order ; Post'-ter'-tiary, more recent than the Tertiary. . the most recent geological division. [L.]

Post-captain, post'-kap'tan, . a captain in the British navy, so called in contradistinction to a commander because his name was ' posted' in the seniority list.

Poste restante, post res-tant', . a place in a post-office where letters are kept till called for. [Kr. poste, post-office, and pr.p. of rester, to remain.]

Posterior, pos-te'ri-or, adj. coming after : later in time or in position : situated behind : hinder. n. Posteriority, state of being posterior opp. to Priority. adv. Posteriorly. .//. Poste'riors, short for

posterior parts : (/[/.) the latter part, buttock. . Posterity, those coming after: succeeding generations: descendants: a race. [L., comp. of posterns, coining after post, after.]

Postern, pOst'ern, . a back door or gate : a small private door : (jbrt.) a covered passage between the main ditch and the outworks of a fort, usually closed by a gate. adj. back : private. [O. Fr. posterne, posterle L. postentla, a dim. {torn posterns.]

Posthumous, post'u-mus, adj. born after the father's death : published after the death of the author. adv. Post'humOUSly. [L. posthnmus, post mints, snperl. of posterns, coming after post, after.]

Postiche, pos-tesh', adj. added after the work is finished. [Fr.]

Postil, pos'til, . a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text or other words : a marginal note : (R.C.) a homily read after the gospel. v.t. and v.i. to make such notes. . Pos-til'la, a sermon or homily explanatory of the gusprl in the mass : any sermon. v.t. and i/.i._ Pos'tillate, to write or deliver a postil. ns. Postilla'tion ; Pos'-tiller, one who comments : a preacher. [O. Fr. pastille (It. postilla) Low L. postilla L. post ilia (verba), after those (words).]

Postillion, pos-til'yun, . a postboy : one who guides posthorses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [Fr. postilion.]

Postliminy, post-lim'i-ni,. the right by which persons or things taken in war by the enemy are restored to their former status upon their coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged : the return of a prisoner, exile, &c. to his former status. adjs. Postlim'inary, Postlimin'iary. [L.

pastlitniniuiH.]
Postpone, pGst-p5n', v.t. to put off to a future time:

to defer : to delay : to subordinate. . Postpone' -mont, act of putting_off to an after-time : temporary delay also Postpd'nence (obs.). [L. postponere, -pas it innpost, nhcT,ponere, to put.]

Post-prandial, post-pran'di-al, adj. after dinner. [L. past, after, prandium, a repast.]

Postscript, post'skript, . a part added to a letter after the signature : an addition to a book after it is finished. adj. Post'scriptal. [L., from post, after, scrtpttun, written, pa. p. of scribere, to write.]

Postulate, pos'tu-lat, v.t. to assume without proof: to take for granted or without positive consent : (eccies.) to ask legitimate authority to admit a nominee by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist.- T.I. to make demands. . a position assumed as self-evident : (geoin.)a. self-evident problem : a petition : a condition for the accomplishment of anything. us, Pos tulant, a candidate : Postula'tion, the act of postulating : solicitation. adjs. Pos'tulatory, supplicatory : assuming or assumed without proof as a postulate ; Pos'tural. [L. postuldre, -dtut/t, to demand poscere, to ask urgently.]

Posture, pos'tur, n. the placing or position of the body, esp. of the parts of it with reference to each other : attitude : state or condition : disposition of mind. v.t. to place in a particular manner. v.t. to assume an affected manner. us. Pos'ture-ma'ker, Pos'ture-mas'ter, one who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body : an acrobat ; Pos'turer, Pos'-turist, an acrobat. [Fr., L. positura. ponere, positmn, to place.]

Posy, pO'zi, . a verse of poetry, esp. a motto or an inscription on a ring : a motto sent with a bouquet : a bouquet, [fatty.]

Pot, pot, . a metallic vessel for various purposes, esp. for cooking : a drinking vessel : an earthen vessel for plants : the quantity in a pot : (slang) a large sum of money, a prize. v.t. to preserve in pots : to put in pots : to cook in a pot : to plant in a pot : to drain, as sugar, in a perforated cask : to shoot an enemy. v.i. (Shak.) to tipple : p r -p. pot'ting ; pa.t. and f>a.p. pot'ted. . Pot'-ale, refuse from a grain distillery. adj. Pot'-bell'ied, having a prominent belly. ns. Pot'-bell'y, a protuberant belly; Pot'-boil'er, a work in art or literature produced merely to secure the necessaries of life ; Pot'-boy, a boy in a public-house who carries pots of ale to customers ; Pot'-compan'ion, a comrade in drinking : Pot'-hang'er, a hook on which to hang a pot ; Pot' -hat, a high-crowned felt hat, worn by men ; Pot' -head, a stupid person ; Pot'herb, any vegetable which is boiled and used as food. a.//. Pot' -holes, holes in the beds of rapid streams, made by an eddying current of water, which gives the stones a gyratory motion. us. Pot' -hook, a hook hung in a chimney for supporting a pot : a letter shaped like a pot-hook ; Pot'-house, an ale-house ; Pot'-hunt'er, one who hunts or fishes for profit ; Pot' -lid, the cover of a pot ; Pot'-liq'uor, a thin broth in which meat has been boiled ; Pot'-luck, what may happen to be in the pot for a meal without special preparation ; Pot'-man, a pot-companion : a pot-boy ; Pot'-met'al, an alloy of copper and lead ; Pot'-Shop, a small public-house ; Pot' -stick, a stick for stirring what is being cooked in a pot ; Pot'stone. a massive variety of talc-schist, composed of a finely felted aggregate of talc, mica, and chlorite. adj. Pot' -variant, brave owing to drink. Potted meats, meats cooked, seasoned, and hermetically sealed in tins or jars. Go to pot, to go to ruin, originally said of old metal, to go into the melting-pot ; Keep the pot boiling, to procure'the necessaries of life ; Take pot-luck, to accept an invitation to a meal where no preparation for guests has been made. fM. E. pot, from the Celt., as Ir. pota. Gael. pott. W. pot.}

Potable, pO'ta-bl, adj. that may be drunk : liquid.

. something drinkable. . P6 tableness. [Fr., ~ L. potablilis potdre, to drink. J

PotamolOgy, pot-a-inol'O-ji, n. the scientific study of rivers. n. Potamog'raphy. adj. Potamolog'ical.

Potash, pot'ash, n. a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants also Potass'. . Pot'ash-Wa'ter, a kind of aerated water, which, when of

full medicinal strength, contains fifteen grains of the bicarbonate of potash in each bottle usually much less is put in. [Pot ashes.}

Potassa, po-tas'a, n. [Latinised form of potash.}

Potassium, po-tas'i-um, n. the metallic base of the alkali potash it is of a bluish colour, and presents a strong metallic lustre. [Potassa.}

Potation, pO-ta'shun, . act of drinking : a draught : the liquor drunk. n. Pota'tor, a drinker. adj. Po'tatory. [L. potatio potdre, -dtnm, to drink.]

Potato, po-ta'tC, . one of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food in the temperate parts of the globe : the plant itself ://. Pota'toes. ns. Pota to-bee'tle, a North American beetle which commits fearful ravages among potatoes ; Pota'to-bing (Scot.), a heap ot potatoes to be_preserved ; Potato-

bo'gle (Scot.), a scarecrow ; Pota'to-disease', -rot, a destructive disease of the potato caused by a parasitic fungus ; Pota'tO-fing'er (Shak), a fat finger, used in contempt ; Pota'to-fly, a dipterous insect of the same genus as the radish-fly, whose maggots are often abundant in bad potatoes in autumn. Small potatoes (U.S.), anything petty or contemptible. [Sp. patata, batata, orig. Haytian.]

PotCh, poch, v.i. (Shaft.) to thrust, to push. [Fr. packer; from root of poke.]

Potching-engine, poch'ing-en'jin, . in paper-making, a machine in which washed rags are bleached.

Poteen, Potheen, po-ten', n. Irish whisky, esp. that illicitly distilled. [Ir. poitint, I drink.)

Potent, po'tent, adj. strong : powerful in a physical or a moral sense : having great authority or influence. n. a prince, potentate. ns. P6 tence, power : (her.) a marking of the shape of T : in horology, the stud or counterbridge forming a step for the lower pivot of a verge (also Po'tance) ; Potency, power: authority : influence ; Po'tentate, one who possesses power : a prince. adj. Poten'tial, powerful, efficacious : existing in possibility, not in reality : (gram.) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation. n. anything that may be possible: a possibility : the name for a function in the mathematical theory of attractions : the power of a charge or current of electricity to do work.. . Potential'ity. adv. Potentially. . Poten'tiary, a person invested with power or influence. v.t. Poten'tiate, to give power _to. . Po'tentite, a blasting substance. adv. Po'tently. n. Po'tentness. Potential energy, the power of doing work possessed by a body in virtue of the stresses which result from its position relatively to other bodies. [L. potenspotis, able, esse, to be.]

Potentilla, po-ten-til'a, . a genus of plants of the natural order Rosacea, differing from Fragaria. (strawberry) in the fruit having a dry instead of a succulent receptacle well-known varieties are sih>er-iueed and wild strawberry.

Pother, po/A'er, . bustle : confusion. v.t. to puzzle : to perplex : to tease. v.i. to make a pother. [Potter.]

Potiche, p5-tesh', . a vase or jar of rounded form and short neck. n. Potichoma'nia, the process of coating glass vessels on the inside with paper or linen decorations. [Fr.]

Potin, pO-tang', . an old compound of copper, zinc, lead, and tin. [Fr.]

Potion, po'shun, . a draught : a liquid medicine : a dose. [Fr., L. potto potdre, to drink.]

Pot-pourri, pC-p6S-re', . a ragout of meats, vegetables, &c. : a mixture of sweet-scented materials, chiefly dried flowers : medley of musical airs : a literary production composed of unconnected parts.

Potsherd

fate, far ; me, her ; mTne ;

Powder

[Fr. fat, pot, feurrir, to rot L. putrere, to putrefy.]

Potsherd, pot' sherd, . a piece of a broken pot (t>bs.) Pot'-shard, Pot'-share. {Pot and A.S. sceard, a shred sccran, to divide.]

Pottage, pot aj, . anything cooked in a pot : a thick soup of meat and vegetables : oatmeal porridge. . Pot'tinger, a pottage-maker. (Fr. poiagepot.]

Potter, pot'er, . one who makes earthenware.
. Pott'ery, earthenware vessels : a place where earthenware is manufactured : the business of a potter. Potter's Clay, clay used in the making of earthenware ; Potter's field, a burial-place for strangers (Matt, xxvii. 7) ; Potter's Wheel, a horizontal wheel on which clay vessels are shaped.

Potter, pot'er, v.i. to be fussily engaged about trifles : to loiter. n. Pott'erer. [Prov. fate, to push.]

Potting, pot'ing, . placing in a pot, as plants : preserving in a pot, as meats.

Pottle, pot'l, . a little pot : a measure of four pints : a small basket for fruit. adjs. Pott'le-bod'ied, having a body shaped like a pottle ; Pott'le-deep, to the bottom of the tankard. x. Pott'le-pot (S!tak.\ a drinking-vessel holding two quarts. [Pof.]

Pot-waller, pot'-wol'er, Potwalloper. pot-wol'op-er, . a pot-boiler : a voter in certain English boroughs where, before the Reform Bill of 1832, every one who
boiled a pot i.e. every male householder or lodger, was entitled to vote also Pot'-wall'oner. adj. Pot'-wall'oping. [Lit., 'pot-boiler,' the latter part of the word being from an Old Low Ger. ivallen, to boil.]

FOUCh, powch, . a poke, pocket, or bag : the bag or sac of an animal. v.i. to put into a pouch : to pocket, submit to. adj. Pouched, having a pouch. Pouched mouse, a genus of small, lean, long-tailed, agile rodents, with cheek-pouches ; Pouched rat, a genus of plump, short-tailed rodents, with cheek-pouches which open externally. [O. Fr. poche; cf. Poke, a bag.]

FOUChong, pSO-shong', n. a superior black tea.

POUdrette, poS-dret', . manure of dried night-soil, charcoal, &c. [Fr.]

POUffe, p575f, . in dressmaking, material gathered up
into a kind of knot : a cushion stuffed so as to be very soft. . Pouf, plaited gauze attached to a head-dress, as in i8th century. [Fr.]

POUlaine, pOT-lan', n. a long, pointed shoe. [O. Fr.]

Pouldred, powl'drd, adj. (^Spens.) powdered.

Poulp, Poulpe, pSOlp, . the octopus. [Fr., L.

Poult, polt, . a little hen or fowl : a chicken. tts. Poult'er (Shak.), Poult'erer, one who deals in fowls ; Poult'-fOOt, a club-foot. adj. Poult'-foot'ed (arch.), club-footed. ns. Poult'ry, domestic fowls ; Poult'ry-yard, a yard where poultry are confined and bred. [Fr. poulet, dim. of foule t fowl L. pullus, the young of any animal.]

Poultice, poTtis, . a soft composition of meal, bran, &c. applied to sores. v.t. to put a poultice upon. [L. pultes, pi. of pith, puliis (Gr. polios), porridge.]

Pounce, powns, v.i. to fall (upon) and seize with the claws: to dart suddenly (upon}. v.t. to ornament with small holes : to strike with the claws. . a hawk's claw: the paw of a lion or other animal. adj. Pounced, furnished with talons. [Orig. to pierce, to stamp holes in for ornament : through Romance forms, from L. puHgeie, punctual.]

Pounce, powns, . a fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on : coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper to form a pattern on paper underneath. v.t. to sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern. ns. Pounce' -box, Poun'cet box, a box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce. [Fr. ponce, pumice L. fumex, punticis, pumice-stone.)

Pound, pownd, . long the unit of weight in the western and central states of Europe, differing, however, in value in all of them a weight of 16 oz. avoirdupois for general goods, the troy-pound
of 12 oz. being for bullion (the troy lb. is defined as 5760 grains, of which the lb. avoirdupois contains 7000) : the pound sterling, a money of account : a sovereign or aos., also represented in Scotland by a note (the Pound Scots.is T ' 5 th of the pound sterling, or is. 8d. of its twenty shillings each is worth an English penny) : (Spcns.) a balance. v.t. (slang) to wager a pound on. us. Pound'age, a charge or tax made on each pound ; Pound'al, a name sometimes used for the absolute foot pound second unit of force, which will produce in one pound a velocity of one foot per second, after acting for one second ; Pound -cake, a sweet cake whose ingredients are measured by weight ; Pound'er, he who has, or that which weighs, many pounds used only after a number, as a i2-pounder. adj. Pound'-fool'ish, neglecting the care of large sums in attending to little ones. [A. S. pund L. pondo, by weight, poiidus, a weight pendere, to weigh.]

Pound, pownd, v.t. to shut up or confine, as strayed animals. . an enclosure in which strayed animals are confined : a level part of a canal between two locks : a pound-net. >is. Pound'age, a charge mada for pounding stray cattle ; Pound'-keep'er ; Pound'-net, a kind of weir in fishing, forming a trap by an arrangement of nets (the luinrs, leader, and pocket, bowl, or pound). [A.S./W| enclosure.]

Pound, pownd, v.t. to beat into fine pieces : to bruise :
to bray with a pestle. v.i. to walk with heavy steps. . Pound'er. [M. E. potmen A.S. punian, to beat; </ excrescent.]

Pour, por, v.t. to cause to flow or fall in streams or drops : to throw with force : to send forth in great quantity : to give vent to : to utter. v.i. to flow : to issue forth: to rush. . Pour'er. [Celt., as W. !! >-:(_, to throw, Gael, purr, to push.]

Pourbolre, pSOr-bwor', . drink-money : a bribe. [Fr. pour, for, boire, to drink.]

Pourparler, pour-par'la, . a conference to arrange for some important transaction, as the formation of a treaty. [Fr. pour= L. pro, before, parler, to speak.]

Pourpoint, p5Sr' point, . a close-fitting men's quilted garment worn in the i4th century.

Pourtrahed, pOOr-trad', adj. (Sptns.) portrayed or drawn.

Pourtray. Same as Portray.

Pousse, pows, n. (Spens.) pulse, pease. [Pulse or pease.]

Pousse-cafe'', pCSs'-ka-fa', . a cordial served aftercoffee.

Poussette, poos-set', v.t. (7V*.) to waltz round each other, as two couples in a contra-dance. [Fr. povs-sette, pouser, to push.]

Pout, powt, v.i. to pu*h out the lips, in contempt or displeasure : to look sulky : to push out or be prominent. n. a fit of sulkmess or ill-humour. ns. Pout'er, one who pouts : a variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated; Pout'lng, childish sullenness. ad^. Pout'ingly, in a pouting or sullen manner. [Ely. dub. ; cf. prov. Fr. pot, pout, lip, Fr. bouder, to pout ; W. pwdu, pout.]

Poverty, pov'er-ti, n. the state of being poor : necessity :
want : meanness : defect. adjs. Pov'erty-strick'en, Pov'erty-Btruck, reduced to a state of poverty : in great suffering from poverty. [O. Fr. poverte (Fr. panvretf) L. paupertas, -tatis pauper, poor.]

Ppwan, pow'an, . (Scot.) the pollan, vendace, or Coregonus.

Powder, pow'der, . dust : any substance in fine particles : gunpowder, a mixture of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre : hair-powder. v.t. to reduce to powder : to sprinkle with powder : to salt by sprink-ling. v.i. to crumble into powder: to use powder for the hair. w. PoWder-DOX, a box for toilet-powder, &c. adj. Pow'dered, reduced to powder : sprinkled with powder: salted. ns. Pow'der-flask, Pow''der-hom, a flask or horn for carrying powder, fitted with a means of measuring the amount of each charge ; Pow'dering-gown, a loose dressing-gown worn while the hair was being powdered ; Pow'der-

ing-tub, a vessel in which meat is salted : a vessel in which venereal disease is treated by sweating ; Pow der mag azine, a strongly built place where powder is stored ; Powder-mill, a mill in which gunpowder is made ; PoWder-mine, an excavation filled with gunpowder for blasting rocks, c. ; PoW-der-monk ey, a boy formerly employed to carry powder to the gunners on board a ship-of-war ; Powder-room, the room in a ship where powder is kept. adj. Powdery, resembling or sprinkled with powder : dusty : friable. [O. Fr. pottdre L. pulvis, puh-eris, dust.]

Power, pow'er, n. that in a person or a thing which enables them to act on other persons or things : strength : energy : faculty of the mind : any agency : moving force of anything : right to command : rule : authority: influence: ability: capacity of suffering: a ruler : a divinity : the result of the continued

multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times : (optics) magnifying strength : (obs.) a great many. adjs. Pow'ered, having power; Powerful, having great power: mighty: intense: forcible : efficacious. adv. Pow'erfully. us.

Pow erfulness ; Power-house, a house where

mechanical power (esp. electric) is generated, cuij. Pow'erless, without power : weak : impotent. adv.

Pow erlessly. j. Pow erlessness ; Pow er-loom,

;i IDOIII worked by some mechanical power, as water,

steam, &c. Power of attorney (see Attorney);

Power Of Sale, a clause in securities and wills empowering property referred to to be sold on certain

conditions ; Powers, or Great Powers (see Great). Absolute power, power subject to no control by law ; Civil power, power of governing a state ; Mechanical powers (see Mechanical). [O. Fr. four (Fr. pom-air) Low L. pot-ere, to be able.]

Powsowdy, pow-sow'di, . (Scot.) any mixture of heterogeneous kinds of food. Also PoWSOW'die.

Powter, pow'ter, . a pigeon, the pouter.

POWWOW, pow'wow, . a Red Indian conjurer : a dance, feast, &c. before an expedition : any rowdy meeting. v.i. to hold such a meeting : to deliberate : to perform conjurations. Also Paw'waw.

Pox, poks, . pustules : an eruptive disease. [Written for pocks, pi. ol pock.]

Poynant, poin'ant, adj. (Spens.). Same as Poignant.

Pozzuplana. See Puzzolana.

Practice, prak'tis, . the habit of doing anything : frequent use : state of being used : regular exercise for instruction : performance : method : medical treatment : exercise of any profession : a rule or method in arithmetic.. Practicability, Prac'ticableness, quality of being practicable. adj. Practicable, that may be practised, used, or followed : passable, as a road. <idy. Prac'ticably. adj. Prac'tical. that can be put in practice : useful : applying knowledge to some useful end : derived from practice. ns. Practicality; Prac'tical-joke, a trick of an annoying kind played on any one ;

Prac'tical-knowl'edge, knowledge which results in action. adv. Prac'tically, in a practical way: actually : by actual trial. . Practicalness. |.M. E. praktiktQ. Fr. practigueGr. praktikos, fit for doing prassein, to do.]

Practick, PractiC, prak'tik, adj. (Spens., Shak.) skilful, hence treacherous, deceitful.

Practise, prak'tis, v.t. to put into practice or to do habitually : to perform : to exercise, as a profession : to use or exercise : to teach by practice : to commit. v.i. to have or to form a habit : to exercise any employment or profession : to try artifices. n. Prac'tisant (Shak.), an agent. adj. Prac'tised,

skilled through practice. . Prac'tiser. adj. Prac'tising, actively engaged in professional employment. [From practice.]

Practitioner, prak-tish'un-er, . one who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law. General practitioner, one who

practises in all the branches of medicine and surgery. [Older form practician O. Fr. practicien.]

Practive, prak'tiv, adj. directly tending towards action.

Prad, prad, . a horse in thieves' cant.

Prae-. See Pre-.

Praemunire, Premunire, pre-mu-ni're, . the offence of disregard or contempt of the king and his government, especially the offence of introducing papal or other foreign authority into England : the writ founded on such an offence : the penalty incurred by the offence. [A corr. of L. pmmonere, to cite.]

Praanomen, pre-no'men, . the name prefixed to the family n.iine in ancient Rome, as Cains in Caius Julius Caesar : the generic name in zoology put before the specific name.

Prffltexta, pre-teks'ta, n. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn at Rome by the higher magistrates and by free-born children till they assumed the toga '.'iritis. [L., pratexere, to fringe.]

Praetor, Pretor, pre'tor, . a magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls. adjs. Praeto'rial,

Preto'rial, Praeto'rian, Preto'rian, pertaining to a praetor or magistrate : authorised or exercised by the praetor : judicial. ns. Praeto'rium, Preto'rium, the official residence of the Roman praetor, pro-consul, or governor in a province : the general's tent in a camp : the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent ; Prse'torship. Prae-torian band of guard, the bodyguard of the Roman Emperor ; Praetorian gate, the gate of a Roman camp directly in front of the general's tent, and nearest to the enemy. [L. prcetor, for prcfitor J>m, before, ire, itum, to go.]

Pragmatic, -al, prag-mat'ik, -nl, adj. of or pertaining to public business : skilled in affairs : active : prac-tical : interfering with the affairs of others: officious: meddlesome : self-important. . Pragmatic, a man of business, a busy body : a public decree. adv.

Pragmatically. ns. Pragmatlcalness, Prag'-

matism, activity : earnestness : meddlesomeness ;

Pragmatist. Pragmatic method, a method <>f

treating events with reference to their causes, condi-tions, and results also called Prag matisin ; Prag-matic sanction, a special decree issued by a sove-reign, such as that passed by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany, securing the crown to Maria Theresa, and which led to the war so called in 1741. [Fr., L., Gr. prngntatikos pragma pragiuatos, deedjirasseifi, to do.]

Prairie, pra'ri, . an extensive meadow or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered

with tall coarse grass. adj. Prai'ried, us. Prai'rie-

dog, a small gregarious North American marmot ; Prai'rie - hawk, the American sparrow-hawk; Prai'rie-hen, a gallinaceous North American bird : the sharp-tailed grouse ; Prai'rie - war'bler, an .American warbler, yellow with black spots ; Prai'rie-WOlf, the coyote. [Fr., Low \^.prataria, meadow-land L. pratuin, a meadow.]

Praise, praz, . the expression of the honour or value in which any person or thing is held : commendation on account of excellence or beauty : tribute of grati-tude : a glorifying, as of God in worship : reason or ground of praise. v.t. to express estimation of : to commend: to honour: to glorify, as in wor.slnp. . Prais'er, one who praises. adv. Praise'worthily. . Praise'worthiness. - adj. Praise'worthy, worthy of praise : commendable. [O. Fr./f*(Fr.

prix}- L. frretium, price.]

Prakrit, pra'krit, . the collective name of those lan-guages or dialects which are immediately derived from, or stand in an immediate relation to, Sanskrit. adj. PrakritiC. [Sans, prdkrita, the natural prakriti, nature.]

Pram, pram, . a flat-bottomed Dutch lighter : a barge fitted as a floating battery. [Dut. praam.}

Pram, pram, . a vulgar abbrev. o^perambulator.

Franco, prans, v.i. to strut about in a showy or war-

Prandial

fate, far ; me, her ; mine J

Precentor

like manner : to ride showily : to bound gaily, as a horse. adj. Pranc ing, riding showily : springing or bounding gaily. n. the action of a horse in rear-ing, bounding, &c.<ntr. Pranc'ingly. [Prank.}

Prandial, pran'di-al, adj. relating to dinner. [L. prandium, breakfast.]

Prank, prangk, v.t. to display or adorn showily : to put in right order. v.i. to make great show. . a sportive action : a mischievous trick. . Prank'er. adv. Prank'ingly. adjs. Prank'ish, Prank' - SOme. [Closely akin to prink, a form of p rick.}

Prase, prfiz, . a leek-green quartz. adjs. Pras'ine, Pras'lnoUS, lightish-green.

Prate, prat, v.i. to talk idly : to tattle : to be loqua-cious. v.t. to speak without meaning or purpose: to let out, as a secret. . trifling talk. . Pra'ter, one who prates or talks idly. adj. Pra'ting, talking idly or unmeaningly. . idle talk. adv. Pra'tingly. [Low Ger. praten, Dan. prate, Dut. praaten.\

Pratique, prat'ek, . converse, intercourse : a license or permission to hold intercourse, or to trade after quarantine. [Fr.]

Prattle, prat'I, v.i. to talk much and idly: to utter child's talk. v.t. to talk about in a prattling way. . empty talk. ns. Pratt'lebOX, a prattler; Pratt'lement, prattle ; Prattler, one who prattles : a child. [Freq. off rate.}

Pravity, prav'i-ti, . wickedness.

Prawn, prawn, . a small edible crustacean like the shrimp. [\j. perna, a mussel.]

Praxis, praks'is, . practice : an example or a collection of examples for exercise: a specimen. .Prax'ilioscope, an optical instrument showing a body as if in motion, by means of successive pictures and an arrangement of mirrors in a horizontally rotating box. [Gr. praxein, to do.]

Pray, pra, v.i. to ask earnestly : to entreat : to speak and make known one's desires to God. v.t. to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship : to supplicate : to get by praying :pr.p. pray'ing ; pa. t. and pa.p. prayed. ns. Pray'er, the act of praying : entreaty : the words used : solemn giving of thanks and praise to God, and a making known of our requests to Him : a form of prayer used in worship : a petition to a public body ; Pray^er-book, a book containing prayers or forms of devotion. adj. Pray'erful, full of, or given to, prayer : praying much or often: devotional, adv. Prayerfully. . Pray'erfulness. adj. Pray^rless, without or not using prayer. adv. Pray erlessly. ns. Prayerlessness ; Pray' er-moet' ing, a shorter and simpler form of public religious service, in which laymen often take part ; Pray'er-mong'er, one who prays mechanically ; Pray'er-mg, a small carpet on which a Moslem kneels at prayer; Pray'ing, the act of making a prayer: a prayer made. adj. given to prayer. ns. Pray'ing-machine', -mill, -wheel, a revolving apparatus used for prayer in Tibet and elsewhere. [O. Fr. prefer (Fr. frier) L. precari prejc, precis, a prayer.]

Pre-, pre, before, in compound words like preanal, prtaiiditory, preaxial, prebasal, prehrachial, precardiac, precentral, precerebral, precloacal, precordial, precoracoid,predentate, pre-esophageal, &c.

Preace, pres, . (Spens.). Same as Prease.

Preach, prech, v.i. to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects : to discourse earnestly : to give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner. v.t. to publish in religious discourses : to deliver, as a sermon : to teach publicly. n. (coll.} a sermon. ns. Preach'er, one who discourses publicly on religious matter : a minister or clergyman ; Preach, ership. v. i. Preach'ify, to preach tediously : to weary with jengthy advice. ns. Preach'ing, the act of preaching : a public religious discourse : a sermon ; Preach'
-
ing-cross, a cross in an open place at which monks, &c. .preached. n.pl. Preach'ing-fri'ars, the Dominicans. . Preach ment, a sermon, in contempt : a

discourse affectedly solemn. adj. Preach'y, given to tedious moralising. Preach down, and up, to decry, or the opposite. [Fr. pricher (It. predicare) L. priedtcare, -dtutn, to proclaim.]

Preaoquaint, pre-ak-kwant', v.t. to acquaint beforehand. . Preacquaint'ance, previous knowledge.

Pre-Adamite, pre-ad'a-mlt, . one who lived before Adam.aiijs. Preadam'ic, -al ; Preadamit'ic, -aL

Preadaptation, pre-ad-ap-ta'shun, n. previous adjustment of means to some end.

Preadjustment, pre-ad-just'ment, . previous arrangement.

Preadmission, pre-ad-mish'un, . previous admission.

Preadmonish, pre-ad-mon'ish, I'.t. to admonish or caution beforehand. . Preadmoni'tion, previous warning.

PreadvertiSO, pre-ad-ver-tlz', v.t. to announce beforehand.

Preamble, pre-am'bl, . preface : introduction, esp. that of an Act of Parliament, giving its reasons and purpose. adj. Pream'bulary. [Fr. priambule L. prep, before, amlntldre, to go.]

Preannounce, pre-an-nowns', v.t. to announce beforehand.

Preappoint, pre-ap-point', v.t. to appoint beforehand. . Preappoint'ment, previous appointment.

Prearrange, pre-nr-ranj', v.t. to arrange beforehand. . Prearrange'ment.

Prease, pres, v.t. or v.i. (Spens.) to press, to crowd. n. (S/>ens.) a press, a crowd.

Preassurance, pre-a-shooVans, . previous assurance.

Pre-audience, pre-aw'di-ens, . right to be heard before another: precedence at the bar among lawyers.

Prebend, preb'end, . the share of the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a clergyman who officiates in it at stated times. adj. Preb'endal, relating to a prebend. ns. Preb'endary, a resident clergyman who enjoys a prebend, a canon : the honorary holder of a disendowed prebemial stall ; Preb'endaryship. [L. priebenda, a payment from a public source prabere, to allow.]

Precarious, pre-ka'ri-us, adj. uncertain, because depending upon the will of another : held by a doubtful tenure: depending on chance: dangerous, risky. adv. Preca'riously. . Preca'riousness. [L.

precarius precari, to pray.]

Precatory, prek'a-t5-ri, adj. relating to prayer, supplicatory. adj. Prec'atlve (obs.\ suppliant.

Precaution, pre-kaw'shun, n. caution or care beforehand : a preventive measure : something done beforehand to ward off evil or secure good. v.t. to warn or advise beforehand. adjs. Precau'tional, Precau'tionary, containing or proceeding from precaution : taking precaution. [Fr., L. pra, before, cavere, to be careful.]

Precede, prc-sed', v.t. to go before in time, rank, or importance. v.i. to be before in time, or place. [Fr. pr/fcfder L. prercrdere prtr, before, cedere, go.]

Precedence, pre-se'dens, n. the act of going before in time : priority : the state of being before in rank : the place of honour: the foremost place in ceremony also Prece'dency. adj. Prece'dent, coing before in order of time: anterior. . Precedent (pres'e-dent), a past action which may serve as an example or rule in the future : a parallel case in the pnst : an established habit or custom. adjs. Prec'edented, having a precedent : warranted by an example ; Precedential, of the nature of a precedent. adv. Prece'dently. adj. Prece'ding, going before in time, rank. &c. : antecedent: previous: former. Order of precedence, the rules which fix the places of persons at a ceremony : Patent Of precedence, a royal grant giving to certain barristers right of superior rank ; Take precedence Of, to have a right to a more honourable place. [Fr., -L. pro-cedens, -entis, pr.p. of prttcedere, to go before.]

Precentor, pre-sen'tor, . he that leads in music : the leader of a choir in a cathedral, &c. : the leader of

Precept

mote; mute; mOQn ; Men.

Precurrent

the psalmody in Scotch churches. w. Precen'tor-Ship. [L. fra, before, cantor, a singer.]

Precept, pre'sept, n. rule of action : a commandment : principle, or maxim : (law) the written warrant of a magistrate : a mandate. aiij. Precep tial (Shak.), consisting of precepts. . Precep tion (ebs.), a precept. adj. Preceptive, containing or giving precepts : directing in moral conduct: didactic. . Precep'tor, one who delivers precepts : a teacher : an instructor : the head of a school : the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars: -fein. Precep'-

tress. adjs. Preoepto rial ; Precep tory, giving

Ecepts. . a religious house or college of the ights Templars. [Fr. , *.prticept>im pracipere, to take beforehand pro?, before, capcre, to lake.]

Preces, pre'sez, n.pl. the alternate responsive petitions, as the versicles and suffrages, between the clergyman and the congregation in liturgical worship. [L. , pi. of prex, a prayer.)

Precession, pre-sesh'un, n. the act of going before : a moving forward. adj. Preces'sionaL Precession of the equinoxes, a slow backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic, caused by the greater attraction of the sun and moon on the excess of matter at the equator, such that the times at which the sun crosses the equator come at shorter intervals than they would otherwise do.

Pi echristian, pre-krist'yan, adj. existing before the Christian era.

Precinct, pre'singkt, . limit or boundary of a place :

a district or division within certain boundaries : limit of jurisdiction or authority. [L. pr&cinctus, pa.p. of pracingere prer, before, cingere, to gird.]

Precious, presh'us, adj. of great price or worth : costly:
highly esteemed : worthless, contemptible (in irony): fastidious, overnice : (coll.) considerable: (.) valu-able because rare. adv. (coll.) extremely. . PreciOS ity, fastidiousness, affected overrefinement. adv. Previously. ns. Precious-met al, a metal of great value, as gold or silver ; Prec iousness ; Prec ious-stone, a stone of value and beauty for ornamentation : a gem or jewel. [O. Fr. precios (Fr. prfcifux)\j. pretiosus pretium, price.]

Precipice, pres'i-pis, . a very steep place : any steep descent : a perpendicular bank or cliff. adj. Precip'-itOUS, like a precipice : very steep : hasty : rash. adv. Precipitously. *. Precip itousness. [Fr.,

L. pracipitium pmceps, pracipitis, headlong pra, l>efore, caput, capitis, the head.]
Precipitate, pre-sip'i-t.u, v.t. to throw head-foremost : to urge with eagerness : to hurry rashly : to hasten : (cfiem.) to cause to fall to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension. v.i. to fall headlong: to make too great haste. adj. falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: lacking deliberation: overhasty: (tried.) ending soon in death. n. (ckent.) a part of a solution, falling or causing to fall to the bottom. . Precipitabil'ity. adj. Precipl table (chem.\ that may be precipitated. ns. Precipitance, Precip'-Itancy, quality of being precipitate : haste in resolv-ing or executing a purpose. adj. Precip itant, fall-ing headlong : rushing down with too great velocity : hasty : unexpectedly brought on. . anything that causes part of a solution to fall to the bottom. ^advs. Precip itantly; Precipitately, in a precipitate

manner : headlong : without due thought. n. Pre-Cipitation, act of precipitating: great hurry: rash haste : rapid movement : (client.) the process by which
any substance is made to separate from another in solution, and fall to the bottom, adj. Precipltative. . Precipita'tor, one who, or that which, precipi-tates or causes precipitation. Precipitate ointment is of two kinds, red and white the former containing red oxide of mercury, the lalterammoniated mercury. [L. prtrcipitdre, -dtnmprerceps.)

Precis, pra-se", . a precise or abridged statement : an abstract : summary. [Fr.]

Precise, pre-sls', adj. definite : exact : not vague : just of the right amount of measure : adhering too much to rule : excessively nice, punctilious, prim. adv. Precisely. ns. Precise'ness ; Preci'sian, an over-precise person : a formalist : a puritan ; Preci sian-ism ; Preci'sianist, Preci'sionist, a precisian ; Pre-

Ci'Sion, quality of being precise : exactness : accu-racy. I 1 , t. Preci'Sionlse, to make precise. adj. Preci sive, cutting off: pertaining to precision. [Fr. precis L. pracista, pa.p. of pracidere pra, be-fore, ccfdere, to cut.]

Preclassical, pre-klas'i-kal, adj. previous to the classical time or usage.

Preclude, pre-klud', -L'.t. to shut out beforehand : to hinder by anticipation : to keep back : to prevent from taking place. . Preclu'sion, act of precluding tx hindering : state of being precluded. adj. Pre-ClU'sive, tending to preclude : hindering beforehand. adv. PreclU'Sively. [L. pracludere, -clusum pra, before, claudere, to shut.]

Precocious, pre-ko'shus, adj. having the mind de-veloped very early, or too early : premature : for-ward : (tot.) appearing before the leaves. adv. Precociously. ns. Preco'ciousness, Precocity, state or quality of being precocious : too early ripe-ness of the mind. \\-..pretcox,prizcocisprcc, before, coquere. to cook.]

Precognition, pre-kog-nish'un, . cognition, know-ledge, or examination beforehand : (Scots law) an examination of witnesses as to whether there is ground for prosecution. v.t. Precognosce (pre-kog-nos'), to examine witnesses beforehand : to take a precognition.

Precompose, pre-kom-p5z', v.t. to compose beforehand.

Preconceive, pre-kon-sev', v.t. to conceive or form a notion of before having actual knowledge. ns. Pre-conceit , a preconceived notion ; Preconcep'tion. act of preconceiving : previous opinion formed with-out actual knowledge.

Preconcert, pre-kon-sert', i'.t. to settle beforehand. . Preconcert, a previous arrangement. adv.

Preconcert edly. . Preconcert'edness.

Precondemn, pre-kon-dem', v.t. to condemn beforehand. n. Precondemna tion.

Precondition, pre-kon-dish'un, n. a previous condition.

Preconform, pre-kon-form', v.t. and v.i. to conform in anticipation.w. Preconfor'mlty.

PreconiSO, pre'kon-Iz, v.t. to call upon or summon publicly : to confirm officially, of the pope. . Preconisa'tion. [Fr., L. praco, a herald.]

Preconscious, pre-kon'shus, adj. pertaining to a state prior to consciousness.

Preconsent, pre-kon-sent', n. a previous consent.

Preconsign, pre-kon-sin', v.t. to consign beforehand.

Preconstitute, pre-kon'sti-tut, v.t. to constitute beforehand.

Preconsume, pre-kon-sum', v.t. to consume beforehand.

PrecontemporaneoUS, pre-kon-tem-pO-ra'ne-us, adj. prior to what is contemporaneous.

Precontract, pre-kon-trakt', v.t. to contract beforehand : to betroth previously. . Precon' tract, a previous contract or betrothal.

Precontrive, pre-kon-trlv', v.t. and v.i. to contrive beforehand.

Precordial. Prsecordlal, pre-kor'di-al, adj. situated in front of the heart.

Precourse. pre-kors', v.t. to announce beforehand.

Precritical. pre-krit'i-kal, adj. previous to the critical philosophy of Kant.

Precular, prek'u-lar, n. a beadsman.

Precurrent, pre-kmr'ent, adj. running forward : antrorse opp. to Recurrent. ns. PrecUTT'er (Sfiak.), a forerunner : PrecurSO' (Skak.), a prognostication.

adj. Precur'sive, anticipatory. . Precur'sor, a forerunner : one who, or that which, indicates the approach of an event. adj. Precur'SOiy, fore-running: indicating something to follow. [L., prce, before, cursor currere, to run.]

Predaceous

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Preface

Predaceous, pre-da'shus, adj. living by prey : predatory. adj. Pred'able, raptorial. . Preda'cean, a carnivorous animal. adj. Pre'dal, pertaining to prey : plundering. . Preda'tion, the act of plundering. adv. Pred'atorily, plunderingly. .

Pred'atoriness, inclination to plunder. adj. Predatory, plundering : characterised by plundering : living by plunder : ravenous. [L. prceda, booty.]

Predate, pre-dat', v.t. to date before the true date : to date by anticipation : to be earlier than.

Predecease, pre-de-ses', . decease or death before some one or something else. v.t. to die before.

Predecessor, pre-de-ses'or, . one who has been before another in any office. v.t. Predecess' (rare), to precede. adj. Predeces'sive. [L. pr<e, before, decessor, a retiring officer, decedire, decessum, to withdraw de, away, cedere.)

Predeclare, pre-dg-klar', v.t. to declare beforehand.

Predefine, pre-de-fln', v.t. to define beforehand. . Predefini'tion.

Predelineation, pre-d-lin-e-a'shun, it. the old theory which supposed the whole body to be predelineated in little in the spermatozoon.

Predella, pre-clel'a, . the gradino, the step or ledge sometimes seen at the back of an altar, also the frieze along the bottom of an altar-piece. [It.]

Predesign. pre-de-ztu', v.t. to design beforehand. v. t. Predeslgnate, to determine upon in advance. adj. designated in advance : (ifgic) having the quantification of the predicate distinctly expressed

(Sir W. Hamilton). n. Predesigna tion. adj. Pr edes ' ignator y .

Predestine, pre-des'tin, v.t. to destine or decree beforehand : to foreordain. adj. Predestina'rian, pertaining to predestination. . one who holds the doctrine of predestination. n. Predestina'rianism. v.t. Predes'tinatO, to determine beforehand : to preordain by an unchangeable purpose. adj. fore-ordained : fated. n. Predestina'tlon, act of pre-destinating : (theol.) the doctrine that God has from all eternity unalterably fixed whatever is to happen, e*p. the eternal happiness or misery of men. . Predestina'tor, one who predestinates or fore-ordains : a predestinarian.

Predetermine, pre-de-ter'min, v.t. to determine or settle beforehand. adjs. Predeter'minable, capable of being determined beforehand : Predeter'minate, determined beforehand. us. Predetermina'tion, act of predetermining, or state of being predeter-mined ; Predeter minism, determinism.

Predevote, pre-de-vot', adj. foreordained.

Predial, prS'di-al, adj. consisting of land or farms : connected with land : growing from land. [Fr. prfdial L. pradiunt, an estate.]

Predicable, pred'i-ka-bl, adj. that may be predicated or affirmed of something : attributable. n. anything that can be predicated of another, or esp. of many others : one of the five attributes genus, species, difference, property, and accident. . Predicabil'-Ity, quality of being predicable.

Predicament, prS-dik'a-ment, n. (logic) one of the classes or categories which include all predicables : condition : an unfortunate or trying position. adj. Predicamen'tal. [Low L. predicamentum, some-thing predicated or asserted.]

Predicant, pred'i-kant, adj. predicating : preaching. n. one who affirms anything : a preacher, esp. a preaching-friar.

Predicate, pred'i-kat, v.t. to affirm one thing of another : to assert : to base on certain grounds. . (logic and gram.) that which is stated of the subject. n. Predica'tion, act of predicating : assertion : .Affirmation. adj. Predica'tive, expressing predica-tion or affirmation : affirming : asserting. adv. Predlcatlvely. adj. Predlcatory, affirmative. [L. prtrdicare, -atuin, to proclaim.]

Predict, prS-dikt', v.t. to declare or tell beforehand : to prophesy. adj. Predio'table. n. Prediction,

act of predicting : that which is predicted or fore-told : prophecy. adj. Predic'tive, foretelling: pro-phetic. . Predic'tor. [L. pradictta, pa. p. of prtfdicere fro-, before, dicere, to say.)

Predigest, pre-di-jest', v.t. to digest artificially before introducing into the body. . Prediges'tion.

Predilection, pre-di-lek'shun, n. a choosing before-hand : favourable prepossession of mind : partiality. v.t. Predilect', to prefer. [L. prtf, before, diiictio, -onis, c\\o\ce diligere, diiectum, to love dis, apart, legere, to choose.]

Prediscover, pre-dU-kuv'er, v.t. to discover before-hand. . Prediscov'ery.

Predispose, pre-dis-po/', v.t. to dispose or incline beforehand : to render favourable. adj. Predis-po'sing, inclining beforehand : making liable. . Predisposi'tion, state of being predisposed or pre-viously inclined : a state of body in which disease is easily excited. adj. Predisposi'tional.

Predominate, pre-dom'in-at, v.t. to dominate or rule over. v.t. to be dominant over: to surpass in strength or authority : to prevail. us. Predom'in-ance, Predominancy, condition of being predomin-ant : superior influence : superiority: ascendency. adj. Predominant, ruling : having superior power : ascendant. ativ. Predominantly. . Predomi-nation, ascendency. Predominant partner, the partner who has a larger stake in any business than the others applied by Lord Rosebery (1894) to England as a member of the United Kingdom.

Predone, pr-dun', adj. worn out, exhausted.

Predoom, pre-dSom', v.t. to doom in anticipation or beforehand.

Predorsal, pre-dor'sal, adj. situated before the dorsal region of the spine : cervical.

Predy, pre'di, adj. (naut.) cleared for action.

Pree. pre, v.t. (Scot.) to prove, esp. to taste.

Pre-elect, pre-e-lekt', v.t. to elect or choose beforehand. . Pre-elec'tion, choice or election made by previous decision.

Pre-eminence, pre-em'i-nens, n. state of being pre-eminent : superiority in excellence : (Skak.) prerogative. adj. Pre-eminent, eminent above others: surpassing others in good or bad qualities : outstanding : extreme. aiiv. Pre-eminently.

Pro-employ, pre-em-ploi', v.t. to employ beforehand.

Pre-emption, pre-em'shun, . act or right of purchasing before others. v.t. Pre-empt' (U.S.), to secure, as land, by the right of pre-emption. adjs. Pre-emptible; Pre-emptive. . Pre-empt' or. [L. pr(t, before, einptio, a buying entire, to buy.]

Preen, pren, v.t. to compose and arrange as birds do their feathers. [Prime (v.).]

Preen, pren, . (Scot.) a pin. v.t. to fasten. [A.S. prefn, a pin.]

Pre-engage, prg-en-gaj', v.t. to establish beforehand. . Pre-engage'ment.

Pre-establish, pre-es-tab'lish, v.t. to establish beforehand. n. Pre-estab'lishment. Pre-established harmony (see Harmony).

Preeve, prev, . and v.t. obs. form of/>r<7/"and prove.

Pre-examination, prg-egz-am-i-na'shun, . previous examination. v.t. Pre-examlne.

Pre-exilic, pre-eg-zil'ik. adj. before the exile of O.T. writings prior to the Jewish exile (c. 586-537 B.C.).

Pre-exist, pre-egz-ist , v.t. to exist beforehand. n. Pre-exist'ence, the existence of the soul in a previous state, before the generation of the body with which it is united in this world. adj. Pre-exist'ent, existent or existing beforehand.

Preface, pref 'as, . something usually of an explanatory kind, spoken before : the introduction to a book, &c. : the ascription of glory, &c., in the liturgy of consecration of the eucharist : a title or epithet._ v.t. to introduce with a preface. adj. Prefato'rial, serving as a preface or introduction. adv. Pref'atorily. adj. Prefatory, pertaining to a preface : serving as an introduction : introductory.

mote ; mute ; moon ; Mien.

[Fr. preface L. prafatioprce, before, /dri,/atus, to speak.]

Prefect, pre'fekt, . one placed in authority over others: a commander: the administrative head of a modern French department. ns. Pre'fectship, his office or jurisdiction ; Pre'fecture, the office or district of a prefect : the house occupied by a prefect. [Fr. prefei L. prteftcius, pa-p. of pmjicire pr<t, ovzi,faci-re, to make.J

Prefer, pre-fer', v.t. to esteem above another : to regard or hold in higher estimation : to choose or select before others : to promote : to exalt : to offer or present, as a request : to bring forward for consideration : to place in advance '.pr.p. preferring ; pa.t. and pa. p. preferred'. .f. Preferability, Preferableness. adj. Preferable, worthy to be preferred or chosen : more desirable or excellent : of better quality. adv. Preferably, by choice: in preference. . Preference, the act of preferring : estimation above another : the state of being preferred : that which is preferred : choice. adj. Preferential (pref-er-en shal), having a preference. adv. Preferentially. ns. Preferment, the act of preferring: the stale of being preferred or advanced : advancement to a higher position: promotion: superior place, esp. in the church ; Prefer rer, one who prefers. Preference Shares, or Stock, shares or stock on which the dividends must be paid before those on other kinds. [Fr. preferet L. prtefem pm, before, ferre, to bear.]

Prefigure, pre-fig'ur, v.t. to represent beforehand: to suggest by former types or figures. ns._ Prefigura -

tion, Prefigurement. adj. Prefig'urative, showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes.

Prefix, pre-fiks', v.t. to put before, or at the beginning : to fix beforehand. us. Pre'fix, a letter, syllable, or word put before another word to affect its meaning ;

Prefix'ion, act of prefixing.

Preform, pre-form', v.t. (Skak.) to form beforehand : to determine the shape of beforehand. . Prefer-ma tion. adj. Prefor'mative.

Prefrontal, pre-fron'tal, adj. pertaining to the forepart of the forehead. . a bone of this region.

Prefulgency, pre-ful'jen-si, . superior brightness.

Preglacial, pre-gl*shal, adj. (gtal.) prior to the glacial or drift period.

Pregnable, preg'na-bl. adj. that may be taken by assault or force. [Fr. prenableprendrc, to take L. prehendere.]

Pregnant, preg'nant, adj. being with child or young : fruitful : abounding with results : full of meaning : implying more than is actually expressed : ready-witted : clever : ingenious : full of promise : free : evident : clear. . Preg'nancy, state of being pregnant : fertility : unusual capacity. adv. Preg''-nantly. [O. Fr. L. pnegnans, -antif.}

PrehallUX, pre-hal'uks, . a cartilaginous spur on the inner side of the foot in some batrachians.

Prehensile, pre-hen'sil, adj. seizing : adapted for seizing or holding also Prehen'sory. adj. Pre-hen'sible. that may be seized. ns. Prehen'sion, act of seizing or taking hold ; Prehen sor, one who takes hold. [L. pre-kendere, -hensitm, to seize.]

Prehistoric, pre-his-tor'ik, adj. relating to a time before that treated of in history. . PrehiS'tory, history prior to record the Ger. Urgeschichte.

Prehnite, pren'It, . a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, usually of a pale-green colour. [Named after Prehn, the discoverer of the mineral.]

Preignac, pra-nyak', . an esteemed white wine of Bordeaux. [From Preignac in the Gironde.]

Pro-instruct, pre-in-strukt', v.t. to instruct before-hand.

Pre-intimation. prS-in-ti-ma'shun, it. an intimation or suggestion made beforehand.

Prejink, pre-iingk', adj. (Scot.) tricked out with dress. Also Perjink'.

Prejudge, pre-juj', v.t. to judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case : to condemn unheard. . Prejudgment. adj. Prejudical (pre-joo'di-kal), pertaining to the determination of some undecided matter. v.t. Prejudicate (-jood'-), to judge beforehand : to prejudge. v.i. to decide without examination. . PrejUdiCa tion (-jood-). adj. Prejudicative (-jood'-), forming a judgment or opinion beforehand. [L. priejuaicdre, -alum pra t \>e'iOie,judicdre, to judge.]

Prejudice, piej'u-dis, . a judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination : a prejudgment : unreasonable prepossession for or against anything : bias : injury or wrong of any kind : disadvantage : mischief. v.t. to fill with prejudice : to cause a prejudice against : to prepossess: to bias the mind of : to injure or hurt. adj. Prejudicial, causing prejudice or injury: disadvantageous: injurious: mischievous: tending to obstruct. adv. Prejudicially.;/. Prejudicialness. [O. Fr., L. pm-judiciHinprtf, before, judicimn, judgment.]

Preknowledge, pre-nol'ej, . prior knowledge.

Prelate, prei 'at, . the holder of one of those higher dignities in the church to which, of their own right, is attached a proper jurisdiction, not derived by delegation from any superior official : a church dignitary. -tis. Prelacy, the office of a prelate : the order of bishops or the bishops collectively : church govern-ment by prelates : episcopacy ; Prelateship. adjs. Prelatic, -al, pertaining to prelates or prelacy. adv. Prelat'ically. v.t. and v.i. Prel'atise, to make or to become prelatical. ns. Prel'atism, Prel'ature, prelacy : the time during which a prelate exercises authority; Prel'atist, an upholder of prelacy. [Fr. prelat L. prelatus pra, before, latits, borne.]

Prelect, pre-lekt', v.i. to read before or in presence of others: to read a discourse : to lecture. ns. PrelOC'-tion, a lecture or discourse read to others ; Prelec 1 -tor, one who prelects : a lecturer. [L. prtelegire prce, before, legert, lectum, to read.]

Prelibation, pre-ll-ba'shun, . a tasting beforehand, foretaste. [L. prtxlibatio pra, before, libare, -at urn, to taste.]

Preliminary, pre-lim'in-ar-i, adj. introductory : preparatory : preceding or preparing for the main discourse or business. . that which precedes : introduction used mostly in pi. adv. Prelim'inarily.

[L. free, before, liminaris, relating to a threshold tiiiten, liminis, a threshold.]

Prelingual, pre-ling'gwal, adj. prior to language.

Prelude, pre-lud', or prel'ud, . the introductory movement of a musical work: a prefatory piece to an oratorio, &c. : an organ voluntary before a church service : a preface : a forerunner. v.t. Prelude', to play before : to preface, as an introduction. v.i. to perform a prelude : to serve as a prelude. adjs. Prelu'dial and Prelu'dious (rare); Prelu'sive, of the nature of a prelude : introductory. advs. Prelu'sively ; Prelu sorily.aiij. Prelu sory, introductory. [Fr., Late ~L. preeludiunt L./ra, before, itidere, to play.]

Premandibular, pre-man-dib'u-lar, adj. in front of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles.

Premature, pre-ma-tur', adj. mature before the proper time : happening before the proper time : too soon believed : unauthenticated (as a report). adv. Prematurely. ns. Prematurity, Premature ness. [L. prtfmatunisprtr. before, maturus, ripe.)

Premaxillary, pre-mak'si-la-ri, adj. in front of the . maxilla. . such a bone.

Premeditate, pre-med'i-tat, v.t. to meditate upon beforehand : to design previously. v.i. to deliberate

beforehand. adv. Premed itatedly. . Premedita'tion. adj. Premed itative. [L. prameditdri, -lirrts prtt, before, meditari, to meditate.]

Premier, pre'mi-er, adj. prime or first: chief: (^^-) most ancient. n. the first or chief : the prime-minister. v.i* to govern as premier. adj. and . Premiere (pre-myir'), first or leading actress, dancer, foic-

woman, &c. . Pre'miership. [Fr., L. primarius, of the first rank prtnttis. first.]

Premillennial, pre-mi-len'i-al, at//, of or pertaining to the times before the millennium also Prenullena 'rian. n. one who believes in the premillennial advent of Christ. ns. Premillena'rianism ; PremiUenn'ialism.

Premise, Premiss, prem'is, n. that which is premised or stated at the outset : a proposition previously stated or proved for after-reasoning : (.logic) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn : the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed. n.pl. Premises, a building and its adjuncts.

Premise, pre-mT/, v .t. to send or state before the rest :
to make an introduction : to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings. [Fr., L. (sententia) pmmissa, (a sentence) put before p"tt, before, mittere, miss-urn, to send.]

Premium, pre'mi-um, . a reward : a prize: a bounty : payment made for insurance : the difference in value above the original price or par of stock opp. to Discount : anything offered as an incentive. adjs. Pre'mial, Pre'miant. v.t. Pre'miate, to reward with a premium. At a premium, above par (see Par). [L. prtrtnium prte, above, emere, to buy.]

Premolar, pre-mO'lar, atlj. before a molar, in place or time, deciduous. . a milk-molar.

Premonish, pre-mon'ish, T. t. to admonish or warn beforehand. . Premoni'tion, a warning or sign (often a feeling) of what is going to happen. atijs. Preinonitive, Premonitory, giving warning or notice beforehand. . Premonitor, one who L or that which, gives warning beforehand. adv. Premon'itorily. [Pre-, before, monish, a corr. form through O. Fr., from L. ntonere, to warn.]

Premonstrant, pre-mon'strant, . a member of an order of regular canons founded by St Norbert, in 1119, at a place in the forest of Coucy (near Laon in the dep. of Aisne), pointed out in a vision, and thence called Premontre (L. Pratunt monstratunt = the meadow pointed out) called also Norbertines, and in England, from their habit, White Canons. Also Premonstraten'sian (n. and at//.).

Premorse, pre-mors', adj. ending abruptly, as if bitten off. [L. pnemordere, prerniorsutn, to bite in front.]

Premosaic, pre-mO-za'ik, adj. before the time of Moses.

Promotion, pre-mO'shun, . previous motion.

Prenasal, pre-na'sal, adj. in front of the nasal passages.

Prenatal, pre-na'tal, adj. previous to birth.

Prenominate, pre-nom'in-at, p.adj. (Shak.) forenamed.

Prenotion, pre-nO'shun, . preconception.

Prentice, pren'tis, . Short for apprentice.

Preoccipital, pre-ok-sip'i-tal, adj. situated before the occipital region or lobe.

Preoccupy, pre-ok'u-pT, v.t. to occupy or take possession of beforehand : to fill beforehand or with prejudices. ns. Preoc'cupancy, the act or the right of occupying beforehand : Preoc'cupant, a prior occupant. 71. t. PreoC'CUpate {Bacon), to occupy before

others, n. Preoccupa'tion. adj. Preoc'cupied, already occupied : lost in thought, abstracted.

PreoptiOD., prS-op'shun, . the right of first choice.

Preoral, prg-O'ral, adj. situated in front of the mouth. adv. Preo'rally.

Preordain, prg-or-d5n', v.t. to ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand. n. Preordination.

Preorder, pre-or'der, v.t. to arrange beforehand. n. Preor'dinance. a rule previously established.

Prepaid, pre-pad', adj. paid beforehand.

Preparation, prep-a-ra'shun, . the act of preparing : previous arrangement : the state of being prepared or ready : that which is prepared or made ready : (iinat.) a part of any animal body preserved as a specimen : the day before the Sabbath or other Jewish feast-day : devotional exercises introducing an office: (tniis.) the previous introduction, as .m integral part of a chord, of a note continued into a

succeeding dissonance. adj. Preparative, having the power of preparing or making ready : fitting for anything. . that which prepares the way: preparation. ad-!'. Prepar'atively, by way of preparation. adj. Preparatory, preparing for something coming: previous: introductory. [Fr., L.]

Prepare, pre-par*, v.t. to make ready beforehand : to fit for any purpose : to make ready for use : to adapt : to form : to set or appoint : to provide : to equip. v.t. to get one's self ready : to put everything in proper order : to lead up to. n. (ShaJt.) preparation.

adj. Prepared', made ready, fit, or suitable: ready. adv. Prepa'redly. ns. Prepa'redness ; Prepa'rer. [Fr. , L. prtrpardrc pr<e, before, pardre, to make ready.]

Prepay, pre-pa'. v.t. to pay before or in advance. . Prepayment.

Prepense, pre-pens', adj. premeditated : intentional, chiefly in the phrase ' malice prepense ' = malice aforethought or intentional (obs.) Prepen'sive. v.t. (Spens.) to consider or deliberate beforehand. adv. Prepense'ly, intentionally. [Fr., L. pree, before, pensdre pendere, pension, to weigh.]

Prepollence, pre-pol'ens, . prevalence also PrepolT-ency. adj. PrepolTent.

Preponderate, pre-pon'der-at, v. t. to outweigh : to incline to one side : to exceed in power or influence.

ns- Preponderance, Prepon'derancy, Preponderation, power or state of outweighing : excess of weight, number, or quantity: predominance. adj. Prepon'derant, outweighing : superior in weight, power, or influence. advs. Preponderantly. Prepondera'tingly. [L.pra;. before, ponderdrc, -dtum, to weigh pondus, a weight.]

Preposition, prep-O-zish'un, . a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence. adj. Preposi tional. adv. Preposi'tionally. adj. Prepositive, put before : prefixed. . a word or panicle put before another word opp. to Post-positive. n. Prepos'itor, a school-monitor. [Fr., L. pmpositiopra, before, ponere, positum, to place.)

Prepossess, pre-poz-zes', v. t. to possess beforehand : to fill beforehand, as the mind with some opinion : to bias or prejudice. adj. Prepossess' ing, tending to prepossess in one's favour : making a favourable impression. adv. Prepossessingly. . Prepossession, previous possession : impression formed beforehand, usually a favourable one.

Preposterous, pre-pos'ter-us, adj. contrary to nature or reason: wrong: absurd: foolish. adv. Prepos'-terously. . Prepos'terousness, unreasonableness. [L. praposteruspric, before, posterus, after post, after.]

Prepotent, pre-pO'tent, adj. powerful in a very high degree: excelling others in influence or authority. ns. Prepo'tence, Prepo'tency. adj. Prepoten'tial.

Prepuce, pre'pus, . the loose skin of the penis cover-ing the glans : the foreskin. adj. Prepu'tial. [L. prtrputiitm.]

Prepunctual, pre-pungk'tu-al, adj. excessively prompt.
. Prepunctual'ity.

Preraphaelitism, pre-rafa-el-I-tizm, n. a style of painting begun in 1847-49 by D. G. Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, J. E. Millais, and others in imitation of the painters who lived before R aphael '(1483-1523),
and characterised by a truthful, almost rigid, adher-ence to natural forms and effects also Preraph'ael-ism. adj. Preraph'aelite. pertaining to, or re-sembling, the style of art before the time of Raphael also n.adj. Preraph'aelitish.

Preremote, pre-re-mOt', adj. more remote in previous time or order.

Prerequisite, pre-rek'wi-zit, . something previously necessary : something needed in order to gain an end. adj. required ns a condition of something else.

Prerogative, pre-rog'a-tiv, it. a peculiar privilege shared by no other : a right arising out of one's rank,

Presagfe

mfite ; mflte ; m675n ; Men.

Preserve

position, or nature. adj. arising out of, or held by, prerogative. v.t. to endow with a prerogative.

adj. Prerog'atived (Shaft.), having a prerogative or exclusive privilege. adv. Prerog'alively, by prerogative or exclusive privilege. Prerogative Court, formerly a court having jurisdiction over testamentary matters. Royal prerogative, the rights which a sovereign has by right of office, which are different in different countries. [Fr., L. free-rogativus, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote prcf, before, rogdre, -dtuin, to ask.]

Presage, pres'aj, *. something that gives warning of a future event : a foreboding : a presentiment. v.t. Presage', to forebode : to warn of something to come : to predict.t'.f'. to have a presentiment of. adj. Presage'ful. ns. Presage ment, the act of presaging : that which is presaged : prediction : Pre-Sager. [Fr. presage L. prtfsagiuin prasagire prie, before, sagire, to perceive quickly.]

Presanctify, pre-sangk'ti-fl, v.t. to consecrate before-hand.

Presartorial, pre-sar-to'ri-al, adj. before the age of tailoring. [L. sartor sarrire, to patch.]

Presbyopia, pres-bi-6'pi-a, . long-sightedness, to-gether with diminished power of distinguishing things near, common in old age also Pres'byopy.
. Prestyope, one so affected. adj. Presbyop'ic.
. Pres'byte, one affected with presbyopia. [Gr. prtsbys, old, ops, opos, the eye.]

Presbyter, prez'bi-ter, . an elder, a priest : a minister or priest in rank between a bishop and a deacon : a member of a presbytery. adjs. Presbyt eral. Presbyte rial, Presbyte rian, pertaining to, or con-sisting of, presbyters : pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy or presbyters are equal opp. to Episcopacy. >!. Presbyt' e'rate, the office of a presbyter: a presbytery. adv. Presbyte'rially. ns. Presbyte'-rian ; Presbyte'rianisin, the form of church govern-ment by presbyters ; Pres'bytership ; Pres'bytery, a church court ranking between the Kirk-session and the Synod, consisting of the ministers and one elder, a layman, from each church within a certain district : that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests : (R.C.) a clergyman's house. Reformed Presbyterian Church, a religious body

in Scotland, called also Caieronians, who remained separate from the Church of Scotland and maintained the perpetual obligation of the Covenants the greater part joined the Free Church in 1876 ; United Presbyterian Church, a religious body formed by the union of the Secession and Relief Churches in

1847 itself uniting with the Free Church in 1900. [L.. Gr. presbyteros, comp. of firetbys, old.]

Prescience, pre'shi-ens, . knowledge of events beforehand : foresight. adj. Pro SCient, knowing things beforehand. adv. Pre'SCiently. [L. prirsciens, pr.p. ofprirscire -prce, before, scire, to know.]

Prescientific, pre-sl-en-tif ik, adj. before the scientific age. before knowledge was systematised.

Prescind, pre-sind', v.t. to abstract from other facts or ideas. v.i. to withdraw the attention (from). adj. Prescin'dent. . Prescis'sion.

Prescribe, pre-skrib', v.t. to lay down as a rule or direction : to give as an order : to appoint : (med.)to give directions for, as a remedy : to render useless or invalid through lapse of time. v.i. to lay down rules : to claim on account of long possession : to become of no force through time. us. Prescrib'er ; Pre'script. something-prescribed : direction : model prescribed ; Prescriptibil ity. adj. Prescrip'tible, that may be prescribed.;/. Prescrip'tion. act of prescribing or directing : (med.)a. written direction for the preparation of a medicine : a recipe : (/') custom continued until it becomes a right or has the force of law. adj. Prescrip tive, (-.insisting in, or acquired by, custom or long-continued use: customary. Prescriptive title, a title established by right of prescription.

[L. prcescribere, -scripttimprce, before, scribe re, to write.]

Presee, pre-se'', v.t. to foresee.

Presence, prez ens, ;/. state of being present opp. of Absence: situation near or within sight, &c., companionship : approach face to face : nearness to the person of a superior : an assembly of great persons : mien : personal appearance : an apparition : calmrtess, readiness, as of mind : (Saak.) a presence-chamber. ns. Pres'ence -chamber, -room, the chamber or room in which a great personage receives company. adj. Pros'ent, being in a certain place opp. to Absent: now under view or consideration : being at this time : not past or future : ready at hand : attentive : not absent-minded : (grain.) denoting time just now, or making a general statement. ft. present time or business: (//.) the writing of a letter, or a deed of any kind as actually shown at any time : any deed or writing. adj. Presen'tial, having or implying actual presence. -. Presential'ity. adv. Presen'tially. . Presentness, state of being present. Presence Of mind, a -tate of mind which enables a person to speak or act with calmness and promptness in circumstances of great and sudden difficulties. At present, at the present time, now ; Real presence, a doctrine or belief that the body and blood of Christ are really and substantially present in the eucharist ; The present, the present time. [O. Fr. , L. prasentia pnrsens, -sentisprce, before, sens, being.]

Present, pre-zent', v.t. to set before, to introduce into the presence of: to exhibit to view: to offer as a gift : to put into the possession of another : to make a gift of: to appoint to a benefice : to lay before for consideration: to point, as a gun before firing. . Pres'ent, that which is presented or given, a gift. adj. Present'able, fit to be presented : capable of being presented to a church living. . Presenta'-tion, act of presenting : a setting forth, as of a truth : representation : the act or the right of presenting to a benefice : the appearance of a particular part of the fetus at the superior pelvic strait during labour. ai/j. Present'atiVO, having the right of presentation : pertaining to immediate cognition. ns. PresentSe', one who is presented 10 a benefice ; Presenter. adj. Present'ive, presentative, non-symbolic (of words). n. Present'iveness. adv. Pres'ently, after a little, by-and-by, shortly : (arch.) without delay, at once. . Presentment, act of presenting : the thing presented or represented : (/aw) notice taken of an offence by a grand-jury from their own knowledge or observation : accusation presented to a court by a grand-jury. Present arms, to bring the gun or rifle to a perpendicular position in front of the body, as a token of respect to a superior officer.
[Fr.. L. prtfsentdreprefsens.\

Presentient, pre-sen'shi-ent, adj. perceiving beforehand. . Presen'sion.

Presentiment, pre-sen'ti-ment, . a sentiment or feeling beforehand : previous opinion : an impression as of something unpleasant soon to happen. [O. Fr., L. prGsenttre.]

PresentoiT, prez-en-twor', . a tray or salver : a Japanese lacquered stand for a bowl. [Fr.]

Preserve, pre-zerv 7 , v.t. to keep safe from harm or injury : to defend : to keep in a sound state : to season for preservation : to make lasting : to keep up, as appearances. . that which is preserved, as fruit, &c. : that which preserves : a place for the protection of animals, as game : (//) spectacles to protect the eyes from strong light, &c. . Preser-

vabil'ity. adj. Preser-vable. . Preservation, act of preserving or keeping safe : state of being preserved: safety. adjs. Preservative, Preset - vatory, tending to preserve : having the quality of preservins;. that which preserves: a preventive of injury or decay. n. Preserver. [Fr-. /reserver L. prcf, beforehand, servdre, to preserve.]

Proses, pre'set, *. (St*t.) a president or chairman.

Preside, pre-rid", r.i. to direct or control, esp. at a meeting : to superintend. HI. Pres idency, the office of a president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence : a division of British India, as the fneudemff of Bengal ; Pres ident, one who presides over a meeting : a chairman : the chief nffirrr of a college, institution. &c- : aa officer elected from time to time, as chief ruler of a republic aso adj. {M&.).*Jem. Pres ideates* adj. Presi den UaL presiding over : pertaining to a preside:;:. *. Presidentship. Lord President, the presiding judge of the Court of Sessile in Scotland; Lord President Of the Council, a member of the House of Lords who presides over the privy council, with especial charge of education, sanitation, &c. [Fr. "" r L. frrsutert fra\ before, ttdere, to it.]

Presidial, pre-sid i-al. adj. pertaining to a gamson. adj._ and n. PresidUry.- . Presid io (>. ^ *.), a milil ary post : a penitentiary.

Presignify, preie ni-f I. p./. to signify beforehand. . PrMigB&Oi, ttom, the act of showing beforehand.

Press, pres, n.t to pish OB or against with a heavy weight or with great force : to squeeze out, as juice : to clasp or embrace : to bear heavily on : to distress : to urge strongly: to present to the mind with earnestness : to lay stress upon : to hurry OB with great speed : to shape or smooth by the application of weight. r.i. to exert pressure : to push with farce: to crowd: to go forward with violence: to urge with vehemence and importunity: to exert B strong influence.*- Press er.u^>. Pressing, urgent: importunate: forcible. adv. Press ingly. . Pras'stoa. [Fr. Jnetter \~prtisare frt men, A*, to squeeze.] _

Press, pres, n. an instrument for jnmcmag bodies: a printing-machine: the art or business of printing and p^Mi^i^ng : act of urging forward : urgency : strong demand : a crowd : a closet for holding articles KJ. Press' -bed, a bed enclosed in a cupboard, or folding up into it ; Press fat (.), the vat of aa olive or wiae press for coltrrfiBg the liquor: Pressman, oae who works a printing-press: a journalist or leyoiteT : a member of a pressgang ; Press 'mark, a mark upon a book to show its place among others in a library ; Press' -room, a room where printing-presses are worked ; Press"- work, the operation of taking impressions from type or plates by means of the printing-press. Press Of sail, as much sail as can be earned- Braamah prssa, a hydraulic press called after Mr Brmkmuk, its inventor ; Cylinder prase, a printing-press in which the types are laid oa a cylinder which revolves, instead of on a flat mfaot Hvira-iU: press -;.- Evirate Libertr Of the press, the nght of publishing books, fa., without submitting them to a government authority for permission; Tk0 Press, the literature of a country, esp. its newspapers.

Press, pres, r.i. to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors. nt. Press gang, a body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy: Press -money ((or /TO/-MM<I, earnest-money. [Corr. from old iormjnit, from O. Fr. frtster&t. frtUr\ to lend jnttiart, to offer /*, before, starr, to stand.]

gang
to impress

PreSSirOStST.pres-si-ros'ter, . one of a tribe of wading
bvds. the Pressiros'tres, having a fonT~< beak.
adj. PlSmtluiStl ll [L. Jrttna, pa.p- of fitmcit,

the state of being MUMIJ : "impulse :
force or influence: that which presses or afflicts
mVeliim; mjeacy : strong demand : (jAjwcs) the
Bcdon of force on romrthiBg resisdag it. Oeatre
ofpressore (see Centre). ffX Fr., L frtu*
' rl '*** , to preBv]
Prest, prcct, aj. ready: neat: at hand. . ready-

money: a loan. r.i. to pay out: to lead. [L.

frecao, ready.]
Pr ester John, pro ter jon, . the name applied by

medieval credulity (i2th-i4lh cent.) to the supposed
. of a vast empire in Central Asia.

IO. Fr. pra:cr (Fr. frftre)., priest.]
Prestidigitation, pres-U-dij-i-ta'shun, . sleight of

hand also Prestigiation. iidj. PrestidigitaL

m. Prestidigitator, Prestig iaior, one wno prac-

tises sleight of hand.
Prestige, pres-tezh', or pres'tij, K. influence arising

from past conduct or from reputation. (Fr., L.

:.ftMm, delusion finzitittgia-rt, to deceive.)
Presto, pres' to, adv. quick : at once : (mxs.) quickly,

uperL Prestissimo.
[L.

[It.,

quicker than ailcgro .

L. pTtesia, ready.}

PrestricUon, pre-strik'shun, n. blindness.
s trixgrrt , pnts trie turn, to draw tight.)

Prestudy, pre-stud'i, -c.t. to study beforehand.

Presoltor, pre-sa'.'tor, . a leader of a dance.

Presume, pre-rum', r.t. to take as true without
examination or proof: to take for granted. p.i.
to venture beyond what one has ground for : to act
fbrwardly or without proper right. ij-v Presum
able, that mar be presumed or supposed to be true.

*/V. Presumably. aaj. Presuming, venturing
without permission : unreasonably boU. ad-.-. Pre-
sum ingly. . Presomp tion, act of presuming :
supposition : strong probability : that which is taken
for granted : confidence grounded on something not
proved : conduct going beyond proper bounds : (KP)
an assnmJBg of the truth of certain facts from the
existence of others having some connection with
them. adj. Presump tive, presuming : grounded
on probable evidence: (/cav) proving
circumstantially.
adv. Prwump lively. Presumptive evidence,
evidence for a fact derived from other facts having
some connection with it: indirect evidence. Heir
presumptive, the person, not son or daughter, at
present next in succession to any living person. [Fr.
prtsxmrr L. prfaaiterffrtr, before, ftamfrt, to
take stii, under, entire, to buy.]

Presumptuous, pre-znmp'tu-us, aaj. full of presump-
tion : going beyond the bounds of right or duty :
bold and fXMifid^"* : founded on presumption :
wilful.

oar. Presump tuously.w. Presump tuousness.
[L. >nena//aMinu.]

Presuppose, pre-sup-poz', t:t. to suppose before actual
: to assume or take for granted. . Pre-

Presurmise, pre-sur-mlz', . (SJUJk.) a surmise pre-
viously formed.

Pretend, pre-tend', r.t to bold out as a cloak for
something else : to lay claim to : to attempt, under-
take : to offer as true something that is not so : to
affect to feel : (fa-) to offer, present. r-./. to put in
a claim : to make-believe- mi. Pretence', something
pretended : appearance or show to hide reality : false
show or reason : pretext : assumption : claim : Pre-
ten'dant, -ent, a pretender. adji. Preten ded. Pre-

tan sed, ostensibte, assumed. oar. Preten dedly. u. Preten der : Preten darshif.aJ-.-. Preten-dingly. n. Preten Sion. act of pretending : some-thing pretended : false or fictitious appearance: claim either true or false. adj. Pretentious, marked by or fftr*? frp''*''^y pretence : ^'"*ny more f Hjin is warranted: presumptuous: arrogant. aa'r Pre-ten tiOUtly, in a pretentious manner. . Pretn'-tinntSSB, the quality of being pretentious. {Fr. JTiUmdnl^ frftetuKrt-pnc, before, tendirt, tentHtK. tftftrm, to stretch.]

Pretense. Same as Pretence.

Pretercantoe. pre-ter-ka-oln', adj. more than canme. Preterhuman, pre-ter-hn'man, adj. more than human. Pretertmpertect, pre-ter-im-per'fokt. adj. implying

that aa event was happening at a certain past time. PlwtStlta, pret'er-it, adj. gone by: past: noting \: -

past tease. . die past tease, nt. Preferi**, one

Taj

Pretermit

: -. =:

Prick

who holds :'-.i T-rr'-. _-!> -' :h- Ar- -r^"-.--- :.' 1->

fettikd : Pret entane*.-Wr. Pretarrtui (A*x once active but DOW latent. . Protarf tlOB, the act of passing over: the doctrine that God passes over die non-elect in *Wing to eternal life those predestinated to salvation. mdj. Preter'itiTe. ex-pressing post times. [l^fngffriftafnftfr, beyond, -w, to go.J

Pretermit, pre-ter-nuY, r.t. to pass by: to omit: to leave undone : ^r-./. presennir ticg : /a./, and >-/. pretermit tJ. r. Pretermis'sion. the act of parsing T>is<Jo- (L. frtrtfr, past, mittfrr. to send.]

Preternatural, pre-ter-nat u-ral, rfV. beyond what is natural : out oi the regular coarse of things : extra-ordinary.)*. PreternaVuralism. belief in the pre-

" :".- -..".:

natural^. . Pretarnat'unUnass.
Preternrxpnal. pre-ter-nup'shal, adj. adulterous,
Preierperfect, pre-ter-perfekt, oJj. denoting the per-

fect tease.
Pretcrplnperfect. pr-ter-ploo'per-fekt, mdj. denoting

crplnperfec
pluperfect

the pluperfect tense.

Pretext. prTtekst, or pre-tekst'. . an assumed motive or reason pot forward to conceal the real one : a pretence. [L. fvrttft*m fimtfjcfrefnf, before, lejcfrr, to weave.]

PreUiooshtful, pre-thawt-fisol, mdj. forethoughtful, prudent.

Pretflnal, pre-tiVJ-al, mdj. situated upon die front of :-- lowei -zr-. ifthc :--.

gfetor. ftc. See Prater. *c-

Pretty, pret'i. mdj. tasteful: pleasing to the eye: having attractive but not striking beauty : neat : beautiful without dignity : small : affected : mode-rately large, considerable: pony, weak (a term of endearmen:) : (in contempt) fine: (oia.) shrewd, running : (*fe.) strong, warlike. adv. in some degree : moderate})-. r.t. Pretfify, to make preav in an excessively ornamental way. - Prettily, in a pretty manner: pleasingly : elegantly : neatly. t. Prett'ioan. ad/. PrVUyislt, some-what pretty. K. PieU'Tpieitj (ctti.), a knick-knack.^-. Pretty-Spoken, speaking or spoken prettily. Pretty much, very nearly. [A.S. Jrrftif, tricky -frrtt. trkkery: prob. Low L. frmcticut

_ Gr. fraJktJJtBt-fmtteix, to do.]

Pretypily, pre-tipl-fl, r.t. to represent by a type what jstt .-.: T*rr. : :: pr;r.;jre.

Pretzel. pret'seL, . a brittle biscuit, cracknel. [Ger.,

Old High Ger. trialla, fmOeOaLow L. 4ra-
Cf.'. : xj, also brmcMmm, a kind of cake.]

PlOTalL, pre-vaT, t.i. to be very powerful: to gain r-.orv : to have the upper hand : to have greater influence or effect: to overcome: to be in force : to succeed. r.t. (ait.) axxlL+dj. Prerafl - tB^. 3T^ng great power : ^pm\nt^ - bringing about resuhs : very general or common. mdr. Pre- rail ingly. -.1. Prevairment (,SkaJt.\ prevalence ; PreraJence. Preralency. the state of being preva- lent or wide-spread : superior strength or influence : preponderance : efficacy. adj. Prevalent, prevail- mg : having great power : victorious : wide-spread : most common. mdr. Prevalently, \ft.frtamlnr

L. frffalfrt -frf, before, w&rr. to be powerful.]
Prevaricate. rr?--.a.-:-'<it, r.:. to >.::": sr.ru: :>:

side to side, to evade die truth : to quibble : (fo.) to undertake a thing with the purpose of defeating or destroying it : (nv) to betray a client by coHasion with his opponent. v.t. (ofe.) to pervert, transgress, is. Prevariea tion, die act of quibbling to evade die truth : PreTar icator. one wfao prevaricates to - lite truth : a qmbbkr. (L. frmrmruSri, -atta

-fvjr. inten.. roJum, straddUng wrvi, bent.]
Prarenaney, prev'e-nan-si, . complaisance.

Pi event. pre-Tenr*, v.t. to binder : to check : to render

impossible :(t>rig.) to go before: to be earlier than.

Prerene' (nmf), to precede. . PrcTe''ni8noe.

mdj. PrOTe nient (.'/.'-), going before : preced-

ing : preventive. n. Pi a? nntaWlty. the quality of being preventable. mdj. Preren table, that may be prevented or hindered. MI. Preren'ter, one who, or that which, prevents or hinders : (mast.) an addi- tional rope or spar for strengthening die onlumy one ; PreTen'tton, act of preventing : antiapatio* or forethougnt : obstruction. mdjx. Preven'ttTe, Preven'tatlTe. tending to prevent or hinder: pre- servative. t. that which prevents: a preservative. adv. Pr*ren tirely. . PrareattraBaM. Pre- TeBttTB Mlfiua, the service rendered by die coast- guard in pie waiting smuggling. [L. fimi<etta, pa.p. _ ftfnmtureprm; before, ntrnfrr, to come.]
Pi aim lebral, pre-ver'te-bral, mdj. sitnated or devdpp- ing before the icjtebtje.

vi-us, mdj. going before in time : former.

deuce : priority in time. Prariou qaecttOB, a motion made during a debate, 'that die main question be now put.' If die decision be ' yes,' the debate is ended and die question put and decided : if it be 'no,' die debate is adjourned in the British parlia- ment, but continues in die American assembly. [L. fTfvstafrte, before, vim, a way.]

Pievlae, pre-riz', t?./. to foresee : to forewarn. n. Pre- YfSHHi, foresight. : foteLjiowlLdge. [L. ft u vidfrt^ fitt\. ISIUH-) to foresee -^rtf f before, vtdfrr, to see.]

Pivwatu, pre-wawrn', tr.f. to warn beforehand.

Prex. preks, . in U.S. college slang die president of a college. Also Piei'y.

Prey, pra, . that which is taken by lubbeiy or force : booty : plunder : dot which b or may be seized to be devoured : a victim : depredation : (Skak.) the act of seizing. T.i. to take plunder : to ^riiy ***! devour: to waste or impair gradually: to weigh heavily (en or /tm), as tfae mind. mdj. PlQJf'fUl (SkaJL\ having a disposition to prey on others. Beast Of prey, one who devours other i^J
[O. ?T. trait <Fi.t*9U)-l*.tT*d*, booty.]

Priapus. pn-i'pns, . an ancient deity pel sonifying male generative, power. <u/r>. Ptlap Ic, Priape aa. n. Prfapism.

Price, pris, - that at which anything is prized, valued, or bought: excellence: recompense. r./. to set value on : (ceiL) to ask the price of: (Sfens.) to pay die price of. ns. Price -current, -list, a list of the prices paid for any dass of goods, &c. oajs. Priced, set at a value : Price less, beyond price : invaluable : whhout value: worthless. w. Plice'leSEness.
Price Of money, die rate of discount in lending or borrowing capital. Without price, priceless. [O. Fr. fris (Fr. frix) L. frtti*m, price.]

PricK, prik. iv. that >ni> h pricks or penetrates : a sharp point : die act or feeling of pricking : a pumame : a sting: remorse: (SkoJk.) a thorn, prickle, skewer. point of time : (Sf-ens.) point, pitch. f./. to pierce with a prick : to erect any pointed thing : to fix by die point: to put on by puncturing: to mark or make by pricking : to incite : to deck oat as with flowers or feadiers : to pain. r.t. to have a sensa-

tion of puncture : to stand erect : to ride ith spurs : jto.t. and >./. pricked. mdj. Pridf-eared, having pointed ears. mt. Prick'er, that which pricks : a sharp-pointed instrument : light-horseman : a priming wire; PricWng; PrtcWe (prikHX a little prick : a sharp point giuwing from die bark of a plant or from die skin of an animal. r./. to prick slightly. 'ferns.) to be prickly. tr. Prickle-hack, die stickle-back: Priclrtlness: Prickling, the act of piercing with a sharp point: (SkoJk.) die sensation of being pricked. mdj. prickly. mdj. Prickly, full of prickles. tu. PrtcfcTy-heat, a severe form of die skin disease known as lichen, uh *>*"^ and

stinging sensations : Prickly -pear, a dass of plants with dusters of prickles and fruit Eke die pear ;

Pricket

fate, far : me, her ; mine :

Primrose

Pride 7 -the-gar'ter(cf. Fas Land-base); Prick'-the-louse (Scat.), a tailor. [A.S. pricu, a point; Ger. prickeln, Dut. prikkel, a prickle.]

Pricket, prik'et, //. (Shak.) a. buck in his second year.

Pride, prld, . state or feeling of being proud : too great self-esteem : haughtiness . overbearing treatment of others : a proper sense of what is becoming to one's self: a feeling of pleasure on account of something worthily done : that of which men are proud : that which excites boasting : elevation, loftiness : beauty displayed, ornament, ostentation : high spirit, mettle: (SAo/t.) lust. v.t. to have or take pride : to value, as one's self. &c. adj. Pride'ful. ad-.: Pride fully. . Pride'fulness. adj. Pride -

less [A.S. pryte prut, proud.]

Pridian, prid'i-an, adj. pertaining to yesterday. [L. pridie prius, before, dies, day.]

Prie-dieu, pre-diu', . a praying-desk. [Fr.J

Prief, pref, n. (Spens.) proof, trial, experiment.

Prior, Fryer, prl'er, . one who pries.

Priest, prest, . one who offers sacrifices or officiates in sacred offices : a minister above a deacon and below a bishop: a clergyman :ftm. Priest'ess. MS. Priest'oraft, priestly policy : the schemes of priests to gain wealth or power ; PriOSt'llOOd, the office or character of a priest : the priestly order. adjs. Priest'-like. Priestly, pertaining to or like a priest.//. Priest liness. a.ij. Priest' -rid den,

controlled by priests. High priest, a cliief priest, esp. the chief ecclesiastical officer in the ancient Jewish church. [A.S. pretSst (O. Fr. prestre, Fr. prttrt) L. presbyter, an elder.]

Prieve, prev, v.t. (Spens.) to prove.

Prig, prig, . a pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom. adj. Prig'gisll, conceited and affected. ad:-. Prig'gisnly. -us. Prig'gishness, Prig'gism. [From prick, to adorn.]

Prig, prig, . a thief. v.t. (slang) tofilch. v.i. (Scot.) to plead hard, haggle : to cheapen. as. Prig'ger ; Prig'gery. adj. Prig'gisll. //. Prig'gisni. [Prob. the same as prick, to spur.]

Prill, pril, //. (prtn>.) a very rich piece of ore.

Prill, pril, v.i. (prov.) to grow sour : to become tipsy.

Prim, prim, adj. exact and precise in manner : affectedly nice. r'./. to deck with great nicety: to form with affected preciseness: P r -P- prim' ming : pa.t. and /<i..*. primmed. adv. Prim'ly. n. Primness.

[O. Fr. prim, fern, prime L. primus, prima, first.)

Primacy, prl' ma-si, . state of being first in order of time, rank, &c. : the office or dignity of a primate or archbishop.

Prima-donna, pre'ma-don'a, n. the first or leading female singer in an opera. [It., L. primado n>i,i.]

Prima facie, prfma f.i'shi-e, at first view or sight. Prima facie case (law), a case established by sufficient evidence : a case consisting of evidence sufficient to go to a jury. [L. prima, abl. fem. of primus, first, facie, abl. af/Jcitt, a face.]

Primage, prlm'aj, n. an allowance to the captain of

a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for care in lading the same (hat-money) : amount or percentage of water carried from a boiler in priming. \Priiat, first.]

Primary, prl' mar-i, adj. first: original: chief: primi-tive : elementary, preparatory. . that which is highest in rank or importance : a planet in relation to its satellite or satellites. adv. Pri'marily. ns. Pri'mariness, the state of being first in time, act, or intention ; Pri'mary-ac'cent, the accent im-mediately after a bar in music. ns.pl. Pri'mary-COl ours, the colours obtained by passing the sun's rays through a prism : the colours of the rainbow red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet ; Pri'mary-plan'ets, planets revolving round the sun not satellites ; Pri'mary-qUillS. the largest feathers of a bird's wing ; Pri'mary-rocks, the rocks which seem to have been first formed and contain no animal remains, as granite, &c.

Primate, prftnat, . the first or highest dignitary in a church: an archbishop. . Pri mateship. adj. Prima tial.

Prime, prim, adj. first in order of time, rank, or importance: chief: excellent: original: early: in early manhood : (Shak.) eager, bold . (math.) in-capable of being separated into factors. . the beginning : the dawn : the spring : the best part : the height of perfection : full health and strength : a religious service during the first hour after sunrise : (fencing) the first guard against sword-thrusts, also the first and simplest thrust. adj. Pri'mal, first : original: chief.-//. Primal'ity. adr. Primely. us. Prime' -minister, the chief mkiister of state ; Prime '- mo V'er, the lorce which puts a machine in motion : a steam-engine or a water-wheel ; Prime'-ness ; Prime'-num ber, a first number i.e. one divisible only by itself or unity. Prime COSt (see Cost). [L. primus (for pro-i-mits\\

Prime, prim, v.t. to put powder on the nipple of a firearm : to lay on the first coating of colour : to in-struct or prepare beforehand. ;'./. to serve for the charge of a gun : in the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. /. Pri'mer ; Priming ; Pri ming-pow'-

der, detonating powder : train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge. [Prime (adj.).]

Primer, prim'er, or prl'mer, n. a first book : a work of elementary religious instruction : a first reading-book : an elementary introduction to any subject : a kind of type of two species, /o--primer (10 point) and ^r^rt^-primer (18 point). [Orig. a small prayer-book.]

Pfimero, pri-ma'rO, . an old game at cards. [Sp.J

Primeval, pn-me'val, adj. belonging to the first ages : original : primitive. adv. Prime'vally. [L. pri-iiue-.-us primus, first, <zr'/, an age.]

Primigenial, prl-mi-je'ni-al, adj. first-born or made : primary: constituent also Primoge'niaL adjs. Primig'enous, Primige'nious, first formed : Primo-gen'ital (ots.), Primogen itary, Primogen itive. of or belonging to primogeniture. ns. Primogeni-tor, the first begetter or father : a forefather ; Primogen' itnre. state of being born first of the same parents : (law) the right of the eldest son to inherit his father's estates ; Primogen'itureship. {Fr., L. primo-genitus, first-born primus, first, gignere, genitum, to beget.)

Pfimitiaa, pri-mish'i-e, n.pl. first-fruits offered to the gods also Primi'tias (Spens.): the first year's revenue of a benefice. [L., primus, first.)

Primitive, prim'i-tiv, adj. belonging to the beginning, or to the first times: original : ancient : antiquated, old-fashioned : not derived; (Hoi.) rudimentary, primary or first of its kind : (geol.) of the earliest formation. n. a primitive word, or one not derived from another : (math.) a form from which another is derived. ns.pl. Prim'itive-col'ours, the colours from which all others are supposed to be derived viz. red, yellow, and blue : Primltive-fa'thers, the Christian writers before the Council of Nice, 325 A.D.<t</T'. Primitively. //.//. Prim'itive-Meth'o-dists, a religious body founded in iSio, whose beliefs are the same as those of other Methodists, but whose working arrangements are nearly Pres-byterian. . Prim'itiveness. n.pl. Primitive-rocks (see Primary-rocks). [Fr., L. primitivus,

an extension ot primus. \

Primo. pre'iHu, . (inns.) the first or principal part.

Primordial, prl-mor'di-al, adj. first in order : original : existing from the beginning : (anat.) in a rudimen-tary state : (tot.) first formed, as leaves or fruit. n. first principle or element. us. Primor'dialism ; Primor'dium. [L. primus, first, orda, order.]

Primp, primp, v.t. (Scot.) to dress in an affected manner. v.i. to be affected, [/'rink.]

Primrose, prim'rOz, n. an early spring flower common
in woods and meadows : a plant of the genus Primula:
(Spens.) the first or earliest flower, the first or choicest.

Primsie

mOte ; mute ; moTin ; Men.

Prison

adj. resembling a primrose in colour : flowery, gay. Primrose LeagU6, a political association for the spread of Conservative opinions formed in 1883 in memory of Lord Beaconsfield, whose favourite flower
is said to have been the primrose. [Fr. prime rose as if L. prima rasa ; really through O. Fr. prime-role and Low L. dim. forms from L. primus.]

Primsie, prim'si, adj. (Scot.) prim, demure.

Primula, prim'u-la, . the genus of plants to which the primrose belongs. [L. primus, first.]

Primum mobile, prl'mum mob'i-le, in the Ptolemaic system the outermost of the ten revolving spheres of the universe, supposed to carry the others with it : any great source of motion. [L.]

Primus, pri'mus, . the bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church who presides over the meetings of the other bishops, but without metropolitan authority.

Primy, prfmi, adj. (Shak.) blooming.

Prince, prins, . one of the highest rank : a sovereign : son of a king or emperor : a title of nobility, as in Germany : the chief of any body of men \-fem. Prin'cess. v.i. to play the prince (usually with if). ns. Prince'-bish'op, a bishop who was also the civil ruler or prince of his diocese ; Prince' -Con'SOrt, the husband of a reigning queen ; Prince'dom, the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince ; Prince'hOOd, rank or quality of a prince ; Plince'-Impe rial, the eldest son of an emperor ; Prince'kin, Prince'let, Prince'ling, a little or inferior prince. adj. Prince' -like, becoming a prince. . Prince'-liness. adj. Princely, prince-like : becoming a prince: grand: august: regal. adv. in a prince-like manner. adv. Prin'COSSly, like a princess. . Prin' cess-Roy' al, the eldest daughter of a sovereign. adj. Prin'Cified, ridiculously dignified. . Mer'-chant prince, a merchant who has gained great wealth. Prince of darkness, Prince of this world, Satan ; Prince Of Peace, Christ : the Messiah ; Prince of Wales, the eldest son of the British sovereign ; Prince Rupert's drops (see Drop) ; Prince's feather, a tall showy annual with spikes of rose-coloured flowers ; Prince's metal, a gold-like alloy of 70 parts of copper and 25 of zinc. [Fr., L. prince f>s primus, first, capere, to take.]

Princeps, prin'seps, . one who, or that which, is fore-most, original, &c. : short for editio princeps, the first edition of a book. [L.]

Princesse, prin-ses', adj. of a woman's garment, close-fitting, the skirt and waist in one, and undraped. [Fr.]

Principal, prin'si-pal, adj. taking the first place : high-est in rank, character, or importance : chief. . a principal person or thing : a head, as of a school or college : one who takes a leading part : money on which interest is paid : (archit.) a main beam or timber : (Jaw) the person who commits a crime, or one who aids and abets him in doing it : a person for whom another becomes surety, a person who, being sui juris, employs another to do an act which he is competent himself to do : (ntus.) an organ-stop : (Skak.) the principal rafter. n. Principality, supreme power : the territory of a prince or the country which gives title to him : (B.) a prince : (obs.) a power: (/*/.) an order of angels, the seventh in the hierarchy of Dionysius. adv. Principally. ns. Prin'cipalness, the state of being principal or chief; Prin'cipalship, position of a principal ; Prin'-cipate,_ primary : a principality, esp. the office of the ancient Roman emperors. [L. principalis.]
Principia, prin-sip'i-a, n.pl. first principles : elements, used often as the contracted title of the ' Philosophise Naturalis Principia Mathematica' of Newton. adj. Princip'ial, elementary. [L., pi. of principium.]

Principle, prin'si-pl, n. a fundamental truth on which others are founded or from which they spring : a law or doctrine from which others are derived : an original
faculty of the mind : a settled rule of action : (chent.)

a constituent part: (pis.) a beginning v.t. to

establish in principles : to impress with a doctrine.
24 729

adj. Principled, holding certain principles. Principle of contradiction, the logical principle that a thing cannot both be and not be ; Principle Of excluded middle (logic), the principle that a thing must be either one thing or its contradictory ; PruT ciple of sufficient reason (see Reason). First principle, a very general principle not deducible from others. [L. principium, beginning princeps.}

Princock, prin'kok, n. (Shak.) a conceited fellow : a coxcomb. Also Prin'COX.

Prink, pringk, v.t. to adorn ostentatiously. . Prink'er. [Weakened from prank.]

Print, print, v.t. to press or impress : to mark by pressure : to impress letters on paper, &c. : to publish : (phot.) to produce a positive picture from a negative. v.i. to practise the art of printing : to publish a book. n. a mark or character made by impression : the impression of types in general : a copy : a printed picture : an engraving : a newspaper : a printed cloth : calico stamped with figures : that which impresses its form on anything : a cut, in wood or metal: (archit.) a plaster-cast in low relief. ns. Print'er, one who prints, esp. books, newspapers, &c. ; Printing, act, art, or practice of printing ; Printing-ink, ink used in printing ; Printing-machine', a printing-press worked by machinery ; Printing-office, an establishment where books, &c., are printed ; Print ing- pa'per, a paper suitable for printing purposes ; Print ing-press, a machine by which impressions are taken in ink upon paper from types. adj. Plint'less, receiving or leaving no impression. ns. Print '-sell' er, one who sells prints or engravings ; Print -shop, a shop where prints are sold ; Print -works, an establishment where cloth is printed. Printer's devil (see Devil); Printer's ink (same as Printing-ink) ; Printer's mark, an engraved device used by printers as a trade-mark. In print, published in printed form : in stock, as opposed to books which cannot now be got Out of print. [Shortened from O. Fr. empreindre, empreint L. imprimere in, into, premere, to press.]

Prior, pri'or, adj. former : previous : coming before in time. . the head of a priory : (in Italy) formerly a chief magistrate \fem. Pri'oress. n s. Pri'orate, Pri'orship, the government or office of a prior : the time during which a prior is in office ; Priority, state of being prior or first in time, place, or rank : preference ; Pri'Oiy, a convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next in rank below an abbey. [L. prior, former, comp. horn pro-, in front.]

Prisage, prl'zaj, . formerly a right of the English kings to seize for crown purposes, esp. that of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. [O. Fr. , -prise, taking.]

Prise, pnz, n. (Spens.) an enterprise or adventure.

Priser, prlz'er, n. (Shak.). Same as Prizer.

Prism, prizm, n. (g-eom.) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms : (opt.) a solid glass, triangular-shaped body, used for resolving rays of light into their separate colours. adjs. Prismatic, -al, resembling or pertaining to a prism : separated or formed by a prism. adv. Prismaf ically. ns. Pris'matoid, PriS'moid, a figure in the form of a prism. adjs. Pris'matoidal, Pris'moidal ; Pris'my, prismatic in colour. [L., Gr. prisnia, -atos.]

Prison, priz'n, . a building for the confinement of criminals, &c. : a jail : any place of confinement. v.t. to shut in prison, restrain. n.pl. PriS'on-barS, whatever confines or restrains. ns. Pris'oner. one arrested or confined in prison : a captive ; Prisoner's-, Pris'on-base, a game among boys, in which those who are caught in a certain wayare confined as prisoners a corr. of prison-bars; PriB'on-fe'ver, typhus-fever ; PriS'on-hOUSO, place of confinement ;
Pris'onment (Skak.\ confinement in a prison \isvLa\\yimprisonment; Pris'on-ship ; Pris'on-van, a closed conveyance for carrying prisoners. State

Pristine

Probate

prisoner, one confined for a political offence in a state prison. [Fr., L. prensio, -OKI'S, for prehensio, a -eizing prehendere, -hensum, to seize.]

Pristine, pris'tm, adj. as at first : former : belonging to the earliest time : ancient. [O. Fr. , L. pristinus; cf. priscus, antique, prior, former.]

Prithee, pri/A'e, a corruption of I pray thee.

Prittle-prattle, pritM-prat'1, . empty talk.

Privacy, prl'va-si, or priv*-, . state of being private or retired from company or observation : a place of seclusion : retreat : retirement : secrecy.

Privat docent, pre-vat' do-tsent', . a teacher in Connection with a German university, without share in its government or endowment, only receiving fees. [Ger., L. privatus, private, docens, -entis, teaching, docere, to teach.]

Private, prl'vat, adj. apart from the state : not invested with public office: peculiar to one's self: belonging to an individual person or company : not public : retired from observation : secret : not publicly known : not holding a commission. . a common soldier : (Shak.) a person without public office, a secret message, privacy, retirement. adv. Pri'vately. . Pri'vateness. Private act, &c., an act, &c., which deals with the concerns of private persons opp. to General act, &c. ; Private judgment, the judgment of an individual, esp. on the meaning of a passage or doctrine of Scripture, as distinguished from the interpretation of the church ; Private law, that part of law which deals with the rights and duties of persons qua individuals : Private legislation, legislation affecting the interests of private persons ; Private parts, the sexual organs ; Private property, rights, the property, rights of individual persons, as distinguished from that which belongs to a public body and is devoted to public use ; Private trust, a trust managed in the interest of private parties ; Private WTOng, an injury done to an individual in his private capacity. In private, privately, in secret ; The private (obs.), the private life of individuals. [L. privatus, pa.p. of privare, to separate pri-<us, single.]

Privateer, prl-va-ter', . an armed private vessel commissioned by a government to seize and plunder an enemy's ships : the commander of a privateer. v.i. to cruise in a privateer : to fit out privateers. ns. Privateering ; Privateer'sman.

Privation, pri-va'shun, n. state of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort : destitution : (logic) absence of any quality : (obs.) degradation or suspension from an office. adj. Privative, causing privation : consisting in the absence of something. n. that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else : (logic) a term denoting the absence of a quality : (gratti.) a prefix denoting absence or negation. adv. PriVatively. n. PriVativeness. [L. ; cf. rrivate.)

Privet, priv'et, . a half-evergreen European shrub used for hedges. [Perh. primetpritn.)

Privilege, priv'i-lej, . an advantage to an individual: a right enjoyed only by a few : freedom from burdens borne by others : prerogative : a sacred and vital civil right : (Shak.) superiority. v.t. to grant a privilege to '. to exempt : to authorise, license. adj. Privileged, Breach Of privilege, any interference with or slight done to the rights or privileges of a legislative body ; Question Of privilege, any question arising out of the rights of an assembly or of its members ; Writ of privilege, an order for the release of a person from custody. [Fr., L. priviltfium privus, single, lex, Ugis, a law.]

Privy, priv 7 !, adj. private : pertaining to one person : for private uses : secret : appropriated to retirement : admitted to the knowledge of something secret. . (law) a person having an interest in an action : a necessary house. adv. PriVily, privately : secretly. MS. PriVity, secrecy : something kept private : knowledge, shared with another, of something private or confidential : knowledge implying concurrence : relation between different interests, as, for example, in feudal tenure the interests of several persons in the same land, the mutual relationships of contractor and contractee, the relation caused by common knowledge in breaches of contract : (obs.) seclusion, intimacy ; PriVy-Cham'ber, private apartment in a royal residence ; PriVy-coun'Cil, the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government ; PriVy-coun'Cillor, a member of the privy-council ; Priv'y-purse, the purse or money for the private or personal use of the sovereign ; PriVy-seal, -sig'net, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal ; PriVy-ver'diCt, a verdict given to a judge out of court. Gentlemen ushers of the privy-chamber, four officials in the royal household who attend certain court ceremonies. [Fr. privt L. privatus, private.]

Prize, Prise, prTz, v.t. to force open by means of a

lever. [Fr. ; cf. Prize, below.]

Prize, prlz, . that which is taken or gained by competition : anything taken from an enemy in war: (hunting) the note of the trumpet blown at the capture of the game : a captured vessel : that which is won in a lottery : anything offered for competition :
a 'gain : a reward: (Ska*.) a competition. adj. worthy of a prize: to which a prize is given. adjs. Priz'able, -eable, valuable. ns. Prize' -court, a court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas ; Prize'-fight, a combat in which those engaged fight for a prize or wager ; Prize'-fight'er, a ooxer who fights publicly for a prize ; Prize' -fight ing ; Prize'-list, recorded of the winners in a competition ; Prize man ; Prize'-mon'ey, share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy ; Priz'er (Shak.). one who competes for a prize; Prize'-ring, a ring for prize-fighting : the practice itself. [Fr. prise pris, taken, pa.p. pretulre L. prehendere, to seize.]

Prize, prlz,' v.t. to set a price on : to value : to value highly. n. valuation, estimate. . Priz'er (SAaA.), an appraiser. [Fr. / riser O. Fr. pris, price (Fr. prix)\+. pre Hum, price.]

Pro, prO, Latin prep, meaning before, used in English in many phrases. Pro and con, abbrev. of pro et contra, for and against. v.i. to consider impartially. n.pl. Pros and. COns, arguments for and against an opinion. Pro bono publiCO, for the public good.

Proa, pro'a, . a small and swift Malay sailing-vessel, with both ends equally sharp. [Malay prau.)

Probable, prob'a-bl, adj. that can be proved : having more evidence for than against : giving ground for belief: likely: (Shak.) plausible. . probable opinion. ns. PrpbabiTiorist ; Prob'abilism (R.C. theol.), the doctrine in casuistry that of two probable opinions, both reasonable, one may follow his own inclination, as a doubtful law cannot impose a certain obligation opp. to Probabil'iorism, according to which it is lawful to follow one's inclination only when there is a more probable opinion in its favour ; Prob'abilist ; Probability, quality of being probable : appearance of truth : that which is probable : chance or likelihood of something happening : //. Probabilities. adv. Prob'ably. adj. Prffbal (Shak.), probable. Probable cause, a reasonable ground that an accusation is true ; Probable error, a quantity assumed as the value of an error, such that the chances of the real error being greater are equal to those of it being less than this quantity ; Probable evidence, evidence not conclusive, but admitting of some degree of force. [Fr., L. probabilis probare, -dtum, to prove.]

Probang, prO'bang, n. an instrument for pushing obstructions down the oesophagus of a choking animal.

Probate, prOTsat, . the proof before a competent court that a written paper purporting to be the will

of a person who has died is indeed his lawful act : the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved : the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. adj. relating to the establishment of wills and testaments. Prolate court, a court created in 1858 to exercise jurisdiction in matters touching the succession to personal estate ; Probate duty, a tax on propei ty passing by will. [Cf. Probable.}
Probation, pru-ba'shun, . act of proving : any proceeding to elicit truth, &c. : trial : time of trial : moral trial : noviciate. adjs. Proba'tional, Proba'tionary, relating to probation or trial. . Proba'tioner, one who is on probation or trial : (Scot.) one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate. atijs. Probative, Pro'batory, serving for proof or trial : relating to proof. . Proba'tor, an examiner. The doctrine of future probation, the doctrine that the gospel will be preached in another life to the unregenerate dead or to those who never heard it in life. [Fr., L.]
Probatum est, pro-bi'tum est, it has been proved. [L., 3d sing. perf. indie, pass, of probare, to prove.]
Probe, prob, . a proof or trial : a long, thin instrument for examining a wound, &c. : that which tries or probes. t'.t. to examine with or as with a probe : to examine thoroughly. n.pl. Probe'-SCiSS'ors, scissors used to open wounds, the blade having a

button at the end. [L. probare, to prove.]
Probity, prob'i-ti, w. uprightness: honesty: virtue that has been tested. [Fr., L. probitas, probtts, good.]
Problem, prob'lem, . a matter difficult of settlement or solution: (geom.) a proposition in which something is required to be done. adjs. Problematic, -al, of the nature of a problem : questionable : doubtful. ath: Problematically. r./. Prob'lematise. [Fr. , L., Gr. problema -pro, before, ballein, to throw.]

Proboscis, pro-bos'is, . the trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth : anything like a trunk : //. Probos'cides. adjs. Probos'cidate ; Proboscid ean, having a proboscis. . a mammal of the Proboscidea. . Probos'cis-monk'ey, a monkey of Borneo, having a long mobile and 1 retractile nose. [L., Gr. proboskis, a trunk pro, in front, boskein, to feed.]
Procacity, pr5-kas'i-ti, . petulance. adj. Proca'-

cious.

Procathedral, prO-ka-the'dral, n. a church used temporarily as a cathedral.

Proceed, pr6-sed', v.i. to go forward : to advance: to act according to a method : to go from point to point : to issue : to be produced : to prosecute : to take an academic degree : (SAa&.) to be transacted, done. ns. Proce'dUTO, the act of proceeding or moving forward : a step taken or an act performed : progress : process : conduct ; Proceed' er, one who goes forward or makes progress ; Proceed ing, a going forward : progress : step : operation ; transaction : (pi.) a record of the transactions of a society : (Shak.) advancement. n.pl. Pro ceeds, the money arising from anything: rent: produce. Special proceeding, a judicial proceeding other than an action, as, for example , a wnt of mandamus ; Summary proceedings, certain statutory remedies taken without the formal bringing of an action by process and pleading. [Fr. procider L. proc ederc pro, before, cedere, cessum, to go.]

ProceleUSmatiC, pros-e-lus-mat'ik, adj. inciting, encouraging. . in ancient prosody, a foot consisting of four short syllables. [Gr.,prokeleueuein, to incite before -pro, before, kelruein, to order.]
Procellaria, pros-e-la'ri-a, . a Linnaean genus of

petrels.

ProcephaliC, prO-se-fal'ik, or prO-sef'a-lik, adj. of or pertaining to the forepart of the head. ProcephaliC lobes, two lobes in the embryo of the Podophthalmia which develop into the anterior parts of the head. [Gr./w, before, kephale, head.]

Procerebrum, prO-ser'e-brum, n. the fore-brain, consisting of the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes. adj. Procer'ebral. [L. pro, before, cerebrum, brain.]

Procerite, pros'e-rlt, . the last segment of the antennae in the Crustacea. [Gr. pro, before, keras, a horn.]

Procerity, prO-ser'i-ti, . tallness, loftiness. adj. Proce'rous, tall. [L., procerus, tall.]

Proces, pro-sa', n. a law-suit : a trial. Proces verbal, a written account of facts in conuection with a trial or other proceeding. [Fr.]

Process, pros'es, or pro'-, . a gradual progress : manner of acting or happening : operation : the whole proceedings in an action or prosecution : series of measures : a projection on a bone or plant (also PrOCes'SUS) : the same as photo-process, the reproduction as a drawing, &c., by any mechanical (esp. photographic) process : {Shak.) a narrative, account. v.t. to proceed against by legal process: to produce a reproduction of a drawing as above. . Proc'ess-serVer (Skak.), a bailiff. [Fr. proces L. processus.]

Procession, prO-sesh'un, n. the act of proceeding : a train of persons in a formal march. adj. Processional, pertaining to a procession : consisting in a procession. . a book of the processions of the Romish Church : a hymn sung during a procession, esp. of clergy in a church. . Proces'SlonaliBt. adj. Proces sionary. *. Proces'sioner (U.S.), a county officer in Tennessee and North Carolina whose duty it is to survey lands ; Proces Sioning (U.S.), periodical survey and inspection of boundaries. Procession Of the Holy Ghost (theol.), the emanation of the Holy Spirit from the Father (single procession), or from the Father and Son (dovble procession). [Fr., L.]

Prochein, pro'shen, adj. next, nearest. Prochein ami, amy, next friend, one who undertakes to ns-Ut a minor in prosecuting his or her rights. [Fr., L. proximus, nearest.]

Prochronism, prSltrpn-izm, . a dating of an event before the right time : a making earlier than it really was opp. to Parachronism. [Gr. pro, before,

chronos, time.]

Procidence, pros'i-dens, . a falling down, a prolapsus. aiijs. Proc'ident; Procid'uous, falling from its proper place.

Procinct, pro-singkt', n. (Milt.) complete preparation. \L.,pro, before, cingere, cinctum, to gird.]

Proclaim, pro-klam', v.t. to cry aloud: to publish abroad: to announce officially. ns. Proclaim'; Proclaim'ant ; Proclaim'er ; Proclama tion, the act of proclaiming : official notice given to the public. Proclaimed, district, a district in which some unusually strict law is brought into force by a form of proclamation. [Fr. proclamer L. proclaiarepro, out, clamdre, to cry.]

Proclitic, pr5-klit'ik, adj. dependent in accent upon the following word. . a monosyllabic word which depends so much on the preceding word as to lose its accent. [Gr. pro, forward, klinein, lean.]

Proclivity, pro-kliv'i-ti, . an inclining forward : tendency: inclination: aptitude. adjs. Proclive', inclining to a thing : having a natural tendency : prone; Procli'VOUS, slanting forward and downward. [L. proclivitasproclivus, having a slope forward pro, forward, clivus, a slope.]

Procoalian, prO-se'li-an, adj. hollowed or cupped in front. Also ProCffl'lOUS. [Gr. pro, before, koilos, hollow.]

Proconsul, prO-kon'sul, K. a Roman official having the
authority of a consul without his office : the governor of a province. adj. Procon'SUlar, pertaining to, or under the government of, a proconsul. ns. Procon'sulate, Procon'sulship, the office, or term of office, of a proconsul.

Procrastinate, prO-kras'ti-nat, v.t. to put off till some

future time : to postpone. v,i. to delay. n. Pro-Crastlna'tion, a putting off till a future time : dilatoriness. adjs. Procras'tinative, Procras'tinatory. . Procras'tinator. [L. pro, off, erastinus eras, to-morrow.]

Procreate, prO'kre-at, v.t. to bring into being : to generate : to propagate : to produce. n. Pro'creant, one who, or that which, procreates or generates. adj. procreating, connected with or related to reproduction. . Procrea'tion, the act of procreating : generation : production. adj. Pro'creative, having the power to procreate : generative : productive. ns. Pro'creativeness ; Pro' creator, one who procreates : a father. [L. procredre, -dtumpro, forth, credre, to produce.]

Procrustean, prO-krus't5-an, adj. violently making conformable to a standard from Procrustes, a Greek robber, who stretched or cut a piece off the legs of his captives, so as to fit them to an iron bed.

Proctalgia, prok-tal'ji-a, . pain of the anus or rectum. n. Procti'tis, inflammation thereof. [Gr. proktos, the anus, algos, pain.]

Proctor, prok'tor, . a procurator or manager for another : an attorney in the spiritual courts : a representative of the clergy in Convocation : an official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces university regulations. ns. Proc'torage, Proctorship. adj. Procto'rial, pertaining to a proctor : magisterial. v.t. Proc'toriSO (slang), in the English universities, to summon before a proctor. [Procurator.}

Proctucha, prok-tuTca, n.pl. a group of the Turbellaria in which the digestive canal is furnished with an anal aperture. adj. Proctu'chous. [Gr. proktos, the anus, echein, to have.]

Procumbent, pro-kum'bent, adj. leaning forward : lying down or on the face : (boi.) trailing : without putting out roots, as a stem. [L. pro, forward, cumblre, to lie down.]

Procure, prO-kur', v.t. to obtain for one's self or for another : to bring about : to attract : (Spens.) to urge earnestly. v.i. to pander, pimp. adj. Procur'able, that may be procured. ns. Pro'curacy, office of

a procurator ; Procura'tion, the act of managing another's affairs : the instrument giving power to do this: a sum paid by incumbents to_the bishop or archdeacon on visitations ; Procurator, one who takes care of a thing for another : a lawyer : a financial agent in an imperial province under the Roman emperors ; Proc'urator-fis'cal (see Fiscal). adj. Procurato'rial. . Proc'uratorship. adj. Prpc'uratory. ns. Procure' ment, the act of procuring : a bringing about : management : agency ; ProcuVer, one who procures : a pander : Jem, Procuress. [Fr. procurer L. procurdre, to manage pro, for, curare, -dtum, to care for.]

Prooureur, pro-ku-rer', n. a procurator. Procureur ge'ne'ral {French law), the public prosecutor-in-chicf.

Procyonldae, prO-si-on'i-de, n.pl. an American family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, including raccoons and coatis. [Gr. pro, before, kydn, a dog.]

Prod, prod, . a goad, awl : a prick or punch with a pointed instrument. v.t. to prick. [Pern, trod.]

Prodigal, prod'i-gal, adj. spending without necessity : wasteful : lavish : profuse. n. one who throws away without necessity: a waster: a spendthrift. v.t. Prod'lgalise, Prod'igate, to spend lavishly, waste. n. Prodigality, state or quality of being prodigal : extravagance : profusion : great liberality. adv. Prodigally, wastefully. [Fr., L. prodigiapro-dirlre, to squander pro, forth, agere, to drive.]

Prodigy, prod'i-ji, n. a portent : any person or thing that causes great wonder : a wonder : a monster. adj. Prodigious, like a prodigy : astonishing : more than usually large in size or degree : monstrous. adv. Prodigiously. . Prodlglousness. [Fr. prodige L. prodigium, a prophetic sign pro, before, dicire, to say.]

Prodltor, prod'i-tor, n. a traitor. [L., prodere, -ititm, to betray pro, forth, dare, to give.]

Prodromus, prod'rO-mus, . a sign of approaching disease : a preliminary course or treatise : -pi. Prod'-roml (-1). adj. Prodrom'ic. [Gr.]

Produce, prS-dus', v.t. to bring forward : to make longer : to bring forth : to bear : to exhibit : to yield : to bring about: to cause: {geom.) to extend. v.i. to yield : to create value. ns. Prod'uce, that which is produced : product : proceeds : crops : yield ;

Prod'UCO-brok'er, a dealer in natural products, esp. foreign or colonial ; Produc'er ; Producibillty. adj. Producible, that may be produced : that may be generated or made : that may be exhibited. . Produclbleness. adj. Produc'tile, capable of being drawn out in length. [L. producere, -ductum pro, forward, ditcere, to lead.]

Product, prod'ukt, . that which grows or is produced : work : composition : effect : (arith.) the result of numbers multiplied together : (Milt.) offspring. v.t. Product' (rare), to produce. ns. Productibil'ity, capability of being produced : Production, act of producing : that which is produced : fruit : product : (pol. econ.) creation of values : (zpol.) extension, protrusion : (//.) in Scots law, written documents produced in support of the action or defence. adj. Productive, having the power to produce : generative : fertile: efficient. adv. Productively. ns. Productiveness, Productivity.

Proem, pro'em, . an introduction : a prelude : a preface. adj. Proe'mial. [Fr.^roeme L. proosmiutn Qr.prooimionpro, before, oimos, a way.]

Proembryo, pro-em' bri-0, n. a cellular structure produced from the spore of some plants, from which the embryo arises.

Proemptosis, prO-emp-t5'sis, . the addition of a day to a calendar or cycle, to correct error. [Gr.]

Proface, pro'fas, interj. (Stiak.) may it profit you ! a phrase of welcome. [O. fr.,prou, profit, face, Jasse, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. affaire, to do.]

Profane, pro-fun', adj. not sacred : common : secular : speaking or acting in contempt of sacred things : uninitiated : impious : impure. v.t. to violate anything holy : to abuse anything sacred : to put to a wrong use : to pollute: to debase. n. Profanation, desecration : irreverence to what is holy : a treating of anything with disrespect. adj. Profan'atory. adv. Profanely. ns. Profane'ness ; Profan'er; Profanity, irreverence : that which is profane : profane language or conduct. [Fr., L. profanus pro, before, fauum, a temple.]

Profectitious, pro-fek-tish'us, adj. derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Low L., L. proficisci, profectus, to proceed.]

Profess, pro-fes', v.t. to own freely: to make open declaration of: to declare in strong terms: to an-

nounce publicly one's skill in : to affirm one's belief in : ^Spens.) to present the appearance of: (R.C.) to receive into a religious order by profession. v.i. to enter publicly into a religious state : (SStak.) to pretend friendship. adj. Professed', openly declared : avowed: acknowledged. adv. Profess'edly. . Profes'slon, the act of professing : open declaration : pretence : an employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning : calling or known employment : the collective body of persons engaged in any profession : entrance into a religious order. adj. Professional, pertaining to a profession: engaged in a profession : undertaken as a means of subsistence, as opposed to Amateur. n. one who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practises it merely for pastime. . Profes'Sionallsm. adv. Professionally. ns. Profess'or, one who professes : one who openly declares belief in certain doctrines : one who publicly practises or teaches any branch of knowledge : a public and authorised teacher in a university :fem. ProfesS'Oress ; Profess' orate, Professo'riate, the office of a

professor or public teacher : his period of office : body of professors. adj. Professo'rial. adv. Professo'rially. . Professorship. [Fr. prcfes, professed, said of a member of a religious order L. pro/essus, perf. p. ofprqfiteri pro, publicly, fateri, to confess.]

Proffer, profer, v. t. to bring forward : to propose : to offer for acceptance. . an offer made : a proposal. ft. PTOff'erer. [Fr. proffrer'L. pro/errepro, forward, ferre, to bring.]

Proficience, prO-fish'ens, . state of being proficient : improvement in anything : advancement also Profi'Oiency. adj. Profi'cient, competent : well skilled : thoroughly qualified. . one who has made considerable advancement in anything : an adept : an expert. adv. Profi'Ciently. [L. proficient, -entis, pr.p. of proficere, to make progress -pro, forward, facere, to make.]

Profile, pr8'f il, n. an outline : a head or portrait in a side-view : the side-face : the outline of any object without foreshortening : a vertical section of country to show the elevations and depressions. v. t. to draw in profile : to make an outline of: (mech.) to give a definite form by chiselling, milling, &c. ns. Pro'filist, one who takes or makes profiles ; Profil'O-graph, an instrument for automatically recording the profile of the ground it traverses. [It. profilo (Fr. profil) 'L. pro, before, filum, a thread.]

Profit, profit, . gain : the gain resulting from the employment of capital : the difference between the selling price and the first cost : advantage : addition to good or value : benefit : improvement v.t. to benefit or to be of advantage to : to improve. -'./'. to gain advantage : to receive profit : to improve : to be of advantage : to bring good. adj. Profitable, yielding or bringing profit or gain : lucrative : productive : advantageous : beneficial. n. Profitableness. adv. Profitably. ns. Prof'iter; Profiting, profit, gain, or advantage : (B.) progress or proficiency.^'. Profitless, without profit, gain, or advantage. adv. Prof Itlessly. . Prof'it-Shar'ing, a voluntary agreement under which the employee receives a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits of a business. Profit and loss, gain or loss arising from buying and selling, &c. Net profits, clear gain after deduction of all outlay and expenses ; Rate Of profit, the amount of profit compared with the capital used in its production. [Fr., L. profectus, progress proficere, profectitm, to make progress.]

Profligate, prof'li-gat, adj. abandoned to vice : without virtue or decency: dissolute: prodigal: (pbs.) overthrown, defeated, ^n. one leading a profligate life : one shamelessly vicious : an abandoned person. ns. Profligacy, ProfligatenOSS, state or quality of being profligate : a vicious course of life. adv. Profligately. [L. projiigatus, pa. p. of profligare pro, hrv,"3.rA,Jligere, to dash.]

Profluent, prof'lu-ent, adj. flowing forth. . Profluence. ['L. pro, forth, fluere, to flow.]

Pro forma, pr6 for'ma, as a matter of form. [L. pro, for, forma, abl. of forma, form.]

Profound, priS-fownd', adj. far below the surface : low :

very deep : intense : abstruse : mysterious : occult : intellectually deep : penetrating deeply into knowledge. . the sea or ocean : an abyss, great depth. adv. Profoundly, deeply : with deep knowledge or insight : with deep concern. ns. Profound'ness, Profundity, the state or quality of being profound : depth of place, of knowledge, &c. : that which is profound. [Fr. profond'L. prqfunduspro, forward, fimdus, bottom.]

Profunda, prS-fun'da, n. a deep-seated artery, as of the arm, neck, or leg :-pl. Profun'dae.

Profuse, pro-fus', adj. liberal to excess : lavish : extravagant. adv. Profuse'ly. ns. Profuse'ness, Profu'Sipn, state of being profuse : extravagance : prodigality. [L. profusus, pa. p. of profundere pro, forth, fimdere, to pour.]

Prog, prog, v.t. to thrust. v.i. to go about, as if picking and plundering: to beg. . a pointed instrument : food got by begging. [Prob. related to W. procio, to stab.]

Progenerate, prS-jen'e-rat, v.t. to beget n. Progen'itor, a forefather : an ancestor : a parent : the founder of a family :fe>n. Progenitress, Progenitrix. ns. Progen'iture, a begetting: Prog'eny, that which is brought forth : descendants : race : children. [Fr., L., pro, before, genitor, a parent, gignere, genitum, to beget.]

Proglottis, prS-glot'is, . a term applied to the detached segments of the body in the Cestoidea : //. Proglottldes. adj. Proglott'ic. [Gr., pro, before, glossa, glotta, tongue.]

Prognathous, prog'na-thus, adj. having jaws projecting far forward also Prognath'iC. n. Prog'nathism. [Gr. pro, forward, gnathos, a jaw.]

Prognosis, prog-no'sis, n. foreknowledge : (med.) the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms : the opinion thus formed. n. Prognos'tic, a foreshowing : a foretelling: an indication: a presage. adj. foreknowing: foreshowing: indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms v.t. Prognosticate, to foreshow : to foretell : to indicate as future by signs. . Prognostication, the act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs : a foretoken or previous sign. adj. Prognos'ticative. . Prognos'ticator, a predictor of future events, esp. a weather prophet. [Gr., pro, before, gigndskein, to know.]

Programme Program, pro'gram, . a public notice in writing : an outline of subjects and the order in which they are to be taken up at a meeting, exhibition, concert, &c. : a preliminary outline. . PTO'grammer, one who makes up a programme. Programme music, music meant to give the hearers, by means of instruments, without words, the impressions of scenes and incidents. [Fr., L., Gr. prcgramma pro, before, graphein, to write.]

Progress, prog' res, n. a going forward or onward : advance : improvement of any kind : proficiency : course : passage from place to place : procession : a journey of state : a circuit. v.i. Progress', to go forward : to make progress : to grow better : to proceed : to advance : to improve. v.t. (5AaA.)tomove or push forward. n. Progression, motion onward : act or state of moving onward : progress : regular and gradual advance : increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law : (mus.) a regular succession of chords or the movements of the parts in harmony. adj. Progres'Sional. ns. Progres'sionist, Progressist, one who believes in the progress of society and its future perfection : one who believes in the development of animals and plants from one simple form. adj. Progressive, progressing or moving forward : advancing gradually : improving. . one in favour of reform. adv. Progressively, n. Progressiveness. Arithmeticalprogression(see Arithmetic): Geometrical progression, a series of numbers or quantities in which each succeeding one is produced by multiplying or dividing the preceding one by a fixed number or quantity, as i, 4, 16, 64, &c., or 1 8, 6, 2 ; Harmonic progression (see Harmonic) : Musical progression, the regular succession of chords or the movement of the parts of a musical composition in harmony, where the key continues unchanged. [Fr., L. progrcssus progredi, to go forward pro, forward, gradi, to go.]

Progymnasium, pr5-jim-na'zi-um, n. in Germany, a classical school in which the higher classes are wanting : a school preparatory to a gymnasium.

Prohibit, pr5-hib'it, v.t. to hinder: to check or repress : to prevent : to forbid : to interdict by authority. ns. Prohib'iter ; Prohibi'tion, the act

of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting : an interdict : the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks ; Prohlb'itlonlsm ;

Proin

fete, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Promiscuous

Prohibi'tionlSt, one who favours prohibitory duties in commerce : one who advocates the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. adj. Prohibitive. adv. Prohibitively. adj. Prohibitory, that prohibits or forbids : forbidding. Prohibited degrees (see Forbidden degrees, under Degree). Writ of prohibition (law), a writ from a superior tribunal staying proceedings in a lower court : (Scots law) a clause in a deed of entail forbidding the heir to sell the estate, contract debt, &c. [L. prohibere, prohibititmpro, before, habere, to have.]

Proin, proin, v.t. an obsolete form of prune.

Pro indiviso, pro in-di-vi'so, (taw) applied to rights which two or more persons hold in common.

Project, proj'ekt, . a plan : a scheme : contrivance. [O. Fr. project (Fr. projet) L. projectum pro, before, jacere, to throw.]

Project, prO-jekt', v.t. to throw out or forward: to cast forward in the mind : to contrive or devise : to exhibit (as in a mirror) : to draw straight lines from a fixed point through every point of any body or figure, and let these fall upon a surface so as to form the points of a new figure : to exhibit in relief. v.i. to shoot forward : to jut out : to be prominent. adj. Projec'tile, projecting or throwing forward : impelling or impelled forward : that can be thrust forward. . a body projected by force, esp. through the air : a cannon or rifle ball. adj. Projec'ting. n. Projec'tion, the act of projecting : that which juts out : a plan or design : a delineation : a representation of any object on a plane, esp. (geom.) the earth's surface : (akk.) the act of throwing anything into a crucible, hence the act or result of transmutation of metals : the crisis of any process, esp. a culinary process. adj. Projec'tive, produced by projection : (geom.) capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections. us. Projectiv'ity ; Project'-ment (rare), design ; Projec'tor, one who projects or forms schemes : a parabolic mirror : a camera for throwing an image on a screen ; Projec'ture, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface. Mer-Cator'S projection, a map of the world with meridian lines which are straight and parallel, and with parallels of latitude at distances from each other, increasing towards the poles, invented by the Flemish cosmographer, Mercator, in 1550.

Proker, prO'ker, n. (prov.) a poker.

Prolapse, pro-laps', . (med.) a falling down, or out, of some part of the body from the position which it usually occupies also Prplap'sus. v.i. to fall down : to protrude. [L. prolabi, prolaps us, to fall forward pro, forward, labi, to fall.]

Prolate, prO'lat, adj. extended lengthwise : having the diameter between the poles longer than at right angles to it, as a spheroid. ns. Prolate'ness, Prola'tion, a bringing forth : pronunciation : delay : (tuns.) a division. [L. prolatus, pa.p. of proferre, to bring forward pro, forth, ferre, to bear.]

Proleg, prO'leg, . one of the abdominal limbs of the larva? of insects.

Prolegomena, prO-Ieg-om'en-a, n.pl. an introduction to a treatise :sing. Prolegom'enon. adjs. Prolegom'enary, Prolegom'enous, prefatory: prolix. [Gr., pro, before, legein, to say.]

Prolepsls, prO-lep'sis, . (rliet.) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered : the dating of an event before its proper time '.pi. Prolep'ses. adjs. Prolep'tic, -aL adv. Prolep'tioally. [Gr., pro, before, lambanein, to take.]

Proletarian, prO-le-ta'ri-an, adj. belonging to the poorest labouring class : having little or no property: plebeian: vulgar. n. a member of the poorest class also Proletaire', Proletary. adj. Proleta'neous, having numerous offspring. ns. Proleta nanism, the condition of the poorest classes ; Proletariat, -e, the lowest class. [L.

proletarius (in ancient Rome), a citizen of the sixth

and lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but with his children protes, offspring.]

Prolicide, prO'li-sid, n. infanticide.

Proliferate, pr6-lif'e-rat, v.i. to grow by multiplication of elementary parts : (zool.) to reproduce by proliferation. v.t. to bear by reproduction. . Prolifera'tion, the birth and growth of generative zooids. adjs. Prolif'erative, Proliferous. adv. Prolif erously. [L. proles, progeny, ferre, to bear.]

Prolific, -al, prO-Iif ik, -al, adj. bringing forth offspring : producing young or fruit : productive : bringing about results : (bat.) applied to a flower from which another is produced. ns. Prolificacy, Prolif' icness. adv. Prolif Ically. . Prolifica'tion, the generation of young animals or plants: (hot.)

development of a shoot from an organ normally ultimate. [Fr. prolifique
offspring, facire, to make.]

organ
s (for

pro-oles),

784

Prolix, proliks, adj. tedious : long and wordy : dwelling too long on particulars : (o6s.) long. adj. ProliXlOUS (S/iak.), dilatory, tedious. ns. Prolix'-ity, Prolix'ness. adv. Prolixly. [Fr. prolixe L. prolixuspro, forward, liqui, to flow.]

Proll, prOl, v.i. (Spens.) to prowl, rob. [Prowl.}

Prolocutor, prO-lok'u-tor, n. the chairman of a convocation, or meeting of clergy : (rare) a spokesman : /em. Prolotfutrix. . Proloc'utorship. [L., pro, before, toqui, locutits, to speak.]

Prologue, prO'log, n. a preface : the introductory verses before a play : (Skak.) the speaker of a prologue. v.t. to introduce with a prologue or preface.

v.i. Prologise, -Uise, to deliver a prologue. [Fr.,

L., Gr. prologos pro, before, logos, speech.]
Prolong, pro-long', v.t. to lengthen out: (Shak.) to

put off to another time : to continue. v.i. to lengthen out. v.t. Prolong'ate, to lengthen. ns. Prolongation, act of prolonging in space or time : the additional length made by prolonging; Prolong'er. [Fr. prolonger L. prolongarepro, forward, longus, long.]

Prolonge, pro-lonj', . a hemp rope consisting of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. [Fr.]

Prolusion, pro-lu'zhun, K. a prelude, introduction : an essay preparatory to a more solid treatise. [L., Pro, before, ludere, lusum, to play.]

PromachOS, prom'a-kos, . a deity who fights in front of, or champions, some person or state. [Gr.]

Promenade, prom-e-nad', or -nad', . a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise : a place for walking. v.i. to walk for amusement, show, or exercise. n. Promena'der. Promenade concert, an entertainment in which the audience promenades or dances during the music. [Fr., from (se) promener, to walk L. promindre, to drive forwards pro, forward, mindre, to drive.]

Promethean, prO-me'the-an, adj. pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven, for which Zeus chained him to a rock, to be tortured by a vulture. n. a glass tube containing sulphuric acid and an inflammable mixture : a kind of lucifer-match. . Prome'theus, a large silk-spinning moth. [Gr., lit. ' forethinker ; ' or Sans, pramantha, a fire-stick.]

Prominent, prom'i-nent, adj. standing out beyond the line or surface of something : projecting: most easily seen : conspicuous : principal : eminent : distinguished. ns. Prom'inence, Prominency, state or quality of being prominent : conspicuousness : distinction. adv. Prom'inently. [Fr., ^.prominere, to jut forth pro, forth, tninere, to jut.]

Promiscuous, prO-mis'ku-us, adj. mixed : confused : collected together without order : indiscriminate : not restricted to one individual : (prov.) casual, accidental. . Promiscuity, mixture without order or distinction : promiscuous sexual intercourse.

adv. Promis'cuously. . Promls'cuqusnesa. [L. promiscuuspro, inten., misclre, to mix.]

Promise, prom'is, . an engagement made by a person either verbally or in writing to do or keep from doing something : expectation or that which causes expectation : a ground for hope of future excellence : (rare) fulfilment of what is promised. v.t. to make an engagement to do or not to do something : to afford reason to expect : to assure : to engage to bestow. v.i. to assure one by a promise : to afford hopes or expectations : (rare) to stand sponsor. ns. Promise-breach (S&a&.), violation of promise ; Prom'ise-break'er (Shak.), a violator of promises. adj. Prom'ise-crammed (Shak.), crammed or filled with promises. ns. Promis55', the person to whom a promise is made ; Prom'iser, Prom'iSOr. adj. Promising, affording ground for hope or expectation : likely to turn out well. advs. Prom'isingly ; Prom'issorily. adj. Prom'issory, containing a promise of some engagement to be fulfilled. . Prom'issory-note, a note by one person promising to pay a sum of money to another, or to bearer, at a certain date, or at sight, or on demand. Promised land, the land promised by God to Abraham and his seed: Canaan: heaven. Be promised (rare), to have an engagement ; Breach of promise (see Breach) ; Conditional promise, a promise of which the obligation depends on certain conditions opp. to Absolute promise; Express promise, a promise expressed orally or in writing ; The Promise, the assurance of God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people. [Fr. promesse L. promissa, promittere, to send forward pro, forward, ntittire, to send.]

Promontory, prom'on-tor-i, . a headland or high cape jutting out into the sea: (anat.) a projection on the sacrum : a rounded elevation in the tympanum of the ear. [L. promonterium pro, forward, mons, mantis, a mountain.]

Promote, pro-mot", v.t. to move forward : to help on the growth or improvement of anything : to advance : to further : to encourage : to raise to a higher position: to elevate. ns. Promoter; Promotion, the act of promoting : advancement in rank or jn honour : encouragement : preferment. adj. Promo'tive. Be on one's promotion, to have right or hope of promotion : to be on good behaviour with a view to chances of promotion. [L. promotns, pa.p. of prptnovere pro, forward, tnovere, to move.]

Prompt, promt, adj. prepared : ready and willing : acting with alacrity : cheerful : unhesitating : (obs.) inclined, disposed. v.t. to incite : to move to action : to assist a speaker when at a loss for words : to suggest to the mind. n. a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on the prompt-note, the note of reminder. ns. Prompt'-book. a copy of a play arranged for the prompter's use ; Prompt'er ; Prompting, the act of prompting or suggesting : that which is prompted or suggested ; Promptitude, promptness : readiness : willingness : quickness of decision and action. adv. Promptly. ns. Promptness ; Prompt'uary, a magazine, repository, a handbook ; Prompt' -ure (Shak.), suggestion: instigation. [Fr., L. promptus promlre, to bring forward /r0, forth, emere, to bring.]

Promulgate, prO-mul'gat, v.t. to publish : to proclaim : to make_widely known (arch.) Promulge'. ns. Promulga'tion, act of promulgating : publication : open declaration : (law) the first official publication of a new law ; Prom'Ulgator. [L. promnlgare, -dtum.\

Promuscis, pro-mus'is, . a proboscis, esp. of hemipters.
adj. Promus cidate. like or having a promuscis.

Pronaos, pr5-na'os, . the open porch in front of a temple. [Gr.,/n>, before, naos, a temple.]

Pronatlon, prO-na'shun, . the act of turning the palm of the hand downwards opp. to Svpination. -j.t. Pro nate, to turn the palm downwards effected by means of the pronator muscle. n. Prona'tor, a muscle of the forearm by which pronation is effected. [L. prondre, -dtum, to lead forward pronus.]

Prone, prOn, adj. with the face downward : bending forward : headlong : disposed : inclined or sloping. adv. Pronely. . Prone'ness. [O. Fr., L. pronus; cog. with Gr.prenSs, prone.]

Prong, prong, . the spike of a fork or similar instrument : one of several points or projections, as on an antler. v.t. to stab with a prong. adj. Pronged, having prongs. . Prong'-hoe. adj. Prong' -horn, having horns with a prong. n. the prong - buck or cabrit, the American antelope.

[Nasalised form of Prov. Eng. prog, to prick W. procio; cf. GaeL brag; to goad, brog, an awL]
Pronominal. See Pronoun.
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Prononce", prO-nong-sa', adj. decided : self-asserting :
fern. Prononcee. [Fr. ; cf. Pronounce.]

Pronotum, pro-nO'tum, . the tergal portion of the prothorax in the Insecta : //. Prono'ta. adj. Prono'tal. [Gr. pro, before, notos, back.]

Pronoun, prO'nown, . a word used instead of a noun. adj. Pronom'inal, belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun. adv. Pronom inally.

Pronounce, pr5-nowns', v.t. to make known by speaking : to utter with the proper sound and accent : to speak distinctly : to utter formally : to utter rhetorically : to declare. v.i. to utter confidently : to utter words. adjs. Pronounce' able, capable of being pronounced ; Pronounced', marked with emphasis : marked. adv. Pronoun'cedly. ns. Pronounce'-ment, act of pronouncing : an announcement or proclamation ; Pronoun'cer . adjs. Pronoun'cing, Pronun'Cial, giving or marking pronunciation. . Pronuncia tion, act or mode of pronouncing : art of speaking distinctly and correctly : utterance. [Fr. prononcer L. pronuntidrepro, forth, nvncidre, to announce nuntius, a messenger.]

Pronunciamento, prO-nun-si-a-men'to, n. a manifesto:
a formal proclamation. [Sp.]

Prooemium, pro-e'mi-um, n. same as Proem also Proe'mion : (rhet.) exordium. adj. ProCB'mise.

Proof, prOof, n. that which proves or establishes the truth of anything : test : (obs.) experience : experiment : any process to discover or establish a truth : that which convinces : demonstration : evidence which convinces the mind : state of having been proved : Q*/.) in equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form : (Scots law) the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading : a test, hence ' Armour of proof,' armour proved to be trustworthy : (arith,) an operation checking the accuracy of a calculation : firmness of mind : a certain strength of alcoholic spirits : (print.) an impression taken for correction, also ' proof-sheet : ' an early impression of an engraving ' proof before letter '= one taken before the title is engraved on the plate : (phot.) the first print from a negative. adj. firm in resisting : noting alcoholic liquors having the specific gravity 0-920 : pi. Proofs. ns. Proof'-arm'our, armour proved to be able to resist ordinary weapons ; Proof - Charge, an extraordinary amount of powder and shot put into a gun to test its strength ; Proof-house, a house fitted up for proving the barrels of firearms: Proof-leaf (same as Proof-Sheet). adj. Proof less, wanting proof or evidence. ns. Proof - mark, a mark stamped on a gun to show that it has stood the test ; Proof -read' er, a person who reads printed proofs to discover and correct errors ; Proof-Sheet, an impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally ; Proof-Spirit, a mixture containing fixed proportions of alcohol and water nearly half its weight and fully half its volume of alcohol ; Proof -text, a passage of Scripture held to prove a certain doctrine. Artist's proof, a first impression from an engraved plate or

block ; Burden of proof (,-ee Burden) ; India proof (see Indian). [O. Fr. prove (Fr. preuve) ^ probdre, to prove.]

PrOOStracum, pro-os'tra-kum, . the forward continuation of the guard or rostrum in the Beleinnites. [Gr. pro, before, ostrakon, shell]

ProotiC, pro-ot'ik, n. a bone developed in some vertebrata in front of the ear also adj. [Gr. pro, before, ous, dtos, ear.]

Prop, prop, n. anything on which a weight rests for support : a support : a stay. v.t. to keep from falling by means of something placed under or against : to support or to sustain in any way :pr.p. prop'ping ; fa.!, and pa.p. propped. . Prop'page. [Allied to Sw. propp, Ger. prop/, a stopper ; s^iue connect also with Ger. pfropf, a graft L. propa s o, a set, layer.]

Propaedeutic, -al, pro-pe-du'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to preliminary instruction.- . Propaedeu'tic, a preliminary branch of knowledge : (pi.) the introduction to an art or science. [Gr. pro, before, paideiifin, to teach.]

Propagate, prop'a-gat, v.t. to increase by generation or other natural process : to multiply plants by layers : to extend : to produce : to impel forward in space, as sound, light, energy, &c. : to spread from one to another : to promote : to extend the knowledge of: (obs.) to increase. v.i. to be produced or multiplied : to have young. adj. Prop'agable, that can be propagated or increased by generation or other natural process. us. Propaganda, Prop'agand, a committee (congregatio de propaganda Ji de) at Rome charged with the management of the R.C. missions : any association for the spread of opinions and principles, esp. such as are opposed to the existing government ; Propagand'ism, practice of propagating tenets or principles: zeal in spreading one's opinions : proselytism ; Propagand'ist, one who devotes himself to propagandist!! ; Propaga'tion, act of propagating : the spreading or extension of anything, as light, sound, energy, &c. : increase : enlargement. adj. Prop'agative. ns. Prop'agator ; Propagato'rium (biol.), the reproductive apparatus. adj. Prop'agatory. ns. Propa'go, a layer or branch laid down to root ; Propag'ulum, a runner or sucker ending in an expanded bud: a gemma or bud affecting asexual propagation in many alga?. [L. propdgare, -atum, conn, with pro-pdg-o, a layer.]

Propale, prO-pal', v.t. to disclose.

Propalinal, prO-paTi-nal, adj. moving backward and forward, as the under jaw in mastication. [L. pro, forward, Gr. palin, backward.]

Proparoxytone, prS-par-ok'si-tOn, adj. having the acute accent on the antepenultimate or third last syllable. . a word having the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

Propel, pro-pel', v.t. to drive forward : to urge onward by force: pr.p. propel'ling ; pa.t. and pa.p. propelled'. . Propel'lant, that which drives forward. <jrf/. Propellent. as. Propeller, one who, or that which, propels : any kind of mechanism for moving a ship through the water, by a paddle-wheel, oar, screw, &c. : a vessel thus propelled : a spinning-bait ; Propel'ment, act of propelling : propelling mechanism. [L. pro, forward, peliere, to drive.]

Propend, prO-pend', v.i. (Shak.) to lean toward : to be in favour of anything. adj. Propend'ent. [L. propendire pro, forv/zrA,pfndere,pensunt, to hang.]

Prepense, pro-pens', adj. leaning towards in a moral sense: inclined: disposed. adv. Propense'ly. ns. Propense'ness. Propensity, inclination of mind : tendency to good or evfl : disposition ; Propen'Slon, tendency to move in a certain direction. adj. Propen'sive. [L. propensus, hanging forward.]

Proper, prop'er. adj. one's own : fitted for a person's nature or qualities : peculiar : belonging to only one of a species (as a name) : natural : suitable : correct : just: right: becoming: (B.) comely, pretty: in liturgies, used only on a particular day or festival. . something set apart for a special use. adv. (foil.) very, exceedingly adv. Prop'erly, in a proper manner: (coil.) entirely, extremely. . Prop'erness. Properly speaking, in the strict sense : speakmg without qualification. [Fr. propre L. proprius, one's own, akin to prope, near.]

Properispomenon, pr5-per-i-sporn'e-non, . a word with the circumflex accent on the penult. [Gr., pro, before, peri, round, s^dn, to draw.]

Property, prop'er-ti, . that which is proper to any person or thing : a quality which is always present : any quality: that which u one's own: "an estate: right of possessing, employing, &c. : ownership : (SAa&.) individuality. v.t. (S/ta&.) to invest with certain properties : to make a tool of, appropriate : (;*/.) articles required by actors in a play. adj. Prop'ertied, possessed of property or possessions. ns. Prop'erty-man, -mas ter, one who has charge

of the stage properties in a theatre ; Prop'erty-room, the room in which the stage properties of a theatre are kept; Prop'erty-tax, a tax paid by persons possessed of property, at the rate of so much per cent, on its value. Movable or Personal property, property that may attend the person of the owner, movables ; Private property, that which belongs to an individual for his personal disposition and use opp. to Public property ; Real property, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, real estate ; Qualified property, the right a man has in reclaimed wild animals also called Special property : such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment. [O. Fr. prepertea. doublet of propriety.]

prophecies. [O. Fr. prophecie L. proplietla Gr. propheteiaproplietes.)

Prophesy, profe-sl, v.t. to foretell: to predict. v.i.(B.) to exhort: to expound religious subjects. pa.t. and pa.p. proph'esled. ns. Proph'esier ; Proph'esylng. [s has been arbitrarily substituted for c, to distinguish the verb from the noun.]

Prophet, prof'et, n. one who proclaims or interprets the will of God : one who announces things to come : one who predicts or foretells events : (2>.) one inspired by God to warn and teach : (//.) the writings of theprophets. n.fcm. Proph'etess. ns. Proph'ethood, Proph'etship, quality, office of a prophet. adjs. Prophet ic, -al, pertaining to a prophet : containing prophecy : foreseeing or foretelling events.

"30

prophets, the prophets properly so called ; Major prophets, the prophets whose books come before that of Hosea; Minor prophets, the prophets from Hosea to Malachi ; School of the prophets, a school among the ancient Jews for training young men as teachers of the people ; The prophets, one of the three divisions into which the ancient Jews divided their Scriptures consisting of the former and the latter prophets (see above). [Fr., L. prophetaGr. prophitespro, before, in behalf of, plii-mi, pliatuii, to speak.]

Prophylactic, prof-i-lak'tik, adj. guarding against : defending from disease. . a medicine which wards off disease. . Prophylax'is. [Gr. pro, before, phylassein, to guard.]

Proplne, pro-pin', v.t. to pledge in drinking: to present, guarantee. n. (obs.) money given as drink-money, any pledge or gift : the power of giving. . Proplna'tion, act of drinking healths. [O. Fr., L., Gr. propinein, pro, before, pinein, to drink.]

Propinquity, prS-ping'kwi-ti, . nearness in time, place, or blood: proximity: neighbourhood. v.i.

Propitiate

mOte ; mute ; mJOn ; ?/ien.

Proscribe

Propinq'uate, to approach. [L. propinquita* propinquus, near prope, near.]

Propitiate, pro-pish'i-at, v.t. to make propitious : to render favourable. v.i. to make propitiation: to atone. adj. Propi'tiable, that may be propitiated or rendered favourable. ns. Propitia'tion, act of propitiating : (theol.) that which propitiates : atonement : the death of Christ as a ground of the forgiveness of sin ; Propi'tiator. rtrt^.Propi'tiatorily. adj. Propi'tiatory, having power to propitiate : expiatory. . the Jewish mercy-seat. adj. Propitious, favourable : disposed to be gracious or merciful : ready to forgive. adv. Propi'tiously. . Propi tiOUSness. [L. propitidre, -atum, to make favourable propitius, well disposed ; orig. perh. an augur's term with reference to the flying of birds pro, forward, petere, to seek, orig. fly ; by others conn, with prope, near.]

Proplasm, prO'plazm, . a mould, matrix. adj. Proplas'tiC, forming a mould.

Propodite, prop'O-dlt, . the sixth joint of the typical limb of a Crustacean.

Propodium, pr5-po'di-um, . the anterior division of the foot in some Gasteropoda and Pteropoda. [Gr. fro, before, potts, podos, the foot.]

Propolis, prop'o-lis, . a red, resinous, odorous substance like wax collected by bees and used to stop crevices in the hive, strengthen cells, &C. [Gr., pro, before, polls, city.]

Proponent, prO-pO'nent, adj. proposing. n. one who makes a proposal or proposition : (law) one who propounds a will for probate.

Proportion, pro-poVshun, . the relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude : fitness of parts to each other : symmetrical arrangement : (math.) the identity or equality of ratios : the ' rule of three, ' in which three terms are given to find a fourth: equal or just share: (obs.) form, figure. v.t. to adjust : to form symmetrically : to correspond to : to divide into proper shares. adjs. Propor'tionable, that may be proportioned : having a proper proportion. . Proportionableness. adv. Proportionably. adj. Proportional, having a due proportion : relating to proportion : (math.) having the same or a constant ratio. n. (math.) a number or quantity in a proportion. . Proportionality. adv. Proportionally. adj. Proportionate, adjusted according to a proportion : proportional. v.t. to make proportional : to adj ust in proportion. adi.'. Proportionately. ns. Propor tionateness, the quality of being adjusted according to settled rates or comparative relation ; Proportioning, adjustment of proportions. adj. Propor'tionless, without proportion or symmetry of parts. Proportional representation, representation in a parliament, &c., according to the number of electors in an electoral district. Compound proportion, a proportion between two quantities, each of which is the product of two or more, those of the first set being in their order proportional to those of the other ; In proportion, in the degree or measure, according ; Inverse, or Reciprocal, proportion, an equality of ratio between two quantities and the reciprocals of other two, as 6 : 3 = J : J. [L. proportio pro, in comparison with, portio, portionis, part, share.]

Propose, prp-p6Y, v.t. to put forward or offer for consideration, &c. : to purpose or intend : (obs.) to place out, state, utter, discourse : (Shak.) to face, confront. v.i. to form an intention or design : to offer, especially marriage : (Shak.) to converse. n. (obs.) talk, discourse. n. Propo'sal, anything proposed : terms or conditions proposed. . Propo'ser. [Fr., pfx. pro-, poser, to place.]

Proposition, prop-5-zish'un, n. a placing before : offer of terms : that which is proposed : the act of stating anything : that which is stated : (gram, and logic) a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something : (math.) a theorem or problem to be

demonstrated or solved. adj. Proposi'tlonal, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a proposition : considered as a proposition. [Fr., L. propositio.]

Propound, prS-pownd', v.t. to offer for consideration : to exhibit. . Propound'er. [Orig. propone L., pro, forth, ponere, to place.]

Propraetor, Propretor, pro-pre'tor, n. a magistrate of ancient Rome, who, after acting as prsetor in Rome, was appointed to the government of a province.

Proprietor, prO-prf e-tor, . one who has anything as his property : an owner :fem. Propri etress, Propri'etrix. adjs. Proprietary, Proprieto'rial, belonging to a proprietor. n. Proprietary, a proprietor, owner : a body of proprietors : the rights of a proprietor. . Proprietorship, state or right of a proprietor: ownership. Proprietary right, the right of a proprietor : the common-law right of a playwright to control production or representation of his drama so long as unpublished : the right when protected by copyright after publication.

Propriety, pro-prl'e-ti, n. a person's right of possession : state of being proper or right : agreement with established principles or customs : fitness : accuracy : property: (obs.) individuality. The proprieties, conventional customs of society. [Fr., L. proprietas -proprius, one's own.]

Proprium, prO'pri-um, . selfhood.

Proproctor, prO-prok'tor, n. a substitute or assistant proctor.

Propterygium, prO-te-rij'i-um, . the anterior basal cartilage of the fins in the Elasmobranchii: //. Proptery'gia. adj. Proptery glal. [L. pro, before, L., Qt.pterygion, a fin,pteron, a wing.]

Propugnation, prO-pug-na'shun, n. (Skak.) defence. [L., pro, ior,pugndre, to fight.]

Propulsion, pro-pul'shun, n. act of propelling : a driving forward. adjs. Propul'sive, Propul'sory, tending or having power to propel. [Low L. propulsio L. prope Ulre, propulsum, to push forward.]

Propylaeum, prO-pi-le'um, . a gateway of architectural importance, leading into a temple, &c. : -pi. PropylSB'a. . Pro'pylon, a monumental gateway before the entrance of an ancient Egyptian temple, &c. [Gr. pro, before, pyle, a gate.]

Pro rata, pro ra'ta, according to one's share : in proportion. v.t. Prorate', to assess pro rata.

Prore, pror, . Same as Prow.

Prorector, prO-rek'tor, . a substitute or assistant rector.

Pro re nata, pro re na'ta, dealing with something that arises unexpectedly or out of due course, for special business. [L. pro, for, re, abl. of res, thing, nata, abl. fern, of natus, born.]

Prorogue, pro-rCg', v.t. to bring the meetings of parliament to an end for a time : to put off from one session to another :pr.p. proroguing : /<*' and pa.p. prorogued'. v.t. Pro'rogate. . Proroga'tion, act of proroguing : a lengthening out : a putting off to another time, esp. the bringing to an end of a session of parliament. [Fr., L. prorogdre, -atum pro, forward, rogdre, to ask.]

Prorsad, pror'sad, adv. (anat.) forward. adj. Pror'Sal, anterior.

Prosaic, -al, pro-za'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to prose : like prose: commonplace in style, manner, or thought : dull. adv. Prosa'ically. ns. Prosa'icism, Prosa'icness, quality of being prosaic ; Pro'saism, a prose idiom : a prosaic phrase ; Pro'saist, a writer of prose : a commonplace person.

Proscenium, prO-se'ni-um, . the front part of the stage : the curtain and its framework. [L., Gr. proskenion pro, before, skene, the stage.]

Proscribe, prO-sknb', v.t. to publish the names of persons to be punished : to put beyond the protection of law : to banish : to prohibit : to denounce, as doctrine. ns. Proscrib'er ; Pro'script; Proscrip'tion, the act of proscribing or dooming to death or outlawry : utter rejection. adj. Proscrip' tive, per-

Prose

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Protasis

taining to, or consisting in, proscription. adv. Pro-SCrlp'tively. [L. proscribere pro, before, publicly, scrwere, scriptum, to write.]

Prose, prOz, . the direct, straightforward arrangement of words, free from poetical measures : ordinary spoken and written language : all writings not in verse. adj. pertaining to prose : not poetical : plain : dull. v.i. to write prose : to speak or write tediously. v.t. to compose in prose. ns. Prose'-man, Pro'ser,

PrOSe'-WTit'er, a writer of prose. adv. PTO'Slly, in a prosy manner : tediously. ns. Pro'siness, the state or quality of being prosy ; Pro'sing, speaking or writing in a dull or prosy way. adj. Pro'sy, dull, tedious. [Fr., L. prosa prorsus, straightforward -pro, forward, vertere, versunt, to turn.]

Prosect, prO-sekt', v.t. to dissect beforehand. v.i. to perform the duties of a prosector, one who dissects a body for the illustration of anatomical lectures. ns. Proseo'tion ; Prosec'tor. adj. Prosecto'rial. . Prosec'torship. [L. pro, before, secdre, to cut.]

Prosecute, pros' e-kut, v.t. to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish : to continue : to pursue by law : to bring before a court. v.i. to carry on a legal prosecution. ns. Prosecu'tion, the act of prosecuting or pursuing, esp. a civil or criminal suit : the party by which legal proceedings are instituted ; Pros'ecutor, one who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business : one who carries on a civil or criminal suit :fem. Pros' eCUtriX. Public prosecutor, a person whose duty it is to conduct prosecutions in the public interest. [L. prosequi pro, onwards, sequi, secutus, to follow.]

Proselyte, pros'e-llt, . one who has come over from one religion or opinion to another : a convert, esp. one who left the heathen and joined a Jewish community. v.t. to convert. v.t. PTOS'OlytiSO, to make proselytes. ns. Pros'elytlser, one who proselytises ; Pros' elytism, the act of proselytising or of making converts : conversion. Proselyte Of the gate, a convert who was not compelled to submit to the

regulations of the Mosaic law. [Fr., L., Gr. proselytes proserckomai, I come to -pros, to, ercho-mai, elthon, to come.]

Prosoncephalon, pros-en-sef'a-lon, . the fore-brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres and olfactory processes. adj. Prosencephal'ic. [Gr. pros, before, enkephalon, the brain en, in, kephale, the head.]

Prosenchyma, pros-eng'ki-ma, . the fibro-vascular system or tissue of plants opp. to Parenchyma, the soft tissues. adj. Prosenchym'atous. [Gr. p r0 s, to, enchyma, an infusion.]

Proseuche, (-a), pros-u'ke, (-ka), n. a place of prayer : among the Jews one that was not a synagogue, or the temple, usually roofless : pi. Proseu'chae. [Gr. pros, towards, euchesthai, to pray.]

Prosiliency, prO-sil'i-en-si, . a standing forward.

Prosit, prO'sit, interj. good luck to you, a salutation in drinking healths customary among German students. [3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of prodesse, to be of use pro, for, esse, to be.]

Prosobranohlata, pros-0-brangk-i-a'ta, n.pl. an order or sub-class of gasteropods having the gills anterior to the heart. adj. Prosobranch'iate. [Gr. proso, forward, branchia, gills.]

Prosody, pros'0-di, . that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. adjs. ProSO'dlal, Prosod'iC, -al, pertaining to prosody : according to the rules of prosody. ns. Proso'dian, Pros'odist, one skilled in prosody. adv. PTOSOd'ically. [Fr., L. prosodia, Gr. prosddia -pros, to, dde, a song.]

Prosopopeia, Prosopopoeia, pros-c-po-pe'ya, . a

rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects arc spoken of as persons : personification. [Gr. prosd-popoiiaprosopon, a person, poiein, to make.]
Prosopulmonata, pros-o-pul-m5-na'ta, n.pl, a group of air-breathing gasteropods in which the pulmonary

sac occupies a forward position. adj. ProsopuT-monate. [Gr. prosd, forward, L. pulmo, a lung.]

Prospect, pros'pekt, n. a looking forward : that which the eye takes in at once : a view : object of view : a scene : expectation : a long, straight, wide street : out-
look, exposure. v.i. Prospect', to make a search, esp. for chances of mining for precious metals. ns. Pros-pec'ter, -or, one who explores for valuable minerals ; Prospec ting, searching a district for gold or silver mines with a view to further operations ; Prospec'-tion, the act of looking forward or of providing for future wants. adj. Prospective, looking forward : expected : acting with foresight : relating to the future : distant. . outlook : prospect. adv. Pro-spec'tively. ns. Prospec'tiveness ; Prospec'tus, the outline of any plan submitted for public approval, particularly of a literary work or of a joint-stock concern. [L. prospectus prospicere, prospectum pro, forward, spccere, to look.]

Prosper, pros'per, v.t. to make fortunate or happy: (A'.) to make to prosper. v.i. to be successful : to succeed : to turn out well. n. Prosperity, the state of being prosperous : success : good fortune. adj. Pros'perous, according to hope : in accordance with one's wishes : making good progress : favour-able : successful. adv. Prosperously. . Pros'-perousness. [L. prosper, prosperus pro, in accordance with, spes, hope.]

Prosphysis, pros'-fi-sis, n. morbid adhesion of the eye-
lids to each other or to the eyeball. [Gr.]

Prostate, pros'tat, adj. standing in front, applied to a gland in males at the neck of the bladder. n. the gland at the neck of the bladder. adj. Prostat'ic. . Prostatl'tis, inflammation of the prostate gland. [Gr. prostates pro, before, sta, root of histemi, I set up.]

Prosthenic, pros-then'ik, adj. strong in the fore-parts.

Prosthesis, pros'the-sis, . addition, affixion, as of letters at the beginning of a word : the fitting of artificial parts to the body. adj. Prosthet'ic. [Gr.]

Prostitute, pros' ti-tut, v.t. to expose for sale for bad ends : to sell to lewdness : to devote to any improper purpose. adj. openly devoted to lewdness : sold to wickedness. n, a female who indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire, a whore : a base hireling. ns. Prosti-tu'tion, the act or practice of prostituting : lewdness for hire : the being devoted to infamous purposes ; PrOS'titutor, one who prostitutes either himself or another. [L. prostituere, -utuni pro, before, statu-ere, to place.]

Prostrate, pros'trat, adj. thrown forwards on the ground : lying at length : lying at mercy : bent in adoration. v.t. to throw forwards on the ground : to lay flat : to overthrow : to sink totally : to bow in humble reverence. . Prostra'tion, act of throwing down or laying flat : act of falling down in adoration : dejection : complete loss of strength. [L. pro, forwards, stemere, stratum, to strew.]

Prostyle, prO'stil, adj. (arc/tit.) having a range of detached columns in front.

Prosy. See Prose.

Prosylloglsm, prO-sil'0-jizm, . a syllogism of which the conclusion is the premise of another.

Protactic, pro-talc'tik, adj. placed at the beginning, introductory.

Protagonist, pr5-tag'on-ist, . a leading character, esp. in a play. n. Prd'tagon, a nitrogenous substance obtained from the brain and other tissues. [Gr.protos, first, agonistes, a combatant.]

Protamoeba, prO-ta-me'ba, n. a low form of the Monera, which is constantly changing its form by sending out and withdrawing pseudopodia.

Pro tanto, prO tan'to, for so much : to a certain extent : to the extent mentioned.

Protasis, prot'a-sis, n. (rhet.) the first part of a conditional sentence opp. to Apodosis: the first part of a dramatic composition. -adj. Protat'iO. [Gr., pro, before, tasis, a stretching, teincin, to stretch.)

Protean

mote ; mQte ; mo75n ; Men.

Protovertebree

Protean, prG'te-an, adj. readily assuming different shapes, like Proteus, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms : variable : inconstant.

Protect, pro-tekt', v.t. to cover in front : to cover over : to shield from danger : to defend : to shelter. adv. Protec'tingly. KJ. Protection, act of protecting : state of being protected : preservation : defence : that which protects : guard : refuge : security : a writing guaranteeing against molestation 01 interference : passport : a fostering of home produce and manufactures by laying taxes on the importation of foreign goods ; Protectionism, the doctrine of the protectionists ; Protectionist, one who favours the protection of trade by law. adj. favouring the economic doctrine of protection. adj. Protective, affording protection : defensive : sheltering. . that which protects. adv. Protectively. us. Protec'tiveness ; Protector, one who protects from injury or oppression : a guardian : a regentr^w. Protectress, Protec'trix. adjs. Protec'toral, Protecto'rial, pertaining to a protector or a regent. . Protectorate, government by a protector : the authority assumed by a superior : relation assumed by a strong nation to a weak one, whereby the latter is protected from hostile or foreign interference.^'. ProteCtorless. ns. ProteCtorShip ; Protectory, an institution for destitute children. [L.,/n>, in front, tegere, tectum, to cover.]

Prote'ge', prO-ta-zha', n. one under the protection of another : a pupil : a ward './em. Prowg^e. [Fr., pa.p. of protfger, to protect L. protegere.]

Protein, prO'te-in, . the first element in any compound : formerly the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, &c. . Pro'teid, a body containing protein : one of several bodies which go to make up the soft tissues of animals and vegetables. [Gr. protos, first, suffix :';.]

Pro tempore, prO tem'po-re, for the time being : temporary sometimes written pro tent. adj. PTO-tempora neous, temporary.

Protend, pro-tend', v.t. to stretch or hold out. ns. Protense' (Spens.), extension ; Proten'Sion, duration; Proton' sily.adj. Proten'sive. [L., pro, forth, tendere, tensum, to stretch.]

ProteolytiC, prO-te-o-lit'ik, adj. converting food material into protein. . Proteol'ysia. [Proteid, Gr. lye in, to relax.]

Proterandry, prot-e-ran'dri, n. the maturity of the anthers of a perfect flower before its stigma is ready to receive the pollen. adj. Proteran'drous.

Proteroglypha, prot-e-rog'li-fa, n.pl. a group of snakes
having the anterior maxillary teeth grooved. [Gr. proteros, fore, glyphein, to carve.]

Proterogyny, prot-e-roj'i-ni, K. the maturity of the stigmas of a perfect flower before its anthers have matured their pollen. adj. Proterog'ynous.

Protervity, prO-ter'vi-ti, . peevishness, wantonness : //. Proter'VitieS. [O. Fr., L., protervus, wanton pro, forth, ierere, to bruise.]

Protest, prO-test', v.i. to bear witness before others : to declare openly : to give a solemn declaration of opinion (against). v.t. to make a solemn declaration of: to note, as a bill of exchange, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment : (rare) to call as a witness: (obs.) to publish, make known: (Shak.) to vow. n. Pro'test, a solemn or formal declaration, esp. in writing, expressing dissent : the noting by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill : a written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, stating the circumstances attending loss or injury of ship pr cargo, &c. adj. Prot'estant, protesting : pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the errors of the Church of Rome. n. one of those who, in 1529. protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires denouncing the Reformation : a member of one of those churches founded by

the Reformers: one who protests. v.t. Protestantise. us. Protestantism, the Protestant religion : state of being a Protestant ; Protesta'tion, an act of protesting : a solemn declaration : a declaration of dissent : a declaration in pleading ; Prot'estator; Protest'er. adv. Protest'ingly. [Fr., L. protestdri, -dtus, to bear witness in public pro, before, testdri testis, a witness.]

Proteus. See Protean.

Protevangelium, pro-te-van-jel'i-uin, . the earliest announcement of the gospel (Gen. iii. 15) : an apocryphal gospel ascribed to James, Jesus' brother.

Prothalamium, prO-tha-la'mi-um, . a piece written to celebrate a marriage. Also Prothala'mion. [Gr. pro, before, thalamos, a bride-chamber.]

Prothallium, prO-thal'i-um, . the green, leaf- like, cellular expansion which grows from the spore of a fern. Also Prothall US. [Gr. pro, before, tliallus, a young shoot.]

Prothesis, proth'e-sis, . in the Greek Church the preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy: the table used. [Gr., pro, before, titltenai, to place.]

Prothonotary, prC-thon'C-ta-ri, . a chief notary or clerk : one of the chief secretaries of the chancery at Rome : a chief clerk or registrar of a court, in certain of the United States also Proton' Otary. adj. Prothonota'rial. . Prothonota'riat, the college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome. [Late L., Gr. prdtos, first, L. notarius, a clerk.]

Prothorax, pro-tho'raks, . the anterior segment of the thorax of insects. adj. ProthoraCiC (-ras-).

Protista, prO-tis'ta, n.pl. a proposed term for a zoological kingdom including Protozoa and Protophyta. [Gr. protistos, superl. oi prdtos, first.]

ProtOCOCCUS, pro-to-kok'us, n. a microscopic vegetable
organism forming the green scum upon trees, tiles, &c. [Gr. protos, first, kokkos, a berry.]

Protocol, pro'tO-kol, K. the first copy of any document : the rough draft of an instrument or transaction : the original copy. v.i. to issue, form protocols. v.t. to make a protocol of also Pro'tOCOllse. . Prd'toCOlist, a registrar or clerk. [Fr., Low L. protocollum Late Gr. protokollon, the first leaf, containing the writer's name, date, &c. Gr. protos, first, kolia, glue.]

ProtOgenal, prO-toj'e-nal, adj. primitive. . PrO-togen'esis, abiogenesis. adjs. Protogenet'ic, Pro-togen'ic, noting crystalline or fire-formed rocks : noting intercellular spaces formed within undifferentiated plant tissues. . Prd'tOgine, a variety of granite in the Alps.

Protomartyr, prO'tO-mar-ter, . St Stephen, the first Christian martyr : the first who suffers in any cause.

Protophyte, pro'to-flt, . the first or lowest order of plants, n.pl. Protoph'yta. adj. Protophyt'ic. [Gr. protos, first, phyton, a plant.]

Protoplasm, prO'to-plazm, . living matter: a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical
basis of life, endowed with contractility, with a chemical composition allied to that of albumen. adj. Protoplasm'ic. . Pro'tpnlast, he who, or that

which, was first formed : an original : the first parent. adj. Protoplastic. [Gr. protos, first, plasma, form plassein, to form.]

Prototheria, pr5-to-the'ri-a, n.pl. the hypothetical primitive mammals, ancestors of the monotreraes. [Gr. prdtos, first, ther, wild beast.]

Prototype, prO'tp-tlp, . the first or original type or model from which anything is copied : an exemplar : a pattern. adjs. Pro'totypal, Prototypical. [Fr., L., Gr., prdtos, first, typos, a type.]

Protovertebra, prO-tO-ver'te-brS, n.pl. the rudimentary segments formed in the vertebrate embryo from the medullary plates, from which the bodies of the verte-bra, spinal nerve-roots, &c. are developed. adjs. Protover'tebral, Protovertebrate.

Protoxide, prO-tok'sId, n. the first oxide that is, an oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one equivalent of a base.

Protozoa, pro-tO-zO'a, n.pl. the firsl or lowest class of animals :sing. PTOtOZO'on. adjs. Protozq'an ; ProtOZO'iC, pertaining to the protozoa : containing remains of the earliest life of the globe. [Gr. protos, first, zoon, an animal.]

Protract, prO-trakt', v.t. to draw out or lengthen in time : to prolong: to put off in time : to draw to a scale, p.adj. Protrac'ted, drawn out in time: tedious: prolonged: postponed. adv. Protrac'-tedly. . Protrac'ter. adj. Protrac'tile, suscep-tible of being thrust put. . Protraction, act of protracting or prolonging : the delaying of the ter-mination of a thing : the plotting or laying down of the dimensions of anything on paper. adj. Pro-trac'tive, drawing out in time : prolonging : de-laying. n. Protrac'tor, one who, or that which, protracts: a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, &c. [L., pro, forth, trahire, to draw.]

Protrude, prO-troo'd', v.t. to thrust or push forward : to drive along : to put out. v.i. to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit. adjs. Protrud'able, Protru'sile, protractile; Protru'sible, able to be protruded. n. Protru'sion, the act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit : the state of being protruded: that which protrudes. adj. Protru'sive, thrusting or impelling forward : protruding. adv. Protru'sively. . Protru'siveness. ['L.protrudere pro, forward, trudere, to thrust.]

Protuberance, pro-tub'er-ans, . a prominence : a tumour. adj. Protu'berant, swelling : prominent. adv. Protu'berantly. v.i. Protu'berate, to bulge out. . Protubera'tion. [L. protuberare, dtutn pro, forward, tuber, a swelling.]

Proud, prowd (comp. Proud'er; superl. Proud'est), adj. having excessive self-esteem: arrogant: haughty : having a proper sense of what is be-coming : daring : grand : ostentatious : giving reason for pride or boasting. n. Proud' -flesh, a growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound. -adjs. Proud' -heart'ed (Shalt.), having a proud spirit ; Proud'ish, somewhat proud. adv. Proud'ly. adj. Proud'-mind'ed (Shak.\ proud in mind. n. Proud'ness, the state or quality of being proud : pride. adjs. Proud'-pied^Atfjfc.), gorgeously variegated ; ProutT-stom'acaed, of haughty spirit, arrogant. [A.S. priit, proud, pryte, pride.]

Provable, prSoVa-bl, adj. that may be proved. . Prov'ableness. adv. ProVably, in a manner capable of proof. [O. Fr. provable, prouvable L. probabilis, probable.]

Provand, prov'and, n. (Shak.) provender : provision also ProVend. adj. ProVant, belonging to a regular allowance : of common or inferior quality. [O. Fr., Low L. pmbenda, a payment, pittance.]

Prove, prOSv, v.t. to try by experiment or by a test or standard : to make certain : to try by suffering : to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence : to demonstrate : to ascertain the genuine-ness of : to experience or suffer : (math.) to ascertain the correctness of any result. v.i. to make trial : to turn out: to be shown afterwards. . Prov'er.

The exception proves the rule, the exception tests the rule, proving its general truth. [O. Fr. f rover (Fr. prouver), which, like A.S. prffian and Ger. proben, is from L. probare -probus, excellent.]

Provectlon, prS-vek'shun, n. the transfer of the final consonant from a word to the beginning of the next. n. Provec'tor (math.), a contravanant operator formed by substituting signs of partial differentiation for the facients of a quantic. [L. proveherc, provectum, to carry forward.]

Provedor, (-e), prov'e-dor, (-dOr), . a purveyor. [Sp.]

Proven, prov'n, (Scots law) same as Proved, pa.p. of Prove. Not proven, a verdict declaring that guilt

has not been fully made out, but which leaves the accused still under serious suspicion.

Provenance, prov'e-nans, . the source from which anything comes or is derived. Also Prove'nience. [Fr. , L. pro, forth, venire, to come.]

Proven9al, prO-vang-sal', adj. of or pertaining to Provence, in France, or to its inhabitants also Proven'CiaL . a native, or the language of Provence, the langue <foc (q.v.).

Provender, prov^en-der, n. dry food for beasts, as hay or corn : esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or lap. v.t. to feed. [O. ~*.,\~ protbenda, in Late L. a daily allowance of food.]

Proverb, prov'erb, . a short familiar sentence expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson : a byword : (B.) a difficult saying that requires explanation : (pi.) a book of the Old Testament : a dramatic composition in which a proverb gives name and character to the plot v.t. to speak of proverbially : make a byword of: to provide with a proverb. adj. Proverbial, like or pertaining to proverbs : widely spoken of. v.t. Prover'bialise, to turn into a proverb. tis . ProverTaialism, a saying in the form of, or like, a proverb ; Prover'blalist. adv. Proverbially. [Fr. proverbe L. proverbium pro, publicly, verbum, a word.]

Provide, prO-vTd', v. t. to make ready beforehand : to prepare for future use : to supply : to appoint or give a right to a benefice before it is actually vacant. v.i. to procure supplies or means of defence : to take measures : to arrange for as a necessary condition or arrangement. adj. Provi'dable. conj. Provi'ded, (often with that) on condition : upon these terms : with the understanding. . Provi'der. [L. providere pro, before, videre, to see.]

Providence, prov'i-dens, . timely preparation : (theol.) the foresight and care of God over all His creatures : God, considered in this relation : something occurring in which God's care is clearly shown : prudence in managing one's affairs. adjs. Provident, seeing beforehand, and providing for the future : cautious.' prudent : economical ; Providen'tial, effected by, or proceeding from, divine providence. advs. Providentially ; Providently. . ProVidentness. [L. provid-ens, -entis, pr.p. of providere.}

Province, prov'ins, . a portion of an empire or a state marked off for purposes of government : a part of a country as distinguished from the capital : the district over which a governoi or an archbishop has jurisdiction : a region : a business or duty : a person's business or calling : a department of knowledge. adj. Provin'cial, relating to a province : belonging to a division of a country : local : showing the habits and manners of a province : unpolished : narrow. n. an inhabitant of a province or country district : (R.C.) the superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province. v.t. Provin'Cialise, to render provincial : Pj'-P- provin'ciallsing ; pa. p. provin'ciallsed. ns. PrOVin'cialism, a manner, a mode of speech, or a turn of thought peculiar to a province or a country district : a local expression : narrowness ; Provinciality. adv. Provin'cially. Provincial letters, a series of letters written (1656-57) by Pascal against the doctrines and policy of the Jesuits. [Fr., L. provincia, a province; perh. pro, for, vincire, to conquer.]

Provincial, pro-vin'shal, adj. pertaining to Provence or Proven? al. Provincial rose, the cabbage-rose from Provins-rose, Provins in Seine-et-Marne, being famous for its roses : (Shak.) a rosette formerly worn on the shoe.

Provlne, prO-vIn', v.i. to propagate a vine by layering, to form a plant for the next season at a distance from the original plant.

Provision, prO-vizh'un, . act of providing : that which is provided or prepared : measures taken beforehand : a clause in a law or a deed : a rule for

guidance : an appointment by the pope to a benefice

Proviso

mOte ; mQte ; mo"0n ;

Prytaneum

not yet vacant : preparation : previous agreement : a store of food : provender. v.t. to supply with provisions or food. adjs. Provisional, Provi'sion-ary, provided for the occasion : temporary : con-taining a provision. . Provi'sional-judg'ment, a judgment given as far as the available evidence admits, but subject to correction under more light. adv. Provisionally. ns. Provi'sional-or'der, an order to do something granted by a secretary of state, which, when confirmed by the legislature, has the force of an act of parliament ; Provi'sional-rem'edy, a means of detaining in safety a person or property until a decision upon some point in which they are concerned be come to ; Provi'sion-mer'chant, a general dealer in articles of food. [Fr., L., provisus, pa. p. of providere.]

Proviso, prS-vI'zS, . a provision or condition in a deed or other writing : the clause containing it : any condition : -pi. Provisos (pro-vT'zOz). adv. Pro-Vl'SOrily. adj. Provi'sory, containing a proviso or condition : conditional : making provision for the time : temporary. [From the L. law phrase proviso quod, it being provided that.]

Provlsor, prO-vi'zor, n. one who provides : a purveyor :
a person to whom the pope has granted the right to the next vacancy in a benefice. Statute Of Prp-Visors, an act of the English parliament passed in 1351 to prevent the pope from exercising the power of creating provisors.

Provoke, prO-vok', v.t. to call forth : to summon : to excite or call into action : to excite with anger : to offend: (B.) to challenge. . Provocation, act of provoking : that which provokes : any cause of danger. adjs. ProVOO'ative, Prpvoc'atory, tending to provoke or excite. n. anything that stirs up or provokes. n. PTOVOC'ativeness, the quality of being provocative. adj. Provo'kable. ns. Pro-VOke'ment (Spens.), provocation ; Provo'ker, one who, or that which, provokes, causes, or promotes. adj. Provo'king, irritating. adv. Provo'kingly. The provocation, the sojourn of the Jews in the wilderness, when they provoked God. [Fr. pro-voguer L. provocare, pro, forth, vocdre, to call.]

Provost, prov'ost, . the dignitary set over a cathedral or collegiate church : the head of a college : (Scotlatid)
the chief magistrate of certain classes of burghs, answering to mayor in England : (Skak.) the keeper of a prison. ns. Prov'ost-mar'shal (army), an officer with special powers for enforcing discipline and securing prisoners till brought to trial : (navy) an officer having charge of prisoners ; ProVostry, a district under a provost ; Prov'ostship, the office of a provost. Lord Provost, the style of the chief magis-trates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee. [O. Fr. provost (Fr. pr(vdf), L. prcepositus, pa. p. of pra^onere pra, o\CT,ponere, to place.]

Prow, prow, . the forepart of a ship : the bow or beak. [Fr. proue (It. prua) L. prora Gr. prora, a prow pro, before.]

Prowess, prow'es, . bravery, esp. in war : valour : daring. adj. Prow (arch.), brave, valiant : superl. Prow'est. [O. Fr. prou (Fr. preux), perh. from prod mprodesse, to do good.]

Prowl, prowl, v.i. to keep poking about : to rove about
in search of prey or plunder. n. (coll.) the act of prowling : a roving for prey. . Prowl'er. adj. Prowl'ing. adv. Prowl'ingly. [Prob. forprogle = pro/lie, a freq. form oiproke, to thrust ; cf. Prog.}

Proximate, proks'i-mat, adj. nearest or next : without any one between, as a cause and its effect : haying the most intimate connection : near and immediate. adj. Prox'imaL advs. Proximally; Prox'i-mately. n. Proxim'ity, immediate nearness in time, place, relationship, &c.adj. Prox'imo, (in) the next (month) often written pro x. Proximate Cause, a cause which immediately precedes the effect; Proximate object, immediate object. [L. proximus, next, superl. fromprope, near.]

Proxy, prok'si, . the agency of one who acts for another : one who acts or votes for another, or the writing by which he is authorised to do so : a sub-stitute. Z'.i. to vote or act by proxy. n. Prox'y-

Ship. adj. Prox'y-wed ded (Tenn.), wedded by proxy. [Obs. procuracy. Cf. Procurator.}

Prozymite, pro^i-mlt, one who uses leavened bread in the eucharist opp. to Azymite.

Prude, pr55d, n. a woman of affected modesty : one who pretends extreme propriety. . Pru'dery, manners of a prude : pretended or overdone strictness of manner or behaviour. adj. Pru'dish, like a prude: affectedly modest or reserved : stiff: severe. adv. Pru'dishly . Pru'dishness. [O. Yr.prode, fern, of prou, prod, excellent.]

Prudent, proo'dent, adj. cautious and wise in conduct :
careful : discreet : dictated by forethought : frugal. n. Pni'dence, quality of being prudent : wisdom applied to practice : attention to self-interest : caution. adj. Pruden'tial, using or practising prudence. . a matter for prudence (generally//.). . Prudential'ity. advs. Pruden'tially ; Pru'dently. [Fr., L. prudens, prudentis, contr. of providens, pr.p. of providers, to foresee.]

Prud'-homme, prOo-dom', . a prudent man : a skilled workman : in France, one of a board of arbitrators formed from masters and workmen. [Fr. pmd or prod, good, homme, a man.]

Pruinqse, prSo'i-nos, adj. powdery, mealy. Also Pru'inous. [L. pruina, hoar-frost.]

Prune, proon, v.t. to trim by lopping off superfluous parts : to divest of anything superfluous : to arrange or dress feathers, as birds do. ns. Pru'ner ; Pru'ning, the act of pruning or trimming ; Pm'ning-hook,ahooked bill forpruning with ; Pru'ning-knife, a large knife with a slightly hooked point for pruning. n.pl. Pru'ning-Snears, shears for pruning shrubs, &c. [Older form proin, prob. from Fr. provigner, provin, a shoot L. propago, -inis.]

Prune, proon, . a plum, esp. a dried plum. adj. Prunif'erous, bearing plums. [Fr., L. pntnum Gr. protinon.]

Prunella, proo-nel'a, n. sore throat : angina pectoris. [Low L., from Teut. ; Ger. braune, quinsy.]

Prunella, prexD-nel'a, . a genus of plants, the best known of which is Self-heal, formerly used as a medicine. [Perh. from prunella, above-]

Prunella, proo-nel'a, . a strong woollen stuff, generally black also PrunelTo. . PruneU'o, a little prune : a kind of dried plum. [Prob. Latinised form of Vr.prunelle, a sloe, dim. of Fr. prune, a plum.]

Prurience, prSo'ri-ens, . state of being prurient : eager desire also Pru'riency. adj. Pru'rient, itching or uneasy with desire : given to unclean thoughts. adv. PrU'riently. [L,.pruriens, pr.p. of prurtre, to itch.]

PrurigO, pr5p-rl'go, . an eruption on the skin, causing great itching. adj. Prurig'inous. . Pruri'tus. [L. prurio, an itching.]

Prussian, prush'an, adj. of or pertaining to Prussia. . an inhabitant of Prussia. v.t. PrUBS'ianise. . Pruss late, a salt of prussic acid : a cyanide. adj. PrUSS'iC, pertaining to Prussian blue. Prussian blue, cyanide of potassium and iron ; PTUSSiC acid, a deadly poison, an acid first obtained from Prussian blue also Hydrocyanic acid.

Pry, prT, v.i. to peer or peep into that which is closed :
to inspect closely : to try to discover with curiosity : pa.t. and pa.p. pried. . (rare) a peeping glance : one who pries cf. Paul Pry, in John Poole's (1792-1879) comedy so called, first produced in 1825. ns. Pri'er, Pry'er. p.adj. Pry'ing, looking closely into : inquisitive : curious. adv. Pry'ingly. [M. E. prien = piren, to peer ; cf. Peer.]

Pfys, prls, n. (Spens.). Same as Price.

Pryse, prls, v.t. (Spens.). Same as Prtie.

Prytaneum, prit-an-e'um, . the town-hall of an ancient Greek city where ambassadors were received, and citizens who had deserved well of the state were

sometimes allowed to dine at the public expense. [Gr. , -prytanis, a presiding magistrate.]

Prythee, priM'e (SJtak.). Same as Prithee.

Psalm, sam, . a sacred song. ns. Psalm'-book, a book containing psalms for purposes of worship ; Psalmist (sam'ist, or sal'mist), a composer of psalms, applied to David and to the writers of the Scriptural psalms. adjs. Psalmpd 1C, -al, pertaining to psalmody. v.i. Psalmpdlse, to practise psalmody- ns. Psal'modist, a singer of psalms ; Psalmody (sai'mo-di, or sam'o-di), the singing of psalms, esp. in public worship : psalms collectively. r'./. to celebrate in psalms. ns. Psalmog'rapher, Psalmog'raphist, a writer of psalms; Psalmog'raphy, the act or practice of writing psalms ; Psalm'-tune, a tune to which a psalm is usually sung. The Psalms, one of the books of the Old Testament. [A.S. sealm Low L. psahnus Gr. pialmos fsallein, to play on a stringed instrument.]

Psalter, sawl'ter, . the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed : (R.C.) a series of 150 devout sentences: a rosary of 150 beads, _according to the number of the psalms. adj. Psalte rian. pertaining to a psalter : musical. ns. Psal'tery, a stringed instrument used by the Jews : psalter ; Psal'tress, a woman who plays upon the psaltery. [O. Fr. / saltier L. psalterium, a song sung to the psaltery.]

Psalterium, sawl-te'ri-um, . the third division of a ruminant's stomach, the omasum or manyplies.

Psammitic, sa-mit'ik, adj. in geology, applied to derivative rocks composed of rounded grains, as ordinary sandstone. [Gr. psammos, sand.]

Pschent, pshent, . the sovereign crown of ancient Egypt, a combination of the white mitre of southern Egypt, with the red crown, square in front and pointed behind, of northern Egypt. [Egyptian.]

Psellism, sel'izm, . a defect in articulation also Psellis niUS. [Gr. psellismos psellos, stammering.]

Pseudo-, su'dS, a prefix signifying false or spurious, as
in ns. PseudaBSthe'Sia, imaginary feeling, as in an amputated limb; Pseudepig'rapha (//.), spurious writings, especially those writings claiming to be Biblical, but not judged genuine or canonical by the consent of scholars. adjs. Pseudepigraph'ic, -aL . Pseudepig raphy, the ascription to books of false names of authors. . Pseu do-apos'tle, a pretended apostle. adj. Pseudo-archaic, archaistic. us. Pseudoblep sis, visual illusion ; Pseu do-Christianity, counterfeit Christianity ; Pseudochro mia, false perception of colour; Pseu do-clas Sicism, false or affected classicism. adjs. Pseu dodont, having false teeth, as a monotreme ; Pseu'dodox, false. . a common fallacy, ns. Pseudogeusia, false taste-perception ; Pseu'dograph, a false writing. v.i. Pseudog'raphise, to write incorrectly. its. Pseudog'raphy, bad spelling ; Pseudol'ogy, the science of lying; Pseu'do-mar'tyr, a false martyr; Pseudomem brane, a false membrane, or lining, as in some diseases of the throat. adj. Pseudomem branous. . Pseu'domorph. adj. Pseudomor'phous, deceptive in form : (ntin.) noting crystals which have a form of crystallisation foreign to the species to which they belong. ns. Pseu donym, a fictitious name assumed, as by an author ; Pseudonym'ity, state of being pseudonymous. adj. Pseudonymous, bearing a fictitious name. adv. Pseudon'ymously. .//. Pseudopodia, the processes alternately thrust forth and drawn back by amoeboid cells : sing. Pseudopo'dium, Pseu'dopod. . Pseu dosobpe, a species of stereoscope which causes the parts of bodies in relief to appear hollow, and vice versa. adj. PseudOSCOp'iC. . Pseu'doscopy. [Gr. /wWw, false.)

Pshaw, shaw, interj. expressing contempt. v.i. to express contempt, as with this word. [Imit.]

Pshaw, shaw, n. an upright cylindrical hat once worn by women in Spain.

Psilanthropism, sl-lan'thrO-pizm, . the doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ. adj. Psilanthrop'ic. ns. Psilan thropist, one who thinks Christ a mere man ; Psilan'thropy. [Gr. psilos, bare, anthropos, man.]

Psittaci, sit'a-sl, ./>/. the parrot tribe. adjs. Psit'tacine, Psitta ceous. [Gr. psittakos.}

Psoas, so'as, . a muscle of the loins and pelvis : the tenderloin. adj. Psoat'ic. [Gr. psoa, psua, generally in pi. psoai, psuai.}

Psoriasis, so-rl'a-sis, . a disease characterised by slight elevations of the surface of the skin covered with whitish scales. . Pso'ra. adj. Pso'riC. [Gr. psoridn, to have the itch, psdn, to rub.]

Psychic, -al, sl'kik, -al, adj. pertaining to the soul, or living principle in man : spiritual : pertaining to

the mind, or to its faculties and functions. ns. Psy'Che, the personified soul or spirit : the human soul or spirit or mind : a genus of bombycid moths : a cheval-glass; Psychiater, Psychiatrist, one who treats diseases of the mind, an alienist ; Psychiatry, the treatment of mental diseases ; Psy'chiC, a spiritualistic medium ; Psy chics, the science of psychology ; Psychism, the doctrine that there is a universal soul animating all living beings ; Psychist ; Psychogen'esiS, Psychog'eny, the origination and development of the soul ; Psychog ony, the doctrine of the development of mind ; PsychOgraph, an instrument used for so-called spirit-writing. adj. PsyChOgraph'iC. w.Psychog'raphy, the natural history of mind : supposed spirit-writing by the hand of a medium. adjs. Psycholog 1C, -al, pertaining to psychology : pertaining to the mind. adv. Psycholog'-ically. v.i. Psychol'ogise. us. Psychologist, one who studies psychology ; Psychology, the science which classifies and analyses the phenomena or varying states of the human mind ; Psychom'achy, a conflict of soul with body ; Psychomancy, necromancy ; Psychom'etry, the science of the measurement of the duration, &c., of mental processes : an occult power claimed by some charlatans of divining the secret properties of things by mere contact. adj. Psy'-Chomdtor, pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction. ns. PsychoneUTOl'Ogy, that part of neurology which deals with mental action ; Psychoneuro Sis, mental disease without apparent anatomical lesion ; Psychon'omy, the science of the laws of mental action ; PsychonoSOl'-Ogy, the branch of medical science that treats of mental diseases; Psychopan'nychism, the theory that at death the soul falls asleep till the resurrection; Psychopan'nychist ; Psychopar'esis, mental weakness ; Psychopath, a morally irresponsible person ; Psychop'athist, an alienist ; Psychop athy, derangement of mental functions. adj. Psychophys'ical. ns. Psycho-phys icist ; Psy"cho-physiol'pgy, Psycho-phys'ics, the knowledge of the manifold correspondences of the most intimate and exact kind that exist between states and changes of consciousness on the one hand, and states and changes of brain on the other the concomitance being apparently complete as respects complexity, intensity, and time-order ; Psychoplasm, the physical basis of consciousness ; Psy'chopomp, Hermes, the guide of spirits to the other world ; Psycho'Sis, mental condition : a change in the field of consciousness : any mental disorder ; Psychosta'Sia, the weighing of souls ; Psycho-Stat'ics, the theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind ; Psychothe ism, the doctrine that God is pure spirit ; Psychotherapeu'tics, Psychotherapy, the art of curing mental disease. Psychical research, inquiring into alleged phenomena, apparently implying a connection with another world : Psychic force, a power not physical or mechanical, supposed to cause certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena. [L. psychicus Gr. psychikos psyche, the soul psychein, to breathe.]

Psychrometer, sl-krom'e-ter, n. an instrument for

measuring the tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere : a wet and dry bulb hygrometer. adjs. Psychrpmet'ric, -al. ns. Psychrom'etry ; Psy-Chropho'bia, morbid impressibility to cold ; Psy / -Chrophpre, a refrigerating instrument like a catheter for cooling the urethra. [Gr. psychros, cold, psychein, to blow, metron, a measure.]

Ptannic, tar'mik, . a medicine which causes sneezing.

Ptarmigan, tar'mi-gan, n. a species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael, tarmac/tan.]

Ptere, ter, n. (zool.) an alate organ. ns. Pterid'ium, Ptero'dium, a key-fruit or samara.

Pterichthys, ter-ik'this, tt. a genus of fossil ganoid fishes in the Old Red Sandstone strata, with wing-like pectoral fins. [Gr. pteron, wing, ichtkys, fish.]

Ptorion, te'ri-on, . in craniometry, the region where the frontal, squamosal, parietal, and sphenoid bones meet : //. Pte'ria.

PterlS, te'ris, . a genus of ferns which includes the brakes. us. Pteridol'Ogist, one versed in the study of ferns ; Pteridol'Ogy, the science of ferns ; Pteridoma'nia, a passion for ferns ; Pterig'raphy, a de-

scription of ferns. [Gr. pteris pteron, a feather.]

Pterna, ter'na, ft. the heel-pad in birds :pl. Pter'naa.

Pterodactyl, ter-0-dak'til, . an extinct flying reptile with large and bird-like skull, long jaws, and a flying-membrane like that of a bat. [Gr. pteron, wing, daktylos, finger.]

Pterography, ter-og'ra-fi, . the description of feathers. . PterogTapher. adjs. Pterograph'ic, -al ; PterplOglcal. . Pterol'Ogy, the science of insects' wings.

Pterpmys, ter'0-mis, . a genus of Sciuridee, the flying-squirrels.

Pteron, te'ron, . a range of columns, portico. . Ptero ma, a peridrome : aside-wall. [Gr.]

Pterope, ter'Sp, . a fruit-bat or flying-fox.

Pterppod, ter'O-pod, . one of a class of molluscs which move about by means of wing-like appendages attached to the sides of the head, which are not, however, homologous to the foot of other molluscs : pi. PterOp'OOa. IGr. pteron, wing, pans, podos, foot.]

Pterpsauria, ter-o-saw'ri-a, n.pl. a group of extinct flying reptiles. [Gr. pteron, wing, sauros, lizard.]

Pterygoid, ter'i-goid, . one of a pair of bones in the facial apparatus of some vertebrata behind the palatines, known in human anatomy as the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. adj. aliform or alate. adj. Pteryglan. . Pteryglum, a generalised limb of a vertebrate.

PterylSB, terl-le, n.pl. the bands of contour feathers in birds. adjs. Pterylograph ic, -a.\.ad-j. Pterylograph'ically. . Pterylog'raphy.

PtilOSiS, ti-lo'sis, n. plumage or mode of feathering of a bird. Also PteryloTSiS. [Gr. ptilon, a feather.]

Ptisan, tiz'an, . a medicinal drink made from barley with other ingredients. [Gr. f tisane, peeled barley, barley-water ptissein, to peel.]

Ptochocracy, tO-kok'ra-si, n. the rule of paupers. . PtOChog'ony, the production of beggars wholesale pauperisation. [Gr. ptochos, a beggar.]

Ptolemaic, tol-e-ma'ik, adj. pertaining to the race of Egyptian kings called the Ptolemies : pertaining to Ptolemy the astronomer (of the 2d century) also PtolemaB'an. . Ptolemalst, one who believes in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. Ptolemaic system, the method by which Ptolemy, the astronomer, explained the structure of the heavens and the motions of the heavenly bodies (139 A.D.).

Ptomaine, to'ma-in, n. a somewhat loosely used generic name for those bodies, usually poisonous, formed from animal tissues during putrefaction putrescine, cadaverine, creatinin, nenrin, choline, tnuscarine, &c. Also Pto'maln. [Gr. ptdma, a corpse piptein, to fall.]

Ptosis, tc'sis, . inability to raise the upper eyelid. [Gr., piptein, to fall.]

Ptyalin, -e, tl'a-lin, n. the nitrogenous essential principle of saliva. v.i. Pty'alise, to salivate. n. Ptyalism, salivation. adj. PtyalOgOglC. ns. Ptyal'ogpgue, Ptys'magogue, a medicine which causes salivation. [Gr. , ptuein, to spit.]

Pub, pub, n. (slang) a public-house, tavern.

Puberty, pu'ber-ti, . the age of full development : early manhood or womanhood : the period when a plant begins to flower. adjs. Pu'beral ; Puber'U-lent, covered with very fine downy hairs. ns. Pu'bes, the pubic region, the hair growing thereon at puberty ;
Pubes'cence, state of one arrived at puberty : (hot.) the soft, short hair on plants. adj. Pubes'cent, arriving at puberty: (hot., zool.) covered with soft, short hair ; Pubig'erous, pubescent. [Fr. puberte L. pubertas, -tatis pubes,pnber^ grown up.]

Pubis, pu'bis, . a bone of the pelvis which in man forms the anterior portion of the os innominattim. adjs. Pu'bic ; Pubofem'oral ; Pu / bo : il'iac ; Pu'bo-is'chiac ; Puboprostat'ic ; Pu'bo-ure'thral ; Pubo-ves'ical. [For os pubis, gen. olpiifrcs, grown up.]

Public, pub'lik, adj. of or belonging to the people : pertaining to a community or a nation : general : common to or shared in by all : generally known. . the people : the general body of mankind : the people, indefinitely : a public-house, tavern. ns. Pub lican, the keeper of an inn or public-house : (prig.) a farmer-gejieral of the Roman taxes : a tax-

collector ; Publication, the act of publishing or making public : a proclamation : the act of printing and sending out for sale, as a book : that which is published as a book, &c. ns.pl. Pub'lic-bills, -laws, &c., bills, laws, &c. which concern the interests of the whole people ; Public-funds, money lent to government for which interest is paid of a stated amount at a stated time. ns. Public-house, a house open to the public : one chiefly used for selling beer and other liquors : an inn or tavern ; Pub'lic-instltu'-tion, an institution kept up by public funds for the public use, as an educational or charitable foundation ; Pub'liciSt, one who writes on or is skilled in public law, or on current political topics ; Publicity, the state of being public or open to the knowledge of all : notoriety ; Pub'lic-law (see International). adv. Pub'licly. adjs. Pub'lic-mind'ed, -spirited, having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest : with a regard to the public interest. ns. Pub'licness ; Pub lic-opin'ion, the view which the people of a district or county take of any question of public interest ; Public-policy, the main principles or spirit upon which the law of a country is constructed ; Fub'lic-spirlt, a strong desire and effort to work on behalf of the public interest. adv. Pub'-lic - spiritedly. n. Pub'lic - spirltedness. n.pl. Pub'Uc-WOrkS, permanent works or improvements made for public use or benefit. Public health, the department in any government, municipality, &c. which superintends sanitation ; Public holiday, a general holiday ordained by parliament ; Public lands, lands belonging to government, esp. such as are open to sale, grant, &c. ; Public orator, an officer of English universities who is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions ; Public School (see School). In public, in open view. [Fr., L. pjtblicns populus, the people.]

Publish, publish, v.t. to make public: to divulge : to announce : to proclaim : to send forth to the public : to print and offer for sale : to put into circulation. adj. Publishable. ns. Publisher, one who makes public : one who publishes books ; Pub'llshment, publication, esp. of banns.

Puce, pus, adj. brownish-purple. [Fr. puce L. frulex, pulicis, a flea.]

Pucelle, pu-sel', . a maid, virgin, esp. the Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc (1412-31) : a wanton girl. . Pu'celage, virginity. [O. Fr. through Low L., L. pullus, a young animal.]

Puck, puk, n. a goblin or mischievous sprite : a merry

fairy in Midsummer Nigkfs Dream. adj. Puckish. [M. E. pouke Celt., as Ir. puca, W. pwca, bivg; conn, with Ice. pUki. Cf. Pug, Bug.]

Pucka, puk'a, adj. durable, substantial opp. to Cutchn. [Anglo-Ind.]

Puck-balL Same as Puff-balL

Pucker, puk'er, v.t. to gather into folds : to wrinkle. n. a fold or wrinkle : a number of folds or wrinkles, esp. irregular ones : (coll.) agitation, confusion. adj. Puck'ery, astringent : tending to wrinkle, [Cf. Poke, a bag, and Pock.]

Pud, pud, n. (coll.) a paw, fist, hand. [Perh. Dut. pool, paw.]

Puddening, pud'ning, . a thick pad of rope, &c., used as a fender on the bow of a boat.

Pudder, pud'er, . a pother, a bustle, a tumult. v.i. to make a tumult or bustle. v.t. to disturb : to perplex or confound. [Pother.}

Pudding, poOd'ing, . a skin or gut filled with seasoned minced meat, &c., a sausage: a soft kind of food made of flour, milk, eggs, &c. : a piece of good fortune.
adjs. Pudding-faced, having a fat, round, smooth face ; Pudd'ing-head'ed (coll.), stupid. ns. Pudd'-ing-ple, a pudding with meat baked in it ; Pudd'ing-Bleeve, a large loose sleeve; Pudd'lng-Stone, a conglomerate rock made up of rounded pebbles ; Pudd'ing-time, dinner-time : (ops.) critical time. [Prob. Celt., as W. poten, Ir. putogput, a bag. The Low Ger. pudding, Fr. boudin, L. botulus, are prob. all related words.]

Puddle, pud'l, . an ill-shaped, awkward person. (Cf. Low Ger. purrel, something short and thick.]

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Puddle, pud'l, . a small pool of muddy water : a mixture of clay and sand. v.t. to make muddy : to stir up mud : to make water-tight by means of clay : to convert into bar or wrought iron. v.i. to make a dirty stir. us. Pudd'ler, one who turns cast-iron into wrought-iron by puddling ; Pudd'llng, the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay : the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron. adj. Puddly, dirty. [M. E. podel (prob. for plod-el) Celt.; Ir. plodach, plod, a pool.]

Puddock, pud'ok, n. Same as Paddock.

Pudency, pu'dens-i, . (Shak.) shamefacedness, modesty. n.pl, Puden'da L the genitals. adjs. Puden'dal, Puden'dous, Pu'dic, -al, pertaining to the pudenda. . PudiC'ity, modesty. [L., as if pudentiapudens, pr.p. of pudere, to be ashamed.]

Pudgy, puj'i, adj. fat and short : fleshy. Also Podg^y.

Pueblo, pweblo, . a town or settlement in Spanish America : one of the communal habitations of the New Mexico aborigines. adj. Pueb'lan. [Sp., a town *.populus, a people.]

puerile : a childish expression. [Fr. pufril L. puerilispuer, a child.]

Puerperal, pu-er'per-al, adj. relating to childbirth also Puer perous. adv. Puer'perally. Puerperal fever, fever occurring in connection with childbirth ; Puerperal insanity, insanity occurring in connection with childbirth. [L. puerpera, a woman lately delivered -puer, a child, parere, to bear.]

Puff, puf, v.i. to blow in puffs or whiffs: to swell or fill with air : to breathe with vehemence : to blow at, in contempt : to bustle about. v.t. to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind : to praise in exaggerated terms. . a sudden, forcible breath : a sudden blast of wind : a gust or whiff: a fungus ball containing dust : anything light and porous, or swollen and light : a kind of light pastry : a part of a fabric gathered up so as to be left full in the middle : a light ball or pad for dusting powder on the skin, &c. : an exaggerated expression of praise. ns. PuiT-add'er, a large, venomous African serpent ; Puff'-ball, a dried fungus, ball-shaped and full of dust; Puff'-blrd, a South American bird resembling the kingfisher in form, but living on insects ; Puff'-box, a box for holding powder for the toilet, and a puff for applying it. adj. Puffed, gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve. ns. Puff'er, one who puffs : one who raises the prices at an auction in order to excite the eagerness of the bidders to the advantage of the seller ; Puff 'ery, puffing or extravagant praise. adv. Puff'Uy. ns. Puff'iness, state of being puffy or turgid : intumescence ; Puff'ing, the act of praising extravagantly. adv. Puff'ingly. H. Puff'-paste, a short flaky paste for pastry- adj. Puff'y, puffed out with air or any soft matter : tumid : bombastic : coming in puffs. Puff up (B.\ to inflate. [Imit. ; cf. Ger. puffen, &c.]

Puffin, puf'in, . a water-fowl having a short, thick, projecting beak like that of a parrot : a puff-ball.

Pug, pug, . a monkey : a fox : a small kind of dog : any small animal (in familiarity or contempt). n. Pug 7 -dog, a small, short-haired dog with wrinkled face, upturned nose, and short tail. adjs. Pug'-faced, monkey-faced ; Pug ging (Shak.), thieving a misprint fa* prigging. n. Pug'-nose (sometimes abbrev. pug), a snort, thick nose with the tip turned up. [Puck.]

Pug, pug, . clay ground and worked with water. v.t. to grind with water and make plastic : to line spaces between floors with mortar, felt, or other deafening. ns. Pug' ging, beating or punching, esp. the working of clay for making bricks, in a pug-mill : (archit.) clay, sawdust, plaster, &c. put between floors to deaden sound ; Pug'-mill, a machine for mixing and tempering clay. [Prov. Eng./wg-, to strike. Cf. Poke.}

Pugh, poo, interj. of contempt or disdain. [Imit.]

Pugilism, pu'jil-izm, . the art of boxing or fighting with the fists, esp. in the prize-ring. ns. Pu'gil, a pinch ; Pu'gilist, one who fights with his fists. ' adj. Pugilistic. [L.pugil, a boxer.]

Pugnacious, pug-na'shus, adj. fond of fighting : combative : quarrelsome. adv. Pugna CiOUSly. . Pugnacity, readiness or inclination to fight : fondness for fighting : quarrelsomeness. [L. pugnax, pugnacis, fond of fighting pugndre, to fight.]

Pugree, pug're, . a light scarf worn round the hat to keep off the sun. Also Pug'gree, Pug'gery, Pug''-

aree. [Hind, pagrt, a turban.]

Puisne, pu'ne, adj. (law) younger or inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England. [0. Fr. (Fr. puinf), from puts L. past, after, rU, pa. p. of naitre L. nasci, natus, to be born.]

Puissant, pu'is-ant, adj. potent or powerful : strong : forcible. n. Puissance, power, strength, force. adv. Pulssantly. w. Pulssantness. [Fr., (It. possente)'L. potens, powerful, modified by the influence of 'L. posse, to be able.]

Puke, puk, v.i. to spew, vomit : to sicken. n. vomit": an emetic. . Pu'ker, one who vomits. [Perh. for spukc. Cf. Spe-.v.\

Puke, puk, adj. (Shak.)< a colour between black and russet : reddish-brown : puce. . Puke'-Stock ing (Shak.), a dark-coloured stocking.

Pulchritude, pul'kri-tud, n. comeliness. [L.]

Pule, pul, v.i. to pipe or chirp : to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child. ns. Puler ; Puling, the cry as of a chicken : a kind of whine. adj. whimpering : whining. ad-'. Pu'lingly. [From fi.piauler; imit. like It. pigolare, L. piptlare vcApipare, to pipe.]

Pulex, pu'leks, n. a genus of insects : the flea. [L.]

Pulkha, pul'ka, n. a Laplander's sledge, shaped like a boat. Also Pulk. [Lap.]

Pull, pOOl, v.t. to draw, or try to draw, with force : to draw or gather with the hand : to tear : to pluck : to extract : to move, propel by tugging, rowing, &c. : to transport by rowing : in horse-racing, to check a horse in order to prevent its winning : to produce on a printing-press worked by hand : to raid or seize. v.i. to give a pull : to draw. n. the act of pulling : a struggle or contest : exercise in rowing : (slang) influence, a favourable chance, advantage : (coll.) a drink, draught : {print.) a single impression of a hand-press. ns. Pull -back, a restraint : a device for making a woman's gown hang close and straight in front ; Pull er. Pull a face, to draw the countenance into a particular expression : to grimace ; Pull apart, to bring asunder by pulling ; Pull down, to take down or apart : to demolish ; Pull for, to row in the direction of; Pull Off, to carry anything through successfully ; Pull one's self together, to collect one's faculties ; Pull out, to draw out, lengthen ; Pull the long DOW, to lie or boast beyond measure ; Pull through, to get to the end of something difficult or dangerous with some success ; Pull up, to tighten the reins : to take to task : to bring to a stop : to halt ; Pull up stakes, to prepare to leave a place. [A. S. pullian ; conn, with Low Ger. pulen, to pluck.]

PuUet

Pullet, pCol'et, . a young hen. . Pull'et-sperm (Shak.\ the treadle or chalaza of an egg. [Fr. poulette, dim. of poule, a hen Low L. pulla, a hen, fern, of L. pullus, a young animal.]

Pulley, pool i, . a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove on its rim in which a cord runs, used for raising weights : pi. Pull'eys. ns. Puirey-block, a ZZI^ZI^ZZIIZ

shell containing one or more

sheaves, the whole forming a /STk

pulley; Pull'ey-shell, the casing of a pulley-block. [M. E. poleyne Fr. poulain Low L. pullanus pullus; ace. to Diez, from Fr. poulie, itself from Eng. full.}

Pullman-car, pOoTman-kar, n. a railway sleeping-car or palace-car, first made by George M. Pullman (b. 1831) in America.

Pullulate, pul'u-lat, v.i. to germinate, bud. n. Pullula'tion.

Simple Fixed
Pulley.

\\j.,pullulus, a young animal, sprout; pullus. Cf. Pullet.}

Pulmonary, pul'm5-na-ri, adj. pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs : done by the lungs : having lungs : pulmonic. adj. Pulmobranch iate, breathing by lung-sacs. . Pulmom'eter, an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. adj. Pulmona'rious, diseased in the lungs. n.pl. Pulmona ta, an order or sub-class of Gasteropoda, air-breathing. adjs. PuTmonate, having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs ; Pulmon'iC, pertaining to or affecting the lungs. . a medicine for disease of the lungs : one affected by disease of the lungs. adj. Pulmonif'erous, provided with lungs. Pulmonary artery, an arterywhich brings blood from the heart to the lungs ; Pulmonary vein, a vein which brings blood from the lungs to the heart. [L. pulmonariuspulmo, pulmonis, a lung Gr. pleumon, pneumdn, lung.]

Pulp, pulp, . the soft fleshy part of bodies, e.g. of teeth: marrow: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits: any soft mass : the soft mass obtained from the breaking and grinding of rags, &c., before it is hardened into paper. v.t. to reduce to pulp : to deprive of pulp : to separate the pulp. v.i. to become ripe or juicy, like the pulp of fruit. ns. Pulp'-engine, a machine for converting rags, &c., into pulp ; Pulp ifier, an apparatus for reducing fresh meat to a jelly-like pulp, to aid digestion. v.t. Pulp'ify, to make into pulp. [Fr. pulpe L. pulpa, flesh without bones.]

Pulpit, pSoTpit, . a platform for speaking from : an elevated or enclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered : a desk. adj. belonging to the pulpit. ns. Pulpiteer', Pul'piter, one who speaks from a pulpit : a preacher. adj. Pul'pitish. The pulpit, preachers or preaching collectively. [Fr., L. pulpituitt, a stage.]

Pulpous, pulp'us, adj. consisting of, or resembling,

a' : soft. ns. Pulp'iness; Pulp'ousness. adj. _Cy, like pulp : soil.

Pulque, pool'ka, . a fermented drink, made in Mexico. [Sp., from Mex.]

Pulsate, pul'sat, v.i. to beat, as the heart or as a vein : to throb. adj. Pulsatile, that can pulsate, as a wound : that may be struck or beaten, as a drum : played by beating : acting by pulsation. . Pulsa'tion, a beating or throbbing : a motion of the heart or pulse : any measured Beat : a vibration. adj. Pul'sative. . Pulsa'tor, apulspmeter: a jigging-machine, used in South African diamond-digging. adj. Pul'satory, beating or throbbing. n. any musical instrument played by being beaten on. [L. pulsare, -dtum, to beat, freq. of pellere, pulsum, to drive.)

Pulsatilla, pul-sa-til'a, n. the pasque-flower, Anemone put 'sal 'ilia.

Pulse, puls, . a beating or throbbing : a measured beat or throb : a vibration : the beating of the heart and the arteries : (Jig.) feeling, sentiment. v.i. to beat, as the heart : to throb. adj. Pulseless, having no pulsation : without life. ns. Pulselessness ; Pulse' -rate, the number of beats of a pulse per minute ; Pulse'-wave, the expansion of the artery, moving from point to point, like a wave, as each beat of the heart sends the blood to the extremities. adj. Pulsif'iC, exciting the pulse. ns. Pulsim'-eter, an instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse ; Pulsom'eter, a pulsimeter : a kind of steam-condensing pump. Feel one's pulse, to find out by the sense of touch the force of the blood in the arteries: to find out what one is thinking on some point ; Public pulse, the movement of public opinion on any question ; Quick pulse, a pulse in which the rise of tension is very rapid. [Fr. pouls L. pulsus pellere, pulsum. }

Pulse, puls, n. grain or seed of beans, pease, &c. adj. , Pulta'ceoUS, macerated and softened. [L. puls, porridge (Gr. polios). Cf. Poultice.}

PulU, p05'l53, . a silky fibre obtained from the Hawaiian tree-ferns, used for stuffing mattresses.

Pulverable, pul'ver-a-bl, adj. that may be reduced _to fine powder also Pul'verisable. adj. Pulvera'-C60US, having a powdery surface. vs.t. Pul'verate, Pul'verise, to reduce to dust or fine powder. rs.t. to fall down into dust or powder : to roll or wallow in the dust. ns. Pul'verine, ashes of barilla ; Pul-verisa'tion; Pulveriser. adj. Pul'verous, consisting of, or like, dust or powder. n. PulVOr'ulence. adj. Pulver'Ulent, consisting of fine powder :

powdery: dusty. \\^. pulvis,pulveris, powder.]

PlilVil, pul'vil, . a bag of perfumed powder. Also PulvU'iO. [It. poh'iglio L. pulvillus, a little cushion puh'inus, a cushion.]

Pulvillar, pul'vi-lar, adj. cushion or pad-like. adj. PulVil'liform, like a pulvillus. n. Pulvillus, a foot-pad between the clavi of the terminal tarsal joint of an insect's leg also Pulvin'ulus. adj. Pulvi'nar, padded: formed like a cushion. . a pillow or cushion : a peculiar prominence on a part of the human brain, adjs. Pul'vinate, -d, Pulvin'i-form, cushion-shaped. [L. pulvillus, pulvinus, a cushion, pulvinar, a soft couch.]

Pulwar, pul'war, . a light keelless boat used on the Ganges. Also Pal'war.

Pulza-Oil, pul'za-oil, . an oil obtained from the seeds of Jatropha Curcas, from the Cape Verd Islands.

Puma, pu'ma, . a carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, of a reddish-brown colour without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruv. puma.}

Pumice, pum'is, or pu'mis, . a hard, light, spongy substance, formed of lava, from which gas or steam has escaped while hardening. v.t. to polish or rub with pumice-stone also Pumicate. adjs. Pumi -ceous, Pum'iciform, of or like pumice. ns. Pum'ice-gtone (same as Pumice) ; Pu'my (Sjens.), a pebble, Stone. [A. S, pumic-(.-ttdn), pumice (-stone)

Pummel

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Punster

L. pumex, pumicii, for spunux spuma, foam spuere. Cf. Spume, and Pounce, a fine powder.] Pummel. Same as Pommel.

Pump, pump, . a machine for raising water and other fluids to a higher level : a machine for drawing out or forcing in air. v.t. to raise with a pump: to draw out information by artful questions. v.i. to work a pump: to raise water by pumping. us. Pump'age, the amount pumped ; Pump' -barrel, the cylinder which forms the body of a pump. pa. p. Pumped (coll.), out of breath, panting sometimes with out. us. Pump'er ; Pump' -gear, the various parts which make up a pump ; Pump' -handle, the lever by means of which the pump is worked ; Pump'-head, -hood, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump, serving to guide the water into the discharge-spout; Pump'ing-en'gine, any form of motor for operating a pump ; Pump' -rod, the rod by which the handle is fixed to the bucket which moves up and down inside ; Pump' -room, the apart-ment at a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk ; Pump'-well, a well from which water is got by pumping. Pump Ship, to urinate. [O. Fr. pompe (cf. Ger. puntpe); perh. conn, with plump.}

Pump pump, . a thin-soled shoe used in dancing. adj. Pumped, wearing pumps. [Prob. Fr. pompe, ornament, show, from Teut., cf. Ger. pumpliosen, wide pantaloons.]

Pumpernickel, pump'er-nik-el, n. a kind of coarse bread, made of unsifted rye, much used in West-phalia. [Ger., a heavy, stupid fellow, homfumper, a heavy fall, nickel = Nicholas.]

Pumpkin, pump'kin, . a plant of the gourd family and its fruit. Also Pumplon. [A corr. of O. Fr. pompon "L.pepo Qt.pepon, ripe.]

Pumy. See Pumice.

Pun, pun, v.t. (Shak.) to pound. [Cf. Pound.]

Pun, pun, v.t. to play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning so as to produce a ludicrous idea \-pr.p. pun'ning ; pa. t. and pa. p. punned. n. a play upon words. ns. Pun'nage, Pun'ning, the act or habit of punning. [Ety. dub. ; prob. to beat words = pound, to beat, from A.S. pttnian, to pound.]

Punch, punsh, . contr. of Punchinello, a hump-backed, hook-nosed puppet with a squeaking voice, one of the two main actors in the street puppet-show ' Punch and Judy : ' Punch, or the London Charivari, the chief illustrated English comic journal (begun i7th July 1841). [Through the in-fluence of prov. TLnz. punch, a variant of bunch, thick.]

Punch, punsh, adj. (prov.) short and fat. n. a short and fat man : a short-legged, round-bodied horse. adj. Punch'y. [Prob. a variant of bunch.)

Punch, punsh, n. a drink of five ingredients spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. ns. Punch'-bowl, a large bowl for making punch in ; Punch' -lad'le, a ladle for filling glasses from a punch-bowl. [Hind, panch, five Sans. pancha, five.]

Punch, punsh, v.t. to prick or pierce with something sharp or blunt : to make a hole in with a steel tool. . a tool either blunt, or hollow and sharp-edged, for stamping or perforating : a kind of awl. . Punch'er. [A shortened form of. puncheon, a tool.]

Punch, punsh, v.t. to strike or hit : to beat with the fist, as one's head. . a stroke or blow with the fist, elbow, &c. [Prob. a corr. of punish.)

Puncheon, punsh'un, . a steel tool with a die or a sharp point at one end for stamping or perforating metal plates: a short post or slab of wood with the face smoothed. [O. Fr. poinson L. pitnctio, -onis punglre , punctum, to prick.]

Puncheon, punsh'un, . a cask : a liquid measure of from 72 or 84 to 120 gallons. [O. Fr. poinson, a cask ; perh. from the above.]

Punchinello, punsh-i-nel'o, n. the short, hump-backed figure of a puppet-show : a buffoon, any grotesque personage. [It. pulcintllo, dim. of pulcino, a chicken, child \.. pulius, a young animal.]

Punctate, -d, pungk'tat, -ed, adj. pointed : (bot.) punctured : full of small holes : pitted : dotted. ns. Puncta'tion ; Puncta'tor, one who marks with dots esp. applied to the Masspretes who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. adj. Punc'tiform, pointed. [L. punctum pungere, punctum, to prick.]

Punctilio, pungk-til'yo, . a nice point in behaviour or ceremony : nicety in forms : exact observance of forms. adj. Punctilious, attending to little points or matters : very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony : exact or punctual to excess. adv. Punctiliously. ns. Punctiliousness ; Punc'to (Shafc.), the point, or a blow with it in fencing : a nice point of ceremony. [Sp. puntillo, dim. of punto, point L. punctum, a point.]

Punctual, pungk'tu-al, adj. of or pertaining to a point : observant of nice points : punctilious : exact in keeping time and appointments : done at the exact time. ns. Pumrtualist ; Punctuality, quality or state of being punctual : the keeping of the exact time of an appointment : exactness. adv. Punc'tually. . Punc'tualness. \f<c. ponctuel punctum, a point.]

Punctuate, pungk'tu-ut, v.t. to mark with points : to divide sentences by the usual points or marks : to emphasise. adv. Punc'tuatim, point for point. . Punctua'tion, the act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks. adj. Punc'tuative. n. Punc'-tuator. Punctuation marks, the comma, semi-colon, colon, period, &c.

Punctum, pungk'tum, tt. (anat.) a point, dot. adjs. Punc'tulate, -d. ns. Punctula'tion ; Punc'tulo ; Punc'tulum. Punctum caecum, the point of the retina from which the optic nerve fibres radiate, so called because impervious to light.

Puncture, pungk'tur, n. a pricking: a small hole made with a sharp point. v.t. to prick : to pierce with a pointed instrument.;/. Punctura'tion. [L. punctura pungere, to prick.]

Pundit, pun'dit, n. a person who is learned in the language, science, laws, and religion of India : any learned man. [Hind, pandit Sans, pandita.)

Pundonor, pun'do-nor', . point of honour. [Sp., contr. ofpunto de honor, point of honour.]

Pungent, pun'jent, adj. sharp : pricking or acrid to taste or smell : keenly touching the mind : painful : keen : sarcastic. ns. Pun'gency, Pun gence. adv. Pun'gently. [L. pungent, -entis, pr.p. of pungere, to prick.]

Punic, pu'nik, adj. pertaining to, or like, the ancient Carthaginians : faithless, treacherous, deceitful. n. the language of ancient Carthage. [L. Punicus Pceni, the Carthaginians.]

Puniness, pu'ni-nes, n. the state or quality of being puny or feeble : smallness : pettiness. [Puny.]

Punish, pun'ish, v.t. to cause to pay a penalty : to cause loss or pain to a person for a fault or crime : (coll.) to handle or beat severely, maul : (coll.) to consume a large quantity of: to chasten. ns. Punishablllty, Pun'ishableness. adj. Punish-able, that may be punished said both of persons and crimes. ns. Pun'isher; Pun'ishment, act or process of punishing : loss or pain inflicted for a crime or fault : the consequences of a broken law. adjs. Punitive (pu'ni-tiv), pertaining to punish-ment : inflicting punishment ; Pu'nitory, punishing : tending to punishment. [Fr. punir, punis-sant L.

pun'ire, to punish pcena, penalty.]

Punjabee, Punjabi, pun-ja'be, . a native or in-
habitant of the Punjab in India.

Punk, pungk, n. rotten wood used as tinder : (Shak.) a strumpet. [Spunk.]

Punka, Punkah, pung'ka, . a large fan for cooling the air of an Indian house, consisting of a light framework covered with cloth and suspended from the ceiling of a room, worked by pulling a cord or by machinery. [Hind, pankha, a fan.]

Punster, pun'ster, n. one who makes puns.

Punt, punt, ft. a flat-bottomed boat with square ends. v.t. to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river : to kick the ball (/' football) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands : to knock. v.t. to pursue water-
fowl in a punt with a punt-gun. ns. Punt er ; Punt -fishing, angling from a punt in a pond, river, or lake ; Punt'-gun, a heavy gun of large bore used for shooting water-fowl from a punt ; Punts man, a sportsman who uses a punt. [A.S., L. ponto, a pant ^toj, poiitis, a bridge.]

Punt, punt, v.i. to play at basset or ombre. . Punter, one who marks the points in basset or ombre. [Fr., through Sp. L. punc turn, a point.]

Puntilla, pun-til'a, . lace-work. [Sp.]

PuntO, pun'to, n. (Shafc.) a point or hit : a pass or thrust made in fencing. Pun to dritto, a direct or straight hit ; PuntO riverso, a back-handed stroke. [Sp. and It. punto L. punctum, a point.]

Puny, pu'ni, adj. (camp. Pu'nler ; superl. Pu'niest) small : feeble : petty. [Cf. Puisne.}

Pup, pup, v.t. to bring forth puppies, as a bitch : to whelp : .
n. Pup.-

[Pppy.}

[p : pr.p. pup'ping; pa.t. and pa. p. pupped.
n. Pup. Be in pup, to be pregnant, said of dogs.

Pupa, pu'pa, n. an insect enclosed in a case while passing from the caterpillar to the winged stage : a chrysalis also Pupe : //. PupSB (pu'pe). adjs. Pu'pal, Pupa rial. . Pupa'rium, a j>upa in-
cluded within the last larval skin. v.i. Pupate 7 , to become a pupa. . Pupa'tion. aajs. Pu'piform ; Pupig'erous. . Pupip'ara, a division of dipterous insects having pupae developed within the body of the mother, adjs. Pupip'arous ; PupiVorous ; Pu'poid. [L. pupa, a girl, a doll, fern, of pupus, a boy, a child ; cf. ptifr, a boy.]

Pupil, pu'pil, n. a little boy or girl : one under the care of a tutor : a scholar : a ward : {law) one under the age of puberty i.e. under fourteen years for males, and twelve for females. adj. under age. ns. Pupilabil'ity (rare), pupilary nature : confidential character ; Pu'pilage, Pu pillage, state of being a pupil : the time during which one is a pupil ; Pupil-
ar-ity, Pupillarity, the time between birth and puberty. adjs. Pu'pilary, Pu'pillary, pertaining to a pupil or ward. Pupil teacher, one who is both a pupil and a teacher. [Fr. pupille'L. pupillits, pupilla, dims, of pupus, boy, pupa, girl.]

Pupil, pu'pil, . the round opening in the middle of the eye through which the light passes : the apple of the eye, so called from the baby-like figures seen on it : (zool.) the central dark part of an ocellated spot. adjs. Pu'pilary, Pu'pillary ; Pu'pilate (zool.), having a central spot of another colour. . PupillonVeter, an instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of an eye. [Same as above word.]

Puppet, pup'et, . a small doll or image moved by wires in a show : a marionette : one who acts just as another tells him. ns. Pupp'etry, finery, affectation :

a puppet-show ; Pupp'et-show. -play, a mock show or drama performed by puppets ; Pupp'et- valve, a valve like a pot-lid attached to a rod, and used in steam-engines for covering an opening. [O. Fr. poHpctte, dim. from L. pupa.]

Puppy, pup'i, . a doll : a young dog : a whelp : a conceited young man. adj. Pupp'y-head'ed^X/rt/t.), stupid. n. Pupp'yhOOd, the condition of being a puppy. adj. Pupp'yish. . Pupp'yism, conceit in men. [Fr. poupte, a doll or puppet L. pupa.}

Pur. See Purr.

Purana. pCO-ra'na, . one of a class of sacred poetical books in Sanscrit literature, forming with the Tantras the main foundation of the actual popular creed of the Brahmanical Hindus. adj. Puran ic. [Sans. purdna purd, ancient.]

Purblind, pur'bllnd, adj. nearly blind, near-sighted : (orif.) wholly blind. adi: Purblindly. . Pur'-blindness. [for pure-blind i.e. wholly blind ; the

meaning has been modified, prob. through some confusion with the verb to pore.]

Purchase, pur'chas, v.t. to acquire by seeking : to obtain by paying : to obtain by labour, danger, &c. : (law) to get in any way other than by inheritance : to raise or move by mechanical means : (Shak.) to expiate by a fine or forfeit. . act of purchasing : that which is purchased or got for a price : value, advantage, worth : any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies. adj. Pur'chas-able, that may be purchased : (hence of persons) venal, corrupt. . PuT'chaser. Purchase money, the money paid, or to be paid, for anything ; Pur-Chase shears, a very strong kind of shears, with removable cutters, and a strong spring at the back : Purchase system, the method by which, before 1871, commissions in the British army could be bought. (So many) years' purchase, a price paid for a house, an estate, &c. equal to the amount of the rent or income during the stated number of years. [O. Fr. porchacier(fr. pourchasscr), to seek eagerly, pursue -pur (L. Pro), for, chasser, to chase.]

Purdah, pur'da, n. a curtain screening a chamber of state or the women's apartments : the seclusion itself. [Hind, parda, a screen.]

Pure, pur, adj. (camp. Pur'er ; svperl. Pur'est) clean : unsoiled : unmixed : not adulterated : real : free from guilt or defilement : chaste : modest : mere : that and that only : complete : non-empirical, involving an exercise of mind alone, without admixture of the results of experience. . purity. adv. quite : (0&r.)entirely. v.t. to cleanse, refine. adv. Pure'ly, without blemish : wholly, entirely : (dial.) wonderfully, very much. n. Pure'ness. Pure mathematics (see Mathematics); Pure reason, reason alone, without any mixture of sensibility ; Pure science, the principles of any science considered in themselves and their relation to each other, and not in their application to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, as pure mathematics, pure logic, &c. [Fr. pur \^.purus, pure.]

Puree, pu-ra', . a soup, such as pea-soup, in which there are no pieces of solids. [Fr.]

Purfle, pui^fl, v.t. to decorate with a wrought or flowered border^: (archit.) to decorate with rich sculpture : (her.) to ornament with a border of ermines, furs, &c. ns. Pur'fle, Pur'flew", a border of embroidery : (her.) a bordure of ermines, furs, &c. ; Puffling. adj. Pur'ny (Carlyle), wrinkled. [O. fr.pourfiler L. pro, before, filum, a thread.]

Purge, purj, v.t. to make pure : to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous : to clear from guilt or from accusation : to evacuate, as the bowels : to trim, dress, prune : to clarify, as liquors. v.i. to become pure by clarifying : to have frequent evacuations. . act of purging : a medicine that purges. . Purga'tion, a purging : a clearing away of impurities : (law) the act of clearing from suspicion or imputation of guilt, a cleansing. adj. PUT'gative, cleansing : having the power of evacuating the intestines. n. a medicine that evacuates. adv. Pur'gatively. adjs. Purgato'rial, Purgato'rian, pertaining to purgatory ; Pur'gatory, purging or cleansing : expiatory. n. (R.C.) a place or state in which souls are after death purified from venial sins : any kind or state of suffering for a time. ns. Pur'ger, a person or thing that purges : Purging, act of cleansing or clearing. [Fr. purger L. pvrgare, -atnm purus, pure, a fere, to do.]

Purify, pu'ri-f I, v. t. to make pure : to cleanse from foreign or hurtful matter : to free from guilt or uncleanness : to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language. v.i. to become pure ',pa.t. anApa.p. pu'rifTed. . Purifica'tion, act of purifying : (B.) the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defile-

ment : a cleansing of the soul from moral guilt or defilement : a crushing of desire after anything evil : the pouring of wine into the chalice to nnse it after

Purim

file, far , m, her ; mine ;

Pursue

communion, the wine being then drunk by the priest. adj. Pu'rificative. . Purincator. adj. Puri-
ficatory, tending to purify or cleanse. . Pu'rifier. Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, a feast observed in the R.C. Church on February 2d, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary according to the Jewish ceremonial (Lev. xn. 2) forty days after the birth of Christ. [Fr. purifier L. purificarepurus, p\ire,/acere, to make.]

Purim pu'rim, n. the feast of lots held about ist of March, in which the Jews commemorated their deliverance from the plot of Haman, as related in Esther. [Heb., pi. of pur, lot.]

Purism, pur'izm, . exclusion of mixture of any kind : pure or immaculate conduct or style : the doctrine of a purist : great nicety or care in the use of words. n. Pur'ist, one who is excessively pure or nice in the choice of words. adj. PuriS'tiC.

Puritan, pur'i-tan, n. one aiming at greater strictness in religious life, esp. one of a religious and political party having such aims in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts. adj. pertaining to the Puritans. adjs. Puritanic, -al, like a Puritan : rigid : exact. adv. Puritanically. --.. Purltanise. . Puritan-
ism, a puritan manner of life : strictness of life : simplicity and purity of worship : the notions or prac-
tice of Puritans. [L.puritas, purity purus, pure.]

Purity, pur'i-ti, . condition of being pure : freedom from mixture of any kind : freedom from sin or defile-
ment : chastity : sincerity : freedom from foreign or improper idioms or words.

Purl, purl, v.i. to flow with a murmuring sound, as a stream over small stones : to ripple : to now in eddies :
to curl or swirl. v.t. to whirl about : to unseat. . a soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among scones : an eddy or ripple. . Purl'ing, the act of flowing with a gentle, murmuring sound : the mur-
muring sound of a small stream. [Prob. freq. of purr; cf. Sw. porla, Ger. perlen, to bubble.]

Purl, purl, v.t. to fringe with a waved edging, as lace : to invert stitches. . an embroidered border: a hem or fringe of twisted gold or silver thread : a ribbed or wavy appearance caused by inverted stitches : a kind of i6th-cent. lace. [Purfle.]

Purl, purl, n. ale warmed and spiced.

Purlieu, pur'lu, . the borders or environs of any place : (prig.) the grounds on the borders of a royal forest, illegally added to the forest, but afterwards restored to their rightful owners, and marked out by perambulation. [Ace. to Skeat, a corr. of O. Fr. puralee (a mere translation of L. perambulatio\ land severed from a royal forest by perambulation O. Fr. pur (= L. pro), allee, a going.]

Purlin, Pur line, pur'lin, . a piece of timber stretching horizontally across the rafters underneath to support them in the middle. [Perh. Fr. pour, for, or par t through, ligne, a line.]

Purloin, pur-loin', v.t. to carry off to a distance: to take for one's own use : to steal : to plagiarise. v.f. to practise theft. n. Purloin'er. [O. Fr. purloignier L. prolongare.)

Purple, pur'pl, n. a very dark-red colour formed by the mixture of blue and red : a purple dress or robe, originally worn only by royalty : a robe of honour : the dignity of a king or emperor: a cardinalate, so called from the red hat and robes worn by cardinals. adj. red tinged with blue : blood-red : bloody. v.t. to dye purple : to clothe with purple. v.i. to become purple in colour. n. Pur'ple-nsh, a shellfish of genus Purpura. adjs. Pur'ple-frost'y (Trttn.), purple with frost or cold ; Pur'ple-hued (SAaA.), having a purple hue. n.pl. Pur'ples, petechiae or spots of livid red on the body : a disease of wheat : an early purple-flowered orchid. adj. Pur'ple-
spiked, having purple spikes. ns. Pur'ple-'WOOd, heart, the beartwood of Copaifera pubiflora, used for ramrods. adj. PUT'pllSh, somewhat purple. Purple emperor, one of the largest of British butter-

flies, and one of the most richly coloured. Born in the purple, of princely rank or birth ; Tyrian purple, a fine purple dye for which the people of ancient Tyre
were celebrated. [O. Fr. porpre (Fr. pourpre)\-* purpura Gr. porpkyra, the purple-fish.]

Purport, pur' port, K. design : meaning : signification. v.t. (also Purport') to give out as its meaning : to convey to the mind : to seem to mean often with an infinitive clause as its object. adj. Pur'portless. [O. Fr., from pur (Fr. pour) L. pro, for, porter L. portare, to carry.]

Purpose, pur'pos, . idea or aim kept before the mind as the end of effort : aim, intention : effect : (Sferts.) conversation: (pi.)a sort of conversational game. Of, or On, purpose, with design, intentionally ; To the purpose, to the point, or material to the question. [O. Fr. pourpos, propos L. proposition, a thing intended -pro, forward, ponere, positum, to place.]

Purpose, pur'pos, v.t. to intend (often followed by an infinitive or participial clause as its object). v.i. to have an intention : (Spens.) to discourse. adj. Pur'poseful, having an object : full of meaning. adv. Pur posefully. . Pur'posefulness. adj. Pur'poseless, without purpose or effect : aimless. adv. Purposelessly. . Pur'poselessness. adj. Pur'pose-like, having a definite purpose : having the appearance of being fit for a purpose. adv. Pur'-posely, with purpose : intentionally. n. Pur'poser. adj. PuT'pOSive, having an aim : (biol.) functional. . Pur'posiveness. [O. Fr. purposer, form of proposer, influenced by Fr. propos.}

Purprise, pur-prlz', . an enclosure : the whole compass of a manor. . Purprest'ure, a private encroachment upon a public highway, &c. [O. Fr.jtour-pris pour, for, prendre L. prehendere, to take.]

Purpura, pur'pu-ra, . a genus of marine gasteropods : an eruption of small purple spots, caused by extravasation of blood in the skin also called the Purples. adj. Pur'purate, of purple colour. n. Pur'pure, purple. adjs. Purpu'real, purple ; Purpu'ric, relating to purpura. [L., Gr. porphyra.\

Purr, Pur, pur, v.i. to utter a low, murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased : to signify by, or as by, purring.
ns. Purr ; Purr'ing, the low, murmuring sound of a cat. adv. Purr'ingly. [Imit.]

Purse, purs, n. a small bag for money, orig. made of skin : a sum of money, esp. a sum given as a present or offered as a prize : a treasury : a person's finances. v.t. to put into a purse : to contract as the mouth of a purse : to draw into folds or wrinkles. . Purse'-bear'er, one who has charge of the purse of another : a treasurer. adj. Purse'-beafing, pouched, marsupiate. ns. Purse'ful, as much as a purse can hold: enough to fill a purse ; Purse' -mouth (Tenn.\ a pursed-up mouth ; Purse'-nOt, a kind of net that can be closed like a purse; Purse'-pride. adj. Purse' -proud, proud of one's purse or wealth : insolent from wealth. ns. Purs'er, an officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, and accounts of a ship, now termed a ' paymaster ; ' Purs'ership ; Purse'-seine, a seine which can be pursed into the shape of a bag. n.pl. Purse'-strings, the strings fastening a purse. n. Purse'-tak'ing, robbing. A light, or empty, purse, poverty; A long, or heavy, purse, riches ; Privy purse, an allowance for the private expenses of the British sovereign : an officer in the royal household who pays the sovereign the grant of the civil list for his private expenses. [O. Fr. torse (Fr. bourse) Low L. bursa Gr. byrsa, a hide.]

Purslane, Purslain, purs'lan, . an annual plant, frequently used in salads. [O. Fr. porcelaine L. porcilaca, portulaca.}

Pursue, pur-su', v.t. to follow after in order to overtake : to follow with haste : to chase : to follow up : to be engaged in : to carry on : to seek to obtain : to seek to injure: to imitate: to continue. v.i. to

follow : to go on or continue : to act as a prosecutor at law. . (Spens.) pursuit. adj. PUTSU able. . PuTSU ance, the act of pursuing or following out : process: consequence. adj. Pursu'ant, done while

pursuing or seeking any purpose, hence agreeable.
ad~j. agreeably : conformably also Pursu antly.
. PurSU' Or, one who pursues : (Scots law) a plaintiff. [O. Fr. porsuir (Fr. poursuivre)^,. prosequi, -secutuspro, onwards, seyui, to follow.]

Pursuit, pur-sut', K. the act of pursuing : endeavour to attain : occupation : employment.

Pursuivant, pur'swi-vant, . an attendant or follower : a state messenger : an attendant on the heralds : one of four inferior officers in the English College of Arms. [Fr., pr.p. of poursuivre, to pursue.]

Pursy, purs'i, adj. puffy : fat and short : short-breathed.
. PUTS mess. [O. Fr. pourcif (Fr. poussif), orig. pouistf, broken-winded O. Fr. poulser (Fr. pousser), to push L. pulsdre, to push.]

Purtenance, pur'ten-ans, . that which pertains or belongs to : (B.) the inwards or intestines of an animal. [Appurtenance.]

Purulence, pu'ru-lens, . the forming of pus or matter: pus also Pu'rulency. adj. Pu'rulent, consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter. adv. Pu'rulently. [Pus.]

Purvey, pur-va.', v.t. to provide, esp. with conveniences : to procure. v.i. to provide : to buy in provisions for several persons : (with to) to pander. ns. Purvey'ance, the act of purveying : a procuring of victuals : that which is supplied : the former royal prerogative of pre-emption of necessaries ; Purvey'OT, one who provides victuals : an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household : a procurer. [O. Fr. porvoir (Fr. pourvoir) L. providere , to provide.]

Purview, pur'vu, . a condition or disposition : the part of a statute beginning with ' Be it enacted : ' scope : limits. [O. Fr. pourvieupourvoir, to provide.]

PUS, pus, n. a thick yellowish fluid exuded from inflamed tissues : that which has become putrid. [L. pus, puris, matter ; akin to Gr. pyon.~\

Puseyism, pu'zi-izm, . a name given to the High Church and Catholic principles of Dr E. B. Pusey (1800-82), and other Oxford divines, as set forth in 'Tracts for the Times. 'adjs. Puseyist'iC, -al. n. Pu'seyite, one who holds the views of Dr Pusey.

Push, poOsh, v.t. to thrust or press against : to drive by pressure : to press forward : to urge : to press hard : to thrust, as with a sword. v.t. to make a thrust : to make an effort : to press against : to burst out. . a thrust: an impulse: assault: effort: exigence : (Bacon) a pustule, a pimple, eruption.
. Push'er, one who pushes : a stem or rod.
adj. Push'ing, pressing forward in business : enterprising : vigorous. n. Push'ing-jack, an implement for starting a railway-carriage, &c. adv. Push'ingly.
. Push'-pin (Shak.), a children's game in which pins are pushed alternately. [Fr. pousser L. pulsdre, freq. of pellere, pulsunt, to beat.]

Pushtu, Pushtoo, push'too, n. the language of the Afghans proper. Also Push'to. [Afghan.]

Pusillanimous, pu-si-lan'i-mus, adj. wanting firmness of mind : of small courage : having a little mind : mean-spirited : cowardly. ad-c. Pusillan'imously. ns. Pusillan'imousness, Pusillanim'ity, state or quality of being weak-minded : lack of spirit or courage : timidity. [L. pusillanimis pusillus, very little, animus, the mind.]

Puss, poos, . a familiar name for a cat : a hare, in sportsmen's language : a playful name for a child or a girl. ns. Puss'-ClOV'er, the rabbit's foot or stone-clover ; Puss'-gen'tleman, a dandy ; Puss'-moth, a moth of the genus Cerura ; Puss'-tail, a common grass with bristly spikes, belonging to the genus Setaria also called Foxtail; Puss'y, a dim. of puss also Puss'y-cat; Puss'y-oat. the silky catkin of various willows ; PttSS'y-WilTow, a common

American willow, Salix discolor, with silky spring catkins. PUSS in the comer, a children's game in which the places are continually being changed, while the player who is out tries to secure one of them. [Dut. poes, puss ; Ir. and Gael, pus, a cat.]

Pustule, pus'tul, n. a small pimple containing pus : anything like a pustulej on plants or animals : a small blister. adjs. Pus'tular, Pus'tulous, covered with pustules. f./. Pus'tulate, to form into pustules.
n. PuStUla'tion. [Fr., L.Justuta, a pimple.]

Put, pout, v.t. to push or thrust : to cast, throw : to drive into action : to throw suddenly, as a word : to set, lay, or deposit : to bring into any state or position : to offer : to propose : to express, state : to

apply : to oblige : to incite : to add. v.i. to place : to turn \-pr.p. putting (pS5t'-> ; pa. t. zn&pa.p. put. n. a push or thrust : a cast, throw, esp. of a heavy stone from the shoulder (see Putting) : an attempt : a game at cards : a contract by which one person, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time certain securities or commodities, at a stipulated price (see Options). ns. Put'-off, -by, an excuse, a makeshift, evasion ; Put'ter, one who puts. Put about, to change the course, as of a ship : to put to inconvenience, trouble : to publish ; Put an end, or Stop, to, to check, hinder: cause to discontinue; Put away, to renounce, to divorce ; Put back, to push backward : to delay : to say nay ; Put by, to lay aside : to divert : to store up ; Put down, to crush : to degrade : (Shale.) to confute : to enter, as a name : (rare) to give up : to start for ; Put for, to set out vigorously towards a place ; Put forth, to extend : to propose : to publish : to exert : to depart ; Put in, to introduce : to hand in : to appoint : to insert : to conduct a ship into a harbour ; Put in for, to put in an application or claim for ; Put in mind, to bring to one's memory ; Put Off, to lay aside : to baffle or frustrate : to defer or delay : to push from shore : (Shak.) to discard ; Put on, or Upon, to invest : to impute : to assume : to promote : to instigate : to impose upon : to hasten : to inflict : to deceive, trick : to foist or palm upon ; Put out, to expel, to extinguish : to place at interest : to extend : to publish : to disconcert : to offend : to expend : to dislocate ; Put over (Shak.), to refer : to send : to defer : to place in authority , Put the Case, Put case, suppose the case to be ; Put the hand to, to take hold of : to take or seize : to engage in (any affair) ; Put this and that together, to infer from given premises ; Put through, to bring to an end : to accomplish ; Put to, to apply, use : to add to : to bring or consign to ; Put to death, to kill ; Put to it, to press hard : to distress ; Put to rights, to bring into proper order ; Put to Sea, to set sail : to begin a voyage ; Put to, or on, trial, to test : to try ; Put two and two together, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances ; Put Up, to startle from a cover, as a hare : to put back to its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword : to accommodate with lodging : to nominate for election : (with) to bear without complaint : to take lodgings ; Put up to, to give information about, to instruct in. [A.S. potian, to push; prob. Celt., as Gael put, W. pwtio.]

Put, put, n. a rustic, simpleton. [Perh. W. pwt, pyttau, any short thing.]

Put, put, . a strumpet. ns. Pu'tage, a law phrase for a woman's fornication ; Pu'tanism, the habit of prostitution. [O. fr.pute, a whore.]

Putamen, pu-ta'men, . the hard bony stone of some fruits cherry, peach, &c. : the soft shell of an egg : the outer and darker portion of the lenticular nucleus of the brain. [L., -putdre, to prune.]

Putative, pu't5-tiv, adj. supposed : reputed : commonly supposed to be. n. Puta'tion. act of considering, estimation. Putative marriage, a marriage

Putchock

fate, fir ; m, her : mTne ;

Pyjamas

P r

fa;

prohibited by canon law, but entered into in good faith by at least one of the parties. [Fr., L. putativusputare, -atum, to suppose.]

Putchock, p5o-chok', . the fragrant costus-root, exported from India to China a chief ingredient in the Chinese pastille-rod, commonly called jostick. Also Putchuk'. [Perh. Telegu pdcKchaku, ' green leaf;' or more prob. Malay.]

Puteal, pu'te-al, . a well-curb. [L.,puteus, a well.]

Puteli, put'e-li, . a flat-bottomed Ganges boat.

Putid, pu'tid, adj. rotten : stinking : worthless. . Pu'tidness. [L. putidus, putrid.]

Put-log, put'-Iog, n. a cross-piece in a scaffolding, the inner end resting in a hole left in the wall.

PtttoiS, pu-twa', . a brush of polecat's hair for pottery. [Fr.]

PutOO, put'o5, n. a dish made of palmyra-nut meal, scraped coco-nut, &c.

Putorius, pu-tO'ri-us, . a large family of Mustelida, including weasels, stoats, polecats, ferrets, &c.

Putrefy, pu'tre-fl, v.t. to make putrid or rotten : to corrupt v.i. to become putrid : to rot :pa.t. and Pa.p. pu'trefied. adjs. Putred'inous, having an offensive smell ; Putrefa'cient (also .), Putrefac'-tive, pertaining to or causing putrefaction. ns. Putrefac tion, the act or process of putrefying : rottenness : corruption ; Putrefac'tiyeness ; Putres'-cence. adjs. Putres'Cent, becoming putrid: per-taining to putrefaction ; Pu'trid, in a state of decay : showing putrefaction : stinking : rotten : corrupt. ns. Putridity, Pu'tridness, state of being putrid : corrupt matter : rottenness : corruption. adj. Pu'-trifiaDle, liable to putrefy. [O. Fr. putrefierl^. putrefacere, -factum, to make putrid putridits puter, putris, rotten putere.]

Putt, put, v.i. in golf, to play with a putter. . a short stroke made with a putter in attempting to hole a ball. ns. Pntt'er, one who throws a stone : one who takes coal along underground roads : a short stiff wooden or iron-headed golf club, used when the ball is on the putting-green; Putt'er-on (Shak), an instigator ; Putt'er-OUt (fibs.), one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a jarger sum on his return, the money to be forfeited in case of non-return ; Putt' Ing, the act of hurling a heavy stone from the hand by a sudden push from the shoulder : the act of striking a golf-ball when near a hole, so as to cause it to fall into it ; Ptttt'ing-green, the prepared ground immediately round a hole in a golf-course ; Putt'ing-stone, a heavy stone raised by the hand and thrust forward from the shoulder, as a trial of strength and skill. [Put.]

Put took, pSot'ok, n. (Skak.) a kite, a buzzard.

Puttoo, put'OO, . a cloth made in Cashmere from the longer and coarser wool of the goat.

Putty, put'i, . an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, &c. jewellers' putty : a cement of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows : a fine cement of lime only plasterers' putty. v.t. to fix or fill with putty :pa.t. and pa.p. putt'ied. n. Putt'ler, a glazier. adj. Putt'y-faced, having a face resembling putty in pastiness or colour. ns. Putt'y-knlfe, a knife with a blunt, flexible blade for laying on putty ; Putt'y-pow'der, an artificially prepared oxide of tin used for polishing glass ; Putt'y-root, an American orchid the corm of whose root- stock contains a highly glutinous matter; Putt'y-work, decoration in a soft substance which grows very hard. [O. Fr. potfe, properly that which is contained in a pot, Fr. fat.}

Put-up, poot'-up, adj. speciously conceived, planned, or carried out. [Put.]

Puture, pu'tQr, n. the claim to food for man, horse, and dog within the bounds of a forest, &c. Also Pul'ture. [O. Fr. feulture.]

Poxl, puk'si, . the edible larvae of various flies of the genus Ephydra, found in the alkali lakes of western North America. [Mex. Ind.]

750

Puy, pwe, . one of the small volcanic cones in Auvergne, &c. [Fr.]

Puzzel, puz 7], . (obs.) a drab. [Fr. pucelle.]

Puzzle, puz'l, . a difficulty to be solved : perplexity : something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or nddle. v.t. to set a difficult question to : to pose : to per-plex. v.i. to be bewildered : to think long and carefully (with out, over).ns. PUZZ ledom (coll.), bewilderment ; Puzzle-head, one who is puzzle-headed. adj. Puzz'le-head'ed, having the head full of confused notions. ns. Puzz'le-head'edness ; Puzzlement, the state of being puzzled ; Puzz'le-monk'ey (same as Monkey-puzzle, q.v.) ; Puzzle-peg, a piece of wood so secured under a dog's jaw as to keep his nose from the ground ; Puzzler ; Puzzle-ling, a ring made of several small rings intricately linked together, capable of being taken apart and put together again. adj. Puzzling, posing : perplexing. adv. PUZZ'lingly. [From M. E. opposaile (Eng. opposal), an objection opposen, posen. Cf. Pose and Oppose.}

Puzzolana, puz-5-la'na, n. a loosely coherent volcanic sand found at Pozzuoli, near Naples, forming a hydraulic cement with ordinary lime. Also PUZZO-la no, Pozzuola na.

Pyaemia, Pyemia, pl-e'mi-a, . a disease caused by the introduction into the blood of decomposing matter, from pus, &c. adjs. Pysemic, Pye'mic. [Gr. pyon, pus, haima, blood.]

Pycniu, pik'nid, . a special receptacle in ascomycetous
fungi, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced also Pycnid'ium. . Pyc'nospore, a stylospore, [Gr. pyknos, thick.]

Pycnite, pik'nlt, . a columnar variety of topaz.

Pycnogonida, pik-na-gon'i-da, n.pl. a division of marine arthropods, the sea-spiders. adj. Pycnog'-onoid. [Gr. pyknos, thick, gony, the knee.]

Pycnometer, pik-nom'e-ter, . an instrument for determining the specific gravity of solid bodies. [Gr. pyknos, thick, metron, measure.]

Pycnpn, pik'non, . (mvs.) a small interval in Greek music, a quarter-tone : in medieval music, a semitone. [Gr. pyknos, thick.]

Pycnostyle, pik'no-stll, adj. (archit.) noting a lower degree of intercolumniation, usually ij diameters. [Gr. pyknos, thick, stylos, a column.]

Pyebald. See Piebald.

Pyelitis, pl-e-li'tis, . inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney also Endonephritis. adjs. Pyelit'iC ; Pyelonephrit'ic. . Pyelonephritis, inflammation of the kidney and renal pelvis. [Gr. pyelos, the pelvis, nephros, the kidney.]

Pyengadu, pl-eng'ga-doo, . a large acacia-like tree of Burma, India, &c., with reddish-brown wood of great heaviness and hardness. Also Pyn'kado.

Pygal, pi'gal, adj. belonging to the rump or posteriors of an animal. n. the posterior median or supracaudal plate of a chelonian carapace. . Py'garg, a kind of antelope : the osprey or sea-eagle. [Gr. pyge, the rump, areas, white.]

Pygmy, Pigmy, pigmi, . one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity : a dwarf : any diminutive thing : one of several pygmy races in equatorial Africa and elsewhere : one of the ancient diminutive dwellers in underground houses, &c., in whom David MacRitchie sees the historical originals of the fairies and elves of folklore. adj. resembling a pygmy : very small. adj. Pygme'an, dwarfish : diminutive. [O. Fr. pigme, pygnie L. Pygmcei Gr. Pygmaioi, the Pygmies, a (Gr.) pygml=f^\ in. long pygme, fist.)

Pygopus, pl'gO-pus, n. a genus of Australian lizards.

Pygostyle, pfgO-stll, . the vomer or ploughshare bone of a bird s tail. adj. PygOStyled. [Gr. pyge, the rump, stylos, a column.]

Pyjamas, pe-ja'maz, n.fl. loose drawers or trousers tied round the waist, in India, used also by Europeans. Also Paija"'mas, Pajii'mas. [Hind, paljama, lit. ' leg-clothing.']

Pylon

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Pyrophorus

Pylon, pi'lon, . a gateway to an Egyptian temple : the mass of building through which the gateway was pierced. [Gr. pylon pyle, a gate.]

Pylorus, pi-lo'rus, . the lower opening of the stomach leading to the intestines. adj. Pylor'ic. [L., Gr. pyloros pyle, an entrance, ouros, a guardian.]

PyogenesiS, pl-o-jen'e-sis, . the formation of pus. adjs. Pyogenet'ic, Pjogen'ic, Py'oid. ns. Pyopoie'sis, suppuration ; Pyop'tysis, expectoration of pus ; Pyorrhe'a, purulent discharge ; Pyo'SiS, the formation of pus.

Pyramid, pir'a-mid, n. a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point : (//.) ' the Pyramids,' or great monuments of Egypt : a game played on a billiard-table in which the balls are arranged in pyramid shape. adjs. Pyram'idal, Pyramid'ic, -al, having the form of a pyramid. advs. Pyram'idally, Pyramid'ically. s. Pyramid'icalness ; Pyramidion, the small pyramidal apex of an obelisk ; Pyram'idist, one versed in the history of the Pyramids ; Pyr'amis {SJtak.), a. pyramid : pi. Pyram'ldes. adjs. Pyi"a-mold, Pyram'idoid. [L., Gr. pyramis, pyramidos ; prob. Egypt, pir-em-tts. Some connection with Gr. pyr, fire.]

Pyramidon, pi-ram'i-don, . in organ-building a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, giving very deep notes somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

Pyrargyrite, pl-rar'ji-rit, . an ore of silver consisting of the sulphide of silver and antimony. [Gr. pyr, fire, argyros, silver.]

Pyre, plr, . a pile of wood, &c., on which a dead body is burned. adj. Pyr'al. [L.,Gr.,yr, fire.]

Pyrene, pi'ren, . a stone or putamen. n. Pyre'no-carp, any drupaceous fruit. adjs. Pyre'noid, globular, nucleiform ; Pyre'nous. [Gr. pyren.]

Pyrene, pi'ren, . a hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar.

Pyrenean, pir-e-ne'an, adj. of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, the range of mountains between France and Spain. n. Pyrene'lte, a grayish-black garnet. [L. Pyrenai {monies), the Pyrenees.]

Pyrenomycetes, pl-re-nS-ml-se'tez, n.pl. an order of ascomycetous fungi, including ergot, black-rot, &c. [Gr. pyren, a stone, mykes, pi. mycetes, a mushroom.]

Pyrethmm, pir-eth'rum, . a genus of plants containing the fever-few, or golden-feather, so much used in gardens as a bordering. [L., Gr., pyr, fire.]

Pyretic, pt-ret'ik, adj. pertaining to fever. . a remedy for fever. ns. Pyretol'Ogy, the science of fevers ; Pyrex'ia, fever. adjs. Pyrex'ial, Pyrex'ic. [Gr. pyrektikospyretos, fever pyr, fire.]

Pyrgoidal, pir-goi'dal, adj. tower-shaped. \Q*.,pyrgos, a tower.]

Pyrheliometer, pir-he-li-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun. adj. PyrhellO-met'ric. [Gr. pyr, fire, lielios, sun, meiron, measure.]

Pyriform, pir'i-form, adj. pear-shaped. [L. pirum, a pear, forma, form.]

Pyrite, pl'rlt, . native iron disulphide of a pale-yellow colour and very hard also Iron pyrites. Copper pyrites, yellow sulphide of copper and iron. [L., Gr. pyrites, a flint -J>yr, fire.]

Pyrltegium, pir-i-te ji-um, . the curfew-bell. [Low L.]

Pyrites, pir-I'tez, . a term applied to a large class of mineral compounds of metals with sulphur, or with arsenic, or with both crystalline, hard, generally brittle, and frequently yellow. adjs. Pyrita'ceoUS ; Pyrit'ic, -al ; Pyritif'erous. v.t. Pyrltise, to convert into pyrites. . Pyritol'Ogy, knowledge of pyrites. adj. Pyr'itOUS. [L., Gr. pyr, fire.]

Pyritohedron, pi-n-tS-he'dron, n. a pentagonal dodecahedron. adj. Pyritohe'dral. [Gr. pyrites, pyrites, hedra, a seat.]

Pyro-acetic, pl'rS-a-set'ik, adj. relating to acetic acid under heat.

Pyroballogy, pl-rO-bal'O-ji, . the art of throwing fire : {Sterne) the science of artillery. [Gr. pyr, fire, ballein, to throw, logia legein, to speak.]

PyrodastiC, pl-ro-klas'tik, adj. formed by volcanic agencies. [Gr. pyr, fire, klastos, broken.]

Pyro-electriOity, pl'ro-e-lek-tris'i-ti, . that branch of electricity which deals with electrification as produced by change of temperature in certain crystallised bodies. adj. Py'ro-elec'tric.

PyrogalliC, pl-ro-gal'ik, adj. obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat.

Pyrogen, pl'ro-jen, . any substance which causes fever when introduced into the blood. adjs. Pyro-genet'ic, Pyrog'enoUS, producing fire : produced by fire ; Pyrogen'iC, producing fever. [Gr. pyr, fire, root of gignesthai, to become.]

Pyrognomic, pl-rog-nom'ik, adj. becoming incandescent when heated to a certain degree. [Gr. pyr, fire, gnomon, a mark.]

Pyrognostic, pT-rog-nos'tik, adj. pertaining to fire or heat. [Gr. pyr, fire, gnostikos, knowing.]

Pyrography, pT-rog'ra-fi, . the art of producing a design on wood by applying heat and pressure. [Gr. pyr, fire, graphein, to write.]

Pyrogravure, pl-ro-gra-vur', . a method of engraving on wood by a red-hot metallic point : a picture so produced.

Pyrola, pl'ro-la, . a genus of plants of the heath kind, called also Wintergreen : a single plant of this genus. [L., dim. of^pints, a pear-tree.]

Pyrolatry, pi-rol'a-tri, . fire-worship. n. Pyrol'ater, a fire-worshipper. [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire, latreia, worship.]

Pyroleter, pl-rol'e-ter, . a fire-extinguishing chemical apparatus by which carbonic acid is generated and thrown on the fire. [Gr. pyr, fire, older t destroyer ollynai, to destroy.]

Pyrollgneous, pl-ro-lig'ne-us, adj. procured by the distillation of wood applied to a kind of acetic acid. Also Pyrolig'nic, Pyrolig'nous.

Pyrology, pl-rol'O-ji, . the science of heat : a treatise on heat. . Pyrol'Ogist. [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire, logos, discourse.]

Pyrolusite, pT-rS-lu'stt, . native manganese dioxide.

PyromagnetiC, pt-ro-mag-net'ik, adj. pertaining to magnetism as modified by the action of heat.

Pyromancy, pT'ro-man-si, . divination by fire. adj. Pyroman'tiC. [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire, manteia, divination.]

Pyromania, pl-rO-ma'ni-a, . a mania for destroying things by fire : insanity which takes this form. . Pyroma'niac. adjs. Pyroma'niac, -al.

Pyrometamorphism, pl-ro-met-a-mor'fizm, . metamorphism due to heat, as opp. to Hydrometamorphistn, that due to water.

Pyrometer, pl-rom'e-ter, . an instrument in the form of a metallic bar for measuring the temperature of bodies under heat. adjs. Pyromet'ric, -al. . Pyrom'etry, the science or art of measuring degrees of heat beyond the compass of the mercurial thermometer. [Gr. pyr, fire, tnetron, a measure.]

PyromorphOUS, pl-r5-mor'fus, adj. assuming a crystallised form after fusion by heat. [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire, tnorphe, form.]

Pyronomlcs, pl-r8-nom'iks, n. the science of heat.

Pyrope, pl'rOp, . a gem nearly allied to garnet, of a deep-red colour and translucent, generally occurring in roundish grains. [Gr. pyrdpos, fiery-eyed pyr, pyros, fire, dps, opos, the face.]

Pyrophanous, pl-rof'a-nus, adj. made transparent by heat. . Py'rophane, an opal translucent while hot by melted wax. [Gr. pyr, fire, phainein, to show.]

Pyrophone, pi'rO-f5n, . a musical instrument invented by Eugene Kastner (1873), in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen enclosed in graduated glass tubes. [Gr. pyr, fire, phone, sound.]

Pyrophorus, pl-rof'0-rus, . a substance which takes

Pyrophosphorlc

fate, f3r ; me", her ; mine ;

Quadragesima

fire on exposure to air : a genus of elaterid beetles. n. Py'rophore, any composition which takes fire on exposure to air or water. adjs. Pyrophor'iC, Pyroph'orous. [Gr. pyr, fire, p herein, to carry.]

Pyrophosphoric, pi-rO-fos-for'ik, adj. formed by heating phosphoric acid.

Pyrophotography, pT-r5-fS-tog'ra-fi, . any photographic process in which heat is applied to fix the picture.

Pyroscope, pl'r5-sk5p, . an instrument for measunng the intensity of radiating heat [Gr. pyr, pyros, fire, skopein, to view.]

Pyrosilver, pl-rO-sil'ver, . electroplated ware in which the silver is made to sink into the pores of the plated baser metal by the action of heat.

Pyrosis, pl-rO'sis, . water-brash (q.v.). [Gr.,^5yr,fire.]

Pyrosoma, pt-rO-sO'ma, . a genus of compound Tunicates, with brilliant phosphorescence, inhabiting the Mediterranean and the Atlantic fire-flames. [Gr. pyr, fire, soma, body.]

Pyrostat, pT'r5-stat, . an automatic draught-regulator for chimney-stacks, smoke-pipes, &c. [Gr. pyr, fire, states histanai, to stand.]

PyrOSUlphuriC, pl-r5-sul-fu'rik, adj. obtained from sulphuric acid by the action of heat.

Pyrotechnics, p!-r5-tek'niks, . the art of making fireworks : the use and application of fireworks also Py'rotechny. adjs. Pyrotech'nic, -al, pertaining to fireworks. . Pyrotech'nist, a maker of fire-works : one s_killed in pyrotechny. [Gr. pyr, fire, technikos, artistic techne, art.]

PyrotiC, pl-rot'ik, adj. burning : caustic. . a caustic medicine. {Gr. pyrotikospyr, pyros, fire.]

Pyroxene, pl'rok-sen, . an important mineral species, occurring in monoclinic crystals. adj. Pyroxen'ic. [Gr. pyr, fire, xenos, a guest.]

Pyroxylio, pl-rok-sil'ik, adj. obtained by distilling wood. tu. Pyrox'yle, Pyrox'yUn, -e, gun-cotton. Pyroxylic spirit, a mixture of acetone, methyl-alcohol, acetate of methyl, &c., obtained by the destructive distillation of wood in the manufacture of pyroligneous acid. [Gr. pyr, fire, xylan, wood.]

Pyrrhic, pir'ik, . a kind of war-dance among the ancient Greeks : a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables. adj. pertaining to the dance or to the poetical foot. n. Pyr'rhicist, one w_ho dances the pyrrhic. [Gr. pyrrhiche (ore/test's), a kind of war-dance, so-called from Pyrrhichos, the inventor.]

Pyrrhic, pir'ik, adj. of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (318-272 B.c.). Pyrrhic Victory, a victory gained at too great a cost, in allusion to Pyrrhus's exclamation after his victory of Asculum (279), ' Another such victory and we are lost ! '

Pyrrhonist, pir^rO-nist, . one who holds the tenets of Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis (360-270 B.C.), who taught universal scepticism : a sceptic. adjs. Pyr-rho'nean, Pyrrhon'ic. . Pyr'rhonism, scepticism.

Pyrrhous, pir'us, adj. reddish. [Gr.]

Pyrus, pl'rus, . a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order Rosaceit, sub-order Pomece. [L. pyrus, ioT pirus, a pear-tree.]

Pythagorean, pi-thag-0-re'an, adj. pertaining to Pythagoras (c. 532 B.C.), a celebrated Greek philoso-pher, or to his philosophy. . a follower of Pythag-oras. ns. Pythag'orism, Pythagore'anism, his doctrines. Pythagorean proposition, the 4?th proposition of Euclid, Book I., said to have been discovered by Pythagoras ; Pythagorean system, the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to Pythagoras; Pythagorean triangle, a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle e.g. 3, 4, 5.

Pythian, pith'i-an, adj. pertaining to the Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god there: noting one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honour of Apollo, held every four years at Delphi. Pythian verse, the dactylic hexameter.

Pythogenic, pl-tho-jen'ik, adj. produced by filth. . Pythogen'esis. [Gr. pythein, to rot, root of gig-nestkai, to become.]

Pythometric, pt-tho-met'rik, adj. pertaining to the gauging of casks. [Gr. pithos, a wine-jar, metron, 3. measure.]

Python, pT'thon, n. a genus of serpents of the boa family, all natives of the Old World, and differing from the true boas by having the plates on the under surface of the tail double : a demon, spirit. n. Py'thoness, the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, in Greece : a witch. adj. Python'lC, pretending to fore-tell future events, like the Pythoness : prophetic : like a python. j. Py'thonism, the art of predicting events by divination ; Py'thonist. [Gr. Python, the serpent slain neat Delphi by Apollo.]

Pyx, piks, . (R.C.) the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration : the bpx_ at the British Mint containing sample coins. v.t. to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx. Trial of the pyx, final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint. [L. pyxis, a box Gr. pyxis pyxos (L. buxus), the box-tree.]

Pyxidium, pik-sid'i-um, . (bot.) a pool or seed-vessel which opens in two halves, the upper one resembling a lid. [Gr. pyxidion, dim. of pyxis.\

the seventeenth letter of our alphabet absent from the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, in which the sound was expressed by cut; in Scotland replacing hiv, now always followed by .- Roman numeral = 500.
Qua, kwa, adv. as far as. [L.]
Quab, Quob, kwob, v.i. (ais.) to tremble.
Quack, kwak, v.i. to cry like a duck: to boast: to practise as a quack. v.t. to doctor by quackery. . the cry of a duck : a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill : a mountebank. adj. pertaining to quackery : used by quacks . Quack'ery, the pretensions or practice of a quack, esp. in medicine. adj. Quack'lsh, like a quack : boastful : trickish. . Quack'ism. v.i. Quackle (raw), to quack, croak. n. Quack'salver, a quack who deals in salves, ointments, &c. : a quack

generally. adj. Quack'salving. [Imit. ; cf. Ger. quakcn, Dut. kivakcn, Gr. koax, a croak.]

Quad, kwod, . a quadrangle : (slang) a prison. v.t. (slang) to put in prison. Also Quod. [Quadrangle.]

Quad, kwod, n. (print.) an abbreviation of quadrat. v.t. to fill with quadrats.

Quadra, kwod'rn, . a frame enclosing a bas-relief: //. Quad'rae (-e). [L. qnadrus, square.]

Quadragenarian, kwod-ra-je-na'ri-an, adj. consisting of forty : forty years old. n. Quad'ragene, an indulgence for forty days.

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, . the Latin name for the whole season of Lent, with its forty days : the name commonly assigned to the first Sunday in Lent, by analogy with the three Sundays which precede Lent Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima. adj. Quadrages imal, belonging

to or used in Lent. [L. quadragesimus, fortieth quadragmta, forty quatuor, four.]

Quadrangle, kwod'rang-gl, . a square surrounded by buildings : (geont.) a plane figure having four equal sides and angles : in the jargon of palmistry, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head. adj. Quadrang ular, of the form of a quadrangle. adv. Quadrang'ularly. [Fr., L. quadrangulum quatuor, four, angulus, an angle. 1

Quadrans, kwod'ranz, n. a Roman copper coin, the fourth part of the as :pl. Quadran'tes. [L-J

Quadrant, kwod'rant, n. (geom.) the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90 : an instrument used in astronomy for the determination of angular measurements : an instrument of navigation for measuring the altitude of the sun. adj. Quadrant'al, pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant. [L. quadrans, from quatuor, four.]

Quadrat, kwod'rat, . a piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines (commonly Quad) distinguished as en (JJ), tm C~). tu'O-em GID an d three-em i I.

Quadrate, kwod'rat, adj. squared : having four equal sides and four right angles : divisible into four equal parts : {fig.) balanced : exact : suited. . a square or quadrate figure : the quadrate bone, that between the lower jaw and the cranium in birds and reptiles, suspending the lower jaw. v.i. to square or agree with : to correspond. adj. Quadratic, pertaining to, containing, or denoting a square. n. (alg.) an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second : an old instrument for measuring latitudes: (//.) that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. adj. Quadratif'erous, having a distinct quadrate bone. ns. Quadra'triX, a curve by which may be found

straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves ; Quadrature, a squaring: (geom.) the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape : the position of a heavenly body when 90 distant from another : (Milt.) a square space ; Quadra tus, the quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur in man, the quadratus him-borum, that of the loins, the depressor labii in-ferioris, that of the chin, which draws down the upper lip. Quadrature of the circle, the problem of squaring the circle, insoluble both by the arith-metical and the geometrical method. Method Of quadratures, the name applied to any arithmetical method of determining the area of a curve. [O. Fr. quadrat L. quadratus, pa. p. of quadrdre, to square qualuor, four.]

Quadrel, kwod'rel, n. a square stone, brick, or tile : a square piece of turf.

Quadrennial, kwod-ren'yal, adj. comprising four years : once in four years. adv. Quadrenn'ially. ns. Quadrenn late, Quadrenn ium, Quadrienn -ium, a period of four years. [L. quadrennis quatuor, four, annus, a year.]

Quadric, kwod'rik, adj. (alg.) of the second degree, quadratic esp. in solid geometry and where there are more than two variables. . Quad'ricone, a quadric cone.

Quadricentennial, kwod-ri-sen-ten'i-al, adj. pertain-ing to a period of 400 years. n. the 4ooth anniversary of an event or its celebration.

Quadriceps, kwod'ri-seps, n. the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh. adj. QuadriCip'itaL [L. quatuor, four, caput, head.]

Quadficorn, kwod'ri-korn, adj. and n. having four horns, antennae, &c. Also Quadlicorn'ous.

Quadricycle, kwod'ri-sl-kl, . a four-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet [L. quatuor, four, Low L. eye tut Gr. kyklos, a circle.]

Quadrldentate, kwod-ri-den'tat, adj. having four teeth.

Quadlidigitate, kwod-ri-dij'i-tat, adj. having four digits : quadrisulcate.

Quadrifid, kwod'ri-fid, adj. four-cleft.

Quadrifoliate, kwod-ri-fo'li-at, adj. four-leaved.

Quadrifonn, kwod'ri-form, adj. fourfold in form, ar-rangement, &c.

Quadriga, kwod-rl'ga, n. in Greek and Roman times a two-wheeled car drawn by four horses abreast : pi. Quadrigae. [L., a contr. of quadrijuga quatuor, four,jugum, a yoke.]

Quadrigeminous, kwod-ri-jem'i-nus, adj. fourfold, having four similar parts. Also Quadrigem. inal Quadrigem inate.

Quadrigenarious, kwod-ri-je-na'ri-us, adj. consisting of four hundred.

Quadrljugate, kwod-ri-j5o'gat, adj. (tot.) pinnate with four pairs of leaflets. Also QuadrijUgOUS.

Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-Iat'er-al, adj. having four sides. n. (geom.) a plane figure having four sides : the four fortresses Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, and Legnago which form the points of a quadrilateral. . Quaorilat'eralness. [L. quadrilaterus quatuor, four, latus, lateris, a side.]

Quadriliteral, kwod-ri-lit'er-al, adj. of four letters. n. a word or a root having four letters. [L. quatuor, four, iitera, a letter.]

Quadrille, kwa-dril', n. a square dance for four couples, consisting of five movements : music for such square dances : a game played by four with forty cards. v.i. to play at quadrille: to dance quadrilles. [Fr., Sp. cuadra, a square L. quadra, a square quatuor, four.]

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yun, K. a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers. [Coined from L. quater, four times, on the model of million.)

Quadrilobate, kwod-ri-lo'bat, adj. having four lobes or lobules. Also Quad'riloDed.

Quadrilocular, kwod-ri-lok'u-lar, adj. having four cells, cavities, or compartments.

Quadrimanous, kwod-rim'a-nus, adj. Same as Quadrumanous.

Quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nO'mi-al, adj. (alg.) consisting
of four divisions or terms. n. an expression of four terms. [L. quatuor, four, Gr. name, a division nemein, to distribute.]

Quadripartite, kwod-ri-par'tTt, adj. divided into four parts : (hot.) deeply cleft into four parts, as a leaf : (archil.) divided, as a vault, into four compartments. . a treatise divided into four parts. adv. Quad-ripar'trtely. . Quadriparti'tion. [L., quatuor, four, part ire. -I turn, to divide.]

Quadripennate, kwod-ri-pen'at, adj. and n. having four wings.

QuadriphyllOUS, kwod-ri-fiTus, <t^'. having four leaves.

Quadrireme, kwod'ri-rem, n. a galley with four benches of oars. [L. yuadrirernis quatuor, four, remus, an oar.]

Quadrisection, kwod-ri-sek'shun, . a division into four equal parts. [L. quatuor, four, secare, sectum, to cut.]

Quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-sil'a-bl, K. a word consisting of four syllables, adjs. Quadrisyllable, -aL [L. quatuor, four, syllaba, a syllable.]

QuadrivalVUlar, kwod-ri-val'vu-Iar, adj. having four valves or valvular parts. Also Quad'rivalve.

Quadrivium, kwod-riv'i-um, n. the Pythagorean name for the four branches of mathematics arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy when preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric together making up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman Empire. adjs. Quadriv ial, Quadriv'ious. [L., 'the place where four roads meet ' L. quatuor, four, via, a way.]

Quadroon, kwod-rOCn', n. the offspring of a mulatto and a white person, one 'quarter-blooded.' Also Quarteroon'. [Sp. cuarteron cuarto, a fourth.]

Quadrumane, kwod'roo-man, n. one of the Quadra'-

mana, an order of mammalia having four hands, or four feet, with an opposable thumb also Quad ru-man adj. Quadrumanous, having four hands. [L. quatuor, four, tnanus, a hand.]

Quadruped, kwod'roO-ped, n. a four-footed animal. adjs. Quad'ruped, -al, having four feet. . Quad'-rupedism, the state of being a quadruped. [L. guatuor, four, pes, pedis, a foot.]

Quadruple, kwod'rOO-pl, adj. fourfold. n. four times the quantity or number. v.t. to increase fourfold. v.i. to become four times as many. n, Quad'-ruplet, any combination of four things also Quart'et : one of four bom at a birth. adj. Quad'-ruplex, fourfold, esp. of a telegraphic system capable of sending four messages, two in each direction, simultaneously over one wire. n. an instrument of this kind. v.t. to arrange for quadruplex trans-mission. adj. Quadruplicate, fourfold. . one of four corresponding things. -'./. to make fourfold. ns. Quadruplica tion ; Quadru'plicature ; Quad-rupliclty. adv. Quad'ruply, in a fourfold manner. Quadruple Alliance, a league formed in 1718 between England, France, Austria, and Holland to counteract the ambitious schemes of Alberoni. [Fr., L. quadruplus guatuor, four.]

Quoesitum, kwe-sT'tum, . something sought or re-quired : //. QuaBSi ta. [L. neut. ofguasitus, pa.p. Q{ gutrrere, to seek.]

Qusestor, kweVtor, n. a magistrate with charge of the Roman public funds originally who investigated cases of murder and executed sentence : in the Middle Ages an officer who announced indulgences : a treasurer also Ques'tor. ns. QuaBS'torship, Ques'torship. [L., quarere, gu&situm, to seek.]

Quaff, kwaf, v.t. to drink in large draughts. v.i. to drink largely. . Quaff'er. [Quack, guaick, Gael, and Ir. cuach, a bowl.]

Quag, kwag, n. a quagmire (q.v.). adj. Quagg'y, spongy, boggy.

Quagga, kwag'a, . one of the three species of striped wild horses, or more properly wild asses, peculiar to

Africa, of which the zebra is the type. [Hottentot.]

Quagmire, kwag'mlr, . wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. v.t. to entangle, as in a quagmire. adj. Quag miry. [Quake and mire.}

Quahog, kwa-hog 7 , n. the common round clam of the
North American Atlantic coast. Also Quahaug . [Amer. Ind. poquauhotk.]

Quaid, kwad, adj. (Spens.) quelled, crushed.

Quaigh, kwah, . (Scot.) a kind of drinking-cup, usually made of wood. [Gael, cuach, a cup.]

Quail, kwal, v.i. to cower : to fail in spirit : (Shak.) to slacken. v.t. to subdue : to terrify. . Quail ing (Shak.), act of one who quails : a failing in courage. [A. S. caiflan, to die ; Ger. gualen, to suffer.]

Quail, kwal, . a small gallinaceous bird, related to the partridge family : (Shak.) a whore. ns. Quail' -call, -pipe, a call for alluring quails into a net [O. Fr. quaille Low L. guaguila Old Dut. guakele ; cf. Low Ger. guackel, and Quack.]

Quaint, kwanc, adj. unusual : odd : whimsical : (obs.) prim, affectedly nice : fine : (Shak.) clever. ad-:: Quaintly. . Quaint'ness. [O. Fr. cointL. cognitus, known. Some confusion with L. comptus, neat, is probable.]

Quake, kwak, v.i. to tremble, esp. with cold or fear : to tremble from want of firmness. v.t. to cause to tremble: pr.p. qua'king ; pa.t. and pa.p. quaked. n. a shake : a shudder. ns. Qua kiness ; Qua'-king ; Qua king-grass, a native grass of the genus Brixa, so called from the tremulous motion of its spikelets. adv. QuaTdngly. adj. Qua'ky, shaky. [A.S. cwacian; perh. allied to quick.]

Quaker, kwaker, n. one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox (1624-90) : a dummy cannon : a collector's name for certain noctuoid moths. . QuaTcer-blrd, the sooty alba-truss. -.//. Qua'ker-butt'ons, the round seeds of

nux vomica.ns. Qua'ker-001'OUT, drab; Quaker-dom, the Quakers as a class ; Quakeress, a female Quaker. adjs. Qua kerish, Qua'kerly, like a Quaker. . Qua'kerism, the tenets of the Quakers. Stewed Quaker, molasses or honey, with butter and vinegar, taken hot against colds. [The nick-name Quakers was first given them by Judge Bennet at Derby, because Fox bade him and those present quake at the word of the Lord.]

Qualify, kwol'i-fl, v .t. to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power : to limit by modifica-tions : to soften : to abate : to reduce the strength of: to vary: (Scots law) to prove, confirm. r.i. to take the necessary steps to fit one's self for a certain position. adj. QuaHfiable. ns. Qualification, that which qualifies : a quality that fits a person for a place, &c. : (logic) the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term : abatement : (Shak.) pacification ; Qual'ificative, that which qualifies, modifies, or restricts : a quali-fying term or statement; Quallficator (R.C.), one who prepares ecclesiastical causes for trial. adj. Qualificatory. p.adj. Qualified, fitted : compe-tent: modified: limited. adv. Qual'ifiedly. ns. Qual ifiedness ; Qualifier. adj. Qualifying. Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage, &c. [Fr., Low L. qualificare L. qualis, of what sot\.,facere, to make.]

Quality, kwol'i-ti, n. that which makes a thing what it is : property : peculiar power : acquisition : char-acter : rank : superior birth or character : (logic) the character of a proposition as affirmative or negative : (Shak.) character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold : (Shak.) cause, occasion. adj. Quali-tative, relating to quality : (cheat.) determining the nature of components. adv. Qualitatively. adj. Qualltied, furnished with qualities. Accidental quality, a quality whose removal would not impair the identity of its subject, as opposed to an Essential quality ; The quality, persons of high rank, col-lectively. [Fr., L. qualitas, qualitatis.]

Qualm, kwam, n. a sudden attack of illness '. a sen-sation of nausea : a scruple, as of conscience. adj. Qualmish, affected with qualm, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness : uneasy. adr. Qualm' -ishly. . Qualmishness. [A.S. cwealm, death; Ger. qualm, nausea ; Sw. qvalm, a suffocating heat.]

Quamash, kwa-mash', n. camass.

Quandang, kwan'dang, K. a small Australian tree, with edible fruit, the native peach. [Austr.]

Quandary, kwon-da'ri f or kwon'da-ri, . a state of

difficulty or uncertainty : a hard plight. [Prob. M. E. wandreth, peril Ice. vandmtdi l trouble.]

Quannet, kwan'et, . a file for scraping zinc plates : a kind of file used in comb-making.

Quant, kwant, . a pushing or jumping pole, with a flat cap at the end, used in marshes.

QuantiC, kwon'tik, . (math.) a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. adj. Quan'tical. [L. ouantus, how great.]

Quantify, kwon'ti-U, v.t. to determine with respect to quantity: to fix or express the quantity of. n. Quantifica'tion, the art, process, or form by which anything is quantified. Quantification Of the predicate, a phrase belonging to logic, signifying the attachment of the signs of quantity to the predicate. [L. quantus, how gre&t,facere, to make.]

Quantity, kwon'ti-ti, . the amount of anything : bulk : size : a determinate amount : a sum or bulk : a large portion : (logic) the extent of a conception : (gram.) the measure of a syllable : (mus.) the relative duration of a tone : (math.) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured : (Shak.) a small part : (Shak.) proportion. adj. Quantitative, relating to quantity : measurable in quantity : (chem.) determining the relative proportions of components. advs. Quan titatively, Quan titively. ns. Quan

Quantum

mOte ; mate ; mCOn ; then.

Quarter

titativeness ; Quantiv'alence (chem.), the combining power of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, valence. adj. Quantiv'alent. Quantitative logic, the doctrine of probability. Constant quantity (math.), a quantity that remains the same while others vary. [Fr., L. quantitas, quantitatis quantus, how much quant, how.]

Quantum, kwon'tum, . quantity : amount : //. Quanta. Quantum Sufficit = as much as is sufficient. [L. quantum, neut. oi quantus, how great.]

Quaquaversal, kwa-kwa-ver'sal, adj. (geol.) inclining outward in all directions from a centre : facing all ways. adv. Quaquaver'sally. [L. quaqua, wheresoever, vertere, versum, to turn.]

Quarantine, kwor'an-ten, . a forced abstinence from communication with the shore which ships are compelled to undergo when they are last from some port where certain infectious diseases are raging the time originally forty days : (coll.) the isolation of a person, house, district, &c. afflicted with or recovering from contagious disease. v.t. to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection. adj. Quarantin - able, admitting of, or controlled by, quarantine. Quarantine flag, a yellow flag displayed by a ship to signify the presence on board of contagious disease. [Fr. quarantaine L. quadraginta, forty qnatuor, four.]

Quarl, kwarl, . a segment of fireclay used in making covers for retorts, &c.

Quarl, kwarl, . a medusa or jelly-fish.

Quarrel, kwor'el, . a square of glass placed diagonally : a lozenge or diamond : a diamond pane of glass : a small square tile : a square-headed arrow for a cross-bow : a graver, glaziers' diamond, or other tool having a several-edged head or point. ns. Quarr'elet, a small lozenge ; QuarT el-pane. [O. Fr., Low L. quadrellus L. quadras, square quatitor, four.]

Quarrel, kwor'el, n. an angry dispute : a breach of friendship : (Shak.) a cause of complaint : a brawl : (Shak.) a quarreller. v.i. to cavil, find fault : to dispute violently : to fight : to disagree. v.t. (Scot.) to find fault with : to affect by quarrelling ;pr.p. quarr'elling ; pa.t. and pa.p. quarr'elled. ns. Quarreller ; Quarr'elling, strife : dissension : brawling. tidjs. Quarr'ellous (Shak.), quarrelsome ; Quarrelsome, disposed to quarrel : brawling : easily provoked. adv. Quarrelsomely. . Quarrelsomeness. Quarrel with one's bread and butter, to act in a way prejudicial to one's means of subsistence. Pick a quarrel with, to try to get into a dispute with ; Take up a quarrel (Shak.), to settle a dispute. [O. Fr. querele L. querela queri, questns, to complain.]

Quarrender, kwor'en-der, n. (fr-ov.) a kind of apple.

Quarry, kwor'i, . an excavation from which stone is taken for building, &c., by cutting, blasting, &c.

v.t. to dig from a quarry : pa.t. and pa.p. quarr'ied. adj. Quarr'iable, capable of being quarried. ns. Quarr'ier, Quarry-man, a man who works in a quarry. adj. Quarry-faced, rough-faced. ns.

QuarTying-machine', a rock-drill ; QuarTy-wa'ter, the water contained in the pores of stone while unquarried, or newly quarried, before its evaporation. [O. Fr. qvarriere (Fr. carriere) Low L. quadraria L. quadratus, square.]

Quarry, kwor'i, . the entrails of the game given to the dogs after the_ chase : the object of the chase : the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed : a heap of dead game. [O. Fr. curee, cuiree cuir, the skin L. coriutn, hide.]

Quarry, kwor'i, n. a small square tile. adj. Quarr'ied, paved with such. [O. Fr. qitarre L. quadratus, square.]

Quart, Quarto, kart, . a sequence of four cards : one of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. Quart and tierce, practice between fencers. [Fr. quarte.)

Quart, kwort, or kwawrt, n. the fourth part of a

gallon, or two pints : a vessel containing two pints : (Spens.) a quarter : the peck or quarter of a bushel : (mus.) the interval of a fourth. n. Quarta tion, the parting of gold and silver by means of nitric acid. Quart d'fou (Shak.), a cardecu. [Fr. quarte L. quarlus, fourth quatuor, four.]

Quartan, kwor'tan, adj. occurring every fourth day, as a fever or ague. n. an ague of this character. [Fr. quartaine L. quartanits, of the fourth.]

Quarter, kwor'ter, . a fourth part : the fourth part of a cwt. = 28 Ib. avoirdupois (abbrev. qr.) : 8 bushels, as a measure of capacity, for grain, &c. : the fourth part of an hour of the year of the moon's period of a carcass (including a limb) of the horizon, &c. : a cardinal point : (her.) one of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering (dexter chief, sinister chief, dexter base, sinister base), an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field : a region of a hemisphere : a division of a town, &c. : place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in //. : mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, prob. from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarters : (Shak.) peace, concord : (naut.) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern. v.t. to divide into four equal parts : to divide into parts or compartments : to furnish with quarters : to lodge : to allot or share : to furnish with entertainment : (her.) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms : to beat the ground for game. v.i. to be stationed : to shift or change position : to range for game : to drive across a road from side to side. ns. Quarterage, a quarterly payment : quarters, lodging : a name applied to a particular tax ; Quarter-back, a certain player or position in football (see Back) ; Quarter-Oend, a bend in a pipe or rod altering its direction 90 ; Quarter-bill, a list of the stations for men on board a man-of-war during action ; Quarter-blank'et, a horse-blanket for the hind quarters. n.pl. Quarter -blocks, blocks fitted under the quarters of a yard, on each side the slings, for the topsail-sheets, &c., to reeve through. ns. Quarter-board, topgallant bulwarks ; Quarter-boat, any boat hung to davits over the ship's quarter ; Quarter-boot, a leather boot to protect an overreaching horse's fore feet from being struck by the hind feet. adj. Quarter-bound, having leather or cloth on the back only. n.pl. Quarter-boys, automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. adjs. Quarter-bred, having only one-fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, &c. ; Quarter-cast, cut in the quarter of the hoof. ns. Quarter-day, the first or last day of a quarter, on which rent or interest is paid ; Quarter-deck, the part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast ; Quar'ter-deck'er (coll.), a stickler for small points of etiquette on board ship. adj. Quartered, divided into four equal parts : lodged, stationed for lodging : having hind quarters of a particular kind, as a short-quartered horse : sawed into quarters : (her.) having a square piece cut out of the centre. ns. Quarter-e'Vil, -ill, symptomatic anthrax, an infectious and frequently fatal disease of cattle, marked by hemorrhage into the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the limbs also Black-leg, Quarter, or Spaul, &c. ; QuaTterfoil (archil.), an ornamental carving disposed in four segments of circles like an expanded flower; Quar'ter-gall'ery, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters of a large ship : a small structure on a ship's quarters containing the water-closet and bath-tub ; Quar'ter-gun'ner, a petty-officer in the United States navy, having care, under the gunner, of arms, ammunition, &c. adj. Quartering, sailing nearly before the wind : striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind. . assignment of quarters to soldiers : (archit.) a series of small upright posts for forming

Ctitions of rooms, lathed and plastered only, or rded also : (her.) the bearing of two or more coats-of-arms on a shield divided by horizontal and

perpendicular lines, denoting the alliances of the family also, one of the divisions thus formed. is. Quar tertng-block, a block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces ; Quarter-line, the position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. adj. Quarterly, relating to a quarter : consisting of, or containing, a fourth part : once a quarter of a year. adr. once a quarter: (ker.) arranged according to the four quarters of a shield. . a periodical published every quarter of a year. *s. Quartermaster, an officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the (applies he is assisted by a non-commissioned officernamed Quartermaster-sergeant : (*/.) a first-class petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c- : Quartermaster - gen oral, in the British army, a staff-officer of high rank (major-general or colonel) who deals with all questions, transport, marches, quarters, fuel, clothing, &c. ; Quar tern, the fourth part of a peck, a stone, or a pint : the quarter of a pound ; Quar tern-loaf, a loaf weighing, generally, four pounds ; Quartenxffl' (see Quadroon) : Quarter-plate, in photography, a size of plate measuring 3} by 4} inches : a picture of this size : Quarter- round, a moulding baring an outline approximating to a quadrant, an ovelo : any tool adapted for making such: Quarter-seal, the seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland the MAMMBfthrGMt Seal; Quarter-ses-SfaHlS, a criminal court held quarterly by Justices of the Peace, established in 1350-5!) but baring had most of its administrative powers transferred in 1888 to the County Councils : county or borough *iqig held quarterly: Quarter -Staff, a long staff or weapon of defence, gi^sped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle; Quarter-tone (OCT.), an interval equivalent to one-half of a semi-tone; Quarter- watch (o*/.X one-half of the watch OB deck ; Quartette', Quarter, anything in fours : a musical composition of four parts for voices or instruments : a stanza of four lines. adj. QuaTtk; (m*tk.\ of the fourth degree or order. n. an alge-braic function of the fourth degree.)*. Quar'tLle (asttv/.y, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by ao'.aJj. Quarto, having the sheet folded into four leaves (abbrer. 410). . a book of a quarto sire: > Quartos (demy quarto, 8} X nj in. : medinm quarto, oj X 11} in. ; royal quarto, 10 X 12} in.). Beat up the quarters of, to disturb : to visit unceremoniously ; OOBO0 to close quartan, to get into a hand-to-hand struggle. Small quarto, a square octavo: a book baring eight leaves to a sheet bat the shape of a quarto. Winter quarters, the quarters or station of an army during the winter. [O. Fr., L. fuartaritayiatrtiu, fourth.]

Quartodectman, kwor-to-des'i-man, n, one of those who celebrated the Paschal festival on the 141*1 day of Nisan without regard to the day of the week. The western churches kept it on the Sunday after the 14th day the usage approved by the Council of Nice (335 A.D.). [L. quartodecimMs, fourteenth, ftatfmfr, four, a term, ten.]

Quarts, kworts, *. the common form of native silica, or the oxide of silicon, occurring both in crystals and massive, scratching glass easily, and becoming positively electrical by friction, colourless when pure Rock-crystal, Common, and Compact Quartz. . QoartZ'-enuh-er, -mill, a machine, mill, where auriferous quartz is reduced to powder, and the gold separated by amalgamation. adj. Quarts!? erous. nt. Qnartsrite, Quarts' -rock, a common rock, usually white, gray, or rusty in colour, and com-posed of an aggregate of quartz-grains welded to-gether. <*#/. Qaarttit'ic; Quart* ose, of or like quartz; Quartry. [Ger. f**r*.]

QnasiL, kwosh, r./. to crush : to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely : to annul [O. Fr.

(Fr. caster) L. yvastdre, inten. of quatfre, to shake.]

''tee, kwosh'e, r. a negro, esp. in West Indies.
ley, kwosh'i, n. a pumpkin.
, kwa'sl, conj. and ndr. as if: in a certain manner, sense, or degree in appearance only, as '?j*ui-historical,' &c. [L.]

Quasimodo, kwas-i-mS'do, n, the first Sunday after Easter, Low Sunday. [From the first words of the

incroit for the day, i Peter, ii. 2 ; L. Quasi mode geniti infantes, as new-born babes, &C.J

Quass, k was, n. See Kvass.

Quassation, kwas-sa'shun, . the act of shaking: the state of being shaken : concussion. adj. Quas - SatlVO. [L. fuasjatio yuassart, to shake.]

Quassia, kwash'i-a, . a South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic. ns. Qnass'lne, Qnass ite, the bitter principle of quassia-wood, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies. [So called by Linnzus from a negro named Quassi, who first discovered its value against fever.)

Quat, kwot, n. (SiiaJi.) a pimple : an insignificant

Qnatca, kwoch, adj. (Ska*.) squat, flat

Quatercentenary, qua-ter-sen'te-na-ri, *. a 4<x>th anniversary.

QuaterfoiL kat'er-foil, n. See QuarterfoiL

Quaternary, kwa-ter'nar-i, adj. consisting of four : by fours : pertaining to strata more recent than the Upper Tertiary : (ma. A.) containing four variables. *._a group of four things. adjs. Quat era. Quater - nate, composed of, or arranged in, sets of four. n. Quaternion, a set or group of four : a word of four syllables: (//.) in mathematics, a cal coins of peculiar power and generality invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton of Dublin, as a geometry, primarily concerning itself with the operations by which one directed quantity or vector is changed into another. r./. to divide into quaternions : (Milt.) to divide into companies.

ns. Quaternionist, a student of quaternions: Qua tern ity, the state of being four, a group of four. Quaternary number, ten; so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to i + 2 -f- 3 -t- 4.

Quatone, ka-torz', n. the four ace?, kings, queens, knaves, or tens in the game of piquet. r.. Quator - Mf ". a stanza or poem of fourteen lines. [Fr.]

Quatrain, kwot'ran, n. a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. {Fr.]

Quatre-fon. Fr. Qnatre-feTiflle = Quarterfoil.

Quattrocento, kwot-ro-chen'to, *, in Italian, a term for the isth century, its literature and art : the early Renaissance. n. Quattrocen'tist. Outstanding avattrocentisti in art are Donatello, Masaccio, Lippo Lippi, and Mantegna. [It., ' four hundred,' contr. for 1400.]

Quaver, kwa'ver, r.t. to shake : to sing or play with tremulous modulations. *. a trembling : a vibration of the voice: a note in music=half a crotchet or one-eighth of a semibreve. . Qua verer. <urY. Qua - veringly. [Imit. : cf. Quiver, and Ger. yuoMeln.}

Quay, ke, M. a landing-place : a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels. . Quay'age. payment for nse of a quay. [O. Fr. q**y- -Celt., as in Bret. kat. and W. erne, an enclosure.]

QuaytL, kwid, adj. (Sftns.). Same as Quelled.

Queacby, kwfchi, adj. shaking: unsteady. [From fueafi, a variant of ftatck.]

Quean, kwen, n. a saucy girl or young woman : a woman of worthless character. {Queen,}

Queasy, kwe'zi, adj. sick, squeamish : inclined to vomit: causing nausea: fastidious: ticklish, nice.

adr. Quea sily. n. Quea siness. [Scand. : Norw. toeit, sickness after a debauch. Ice. -tveisa, pains, as in idkra-koeisa, pains in the stomach.]

Quebracho, ke-bra cho, n, the bark of several hard-wooded Sooth American trees good in fever. fPort., , axe-breaker qutirrar, to break,

.]

Quebrada, ke-bra'da, tt. a ravine. [Sp. Araer.]

Queen, kwen, n. the wife of a king : a female sovereign : the best or chief of her kind : a queen-bee or queen-ant : of playing-cards, one with the queen painted on it : the piece in chess which is the most deadly in attack. v.i. to play the queen. ns. Queen -apple, Queening, the name of several varieties of apple ; Queen -bee, the sole female of a bee-hive, considerably larger than an ordinary bee ; Queen' -con' sort, the wife of the reigning sovereign opp. to Queen -reg'nant, holding the crown in her own right : Queen craft, craft or policy on the part of a queen ; Queen dom, queenly rule or dignity : the realm of a queen ; Queen'-dow'ager, the widow of a deceased king ; Queen hood, the state of being a queen ; Queen let, a petty queen. adjs. Queen -like, Queen ly, like a queen : becoming or suitable to a queen. . Queen 'liness.adv. Queenly, like a queen. rts. Queen -moth er, a queen-dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen ; Queen -of-the-mead'OWS, the meadow-sweet ; Queen'-pOSt(ar<rAV.), one of two upright posts in a trussed roof, resting upon the tie-beam, and supporting the principal rafters ; Queen -re gent, a queen who reigns as regent ; Queen's'-arm, a musket ; Queen ship, the state, condition, or dignity of a queen ; Queen -Stitch, a square or chequer pattern in embroidery stitch. Queen Anne's Bounty, a fund for augmenting the incomes of the poorer clergy of England, set aside in 1703; Queen Anne Style (arc Ait.), the style popular in the early part of the i8th century, the buildings plain and simple, with classic cornices and details, and frequently with large windows divided by mullions ; Queen of heaven, a title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth : among Roman Catholics, a title for the Virgin Mary : Queen of the May = J fay-queen (see May) : Queen's Bench, court of (see King) ; Queen's colour, one of the pair of colours belonging to each regiment in our army ; Queen's counsel (see Counsel) ; Queen's English, correct use of the English language ; Queen s evidence (see Evident) ; Queen's messenger (see Message) ; Queen's metal, an alloy consisting chiefly of tin ; Queen's tobacco pipe, the facetious designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln which used to be situated at the corner of the tobacco warehouses belonging to the London Docks, and in which contraband goods were burned ; Queen's Ware, a variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as cream-coloured ware : Queen's yellow, the yellow subsulphate of mercury. [A.S. ctven ; Goth, fauens, Ice. kvdn, fctrn.]

Queer, kwer, adj. odd, singular, quaint : open to suspicion, dubious : counterfeit : having a sensation of coming sickness. i:t. (slang) to banter, ridicule. adj. Queer ish, somewhat singular. . Queer'ity (>-.tn-).aJv. Queorly. n. Queer'ness. Queer Street, the imaginary residence of persons in financial and other difficulties. A queer fish (see Fish) ; Shove the queer (slang), to pass bad money. [Low Ger. queer, across, oblique (Ger. quer) ; cf. Tfrwart.}

Queet, kwet, n. (Scot.) an ankle. [Coot (2).]

Queez-madam. kwez'-mad'am, n. (Scot.) the cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear.

Queint, kwant, adj. (Spcns.\ Same as Quaint.

Queint, kwent (Spens.), pa,t. and pa.p. of quench.

Quelch, kwelch, :.;'. (prtrv.) to make a sucking sound like that of water in one's boots.

Quelea, kwe'le-a, n. the weaver-bird of Africa.

Quell, kwel, v.t. to crush: subdue: to allay. -:i. to die, perish, (Skak.) abate. us. Quell (Skak.), murder : (Keats) power of quelling ; Quell er, one who quells or crushes : a slayer. [A.S. cwellan, to kill, causal of catelan, to die. Cf. Quail (\.).\

Queme, kwem, -.:t. (Spent.) to please, suit, fit. [A.S. civeman ; cf. Ger. bequem, fit.]

Quench, kwensh, t-.t. to put out : to destroy : to check: to allay*, to place in water. v.i. to lose reaj, grow cold. adj. Quench 'able, that may be extinguished. ns. Quencher, one who, or that which, quenches : a draught or drink ; Quench ing, act of extinguishing : the act of cooling the surface of molten metal and forming rosettes in the crust. adj. Quench less, that cannot be extinguished : irrepressible. *^:'. Quench lessly. . Quench'-lessneSS. [A.S. avencan, to quench, causal of cwincan; cf. Old Fries, kwinka, to go out.]

Quenelle, ke-nel', n. a forcemeat ball of chicken, veal, or the like. [Fr.]

Quenouille-training, ke-nOo'lye-tra'ning, . the training of trees in a conical shape with the branches bent downwards. [Fr. quenouille, a distaff Low L. colucula L. colui, a distaff.]

Quercetum, kwer-se'tum, n. a collection of living

oaks. [L., quercus, an oak.]

Quercitron, kwer'si-tron, . the name both of a dye-stuff and of the species of oak of which it is the bark the Quercus coccinea of North America, also called Dyer's oak and YelloTit-barked oak. ns. Quer'Cite, a sweet crystalline compound found in acorns ; Quer'Cittn, a yellow crystalline compound derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids; Quercitrin, a glucoside, the colouring-matter of quercitron-bark. [L. quercus, oak, citrus, a tree of the lemon kind.]
Querela, kwe-re'la, . a complaint preferred in a

court. . Que'rent, a plaintiff. [L.]
QuerimonioUS, kwer-i-mS'ni-us, adj. complaining : discontented. ad--. Querimo'niously. . Queri-mo niousness. [L. querimonia, a complaining queri, to complain.]
Querist, kwe'rist, . one who inquires or asks

questions. [Query.]

Querk. kwerk, r.t. (frov.) to throttle. v.i. to grunt.
Querl, kwerl, v.t. (U.S.) to twirL . a coil.
Quern, kwern, . a stone handmill for grinding grain. [A.S. cutym, cu-eom; Ice. kz-ern, Goth, fcwaimus.]
Querquedula, kwer-kwed u-la, . the teal. [L.J
Querulous, kwer'u-lus, adj. complaining : discontented : quarrelsome. adv. Quer'ulously. . Quer ulousness. [L., q ueri, to complain.]
Query, kwe'ri, . an inquiry : the mark of interrogation. v.t. to inquire into : to question : to doubt of : to mark with a query. v.i. to question :/./. and pa.p. que'ried. adj. Ques'itive, interrogatory. [L. qutere, imper. of quterere, qu&situm, to inquire.]
Quest, kwest, . the act of seeking : search : pursuit : a searching party: a jury of inquest: inquiry, investigation: request or desire. v.i. to go in search of, to go begging : to give tongue, as a dog after game. ns. Quest ant, Quest er (Shak.), one who seeks after anything, a candidate. adj. Quest'fuL [O. Fr. queste (Fr. quite) L. quecsita (res), a thing sought quttrere, quantum, to seek.]
Question, kwest'yun, . a seeking : an inquiry : an examination, esp. by torture : an investigation : dispute : doubt : a subject of discussion, esp. the particular point actually before the house, the measure to be voted upon : (Shak.) conversation. j ask questions of : to examine by questions : to inquire of : to regard as doubtful : to challenge, take exception to : to have no confidence in. v.i. to ask questions : to inquire : to debate, consider, to converse. adj. Questionable, that may be questioned : doubtful : uncertain : suspicious. .

Quest ionableness. ad-: Quest ionably. adj. Quest ionary. asking questions.?!, one who hawks about for sale indulgences or relics. ns. Questioner ; Questioning, a query, doubt, suspicion. adv. Quest ioningly. . Quest ionist, a questioner, a doubter : at Cambridge, a student qualified to be a candidate for a degree. adj. Quest ionless, unquestioning : beyond question or doubt : certainly. n. Quest rist (Sftak.), a seeker, a pursuer. ^i^'. Quest'uary (obs.), greedy of gain, yielding gain. Question of fact, consideration as to the actual oc-

currence of an event. Beg the question (see Beg) : Call in question, to challenge, to subject to judicial inquiry ; In question, under consideration, referring to a thing just mentioned ; Leading-question (see Lead) ; Out of question, doubtless ; Out of the question, not to be thought of; Pop the question (see Pop) ; Previous question (see Previous). [Fr., L. qucrstion-eni gutrrere, qutrsitum, to seek.]

Questor, Questorshlp. See Quaestor.

Quetzal, kwet'sal, n. the resplendent trogon, a native of Central America, the plumage of the male a magnificent golden green. Also Ques'al, Quij'al.

Queue, ku, . a pendent braid of hair at the back of the head, a pigtail : a file of persons waiting in the order of arrival : a tailpiece, as of a violin : (her.) the tail of a beast. v.t. to tie or fasten in a queue or pigtail. [Fr., L. cauda, a tail.]

Quey, kwa, n. (Scot.) a young cow or heifer, a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Ice. kvlga ; Dan. kvie.]

Quhilk, hwilk,/r<j. an obsolete Scotch form of which.

Ouib, kwib. Same as Quip.

Quibble, kwib'l, n. a turning away from the point in question into matters irrelevant or insignificant : an evasion, a pun : a petty conceit. v.i. to evade a question by a play upon words t to cavil : to trifle in argument : to pun. n. Quibb'ler. adv. Quibb'-lingly. [Freq. of quip.]

Quich, kwich. r.i. (Sfens.) to stir, to move. Also Quinch, Quitch. [A.S. ctutccan, causal of cwacian, to quake.]

Quick, kwik, adj. living : lively : speedy : nimble : ready : sensitive : hasty : pregnant : active, piercing. adv. without delay : rapidly : soon. n. a living animal or plant : the living : the living flesh : the sensitive parts : a hedge of some growing plant, quickset. adj. Quick' -an'SWered (Shak.), quick at giving an answer. . Quick beam, the moun-tain-ash or rowan. adj. Qllick'-COnceiV'ing, quick at conceiving or understanding. v.t. Quick' en, to make quick or alive : to revive : to reinvigorate : to cheer : to excite : to sharpen : to hasten. z'.i. to become alive : to move with activity. . the couch or quitch-grass. as. Quick ener, one who, or that which, reinvigorates ; Quick'ening, the period in pregnancy when the mother first becomes con-scious of the movement of the child from the six-teenth or seventeenth week onwards. adj. Quick'-eyed, having acute sight. as. Quick' -grass = Quitch-grass; Qulck'-hedge, a hedge of living plants ; Quick lime, recently burnt lime, caustic and unslaked : carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid. adv. Quickly. ns. QulckTnarch (same as Quick'step) : Quick'match (see Match) ; Quick-ness ; Quick'sand, a movable sandbank in a sea, lake, &c., any large mass of sand saturated with water, often dangerous to travellers : anything treacherous.^'. Quick'-scent ed, having a keen scent. n. Quick set, a living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn. adj. consisting of living plants. adj. Quick'-sight'ed, having quick or sharp sight: quick in discernment. ns. Quick'-Sight'edness, sharpness of sight or discernment ; Qulck'silver, the common name for fluid mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silvery colour. v.t. to overlay or to treat with quicksilver. adj. Quicksilvered. ns. Quicksilvering, the mercury on the back of a mirror ; Quick'step, a march in quick time : (nuts.) a march written in military quick time. adj. Quick' -tem'pered, iras-cible. . Qulck'-wa'ter, a solution of nitrates of mercury and of gold, for water-gilding. adj. Quick'-Wit'ted, having ready wit. ns. Quick'-wit'tedness ; Qulck'-work, the part of a ship under water when laden : the part of the inner upper-works of a ship above the covering board : the short planks worked inside between the ports : spirketting. Some quick (Spent.), something alive. [A.S. civic ; Ice. kvikr, Goth. Inviut, living ; allied to L. vivut.]

Quicunque, kwl-kungfkwe, . the so-called Atha-nasian Creed, from its first words, Quiciinque vult ' whosoever will.'

Quid, kwid, . what, substance : something. Tertium quid, something distinct from both mind and matter, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality. [L., what.]

Quid, kwid, . something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [A cprr. of cud.]

Quid, kwid, . (slang) a sovereign.

Quidam, kwi'dam, . somebody, one unknown. [L.]

Quiddany, kwid'a-ni, n. a confection of quince-juice and sugar. [L. cydonium. Cf. Quince.]

Quiddit, kwid'it, n. an equivocation : a subtilty or quibble. [A cpntr. of quiddity.]

Quiddity, kwid'i-ti, n. the essence of anything : any trifling nicety: a cavil : a captious question. adjs. Quidd'ative, Quidd'itative. [Low L. qidditas L. quid, what.]

Quiddle, kwid'l, r.. to spend time in trifling. . one who does so. n. Quidd'ler, a trifler. adj. Quiddling. [L. quid.]

Quidnunc, kwid'nungk, . one always on the lookout for news : one who pretends to know all occurrences. [L., 'what now?']

Quid pro quo, kwid pr6 kwO, //. something given or taken as equivalent to something else. [L., 'some-thing for something.']

Qulen sabe, kien sa'be, who knows? a common reply to a question in the south-western United States, meaning 'I do not know.' [Sp. quien, who L. qiiis, who ; sabe, 3d pers. sing. pres. indie, of saber, to know L. sapere, to have sense.]

Quiescent, kwl-es'ent, adj. being quiet, resting : not sounded, as a quiescent letter : still : unagitated : silent. v.i. Quiesce , to become quiet: to become silent in pronunciation, as a letter. ns. Quies'cence. Quies'cency, state of being at rest : rest of mind : silence : torpor. adi>. Quies'cently. [L. quiescens, -entis, pr.p. of qitiescere, to rest.]

Quiet, kwl'et, adj. at rest : calm : smooth : peaceable : gentle, inoffensive : silent, still : free from gaudiness, in good taste : free from bustle or formality. n. the state of being at rest : repose : calm : stillness : peace. v.t. to bring to rest: to stop motion: to calm or pacify: to lull: to allay. v.i. to become quiet, to abate. . Qui'etage (Spens.), quiet. v.t. Quieten, to make quiet, calm. v.i. to become quiet. n. Qui eter (Shak.), a person or thing that quiets. v.t. Qui'etise, to make quiet. ns. Qui'et-Ism, rest of the mind : mental tranquillity : apathy : the doctrine that religious perfection on earth consists in passive and uninterrupted contemplation of the Deity ; Qui'etist, one who believes in this doctrine (Molinos, Mme. Guyon, &c.) adj. Quietist'ic, pertaining to quietism. >/. Qui etive. anything that induces quiet. adv. Qui'etly, in a quiet manner : without motion or alarm : calmly: silently: patiently. ns. Qui'etness. Qui' etude, rest : repose : freedom from agitation or alarm : stillness : peace : silence. adj. Qui etsome (Spens.), calm, still, undisturbed. . Qule'tus, a final settlement or discharge : ending generally : (slang) a severe blow. At quiet (B.), peaceful ; In quiet, quietly ; On the quiet, clandestinely ; Out Of quiet, disturbed. [L. quietus quiscere, to rest.]

Quight, kwit, adv. a misspelt form of quite.

Qui-hi, -hye, kwl'hr, . in Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant : (foil.) an Anglo-Indian in Bengal. [Hind, koi /tat, 'who is there?']

Quill, kwil, . a fold of a plaited or fluted ruflfV v.t. to flute: form with rounded ridges. adj. Quilled, crimped, fluted. . QulU'ing, a narrow bordering of plaited lace or ribbon. [Fr. quille, a keel.]

Quill, kwil, . a reed-pen : the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen, hence a pen generally : the profession of letters : anything like a quill : the hollow basal stem of a feather : one of the large

Quillet

mote ; mfltc ; mBOn ; Men.

Quint

hollow sharp spines (modified hairs) of the hedgehog,
porcupine, &c. : the reed on which weavers wind their thread : the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments : the tube of a musical instrument : the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engraver's lathe : a train for igniting a blast : bark in a cylindrical roll. v.t. to plait with small ridges like quills : to wind on a quill : to pluck out quills from. ns. QuilT -driVer (slang), one who works with a quill or pen, a clerk ; QuUl'-driV'ing, writing. adj. Quilled, furnished with quills, or formed into a quill. MS. Quill'-nib, a quill-pen shortened for use with a holder ; QuilT-turn, the machine in which a weaver's quill is turned ; Quill'-WOrk, embroidery with porcupine quills, done by the North American Indians ; Quill' -WOTt, any plant of the genus Isoetes,
esp. Isoetes lacustris. In the quill (Shak.), perhaps = penned, though others interpret ' in form and order like a quilled ruff.' [Explained by Skeat as orig. a stalk, hence anything pointed, O. Fr. quille, a peg Old High Ger. kegil or chegil(j<x. kegel), a cone-shaped object, ninepin.]

Quillet, kwil'et, . a trick in argument : a petty quibble. [L. quidlibet, ' what you will.']

Quillet, kwil'et, n. (prov.) a furrow : a small croft.

Quillon, ke-lyong', . one of the branches of the cross-guard of a sword.

Quilt, kwilt, . a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them : a thick coverlet. v.t. to make into a quilt : to stitch together with something soft between, to stitch in : to sew like a quilt. adj. Quilt'ed, stitched together as a quilt : (Spots) padded. ns. Quilt'er, a person or machine for making quilting ; Quilt' -ing, the act of making a quilt : that which is quilted : a cotton or linen cloth, like diaper, with raised pattern, for vests, &c. : a kind of coating formed of sinnet, strands of rope, &c., outside any vessel containing water: a thrashing with a rope's end ; Quilt'ing-bee, in New England, a gathering

of women to help one in quilting a counterpane, followed by a supper to which men are admitted ; Quilt'ing-cott'on, cotton-wadding; Quilt'ing-frame, an adjustable frame for holding a fabric for quilt-ing. _ [O. Fr. cuilte (Fr. cotiet <>) L. culcita, a cushion.]

Quin, kwin, . (J>rov.) a kind of scallop.

Quinarian, kwl-na'ri-an, adj. classified in sets of five : (zool.) relating to the circular or so-called natural system of classification, propounded in 1810 and much elaborated by Swamson in 1835 also Quinary. . one who supports this theory. [L. quinarius quini, five each quinque, five.]

Quinate, kwl'nat, adj. (pot.) having five leaflets on a petiole. [L. quint, five each.]

Quince, kwins, . the golden, globose or pear-shaped, fragrant fruit of a large shrub or small tree (Pyrus Cydonia) of the rose family, too austere to be eaten raw, but excellent for jellies, marmalade, and flavour-ing other fruits. [PI. of qnine O. Fr. coin (Fr. coing)*. cydonium Gr. Cydonia, in Crete.]

Quincentenary, kwin-sen'te-na-ri, adj. relating to five hundred, especially five hundred years. . a five hundredth anniversary.

Quinch, kwinsh, v.t. (Spens.). Same as Quitch, v.t.

Quincunx, kwin'kungks, . an arrangement of five things, so as to occupy each corner and the centre of a square, esp. of trees or plants. adj. Qllin-cun'cial. adv. Quincunci-ally. [L. quinque, five, uncia, a twelfth part, an ounce.]

Quindecemvir, kwin-de-sem'vir,

n. one of a college of fifteen men in ancient Rome who had the charge of the Sibylline books : //. Quindecem'virl. ns. Quindec'agon, a plane figure Vrith fifteen sides and angles; Quindecem'virate,

the body of the quindecemviri or their office; Quindec irna (mus.), the interval of a fifteenth, or double-octave. [L., quindecim, fifteen (quinque, five, decem, ten), vir, a man.]

Quinible, kwin'i-bl, .(>*.) an interval of a fifth : a descant sung at the fifth. [L. quinque, five.]

Quinine, kwin'en, ki-nen', or kwl'nln, . a colourless, inodorous, and very bitter alkaloid, obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree, its salts used for agues and fevers. ns. Qui'na, the bark of various species of Cinchona ; Quinam'ine, a natural white crystal-line alkaloid obtained from various Cinchona barks ; Quinaqul'na, the bark of various species of Cin-chona. adj. Quln'ic, pertaining to, or derived from, quinine. its. Quin'idine, a white crystalline com-pound, isomeric with quinine, found in some Cinchona
barks ; Quinol'Ogy, the knowledge of quinine and other Cinchona alkaloids. [Fr., Sp. and Port. quinina Peruv. quina, kina, bark.]

Quinisext, kwin'i-sekst, adj. pertaining to five and six, or to the fifth and sixth.

Quinnat, kwin'at, . the king-salmon.

Quinoa, ke'no-a, . a Chilian and_ Mexican food-plant, resembling some British species of chenopodium, cultivated for its farinaceous seeds. [Peruv.]

Quinoline, kwin'O-lin, . a pungent, colourless liquid obtained by the distillation of bones, coal-tar, and various alkaloids the base of many organic bodies, isomeric with Leucol. Also Chin'oline. [Peruv. quina, kina, bark.]

Quinone, kwin'on, n. or Benzoquinone, a golden-yellow
crystalline compound usually prepared by oxidising aniline with potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid : a general name applied to all benzene de-rivatives in which two oxygen atoms replace two hydrogen atoms. Also Kinone (ke'nOn), as Kinic= Qiiinic.

Quinquagesima, kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma, . a period of fifty days. n. Quinquagena'rian, one who is be-tween fifty and sixty years old. Quinquagesima Sunday, the Sunday before Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter. [L. quinquaginta, fifty quinque, five.]

Quinquangular, kwin-kwang'gu-lar, adj. having five angles. aajs. QuinquartlC'Ular, of five articles; Quinquecap'sular, having five capsules ; Quin-quecos'tate, having five ribs ; Quinqueden'tate, -d (tot.), five-toothed; Quinquefa'riOUS, disposed in five sets or rows ; Quin'quefid, cleft into five segments; Quinquefo'liate, -d (bot.), having five

leaves or leaflets ; Quinquelit'eral, consisting of five letters ; Quinquelo'bate, having five lobes ; Quinqueloc'ular, having five loculi ; Quinquepar'-tite, five-parted ; Quinquesep'tate, having five septa ; Quinquese'rial, arranged in five series ; Quinquesyllab'iC, having five syllables ; Quin-quev'alent, having an equivalence of five; Quin'-quevalve, Quinqueval'vular, having five valves.

Quinquenniad, kwin-kwen'i-ad, . a period of five years also Quinquennium. adj. Quinquenn ial, occurring once in five years; lasting five years. n. a fifth anniversary or its celebration.

Quinquereme, kwin'kwe-rem, . an ancient galley having five banks of oars. [L. , quinque, five, remits, an oar.]

Quinquina, kin-kfna, . quinaquina. [Quinine.]
Quinquino, kin'ki-no, n. the tree {Myroxylon Pereira)

which yields the balsam of Peru.

Quinsy, kwin'zi, . an inflammatory affection of the substance of the tonsils, attended when fully de-veloped by suppuration. ns. Quin'sy-berr'y, the common black-currant ; Quin'sy-WOrt, a small trail-ing British herb of the madder family. [O. Fr. squinancie (Fr. esquinancie) Gr. kynanchl kydn, a dog, anchein, to throttle.]

Quint, kwint, n. a set or a sequence of five : (mus.) a fifth : the E string of a violin. adj. Quint'an, re-curring on every fifth day. n. a malarial fever whose

paroxysms recur on every fifth day. [Fr., L. quintus, fifth quinque, five.)

Quinta, kwin'ta, . a country house in Madeira. [Sp.]

Quintad, kwin'tad, . the same as Pentad.

Quintadena, kwin-ta-de'na, . in organ-building, a mutation stop yielding a tone one-twelfth above the digital struck.

Quintain, kwin'tan, n. a post with a turning and loaded top or cross-piece, to be tilted at. Also Quln'tin. [Fr., L. quintana, quintus, fifth, the place of recreation in the Roman camp being between the fifth and sixth maniples.]

Quintal, kwin'tal, . a hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. The Quintal me'trique, the modern French quintal, is 100 kilo-grams = 220 Ib. avoirdupois. [Fr. and Sp. quintal Ar. qintat L. centum, a hundred.]

Quintessence, kwin-tes'ens, . the pure concentrated essence of anything, the most essential part of any-thing : the fifth essence, according to the Pytha-goreans, beyond earth, water, fire, air. adj. Quin-tessen'tial. v.t. Quintessen'tialise. [Fr., L. quinta essentia, fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements.]

Quintet, Quintette, kwin-tet', . a musical composi-tion for five voices or instruments: a company of five singers or players. [It. quintette, dim. ofqiiinto, a fifth part L. quintus, fifth qitinqiie, five.]

Quintic, kwin'tik, adj. of the fifth degree.

Quintile, kwin'til, . the aspect of planets distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72.

Quintillion, kwin-til yun, n. the fifth power of a million, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers : gener-ally, in U.S., the sixth power of one thousand, or a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

Quintole, kwin'tol, . a five-stringed viol common in France in the i8th century: a group of five notes to be played in the time of three, four, or six. [It. quinto L. quintus, fifth.]

Quintroon, kwin-troOn', n. the offspring of a white by one who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood. [Sp. quinterott L. quintus, fifth quinque, five.]

Quintuple, kwin'tu-pl, adj. fivefold : (mus.) having five crotchets in a bar. v.t. to make or to increase fivefold. us. Quin'tuplet, a set of five things : (//.) five young at a birth : (mas.) same as Quintole ; QuintU plicate, consisting of five : one of live exactly corresponding things. v.t. to make pr to

increase a set of fivefold. n. Qulntuplica'tion.
[Fr., L. quintuple* quintus, fifth, plicare, to fold.]

Quinzaine. kwin'zan, n. the fifteenth day onward from
a feast day, counting itself: a stanza of fifteen lines.
[Fr. quinze, fifteen L. quindecitn quinque, five,
decent, ten.]

Quinze, kwinz, n. a card-game, like vingt-et-un, the
object being to count as nearly to fifteen as possible
without going above it.

Quip, kwip, . a sharp, sarcastic turn, a gibe : a quick
retort. v.i. to use sarcasms. v.t. to sneer at. adj.
Quip'pish. [W. chwip, a quick turn, chtvipio, to
move briskly.]

Quipu, ke'poO, or kwip'50, n. the mnemonic language
of coloured and knotted cords used by the Incas of
ancient Peru depending on order, colour, and kind.
AlsoQuip'o. [Peru v., 'a knot.']

Quire, kwTr, . a collection of paper consisting of
twenty-four sheets, the twentieth part of a ream,
each having a single fold. v.t. to fold in quires.
[O. Fr. quaier (Fr. cahier), prob. from Low L.
quatenium, a set of four sheets, L. quatuor, four.]

Quire, kwlr, n. old form of choir. n. QuTrister, a
chorister.

Quirinus, kwi-rfnus, n. an Italic divinity identified
with the deified Romulus. . Qulrina'lla, a festival
in ancient Rome in honour of Quirinus, on Feb. 17.

Qulritea, kwi-rl'tez, n.pi. the citizens of ancient Rome
in their civil capacity.

Quirk, kwerk, n. a quick turn : an artful evasion : a
quibble : a taunt or retort : a slight conceit : inclina-
tion, turn : fantastic phrase : (archit.) an acute angle
or recess. v.t. to turn sharply. v.t. to twist or turn :
to furnish with a quirk or channel. adjs. Quirk ish,
consisting of quirks ; Quirfy, abounding in quirks.
[Skeat explains as prob. for obs. Eng. quirt, to turn ;
from W. chtvired, a piece of craft, from chtuiori, to
turn briskly; cf. Gael, cuireid, a turn.]

Quirt, kwert, . a riding-whip much used in the western
states of North America. v.t. to flog with a quirt.
[Perh. Sp. cuerda, a rope.]

Quiscalus, kwis'ka-lus, . a genus of birds, the
American grackles or crow-blackbirds.

Quit, kwit, v.t. to pay, requite : to release from obli-
gation, accusation, &c. : to acquit : to depart from :
to give up : to clear by full performance : (Spent.)
to remove by force : (colL) to give over, cease :
pr.p. quit' ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. quit'ted. adj. (B.)
set free : acquitted : released from obligation. .
Quit'-claim, a deed of release. v.t. to relinquish
claim or title to. . Quit'-rent, a rent by which the
tenants are discharged from all other services_ in
old records called white rent, as being paid in silver
money. adj. Quit'table, capable of being quitted.
ns. Qult'tal (Skak.), requital, repayment; Quit'-
tance, a quitting or discharge from a debt or obli-
gation : acquittance: recompense. v.t. (obs.) to
repay. Quit cost, to pay expenses ; Quit one's
self (B.), to behave; Quit scores, to balance
accounts. Be quits, to be even with one ; Cry
quittance, to get even ; Double or quits, in
gambling, said when a stake due is either to be-
come double or be reduced to nothing, according to
the issue of a certain chance ; Notice to quit (lav),
notice to a tenant of real property that he must
surrender possession. [O. Fr. quiter (Fr. quitter)
Low L. quietdre, to pay L. quietdre, to make
quiet quietus, quiet.]

Qui tam, kwl tarn, an action on a penal statute,
brought partly at the suit of the state and partly
at that of an informer from the first words. [L.
qui, who, tam, as well.J

Quitch, kwich, . couch-grass. Also Quitch'-grass,
Quick'ens. [Assibilated form of quick.]

Quitch, kwich, v.i. (Spe>ts.) to move. [A.S. cweccan
causative of cwacian, to quake.]

Quite, kwit (Spens.). Same as Quit.

Quite, kwit, adv. completely: wholly entirely.
Quite a little, a good few : considerable ; Quite SO,
a phrase denoting assent in conversation. [Merely
an adv. use of the adj. quit.]

Quitter, kwit'er, . a fistulous sore on the quarters
or the heel of the coronet of a horse's hoof. v.i. to
suppurate.

Quiver, kwiv'er, adj. (Shak.) nimble, active.

Quiver, kwiv'er, . a case for arrows. adj. Quiv'ered,
furnished with a quiver : sheathed, as in a quiver.

[O. Fr. cuivre; from Old High Ger. kohhar (Ger. kdchtr); cog. with A.S. cocer.]

Quiver, kwiv'er, v.i. to shake with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver. ns. QlliVer, Quiv'er-ing, a tremulous motion, shiver. adv . QulVerlngly, with quivering. adj. Qlliv'erlsh, tremulous. [A.S. cwifer, seen in adv. cwiferlice, eagerly. Cf. Quick and Quaver.]

Qui Vive, ke vev, Who goes there f the challenge of French sentries to those who approach their posts. Be on the qui Vive, to be on the alert. [Fr., qui, who, vive, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of vivre, to live L. vivere.]

Quixotic, kwiks-ot'ik, adj. like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the great romance of Cervantes (I S47-'6 I 6), extravagantly romantic, aiming at an impossible ideal. adv. OuiXOt'ically. ns. QuiX'O-tism, Quix'ptry, absurdly romantic, impracticable, and magnanimous notions, schemes, or actions liko those of Don Quixote.

Quiz, kwiz, . a riddle or enigma : one who quizzes another : an odd fellow : a monocular eye-glass, often with a handle : (coll.) an oral examination of a pupil or class by a teacher, v.t. to puzzle : to banter or make sport of: to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery. v.i. to practise derisive joking : pr.p. quiz'zing ; pa.t. and pa.p. quizzed. ns. Quiz'zer ; Quiz' zery. adj. Quiz'zical. us. Quizzical'ity ; Quizzifica'tion. v.t. Quiz'zify, to turn into a quiz. ns. Quiz ziness, oddness ; Quiz'-zing, raillery : Quiz zing-glass, a single eye-glass. [Origin obscure ; doubtless framed from question, or direct from L. quaso, I ask.]

Quoad, V.vio'-A6,prep. as far as, to this extent. Quoad, hoc, as far as this ; Quoad omnia, in respect of all things ; Quoad sacra, as far as concerns sacred matters, as a parish disjoined for ecclesiastical purposes only. [L.]

Quod, kwod, n. (slang) prison.

Quodlibet, kwod'li-bet, . a scholastic argument upon a subject chosen at will, almost invariably theological : a humorous fanciful combination of two or more familiar melodies. . Quodlibeta'rian, one given to quodlibets. adjs. Quodlibet'iC, -al. [L., ' what you please' quod, whnt, iibet, it pleases.]

Quodlin, kwod'lin, . (Bacon). Same as Codlin.

Quoif, koif, . a cap or hood. v.t. to cover or dress with a coif.

Quoin, koin, n. (arckit.) a wedge used to support and steady a stone : an external angle, esp. of a building : (gun.) a. wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege-mortars to raise them to the proper level : (print.) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. v.t. to wedge or steady with quoins. [Coin.]

Quoit, koit, . a heavy flat ring of iron for throwing as near as possible to one hob or pin from the other 18 to 21 yards apart the points in the game counted as in bowls or curling : (pi.) the game played with such rings. v.i. to throw quoits : to throw as with a quoit. [Perh. from O. Fr. cotter, to drive, which may be from L. coactdre cogere, to force.]

Quondam, kwon'dam, adj. that was formerly : former. [L , formerly.]

Quoniam, kwO'ni-am, . the part of the ' Gloria in Excelsis' beginning ' For Thou only art holy :' the musical setting thereof: (obs.) a kind of drmking-cup. [L., 'since now.']

Quook, kwook (Spens.), pa.t . of quake.

Quop, kwop, 7>.:. to move : to throb, as the heart. Also Quab, Quap.

Quorum, kwG'rum, . a number of the members of any

body sufficient to transact business. [The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, ofwliom (L. quorum) a certain number had always to be present when the commission met.]

Quota, kwo'ta, . the part or share assigned to each. . Quot'ity (Carlyle), the number of individuals in a collection. [It., L. quotus, of what number? quot, how many?]

Quote, kwOt, v.t. to repeat the words of any one : to adduce for authority or illustration : to give the current price of: to enclose within quotation marks : (Shaft.) to set down in writing. v.i. to make a quotation. adj. Quo'table, that may be quoted.

ns. Quo tableness, Quotabil'ity. adv. Quo tably. ns. Quotation, act of quoting: that which is quoted : the current price of anything ; Quota'tion-mark, one of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation generally consisting of two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation ; but a single comma and a single apostrophe are frequently used ; Quo'ter. [O. Fr. quoter, to number Low L. quotdre, to divide into chapters and verses L. quotus, of what number 1qnot, how many ?]

Quoth, kwoth, v.t. say, says, or said used only in the ist and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. interj. Quo tha, forsooth, indeed. [A.S. cwethan, pa.t. cwtfth, to say. For quoth 'a, said he 'a being a corr. of ke.\

Quotidian, kwO-tid'i-an, adj. every day : occurring daily. . anything returning daily: (nted.) a kind of ague that returns daily. [Fr., L. quotidianus quot, as many as, dies, a day.)

Quotient, kwo'shent, n. (math.) the number which shows how often one number is contained in another. . Quotl'ety, the proportionate frequency of an event. [Fr. , L. quotiens, quoties, how often? quot, how many?]

Quotum, kwO'tum, . quota : share : part or proportion. [L., neut. of quotus; cf. Quota.]

Quo warranto, kw5 wo-ran'to, n. (law) the title of a writ by which a person or corporate body is summoned to show by what warrant a particular franchise or office is claimed. [So called from these words in the writ. L. quo, by what (abl. sing. neut. of quis, who, which, what), warranto, abl. of Low L. warrantum, warrant.]

CHAMBERS’S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY vol. 5

R To T

the eighteenth letter in pur alphabet, be-

longing to the class of liquids the 'dog's letter ' (littera canina), from the trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue : as a medieval numeral = 80 ; R = 80,000. The three R'S, a humorous term for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Ra, ra, . the supreme sun-god of the Memphite

system of ancient Egyptian mythology.

Rabanna, ra-ban'a, . matting made from the fibre of

the raffia, in Madagascar. [Malagasy.]

Rabat, ra-ba', . a neck-band with flaps worn by French ecclesiastics : a turned-down collar or ruff (OPS.) Rab'atine, Raba'to. [Fr.]

Rabate, ra-bfu', v.t. to beat down. n. abatement. [Fr. rabattre, to beat down re-, again, abattre L. ad, to, batuere, to beat.]

Rabbet, rab'et, . a groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it. v.t. to groove a plank thus. ns. Rabb'eting-machine', -plane, -saw, for ploughing and cutting grooves ; Rabbet-joint, a joint formed by fitting together timber with rabbets. [O. Fr. rnboter, to plane rabouier ~re; again, abater, abouter, to thrust against.]

Rabbi, rab'i, or rab'I, Rabbin, rab'in, n. Jewish title

of a doctor or expounder of the law : //. Rabbis (rab'Iz), Rabb'ins. ns. Rabb an ('our master'), a title of greater honour than rabbi ; Rabbinate, the dignity of a rabbi. adjs. Rabbinic, -al, pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language. n. Rabbin'iC, the later Hebrew. adv. Rabbin'ically. ns. Rabb'inism, the doctrine or teaching of the rabbis : a rabbinical peculiarity of expression : the late Jewish belief which esteemed the oral law equally with the written law of God ; RabbiniSt, Rabb'inite, one who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis ; Rabbo'ni, my great master. [Gr., Heb. rabbi rab, great, master rabab, to be great. Cf. Ar. rabb, master, the Lord.]

Rabbit, rab'it, . a small rodent burrowing animal of

the hare family : a cony : any member of the hare family. v.i. to hunt rabbits. ns. Rabb'it-brUSh, a North American composite plant ; Rabb'lt-ear, a long slender oyster ; Rabb'iter, one who hunts rabbits; Rabb'it-fish, the 'king of the herrings; 1 Rabb'it-hUtch, a box for the rearing of rabbits ; Rabb'it-moth, a moth in United States of a furry appearance ; Rabb'it-mouth, harelip ; Rabb'it root, the wild sarsaparilla ; Rabb itry, a rabbit-warreu ;

Rabb'it-squirr'el, a chincha, a South American rodent ; Rabb'it-suck er (SAat.), a sucking rabbit; Rabb'it-warr'en, a place where rabbits are kept and bred. Snow-Shoe rabbit, an American hare found in the Rocky Mountains which turns white in winter ; Welsh rabbit, melted cheese with a little ale poured over a slice of hot toast sometimes written 'Welsh rarebit' by wiseacres. [M. E. rabet, dim. of a form seen in Old Dut. robbe.]

Rabbit, rab'it, v.t. an interjectional expression, like confound. [Perh. a corr. of rabate.]

Rabble, rab'l, . a disorderly, noisy crowd : a mob : the lowest class of people. adj. disorderly. v.i. to utter nonsense. v.t. (Scat.) to mob. as. Rabb le-ment, a tumultuous crowd of low people ; Rabb'-ling (Scot.), the act of assaulting in a disorderly manner, mobbing. [Allied to Old Dut. rabbeien, to gabi-le, Prov. Ger. rabbeln.]

Rabble, rab'l, . an iron bar used in puddling. z/. /. to stir with a rabble. n. Rabb'ler. [O. Fr. roable (Fr. rable) L. rutabulum, a poker.]

Rabdomancy. Same as Rhabdomancy.

Rabelaisian, rab-e-li'zi-an, . characteristic of Rabelais (1490-1553), broadly humorous, coarse.

Rabi, rab'i, . the great grain crop of Hindustan.

Rabid, rab'id, aiij. furious : mad : affected with rabies, as a dog: foolishly intense. adj. Rab'ic, pertaining to rabies, adv. Rabidly. ns. Rabid-ness ; Ra bios, the disease (esp. of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated : canine madness. ddjs. Rabiet'ic, resembling madness ; Rabif' ic, communicating hydrophobia; RabiOUS, raging. [L. rab'dus rabere, to rave.]

Rabot, rab'ot, K. a rubber used in polishing marble.

Raca, ra'ka, adj. worthless a term of contempt used by the Jews of Christ's day ; cf. Matt. v. 22. [Chaldee rekd, worthless ; perh. conn, with rag, to spit (Ar. rig), or with riqa, empty.]

Raccahout, rak'a-hoot, n. an Eastern dish made from the edible acorns of the oak. [Fr., Ar. raguat, raqaottt, a nourishing starch.]

Raccoon, Racoon, ra-koon', . a genus of the bear family of North America, valuable for its fur. ns. Raccoon' -berr'y, the May apple of the United States ; Raccoon'-oys ter, an oyster growing on the shores of the sea in United States. [Amer. Ind.]

Race, iSs, . the human family : the descendants of a common ancestor : a breed or variety : a tribal or national stock : a line of persons, as of statesmen, or of animals, as the feline race : a herd : peculiar flavour, as of wine, by which its origin may be recognised : (Shak.) intrinsic character, vigour. [Fr., Old High Ger. reiza, a line.]

Race, ra~, n. rapid motion : trial of speed : progress : course ot action : a strong and rapid current : a canal to a water-wheel : a competitive trial of speed in running, walking, &c. : a horse-race, as the Ascot races. v.i. to run swiftly : to contend in running. v.t. to cause to race, as steamers, horses, &c. ns. Race' -card, a card containing information about races; Race'-course, -ground, -track, the course over which races are run ; Race -cup, a piece of plate forming a prize at a race : Race horse, a horse bred for racing; Race'- meeting, a meeting for purposes of horse-racing ; Ra'cer, one who races : a racehorse ; Race'-way, a mill-race ; Ra'cing, the running of races ; Ra'cing-bit, a light jointed ring-bit : Oonsola tion-race (see Consolation) ; Flat'-race, a horse-race over level or clear ground opp. to a Hurdle-race or Steeplechase, which are called generally Obstacle-races. Racing Calendar, a full

li->t of races to be run. [A.S. rxs, stream ; Ice. rds, r.i,ml course.)

Race, ras. n. (SAaJc.) a root. . Race'-gin'ger, un-pulvensed ginger. [O. Fr. rais L. radix, a root.]

Race, ris, v.t. (obs.) = Raze. adj. Raced.

Raceme, ra-sem', n. a cluster : a flower-cluster, as in the cuttunt.aajs. Racemed', having racemes:

Racem'ic, pertaining to, or obtained from, grapes: an acid obtained from a certain kind of grape ; Racemif 'erous, bearing racemes ; Rac'emose. Rac -emoUS, growing in, or resembling, a raceme. n. Racemule, a small raceme. adj. Racem ulose, bearing small racemes. [Fr., L. racemus.]

Each, Ratch, rach, n. a dog that hunts by scent. [A.S. race, a dog ; Ice. rakki.}

Rachianectes. ra-ki-an-ek'iez, . the gray whale of the North Pacific. [Gr. rhachia, a rocky shore, nektis, a swimmer.]

RachiS, ra'kis, . the spine : (hot.) a branch or axis of inflorescence which proceeds in nearly a straight line from the base to tiie apex : pi. Ra Chides. n. Rachial'gia, pain in the spine. adjs. Rachial gic ; Rachid ial, Rachid'ian. . Rachil la, a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence. adj. Rachit ic, rickety. its. Rachi'tis, rickets in children (see Rickets) : (bat.) a disease which produces abortion in the fruit ; Rach itome, an anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal. [Gr. rachis, the spine.]

Racial, rii'si-al, aiij. relating to lineage, peculiar to a race. adv. Ra Cially.

Rack, rak, . an instrument for racking or extending : an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession, hence (fig.) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt: a framework on which articles are arranged, as liat-rack, plate-rack, letter-rack, &c. : the grating above a manger for hay : (meek.) a straight bar with teeth to work into those of a wheel, pinion, or end-less screw, for converting a circular into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa : (Scat.) the course in curling. v.t. to stretch forcibly: to strain: to stretch on the rack or wheel : to torture : to exhaust : to worry, agitate : to wrest, overstrain : to practise rapacity : to extort : to place in a rack or frame : (naut.) to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes. . Rack er, one who tortures. adj. Rack'-ing, tormenting. ns. Rack-rail, a railway haying cogs which work into similar cogs on a locomotive ; Rack'-rent, an annual rent stretched to the utmost value of the thing rented, exorbitant rent. v.t. to subject to such rents. ns. Rack'-rent'er, one who exacts or pays rack-rent ; Rack -Stick, a stick for stretching a rope ; Rack -tail, a bent arm in a repeating clock connected with the striking mecha-nism ; Rack'work, a strong bar with cogs to corre-spond with similar cogs on a wheel, which either moves or is moved by the bar. Live at rack and manger, to live sumptuously and wastefully ; On the rack, stretched upon it : tortured by anxiety : Put to the rack, to put to the torture of the rack : to subject to keen suffering. [The radical sense is to stretch, closely allied to reach (q.v.); cf. Ice. rakkr, straight, Ger. rack, a rail, recken, to stretch.]

Rack, rak, . same as Wrack = Wreck now used only in the phrases Go to rack, Go to rack and ruin. [Cf. the next word.]

Rack, rak, . thin or broken clouds drifting across the sky. v.i. to drift, to drive. \\Vrack; cf. Ice. rek.}

Rack, rak, v.t. to strain or draw off from the lees, as wine. ns. Rack ing- can, a vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees : Rack ing-COCk, -faucet, a cock used in drawing off liquour from a cask ; Rack ing-pump, a pump for the trans-fer of liquor to casks. [O. Fr. raquer, vin raque' ; prob. cog. with Sp. rascar, to scrape.]

Rack, rak, n. (Jirov.) the neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton : the neck of mutton or pork.

Rack, rak, . the gait of a horse between a trot and a gallop. . Rack'er, a horse that moves in this gait. [I'erh. rack, to drift, or rock.]

Rack, rak, . same as Arrack. Rack punch, a punch made with arrack.

Rack, rak, n. a young rabbit. [Orjg. unknown.]

Rackabones

m5te ; mute ; m5Cn ;

Rackabones, rak'a-bOnz, n. (Antr.) a very lean person or animal.

Rackarock, rak'a-rok, . an explosive of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzol. Also Rend'rock.

Racket, Racquet, rak'et, . a bat for playing tennis : a snow-shoe: an organ-stop: a i7tli-cent. musical instrument : (pi.) a modern variety of the old game of tennis. v.t. to strike, as with a racket. us. Rack'et-, Racquet-court, -ground, a court for playing rackets : a tennis-court ; Rack'et- tail, a humming-bird with two feathers like rackets. adj. Rack'et-tailed. [O. Fr. rachete (Fr. raquette) Sp. raqueta Ar. rdhat, the palm of the hand.]

Racket, rak'et, . a clattering noise : hurly-burly. v.i. to make a clattering noise : to engage in racket of any kind : to be dissipated. . Rack eter. adj. Rack'ety. v.t. and -:i. Rack'le (p><n>.), to rattle.

. noisy talk. [Gael, racaui rue, to cackle.]
Raconteur, ra-kong-ter', . a story-teller. [Fr.]
Racoon. See Raccoon.

Racovian, ra-kO'vi-an, . a lyth-cent. Polish Socinian

their seminary being at Rakow.

Racy, ra'si, adj. having a strong flavour imparted by the soil, as wine : exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language : spirited : pungent, as a racy story: peculiar to the race. adv. Ra'cily. . Ra'clness. [Race, a family.]

Rad, rad (Spens.), pa. t. of read and ride.

Rad, rad, adj. (Scat.) afraid.

Rad, rad, . short for radical.

Raddle, rad'l, v.t. to interweave : to beat. . a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees : a hurdle : split wood like laths : a wooden bar used in domestic weaving. [Perh. a transposed form of hurdle ; or perh. formed from wreathe, or writhe, and confused with hurdle.}

Raddle, rad'l, . a layer of red pigment also Redd'le.

v.t. to colour coarsely, as with raddle: to do work in a slovenly way. [Ritddle.]

Rade, rad, old form of rode.

Radial, ra'di-al, adj. shooting out like a ray or radius : pertaining to the radius of the forearm: (<W.) de-

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veloping uniformly on all side_s. ns. Radia'le, the radiocarpal bone://. Radia lia : RAdia'liS, a radial muscle, artery, or nerve '.pi. Radia les ; Radialisa tion. in radiating forms. v.t. Ra'dialise. to

ma,,e ray-like." to cause to radiate. . Radiallty, radial symmetry. adv. Ra'dially, in the manner of a radius or of rays. adjs. Ra'dio-Car'pal, pertaining to the wrist or carpus ; Ra'dio-mus cular, pertaining to the radius and to muscles ; Ra'dlo-Ul'nar, pertaining to the radius and the ulna. Radial artery, the smaller of the branches of the branchial artery at the elbow.

Radian, r.Vdi-an, . the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius.

Radiant, ra'di-ant, adj. emitting rays of light or heat : issuing in rays : beaming with light : shining : (her.) edged with rays. n. (opt.) the luminous point from which light emanates : (astron.) the centre point from which meteoric showers proceed : (geot.) a straight line from a_point about which it is conceived to revolve. ns. Radiance, Radiancy, quality of being radiant : brilliancy : splendour. adv. Ra'diantly. adj. Ra'dious (obs.), radiant. Radiant energy, energy in the form of light or radiant heat ; Radiant heat, heat proceeding in rays or direct lines from a centre. [L. radians, -antis, pr.p. of radidre, -dtum, to radiate radius.}

Radiata, ra-di-;Vta. n.pl. the lowest of Cuvier's four great divisions of the animal kingdom the organs of sense and motion disposed as rays round a centre.

Radiate, ra'di-at. v.i. to emit rays of light : to shine : to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface. v.t. to send out in rays : to furnish with rays. adjs. Ra'diate. -d, formed of rays diverging from a centre : (bat.) consisting of a disc in which the florets are tubular : (/;'.) having crystals diverging from

a centre : belonging to the Radiata : in coins, represented with rays proceeding from a centre, as a head or bust. adv. Ra'diately, in a radiate manner : with radiation from a centre. adj. Radia'til'orni, having the appearance of being radiate. adv. Ra'oiatingly. . Radia tion, act of radiating : the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat. adj. Ra'diative. . Ra'diator, a body which radiates or emits rays of light or heat : a part of a heating apparatus for a room. adj. Ra'diatory. ns. Radioflagell'ata, marine animalcules ; Ra diograph, an instrument by which solar radiation is measured. adj. Radiola'rian, pertaining to the ooze at the bottom of the sea, composed of the shells of Radiola'rians. a class of marine rhizopod Protozoa, so called from their having thread-like processes of living matter radiating outwards on all sides. ns. Radl'olus, one of the baruules of the main shaft of a feather ; Radiom'eter, an instrument consisting of four horizontal arms of very fine glass, carefully poised so as to revolve eaiily on a point, the whole contained in a glass vessel almost exhausted of air the arms move round under light or heat, more or less swjftly according to the strength

of the rays. adj. Radiomet ric. ns. Radiomicrom'eter, an instrument for measuring very small amounts of heat ; Ra'diophone, an instrument, essentially similar in principle to the photophone, for producing sound by means of heat-rays. adj. Radiophonlc. ns. Radiophon'ics, Ra'diophony, the production of sound by means of radiant heat.

Radical, rad'i-kal, adj. pertaining to the root or origin : original : fundamental : intrinsic : primitive : implanted by nature : not derived : serving to originate : (hot.) proceeding immediately from the root : (politics) ultra-liberal, democratic. . a root : a primitive word or letter : one who advocates radical reform and the abolition of exclusive privileges, an uncompromising democratic politician : (chem.) the base of a compound. v.t. Radicalise, to make radical. v.i. to become radical, adopt radical political principles. . Radicalism, the principles or spirit of a radical or democrat. adv. Radically. . Radlcalness. [Radix.]

Radicate, rad'i-kat, adj. deeply rooted : firmly established : (zool.) fixed at the bottom as it rooted : (conch.) adhering like a limpet. v.t. to root : to plant or fix deeply and firmly : pr.p. rad'icating ; pa.p. rad'icated. adjs. Rad leant (tot.), sending out roots from the stem abo e the ground; Radi-Ca'rian, relating to roots ; Radicated, rooted. ns. Radica tion, the act or process of radicating or taking root deeply : (bot.) the disposition of the root with respect to the ascending or descending stem ; Radlcel, a rootlet adjs. Radicic'olous, Radio' ol-OUS, living on roots, pertaining to the root-form of the phylloxera ; Radicino rous, flowering from the root ; RadiC'iform, like a root. . Radicle, a little root : the part of a seed which in growing becomes the rout. adjs. Rad loose, having a large root ; Radic'ular, pertaining to a radicle. . Ra<f icule (bot.), that end of the embryo which is opposite to the cotyledons. adj. Radic'ulose (bot.), covered with rootlets : radicose, having a large root. [L. radicari, -dtus, to take root radix, a root.]

Radish, rad'ish, . an annual whose succulent pungent root is eaten raw as a salad. ns. Radish-fly, an American insect ; Sea Side-radish, the wild radish. [Fr. radis Prov. rattitz L. radix, radicii, a ro-t.]

Radius, ra'di-us, . (geoni.) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle : anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel : a ray : (anal.) the exterior bone of the arm : (bot.) the ray of a flower : the movable arm of a sextant : one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web : pi. Ra'dli (I). ns. Ra'diUS-bar, -rod, in a steam-engine, a rod pivoted at one end and connected at the other with a concentrically moving part at a fixed distance. Radius vector (//. Radit vectores), the distance

from a fixed origin to any point of a curve. [L., a rod.]

Radix, ra'diks, . a root : primitive source : a primitive Word from which other words are formed : the base of a system of logarithms :/*/. Radices (ra-dl'sez). [L. radix, radic-ts.)

Radoub, ra-dSBb', . the refitting of a ship. [Fr. , rtidottber, to mend. Cf. Reditb.)

Radula rad'u-la, . the tongue or lingual ribbon

of a mollusc, adjs. Rad ular ; Rad'ulate ; Radu-
lif'erous, bearing a radula ; Rad'Uliform, rasp-
like : like a file. [L.,ra,fert, to scrape.]

Raff, raf, . the sweepings of society, the rabble : the riff-raff: rubbish : a low worthless fellow, a rowdy. v.t. (obs.) to snatch, to sweep off. adj. Raffish, worthless. [O. Fr. raffer, to catch ; cog. with Ger. raffen, to snatch ; cf. Riff-raff.}

Raff, Raffe. raf, . (naut.) a three-cornered sail set on a schooner when before the wind. Also Raff'ie.

Raffia. Same as Raphia.

Raffle, raf'l, n. a kind of sale by chance or lottery in which the price is subscribed equally by all who hope to win. *./. to try a raffle. . Raff 'ler. [Fr. raflf, a certain game of dice raffer, to sweep away Ger. raffeln,hz<\. of raffen (A..S. reafian), to seize.]

Raffle, raf'l, . lumber, rubbish. [Cf. Raff(\).)

Raffled, raf 'Id, adj. having the edge finely notched.

Rafflesia, raf-le'zi-a, n. a remarkable genus of apetalous
parasitic plants, named after Sir T. Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), British governor in Sumatra (1818).

Raft, raft, n. (.U.S.) a miscellaneous or promiscuous lot. [A variant of Raff(\).\

Raft, raft, . a collection of pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water : planks conveyed by water. v.t. to transport on a raft : to form into a raft. v.i. to manage a raft, travel by raft. s. Raff-bridge, a bridge supported on rafts : Raft'-dog, an iron bar fitted for securing logs in a raft ; Raft -duck, the black-head duck of the United States : Raft' -port, a square hole in some ships for convenience in loading and unloading timber ; Raft -rope, a rope used in whaling-vessels for stringing blubber ; RaftS'man, one who guides a raft. (Ice. raf>tr (pron. raftr), a rafter raf, rtrfr, a roof; cf. Old High Ger. rdfo, a spar.]

Rafter, raft'er, . an inclined beam supporting the root of a house. v.t. to furnish with rafters. . Raft'er-bird, the spotted fly-catcher. Principal rafter, a main timber in supporting the weight of a roof. [A.S. rafter, a beam; Ice. raptr (raftr), a beam ; Dan. raft, a pole.]

Rag. rag, . a fragment of cloth : a rock having a rough irregular surface : a remnant, scrap: a beggarly person: anything rent or worn out. adj. made of rags. v.t. to make ragged. v.i. to become ragged, to fray : (.U.S. slang)lo dress (0l). ns. Rag' abash, a low fellow ; Rag'amuffin, a low, disreputable person.^'. Rag'amuffinly. ns. Rag'-bush, in some heathen countries, a bush dedicated to some deity and decorated with rags torn from the clothes of pilgrims ; Rag"-dust, the refuse of rags used by dyers ; Rag'-fair. a fair or market for rags, old clothes, &c. : Rag'gery, rags collectively ; Rag'ging, the first rough separation of the ore from dross ; Rag"-
man, a man who collects or deals in rags ; Rag'-mon'ey (slang), paper money ; Rag'-pick'er, one who collects rags, &c., from ash-heaps, dung-hills, &c. : a machine for tearing old rags, &c., to pieces ; Rag'-shop, a shop where rag-pickers dispose of their fin is ; Rag'-sort'er, one who sorts out rags for paper-making ; Rag' -stone, Ragg, an impure limestone, consisting chiefly of lime and silica ; Rag'-tag, the rabble ; Rag'weed, any plant of the composite genus Ambrosia; Rag'wheel, a wheel with teeth or cogs on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain or into rackwork : a cutlass polishing-wheel ; Rag^-WOOl. shoddy: Rag'work, mason -work built of small stones about the size of bricks : a manufacture from

strips of rag. Rag-tag and bobtail, a rabble. [Ice. r&gg, sliagginess.]

Rag, rag, v.t. to banter, torment. Also. [Perh. from the previous word ; others refer to Ice. rtrgja, to calumniate ; cog. with A.S. wregan, to accuse.]

Ragbolt, rag 7 bolt, . an iron pin with barbed shank.

Rage, raj, . violent excitement : enthusiasm : rapture : furious anger: intensity: any object much sought after, the fashion. v.i. to be furious with anger : to exercise fury : to prevail fatally, as a disease : to be violently agitated, as the waves. v.t. to enrage. adjs. Rage'ful, full of rage, furious ; Ra'ging, acting with rage, violence, or fury. adv. Ra'gingly. All the rage (call.), quite the fashion. [Fr., L. rabies rabire, to rave.]

Ragg, rag, n. (geol.) = Ragstone. See under Rag (i).

Ragged, rag'ed, adj. torn or worn into rags : having a rough edge : ruggedly uneven, jagged : wearing

ragged clothes: shabby. adv. Ragg'edly. ns. Ragg'edness ; Ragg'ed-rob'in, the cuckoo flower; Ragg'ed-sail or, the prince's feather-plant ; Ragged-school, a school for the destitute ; Ragg'ed-Staff (her.), a knotted stick with short stumps of branches on each side. [Cf. Rag.)

Raggee, rag"e, . a species of millet, grown in Southern
India. [Hind.]

Raggle, ragM, v.t. to notch irregularly. . a ragged piece. [Freq. of rag.)

Raglan, rag'lan, . a loose, wide -sleeved overcoat. [From Lord Raglan (1788-1855), commander of the English forces in the Crimea.]

Ragman-roll, rag'man-rOl. . a parchment roll with pendent seals, any important document, esp. the collection of instruments by which the Scotch nobles subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England, 1291-2-6, and at the parliament of Berwick : a vague story (cf. Rigmarole). [Prob. Ice. ragmenni, a craven ragr, cowardly (A. S. earg), ntad/ir, man.]

Ragnarok, rag'na-rSoV, . the end of the world when the gods (Odin, Thor, &c.) shall be overcome by their enemies and the world burnt up. [Ice. ragna rokr, twilight of the gods rfgn, regin, the gods, rokr, darkness ; but orig. ragna rok, the history of the gods rok, reason, judgment.]

Ragout. ra-g5S', . a stew of meat with kitchen herbs, the French equivalent of Irish stew : any spicy mixture or combination, even of persons. [Fr, ragouter, to restore the appetite L. re, again, Fr. a (= ad), to, goAt L. giistus, taste.]

Raguly, rag'u-li, adj. (her.) ragged or notched at the edges. Also Rag'uled.

Ragwort, rag'wurt, . any one of several herbs of genus Senecio: a large coarse weed with a yellow flower. Golden ragwort, a North American plant; Woolly ragwort, a plant from one to three feet high, found in the United States, and covered with hoary wool. [Rag, and A.S. wyrt, a plant.]

Rahu, ra'h65, . in Hindu mythology, the demon who causes eclipses of sun and moon.

Raible, ra'bl, v t. and v.i. a Scotch form of rabble.

Raid, rid. . a hostile or predatory invasion : a sudden onset : an irruption, as if for assault or seizure. -./. to make a sudden attack. . Raid'er, one who makes a raid. Raid the market, to derange prices by a panic. [A.S. rdd, a riding ; Ice. reidh.)

Rail, ril, . a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, &c. : one of those steel bars used on the permanent way of a railway, generally of that form known as the T-rail : a barrier : the railway as a means of travel or transport : (nrchit.) the horizontal part of a frame and panel : (naut.) the forecastle-rail, poop-rail, and top-rail are bars across the forecastle, &c. v.t. to enclose with rails : to furnish with rails, ns. Rail'-bend'er, a screw-press for straightening rails ; Ball'-bor'er, a hand-drill for rails : Rail' -Chair, an iron block by which the rails are secured to the slocrers ; Rail -Clamp, a wedge for clamping a rail firmly ;

mfite : mute ; moTin :

Rake

Bail -coupling, a bar by which the opposite rails of a railway are connected at curves, switches, &c. ; Rail'-guard, a guard-rail before a front wheel ; Railing, a fence of posts and rails: material for rails ; Bail' -punch, a machine for punching holes in the webs of rails ; BailToad, Bail'way, a road or way laid with iron rails on which carriages run. v.t. BailToad (U.S.), to push forward fast. ns. BailToader. one employed about a railway ; Rail-road-worm, the apple maggot ; Bail'-saw, a portable machine for sawing off metal rails ; Bail'-spllt'ter (L/.S.), one who splits logs into rails for a fence; Bail way-car, a vehicle for the transportation of passengers and goods; Bail' way -carriage, a carriage for the conveyance of passengers ; BaiT-way-cross'ing, an intersection of railway-lines : an intersection of an ordinary road with a railroad ; Bail'way-slide, a turn-table ; Bail'way-stitch, a loose and rapid stitch in knitting or crochet-work ; Bail'way-train (see Train). Railway company, a stock company formed for the construction and working of a railway, usually organised by a Iegi>la-tive enactment. Elevated railway, an elevated bridge-like structure used for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways ; Military railway, a railway equipped for military service, the locomotives being armoured, and the carriages armour-plated and provided with portholes for

rifles ; Portable railway, a light railway made in detachable sections, and so suited for carrying easily from place to place. [Low Ger. regel, prob. through O. Fr. reille; cf. Ger. riegel, a bar. Some refer to L. regnla through O. Fr. reille.]

Bail, ral, !' t. to brawl : to use insolent language. v.t. to scoff at, affect by railing. n. Bail'er, one who rails : one who insults or defames by opprobrious language. adj. Bailing, reproachful, insulting. n. reproachful and insulting language. adv. RaiT-ingly, in a railing manner : scoffingly : insultingly. . Baillery (ral'er-i, or ral'-), railing or mockery : banter: good-humoured irony. [Fr. raillct L. railum, a hoe radere, to scrape.]

Bail, ral, n. a genus of wading-birds with a harsh cry. n. Bail'-bird, the Carolina rail. Golden rail, a rail snipe. [O. Fr. rasle (Fr. rale) Old Dut ratelen, to rattle.]

Bail, ral, v.i. (Spens.) to flow or pour down.

Bail, ral, n. a robe now only in Night-rail.

Baiment, ra'ment, n. that in which one is dressed : clothing in general. [For arraimcnt. Cf. Array.]

Bain, ran, n. water from the clouds in drops : a shower : a fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain. v.i. to fall from the clouds: to drop like rain. r.t. to pour like rain. ns. Bain band, a dark band in the solar spectrum ; Bain' -bird, a bird, like the Baln'-CrOW. supposed to foretell rain by its cries and actions ; Bain bow, the brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen when rain is falling opposite the sun, called lunar rainboiv when formed by the moon ; Bain bow-dart'er, the soldier-fish. adjs. Bain bowed, formed with, or like, a rainbow ; Bain'bow-tint'ed, having tints like those of a rainbow : iridescent. ns. Bain'DOW-troUt, a variety of the Californian salmon ; Bain'-cham'ber. an attachment to a furnace in which the fumes of any metal are condensed ; Bain'-chart, -map, a chart giving information as to the distribution of rain in any part of the world ; Bain -cloud, a cloud in meteorology called nimbus ; Rain'drop, a drop of rain ; Rain'fall, a fall of rain : the amount of water that falls in a given time in the form of rain ; Rain'-gauge, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls : Rain iness, the state of being rainy. -adj. Bain'less, without rain. ns. Bain'-mak'er,

-doc tor, a sorcerer, as those of Africa, professing to bring rain ; Bain'-pOUT, a heavy rainfall ; Rain -print, one of the small pits seen on the surfaces of some argillaceous rocks, and believed to be the im-

pressions of raindrops. adjs. Bain'-proof, -tight, impervious to rain. as. Bain'storm ; Bain'-tree, the genisaro of South America ; Bain'-wa'ter, water which falls in rain from the clouds. adj. Bain'y, abounding with rain: showery. Bain cats and dogs (see Cat). A rainy day (fig.), a time of need or hardship : future want or need ; The former and the latter rain, Palestine, the rain in spring and in autumn : rain in its season. [A. S. regu, reit, rain ; Dut. and Ger. regen. Ice. reg n.]

Baindeer. Same as Beindeer.

Baise, raz, I'.t. to cause to rise : to lift up : to hoist : to set upright : to originate or produce : to bring together : to cause to grow or breed : to produce : to give rise to : to exalt : to increase the strength of: to excite: to collect: muster: (Scot.) to rouse, inflame : to recall from death : to cause to swell, as dough : to extol : to bring up : to remove, take off, as a blockade : to collect, as to raise a company : to give rise to, as to raise a laugh. n. an ascent, a cairn : (coll.) an enlargement, increase. adj. Rais -able, capable of being raised. ns. BaiS'er. one who, or that which, raises a building, &c. : (archil.) the upright board on the front of a step in a flight of steps; Rais ing, the act of lifting : the embossing of sheet-metal by hammering or stamping : the process of deepening colours in dyeing : that with which bread is raised ; Bais ing-bee, a gathering of neighbours to help in raising the frame of a house, &c. ; BaiS'ing- board, a ribbed board by which to raise the grain of leather ; BaiS ing-gig, a machine for raising a nap on c[oth ; Rais ing-piece, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on a frame, to carry a beam or beams ; Bais'ing-plate, a horizontal timber supporting the heels. of rafters. Baise a Siege, to relinquish a siege, or cause this to be done ; Baise bread, to make it iight, as by yeast or leaven ; Baise Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, &c., to create confusion or riot; Baised beach (geol.), a terrace of gravel, &c., marking the margin of an ancient sea ; Baised embroidery, that in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground ; Baised work, in lace-making, work having the edge or some other part of the pattern raised in relief; Baise money on, to get money by pawning something ; Baise one's dander (see Dander) ; Baise the market upon (coll.), to charge more than the regular price ; Baise the wind, to obtain money by any shift. [M. E. reisen Ice. reisa, causal of rtsa,

to rise. Cf. Rise.]

Baisin, ra'zn, n. a dried ripe grape. Baisin wine, wine made from dried grapes. [Fr., L. raceititti, a bunch of grapes.]

Baison d'etre, ra-zong 7 da'tr, n. reason or excuse for being : rational ground for existence. adj. Raisonnd (ra-zo-na'), reasoned out, systematic, as in 'catalogue raisonne.' [Fr. raison, reason, de, of, lire, to be.]

Bajah, Baja, ra'ja, n. a native prince or king in Hindustan. us. Raj (raj), rule; Ba'jahship, the dignity or principality of a rajah ; Rajpoot, Bajput (raj-poot'), a member of various tribes in India, descended either from the old royal races of the Hindus or from the warrior caste. [Sans, rajan, a king, cog. with L. rex; Sans, futra, a son.]

Bake, rak, n. an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, &c. : any tool consisting of a flat blade at right angles to a long handle. v.t. to scrape with something toothed : to draw together : to gather with difficulty : to level with a rake : to search diligently: to pass over violently and swiftly : (naut.) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise : to inter or hide, as by raking earth over a body. v.i. to work with a rake : to search minutely. ns. Ba'ker ; Ra king, the act or operation of using a rake : the space raked at once : the quantity collected at once with a rake : sharp criticism. adj. such as to rake, as a raking fire. Bake hell, to search even hell to find a person equally bad ; Bake up, to cover with material raked

or scraped together : to draw from oblivion, to revive. [A.S. raca, a rake; Ger. rec/ien, Ice. reka, a shovel.]

Rake, rak, . [Contr. of rakehell.}

Rake, rak, n. (ttaut.) the projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel : the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. v.i. to incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal.
v.t. to cause to incline or slope. adj. Ra'kish, having a rake or inclination of the masts. adv. Ra'kishly. [Scand., Sw. rak,i, to reach.]

Rake, rak, . a dissolute person : a libertine. v.i. to lead a debauched life, esp. to make a practice of lechery. . Rake'hell, a rascal or villain : a debauchee. adjs. Rake'hell, -y, dissolute. us. RakehellO'nian, a rakehell ; Ra'kery, dissoluteness; Rake'Shame (Milt.), a base, dissolute wretch. adj. Ra'kish, like a rake : dissolute : debauched. adv. Ra'kishly. . Ra'kishness, dissoluteness : the state of being rakish or dissolute : dissolute practices. [Corr. of M. E. rakel, corr. into rakehell, shortened to rake ; Scand. , as Sw. rakkel, a vagabond, Ice. reika.ll, unsettled reika, to wander.]

Rake, rak, v.i. (prov.) to wander, to take a course, proceed : (hunting) of a hawk, to fly wide of the game ; of a dog, to follow a wrong course. Rake about (Scot.), to gad or wander about. [M. E. raken A.S. racian, to run; confused with M. E. raiken Ice. reika, to wander.]

Raki, rak'e, . a spirituous liquor used in the Levant and Greece. Also Rak'ee. [Turk.]

Rakshas, -a, rak'shas, -a, . in Hindu mythology, one of a class of evil spirits or genii, generally hideous,
frequenting cemeteries.

Rale, ral, n. (path.) an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs. [Fr., rdler, to rattle Low Ger. ratelen, to rattle.]

Rallentando, ral-len-tan'do, adj. (mus.) becoming slower. Also Rallenta'to, and abbrev. RalL [It., rallentare, to slacken.]

Rallier, ral'i-er, . one who rallies.

Rallus, ral'us, . a genus containing the true rails, water-rails, and marsh-hens. adjs. Rall'iform ; Rall'ine. [Rail.}

Rally, ral'i, v.t. to gather again : to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion : to recover. v.i. to reassemble, esp. after confusion : to recover wasted strength :pa.t. and pa.p. rallied (ral' id). . act of

rallying : a melee of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene : recovery of order : recovery of prices : the return of the ball in tennis, playing frequently from one side to the other. . Rall'ying-point, a place or person at or about whom people come together for action. [O. Fr. rallier L. re-, again, ad, to, fig-are, to bind. Cf. Ally.]

Rally, ral'i, v.t. to attack with raillery : to banter. v.i. to exercise raillery: pa.t. and pa.p. rall'ied. . satirical merriment. adv. Rall'yingly. [Fr. railler. A variant of rail(v.i.).]

Ralph, ralf, . (slang) the imp of mischief in a printing-house : a raven.

Ram, ram, n. a male sheep, a tup : (astron.) Aries (q.v.), one of the signs of the zodiac : an engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram : a hydraulic engine, called water-ram : a ship-of-war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel. v.t. to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head : to force together : to drive hard down : pr.p. ram'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. rammed. n. Ram' -head, an iron lever for raising great stones: a cuckold. [A. S. ram, rom; Ger. ramin.)

Ram, ram, adj. strong-scented : (used as a prefix) very.
. Ram' -oat, a tom-cat. adj. Ram'mish, stinni;-scented : lewd. n. Ram'mlshness. adj. Ram'my. [Ice. ratnr, strong, as Ice. ramliga, strongly.]

Ramadan, Ramadhan, ram-a-dan , . the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, throughout which the faithful are required to fast from dawn to sunset prop. Ramazan'. [Ar., rameJ, to be hot.]

Ramal. See Ramus.

Ramayana, ra-ma'ya-na, . one of the two great epic poems of ancient India the history of Rama.

Rambade, ram'bad, n, the elevated platform built across the prow of a vessel for boarding. [Fr.]

Ramble, ram'bl, v.i. to go from place to place without object : to visit many places : to be desultory, as in discourse. n. a roving about : an irregular excursion : a place in which to ramble. . Ram'bler. adj. Ram'bling, moving about irregularly : desultory. adv. Ram'blingly, in a rambling manner. [Freq. of M. E. ramen, to roam.]

RambustioilS, ram-bus'tyus, adj. (slang) boisterous.

Rambutan, ram-boo'tan, n. the edible fruit of a lofty Malaysian tree (Nephelium lappaceum). Also Ramboo'tan, Rambost'an. [Malay.]

Ram^, ra-nuY, adj. (her.) attired. [O. Fr., ' branched.']

Rameal, ra'me-al, adj. ; Ramify, &c. See under Ramus.

Ramed, ramd, adj. framed on the stocks, and adjusted by the Ram' -line, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, helping to form the sheer of the ship, &c. [Fr. rame, a branch L. ramns."\

Ramekin, ram'e-kin, . toasted cheese and bread. [Fr. ramequin Old Flem. raninteken.}

Rament, ra-ment', . (hot.) a bristle-shaped leaflet in the angle of a petiole : pi. Ramen'ta, loose foliaceous scales on plants, esp. on the petioles and leaves of ferns. adj. Ramenta'ceoUS (hot.), covered with ramenta. [L. ramenta, scrapings, pi. of ramentunt radere, to scrape.]

Ramfeezle, ram-fe'zl, v.t. (Scot.) to weary out.

Ramgunshock, ram-gun'shok, adj. (Scot.) rough.

Ramicorn, ra'mi-korn, n. the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible in birds. adj. possessing ramified antennae. [L. ramus, branch, cornu, horn.]

Ramie, Ramee, ram'e, . China-grass,.^/^;/*- ria nivea, or its fibre, long used in the East for ropes and cordage, and for cloth in China and Japan. Also Rhea and China-grass. [Malay.]

Ramilie, ram'il-e, . a name applied to various i8th-cent. articles or fashions of dress, in honour of Marlborough's victory over the French at Ramillies in Belgium in 1706 esp. to a form of cocked hat, and to a wig with a long plaited tail.

Ramism, ra'mizm, . the system of logic of Peter Ramus (1515-72).

Ram-line, ram'-lin. See under Ramed.

Rammel, ram'el, . refuse wood. v.i. to turn to

rubbish. [Through Fr. and Low L. forms from L. ramus, a branch.]

Rammer, ram'er, . one who, or that which, rams or drives : an instrument used by founders and pavers for ramming, also by gunners.

Ramollescence, ram-o-les'ens, n. softening, mollifying. . Raniollisse'ment, a morbid softening of some organ or tissue of the body.

Ramoon, ra-moon', . a West Indian mulberry. [Sp. , L. ramus, a branch.]

Ramose, ra'mOs, adj. branching, much - branched : (hot.) branched as a stem or root. adv. Ra'mosely. adj. Ra'moUS, branched, branchy.

Ramp, ramp, v.i. to climb or creep up, as a plant : to leap or bound : to adapt a piece of iron to the woodwork of a gate. n. a leap or bound: a gradual slope or inclined plane between one level and another : a concave bend at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping : a romp. adj. Rampa'Cious = Rampageous (<\.\.). ns. Rampa dgeon, a furious fellow ; Ram page, or Rampage', a state of passion or excitement. v.i. to storm or prance violently. adj. Rampa'geoUS, unruly : boisterous : glaring. ns. Rampa'geousness ; Rampall'ian (Shak.), a mean wretch ; Ramp'er, a ruffian who infests race-courses ; Ramps man (slang), a highway robber. [Fr. ramper, to creep, to clamber ; from the Teut. ; cf. Low Ger. rappen, to snatch, Ger. ra.ffen.\

Rampant

mote ; mute ; moTin ; then.

Rank

Rampant.

Rampant, ramp'ant, adj. overgrowing usual bounds : ran* in growth : overleaping restraint : (her.) standing on tne hind-legs. . Ramp'ancy, state of being rampant. adv. Rampantly. Rampant arch, an arch whose abutments are not on the same level.

Rampart, ram'part, n. that which defends from assault or danger : (fort.) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. v.t. to fortify with ramparts, to strengthen. [O. Fr. rempart (orig. retnpar) remparer, to defend re, again, ei, to (=e>i), \r\,parer, to defend L. pardre, to prepare.]

Rampick. ram'pik, . any dead tree also Ram'plke. adj. Ram picked. [Prob. ran, as in roan-tree, rantte-trce, and//r or pike.]

Rampion, ram'pi-on, n. a perennial plant with esculent root. [Prob. through It. and Low L. forms from L. rafium, rapa, a turnip.]

Rampire, ram'pir, . = Rampart. adj. Ram'pired.

Rampler, ramp'ler, n, (Scot.) a roving fellow.

Ramrod, ram'rod, n. a rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun. . Ram'rod-bay'onet. adj. Ram roddy, stiff like a ramrod.

Ramshackle, ram'shak'l, adj. tumble-down : ill-made :
out of repair also Ram' shackled. . (Scot.) a careless fellow. adj. Ram'Shackly. [Ice. rain-skakkr, quite wrong ramr, strong, very, skakkr, wry, unequal.]

Ramshackle, ram'shak'l, -c.t. = Ransack.

Ramshorn, ramz'horn, n. a semicircular work of low profile in the ditch of a fortified place : an ammonite : a fossil cephalopod.

Ramskin, ram'skin, n. a cake made of dough mixed with grated cheese. [Prob. Ramekin.)

Raiusons, ram'zonz, n.pl. broad-leaved garlic. [A.S. hramsan (pi.), with pi. -j added.]

Ramstam, ram'stam, adj. reckless : (Scot.) forward. ad-j. headlong. . a headstrong, guidy person. [Ram, intens. pfx., slant, a form oi stamp.}

Ramus, ru'mus, . a small spray or twig. adjs. Ra mal, Ra meal, pertaining to a branch ; Ra-

meous (tot.), belonging to, or growing on, a branch. n. Ramifica tion, division or separation into branches : a branch : a division or subdivision : (tot.) manner of producing branches. adjs. Ram'i-fied, branched ; Ramifio'rOUS, flowering on the branches: Ra miform (hot.), resembling a branch. v.t. Ram'ify, to make or divide into branches. v.i. to shoot into branches : to be divided or spread out :pa.i. and pa.p. ram'ifled. adj. Ramip'aroUS, producing branches. ns. Ram'ule, Ram'UlUS, a small branch or artery. adjs. Ramulif 'erous, Ramulose, Ram'UloUS, having small branches. n. Ramus cule, a branchlet. [L. ramns, a branch.]

Ran, pa. f. of run.

Rana. ra'na, . the genus of the frogs. n. Rana - rium, a place where frogs are reared. [L., ' a frog.']

Rana, ra'na, . prince or chief in Rajputana. [Hind.]

Ranee, rans, n. a prop, as for the support of a con-greve-rocket. [O. Fr. ranche L. ramex, -ids, a staff ramits, a branch.]

Ranch, ranch, . a stock farm in the west part of the United States. i'./. to manage or work upon a ranch also Ranche, Ranch'o. ns. Ranch' er, Ranchero (ran-cha'ro), Ranch'man, one employed in ranching ; Rancheria (ran-cha-re'a), a herdsman's hut : a village of herdsmen : a settlement of Indians ; Ranch'ing, the business of cattle-breeding. [Sp. ranclw, prop. ' mess ' or ' mess-room ; ' in Mexico, a herdsman's hut, a grazing-farm.]

Ranch, ransh, v.t. (Dryden) to tear, wound. [Wrench.)

Rancid, ran'sid, adj. partially decomposed (used of oil or any greasy substance) : sour : dis.eusting. adj. RancQBCent, becoming rancid. adv. Ran"

cidly. ns. Ran'ddness, Rancld'ity, the quality of being rancid. [L. rancidus, putrid.]

Rancour, rang'kur, . deep-seated enmity: spite; virulence : (Sltak.) sourness. adjs. (cbs.) Ranck = Rank ; Ran corous, malicious : virulent. adv. Ran'COTOUSly. [Fr., L. rancor, an old grudge rancere, to be rancid.]

Rand, rand, . a strip of flesh or of leather : one of the slips beneath the heel of the shoe, called the heel-rand : a margin, border, edge, of a stream : a territory, as the Rand in the Transvaal. ns. Rand - ing-machine', a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks ; Rand'ing-tool, a tool for cutting out rands for shoes. [A.S. rand, rond, border.]

Rand, rand, v.i. an old form of rant.

Randall-grass, ran'dal-gras, . the meadow fescue.

Randan, ran'dan, n. a noise or uproar : a spree in phrase, ' On the randan : ' the finest part of the bran of wheat : a boat impelled by three oarsmen al>o Randan gig. [Prob. from rand, a variant of rant.)

Randle-bar, ran'dl-bar, n. the horizontal bar in an open chimney on which cooking-vessels are hung. Also Ran'dle-balk.

Randle-tree. See Rantle-tree.

Random, ran'dum, adj. done or uttered at haphazard : left to chance : aimless (OPS.) Ran'don. n. some-thing done without aim, chance now only in phrase, At random, haphazard. adv. Ran'domly, without direction : by chance. [O. Fr. randon, urgency, haste ; from Teut. ; Ger. rand, a brim.]

Randy, ran'di, . a virago : (Scot.) a romping girl : a violent beggar. [Rand, rant.)

Ranee. See Rani.

Rang, rang, pa. t. of ring:

Range, ranj, v.t. to rank or set in a row : to place in proper order : to rove or pass over : to sail in a 'direction parallel to. v.i. to be placed in order : to lie in a particular direction : to have range or direc-tion : to rove at large : to beat about, as for game : to sail or pass near : to be on a level : to extend. . a row or rank : a class or order : a wandering : room for passing to and fro : space occupied by any-thing moving : capacity of mind : extent of acquire-ments : the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried : a space through which a body moves, as the range of a thermometer : the long cooking-stove of a kitchen: a fire-grate. adj. Range* (.her.), arranged in order, said of small bearings set in a row fessewise. . Range'-flnd'er, an instrument for determining the range of an object by sight. n.pl. Range'-lightS, lights placed in line, usually at or near a lighthouse, so as to direct the course of a

ship through a channel : lights on board ship so placed as to give a ready indication of changes of course to other vessels. . Rang'er, a rover : a dog that beats the ground : an officer who superintends a forest or park. n.pl. Rang'ers, a body of mounted troops : a name sometimes taken by clubs of football players, &c. ns. Rang'ership; Range'-stove, a portable cooking-range. adj. Ran'gy, disposed to roam : roomy. [Fr. ranger, to range rang, a rank.]

Rangia, ran'ji-a, n. a family of bivalves. [From Rang, a French conchologist.]

Rangifer, ran'ji-fer, . a genus of Cervida, to which the reindeer belongs. adjs. Rangerine, Rangif'-erine. [O. Fr. rangier, a reindeer, most prob. the Ice. fireinn, reindeer, L. fera, a wild beast.]

Rani, Ranee, ran'e, . the wife of a rajah. [Hind. rani Sans, rajni, queen, fern, of rdjan.)

RanidaB, ran'i-de, n.pl. the largest family of batra-chians, including about 250 species, of several genera.
adjs. Ran'iform, frog-like ; Ra nine, pertaining to frogs ; RanlV'orOUS, frog-eating. [L. rana, a frog.]

Rank, rangk, . a row or line, esp. of soldiers stand-ing side by side : class or order : grade or degree : station: high social position or standing. v.t. to place in a lin ; to range in a particular class : to

Rank

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Kapport

place methodically : to take rank over. v.i. to be placed in a rank or class : to have a certain degree of distinction : to be admitted as a claim against the property of a bankrupt. . Rank'er, one who arranges or disposes in ranks : an officer who has risen from the ranks. Rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers. Take rank of, to have the right to take a higher place than ; Take rank With, to take the same rank as ; The ranks, the order of common soldiers. [O. Fr. renc (Fr. rang) Old High Ger. hnng or hrinc, Eng. ring.}

Bank, rangk, adj. growing high and luxuriantly : coarse from excessive growth : raised to a high degree : excessive : very fertile : strong-scented : strong-tasted : rancid : utter, as rank nonsense : coarse : indecent : (Shak.) ruttish : (slang) eager : (law) excessive : (mech.) cutting deeply. adv. (Spens.) rankly, fiercely.!/./. Rankle, to be in-flamed : to fester : to be a source of disquietude or excitement: to rage. v.t. to irritate. adv. Rank'ly, offensively : to an inordinate degree. n. Rank'ness, exuberant growth : (Shak.) insolence. adjs. Rank'-ri'ding, hard-riding ; Rank'-scent'ed (Shak.), strong-scented : rancid. [A.S. ranc, fruitful, rank ; Ice. rakkr, bold, Dan. rank, lank, slender.]

Ransack, ran'sak, v.t. to search thoroughly : to plunder : to pillage. . eager search. a. Ran'-sacker. [Scand. rannsaka ratiri, a house, sak (sakjn), Eng. seek.]

Ransom, ran'sum, . price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment : release from captivity : atonement : expiation. v.t. to redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership : (Shak.) to set free fora price : (Shak.) to expiate. adj. Ran'somable. . Ran'somer. atij. Ran'somless, without ransom : incapable of being ransomed. [Fr. ranfon L. redemptio ; cf. Redemption.}

Bant, rant, v.i. to use extravagant language : to be noisy in words : to be noisily merry. . empty declamation : bombast : (Scot.) a. frolic. ns. Rant'er, a noisy talker : a jovial fellow : a boister-ous preacher : a byname for the Primitive Metho-dists : a nickname applied to the members of a sect of the Commonwealth time; Rant'erism. adv. Rant'ingly, boisterously. adj. Rant'ipole, wild. . a reckless fellow. [Old Dut. ranten, to rave ; Low Ger. randen, Ger. ranzen.}

Rantle-tree, ran'tl-tre, . (Scot.) a beam built into the gable of a cottage.

Ranula, ran'u-la, . a tumour on the tongue of cattle. atij. Ran'ular. [L.]

Ranunculus, ra-nung'ku-lus, . a genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, &c. : -pi. Ran-unculi, Ranunculuses. adj. Ranuncula'ceous, pertaining to, or resembling, plants of the order of which the ranunculus is the typical genus. [L., a dim. of rana, a frog.]

Banz-des-vaches, rong'-da-vash', . a melody of the Swiss, played on the alpenhorn. [Swiss Fr. , either 'the lowing of the cows' or 'the line of cows.' Vaches, pi. of vache L. vacca, a cow ; ranz, either Swiss dial, ranz (cf. Ger. ranzen), or for rangs, pi. of rang, a line.]

Rap, rap, . a sharp blow : a knock, or a sound made by knocking : a counterfeit coin current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the time of George I. hence, ' Not worth a rap.' v.t. and v.i. to strike with a quick blow : to knock : to utter sharply, as to rap out a lie : to swear falsely: pr.p. rap'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. rapped, n. Rap'per, one who raps: a door-knocker. [Scand., as Dan. rap; imit.]

ch.]

rush headlong, cog. with Ger. raflen, to snatch

Rapacious, ra-pa'snus, adj. seizing by violence :

given to plunder: ravenous: greedy of gain. n.

Rapa'ces, the beasts and birds of prey. adv.

708

Rapa'ciously. ns. Rapa'clousness, Rapac'ity, the quality of being rapacious : ravenousness : extortion. [L. rapajc, rapacis rapere, raptuin, to seize and carry off.]

Rape, rap, n. the act of seizing and carrying away by force : carnal knowledge of a woman without her consent. adj. Rape'ful, given to violence or lust. [M. E. rafen, to haste, a variant of rappen, to seize, confused wilh L. rapere, to snatch.]

Rape, rap, . a division of the county of Sussex, greater than the hundred. [Ice. hreppr, district.]

Rape, rap, n. a plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds : cole-seed. ns. Rape'-cake, cake made of the refuse, after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed ; Rape'-Oil, oil obtained from rape-seed ; Rape'-seed, the seed of the rape, cole-seed. [Through Fr. from L. rapa, rapuin, a turnip ; cog. with Gr. rliapys.}

Rape, rap, . the stalk and skin of grapes.

Rap-full, rap'-fool, adj. full of wind of sails when close-hauled. . a sail full of wind.

Raphaelesque, raf-a-el-esk', adj. in the manner of the great Italian painter Raphael, Raffaello Sanzip da Urbino(i483-i52o). ns. Raph'aelism, the principles of art of Raphael ; Raph'aelite, one who follows the principles of Raphael ; Raph'aelitism.

Raphania, rat-a'ni-a, n. ergotism, a disease occurring in two forms, a spasmodic and a gangrenous, due to the use of rye, wheat, rice, &c., in which a poisonous fungus has developed. . Raph anus, a genus of Crucifera, the radish family.

Raphe, ra'fe, n. (anat.) a seam-like union of two lateral halves, either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge : the fibro-vascular cord joining the hilum of an anatropous or amphitropous ovule or seed with the chalaza : a line or rib connecting the nodules on a diatom-valve. [Gr. rhaplte, a seam.]

Raphia, ra'fi-a, . a genus of handsome pinnately-leaved palms. [Malagasy.]

Raphides, raf'i-dez, .//. crystals found in the interior of the cells of plants: sing. Ra'phiS. adjs. Raphidian, Raphidlf'erous. [Gr. rhapkis, rhaphidos, a needle rhaptein, to sew.]

Raphlgraph, raf'i-graf, . a kind of typewriter for the blind, pricking characters in paper by needle-points. [Gr. rhaphis, a needle, graphein, to write.]

Rapid, rap'id, adj. hurrying^ along : very swift : speedy. n. that part of a river where the current is most rapid (gen. in pi.). . Rapid'lty, quickness of motion or utterance: swiftness: velocity. adv. Rap'idly. . Rap'idness. [Fr. rapide'L. rapidus rapere, to seize.]

Rapldamente, ra-pe-da-men'te, adv. (mus.) rapidly. adv. Rap'idO, with rapidity. [It.]

Rapier, ra'pi-er, . a light, highly tempered, edgeless, thrusting weapon, finely pointed, and about 3 feet in length, long the favourite weapon in duelling. n. Ra pier-fish, a swordfish. [Fr. rapiere, prob. from Sp. rnspadera raspar, rapar, to rasp.]

Rapine, rap'in, >:. act of seizing and carrying away

forcibly : plunder : violence. [Fr., L. rapina rapere, to seize.]

Raping, ra'ping, adj. (her.) tearing its prey : (obs.) transporting, ravishing.

Raploch, rap'loh, n. and adj. (Scot.) homespun.

Rapparee, rap-ar-e', . a wild Irish plunderer : a vagabond. [Ir. rapaire, a robber.]

Rappee, ra-pe', . a coarse, strong-flavoured snuff. [Fr. rapt, rasped, grated rdper, to rasp.]

Rappel, ra-pel', . the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms. [Fr.]

Rapper, rap'er, . one who raps, esp. a spiritualistic medium : a swinging knocker for making signals at the mouth of a shaft : a loud oath or bold lie. adj. Rap'ping (prov.), remarkably large.

Rapport, ra-p5r', . accord, as in the French phrase, ' en rapport,' in harmony. [Fr.]

Rapprochement

m6te ; mute ; m6T5n ; Men.

Rate

Rapprochement, ra-prOsh'mong, . reunion. [Fr.]

Rapscallion, rap-skal'yun, . a rascal : a wretch. [/?rtjca///<7.]

Rapt, rapt, adj. raised to rapture : transported : ravished : pa.t. and pa.p. of rap (2). v.t. (obs.) to grasp or carry off. . Rap' tor, a ravisher. [Rap, to seize, influenced by L. rapere, to snatch.]

Raptores, rap-tO'rez, n.pl. an order of birds of prey distinguished by a hooked bill and sharp claws, and including the vultures, falcons, and owls also Rap-tatores. adjs. Ranto'rial, seizing by violence, as a bird of prey ; RaptO rious. [L. raptor, a plunderer rapere, to seize. J

Rapture, rap'tur, . a seizing and carrying away : extreme delight : transport : ecstasy. adj. Rap'-tured. . Rap'turist (Spens.), one filled with rapture. adj. Rapturous, seizing and carrying away : ecstatic. adv. Rap turously.

Rara avis, ra'ra ii'vis, . a rare bird : a remarkable

person : //. Ra'raa a'ves. [L.]

Rare, rar, adj. (camp. Ra'rer ; superl. Ra'rest) thin : not dense, as rarefied atmosphere : sparse : seldom met with : uncommon : excellent : especially good : extraordinary. us. Rare bit, an erroneous form of Welsh-rabbit ; Rarefac'tion, act of rarefying : expan-sion of aeriform bodies. adj. Rar'efiable, capable of being rarefied. v.t. Rarefy (rar'e-fl, or ra're-fl), to make rare, thin, or less dense : to expand a body. v.i. to become less dense: -pa.t. and pa.p. rar'e-fied. adv. Rarely, seldom : remarkably well. us. Rare'ness, tenuity : scarcity ; Rarity (rar'i-ti), state of being rare : thinness : subtilty : something valued for its scarcity : uncommonness. [Fr., L. rdruf.]

Rare, rur, adj. underdone of meat. [A.S. krrr.]

Raree-show, rar'e-sho, . a show carried about in a box : a peep-show. [A corr. of rarity-show.]

Rareripe, rar'rlp, adj. early ripe. [Ratkripe.]

Ras, ras, . the chief vizier in Abyssinia : a headland, cape. [Ar., 'head.']

Rasant, ra'zant, adj. (fort.) sweeping or flanking, applied to fire. [Fr.]

Rascal, ras'kal, . a dishonest fellow : a knave, rogue, scamp. adj. worthless: mean. ns. Ras'caldom, the class of rascals ; Ras'calism. Rascal ity, mean trickery or dishonesty : fraud : villainy : the rabble. adj. Ras'calliest (Sitak., super I. of Rascally). . Rascall ion, a rascal : one of the lowest people : a low, mean wretch. adjs. Ras'cally, Ras'cal-like, mean: vile: base. [Fr. racaiile, scum of the people, through Low L. forms from L. radere, rasum, to scrape.]

Rase, raz, v.t. to scratch or blot out: to efface: to cancel : to level with the ground, demolish, or ruin (in this sense raze is generally used). . a slight wound. its. Rasing, in shipbuilding, the act of marking figures upon timber; Rasing - i'ron, a caulking-iron for cleaning the pitch, &c., from a vessel's seams ; Ra sing-knife, an edged tool for making marks on timber, &c. ; Ra'sion. a scraping :

rasure ; Ra sure, act of scraping, shaving, or erasing : obliterating : an erasure. [Fr. raser L. radere, rasuni, to scrape.]

Rash, rash, adj. (comp. Rash'er ; suptrl. Rash'est) hasty: headstrong: incautious. adj. Rash -em- braced' (Shak.), rashly undertaken. ns. Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon, perh. because quickly roasted ; Rash ling, a rash person. adv. Rashly, precipitately. . Rash'ness. [Dan. and Sw. rask; Ger. rasck, rapid.]

Rash, rash, . a slight eruption on the skin. [O. Fr. rasciv(Fr. rathe) L. radere, to scratch.]

Rash, rash, v.t. (ait.) to tear, to lacerate. [Fr. arracher, to uproot.]

Raskolnik, ras-kol'nik, n. in Russia, a schismatic, a dissenter from the orthodox or Greek Church.

Rasorial, ra-so'ri-al, adj. belonging to an order of birds which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen. n.pl. Rasores, the Galiina. [Rase.]

Rasp, rasp, v.t. to rub with a coarse file : to utter in a grating manner. v.i. to have a grating effect. n. a coarse file. ns. Rasp'atory, a surgeon's rasp ; Rasp'er, that which rasps : (coll.) a difficult fence ; Rasp'-house, a place where wood is reduced to powder for dyeing ; Rasp ing, a filing. adj. exasperating. adv. Rasp ingly. ns. Rasping- machine', a bark-cutting machine ; Rasp'ing-mill ; Rasp -punch, a tool lor cutting the teeth of rasps. adj. Raspy, rough. (O. Fr. rasper (Fr. rdper) Old High Ger. raspon, whence Ger. raspeln, to rasp.]

Raspberry, raz'ber-i, . the fruit of several plants of genus Rubits, the plant producing it also Rasp. . Rasp' berry-bush, the shruu which yields the raspberry. Raspberry borer, the larvae of one of the clear-winged sphinxes ; Raspberry Vinegar, a drink of raspberry juice, vinegar, and sugar.

Rastrum, ras trum, . a music-pen. [Rase.]

Rat, rat, . an animal of the genus Mus, larger and more destructive than the mouse : a renegade, turn- coat: a workman who accepts lower than the author- ised wages, who declines to join in a strike, or who takes
a striker's work : a roll ot anything used to puff out the hair which is turned over it. v.i. (coll.)lo desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power :
to take lower than current wages, to refuse to join in a strike, to take a striker's place : pr.p. rat'ting ; pa.p. and pa.t. rat'ted. ns. Rat -catch er, one whose business it is to catch rats ; Rat -catching ; Rat -hole (print.), a pigeon-hole; Rat -pit, an enclosure where rats are killed ; Rat'-poi son, a preparation of arsenic ; Rat S -bane, poison for rats : arsenious acid ; Rat' -tail, an excrescence growing on a horse's leg. atij. Rat -tailed, having a tail like a rat. ns. Rafter, a terrier which catches rats ; Rat'tery, apostasy ; Rat'ting, deserting one's principles : working for less than the usual prices : setting a dog to kill rats in a pit ; Rat'-trap, a trap for catching rats. Rat- tailed larva, the larva of certain syrphid flies. Smell a rat, to have a suspicion. [A.S. rift; Ger. ratte.]

Rata, ra'ta, . a New Zealand tree related to various species of Ironwood, its wood once much used for making clubs, and valuable for shipbuilding.

Ratable, Rateable, ra'ta- bl. adj. See Rate.

Ratafia, rat-a-fe'a, . a flavouring essence made with the essential oil of almonds : a fancy cake. [Fr., Malay araqtdffa, from Ar.'araq, Malay tafia, rum.]

Ratan, ra-tan', . Same as Rattan.

Ratany, rat'a-ni, n. a perennial procumbent shrub, yielding the medicinal ratany root. [Peruv.]

Rataplan, rat-a-plong', . the sound or rattle of the military drum, a tattoo. [Fr. ; imit.]

Rat-a-tat, rat'-a-tat', . sound of repeated knocks, as of a drumstick. Also Rat'-tat. [Ink.]

Ratch, rach, n. a rack or bar with teeth into which a click drops : the wheel which makes a clock strike : a white mark on the face of a horse. v.t. to stretch: to streak. v.i. to sail by tacks. ns. Ratch'et, a bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel : a click or pall ; RatCh'et-COUp ling, a device for un- coupling machinery in the event of a sudden stop- page ; Ratch'et-dfill, a tool for drilling holes, the bit mounted in a stock and rotated by a ratchet- wheel and lever; Ratch'et-jack, a form of screw- jack ; Ratch' et-le'ver, a lever fitted round a ratchet- wheel : Ratch et-punch, a punch worked by means of a ratchet-lever ; Ratch'et-wheel, a wheel having teeth against which a ratchet abuts, for changing a reciprocating into a rotatory motion, &c. ; Ratch' et- wrench, a ratchet bed-key wrench. adj. Ratch ety,

jerky. . Ratch ment (arckit.), a flying buttress springing from corner principals. [Rack.]

Ratchel, rach'el, . (prov.) broken-stone, hard-pan. Also Ratch'iL

Rate, rat, . a ratio or proportion : allowance : standard : value : price : the class of a ship and of seamen : movement, as fast or slow : a tax. v.t. to

calculate : to estimate : to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of. v.i. to make an estimate : to be placed in a certain class : to ratify. us. Ratabil - ity, Ra'tableness, quality of being ratable. adj. Ra table, Ra teable, that may be rated or set at a certain value: subject to taxation. adv. Ra'tably. us. Rate'-book, a book of valuations : Rate'payer, one whopays a local tax. -adj. Rate paying, paying, or relating to, an assessed local tax. rts. Ra'ter, one who makes an estimate; Rate -tithe, a tithe paid for sheep and cattle ; Ra'ting, a fixing of rates : classification according to rank or grade. At any rate, by any means ; By no rate, by no means. [O. Fr., Low L. rata, rate L. reri, ratus, to think.]

Bate, rat, v.t. to tax : to scold : to chide : to reprove. [M. E. raten, ace. to Skeat, from O. Fr. aretter, to impute L. ad, to, reputdre, to count. Others explain as Scand., Sw. rata, to reject.]

Ratel, ra'tel, . a genus of quadrupeds of the bear family, nearly allied to the gluttons, and very like the badgers. [Fr., dim. of rat.}

Rat-gOOSe, rat'-goos, . the brent or brant goose.

Rath, rath, adj. early, soon also Rathe. adv. Rath (arcA.), early, soon. adj. Rath'erest (Shak.), superl. of Rath. adv. Rath'ly, suddenly. adj. Rath'ripe, early ripe. [A.S. hrieth, quickly; Ice. hradhr, swift, Mid. High Ger. hrad, quick.]

Rath, rath, n. a prehistoric hill-fort. [Ir.]

Bath, rat, . a name given to some Indian rock-cut Buddhist temples.

Rath, rat, . a Burmese state-carriage.

Rather, ra//i'er, adv. more willingly : in preference : especially : more so than otherwise : on the contrary : somewhat, in some degree : more properly : {coll.) considerably, very much. adj. Rath'erish, to a slight degree, somewhat. Rather better than, somewhat in excess of. The rather, by so much the more. [A.S. hratlior, comp. of hratlu, early.]

Ratify, rat'i-fT, v.t. to approve and sanction : to settle :
fa.t. and pa. p. ratified. ns. Ratification, act of ratifying or confirming : confirmation ; Rat'ifier, one who, or that which, ratifies or sanctions. [Fr. ratifies L. ratus, fixed by calculation reri, ratus, to lh\nV,/acere, to make.]

Batio, r?'shi-o, . the relation or the proportion of one thing to another : reason, cause : (ntus.) the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. [L. ratio, reason reri, ratus, to think.]

Ratiocinate, rash-i-os'i-nat, v.i. to reason: pr.p. ratiocinating ; pa.p, ratiocinated. n. Ratiocina'tion. the process of reasoning : deduction from premises. adjs. Ratioc'inative, Ratioclnatory. [L. ratiocinari, -dtus ratio, reason.]

Ration, ra'shon, . the quantity of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily : an allowance. n. Ra tion-mon'ey, money paid as commutation for rations. [Fr., L. ratio.}

Rational, rash'on-al, adj. pertaining to the reason : endowed with reason : agreeable to reason : sane : intelligent : judicious : (arith., alg.) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers. . Rationability, the possession of reason. adj. Rat'ionable, reasonable. ns. Rationale, a rational account of anything, with reasons for its existence : a theoretical explanation or solution ; Rationalisation, subjection to rational principles. v.t. Rationalise, to interpret like a rationalist : to think for one's self. z/./. to rely entirely or unduly on reason. us. Rationalism, the religious system or doctrines

of a rationalist ; Rationalist, one who believes himself guided in his opinions solely by reason, independently of authority, esp. in regard to religion denying supernatural revelation. adjs. Rationalistic, -al, pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism. adv. Rationalist ically, in a rationalistic manner. . Rationality, quality of being rational : the possession or due exercise of

reason: reasonableness. adv. Rationally, reasonably. . Ratlonalness. .//. Rat'ionals, dress

for women convenient for bicycling, &c. breeches

instead of skirts.

Rational, rash'on-al, n. the breast-plate of the Jewish

high-priest: a pectoral worn by a bishop. [L. rationale, a mistaken rendering in the Vulgate of the Gr.

logion, oracle.]

Ratltos, ra-tl'te, . a division of birds, including the

ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis. . Ra'tite,

Ratltate, raft-breasted, as a bird.

Ratiuncule, ra-shi-ung'kul, . a ratio very near unity.

[Dim. of L. ratio.}

Ratline, Ratlin, rat'lin, n. one of the small lines or

ropes traversing the

shrouds and forming the

steps of the rigging of ships

alsoRatling.Ratt'ling.

. Ratline-stuff (ttant.),

a tarred rope from which

ratlines are made. [Prob.

rat-lines.}

Ratoon, ra-toon', n. a new

shoot from the root of a

sugar-cane. v.i. to send

up new shoots from the

root after cropping. [Hind.

ratlin.}

Rattan, rat-an', . a genus

of palms having a smooth.

aa, Ratlines.

reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length : a walking-stick made of rattan : steins of rattan palm used as a raft. [Malay rftan.}

Rattan, ra-tan', . the continuous beat of a drum.

Ratteen, rat-ten', . a thick woollen stuff. [Fr.]

Ratten, rat'n, v.t. to break or take away a workman's tools, &c., for disobeying the trades-union the loss being ironically attributed to rats.

Rattinet, rat-ti-ner", . a thin variety of ratteen.

Ratting. See Rat.

Rattle, rat'l, v.i. to clatter : to move along rapidly, with a clattering noise : to speak eagerly and noisily. v.t. to cause to make a clatter : to stun with noise : to speak rapidly : to scold loudly. . a sharp noise rapidly repeated, as the death-rattle : a clatter: loud empty talk: loud scolding: a toy or instrument for rattling : a brisk jabberer : an annual meadow herb : a lousewort. adjs. Rattle-brained, -head'ed, -pat'ed, noisy : giddy : unsteady. ns. Rattle-mouse, a bat ; Rattlepate, a noisy chatterer; Rattler, a loud, inconsiderate talker : (coll.) a .-.tunning blow: (foil.) an impudent lie; Rattlesnake, a poisonous snake having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise ; Rattlesnake grass, an American grass; Rattlesnake-mas'ter, -root, an American plant reputed to cure the bite of a rattlesnake ; Rattlesnake-weed, a hawk-weed of the United States; Rattle-trap, a rickety vehicle; RattlOWOrt, a plant of genus Crotataria ; Rattling, a clattering: railing. adj. making a rattle! smart, lively : (coll.) strikingly great. [A.S. hrtetele, hratele, a plant from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules : Ger. rasseltt, Dut. ratelen, to rattle.]

Rattling, rat'ling, n. Same as Ratline.

Raucity, raws'i-ti, . hoarseness: harshness of sound. adjs. RaUCld, RaUCOUS (raw'kus), hoarse. adv. Rauc'OUSly. [L. raiicus, hoarse.]

Raucle, r.iwk'l, adj. (Scot.) rough : fearless.

Raught, rawt (Sptns.) (ops.) pa.t. of reach.

Ravage, rav'aj, v.t. to lay waste: to destroy: to pillage. n. devastation : ruin. n. Rav'ager. [Fr., ravir t to carry off by force L. rapere.}

Rave, rav, v.i. to be mad : to be wild or raging, like a madman : to talk irrationally. v.t. to utter wililly. ns. Ra'ver, one who raves or is furious; Ra'ving. furious talk. adj. delirious : distracted. adv. Ra Vingly, in a raving manner : with frenzy ;

with distraction. [O. Fr. raver (Fr. rever), to be delirious L. rabies, madness.]

Have, rav, n. one of the side pieces of a wagon.

Have, rav, old pa. t. ol rive.

Rave-hook, rav'-hook, . a ripping-iron.

Ravel, rav' el, v.t. to confuse, entangle : to untwist or unweave : to unravel (in this sense usually with out). v.i. to be untwisted or unwoven : to become entangled : to search (with into) :pr.p. rav'elling ; pa.t. andpa.fi. rav'elled. . a ravelled thread. adj. Rav'elled, denoting bread made from flour and bran. ns. Rav'elling, a ravelled thread ; Ravelling -en'glne, a machine for tearing rags. adv. RaVelly. . RaVelment, discord. [Dut. rave/en.}

Ravelin, rav'lin, . a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr., It. rirelliuo.]

Raven, ra'vn, . a kind of crow, noted for its croak and glossy black plumage. adj. black, like a raven. adj. -Ra'ven-col'oured (Shak.). ns. Ra'ven's-duck, fine hempen sail-cloth ; . Ra venstone, a gallows. [A.S. hrafn ; Ice. hrafn, Dut. raaf.]

Raven, Ravin (B.), rav'n, v.t. to obtain by violence : to devour with great eagerness or voracity. v.i. to prey rapaciously. . prey: plunder. ns. RaVener, a plunderer ; RaVening (B.), eagerness for plunder. ii'.rjs. Ravenous, Rav'ined, voracious: devouring with rapacity : eager for prey or gratification. aai>. Ravenously. . RaVenotisness. [O. Fr. ravine, plunder L. rapina, plunder.]

Ravine, ra-ven', . a long, deep hollow, worn away by a torrent: a deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr., L. rapina, rapine, violence.]

Ravish, rav'ish, v.t. to seize or carry away by violence : to rob : to have sexual intercourse with by force: to fill with ecstasy. . RaVisher. p. adj. Ravishing, delighting to rapture: transporting : ecstatic. adv. RaVishingly, in a ravishing manner : with rapture. . Rav ishrnent, act of ravishing : abduction : rape : ecstatic delight : rapture. [Kr. ravir L. rapert.]

Raw, raw, adj. not altered from its natural state : not cooked or dressed : unbaked : not prepared or manufactured : not mixed : having the skin abraded : sore, as from abrasion of the skin : unfinished : immature : inexperienced : chilly and damp. . a galled place : an inveterate sore : hence (jig?) a point on which one is particularly sensitive. adjs. Raw bone (Spent.), Raw'boned, with little flesh on the bones : gaunt ; Raw'-COld (Sfiak.), damp and cold. ns. Raw'head, a spectre mentioned to frighten children ; RaWhide, an untanned skin : a whip made of twisted, untanned leather. adj. RaWish, rather raw. ad-.'. Rawly. ns. RaW-ness ; RaW-port, a porthole through which an oar can be worked in a small vessel. [A. S. hredw; Dut. raatf;u, Ice. hrdr, Ger. rok.]

Rax, raks, v.t. (Scat.) to reach out, hand. [Rack.]

Ray, ra, . array. -'.t. to array hence, ironically, (Shak.) to bedaub. [Array.]

Ray, ra, n. a line of light or heat : a beam or gleam of intellectual light : a radiating part of any structure :

(tot.) the outer part of a flower-cluster. :./. to radiate: to furnish with rays. v.i. to shine out. adjs. Rayed, having rays ; Ray'lOSS, without rays : destitute of light. [Fr. rait L. radius, a rod.]

Ray, ra, . a popular name for such flat, cartilaginous fishes as the skate, thornback, and torpedo. n. Ray-Oil, oil prepared from the livers of ray-fish. [Fr. rate L. raia.]

Ray, ra, . the scab a disease of sheep.

Ray, ra, n. (nuts.) the second note of the diatonic scale.

Rayah, ra'ya, . a non-Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax. [Ar. raiya ra' a, to pasture.]

Rayle, ral, v.i. (Spent.). Same as Rail.

Rayne, ran, v.t. and n. (Spent.). Same as Rain.

771

Rayon, ra'on, . (Spent.) a ray. [Fr.]

Rayonnant, ra'o-nant, adj. (far.) sending forth rays, [f'r., pr.p. of rayonner, to emit rays rayon, a ray.]

Raze, riz, . (Shak.). Same a. Race (3).

Raze, raz, T'./. to lay level with the ground: to overthrow : to destroy. [Rase.]

Raze, raz, . a swinging fence in a water-course to prevent the passage ot cattle.

Razee, ra-ze', . a ship-of-war cut down by reducing tiie number of decks. [Fr. rase, cut down.]

Razor, ra'zor, n. a keen-edged implement for shaving :
a tusk, as the razors of a boar. adj. Ra'zorable (Shak.), fit to be shaved. ns. Ra'zof-back, a kind of baleen whale, also called Rcrqnal, Fin-back, or Firmer : a hog whose back has the form of a ridge ; Ra zor-bill, a species of auk, common on the coasts of the northern Atlantic ; Ra'zor-blade, -clam, -fish, -Shell, a bivalve mollusc with an elongated, narrow shell ; Ra'zor-hone| a hone for sharpening razors ; Ra zor-paste. a paste for spreading on a razor-strop ; Ra ZOr-Strop, a strop for razors. [Fr. rasoir L. radere, rasunt, to scrape.]

Razure, razhSor, n. Same as Erasure.

Razzia, rat'si-a, . a pillaging incursion Algerian.

R6, ra, it. (ius.\ Same as Ray.

Re, re, . a word used in the legal phrase IE re, in the case (of). [L. , abl. of res, thing, case.]

Reabsorb. re-ab-sorb', v.t. to absorb, suck in, or swallow
up again. . Reabsorp'tion.

Reaccommodate, re-a-kom'o-dat, v.t. to readjust.

Reaccuse, re-a-kuz', v.t. to accuse again.

Reach, rech, v. t. to stretch or extend : to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand : to hand over : to extend to : to arrive at : to get at : to gain. v.i. to be extended : to mount up in quantity or number : to stretch out the hand : to try to obtain : to arrive. . act or power of reaching : extent of stretch : extent of force : penetration : artifice : contrivance : a straight portion of a stream between bends : (nant.) the distance traversed between tacks. adj. Reach' -able, within reach. ns. Reach'er, one who reaches; Reach ing-post, in rope-making, a post fixed at the lower end of a rope-walk. adjs. Reach less, unattainable ; Reach' -mo-down, ready-made. Head reach, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking. [A.S. rxcan ; Ger. reichen, to reach.]

Reacquite. re-a-kwit', v.t. to pay back : to requite.

React, re-akt', v.t. to act anew. v.i. to return an impulse in the opposite direction : to act mutually on each other. . Reac'tion. action resisting other action : mutual action : backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. adj. Reac/tionary, for or implying reaction. n. one who attempts to reverse political action. . Reactionist. adj. Reac'tive. adv. Reac'tively. at. Reac'tiveness, Reactivity.

Read, red, v.t. to utter aloud written or printed words : to peruse : to comprehend : to study, as to read law, science : to teach : to make out, from signs : to solve, as to read a dream : to interpret : to understand, as reading the stars : to note the indication of, as to read a barometer : impute by inference, as to read a meaning into a book. v.i. to perform the act of reading : to practise much reading : to

appear on reading : to advise : to speak : to acquire information : to utter the words of a book : (ntus.) to render music at first sight : to put a certain expression upon it : to be suitable for perusal :pa.t. and pa.p. read (red). . Read, a reading, perusal : (Spent.) counsel, a saying, an interpretation. adj. Read (red), versed in books : learned. ns. Readability, Read'ableness. adj. Readable (red'a-bl), that may be read : worth reading : interesting : enabling to read. adv. Read'ably. ns. Read'er, one who reads : one whose office it is to read prayers in a church, or lectures in a university, &c. : one who reads or corrects proofs : one who reads much I a reading-book ; Read ership, the

office of a reader. adj. Read' ing. addicted to reading. . act of reading : perusal : study of books : public or formal recital : the way in which a passage reads : an interpretation of a passage or work : a version : noting an instrument, as the reading of a barometer. ns. Read ing-book, a book of exercises in reading ; Read'ing-boy (print.), a reader's assistant ; Reading-desk, a desk for holding a book or paper while it is read : a church-lectern ; Reading-lamp, a form of lamp for use in reading; Reading-room, a room with papers, periodicals, &c., resorted to for reading. Read between the lines, to detect a meaning not expressed : Read one's self in, in the Church of England, to read the Thirty-nine Articles and repeat the declaration of assent prescribed by law to a new incumbent. Penny reading, an entertainment consisting of readings, &c., to which the admission is a penny. [A.S. rxdan, to discern, read ned, counsel : Ger. rathen, to advise.]

Headdress, re-ad-dres'. v.t. to address again.

Readeption, re-a-dep'shun, n. (Bacon) the act of regaining, recovery. v.t. Readept'. [L. re-, again, adipisci, adeptus, to obtain.]

Readjourn, re-ad-jum', v.t. to adjourn again. . Re-adlourn'ment.

Readjust, re-ad-just', v.t. to adjust or put in order again, or in a new way. . Readjustment.

Readmit, re-ad-mit', v.t. to admit again. ns. Readmis'sion. .ict of readmitting : state of being readmilted ; Readmit' tance, admittance or allowance to enter again.

Readorn, re-a-dorn', v.t. to decorate again.

Ready, red'i, adj. prepared at the moment : in proper time : prepared in mind : willing: not slow or awkward : dexterous : prompt : quick : present in hand : at hand: near: easy: on the point of: opportune: off-hand, as a ready retort. . a waiter's answer to a call : the position of a soldier's weapon after the order ' Make ready !' (slang) ready-money. v.t. to dispose : to arrange. adv. in a state of readiness or preparation. adv. Read'ily. . Readiness. adj. Read y-made, made and ready for use : not made to order. ns. Road'y-mon'oy, cash payment ; Read y-pole, a bar across the chimney to support the pot-hook ; Read'y-reck'oner, a book of tables giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upwards : also the interest on any sum of money from a day upwards. adj. Read'y-Wit'ted, having ready wit : clever: sharp. Make ready, to prepare. [A.S. ride rldan, to ride; Scot, red, to put in order, Ger. be-reit, ready.]

Reaffirm, re-af-ferm', v.t. to affirm again. . Re-affirma'tion.

Reafforest, re-af-for'est, v.t. to convert anew into a forest. . Reafforesta'tion.

Reagent, re-a'jent, . a substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies : a test : one who exerts reflex influence. . Rea'gency.

Reaggravation, re-ag-rav-a'shun, n. the last monitory before the excommunication.

Reagree, re-a-gre', v.i. to become reconciled.

Reak, rek, n. (obs.) a freak : a prank.

Real, re'al, adj. actually existing : not counterfeit or assumed : true : genuine : sincere : authentic : (law) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses. adj. Realisable, that may be realised. n. Realisation. act of realising or state of being realised : a realising sense or feeling. v.t. Re'alise, to make real: to

bring into being or act : to accomplish : to convert into real property or money : to obtain, as a possession : to feel strongly : to comprehend completely : to bring home to one's own experience. . Re'aliser. one who realises. p.adj. Re alising, serving to make real or bring home to one as a reality : conversion of property into money. ns. Re'alism, tlie mediev.il doctrine that general terms stand for real existences opp. to Nominalism : the doctrine that

in external perception the objects immediately known are real existences : the tendency in art to accept and to represent things as they really are opp. to Ideatism a method of representation without idealisation, raised by modern French writers into a system, claiming a monopoly of truth in its artistic

treatment of the facts of nature and life ; Re alist, one who holds the doctrine of realism : one who believes in the existence of the external world. adj. Realistic, pertaining to the realists or to realism : life-like, adv. Realistically. . Reality, that which is real and not imaginary : truth : verity : (lu-.ii) the fixed, permanent nature of real property. adv. Re'ally, in reality : actually : in truth. . Re'alness, the condition of being real. Real estate, land, with houses, trees, minerals, &c. thereon : the ownership of, or property in, lands ; Real presence (see Presence) ; Real school, a modern German preparatory, scientific, or technical school the highest grade being the Real gymnasium, or first-class modern school, as opp. to the gymnasium proper, or classical school. [Low L. realis L. rfs, a thing.]

Real, re-al', . a Spanish coin, 100 of which = i sterling. [Sp., L. regalis, royal.]

Realgar, re-al' -ar, . a native sulphuret of arsenic, a mineral consisting of about 70 parts of arsenic and 30 of sulphur, and of a brilliant red colour. [Fr., Ar. rahj-al-gliar, 'powder of the mine.']

Reallege, re-al-lej', v.t. to allege again.

Really, re-a-ll', v.t. (Spens.) to bring together again: to reform. v.t. to arrange again. . Realli'ance, a renewed alliance.

Realm, relm, n. a regal or royal jurisdiction : kingdom : province : country : dominion. [O. Fr. realnte Low L. regalimen L. regalis, royal.]

Realty, re'al-ti, . fealty : royalty.

Ream, rem, . a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires of 24 sheets. [O. Fr. raime (Fr. rame) Sp. resma Ar. rizma (pi. rizam), a bundle.]

Ream, rem, v.i. (/nT/.) to cream : to froth. . Reamlness. adj. Ream'y.

Ream, r6m, v.t. to stretch : to enlarge by a rotatory cutter. ns. Ream'er; Reamlng-bit.

Reame, rem, . (Spens.) a realm.

Rean. ren, . a gutter. (Run.)

Reanimate, re-an'i-mat, v.t. to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into : to revive. . Reanima'tion.

Reannex, re-an-neks', v.t. to annex again, to reunite. n. Reannexa'tion.

Reanoint, re-an-oint', v.t. to anoint anew.

Reanswer, re-an'ser, v.t. and v.i. (Shak.) to answer back, to react.

Reap, rep, v.t. to cut down, as grain : to clear off a crop : to gather by effort : to receive as a reward : to obtain a harvest. ns. Reap er, Reap man ; Reaping-hook, a hook-shaped instrument, with a handle, for cutting grain : a sickle : Reap ing-machine', a machine for cutting grain, drawn by horses, &c. ; Reap' Sil'ver, money paid by feudal tenants as a commutation for their services in reaping the crops. [A. S. rtpan, to pluck ; Goth, raupjan, Ger. ran/en.)

Reapparel, re-ap-par'el, v.t. to clothe again.

Reappear, re-ap-peV, v.i. to appear again or a second time. . Reappear'ance, a second appearance.

Reapply. re-ap-pll', v.t. and v.i. to apply again. n. Reapplica'tion.

Reappoint. re-ap-point', v.t. to appoint again. . Reappoint'ment.

Reapportion, re-ap-por'shun, v.t. to apportion again.

and v.i. to approach

Rear, rer, . the back or hindmost part : the last part of an army or fleet. j. Rear'-ad'miral, an officer of the third rank, who commands the rear division of

n. Reappor tionment.
Reapproach, re-ap-proch', v.t.

a fleet ; Rear'dorse, an open fireplace, without a chimney, against the rear wall of a room ; Rear'-froilt, the rear-rank of a body of troops when faced about ; Rear'- guard, troops which protect the rear of an army ; Rear'horse, an insect of the family Aluntidve; Rear'ing-bit, a bit to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing ; Rear ing-box, in fish-culture, a fish-breeder ; Rear'-line, the last rank of a battalion, &c., drawn up in open order; Rear'most, last of all ; Rear'-rank, the hindermost rank of a body of troops ; Rear'ward, Rere'ward (B.), the rear-guard, the part which comes last. [O. Fr. riereL. retro, behind.]

Rear, rer, v.t. to bring up to maturity: to educate : to erect : (Milt.) to lift upward, as steps : (Spens.) to carry off by force : to stir up. v.i. to rise on the hind-legs, as a horse. . Rear'er, one who rears or raises : in coal-mines, a seam having an inclination of more than 30. [A.S. rsran, to raise, the causal of n'sati, to rise.]

Rear, rer, adj. early: underdone. adjs. Rear / -boiled ; Rear'-roast'ed. \Rare.\

Reargue, re-ar'gu, v.t. to argue over again. n. Re-ar' gument.

Rearmouse. Same as Reremouse.

Rearrange, re-ar-riinj', v.t. to arrange anew. . Re-arrange'ment.

Raascend, re-as-send', v.t. and v.i. to ascend, mount, or climb again. ns. Reascen'sion, Reascent'.

Reason, re'zn, . an idea which supports or justifies an act or belief: a motive: proof: excuse: cause: an explanation : the faculiy of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth : the exercise of reason : just view of things : right conduct: propriety: justice: that which is conformable to reason : (logic) a premise placed after its conclusion. v.i. to exercise the faculty of reason : to deduce inferences from premises : to argue : to debate: (B.) to converse. v.t. to examine or discuss : to debate : to persuade by reasoning. adj. Rea'sonable, endowed with reason : rational : acting according to reason : agreeable to reason : ju^t : not excessive: moderate. . Reasonableness. adv. Reasonably. us. Rea'soner; Rea'soning, act of reasoning : that which is offered in argument : course of argument. adj. Rea'sonless. . Rea'-SOn-piece, a wall plate. By reason Of, on account of: in consequence of; Principle of sufficient reason, the proposition that nothing happens without a sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise ; Pure reason, reason absolutely independent of experience. [Fr. raison L. ratio, ratiottis reri, ratus, to think.]

Reassemble, re-as-sem'bl, v.t. and v.i. to assemble or collect again, n. Reassem'blage

Reassert, re-as-sert', v. t. to assert again. . Reasser'-tion.

Reassess, re-as-ses', v.t. to assess again. n. Reassess' -ment.

Reassign, re-as-sTn', v.t. to assign again : to transfer back what has been assigned. . Reassign'ment.

Reassume, re-as-sum', v.t. to assume or take again. . Reassump'tion.

Reassure, re-a-shoor', v.t. to assure anew : to give confidence to : to confirm : to insure an insurer. ns. Reassurance, repeated assurance : a second assurance against loss : Reassur'er adj. Reassur'-

Ing. adv. Reassuringly.

Reast, rest, v.t. 10 dry or smoke (as meat). [Roast.]
Reata, Riata, re-a'ta, . a rope of raw hide, used in

America for catching animals. [Sp., L. re-, back,

aptare, to fit on.]
Reattach, re-at-tach', v.t. to attach again. . Re-

attach'ment.

Reattain, re-at-tan', v.t. to attain again.
Reattempt, ro-at-temt', v.t. to attempt again.
Rdaumur's scale. See Thermometer.
Reave, rev, v.t. to take away by violence '.pa.t. and

773

pa. p. reft. . ReaVer. [A.S. redfian, to rob

reaf, clothing, spoil ; Ger. raiiben, to rob.]
Reawake, re-a-wak', v.i. to awake again.
Reballing, re-bawl'ing, . the catching of eels with

earthworms fastened to a ball ol lead.
Rebaptise, re-bap-tiz', v.t. to baptise again. ns.

Rebap'tiser ; Rebap'tism, Rebaptisa'tion ; Re-

bap'tist, one who baptises again : an anabaptist.

Rebate, re-bra', v.t. (t>hak.) to beat to obtuseness, to blunt : to beat back : to allow as discount. . Re-bate'ment.oeduction : diminution : narrowing : (her.) a shortening, as of one arm of a cross. [Fr. rebatlre, to beat back L. re-, back, battuere, to beat.]

Rebate, re-bat', . same as Rabate also a hard free-stone used in pavements : wood fastened to a handle in beating mortar.

Rebec, Rebeck, re'bek, n. a musical instrument of the violin kind, with three strings played with a bow, introduced by the Moors into Spain. [O. Fr. rebec (Sp. rabel) Ar. rabdba.}

Rebeccaite, re-bek'a-It, . one of a set of rioters in South Wales, in 1843-44, who scoured the country by night, the leaders disguised in women's clothes, and threw down the toll-bars on the public roads ; they were called ' Rebecca and her daughters,' from Gen. xxiv. 60. . Rebecc'aism.

Rebel, reb'el, . one who rebels. adj. rebellious. v.i. (re-bel') to renounce the authority ol the laws and government to which one owes allegiance, or to take up arms and openly oppose them : to oppose any lawful authority : pr.p. rebel'lins ; pa.t. and

pa. p. rebelled'. . Rebel'ler, one who rebels : a rebel. adj. Reb'el-like (Skak.), like a rebel. . Rebellion, act of icbelling : open opposition to law-ful authority : revolt : the Great Rebellion in England from 1642 to 1660 : the American civil war of 1861-65.
adj. Rebellious, engaged in rebellion : character-istic of a rebel or rebellion : (of things) refractory.
adv. Rebell'iOUSly, in a rebellious manner : in op-position to lawful authority. . Rebelliousness.
adj. Reb'elly, rebellious. [Fr. rebetie'L. rebettis, insurgent re-, again, beiliim, war.]

Rebellow, re-bel'5, v.i. (Spens.) to bellow in return : to echo back a loud noise.

Rebind, re-bind', v.t. to bind anew.

Rebirth, re- berth , . a new entrance into a living form,
according to the doctrine of metempsychosis.

Rebite, re-bit', v.t. to freshen worn lines in a plate.

Reboant, reb'5-ant, adj. rebellowing : loudly resound-ing. . Reboa'tlon. [L. reboans, -antis, pr.p. of reboilre re-, again, bodre, to cry aloud.]

Reboil, re-boil', v.t. and v.i. to cause to boil again.

Reborn, re-bawrn', adj. endowed with fresh life.

Rebound, re-bownd', v.i. to bound or start back : to bound repeatedly : to recoil : to reverberate : to re-echo. v.t. to repeat as an echo. . act of re-bounding : recoil.

Rebrace, re-bras', v.t. to renew the strength of.

Rebuff, re-bnf, n. a beating back : sudden check : defeat : unexpected refusal. v.t. to beat back : to check : to repel violently : to refuse. [O. Fr. rebuffe It. rebitjfo, a reproof It. ri (= L. re-), back, buffare, to puff.]

Rebuild, re-bild', v.t. to build again : to renew. n. Rebulld'er.

Rebuke, re-buk', v.t. to check with reproof: to chide or reprove : (B.) to chasten. . direct reproof: reprimand : reprobation : (B.) chastisement : a severe check. adjs. Rebuk'able ; Rebuke'ful. adv. Re-buke'fully. . Rebuk'er. adv. Rebuk'ingly.
[O. Fr. rebouquer (Fr. reboucher), from re-, back, bouque (Fr. louche), the mouth L. biicca, the cheek.]

Rebullltlon, re-bul-ish'un, . a renewed effervescence. [L. rebitllire, to bubble up.]

Reburse, re-bers', v.t. to pay over again. [L. re-, again, bnrsa, purse.]

Rebus, re'bus, . an enigmatical representation qf a name or thing by using pictorial devices for letters,

Rebut

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Bechristen

syllables, or parts of words : a riddle : (her.) a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the bearer \pl. Re'bttses. [L., res, a thing prob. from the device speaking to the benolder nan verbis sed rebta. \

Rebut, re-bur/, -v.t. to butt or drive back : to repel : to reject : (law) to oppose by argument or proof. v.i. (tii-.u) to return an answer :pr.f. rebut'ting ; fi.t. and pa.f>. rebut'ted. adj. Rebut table, us. Rebuttal ; Rebutter, that which rebuts : a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder. [O. Fr. rebitter, to repulse L. re-, back, Mid. High Ger. bozen, to beat.]

Recalcitrant, re-kal'si-trant, adj. showing repugnance or opposition : refractory. v.i. or (rarely) v.t. Recal'citrate, to show repugnance. . Recalcitra'tion. [L. recalcitrans, -amis re-, back, calcitrdre, -atum, to kick calx, colds, the he4J

Recalesce, re-kal-es', v.t. toshcvanew a state of glowing heat. . Recales'cenoft (phys.), a peculiar behaviour of iron when cooling from a white-heat. At 1000", e.g., it glows more brilliantly for a short time. [L. re-, again, calescere, to grow hot.]

Recall, re-kawl', v.t. to call back: to command to return : to revoke: to call back to mind. . act of recalling or revoking : a signal to soldiers to return. adj. Recallable, capable of being recalled. n. Recal'ment, revocation.

Recant, re-kant', v.t. to withdraw (a former declaration) : to retract. r. i. to revoke a former declaration : to unsay what has been said, esp. to declare one's renunciation of a religious belief which one formerly maintained. ns. Recanta'tion, act of recanting : a declaration contradicting a former one ; Recant' er.

Recapitulate, re-ka-pit'u-lat, v.t. to go over_again the chief points of anything. . Recapitulation, act of recapitulating : a summary of the main points of a preceding speech, treatise, &c. adjs. Recapitulative ; Recapitulatory, repeating again: containing a recapitulation. [L. recafitulare, -atum re-, again, capitnlum caput, head.]

Recaption, re-kap'shun, . reprisal : (la-w) taking back goods, wife, or children from one who has no right to detain them.

Recapture, re-kap'tflr, v.t. to capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor. . act of retaking : a prize recaptured. . Recap' tor.

Recarburlae, rS-kar'bu-rTz, v.t. to restore the carbon to metal from which it has been removed. . Recarbonlsa'tion.

Recarnify, re-kar'ni-fl, v.t. to convert again into flesh. [L. re-, again, carnify, to change into flesh.]

Recarry, re-kar'i, v.t. to carry back or anew. . Recarr'iage.

Recast, re-kast', v.t. to cast or throw attain : to cast or mould anew : to compute a second time. n. a moulding or shaping anew, as of a book.

Recede, re-se'd', v.i. to go or fall back : to retreat : to bend or tend in a backward direction : to withdraw : to give up a claim. v.t. to cede back, as to a former possessor. adj. Reced'ing, sloping backward. [L. recedlre, recessum re-, back, cedere, to go.]

Receipt, re-set', . act of receiving : place of receiving : power of holding : a written acknowledgment of anything received, a legal acknowledgment of money received in discharge of a debt or demand : that which is received: a recipe in cookery. v.t. to give a receipt for: to sign: to discharge. adj. Receipt'able, that may be receipted. us. Receipf-book, a book containing receipts ; Receipt'or, one who gives a receipt. [O. Fr. recete^T. recette) L. rcciplr,; receptiim.]

Receive, r5-seV, v.t. to take what is offered : to accept : to embrace with the mind : to assent to : to

allow : to give acceptance to : to give admittance to: to welcome or entertain: to hold or contain : (la-iu) to take goods knowing them to be stolen : (B.) to bear with, to believe in. v.i. to be a recipient :

to hold a reception of visitors. . Receivabil'ity, ReceiV'ableness, the quality of being receivable. adj. Receivable, that may be received : a waiting payment, as bills receivable. ns. ReceiVednesS, the state or quality of being received or current ; Re-ceiVer, one who receives : an officer who receives taxes : a person appointed by a court to hold and manage property which is under litigation, or receive the rents of land, &c. : one who receives stolen goods : (ckem.) a vessel for receiving and holding the products of distillation, or for containing gases : the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed : the receiving part of a telegraph, telephone, &c. ; Receiv'er-gen'eral, an officer who receives the public revenue ; Receiv'ersbip, the office of a receiver ; Receiv'ing, the act of receiving ; Ro-ceiv'ing-house, a depot : a house where letters and parcels are left for transmission ; Receiving- in' Strument, an appliance by which operators at two telegraph stations can communicate ; Receiving-office, a branch post-office for receipt of letters, &c. ; Ro-C6iv'ing-ship, a stationary ship for recruits for the navy. [O. Fr. recever (Fr. recevoir)\j. recipert, receptuw re-, back, capere, to take.]

Recelebrate, re-sel'e-brat, v.t. to celebrate again.

Recency, re' sen-si, . newness. [Recent.]

Recension, re-sen'shun, . a critical revisal of a text : a text established by critical revision : a review.-*. Recen'sionist. [L. recensio rccensere re-, again, censere, to value.]

Recent, re'sent, atij. of late origin or occurrence : fresh : modern : (geol.) belonging to the present geological period. adv. Re'cently. . Re'centness. [Fr., L. recens, recentis.]

Receptacle, re-sep'ta-kl, . that into which anything is received or in which it is contained : (hot.) the basis of a flower : (zool.) an organ that receives and holds a secretion. n. Re'cept, an idea taken into the mind from without. adj. Receptac'ular (tot.), pertaining to or serving as a receptacle. . Recep-tibll'ity, receivahility. adj. Recept'ible, receivable. ns. Recep'tion, the act of receiving : admission : state of being received : acceptance : a receiving officially: (Milt.) capacity for receiving: a receiving of guests for entertainment : welcome : treatment at first coming ; Recep'tion-room. adj. Recept ive, having the quality of receiving or containing : (phil.) capable of receiving, or quick to receive, impressions. us. Recept'iveness ; Receptivity, quality of being receptive. [L. recipere, receptum, to receive.]

Recess, re-ses', . a going back or withdrawing : retirement : seclusion : a period of remission of business : part of a room formed by a receding of the wall : a retired spot : a nook : a sinus or depressed part. v.t. to make a recess in : to put into a recess. adj. Recessed', having a recess. Recessed arch, one arch within another. [Recede.}

Recession, re-sesh'un, . act of receding : withdrawal : the state of being set back. adjs. ReceS'Slonal ;

Recess'ive. adv. Recess'ively. . Recess'us, a

recess.

Recession, r5-sesh'un, . a ceding or giving back.
Rechabite, rek'a-blt, n. one of the descendants of

Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who abstained from

drinking wine, in obedience to the injunction of their

ancestor (Jer. xxxv. 6): a total abstainer from in-

toxicating drinks : a member of the Rechabite order

of total abstainers.-/;. Rech'abitism.
Re'chauffe', rS-shu-fa', . a warmed-up dish : a fresh

concoction of old literary material. [Fr.]
Recheat, re-chet', n. (Sfiak)a. recall on the horn when

the hounds have lost the scent, or at the end of the

chase. [O. Fr. recet.]
Recherche'', re-sher'sh5, adj. extremely nice : peculiar

and refined : rare. [Fr.]

Rechlesse, rek'les, adj. Same as Reckless.
RechriBten, re-kris'n, v.t. to name again.

Recidivate, re-sid'i-vat, v.i. to fall again: to back-slide. as. Recidiva'tion ; Recidivist (Fr. law), a rel.ipsed criminal. adj. Recid ivous, liable to back-slide. [Fr. , L. recidti-us, falling back.]

Recipe, res'i-pe, . a medical prescription : any formula for the preparation of a compound : a receipt : pi. Recipes (res'i-pez). [L., lit. 'take, 1 the first word of a medical prescription, imper. of recipere.)

Recipient, re-sip'i-ent, adj. receiving. . one who receives, that which receives. >is. Recipience, Recipiency, a receiving : receptiveness. [L. recipiens, -tut is, pr.p. oirecipere, to receive.]

Reciprocal, re-sip' ro-kal, adj. acting in return : mutual : alternating : interchangeable : giving and receiving. . that which is reciprocal : (math) the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given quantity. . Reciprocal'ity, the state or quality of being reciprocal : mutual return. ad--. Recip'rocally, mutually: interchangeably:

inversely. us. Recip'rocalness ; Reclp'rocaht (math.), a contravariant expressing a certain condition of tangency : a differential invariant. adj. Recip'rocantive, relating to a reciprocant. v. t. Reciprocate, to give and receive mutually: to requite : to interchange : to alternate. v.i. to move backward and forward : (call.) to make a return or response. ns. Recip rocating-en'gine, an engine in which the piston moves forward and backward in a straight line ; Reciproca'tion, interchange of acts : alternation. adj. Recip'rocative, acting reciprocally. n. Reciprocity, mutual obligations: action and reaction : equality of commercial privileges. adjs. Rec iprock, Rec'iproque (Bacoit), reciprocal ; Recip'roCOUS (rare), turning back : reciprocal. Reciprocal proportion is when, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third ; Reciprocal ratio, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities : Reciprocal terms, those that have the same signification and consequently are convertible : Reciprocating motion, by this the power is transmitted from one part of a machine to another. [L. reciprocns.)

Reciprocornous, re-sip' rO-kor-nus, adj. having horns like a ram.

Recision, re-sizh'un, . the act of cutting off. [Fr., L., rccidere, recisum, to cut off.]

Recite, re-sit', v.t. to read aloud from paper, or repeat from n-emory : to narrate : to give the particulars of. v.i. to rehearse in public. us. Reci'tal, act of reciting : rehearsal : that which is recited : a narration : a vocal or instrumental performance, as a piano recital : (law) that part of a deed which recites the circumstances ; Recitation (res-i-tu'shun), jict of reciting : a public reading : rehearsal ; Recita'tionist, a public reciter ; Recitative (-teV), (mus.) a style of song resembling declamation, a kind of union of song and speech. adj. in the style of recitative. Wr'. Recitatively, in the manner of recitative. us. Re-

citati'vo (mm.), recitative ; Reciter ; Recit'ing-note, a note in chanting on which several syllables are sung. [Fr. reciter L. recitdre L. re-, again, ci:.l>-e, -titum, to call.]

Reck, rek, v.t. to care for : to regard. v.i. (usually with not, and fol. by of) care : heed. <uij. Reck'-less, careless: heedless of consequences: rash. ,tdr. Recklessly. us. Recklessness; Reckling, a reckless person : the weakest in a litter : a helpless babe. adj. stunted. It recks (.Milt.), it concerns. [A.S. recan, from a root seen in Old High Ger. ruok, care, Ger. rucklos, regardless.]

Reckon, rek'n, i'.t. to count : to place in the number or rank of: to esteem: to think, believe. v.i. to calculate : to charge to account : to make up accounts : to settle accounts (fol. by tvitK) : to count or rely (with on or upon) \ to have an impression : to think : to suppose. us. Reck' oner ; Reck'oning, an account of time : settlement of accounts, &c. : charges for entertainment : standing

as to rank : (naut.) a calculation of the ship's position : (B.) estimation : value. Reckon for, to

be answerable for ; Reckon on, or upon, to count or depend upon ; Reckon Without his host (see Host). Day Of reckoning, the day when an account must be given and a settlement made : the ju< gment-day. [A.S. ge-recenian, to explain ; Ger. rechnen.)

Reclaim, re-klam', v.t. to demand the return of: to regain : to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice : to bring into a state of cultivation : to bring into the desired condition : to make tame or gentle: to reform. v.i. to cry out or exclaim : (Scots law) to appeal from the Lord Ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session. itdj. Reclaim able, that may be reclaimed or reformed. adv. Reclaim' ably. us. Reclaim'ant, one who reclaims: Reclamation, act of reclaiming : state of being reclaimed, as of waste land : demand : recovery. [Fr., L. re-, again, clamdre, to cry out.]

Reclasp, re-klasp', v.t. to cla-p again.

Reclinate, rek'li-nat, adj. reclined : (tot.) bent downward, so as to have the point lower than the ba-^, as a leaf. . Reclina lion, the act of reclining or leaning : the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane, the intersection being a horizontal line : an operation in surgery for the cure of cataract. [I,, reclinare, -dtum, to recline.]

Recline, re-kiln', v.t. to lean or bend backwards: to lean to or on one side. v.i. to lean : to rest or repose. at/js. Recline' (Milt.), leaning : Reclined' (tot.), snme as Reclinate. n. Recliner. adj. Reclining (frot.), bend ng away from the perpendicular : recumbent. ns. Recli ning-board, a board on which persons recline to gain erectness to the figure: Recli'ning-chalr, an invalid's chair. [Fr., L. reclinare re-, back, clindre, to bead.]

Reclose, re-klOz', v.t. to close again.

ReclOthe, re-kloY-4, v.t. to clothe again.

Recluse, re-klOos', adj. secluded : retired : solitary. . one shut up or secluded : one who lives retired from the world : a religious devotee living in a single cell, generally attached to a monastery. as.v. Reclusely, in retirement or seclusion from society. us. Re-Cluse ness, seclusion from society : retirement ; ReclU'Sion, religious retirement or seclusion : the life of a recluse. adj. Reclu'Sive (Sluik.), affording retirement or seclusion. . Reclu'sory, a recluse's cell. [Fr. , L. reclusus, pa. p. of rectiiae re, to open, shut away re-, away, clandert, to shut.]

Recoct, re-kokt', v.t. to cook anew, to vamp up. . Recoc'tion.

Recognise, rek'og-nlz, -.'.t. to know again : to recollect :
to acknowledge : to see the truth of. adj. ReC'OgniS-able, that may be recognised or acknowledged. adr. Rec Ognisably, in a recognisable manner. ns. Recognisance, a recognition : an avowal : a profession : a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act: to enter into recognisances ; Rec'Ogniser, one who recognises ; Recognition, act of recognising : state of being recognised : recollection : avowal : (Scait law) a return of the feu to the superior. adjs.

Recog'nitive, Recog'nitory. [L. recogtwscerere-, again, cognoscert, to know.]

Recoil, re-koil', v.t, to start back : to rebound : to return : to shrink from. . a starting or springing back : rebound : an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils slightly. . Recoil er, one who recoils adj. ReCOil'ing. ad:: RecoiT-ingly. n. Recoilment. [Fr. recnler L. re-, back, Fr. cul, the hinder part L. culus.]

Recoin, re-knin', v.t. to coin over again. ns. Recoin'-age ; Recoin' er.

Recollect, re-kol-ekt', v.t. to collect again.

Recollect, rek-ol-ekt', v.t. to remember: to recover composure or resolution (with reflex, pron.). . Recollec tion, act of recollecting or remembering : the power of recollecting : memory : that which

Recollect

fate, far : me, her ; mine ;

Recourse

is recollected : reminiscence. adj. Becollec tive, having the power of recollecting.

Becollect, rek'ol-ekt, it. a member of a congregation of
a monastic order following a very strict rule mostly

of the Franciscan order forming a branch of the v .mine*. AUo Bec'ollet.

Becombine. re-kom-bln', v.t. to combine again. . Recombination.

Recomfort, re-kum'furt, v.t. to comfort or console again : (Bacon) to give new strengtu. adj. Recom - fortless (Spens.), comfortless. . Recom forture (SA.it.), restoration of comfort.

Recommence, re-kom-ens', v.t. to commence again. <;. Recommence'ment.

Recommend, rek-o-mend', v.t. to commend to another : to bestow praise on : to introduce favourably : to give in charge : to commit, as in prayer : to advise adj. Recommend able, that may be recommended : worthy of praise. . Recommend ableness, the quality of being recommendable. adv. Recommend ably, so as to deserve recommendation. it. Recommenda tion, act of recommending : act of introducing with commendation : repute : letter of recommendation. <K#. Recommendatory, that recommends : commendatory. >:. Recommend er, one who, or that which, recommends.

Recommit, re-kom-it', v.t. to commit again: particularly, to send back to a committee. ns. Recommitment, Recommittal.

Recommunicate, re-kom-un'i-kat, v.t. and v.i. to communicate again.

Recompact, re-kom-pakt', v.t. to join anew.

Recompense, rek'om-pens, v. I. to return an equivalent
for anything : to repay or requite : to reward : to compensate : to remunerate. n. that which is returned as an equivalent : repayment : reward : compensation: remuneration. . Rec'ompenser. [Fr. recompenser L. re-, again, compensdre, to compensate.]

Recompile, re-kom-pll', v.t. to compile anew. us. Recomp'ila tion, Recompile ment, a new compilation.

Recomplete, re-kom-plet', v.t. to complete anew. . Recomple tion.

Reconipose. re-kom-pOz', v.t. to compose again or anew : to form anew : to soothe or quiet. us. Recompos er ; Recomposi tion.

Reconcile, rek'on-sll, v.t. to restore to friendship or union : to bring to agreement : to bring to contentment : to pacify : to make consistent : to adjust or compose. adj. Reconcilable, that may be reconciled : that may be made to agree : consistent. n. Rec oncilableness. possibility of being reconciled : consistency : harmony. adv. Rec oncilably, in a reconcilable manner. us. Rec'onciler ; Reconciliation, Rec oncilement, act of reconciling : state of being reconciled : renewal of friendship : propitiation:
atonement : the bringins to agreement things at variance. adj. Reconcil iatory, serving or tending to reconcile. [Fr. rfconciliei L. re-, again, conciliare, -a turn, to call together.]

Recondense, re-kon-dens', v.t. to condense again. >:. Recondensa tion.

Recondite, re-kon'dit, or rek'on-dlt, adj. secret : abstruse : profound. us. Recondite'ness ; Recon'ditory, a storehouse. [L. reconderc, -itunt, to put away re-, again, cotidire, to put together.)

Reconduct, re-kon-dukr/, v.t. to conduct back or anew.

Reconfirm, re-kon-ferm', v.t. to confirm again.

Reconjoin, re-kon-join', v.t. to join anew.

Reconnaissance, re-kon'i-sans, . the act of reconnoitring : a survey or examination : the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. Reconnaissance in force, an attack by a body of troops to discover the strength of the enemy. [Fr.]

Reconnoitre, rek-o-npi'ter, v.t. to survey or examine : to survey with a view to military operations. v.i. to make preliminary examination : -pa.t. and/*<j./.

reconnoi'tred. n. a preliminary survey. [O. Fr. recomiisire (Fr. reconnaitre) L. recognoscere, to recognise.]

Reconquer, re-kong'ker, v.t. to conquer again : to recover : to regain. . Recon quest.

Reconsecrate, re-kon'se-krat, v.t. to consecrate anew. - . Reconsecra tion.

Reconsider, re-kon-sid'er, v.t. to consider again, as to reconsider a motion or vote : to review. n. Reconsidera'tion.

Reconsolate. re-kon'sO-Iat, v.t. (cbs.) to comfort again.

Reconsolidate, re-kon-sol'i-dat, v.t. to consolidate anew. . Reconsolida'tion.

Reconstitute, re-kon'sti-tut, v.t. to construct anew. .</>'. Reconstit uent. . Reconstitu tion.

Reconstruct, re-kon-strukt', v. t. to construct again : to rebuild. . Reconstruction. adj. Reconstructionary. . Reconstruc tionist. adj. Reconstrue tive, able or tending to reconstruct.

Recontinue, re-kon-tin'u, r.t. and v.i. to continue anew. n. Recontin'uance.

Reconvalescence, re-kon-val-es'ens, . restoration to health.

Reconvene, re-kon-ven', v.t. to convene or call together again. v.i. to come together again.

Reconvent, re-kon-vent', v.t. to assemble together again. . Reconven tion, a counter-action by a defendant against a plaintiff.

Reconvert, re-kon-vert', v.t. to convert again. n. Reconversion.

Reconvey, re-kon-va', v.t. to transfer back to a former owner, as an estate. . Reconvey ance.

Record, re-kord', v.t. to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it : to bear witness to : to register or enrol : to celebrate.^'. Record'able, able to be recorded, worthy of record. ns. Recorda tion (SAaA.), remembrance ; Record'er, one who records or registers, esp. the rolls, &c., of a city : a judge of a city or borough court of quarter-sessions : an old musical instrument somewhat like a flageolet, but with the lower part wider than the upper, and a mouthpiece resembling the beak of a bird : a registering apparatus in telegraphy : Record'ership, the office of recorder, or the time of holding it. [O. Fr. recorder L. recorddre, to call to mind re-, again, cor, cordis, the heart.)

Record, rek'ord, n. a register : a formal writing of any fact or proceeding : a book of such writings : a witness, a memorial : memory, remembrance : anything entered in the rolls of a court, esp. the formal statements or pleadings of parties in a litigation. . ReC'ord-Off'lce, a place where public records are kept. Beat, or Break, the record, to outdo the highest achievement yet done ; Close the record, an act of a Scottish judge after each party has said all he wishes to say by way of statement and answer ; Public records, contemporary authenticated statements of the proceedings of the legislature, and the judgments of those higher courts of law known as Courts of Record ; Trial by record, a common law mode of trial when a disputed former decision of the court is settled by producing the record.

Recount, re-kownt', v.t. to count again: to tell over again: to narrate the particulars of : to detail. . a second or repeated count. us. Recount al, ReCOUntment, relation in detail, recital. [O. Fr. reconter re-, again, confer, to tell.]

Recoup, re-k5op', v.t. to make good: to indemnify. adj. Recoup^ (her.), divided a second time. n. Recoup ment, reimbursement : (law) reduction of the plaintiffs damages by keeping out a part. [Fr. recouper, to cut again re-, again, couper, to cut, fouf, a stroke Low L. coljrusl~ colapkus.]

Recoure, re-kSor', v.t. (Spens.) to recover.

Recourse, re-kOrs', it. a going to for aid or protection : access. v.i. to return. adj. Recourse'rUl, returning. [Fr. recours L. recursus re-, back, currirt, cursunt, to run.]

Recover, re-kuv'er, v.t. to cover again. _

Recover, re-kuv'er, v.t. to get possession of again : to make up for : to retrieve : to cure : to revive : to bring back to any former state : to rescue : to

obtain as compensation : to obtain for injury or debt : to reconcile. v.i. to regain health : to regain any former state : (law) to obtain a judgment. . re-covery : the forward movement in rowing, after one stroke to take another.;;. Recoverabil'ity, the state of being recoverable. adj. Recoverable, that may be recovered or regained : capable of being brought to a former condition. ns. Recoverable-ness, the state of being recoverable : capability of bein.j recovered ; Recoveree', one against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery ; Re-COV'erer, one who recovers ; ReCOV'eror, one who re-
covers a judgment in common recovery ; Recov'ery, the act of recovering : the act of regaining anything lost : restoration to health or to any lormer state : the power of recovering anything : (iaw) a verdict giv-ing right to the recovery of debts or costs. [O. Fr. recovrer L. recuperate re-, again, and Sabine cn/>rtis, good : some suggest cnpere, to desire.]

Recreant, rek're-ant, adj. cowardly : false : apostate : renegade. . a mean-spirited wretch: an apostate : a renegade. . Rec'reancy, the quality of a recreant : a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit. adv. Rec'reantly. [O. Fr., pr.p. of recroire, to change belief Low L. (se) re-credere, to own one's self beaten L. re-, again, credere, to believe.]

Recreate, rek're-at, v.t. to revive : to reanimate : to cheer or amuse : to refresh : to delight. v.i. to take recreation. n. Recrea tion, the act of recreating or state of being recreated : refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c. : diversion : amusement : sport. adjs.

Recrea'tional, Rec'reative, serving to recreate or refresh : giving relief in weariness, &c. : amusing. adv. Rec reatively, so as to afford recreation or diversion. ;/. Rec reativeness, the quality of being refreshing or amusing.
Recrement, rck're-ment, . superfluous matter : dross.

adjs. Recrement al, Recrementi'tial, Recre-

menti tlOUS. [L. recrcmentum, dross.]

Recriminate, re-krim'in-at, v.t. to criminate or accuse in return. v.i. to charge an accuser with a similar crime. . Recrimina tion, the act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another : a counter-charge or accusation. adjs. Recriminative, Re-criminatory, recriminating or retorting accusations or charges. n.ROCrim'ina tor, one who recriminates.

Recross, re-kros', v.t. to cross again. adj. Re-crossed" (her.), having the ends crossed.

Recrucify, re-kr5Ss'i-fi, v.t. to crucify anew.

Recrudeicent, re-kr55-des'ent, adj. growing sore or painful again. v.i. Recrudesce', to become raw again : to be renewed. x-r. Recmdes'cence, Recru'-

dency, Recrudes'cency, the state of becoming sore again : a state of relapse : (incd.) increased activity after recovery : (pot.) the production of a fresh shoot from a ripened spike. [L. recrudescens, -entis, pr.p. of recrudescere, to become raw again re-, again, cntdescere, to become raw cntdis, crude.]
Recruit, re-krSoY, v.i. to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, &c. : to enlist new soldiers. Z'.t. to repair : to supply : to supply with recruits. . the supply of any want : a substitute for something wanting : a newly enlisted soldier. ns. Recruit al, renewed supply ; Recruit'er. aiij. Recruit'ing, ob-taining new supplies: enlisting recruits. . the business of obtaining new supplies or enlisting new soldieis. ns. Recruit'ing-ground, a place where recruits may be obtained ; Recruit'ing-par'ty. a party of soldiers engaged in enlisting recruits; Re-cruit'ing-ser'geant, a sergeant who enlists recniits ; Recruit'ment, the act, business, or employment of raising new supplies of men for an army. [O. Fr. recruter re-, croltre L. recrescire re-, again, crescere, to grow.]

Recrystallisation, re-kris-tal-Iz-a'shun, n. the process o. crystallising a^ain. v.t. and v.i. Recrys tallise.

Recta,' rek'ia, n.pl.uaj. Rectal. Sec Rectum.

Rectangle, rek'tang-gl, n. a four-sided figure with all its angles right angles and its opposite sides equal. aiijs . Rec tangled, having right angles ; Rectangular, right-angled. . Rectangular'ity, the stale or quality of being right-angled. adv. Rectangularly, with, or at, right angles. . Rec-tang'ularness. Rectangular hyperbola, a hyper-bola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another : Rectangular solid, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base. [Fr., L. rectus, right, ang:ilns, an angle.)

Rectify, rek'ti-fi, v.t. to make straight or right : to adjust : to correct or redress : to purify by repeated crystallisation or sublimation, or by distillations :

(ntath.) to determine the length of a curve included between two limits : to prepare a sun-dial for an observation \-pa.t. and pa.f>. rec'tified. adj. Rectifi'able, that may be rectified or set right. ns. Rectification, the act of rectifying or setting right : the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation : rectification of a globe, its adjustment preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem ; Rec tifier, one who corrects : one who refines a substance by repeated distillation. Rectify the Course Of a Vessel, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, and allowing for magnetic variations, &c. : Rectify the globe, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian. [Fr., L. rectus, straight, facere, to make.)

Rectigrade, rek'ti-grad, adj. walking straight forward. [L. rectus, straight, gradi, to step.]

Rectilineal, rek-ti-lin'e-al, at//, bounded by straight lines: straight also Rectilinear. aiiv. Rectilin'eally. . Rectilinear'ity, the state or quality of being right-lined. adv. Rectilin' early, in a right line. . Rectilin earness. [L. rectus, straight, linea, a line.]

Rectinerved, rek'ti-ncrvd, adj. (bat.) straight or parallel nerved.

Rection, rek'shun, . {gram.) the influence of a word in regard to the number, case, &c. of another word in a sentence.

Rectipetality, rek-ti-pe-tal'i-ti, n. (bat.) the natural tendency of stems to grow in a straight line.

Rectirostral, rek'ti-ros'tral, adj. having a straight bill. [L. rectus, straight, rostrum, a beak.]

Rectiserial. rek-ti-se ri-al, adj. placed in a straight line : (pot.) arranged in one or more straight ranks.

Rectitis, rek tl-tis, . inflammation of the rectum. adj. Rectit'iC.

Rectitude, rek'ti-tud, . uprightness : correctness of principle or practice : integrity : correctness. [Fr., L. re-.titudo rectus, straight.]

Recto, rek'tS, . (Jirint.) the right-hand page opp. to Reverse- or Verso : (law) a writ of right.

Rector, rek'tor, . a ruler : in the Church of England, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate, and who accordingly has the whole right to the ecclesiastical dues therein : a common name for all incumbents in the Episcopal churches of the United States and (.^ince 1890) Scotland : the head-master of a superior public school in Scotland, Germany, &c. : the chief elective officer of certain Scotch and French universities : the head of Lincoln and of Exeter Colleges, Oxford, &c. :
(R.C.) an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or religious house, esp. the head of a Jesuit seminary. adjs. Rec'toral, RectO'rial, pertaining to a rector or to a rectory. ns. Rec'torate, Rec'tor-Ship ; Rec'toresS, a female rector : a governess ; Rec'tory, the province or mansion of a rector. Rector magnificus. the head of a German university. Lay rector, a layman who enjoys the great tithes of a parish ; Missionary rector (R.C.\

a priest appointed to the charge of some important mission in England. [L., regere, rectum, to rule.]

Rectrix, rek'triks, . one of the long tail-feathers of a bird, so called because used in steering the bird in its flight : pi. Beatrices (rek'tri-sez).

Rectum, rek'tum, n. tne lowest part of the large intestine .pi. Reo'ta. adj. Rec'tal. *. Rec'toscope, a speculum for rectal examination ; Rectot'omy, the operation for dividing a rectal stricture. adjs. Rec'to-ure'thral, pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra ; Rec'to-U'terine, to the rectum and the uterus ; Rec'to-vag'inal, to the rectum and the vagina ; Rec'to-ves'ical, to the rectum and the bladder. [L. rectus, straight.]

ReotUS, rek'tus, . a muscle so called from the straightness of its course ://. Rec'ti.

Recubant, rek'u-bant, adj. reclining, recumbent. n. Recuba'tion. [L. recubfire, -dtunt, to lie back.]

Recuil, Recule, re-kul' (Spcns.). Same as Recoil.

Recultivate, je-kul'ti-vat, v. t. to cultivate again.
. Recultiva'tion.

Recumbent, re-kum'bent, adj. lyine back : reclining : idle. us. Recum'bence, Recum'bency. adv. Re-cum'bently. [L. rccuiberere- t back, cubarc, to lie down.]

Recuperative, re-ku'per-a-tiv, adj. tending to recovery alsoRecu'peratory. adj. Recu'perable. recover-able. "'. /. Recu'perate, to recover, to regain strength. as. Recupera'tion, recover)', as of something lost ; Recu'perator, one who, or that which, recuperates. [L. recuperativus recuperdre, to recover.]

Recur, re-kur', t'.i. to return, resort : to happen at a stated interval \-pr.p. recur'ring ; pa.t. and pa.p. re-curred'. us. Recurrence, RecurTency, return. adj. Recurrent, returning at intervals : (pnat.) running back in the opposite to a former direction : (entom.) turned back toward the base. adv. Re-currently. Recurring decimal, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated repeating, if but one recurring figure ; circulating, if more than one. [Fr., L. recurrcre re-, back, currere, to run.]

Recure, re-kur', v.t. to cure again : to recover also w. adjs. Recure'ful ; Recure'less, incurable.

Recursant, re-kur'sant, adj. (her.) turned backwards, of an animal with its back toward the spectator. [L. re-, back, cursans, -antis, pr.p. of cursdre, to run.]

Recurve, re-kurv 7 , i>.t. to curve or bend back also Recur" vate. j. Recurva'tion, Recur'vity, Re-CUT'vatUre, the act of recurving : the state of being recurved: a bending backwards. adjs. Recurved'; Recurviros'tral, having a recurved bill ; Recur'-VOUS, bent backward.

Recusant, rek'u-zant, or re-ku'zant, adj. obstinate in refusal, esp. to comply with the Anglican ritual. a. a nonconformist : one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters. us. Rec'usance, Retfusancy, state of being a recusant : nonconformity, or its tenets ; Recusa-tion. adj. Recu'sative. [Fr., L. recusans, pr.p. of recusare re-, against, causa, a cause.]

Recuse. re-kuz',i'./.(//ia)to reject. adj. Recu'sative.

Recussion, re-kush'un, . the act of beating or striking back. [L. recutfre, recussum, to beat back re-, back, quatlre, to shake.]

Red, red, adj. (camp. Red'der ; suptrl. Red'dest) of a colour like blood: ultra-radical, revolutionary. . one of the primary colours, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, carmine, vermilion, &c. : a red cent, the smallest coin of the United States. adjs. Red'-backed, having a red back ; Red'-beaked, -billed, having a red beak or bill ; Red'-bell'ied, having the under parts red. . Red'-bell'y, the United States slider, a terrapin : the Welsh torgoch, a char. adj. Red'-belt'6d, having a red band or bands. . Red'-bird, the common European bullfinch : the United States grosbeak, also the tanager. adj. Red'-blood'ed, having reddish blood. us. Red -book, a

book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state : the peerage ; Red breast, a favourite song-bird, so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin ; Red'-bud, the Judas-tree of America ; Red'-cabb'age, a variety of cabbage, with purplish heads, used for pickling ; Red'-cap, a species of goldfinch, having a conical crest of red feathers on the top of the head : a ghost with long teeth who haunts some Scotch castles ; Red -Cent, a copper cent; Red'-chalk, -clay (see Reddle) ; Red'-COat, a British soldier, so called from his red coat ; Red'-COCk (slang), an incendiary fire ; Red'-cor'al, the most important kind of coral in commerce, found off the coasts of Algiers and Tunis and the Italian islands. W;'. Red'-corpus'cled, having red blood-discs. n. Red'-Crag, a division of the Pliocene. adjs. Red'-crest'ed, having a red crest ; Red'-cross, wearing or distinguished by a cross of a red colour. . the badge and flag adopted by every society, of whatever nation, formed for the aid of the sick and wounded in time of war, recognised by the military authorities of its own nation, and enjoying certain privileges and immunities under the Convention of Geneva (1864). . Red'-deer, a species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer : the common stag. r.t. Red'den, to make red. I'.f. to grow red : to blush. adj. Red' dish, somewhat red : moderately red. us. Red'dishness ; Red'-dog, the lowest grade of flour in high milling ; Red'-drum, the southern red-fish, or red-bass, of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States; Red'-earth, the reddish loam frequently found in regions composed of limestones ; Red'-eye, or Rudd, a fresh-water fish of the same genus as the roach, chub, and minnow. adjs. Red'-

faced (Shak.), having a red face ; Red'-flg'ured, relating to an ancient Greek ceramic ware, in which a black glaze was painted over the surface so as to leave the design in the red of the body. n. Red'-gum, strophulus, a skin disease usually occurring in infants about the time of teething, and consisting of minute red pimples with occasional red patches. adjs. Red'-hairea, Red'-head'ed, having red hair. >i. Red'-hand, a bloody hand : (her.) a sinister hand, erect, open, and 'couped,' the distinguishing badge of baronets. adj. Red -nand'ed, in the very act, as if with bloody hands. . Red'-nead, a person with red hair : the pochard, a red-headed duck. adj. Red' -hot, heated to redness. ns. Red'-lac, the Japan wax-tree ; Red'-latt ice (S/t<i.), an ale-house window, then usually painted red ; Red -lead, a preparation of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting, &c. adj. Red'-legged, having red legs or feet, as a bird. . Red'-legS, the European red-legged partridge : the turnstone : the red-shank : (bot.) the bistort. adj. Red'-lett'er, having red letters : auspicious or fortunate, as a day, the holidays or saints' days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars. n. Red'-liq'uor, a crude aluminium acetate, used as a mordant in calico-printing. adjs. Red'-litt'en, showing a red light ; Red' -looked (S/iak.\ having a red look. orff.Red'ly. adj. Red'-mad (jprpv.), quite mad. . Bed -met al, one of severaralloys of copper used in silver-ware : a Japanese alloy used in decorative metal-work. adj. Red'-necfced, having a red neck. . Redness. adjs. Red'-nose, -nosed, having a red nose, like a habitual drunkard, ns. Red'-oak, an oak with heavy and durable reddish wood, rising to ninety feet high in eastern North America ; Red'-plague, a form of the plague marked by a red spot or bubo ; Red'-poll, a small northern finch : the common European linnet: the North American palm-warbler. a>ijs. Red' -polled ; Red' -ribbed (7V.), having red ribs. ns. Red'-root, a genus of plants of the natural order Rhamnacecc tfnu Jersey Tea; Reds, or Red Republicans (see Republic) : Red'-saun'ders, the sliced or rasped heart-wood of Pterocarpus sanlalinus, used for giving colour to alcoholic liquors.

&c. v.i. Red'sear, to break when too hot. ns. Red'seed, small crustaceans which float on the sea; Recl'-shank, an aquatic bird of the snipe family, with ICLJS of a bright-red colour: a name given in ridicule to the Scottish Highlanders, and to the Irish. iifij. Red'-Short, noting iron that is brittle at red-heat. ns. Red'-short'ness ; Red'skin, a Red Indian ; Red'-staff, a miller's straight-edge, used in dressing millstones ; Red'start, a bird belonging to the family of the warblers, appearing in Britain as a summer bird of passage ; Red'Streak, an apple, so called from the colour of its skin ; Red'-tail, the red-tailed buzzard, one of the commonest hawks of North America. adj. Red' -tailed (Shak.), having a red tail. ns. Red'-thrush, the red-wing ; Red'-top, a kind of bent grass ; Red'-wa'ter, a disease of cattle, named from the urine being reddened with the red globules of the blood. adj. Red'-wat'-shod (Scat.), walking in blood over the shoes. us. Red'-weed, the common poppy ; Red'- wing, a species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage, having an exquisite, clear, flute-like song ; Red'WOOd, a California!! timber-tree, growing to nearly three hundred feet high. adj. Red'-wud (Scot.), stark mad. Red-cross knight, a knight having on his shield a red cross; Red ensign, the British flag for all vessels not belonging to the navy, consisting of a plain red flag, having the canton filled by the Union-jack (before 1864 also the special flag of the Red Squadron) ; Red-gum tree, a species of Eucalyptus attaining the height of 200 feet ; Red pheasant, a tragopan ; Red snow, snow coloured by the minute alga Protococcus nivalis, found in large patches in arctic and alpine regions. Indian red, a permanent red pigment, orig. a natural earth rich in oxide of iron, now prepared artificially. Royal Red Cross, a decoration for nurses, instituted by Queen Victoria in 1883. [A.S. reiia ; Ger. roth, L,. ruber, Gr. t-rytftroi, Gael, nt.ith.]

Red, red, v.t. to put in order, make tidy : to disentangle : (coll.) to separate two men in fighting. us. Red'der (Scat.), one who endeavours to settle a quarrel ; Red' ding, the process of putting in order ; Red'ding-COtnb, a large-toothed comb for dressing the hair ; Red'ding-Stralk (Scat.), a stroke received in trying to separate fighters.

Red, Redd, red (Spens. \pa.t. of read, declared.

Redaction, re-dak'shun, . the act of arranging in systematic order, esp. literary materials : the digest so made : an editorial staff. v.t. Redact', to edit,

work up into literary form. n. Redact'or, an editor. adj. Redacto'rial. [Fr., L. redactus, pa.p. of redigcre, to bring back.]

Redan, re-dan', . (fort.) the simplest form of field-work, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway quite open at the gorge. [O. Fr. redan, redent L. re-, back, dens, a tooth.]

Redargue, re-dar'gu, v.t. to disprove.?/. Redargu'-tion. [O. Fr. rcdarguer L. redarguere re-, back, arguere, to argue.]

Reddendnm, re-den'dum, . (law) the clause by which the rent is reserved in a lease : //. Reddeh'da. . Redden'do (Scots lauf), a clause in a charter specifying the services to be rendered by a vassal ti) his superior. [L., fut. part. pass, olreddere.}

Redding. See Red (2).

Reddition, re-dish'un, n. a giving back of anything; : surrender : a rendering of the sense : explanation. adj. Redd'itive, returning an answer. [Fr., L. reddition-etn reddere, redditum, to restore.]

Reddle, red'l, n. an impure peroxide of iron (ferric oxide) associated with very variable proportions of clay or chalk also Red'-clay, Raddle, Red'-chalk. n. Redd leman, a dealer in red clay.

Rede, red, v.t. to counsel or advise. n. advice: a phrase : a motto. n. Rede'craft, logic. adj. Rede'-less, without counsel or wisdom. [Read.}

Redecorate, re-dek'o-rat, v.t. to decorate again.

Rededlcatlon, re-ded-i-ka'shun, n. a second or re-newed dedication.

Redeem, re-dem', v.t. to ransom: to relieve from captivity by a price : to rescue, deliver : to pay the penalty of: to atone for : to perform, as a promise : to improve, put to the best advantage : to recover, as a pledge. adj. Redeemable, that may be re-deemed. ns. Redeem' ableness ; Redeem'er, one who redeems or ransoms, esp. Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. adjs. Redeeming, saving : good, as exceptional to what is bad ; Redeem'less, incurable ; Redemp'tive, pertaining to redemption : serving or tending to redeem ; Redemp'tory, serv-ing to redeem : paid for ransom. [O. Fr. redimer L. redimire red-, back, etnere, to buy.]

Redeliberate, re-de-lib'er-at, v.i. to deliberate again.

Redellver, re-de-Iiv'er, v.t. to deliver back or again : to liberate a second time. ns. Redeliv'erance ; RedeliVery, the act of delivering back : a second delivery or liberation.

Redemand, re-de-mand', v.t. to demand back or again. n. the repetition of a demand: a demand for the return of a tiling.

Redemise, re-de-mlz', v.t. to convey back, as an estate. . such a transfer.

Redemption, re-demp'shun, n. act of redeeming or buying back : ransom : release : the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ. ns. Re-demp'tionary, one who is set at liberty, or released from a bond, by paying a compensation or fulfilling some stipulated conditions ; Redemp'tioner, one who redeemed himself from debt, or the like, by service ; Redemp'tionist, one of an order of monks devoted to the redemption of Christian captives from slavery; Redemp'tprlst, one of a congregation of R.C. missionary priests, founded by Alfonso Liguori in 1732, whose object is the religious in-struction of the people and the reform of public morality, by periodically visiting, preaching, and hearing confessions. [Fr., L., redemptus, pa.p. of redimere, to redeem.]

Redented, re-den'ted, adj. formed like the teeth of a saw. [O. Fr. redent, a double notching L. re-, again, dens, dent is, a tooth.]

Redescend, re-dg-send', v.i. to descend again. K. Re-descent', a descending again.

Redescribe. re-de-skrib', v.t. to describe again.

Redetermine, re-de-ter'imn, v.t. to determine again.

Redevelop, re-de-vel'op, ?'./. to intensify in photography by a second process. . Redevel'opment.

Redhibitlon, red-hi-bish'un, n. (law) an action to oblige the seller to annul the sale because of a defect also Renibi'tion. adjs. Redhib'itory, Rehib'itory.

Redia, re'di-a, . a stage in some trematode worms im-mediately before cercaria: //. Re'diSB. [From Redi, an Italian naturalist.]

Redlfferentiate, re-dif-e-ren'shi-at, v.i. to differen-
tiate a differential coefficient. . Redlfferentia'-
tion.

Redigest, re-di-jest', v.t. to reduce to form again.

Redlngote, red'ing-gSt, . a double-breasted outer coat with long full skirts, worn by men, also a similar outer garment for women.

Redintegrate, re-din'te-grat, v.t. to restore to_ in-
tegrity again: to renew: pr.p. redintegrating ; pa.p. redin'tegrated. . Redlntegra'tion, restora-
tion to integrity or to a whole or sound state : renovation. [L. redintegrare, -atuin re-, again, integrare, to make whole integer.]

Redirect, re-di-rekt', v.t. to direct anew.

Redisburse, re-dis-burs', v.t. to refund.

Rediscover, re-dis-kuv'er, v.t. to discover again. . Rediscovery.

Redispose, re-rtis-pC/, v.t. to dispose or adjust again. n. Redisposi'tion.

Redisseize, re-dis-seY, ^l.t. to disseize anew. ns. Re-

dlsseiz'in (law), a writ to recover seizin of lands ; Redisseiz'or.

Redissolve, re-di-zolv / , v.t. to dissolve again. n. Re-
dissolu tion.

Redistribute, re-dis-trib'ut, v.t. to apportion anew. . RedistribU tion, a second or renewed distribution.

Redistrict, re-dis'tnkt, v.t. to divide again, as a state into districts.;/. RediS'triCting (U.S.).

Redition, re-dish'un, . the act of going back.

Redivide, re-di-vld', v.t. to divide again or anew.

RediViVTia, red-i-vi'vus, adj. alive again : restored.

Redolent, red'6-lent, adj. diffusing odour or fragrance :
scented. ns. Red'olence, Red'olency. a<iv. Red'o-
lently. [Fr., L. redolent, -entisred-, re-, again, olere, to emit an odour.]

Redondilla, red-on-de'lya, n. an early form of versi-
fication in which the ist and 4th and the 2d and 3d lines of the stanza generally rhymed : in later Spanish use, a term applied to verses of 6 and 8 syllables in general, whether making perfect rhymes or asso-
nances only. [Sp. t 1-,.rotundus, round.]

Redorse, re-dors', . the reverse side of a dorsal or dorse.

Redouble, re-dub'l, v.t. to double again or repeatedly :
to increase greatly: to multiply. v.i. to become greatly increased : to become twice as much.

Redoubt, Redout, re-dowt', . (fort.) a field-work enclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet : a central or retired work within any other works, intended to afford the garrison a last retreat also RedUit'. adj. (her.) bent in many angles. [Fr. redoute, rfduit, a redoubt It. ridotto L. reducere, reductum to bring back.]

Redoubt, re-dowt', v.t. (arch.) to (ear.adjs. Re-
doubt'able, valiant; Redoubt'ed (Sfens.).n. RedOUbt'ing. [O. Fr. redouter, to fear greatly L. re-, back, dubitare, to doubt.]

Redound, re-downd', v.i. to be sent back by reaction, to rebound : to result, turn out : (Spens., Miit.) to overflow, to be in excess. . the coming back, as an effect or consequence, return. . Redound'ing. [Fr. redonder L. redutiddre re-, back, unddre, to surge unda, a wave.]

Redowa, red'0-a, n. a Bohemian round dance, one form resembling the waltz, the other the polka : the music for such a dance, usually in quick triple time. [Fr., Bohem. rejdtnudk.]

Redraft, re-draft', n. a second draft or copy : a new

bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or endorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.

Redraw, re-draw', v.t. to draw again: to draw a second copy : to draw a new bill : to meet another bill of the same amount.

Redress, re-dres', v.t. to set right : to relieve from : to make amends to : to compensate : to dress again. n. relief: reparation. . Redress'er, one who gives redress. adjs. Redress'ible, that m:iy be redressed; Redress'ive, affording redress ; Redress'less, without relief. . Redress'ment, the act of redressing.

Redrive, re-drlv', v.t. to drive back.

Red-tape, red'-tap, . the red tape used in public, and esp. government, offices for tying up documents, &c. : applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there : official formality. adj. pertaining to official formality. ns. Red'-ta'pism, the system of routine in government and other public offices ; Red'-ta'plst, a great stickler for routine.

Redub, re-dub', v.t. (oti.) to make amends for. . Redub'ber, one who buys stolen cloth and so alters it as not to be recognised.

Reduce, re-dus', v.t. to bring into a lower state, as to reduce the ores of silver : to lessen : to impoverish : to subdue : to arrange : (arith. and alg.) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another : to reduce to its proper form, as to reduce a fracture : to bring into a new form, as to reduce Latin to English : to weaken : to bring into a class :

(Scots law) to annul by legal means : (mil.) to strike off the pay-roll. us. Reduc'er, one who reduces : a joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter ; Reducibil'ity, Reduc'ibleness, the quality of being reducible. adj. Reducible, that may be reduced. ns. Reduc ing-scale, a scale used by surveyors for reducing chains and links to acres and roods ; RedUC'tlon, act of reducing or state of being reduced : diminution : subjugation : a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another. adj. Reduc'tive, having the power to reduce. Reduce to the ranks, to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier ; ReductiO ad absurdum, the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite ; Reduction works, smelting works. [L. reducere, reductum re-, back, ducere, to lead.]

Reduit. See Redoubt (i).

Redundance, re-dun'dans, n. quality of being superfluous : superabundance also Redun'dancy. adj. Redun'dant, superfluous, as in words or images : (Milt.) flowing back, as a wave. adv. Redun'dantly. [Fr. , L. redund-ans, -ant is, pr.p. of redunddre, to redound.]

Reduplicate, re-du'pli-kat, v.t. to double again: to multiply : to repeat. adj. doubled. . Reduplica'tlon, the act of redoubling : the repetition of a syllable, or of the initial part, in inflection and word-formation, as in *.fefelli, perf. oifallo, Gr. tetnplta, perf. of tnpto: (attat.) a folding or doubling of a. part or organ. adj. Redu'plicatlve.

RedUViidoe, red-u-v!'i-de, n.pl. a family of predacious
bugs. adj. Redu'vioid. . Redu'vius, a genus embracing about fifty species, mostly African the Fly-bug is European.

Redux, re'duks, adj. led back, as from captivity, &c., as in Dryden's poem on the Restoration entitled Astraa Redux: (ted.) noting the reappearance of certain physical signs after interruption in consequence of disease.

Ree, re, (prov.) v.t. to riddle.

Ree, re, atij. (prov) wild, tipsy.

Reebok, re'bok, n. a South African antelope.

Re-echo, re-ek'O, v.t. to echo back. v.i. to give back echoes : to resound. n. an echo repeated.

Reechy, rech'i, adj. (SJiak.) smoky, sooty, tanned. . Reech, smoke the Scotch rws(q.v.),

Reed, red, v.t. and v.i. (Spens.) to deem.

Reed, red, . the common English name of certain tall grasses, growing in moist or marshy places, and having a very hard or almost woody culm : a musical pipe ancient-

Drone-reed of Bag-pipes.

the clarinet, bassoon, oboe, and bagpipe : the speaking part of the organ, though made of metal : the appliance in weaving for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web : a tube containing the powder-train leading to the blast-hole : a piece of whalebone, &c., for stiffening the skirt or waist of a woman's dress : (poet.) a missile weapon : reeds or straw for thatch : a measuring reed. v.t. to thatch. ns. Reed'-band, a musical band including clarinets and other reed-instruments ; Reed'-bird, the bobolink : Reed'-bunt'ing, the black-headed bunting of Europe. adjs. Reed'ed, covered with reeds: formed with reed-like ridges or channels: Reed'en, consisting of a reed or reeds. ns. Reed'er, a thatcher ; Reed'-grass, any one of the grasses called reeds ; Reed'iness, the slate of being reedy ; Reed'lng, the milling on the edge of a coin : (archit.) ornamental beaded mouldings, &c. ; Reed'-in'stpiment, a musical instrument, the tone of which is produced

Re-edify

mote ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Re-export

by the vibration of a reed ; Reed'-knife, a metal implement for adjusting the tuning wires in a pipe-organ ; Reed'ling, the European bearded titmouse ; Beed'-mace, any plant of the genus Typha, esp. either of two species, also called Cat's tail, the most common of which grows to a height of five or six feet, and is sometimes called Bulrush; Reed'-mo'tion, the mechanism which in power-looms moves
the batten ; Reed'-or'gan, a key-board musical instrument of which the harmonium and the American organ are the principal types ; Reed' -pheas' ant, the bearded titmouse or rcedling ; Reed'-pipe. in organ-building, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed : Reed'-plane, a concave-soled plane used in making beads ; Reed'-stop, a set of reed-pipes in organs, the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob ; Reed'-war'bler, a species of the warblers, frequenting marshy places, and building its nest on the reeds which grow there also Reed'-thrush : Reed' -wren, the greater reed-warbler : an American wren. adj. Reed'y, abounding with reeds : resembling or sounding as a reed. . masses of rods of iron imperfectly welded together. [A.S. hretd: Out. riet, Ger. ried.\

Re-edify, re-ed'i-fl, v.t. to rebuild. n. Re-ediflca'tion, the act of rebuilding : the state of being rebuilt.

Reef, ref, n. a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water : a shoal or elevated bank : a lode, vein, or ledge, in Australian mining phraseology. [Dut. rif; Ice. rif.)

Reef, ref, . a portion of a sail rolled or folded up. v.t. to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail : to gather up any material in a similar way. ns. Reef-band, a strong strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it ; Reefer, a reef-oyster : one who reefs : a short jacket worn by sailors : a midshipman ; Reef'-gOOSe, the common wild goose of North America ; Reefing, the gathering up of a curtain in short festoons ; Reef 'ing-jack'et, a pea-jacket ; Reef-knot, a square knot ; Reef -line, a temporary means of spilling

a sail ; Reef '-pend'ant, in fore and aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom ; Reef-squid, a lashing used aboard the luggers Reef-knot, on the south coast of England ; Reef '-tack'le, a tackle used to facilitate reefing. aiijs. Reefy full of reefs ; Close'-reefed, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in. [Dut. reef, reef: Ice. rif, Dan. ret.]

Reef, ref, adj. (Scot.) scabby. . the itch. [A.S. hreff, scabby.)

Reek, rek, . smoke : vapour. v.i. to emit smoke or vapour: to steam. adj. Reek'y, full of reek : smoky: soiled with steam or smoke: loul. [A.S. rec ; Ice. reykr, Ger. ranch, Dut. rook, smoke.]

Reel, rel, . a lively Scottish dance for two couples or more, its music generally written in common time of four crotchets in a measure, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers: music for such a dance. v.i. to dance a reel. [Gael, righil.]

Reel, rel, . a rolling or turning frame for winding yarn. &c. v.t. to wind on a reel. adj. Reel'able, capable of being reeled. ns. Reel'-click, an attach-

ment to an angler's reel, which checks the line from running out too freely ; Reel'-COtt'on, sewing cotton thread wound on reels or spools ; Roel'er, one who reels: the grasshopper - warbler ; Reel'- hold' or, a rotatory frame to hold spools or reels of thread used in sewing : one of the watch in a man-of-war who hauls in the line when the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed : Reel'ing-machine', a machine for winding thread on spools or reels : a machine which winds into hanks the cotton yarn received from the bobbins of the spinning-frames; Reel'-line, a fishing-line used on a reel by anglers, esp. the part reeled,

781

as distinguished from that cast; Reel'-plate, the metal plate of a fishing-reel that fits into the reel-seat ; Reel'-seat, the groove on an angler's rod which receives the reel. Reel off, to give out with rapidity or fluency. [A.S. real, kreol.]

Reel, rel, v.i. to stagger : to vacillate. . giddiness. adv. Reel'-rall (Scot.), topsy-turvy. [Conn, with preceding word.]

Re-elect, re-e-lekt', z/./.toelect again. .Re-elec'tion.

Re-elevate, re-el'e-vat, v.t. to elevate again or anew.

Re-eligible, re-el'i-ji-bl, adj. capable of re-election. n. Re-eligibil'ity.

Reem, rem, . an animal mentioned in Job, xxxix. 9 unicorn, wild ox, or ox-antelope.

Re-embark, re-em-bark', v.t. to embark or put on board again. . Re-erribarka'tion.

Re-embattle, re-em-bat'l, v.t. (Milt.) to range again in order of battle.

Re-embody, re-em-bod'i, v.t. to embody again.

Re-embrace, re-em-bras', v.t. or v.i. to embrace again.

Re-emerge, re-e-merj', v.i. to emerge again. . Re-emerg'ence, the act of emerging again.

Reeming, rem'ing, K. the act of opening the seams between the planks of a vessel with a caulking-iron, in order to admit the oakum.

Re-enact, re-en-akt', v.t. to enact again. n. Re-enact'ment.

Re-encouragement, re-en-kur'aj-ment, . renewed or repeated encouragement.

Re-endow, re-en-dow', v.t. to endow again or anew.

Re-enforce, Re-enforcement. Same as Reinforce, Reinforcement.

Re-engage, re-en-gaj', v.t. and v.i. to engage again or a second time. . Re-engage'ment, a renewed or repeated engagement.

Re-engender, re-en-jen'der, v.t. to regenerate.

Re-engrave, re-en-grav', v.t. to engrave again or anew.

Re-enjoy, re-en-joi', v.t. to enjoy anew or a second time.

Re-enlist, re-en-list, v.t. or v.i. to enlist again.

Re-enter, re-en'ter, v.t. and v.i. to enter again or anew :
in engraving, to cut deeper where the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently. p. adj. Re-en'tering, entering again : turning inwards. . Re-en'trance, the act of entering again. adj. Re-en'trant (same as Re-entering). . Re-en'try, an entering again : the resuming a possession lately lost. Re-entering angle, an angle pointing inwards.

Re-enthrone, re-en-thr5n', v.t. to restore to the throne. . Re-enthrone'ment.

Re-erect, re-e-rekt', v.t. to erect again.

Reermouse. Same as Reremouse.

Reesk, resk, . (Scot.) rank grass, or waste land growing such.

Reest, Reist, rest, v.i. (Scot.) of a horse, suddenly to refuse to move, to baulk. v.t. to arrest, stop.

Re-establish, re-es-tab'lish, v.t. to establish again: to restore. us. Re-estab'lisher, one who re-establishes ; Re-establishment.

Re-estate, re-es-tat', v.t. tore-establish.

Reeve, rev, . a steward or other officer (now used only in composition, as in sheriff") a title applied

to several classes of old English magistrates over vario-.is territorial areas, as borough-reeves, over boroughs ; fort-reeves, in trading towns, in ports : high-reeves, &c. [M. E. reve A.S. gertfa -rof, excellent. Cf. Ger. graf.}

Reeve, rev, v.t. to pass the end of a rope through a,ny hole, as the channel of a block : f>a.t. and pq.j>, reeved, also rove (naat.). [Reef (2).]

Re-examine, re-eg-zam'm, v.t. to examine again or anew. . Re-examina'tion, a renewed or repeated examination.

Re-exchange, re-eks-chanj', v.t. to exchange again or anew. . a renewed exchange.

Re-exhibit, re-eg-zib'it, v.t. to exhibit again.

Re-expel, re-eks-pel', v.t. to expel again.

Re-export, re-eks-port', v.t. to export again, as what

Refaction

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Reform

has been imported. ft. Re-exporta'tion, the act of exporting what has first been imported.

Refaction, re-fak'shun, n. (obs.) retribution.

Refait, re-fa', a. a drawn game, esp. in rouge-et-noir.

Refashion, re-fash'un, ti.t. to fashion or mould again. ;<. Refash ionment.

Refasten, re-fas'n, v.t. to fasten again.

Refection, re-fek'shun, . refreshment : a meal or repast. . Refec'tioaer. adj. Refec'tive, refreshing. . Refec'tory, the place where refections or meals are taken, esp. in convents or monasteries. [Fr., L. refectio reficere, refectum re-, again, facere, to make.)

Refel, re-fel', -v.t. (Shak.) to refute, to disprove. [O. Fr.. L. refellere re-, again, fallere, to deceive.)

Refeoflf, re-fef , v.t. to reinvest.

Refer, r-fer, v.t. to submit to another person or authority : to assign : to reduce : to carry back : to trace back : to hand over for consideration : to deliver over, as to refer a matter : to appeal : to direct for information. v.t. to direct the attention : to give a reference : to have reference or recourse : to relate : to allude : pr.f>. referring ; pa.t. and/te./. referred'. adjs. Referable, Refer 1 rible, that may be referred or assigned to. us. ReferSB', one to whom anything is referred : an arbitrator, umpire, or judge ; Reference, the act of referring : a submitting for information or decision: relation : allusion : one who, 'or that which, is referred to : (laiv) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision : a testimonial : a direction in a book, a quotation; Ref erence-Bl'ble, a Bible having references to parallel passages ; Reference-book, a book to be referred to or consulted, as an encyclopaedia ; Ref erence-Li'brary, a library containing books to be consulted only in the premises. n.pl. Reference-marks (print.), the characters *, t, &c., used to refer to notes, &c. its. Referenda? 1 , in Germany, a legal probationer who has passed the first of the two examinations for the judicial service ; Referen'dary, one to whose decision a cause is referred, a referee : formerly a public official whose duty was to procure, execute, and despatch diplomas and charters, or who served as the medium of communication with a sovereign : the official through whom the patriarch of Constantinople communicates with the civil authorities ; Referen'-clum. in Switzerland, the right of the people to have all legislative acts passed in the Federal or Cantonal Assemblies referred to them en masse. adj. Referen'tial, containing a reference : pointing or referring to something else. adv. Referen'tially, in the way of reference. ns. Refer'ment ; ReferTer. [O. Fr. referer (rffZrer) L. referre, to carry back re-, \>a.ck,ferre, to carry.]

Referriole. Same as Referable.

Refigure, re-fig'Qr, v.t. to represent anew: (astrolj) to restore the parabolic figure of, as of a parabolic mirror.

Refill, re-fiT, v.t. to fill again.

Refind, re-find', v.t. to find or experience again.

Refine, re-fin', v.t. to separate from extraneous matter: to reduce to a fine or pure state : to purify : to clarify : to polish : to make elegant : to purify the manners, morals, language, &c. v.t. to become fine or pure : to affect nicety : to improve in any kind of excellence. p.adj. Refined', made fine : polished : highly cultivated. adv. Refin'edly, in a refined manner: with affected elegance. ns. Re-fin edness. Refine'ment, act of refining or state of being refined : purification : separation from what is impure, &c. : cultivation : elegance : polish : purity : an excessive nicety ; Refin'er, one who refuses any-thing : a piece of mechanism for refining, as a gas purifier ; Refin'ery, a place for refining ; Refin'ing, the act or process of refinin? or purifying, particu-larly metals. [L. re-, denoting change of state, and fine; cf. Fr. rajfiner.]

783

Refit, re-fit', v.t. to fit or prepare again. v.i. to repair damages. ns. Refit', Refitment.

Rename, re-flam', v.i. to burst again into flame.

Reflect, re-flekt', v.t. to bend back : to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c. v.t. to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c. : to revolve in the mind : to consider attentively or deeply : to ponder : to cast reproach or censure (with on, upon), p.adj. Reflected, cast or thrown back : turned upward : reflexed. adjs. Reflect ible, capable of being reflected ; Reflecting, throwing back light, heat, &c. : given to reflection : thoughtful. adv. Reflectingly, with reflection : with censure Re-flecting telescope, a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a lens, as in the refract-ing telescope. [Fr., L. refiectere, reftexumre-, zspim.Jlettfre. to bend.]

Reflection, Reflexion, re-flek'shun, . the act of reflecting : the change of direction when a ray of light, &c., strikes upon a surface and is thrown back : the state of being reflected : that which is reflected : the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations : attentive considera-tion : contemplation: censure or reproach: (aunt.) the folding of a part, a fold. adj. Reflective, re-flecting : considering the operations of the mind : exercising thought or reflection : (gram.) reciprocal. adv. Reflectively. x*. Reflectiveness; Re-flector, one who, or that which, reflects : a mirror or polished reflecting surface : a censurer. adj. Reflect'ory.

Reflet, re-fli', . iridescent glaze, as on pottery : ware possessing this property.

Reflex, re'fleks, adj. bent or turned back : reflected : reciprocal : acting and reacting, as reflex influence : (physiol.) said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent back from a nerve-centre in answer to a stimulus from the surface : (paint.) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. . reflection : light reflected from an illuminated surface : a copy. v.t. Reflex', to bend back. p.adj. Reflexed' (hot.), bent backward or. downward. a. Reflexi-bll'ity. adjs. Reflex'ible, Reflect'ible. that may be reflected or thrown back. . Reflex'ity. adj. Reflexive, turning backward : reflective : respecting the past : relating to a verb in which the action turns back upon the subject, as I bethought myself. ad-c. Reflex'ively. . Reflex'iveness. the state or quality of being reflexive. adv. Re'flexly (also Reflex'ly). adj. Reflexogen'iC, tending to increase reflex motions.

Refloat, re-flot', . ebb.

Reflorescence, re-flor-es'ens, . a blossoming anew. T.I. Reflour'ish.

Reflow, re-flo', v.i. to flow back. ns. ReflOW 7 , Re-floWing.

Reflower, re-flow'er, v.t. to bloom again.

Refluent, refloO-ent, adj. flowing back : ebbing. ns.

Ref luence, Refluericy. adj. Re'flux, flowing or returning back: reflex. n. a flowing back : ebb. . Reflux'ing. [L. refluens, -entis, pr.p. ofre/luere re-, \x\c\i, Jluere, ft ujcum, to flow.]

Refocillate, re-fos'il-at, v.t. (obs.) to revive. . Re-focilla'tion. [L. re-, again, focillare, to cherish focus, a hearth.]

Refold, re-fold', v.t. to fold again. adj. Refold'ed.

RefOOt, re-foot', v.t. to supply with a new foot.

Reforest, re-for'est, v.t. to plant again with trees. n. Reforestation.

Reforge, re-fOrj', v.t. to forge again or anew : to make
over again. . Reforg'er.

Reform, re-form', v.t. to form again or anew: to transform : to make better : to remove that which is objectionable from : to repair or improve : to reclaim. v.i. to become better : to abandon evil : to be corrected or improved. . a forming anew : change.

Reformade

mote ; mute ; moon ; then.

Refute

amendment, improvement : an extension or better distribution of parliamentary representation, as in the Reform Bill. adj. Refor'mable. . Reformation, the act of forming again : the act of reforming : amendment: improvement: the great religious revolution of the i6th century, which gave rise to the various evangelical or Protestant organisations of Christendom. tn/j's. Reformative, forming again or anew : tending to produce reform ; Reformatory, reforming : tending to produce reform. . an institution lor reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime. adj. Reformed', formed again or anew : changed : amended : improved : denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp. those in which the Calvinistic doctrines, and still more the Calvinistic polity, prevail, in contradistinction to the Lutlieraii. its. Refor'mer, one who reforms : one who advocates political reform : one of those who took part in the Reformation of the i6th century ; Reformist, a reformer. Reformed Presbyterians, a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland (see Camerpnian) ; Reform school, a reformatory. [L.

re-, again, y<7r;<ir^, to shape -forma, form.]

Reformade, ref-or-mad', . (Bujtyan) a reduced or dismissed soldier. . Refonna'do, an officer without a command. at/j. degraded : penitent.

Refortify, re-for'ti-fl, '.{. to fortify again or anew.

Refound, re-fownd', v.t. to establish on a new basis: to cast anew. . Refound er.

Refract, re-frakt'. v.t. to break back or open: to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, &c. adj. Refrac'table. p.adjs. Refrac'ted, turned out of its straight course, as a r.iy of light : (hot., &c.) bent back at an acute angle ; Refrac'ting, serving or tending to refract : refractive. . Refrac'tion, the act of refracting: the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, &c. , when it enters a different medium. atij. Refractive, refracting : j>ertaining to refraction. us. Refrac'tiveness ; RefractiVity ; Refractom'eter, an instrument for measuring the refractive power of different substances : Refrac tor, a refracting telescope. Angle of refraction, the angle between a perpendicular and a ray of light after its change of direction, bearing a constant ratio to the sine of the angle of incidence the index of refraction ; Astronomical, or Atmospheric, refraction, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere ; Double refraction, the separation of an incident ray of light into two refracted rays, polarised in perpendicular planes. [L. refrmgere, refractutn re-, \ada, frangere , to break.]

Refractory, re-frak'to-ri, adj. breaking through rules : unrulv : unmanageable : obstinate : perverse : difficult of fusion, as metals, &c. : not susceptible, as to iiisea-e. adv. Refrac'torily. n. Refrac'toriness.

Refracture, re-frak'tur, . a breaking again.

Refragable. ref'ra-ga-bl, adj. that may be resisted : capable of refutation. ns. Refragabil'ity, Ref 'ragableness. :./. Ref'ragate^.r.), to be contrary in effect. [L. refragari, to resist re-, again, frangere, to break.)

Refrain, re frun', . a burden or chorus recurring at the end of each division of a poem : the musical form to which the burden of a song is set : an after-taste or other sense impression. [O. Fr. refrain refraindre L. rtfringere (ref range re).]

Refrain, re-fran', v.t. to curb : to restrain. v.i. to keep from action : to forbear. ns. Refrain'er ; Refrain' -

ment. [O. Fr. refraindrc (Fr. refrener) Low L.

refrenare re-, \adn t frtnum, a. bridle.]
Reframe, re-fram', v.t. to frame again.
Refranation, ref-ra-na'shun, n. (astral.) the failure of

a planetary aspect to occur.
Refrangible, rg-fran'ji-bl, adj. that may be refracted,

or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, &c. as. Refrangiuil'ity, Refran'gibleness.

Refreeze, re-frez', v.t. to Ireeze a second time.

Refrenation, ref-re-na'shun, n. (o6s.) the act of re-straining.

Refresh, re-fresh', v.l. to give new strength, spirit, &c. to: to revive alter exhaustion : to enliven: to rotore a fresh appearance to. v.i. to become fresh again : (coll.) to take refreshment, as food and drink. v.t.

Refresh'en, to make fresh again. . Refresh'er, one who, or that which, refreshes : a fee paid to counsel for continuing his attention to a case, esp. when adjourned. adj. Refresh'ful, full of power to refresh : refreshing. adv. Refresh'fully. p.adj. Refreshing, reviving, invigorating. adv. Refresh'-Ingly. in a refreshing manner : so as to revive. us.

Refresh'ingness ; Refresh'ment, the act of refresh-ing : new strength or spirit after exhaustion : that which refreshes, as food or rest (//.) usually food and drink. Refreshment, or Refection, Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent.

Refrigerant, re-fnj'e-rant, adj. making cold : cool-ing : refreshing. . that which cools. v.t. Re-frig'erate, to make cold : to cool : to refresh. . Refrigera'tion. adjs. Refrig'erative, Refrig'era-tory, cooling : refreshing. ns. Refrig'erator, an apparatus for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature : an ice-safe ; Refrig'erator-car, a freight-car fitted for preserving meat, &c., during transmission, by means of cold ; Refrig'eratory, a cooler : a vessel or apparatus for cooling, used in brewing, &c. : Refrige'rium (obs.), cooling refresh-ment. [Fr., L. re-, denoting change of state, frigerdre, -a turn, to coo\,frigns, cold.]

Refringe. re-frinj', v.t. to infringe. . Ref ring 'ency, refractive power. adj. Refrin'gent.

Reft, reft, pa.t. and^><./. of reave.

Refuge, ref'uj, ft. that which affords shelter or protec-tion : an asylum or retreat : a resource or expedient. v.t. to find shelter for. v.i. to take shelter. us. Refugee', one who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious persecution or political commotion ; Refugee'ism. City of refuge (see City); House Of refuge, an institution for the shelter of the destitute. [Fr., L. refugium re-, back, fnigere, to flee.]

Refulgence, re-ful'jens, . state of being refulgent : brightness : brilliance also Reful'gency. adj. Re-ful'gent, casting a flood of light : snining : brilliant. adv. RefUl'gently. [Fr., L. refulgent, -entis, pr.p. of refulgere re-, inten., fnigere, to shine.]

Refund, re-fund', v.t. to repay : to restore : to return what has been taken. ns. Refund'; Refund' er ; Refund ment. [Fr., L. refundire, refusum re-, \)&cV,fundere, to pour.]

Refurbish, re-fur'bish, v.t. to furbish again : to polish.

Refurnish, re-fur'nish, v.t. to furnish again : to supply or provide anew.

Refuse, re-fuz 7 , v.t. to reject : to deny, as a request, &c. : to disown : to fail to receive, to repel : (mil.) to hold troops back from the regular alignment. v.i. to decline acceptance: not to comply. adj. RefU'sable, capable of being refused. ns. Refu sal, denial of anything requested : rejection : the right of taking in preference to others ; Refu ser. [Fr. refuser, prob. due to confusion of L~ refutare, to drive back, recusdre, to make an objection against.]

Refuse, ref'us, adj. refused : worthless. . that which is rejected or left as worthless : dross.

Refuse, re-iuz', v.t. to melt again. . Refusion. re-peated fusion or melting, as of metals : restoration.

Refute, re-fut', v.t. to repel : to oppose : to disprove. . Refutabil'ity. adj. Refutable, that may be refuted or disproved. adv. Refu tably. . Refu-ta'tion, the act of refuting or disproving. adj\ Refu'tatory, tending to refute : refuting. . Re-fu'ter, one who, or that which, refutes. [Fr. refuter L. refutdre re-, back, root offundere,futiUs.\

Regain, re-gan, v.t. to gain back or again : to recover.

Regal, re'gal, adj. belonging to a king : kingly : royal. adv. Re'gaUy. [Fr., L. regalis rex, a king regere, to rule.]

Regal, re'gal, . a small portable organ used to support treble voices. Also Rig'ole. [Fr., It., L. regalis, royal.]

Regale, re-gal', v.t. to entertain in a sumptuous manner : to refresh : to gratify. v.i. to feast. . a regal or magnificent feast. ns. Regale'ment, the act of regaling : entertainment : refreshment ; Re-ga'ler. [Fr. rfgalcr, derived by Diez, like Sp. regular, from L. regelare, to thaw. Scheler prefers to connect with O. Fr. galer, to rejoice (cf. Gala), and Skeat follows him.]

Regalia, re-ga'li-a, ti.pl. the ensigns of royalty : the crown, sceptre, &c., esp. those used at a coronation : the rights and privileges of kings : the distinctive symbols of a particular order. . Rega'le, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. adj. Rega'lian, regal, sovereign. us. Re'galism, Re-gality, state of being regal : royalty : sovereignty : (Scot.) a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. adv. Re'gally. [Neut. pi. of L. regalis, royal.]

Regalia, re-ga'lya, . a superior Cuban cigar.

Regard, re-gard', v.t. to observe particularly : to hold in respect or affection : to pay attention to : to care for : to keep or observe : to esteem : to consider as important or valuable : to have respect or relation to. n. (orig.) look, gaze: attention with interest: observation : respect : affection : repute : relation : relereuce : (pi.) good wishes. ndjs. Regar'dable ; Regar'dant, looking to : (her.) looking behind or backward.//. Regar'der. adj. Regard'ful, full of regard : taking notice : heedful : attentive. adv. Regard'fully. . Regard'fulness. prep. Re-gar'ding, respecting, concerning. adj. Regard' -lOSS, without regard: not attending: negligent: heedless. adv. Regard'lessly. ns. Regardless-ness ; Regard'-ring, a ring set with stones whose initial letters make the word regard, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, diamond. As regards, with regard to ; In regard of, in view of; In this regard, in this respect. [Fr. regarder re-, again, garder, to keep.]

Regather, re-gaM'er, v.t. to gather again.

Regatta, re-gat'a, . a rare of yachts : any rowing or sailing match. [It. regatta, rigatta Old It. regattare, to haggle, prob. a form of It. recatare, to retail L. re-, again, captdre, to catch.]

Regelation, reje-la'shun, . the act of freezing anew. v.i. Re'gelate, to freeze together. [L. re-, again, ge.'dre, to freeze.]

Regency, re'jen-si, . the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent : a body entrusted with vicarious government. . Re'gence (obs.), government.

Regenerate, re-jen'er-at, v.t. to produce anew : (ttical.) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God. adj. regenerated, renewed : changed from a natural to a spiritual state. ns. Regen'eracy, Regen'erateness, state of being regenerate. . Regeneration, act of regenerating : state of being regenerated : (theol.) new birth, the change from a carnal to a Christian life: the renewal of the world at the second coming of Christ. atlj. Regen'erative, pertaining to regeneration : renewal. adv. Regen'eratively. . Regen'erator, a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks, in which the waste heat is, by reversal of the draught, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. adj. Regen'eratory.- . Regen'esis, the state of being renewed. Baptismal regeneration (see Baptise). [L. regenerdre, -dtnt, to bring forth again re-, again, generdre, to generate.]

Regent, re'jent, adj. invested with interim or vicarious sovereign authority. . one invested with interim authority : one who rules for the sovereign : a college professor, as formerly in Scotland and elsewhere : a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction and government in some universities. ns. Ru gent-bird, an Australian bird related to the bower-birds ; Re'gentess ; Re'gentship, office of a regent: deputed authority. [Fr., L. regens, -entis, pr.p. of regere, to rule.]

Regerminate, re-jer'min-at, v.i. to germinate or bud again. . Regermina'tion.

Regest, re-jest', v. t. (obs.) to throw back. . a register.

Reget, re-get', v. t. to get or obtain again.

Regian, re'ji-an, . (obs.) a royalist. Re'giammajesta'tem, a collection of ancient laws bearing to have been compiled by order of David I. of Scotland, now generally believed to be a compilation from Glanville's Tractatus de legibus.

Regible, rej'i-bl, adj. governable.

Regicide, rej'i-sld, . the murderer of a king applied esp. to the members of the High Court of Justice who sentenced Charles I. to death. adj. Regici'dal. [Fr., L. rex, regis, a king, ctedere, to kill.]

Regifugium, re-ji-fu'ji-um, . an ancient Roman festival commemorating the expulsion of the Tarquins.

Regild, re-gild', v.t. to gild again or anew.

Regime, ra-zhem', . mode of ruling one's diet : form of government : administration. Ancien regime, the political system that prevailed in France before the Revolution of 1789. [Fr., L. regimen regere, to rule.]

Regimen, rej'i-men, . rule prescribed : orderly government : any regulation for gradual improvement : (med.) rule of diet, habit with regard to food : (gram.) the government of one word by another : words governed : pi. Regim'ina. adj. Regiminal. [L.]

Regiment, rej'i-ment, n. a body of soldiers constituting the largest permanent unit, commanded by a colonel: rule. v.t. to form into a regiment: to organise. adj. Regiment al, relating to a regiment. n.pl. the uniform of a regiment. . Regimentation, classification. Regimental district, the territory allotted to each regiment for recruiting purposes.

Regina, re-jl'na, n. (U.S.) the striped water-snake.

Region, re'jun, . a portion of land : country : any area or district, with respect to fauna, flora, &c. : (SJtak.) rank, dignity : (Shak.) the elemental space between the earth and the moon's orbit. adj. Re'gional, topical : local : topographical. . Re'gionalism, sectionalism, adv. Re'gionally. . Regiona'rius, a title given to R.C. ecclesiastics who have jurisdiction over certain districts of Rome. adjs. Re'gionary ; Regionlc. [O. Fr., L. regio, regionis regere, to rule.]

Register, rej'is-ter, . a written record, regularly kept : the book containing the register : that which registers or records : one who registers, as the Scotch ' Lord Clerk Register:' that which regulates, as tlie damper of a furnace or stove : a stop or range of pipes on the organ, &c. : the compass of a voice or of a musical instrument : (print.) exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books printed on both sides. v.t. to enter in a register : to record. adjs. ReglSterable, Reglstrable, capable of being registered ; Registered^ enrolled, as a registered voter. ns. Register-grate, a grate with a shutter behind ; Register-office, a record-office : an employment office ; Register-plate, in rope-making, a disc having holes so arranged as to give the yarns passing through them their proper position for entering into the general twist ; Registrant, one who registers, esp. a trade-mark or patent ; Registrar, one who keeps a register or official record ; Registrar-gen'eral, an officer having the superintendence of the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages ; Reglstrarship, office of a registrar. v.t. Reg'istrato. ns. Registra'tion, act of registering : in organ-playing, the act of combining stops for the

playing of given pieces of music ; Registry, act of registering : place where a register is kept : facts recorded. Registration Act, a statute of 1885 extending the borough system of registration to county towns ; Registration of British ships, a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships ; Registration Of copyright, the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright ; Registration Of trade-marks, the public system of registering such, with a view to secure their exclusive use. Parish register, a book in which the births,

deaths, and marriages are inscribed : Ship's register, a document showing the ownership of a vessel. [O. Fr. registre Low L. registrum, for L. regestunt, pi. regesta re-, back, gerere, to carry.]

Regius, re'ji-us, adj. appointed by the Crown, aS Re'giUS profess'or, one whose chair was founded by Henry VIII. ; in Scotland, any professor whose chair was founded by the Crown. Re'gium dp'num, an annual grant of public money to Presbyterian and other nonconformist ministers in England, Scotland, and esp. Ireland, where it only ceased in 1871.

Regive, re-giv', '. t. to restore.

Reglement, rea'1-ment, . (Bacon) regulation. adj. Reglemen'tary. [Fr.]

Reglet, reg'let, . a flat, narrow moulding, used to separate panels, &c. : a fillet : (print.) a ledge of wood thicker than a lead, and used for a like purpose. . Reg'let-plane, a plane for making printers' reglets. [Fr., dirrw of regie L. regula, a rule.]

Reglow, re-gl5', v.i. to recalesce. . recalescence.

Regma, reg'ma, n. (hot.) a capsule with two or more lobes, each of which dehisces at maturity: //. Reg'mata. [Gr. rhegma, a fracture.]

Regmacarp, reg'ma-karp, . any dehiscent fruit.

Regnal, reg'nal, adj. pertaining to the reign of a monarch. . Reg'nancy, condition of being regnant : reign : predominance. adj. Reg/nant. reigning or ruling : predominant : exercising regal authority. >is. Reg'nicide, the destroyer of a kingdom: Reg'num, a badge of royalty, esp. the early form of the pope's tiara. Regnal year, the year of a sovereign's reign. [L. regnans, regnantis, pr.p. of regnare, regere, to rule.]

Regorge, re-gorj', v.t. to swallow again : (Milt.) to swallow eagerly : to vomit, to throw back.

Regrade, re-grad, T.I. (ois.) to retire.

Regraft, re-graft', v.t. to graft again.

Regrant, re-grant*, v.t. to grant back. n. a fresh grant.

Regrate, re-grat', v.t. in masonry, to remove the outer surface so as to give a fresh appearance.

Regrate, re-grat', v.t. to buy and *ell again in the same market, thus raising the grice once a criminal offence in England. >is. Regra'ter, -tor, a huckster who buys and sells provisions in the same fair : Regra'tlng. [O. Fr. regrattr Low L. recatare, to retail L. re-, back, captare, to catch.]

Regrede, re-gred', v.i. to retrograde.;/. Regre'dience.

Regreet, re-gret', v.t. (Shak.) to greet or salute again. n. (Shak.) exchange of salutation.

Regress, re-gres', . passage back : return : power of returning : re-entry. v.i. to go back : to return to a former place or state : (astron.) to move from east to west. . Regression, act of going back or returning. adj. Regressive, going back: returning. adv. Regress'ively, in a regressive manner : by return. [L. regressus, perf. p. of regredi re-, back, gradi, gressus, to step, go.]

Regret, re-gret', v.t. to grieve at: to remember with sorrow :pr.p. regret'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. regret'ted. . sorrow for anything : concern : remorse : a written expression of regret. adj. Regret'ful, full

of regret. adv. Regretfully. adj. Regret'table.

adv. Regrettably. [O. Fr. regrater, to desire, prob. from L. re-, again, and an Old Low Ger. form,

appearing in A.S. grtali, Goth, gretan, to weep, Scot, greet. Others explain a from L. re-, in neg. sense, and gratia, pleasing.]

Regrowth, re-grGth' t . a new growth.

Reguerdon, re-ger'dun, v.t. (Sitak.) to reward. n. (Sliak.) a reward. . Reguer'donment.

Regula, reg'u-la, . a book of rules for a religious house : (archit.) one of the bands under a Doric' triglyph or between the canals of the triglyphs : //. Reg'Ulae (-le). [L. regnla, a rule.]

Regular, reg'u-lar, adj. according to rule, or to law, order, custom, established practice, or mode prescribed : in accordance with nature or art, or the ordinary form or course of things : governed by rule : uniform : periodical : unbroken : methodical, orderly, systematic : strict : pursued with steadiness : straight : level : instituted according to established forms : normal, natural : consistent : usual, customary : (gra'''-) according to ordinary rule, as 'regular

verbs :' (bot.) symmetrical in form : (geom.) having all the sides and angles equal : belonging to the permanent or standing army opp. to Militia and Volunteer: (coll.) thorough, out and out, as 'a regular deception :' as opp. to Secular in the R.C. Church, denoting monks, friars, &c. under a monastic rule. n. a soldier belonging to the permanent army : a member of a religious order who has taken the three ordinary vows : (cftrou.) a number for each year, giving, added to the concurrents, the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls : a fixed number for each month serving to ascertain the day of the week, or the age of the moon, on the first day of any month.- n.pl. RegUla'ria, the regular sea-urchins. . Regularisa'tion. v.t. Reg'Ularise, to make regular.?/. Regular' -ity, conformity to rule : method : uniformity. adv. Reg'ularly. . Reg'ularness.?'./. Reg'ulate, to make regular : to adjust by rule : to subject to rules or restrictions: to put in good order. ns. Reg'Ulating-screw, in organ-building, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard of an organ may be adjusted ; Regula'tion, act of regulating : state of being regulated : a rule or order prescribed : precept : law. adj. Reg'ulative, tending to regulate. . Reg'ulator, one who, or that which, regulates : a lever which regulates the motion of a watch, &c. : anything that regulates motion. adj. Reg'Ulatory. n.fem. Reg'ulatress. [L. regnlans regula, a rule regere, to rule.]

Regulus, reg'u-lus, . an intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores : antimony : the golden-crested wren. adj. Reg'uline. v.t. Reg'ulise. [L., 'little king.']

Regur, re'gur, . the rich black cotton soil of India, full of organic matter. Also Re'gar. [Hind.]

Regurgitate, re-gur'ji-tat, v.t. to throw or pour back from a deep place. v.i. to be thrown or poured back :pr.p. regur'gitating ; pa.p. regur'gitated. n. RegUTgita'tion, the act of pouring or flowing back. [O. Fr., Low L. regurgitare, -atuni re-, back, gitrges, gurgitis, a gulf.]

Reh, ra, n. a saline efflorescence which comes to the surface in extensive tracts of Upper India.

Rehabilitate, re-ha-bil'i-tat, v.t. to reinstate, restore to former privileges. n. Rehabilita'tion, the act of restoring to forfeited rights or privileges. [Fr. rehabilitei L. re-, again , habilitare habere, to have.]

Rehandle, re-hand'l, v.t. to remodel.

Rehash, re-hash', v.t. to hash over again. . something made up of materials formerly used.

Rehead, re hed', v.t. to furnish with a head again.

Rehear, re-heV, v.t. to hear again : to try over again, as a lawsuit. . Rehearing.

Rehearsal, re-her'sal, n. act of rehearsing : recital : recital and performance for practice previous to public representation. v.t. Rehearse', to repeat what has already been said : to narrate : to recite before a public representation. ns. Rehear'ser; Rehear'-

sing. [O. Fr. refurcer, rcherser re-, again, fiercer, to harrow herce (Fr. herse), a harrow.]

Reheat, re-het', r.t. to heat anew. . Reheat'er, an apparatus for restoring heat to a body.

Reheel, re-hel', v.t. to supply a heel to a stocking, boot, &c.

Rehlbition. See Redhibition.

Rehybridlse, re-hl'bri-diz, v.t. to cause to interbreed with a different species.

Rehypothecate, re-hl-poth'e-kat, v.t. to lend as security
bonds already pledged.//. Rehypotheca'tion.

Reichsrath, rihs'rat, . the chief deliberative body in the western part of the Austrian Empire, excluding Hungary, which has its own parliament.

Reichstag, rlhs'tah, . the chief deliberative body in the German Empire, exercising legislative power in

conjunction with the Bundesrath: the diet of the old German Emp_ire.

Reification, re-if-i-ka'shun, K. materialisation. i'.t. Re'lfy, to make real or material.

Reign, ran, n. rule : dominion, as Reign of Terror : royal authority : supreme power : influence : time during which a sovereign rules. v.i. to nile : to have sovereign power : to be predominant. [Fr. regve L. regnnm regere, to rule.]

Reilluminate, re-il-lu'min-at, v.t. to illuminate or en-lighten again. . Reillumina'tion.

Reimburse, re-im-burs', v.t. to refund : to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense. adj. Reimburs'-able. capable of being repaid : intended to be repaid. ns. Reimburse'ment, act of reimbursing ; Reim-TJUTS'er, one who reimburses. [Fr. rtmkoarser re-, back, entbourser, to put in a purse bourse, a purse.]

Reimplace, re-im-plas', -'./. (pbs.) to replace.

Reimplant, re-im-plant', v.t. to implant again. . Reimplanta'tion.

Reimport, re-im-pOrt', v.t. to bring back: to import again. . Reimporta'tion.

Reimpose, re-im-poz', v.t. to retax. . Reimposi'tion, the act of reimposing : a tax levied anew.

ReimpreSS. rS-im-pres', v.t. to impress anew. . Re-impres Sion, a second or repeated impression : the reprint of a work. -.'.t. Reimprint', to print again.

Reimprison, re-im-pris'n, v.t. to imprison again. . Reimpris'onment.

Rein, ran, . the strap of a bridle : an instrument for curbing or governing : government. v.t. to govern with the rein or bridle : to restrain or control : to rein in,' to curb. v.i. to obey the rein. ns. Rein'-hold'er, a clasp on the dash-board of a carriage for holding the reins ; Rein -hook, a hook on a gig-saddle for holding the bearing-rein. adj. Rein'less, without rein or restraint. . Reins'man. a skilful driver. Rein up, to bring a horse to a stop. Give the reins to, to leave unchecked ; Take the reins. to take the control. [O. Fr. reive (Fr. rfne), through Late L. retina, from retinere, to hold back.)

Relnaugurate, re-in-aw'gu-rat, v.t. to inaugurate again or anew.

Reincarnate, re-in-kaVnat, v.t. to embody anew. . Reincarna'tion.

Reincense, re-in-sens', v.t. to rekindle.

Reincite, re-in-sit', v.t. to reanimate.

Reincorporate, re-in-kor'pO-rat, v.t. to incorporate or embody again or anew.

Reincrease, re-in-kres', r.t. to augment.

Reincrudation, re-in-krCR5-da'shun, n. recrudescence.

Reindeer, ran'der, . a kind of deer in the north, valu-able for the chase and for domestic uses. n. Rein'-deer-moss, a lichen, the winter food of the reindeer. [Ice. hreinn, and Eng. fleer.]

Reinfect, re-in-fekt', r.t. to infect again. . Re-inrec'tion.

Reinflame, re-in-flam', r.t. to rekindle.

Reinforce, re-in-fOrs', v.t. to enforce again : to strengthen with new force or support : (Speiis.) to compel. ns. Reinforce'ment, the act of reinforc-ing : additional force or assistance, esp. of troops ;

783

Reinfor'cer, any additional strengthening added to a thing. adj. Reinfor'cible.

Reinform, re-m-form', v.t. to inform anew.

Reinfund, re-in-fund', v.t. to flow in again.

Reinfuse, re-in-fuz', v.t. to infuse again.

Reingratiate, re-in-gra'shi-at, v.t. to recommend again : to favour.

Reinhabit. re-in-hab'it, v.t. to inhabit again.

Reinoculation, re-in-ok-u-Iu'shun, . subsequent in-oculation.

Reins, ranz, n.pl. the kidneys : the lower part of the back over the kidneys : (/>.) the inward parts : the heart. [O. Fr., L. rfnes.]

Reinscribe, re-in-skrlb', v.t. to record a second time.

Reinsert, re-in-sert', v.t. to insert a second time. . Reinsertion.

Reinspect, re-in-spekt', v.t. to inspect again. . Re-inspec'tion.

Reinspire, re-in-spir', r.t. to inspire anew.

Reinstall, re-in-stawl', v.t. (SJtax.) to put again in pos-
session : (Milt.) to seat again. n. Reinstatement.

Reinstate, re-in-stat', v.t. to place in a former state. tis. Reinstatement, Reinsta'tion, act of reinstat-ing : re-establishment.

Reinstruct, re-in->trukt', v.t. to instruct again.

Reinsure, re-in-shCor', v.t. to insure a second time by other underwriters. ns. Reinsur'ance ; Reinsur'ef.

Reintegrate, re-in'te-grat, v.t. to bring into harmony. n. Reintegra'tion.

Reinter, re-in-ter', v.t. to burj- again.

Reinterrogate, re-in-ter'6-gat, v.t. to interrogate again. n. Reinterroga'tion.

Reintroduce, re-in-tr6-dus', v.t. to introduce again. . Reintroduc'tion.

Reinvent, re-in-vent', v.t. to create anew or inde-pendently.'/. Reinven'tion.

Reinvest, re-in-vest', r'.i''. to invest again or a second time. . Reinvest'ment, act of reinvesting : a second investment.

Reinvestigate, re-in-ves'ti-gat, v.t. to investigate again. . Reinvestiga'tion.

Reinvigorate, re-in-vig'or-at, v. t. to invigorate again. . Reinvigora'tion.

Reinvite, re-in-vlt', to repeat an invitation. n. Re-invita'tion.

Reinvolve, re-in-volv', r.t. to involve anew.

Reis. ras, n, a Portuguese money, of which 1000 make
a milreis = 4s. sd. [Port., pi. of real.]

Reissue, re-ish'OD, v.t. to issue again. n. a second issue. adj. Reis'suahle.

Reiter, rT'ter, . a German cavalry soldier. [Ger.J

Reiterate, re-it'e-rat, v.t. to iterate or repeat again : to repeat again and again. adj. Reit'erant, re-iterating. adv. Reiferatedly. . Reitera'tion, act of reiterating. adj. Reit'erative (gram.), a word signifying repeated action.

Reject, re-jekt', v.t. to throw away : to refuse : to re-nounce: to despise. aajs. Rejec'table, Rejec'tible. n.pl. Rejectamen'ta, excrement. ns. Rejec'ter, or; Rejection, act of rejecting : refusal. adj. Re-jec'tive. . Reject'ment. [L. rejicere, rejtctvm re-, back, jacerc, to throw.]

Rejoice, re-jois', ;.;'. to feel and express joy again and again: to be glad: to exult or triumph. v.t. to make joyful : to gladden. ns. Rejoice'ment, rejoic-ing ; Rejoic'er; Rejoic'ing, act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy. adr. Re-joiclngly, with joy or exultation. [O. Fr. res/air (Fr. rejoirir) re-, again, joiiir, to enjoy -joie, joy.]

Rejoin, re-join', r.t. to join again : to unite what is separated : to meet again. v.i. to answer to a reply. ns. Rejoin der, an answer joined on to another, an answer to a reply : (/rt7-) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication; Rejoin' dure (Shak.), a joining a.izain.

Rejoint, re-joint', v. t. to joint anew : to fill up the joints of, as with mortar.

Rejolt, re-jolt', v.t. to shake anew. *. a new shock.

Rejourn

mCte ; mute ; mSon ; Men.

Relieve

Rejourn, re-jurn', v.t. (Shak.) to adjourn or postpone, to defer.;;. Rejourn'ment. [Fr. reajourtier.}

Rejudge, re-juj', v.t. to re-examine.

Rejuvenate, re-joo've-nat, v.t. torenew : to make young
again. . Rejuyena'tion. v.i. Rejuvenesce', to grow young again. . Rejuvenes'cence, growing young again : (biol.) a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character. adj. Rejuvenea'cent. v.t. RejU'venise, to rejuvenate. [L. re-, again, and juvenescent. .]

Rekindle, re-kin'dl, v.t. to kindle again : to set on fire or arouse anew. v.i. to take fire anew.

Relais, re-la', . (fort.) a walk left within a rampart to keep earth from falling into the ditch. [Fr.]

Relapse, re-laps', v.i. to slide, sink, or fall back : to return to a former state of practice : to backslide. . a falling back into a former bad state : (med.) the return of a disease after convalescence. . Re-lap'ser. adj. Relap'Sing. [L. relabi, relapsns re-, back, labi, to slide.]

Relate. re-lat', v.t. to describe : to tell : to ally by con-nection or kindred. v.i. to have reference : to refer. adj. Rela'ted, allied or connected by kindred or blood. us. Rela'tedness ; Rela'ter, -or, one who relates; Rela'tion, act of relating or telling : recital: that which is related : mutual connection between two things, analogy : resemblance, affinity : connec-tion by birth or marriage : a person related by blood or marriage, a relative. adj. Relational, having relation: exhibiting some relation. us. Relation-al ity ; Rela'tionism, the doctrine that relations have a real existence ; Rela'tlonist ; Rela'tion-Ship ; Rela'tor (law), an informant on whose behalf certain writs are issued :fein. Rela'trix. [O. Fr., L. refer re, relatnmre-, back, ferre, to carry.]

Relative, rel'a-tiv, adj. having relation : respecting : not absolute or existing by itself : considered as be-longing to something else : (gram.) expressing rela-tion. n. that which has relation to something else : a relation : (g-/vi/.)a pronoun which relates to some-thing before, called its antecedent. adj. Relatl'val

(or Rel'atival). adv. Relatively. >ts. Rel'ative-ness. Relativity. Relativity of human know-ledge, the doctrine that the nature and extent of our knowledge is determined not merely by the qualities of the objects known, but necessarily by the conditions of our cognitive powers.

Relax, re-laks', v.t. to loosen one thing away from another : to slacken : to make less close, tense, or rigid : to make less severe : to relieve from attention or effort : to divert : to open or loosen, as the bowels : to make languid. v.i. to become less close : to become less severe : to attend less. adj. Relax'-able. us. Relax'ant, a relaxing medicine; Re-laxa'tion, act of relaxing : state of being relaxed : remission of application : unbending: looseness. adj. Relax'ative. [Fr., L. relaxdre, -atttm re-, away from, laxdre, to loosen laxus, loose.]

Relay, re-la', . a supply of horses, &c., to relieve others on a journey : a fresh set of dogs in hunting : a shift of men : a supplementary store of anything : (electr.) an apparatus by which the current of the receiving telegraphic station is strengthened. [O. Fr. relais relaisser L. relaxare, to loosen.]

Relay, r6-la', v.t. to lay again, as a pavement

Release, re-leV. v. t._\.o grant a new lease of. us. Releasee . Relessee', the one to whom a release is granted ; Releas'or, Reless or, one who grants a release.

Release, re-les', ->.t. to let loose from: to set free: to discharge from : to relieve : to let go, give up a right to. n. a setting free : discharge or acquit-tance : the giving up of a claim : liberation from pain. adj. Releas'ablo us. itelease'ment (J[ilt.), act of releasing or discharging : Releas'er, -or, Reless'-or, one who executes a release. [O. Fr. relaissier L. lax are, to relax.]

Relegate, rel'e-gat, v.t. to send away, to consign : to exile : to dismiss : to remit. n. Relega'tion. [L. relegdre, -dtnm re-, away, legdre, to send.]

Relent, re-lent', v.i. to slacken, to soften or grow less severe : to grow tender : to feel ccmpassion. adj. soft-hearted : yielding. n. (Speiis.) relenting. adjs. Relent'ing, inclining to yield : too soft ; Relent-less, without relenting : without tenderness or com-passion : merciless. adv. Relentlessly. us. Re-ient'lessness ; Relent'ment, the state of relenting : relaxation : compassion. [O. Fr. ralentir, to retard L. relentescere re-, back, lentus, pliant.]

Relet, re-let', v.t. to let again, as a house.

Relevancy, rel'e-van-si, . state of being relevant : pertinence : applicability : obvious relation : (Scots law) sufficiency for a decision the arguments and evidence in point of law and of fact against and in

favour of the accused also Rel'evance. adj. Rel'e-
vant, bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose :
pertinent: related : sufficient legally. [Fr., pr.p. of
relever, to raise again L. relevdre, to relieve.]

Relevation, rel-e-va'shun, n. (obs.) a raising up.

Reliable, re-lT'a-bl, adj. that may be relied upon :
trustworthy. tis. Reliability, Rell'ableness.
adv. Reli'ably. . Reli'ance, trust : confidence.
adj. Rell'ant, confident in one's self. [Rely.]

Relic, rel'ik, . that which is left after loss or decay of
the rest : a corpse (gener. //.) : (R.C.) any personal
memorial of a reputed saint, to be held in reverence
as an incentive to faith and piety : a memorial, a
souvenir: a monument. n. Rel'iC-mong'er, one who
traffics in relics. [Fr. relique L. reliquite- relin-
qnere, relictum, to leave behind.]

Relict, rel'ikt, . a woman surviving her husband, a
widow. [L. relicta relinquere.]

Relicted, re-lik'ted, adj. (law) left bare, as land by
the permanent retrocession of water. . ReliC'tion,
land left bare by water : the recession of water.

Relief, re-lef, n. the removal of any evil : release from
a post or duty, replacement : one who replaces an-
other : that which relieves or mitigates : aid : assist-
ance to a pauper, as outdoor relief: a certain fine or
composition paid by the heir of a tenant at the death
of the ancestor : (fine art) the projection of a sculp-
tured design from its ground, as low relief (bas-relief,
basso-rilievo), middle relief (ntezzo-rilievo), and high
relief (alto-rilievo), according as the carved figures
project very little, in a moderate degree, or in a very
considerable degree from the background : a work
of art executed in relief : (her.) the supposed projec-
tion of a charge from the surface of a field, indicated
by shading on the sinister and lower sides : the con-
dition of land surfaces as regards elevations and
depressions as indicated in a Relief -map, in \\ hich
the form of the country is expressed by elevations
and depressions of the material used. ns. Relief-
perspec'tive, the art of applying the principles of
perspective to relief in painting and sculpture, in
theatrical settings, &c. ; Relief-work, public work
to provide employment for the poor in times of
distress.
Relief Church, a body who left the Established
Church of Scotland on account of the oppressive
exercise of patronage, organised in lyfi, uniting
with the United Secession Church in 1847 to form
the United Presbyterian Church. [O. Fr. relef
relever, to raise up L. re-, again, levare, to raise.)

Relieve, re-lev 7 , v.t. to remove from that which weighs
down or depresses : to lessen : to ease : to help : to
release : to support : to mitigate : to raise the siege
of: (art) to set off by contract : (law) to redress.
adj. RelieVable. -. Reliev'er, one who, or that
which, relieves : (slang) a garment kept for being lent
out. adj. Relieving, serving to relieve : (naut.)
a temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel
in a storm. Relieving arch, an arch in a wall to
relieve the part below it from a superincumbent
weight ; Relieving officer, a salaried official who
superintends the relief of the poor. [O. Fr. relever,

to raise again L. relevSre re-, again, In/are, to
raise levis, light.]

Relievo. Rilievo, re-lya'vo, . See Alto-relievo,
Bas-relief.

Relight, re-lit'. v.t. and -:i. to light or take light anew.

Religion, re-lij'un, n. the recognition of supernatural
powers and of the duty lying upon man to yield
obedience to these : the performance of our duties of
love and obedience towards God : pioty : any system
of faith and worship : sense of obligation or duty.
ru. Rellg'ioner, Religionary. v.t. Relig'ionise,
to imbue with religion. v.i. to make profession of
religion. ns. Relig'ionism, Religiosity, religious-
ness, religious sentimentality ; Religionist, one
attached to a religion : a bigot. adj. Relig'ionless,
ha. m.; no religion. ad-: Religio'SO (inns.), in a
devotional manner. Established religion, that
form which is officially recognised by the state ;
Natural religion, that religion which is derived

from nature and not revelation ; Revealed religion, that which is derived from positive revelation by divinely inspired Scripture, or otherwise. [L. rcligio, oil's re-, back, ligdre, to bind.]

Religious, re-Iij'us, adj. pertaining to religion : concerned with or set apart to religion, as a religious society, religious books: pious: godly: (/f.C.) bound to a monastic life: strict. . one bound by monastic vows. ns. Religieuse (re-le-zhi-ez'). a mm ; Religieux (re-le-zhi-e'), a monk. adv. Religiously. n. Religiousness, the state of being religious.

Relinquish, re-ling'kwish, v.t. to abandon : to give up : to renounce a claim to. adj. Relln'quent, relinquishing. ns. Relin'quisher ; Relin'quishment, act of giving up. [O. Fr. relinqnir L. relinquere, relictnin re-, away from, linqitire, to leave.]

Reliquary, rel'i-kwa-ri, . a small chest or casket for holding relics: (taw) one who owes a balance. Also Reliquaire'. [Fr. reliqnaire ; cf. Relic.]

Relique, re-lek', . a relic. n.pl. Reliquias (re-lik'-wi-e), remains, esp. of fossil organisms : (arckjtolegy)
artifacts, or things made or modified by human art.

Reliquidate, re-lik'wi-dat, v.t. to adjust anew. . Reliquida'tion.

Relish, rel'ish, v.t. to like the taste of: to be pleased with : to enjoy. v.i. to have an agreeable taste : to give pleasure. . an agreeable peculiar taste or quality : enjoyable quality : power of pleasing : inclination or taste for : appetite : just enough to give a flavour: a sauce. adj. Rel'lshable. [O. Fr. relecher, to lick again, from re-, again, leclier L. re-, again, and Old High Ger. lechon, lick.]

Relisten, re-Hs'n, v.i. to listen again or anew.

Relive, re-liv', v.i. to live again. v.t. (Spens.) to bring back to life.

Reload, re-lod', v.t. to load again.

Relocate, re-lO'kat, v.t. to locate again. . Reloca'-tion, the act of relocating : renewal of a lease.

Relove, re-luv', v.t. to love in return.

Relucent, re-lu'sent, adj. shining : bright.

Reluctant, re-luk'tant, adj. struggling or striving against: unwilling: disinclined. v.i. Reluct', to make resistance. ns. Reluc'tance, Reluc'tancy, state of being reluctant : unwillingness. ad-.'. Re-lUC'tantly. v.i. RelUC'tate, to be reluctant. . RelUCta'tlon, repugnance. [L. relnctans, -antis, pr.p. of relactdri re-, against, luctdri, to struggle.]

Relume, re-lum', v.t. to light anew, to rekindle : pr.fi. relum'ing ; pa. p. relumed'. v.t. Relu mine (Skak.), to relume, light anew. [Fr. relumet L. re-, again, lumen, light.]

Rely, re-ll', v.i. to rest or repose: to have full confidence in : to lean : pa.t. and pa.p. relied'. . Reli'er. [Ace. to Skeat, compounded from re-, back, and lie, to rest. Others explain as O. Fr. relier I... religdre, to hind back.]

Remain, re-man', v.i. to stay or be left behind: to continue in the same place : to be left after or out of a greater number : to continue in an unchanged

form or condition : to last. n. stay : abode : what is left, esp. in //. Remains', a corpse : the literary productions of one dead. . Remain'der, that which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part : the balance : an interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens : that which remains of an edition when the sale of a book has practically ceased. adj. left over. [O. Fr. remaindre L. remanere re-, back, tnanere, to stay.]

Remake, re-miik', v.t. to make anew.

Remanation, re-ma-na'shun, . the act of returning: reabsorption. [L. remandre, -atum, to flow back.]

Remand, re-mand, v.t. to recommit or send back. . state or act of being remanded or recommitted, as a prisoner. . Rem'anence, Rem'anency, permanence. adj. Rem'anent, remaining : (Scat.) additional.///. Remanes'cence, a residuum : Rem'anet, a postponed case. [O. Fr. remander L. remanddrc re-, back, manddre, to order.]

Remark, re-mark', v.t. to mark or take notice of: to express what one thinks or sees : to say. . words regarding anything : notice : any distinguishing mark on an engraving or etching indicating a certain state of the plate before completion, also a print or proof bearing this special remark also Remarque'.

adj. Remark'able, deserving remark or notice : distinguished: famous: that may excite admiration or wonder : strange : extraordinary. . Remark'ableness. adv. Remark'ably. adj. Remarked', conspicuous : bearing a remark, as an etching. . Remark'er. [O. Fr. remarquet re-, inten., tnarqner, to mark.]

Re-mark, re-mark', v.t. to mark a second time.

Remarry, re-mar'i, v.t. to marry again. n. Remarriage.

Remasticate, re-mas'ti-kat, v.t. to ruminate. n. Remastica'tion.

Remblai, rong-bla', 11. {fort.) the materials used to form the rampart and parapet : the mass of earth brought to form a railway embankment, &c. [Fr.]

Ramble, rem'bl, v.t. (prov.) to remove.

Rembrandtesque, rem-bran-tesk', adj. like Rembrandt (1607-1669), esp. in his characteristic contrast of high lights and deep shadows, ami in his treatment of chiaroscuro. Also Rem'brandtish.

Remeant, re'me-ant, adj. (rare) coming back. [L. remedrere-, back, tnedre, to go.]

Remeasure, re-mezh'ur, v.t. (Sfens.) to measure anew.

Remedy, rem'e-di, . any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease : that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss (ol>s.) Remede'. v.t. to remove, counteract, _ or repair: pa.t. and Pa.p. rem'edied. adj. Reme'diable, that may be remedied : curable. n. Reme'diableness. adv. Reme'diably. adj. Reme dial, tending to remedy or remove. adv. Reme'dially. adjs. Reme'diate (Shak.), remedial ; Rem'ediless. without remedy : incurable. adv. Rem'edilessly. . Rem'edilessness. -p.atij. Rem'edying. [O. Fr. r<-nicde L. reniedium re-, back, mederi, to restore.]

Remember, re-mem'ber, v.t. to keep in mind : to recall to mind : to recollect : (.) to meditate on : (SJtak.) to mention : to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence : to attend to : to give money for service done. adj. Remem'berable, that may be remembered. adv. Remem 'berably. ns. Remem'berer ; Remem brance, memory : that which serves to bring to or keep in mind : a memorial : the power of remembering : the length of time a thing can be remembered ; Remem'brancer, that which reminds: a recorder: an officer of exchequer. Remember one to, to commend one to. [O. Kr. rctnembrer L. rememfirdre re-, again, mentorare, to call to mind mfttior, mimllV.' '

Remercie, Remercy, rc-mer'si, v.t. (Spens) to thank. [O. Fr. reniercier, re-, again, mercier, to thank, merci, thanks.]

Rernerge, re-merj', v.t. (Tenn.) to merge again.

Bemex

mote ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Renal

Romex, re'meks, . one of the flight -feathers of a

bird : //. Rem'igeS. [L., 'a rower ' retinis, an oar,

agere, to move. J

Remiform, rem'i-form, adj. shaped like an oar. adj.

Rem igable, capable of being rowed upon. [L.

remits, an OAT, forma, form, agere, to move.]

Retnigia, re-mij'i-a, . a genus of noctuid moths. adj.

Remig'ial.

Remigrate, re-ml'grat, -'./'. to migrate again. n. Remigra'tion.

Remind, re-mTnd', v. t. to bring to the mind of again : to bring under the notice or consideration of. . Remind er. one who, or that which, reminds. adj. Remind'ful, tending to remind : calling to mind.

Reminiscence, rem-i-nis'ens, . recollection : an account of what is remembered : the recurrence to the mind of the past. n. Reminiscent, one who calls past events to mind. adj. capable of calling to mind. adjs. Reminiscen'tial. Reminis'citory, tending to remind. [Fr., Low L. reminiscentier, recollections L. reminisci, to recall to mind.]

Remiped, rem'i-ped, adj. oar-footed. . one of an

order of insects having feet adapted for swimming. [L. reinns, an oar, pes, pedis, a foot.]

Remise, re-mlz', v. t. to send or give back : to release, as a claim. n. (law) return or surrender, as of a claim : an effective second thrust after the first has missed : a livery-carriage. [O. Fr., Low L. remissa, a pardon L. remittere, remission, to remit.]

Remiss, re-mis', adj. remitting in attention, &c. : negligent : not punctual : slack : not vigorous. adj. Remiss fill, tending to remit or forgive : lenient. . RemissibiTity. adj. Remissible, that may be remitted or pardoned. . Remis'sion, slackening : abatement : relinquishment of a claim : release : pardon : remission of sins : the forgiveness of sins. adj. RemlSS'ive, remitting : forgiving. adv. Re-

miss'ly. . Remiss 'ness. adj. Remiss'ory, pertaining to remission. [O. Fr. remis L. remissiis, slack remittere, to remit]

Remit, re-mit', v.t. to relax : to pardon : to resign : to restore : to transmit, as money, &c. : to put again in custody : to transfer from one tribunal to another : to refer for information. v.i. to abate in force or violence: pr.p. remit'ting; pa.t. and pa. p. remit'ted. . (law) a. communication from a superior court to one subordinate. ns. Remit ment, act of remitting; Remit tal, a remitting : surrender; Remit'tance, that which is remitted : the sending of money, &c., to a distance: also the sum or thing sent ; Remittee 1 ', the person to whom a remittance is sent. adj. Remittent, increasing and remitting, or abating alternately, as a disease. us. Remitter, one who makes a remittance ; Remitter (l'iw), a remitting to a former right or title (obs.) Remitter. [O. Fr. remettre L. remittere, rcmissum re-, back, mittere, to send.]

Remnant, rem'nant, . that which remains behind alter a part is removed, of a web of cloth, &c. : remainder : a fragment. [O. Fr. remenant, remainder.)

Remoboth, rem'o-both, H. a class of isolated" hermit societies in Syria which would be bound by no rule, after the regulation of monasticism by Pachomius and Basil like the Sarabaites in Egypt.

Remodel, re-mod'l, v.t. to model or fashion anew.

Remodification,re-mod-i-fi-ka'shun,H. the act of modifying again. v.t. Remod'ify, to mould anew.

Remolade, re-mo-lad', n. a kind of salad-dressing. [Fr.]

Remoleculisatlon, re-mol-ek'u-lt-za-shun, . a rearrangement of the molecules leading to the formation of new compounds.

Remollient, re-mol'i-ent, adj. mollifying.

Remolten, re-molt'n, p.adj. melted again.

Remonetise, re-mon'e-tlz, v.t. to restore to circulation in the form of money. . Remonetisa tion.

Remonstrance, re-mon'strans, n. strong statement of reasons against an act : expostulation. adj. Re-

mon'Strant, inclined to remonstrate.;/, one who remonstrates. adv. Remon'strantly. ti.fi. Remonstrants, the Dutch Arminians whose divergence from Calvinism was expressed in five articles in the Remonstrance of 1610. r.i. Remon'strate, to set forth strong reasons against a measure. . Remonstra'tion. adjs. Remon'strative. Remon'stratory, expostulmory. . Remon'strator. Grand Remonstrance, a famous statement of abuses presented to Charles I. by the House of Commons in 1641. [L. re-, again, monstrdre, to point out.]

Remontant, re-mon'tant, adj. blooming a second time. . a flower which blooms twice in a season.

Remora, rem'6-ra, n. the sucking-fish, a genus not far removed from mackerel : an obstacle : a stoppage : (her.) a serpent.

Remorse, re-mors', . the gnawing pain of anguish or guilt : (obs.) pity, softening. v.t. Remord (obs.), to strike with remorse, n. Remord'ency, compunction. adj. Remorse'ful, full of remorse : compassionate. adv. Remorse'fully. . Remorse fulness, the state of being remorseful. adj. Remorse less, without remorse: cruel. adv. Remorselessly. . Remorse'lessness. [O. Fr. re>nors(Fr. rewords) Low L. remorsus L. remordere, remorsum, to bite again re-, again, mordere, to bite.]

Remote, re-mot', adj. moved back to a distance in time or place: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing : not nearly related. tufr. Remote ly. ns. Remote'ness ; Remo'tion (Skak.), act of re-

moving : remoteness. [Remove.]

Remould, re-mold', v.t. to mould or shape anew.

Remount, re-mownt', v.t. and v.t. to mount again. H. a fresh horse, or supply of horses.

Remove, re-moov', v.t. to put from its place: to take away : to withdraw : to displace : to make away with. v.i. to go from one place to another. . any indefinite distance : a step in any scale of gradation, as promotion from one class to another, also a class or division : a dish to be changed while the rest remain : (Shak.) the raising of a siege, a posting-stage. . Removability. adj. Remo'vable, that may be removed. adv. Remo'vably. . Remo'val, the act of taking away : displacing : change of place : a euphemism for murder. adj. Removed.' (Skak.), remote : distant by degrees of relationship. ns. Remo'vedneSS (Shak), the state of being removed : remoteness ; Remo'ver, one who removes : (Bacon) an agitator. Removal terms (Scot.), Whitsunday and Martinmas. [O. Fr., L. removere, remdlum re-, away, movere, to move.]

Rempli, rong-ple', adj. (her.) having another tincture than its own covering the greater part. [Fr.]

Remplissage, rong-ple-sazh', . padding. [Fr.]

Remunerate, re-mu'tie-rat, v.t. to render an equivalent for any service : to recompense. . Remunerabil ity, capability of being rewarded. adj. Remu'nerable, that may be remunerated : worthy of being rewarded. . Remunera'tion, reward: recompense : requital. adj. Remu nerative, fitted to remunerate: lucrative: yielding due return. . Remu'nerativeness. adj. Remu'neratory, giving a recompense. [L. remunerdre, -dtiim re-, in return, munerdre, to give something murtus, ntnneris, a gift.]

Remurmur, re-mur'mur, v.i. to murmur again : to repeat in low sounds. v.i. to murmur back.

Remutation, re-mu-ta'shun, K. alteration to a previous form.

Renaissance, re-na'sans, . a new birth : the period (in the isth century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern world hence 'Renaissance architecture," &c. adj. relating to the foregoing. [Fr. ; c f. Renascent.]

Renal, re-nal, adj. pertaining to the reins or kidneys. . Ren, the kidney ://. Reneg (re'nez). [L. renalis rents, the kidneys.]

Rename

fate, far ; m?, her ; mine ;

Repaint

Rename, re-nam', v.t. to give a new name to.

Benard = Reynard(a i .\.).

Renascent, re-nas'ent, adj. rising again into being. its. Renas cence, Renas cency, the same as JRenaissance. adj. Renas'cible, capable of being reproduced. [L. renascens, -ends, pr.p. of renasci re-, again, nasci, to be born.]

Renate, re-nat', adj. (obs.) born again : renewed.

Renavlgate, re-nav'i-gat, v.t. to navigate again.

Rencounter, ren-kownt'er, Rencontre, rang-kong'tr, . a meeting in contest : a casual combat : a collision. v.t. to encounter. {Fr. rencontre.]

Rend, rend, v.t. to tear asunder with force : to split : to tear away. v.i. to become torn : pa.t. &n& pa.p. rent. [A.S. rendan, to tear.]

Render, ren'der, v.t. to give -up: to make up: to deliver, furnish, present : to cause to become : to translate into another language : to perform officially, as judgment : to cause to be : to reproduce, as music : to clarify : to plaster without the use of lath. n. a surrender : a payment of rent : an account given. adj. Ren'derable. ns. Ren'derer; Ren'dering, the act of rendering : version : translation : interpretation ; Rendition, the act of surrendering, as fugitives from justice : translation. adj. Rend'ible, capable of being yielded up, or of being translated. [O. Fr. rendre L. reddere re-, away, dare, to give.]

Rendezvous, ren'de-v53, or rang 7 -, . an appointed place of meeting, esp. for troops or ships : a place for enlistment : a refuge://. Ren'dezVOUS. v.i,

to assemble at any appointed place. [Fr. rendez vans, render yourselves rendre, to render.]

Renegade, ren'e-gad, . one faithless to principle or party : an apostate : a deserter also Renega'do. . Ren'egate, a renegade. adj. apostate, traitor-ous. n. Renega'tion. v.t. and v.i. Renege' (Shak.), to deny, disown : to revoke at cards also Renig' (U.S.). u. Rene'ger (obs.). [Sp., Low L. renegatus L. re-, inten., negare, -atum, to deny.]

Renerve, re-nerv', v.t. to reinvigorate.

Renew, re-nu', v.t. to renovate: to transform to new jife, revive : to begin again : to make again : to invigorate: to substitute : to regenerate, v.i. to be made new : to begin again. n. Renewabil'ity. adj. Renew'able, that may be renewed. ns. Re-new 7 al, renovation: regeneration: restoration; Re-newedness; Renew er; Renewing.

Renfierse, ren-fers', v.t. (Spens.) to reinforce. pa.p. Renforst'.

RenHify, re-nid'i-fl, v.i. to build another nest. . Renidifica'tion.

Reniform, ren'i-form, adj. (bot.) kidney-shaped. [L. rents, the kidneys.^orwa, form.]

Renitence, ren'i-tens, or re-ni'tens, . the resistance of a body to pressure : disinclination also Ren'i-tency. adj. Ren'itent. [Fr., L. reniteiis, -entis, pr.p. of reiiiti, to resist.]

Renne, ren, v.i. (Spent.) to run.

Rennet, ren'et, . prepared inner membrane of a calfs stomach, used to make milk coagulate also Runn'et. v.t. to treat with rennet. . Renn'et-bag, the fourth stomach of a ruminant. [A.S. rinnuii, to run : Old Dut. rinsel, curds.]

Rennet, ren'et, . a sweet kind of apple. [O. Fr. reinette, dim. of reine, queen L. regina, a queen ; or rainette, dim. of raine, a frog L. rana.]

Renominate, re-nom'i-nat, v.t. to nominate again. a. Renomina tion.

Renounce, re-nowns', v.t. to disclaim : to disown : to reject publicly and finally : to forsake. v.i. to fail to follow suit at cards. . a failure to follow suit at cards. ns. Renounce'ment, act of renouncing, dis-claiming, or rejecting ; Renoun'cer. [O. Fr., L. reituntidre re-, away, nuntidre, -dtum, to an-nounce nuntius, a messenger.]

Renovate, ren'5-vat, v.t. to renew or make new again :
to restore to the original state. us. Renova tion,

790

renewal : state of being renewed : (theol.) regenera-tion : Renova tionist. one who believes in the im-provement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual ; Ren'OVator. [L. re-, again, novdre, -atnin, to make new novus, new.]

Renown, re-no wn', . a great name : celebrity : eclat. v.t. to make famous. adj. Renowned', cele-brated : illustrious : famous. aa'v. Renown'edly. n. Renown'er, one who gives renown : a swag-gerer, adj. Renown'less. [O. Fr. nnoun (Fr. renoin) L. re-, again, namen, a name.]

Rent, rent, . an opening made by rending : fissure : break : tear : a schism, as a rent in a church. [Rend.]

Rent, rent, . annual payment in return for the use of property held of another, esp. houses and lands : revenue. v.t. to hold or occupy by paying rent : to let, or to hire, for a rent. v.i. to be let for rent : to endow. adj. Rentable. us. Rent'al, a schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c. : a rent-roll: rent; Rent'aller ; Rent' - charge, a rent on a conveyance of land in fee simple : Rent-day, the day on which rents are paid ; Rente (Fr.), annual income ; Renter, one who holds by paying rent for ; Renter-ward' en, the warden of a com-pany who receives rents. adj. Rent-free, without payment of rent. ns. Rent -gath'erer, a collector of rents ; Rent-roll, a roll or account of rents : a rental or schedule of rents. [Fr. rente L. reddita (pecunia), money paid reddere, to pay.]

Rent, rent, pa.t. a.nApa.p. oi rend.

Renter, ren'ter, v.t. to sew together edge to edge, without doubling. . Rent erer. [Fr. retttraire, to sew together.]

Rentier, rong-tya', n. one who has a fixed income from stocks, &c. : a fund holder.

Renuent, ren'u-ent, adj. (nnat.) applied to muscles which throw back the head. [L. rennens, pr.p. of

remifre, to nod the head.]

Renule, ren'ul, . a small kidney. [L. ren, kidney.]

Renumber, re-num'ber, v.t. to affix a new number. v.t. Renu'merate, to count again.

Renunciation, re-nun-si-ii'shun, . disowning : re-jection : abandonment : (law) the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another : in the Anglican baptismal service, the part in which the candidate in person or by his sureties renounces the devil and all his works. . Renun ciance. renunciation. adj. Renun' ciatory. Renunciation of a lease, the surrender of a lease. [Renounce.]

Renverse, ren-vers', T.t. (Sfens.) to reverse : to unset. adj. (he r.) reversed. . Renverse'ment.

Renvoy, ren-voi', v.t. (obs.) to send back. Also .

Reobtain, re-ob-tan', v.t. to obtain again. adj. Re-obtainable.

Reoccupy. re-ok'u-pT, v.t. to occupy anew. . Re-occupa'tion.

Reopen, re-o'pn, v.t. and v.i. to open again.

Reoppose, rc-G-poz', v.t. to oppose again.

Reordain, re-or-diin', v.t. to ordain again, when the first ordination is defective. . Reordina'tion, a second ordination.

Reorder, re-or'der, v.t. to repeat a command : to arrange anew.

Reorganise, re-or'gan-Tz, v.t. to organise anew : to rearrange. H. Reorganisa'tion, the act of re-organising, as of troops.

Reorient, re-0'ri-ent, adj. arising again.

Reossify, re-os'i-fl, v.t. to ossify again.

Rep, Repp, rep, . a kind of cloth having a finely corded surface. [Prob. a corruption of rib.]

Rep, rep, . a slang abbreviation of reputation.

Repace, re-pa.-,', n. t. to pace again, retrace.

Repacify, re-pas'i-fl, v.t. to pacify again.

Repack, re-pak', v.t. to pack a second time. . Re-pack er.

Repaid, re-pad', pa.t. and pa.p. of repay.

Repaint, re-pant , v.t. to paint anew.

Repair

mote ; mute ; mo"3n ; then.

Replace

Repair, re-par', v.i. to betake one's self to : to go : to resort. . a retreat or abode. [O. Fr. repairer, to return to a haunt Low L. lepatridre, to return to one's country L. re-, back./rt/r/Vi, native country.]

Repair, re-par', v.t. to restore after injury : to make amends for : to make good, as a loss : to mend : (Spetis.) to recover into position, as a weapon. . restoration after injury or decay : supply of loss. us. Repair'er, one who restores or amends ; Repair'-ment ; ReparabiTity. adj. Rep'arable, that may be repaired. adv. Rep'arably. . Reparation, repair: supply of what is wasted: amends. adj. Repar'ative, amending defect or injury. . that which restores to a good state : that which makes amends. [O. Fr. reparet L. repardre re-, again, pararc, to prepare.]

Repand, re-pand', adj. bent or curved backward or upward: (tot.) of leaves with uneven, slightly sinu-ous margin. adjs. Repandoden tate, repand and toothed ; Repand OUS, curved convexly upward. [L. repandus re-, back,/><j</j, bent.]

Repart, re- part', v.t. to divide, share.

Repartee, rep-ar-te', n. a smart, ready, and witty reply. v.i. to make witty replies. [O. Fr. repartie repartir, to go back again re-, back, partir, to set out L. partiri, to divide.]

RepartimientO, re-par-ti-mi-en'tO, n. a division : an assessment : allotment. [Sp.]

Repartition, re-par-tish'un, a. a second partition : a

division into smaller parts.

Repass, re-pas', v.t. to pass again : to travel back. v.i. to pass or move back. n. Repass'age, the process of passing a second coat of glue as a finish over unbtirnished surfaces.

Repassion, re-pash'un, . the reception of an effect from one body to another.

Repast, re-past', . a meal : the food taken : victuals : repose (oAORepas'ture.r'./ 1 . to feed. v.i. to take food. >:. Repast er, one who takes repast. [O. Fr., Low L. repastns (whence Fr. repas)- L. re-, inten. pnstns, food pasccre. pastnrn, to feed.]

Repastination, re-pas-tin-ii'shun, . (pbs.) a second digging up, as of a garden.

Repatriate, re-pa'tri-at, v.t. to restore to one's country. . Repatria' tion.

Repay, re-pa', v.t. to pay back : to make return for : to recompense : to pay again or a second time. v.i. to requite. adj. Repay able, that is to be repaid : due, as a bill due in thirty days. . Repayment, act of repaying : the money or thing repaid.

Repeal, re-pel', v.t. to revoke by authority, as a law : to abrogate : to recall : to dismiss. . a revoking or annulling. ^. Repealabil ity, Repeal ableness. adj. Repeal' able, that may be repealed. >n. Repeal' er, one who repeals : one who seeks for a repeal, esp. of the union between Great Britain and Ireland ; Repeal ment, recall. Repeal agitation, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. [O. Fr. rapeler re-, back, apelei L. appellare, to call.]

Repeat, re-pet', v.t. to do again : to speak again, to iterate : to quote from memory : to rehearse : (Scots law) to refund. v.i. to strike the hours, as a watch : to recur : the act of repeating. n. (mus.) a part performed a second time : a mark directing a part to be repeated. adjs. Repeat able ; Repeat eel, done again : frequent. adv. Repeat'edly, many times repeated : again and again : frequently. us. Repeat er, one who, or that which, repeats : a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated : a watch that strikes again the previous hour at the touch of a spring : a frigate appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes : (teleg.) an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message : in calico-printing, a figure repeated at equal intervals in a pattern ; Repeat ing, the fraud of voting at an election for the same candidate more than once.

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Repeating firearm, a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession ; Repeat one's self, to say again what one has said already ; Repeat signals, to repeat those of the senior officer : to make a signal again. [O. Fr. repeter(Yr. repfter) L. refetere, repetitum re-, again, petere, to seek.]

Repel, re-pel', v.t. to drive back : to repulse : to check the advance of, to resist. v.i. to act with opposing force : (nted.) to check or drive inwards '.pr.p. repelling ; pa.t. and/o./. repelled'. us. Repel'lence, Repel lency. <!<!>'. Repellent, driving back : able or tending to repel. n. that which repels. n. Repel \ST.adj. Repel less. [O. Fr., L. repelltre re-, back, /<:/&>*, to drive.]

Repent, re-pent', v.i. to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone : to change from past evil: (theol.) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life. v.t. to remember with sorrow often used impersonally, as 'it repenteth me.' adj. Repent'able. . Repentance, sorrow for what has been done or left undone : contrition for sin, producing newness of life. adj. Repentant, repenting or sorry for past conduct : showing sorrow for sin. . a penitent. aiiv. Repentantly.;;. Repent'er. adv. Repent'ingly. adj. Repent less. [O. Fr. repentir re-, and O. Fr. pentir L. pcenitire, to cause to repent.]

Repent, re'pent, adj. (bat.) creeping. [L. repere, to creep.]

Repeople, re-pe'pl, v.t. to people anew.

Repercept, re-per-sept', . a represented percept. n. Repercep'tion.

Repercolation, re-per-ko-la'shun, ft. in pharmacy, the successive application of the same menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

Repercussion, re-per-kush'un, . a striking or driving back : reverberation : (mus.) frequent repetition of the same sound. v.L Repercuss'. adj. Reper-CUSS'ive, driving back : causing to reverberate. [L. repercussio re-, back, perc-uiereper, through,

gnat? re, to strike.]

Repertoire, rep'er-twor, . the list of musical works which a performer is ready to perform.

Repertor, re-per'tor, . a finder.

Repertory, rep'er-to-ri, . a place where things are kept to be brought forth again : a treasury : a magazine. [Fr., Low L. repertoriunt L. reperlre, to find re-, again, parere, to bring forth.]

Reperuse, re-per-uz', v.t. to peruse again. . Reperus'al.

Repet = L. repetatur, used in prescriptions = Let it be repeated.

Repetition, rep-e-tish'un, . act of repeating : recital from memory. ns. Rep etend, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually : the burden of a song ; Repetent, a tutor or private teacher in Germany. adjs. Repeti'tional. Repeti'tionary. . Repeti'tioner. adj. Repetitious, using undue repetitions. . Repeti'tiousness. adj. Repetitive.;/. Repet'itor, a repetent.

Repine, re-pin', v.i. to fret one's self (with at or against) : to feel discontent : to murmur : to envy. n. (SAa.) a repining. ns. Repi'ner ; Repi'ning, the act of one who repines : (Spens.)a. failing, as of courage. adv. Repi'ningly.

Repique, re-pek', . at piquet, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations or in one's own hand, before playing begins. v.t. to score a repique.

Replace, re-plas', v.t. to place back : to put again in a former place, condition, &c. : to repay : to provide a substitute for: to take the place of. adj. Replace'able. s. Replace'ment, act of replacing : the removal of an edge of crystal, by one plane or more ; Replac er, a substitute ; Car'-replac'er, a device on American railways for replacing derailed wheels on the track. Replacing switch, a pair of iron plates fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway >tock.

Replait, re-plat', t: t. to plait or fold again.

Replant, re-plant', v.t. to plant anew : to reinstate. adj. Replant able. . Replanta'tion.

Replead, re-pled', v.t. and v.i. to plead again. n. Replead'er, a second course allowed for the correction of mispleading.

Repledge, re-pier, -'(to pledge again : to demand judicially. . Repled'ger.

Replenish, re-plen'ish, -'.t. to fill again : to fill completely: to stock abundantly. p.adj. Replenished (Shak.), complete, consummate. ns. Replenlsher, one who replenishes : (electr.) a static induction machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer ; Replenishment. [O. Fr. replenir, from replein, full re-, again, pleniis, full.]

Replete, re-plet', adj. full : completely filled, abounding. v.t. to fill to repletion. ns. Replete'ness, Reple'tion, superabundant fullness : surfeit : (med.) fullness of blood : plethora. adj. Reple'tiVO. adv.

Reple'tively. adj. Reple'tory. [O. Fr., L. replettis, pa.p. of replere re-, again, plere, to fill.]

Replevy, re-plev*!, v.t. (law) to recover goods distrained upon giving a pledge or security to try the right to them at law. . replevin. adjs. Replevlable, RepleVisable. ns. Replevin, an action for replevying ; Replev''isor, a plaintiff in replevin. [O. Fr. replevir re-, back, plevir, to pledge.]

Replica, rep'li-ka, n. (paint.) a copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original : (ius.) the same as repeat. [It., L. repliedre, to repeat.]

Replicant, rep'Ii-kant, . one who makes a reply.

Replicate, rep'li-kat, adj. folded : (tot.) folded outward as in vernation, inward as in aestivation : (mus.) a tone one or more octaves from a given tone. adj. Rep lica tile. . Replication. adj. Rep'licative.

Replier, re-pll'er, n. a respondent.

Replum, rep'Ium, n. (hot.) the frame-like placenta across which the septum stretches.

Replume, re-pl55m', v.t. to preen, as feathers.

Replunge, re-plunj', v.t. to immerse anew.

Reply, re-pli', v.t. to fold back: to answer. v.i. to make response : to meet an attack, as to reply to the enemy's fire (laiu) to a defendant's plea. . an answer : the power of answering : a counter-attack : (mus.) the answer of a figure. ns. Rep'licant ; Re-plica'tion, a reply : repetition : (law) the plaintiff's answer to a plea. adj. RepliCa'tive. [O. Fr. replier L. repliedre, re-, back,///V<i>r, to fold.]

Repolish, re-pol'ish, v.t. to polish again.

Repone, re-pOn', v.t. to replace: to reply. [O. Fr., L. reponere, re-, back, ponere , to put.]

Repopulate, re-pop'u-lat, v.t. to repeople. . Re-popula'tion.

Report, re-port', v.t. to bring back, as an answer or account of anything : to give an account of : to re-late : to circulate publicly : to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper : to lay a charge against : to echo back. v.i. to make a statement : to write an account of occurrences. . a statement of facts : description : a formal or official statement, esp.
of a judicial opinion or decision : rumour: sound : noise : (B.) repute : hearsay : reputation. adj. Re-port'able, fit to be reported on. ns. Report' age, report ; Reporter, one who reports, esp. for a news-paper : Report erism, the business of reporting ; Reporting, the act of drawing up reports news-paper reporting. adv. Report'ingly (.Shak.), by common report. <#. Reporto'rial. Report one's self, to give information about one's self, one's whereabouts, &c. Be reported Of, to be spoken well or ill of. [O. Fr., L. reportdrere-, back, par tare, to carry.]

Repose, re-puz', v.t. to lay at rest : to compose : to place in trust (with on or in) : to deposit : to tran-quillise. v.i. to rest : to sleep : to rest in confidence (with on or upon) : to lie. . a lying at rest : sleep : quiet : rest of mind : (Ji'ie art) that harmony which gives rest to the eye. n. Repo'sal (ShaJi.), the act

of reposing : that on which one reposes. adj. Re-posed', calm: settled. ath>. Repo'sedly. . Re-po sedpess. adj. Repose'ful. *. Reposer. v.t. RepOS'it, to lodge, as for safety also n.ns. Re-

posi'tion, reduction ; Reposltor, an instrument for restoring a displaced organ ; Repository, a place where anything is laid up for safe keeping : a place where things are kept for sale : a shop. [Fr. repoar re-, back,/oi^r, to pose.]

Repossess, re-poz-zes', v.t. to possess again : to regain
possession of. . Reposses'sion.

Reposure, re-po'zhur, . quiet repose.

Repot, re-pot', v.t. to shift plants from pot to pot.

RepOUT, re-por', v.i. to pour again.

Repoussage, re-pSo'saj, . the hammering from be-hind of ornamental patterns upon a metal plate : or of etched plates making hollows which would show as spots in printing.

Repoussd, re-pSo'sa, adj. raised in relief by means of the hammer. Repouss6 work, vessels ornamented by hammering on the reverse side.

Repped, rept, adj. corded transversely. [Rep.)

Reprehend, rep-re-hend', v.t. to blame: to reprove. . Reprehen'der. adj. Reprehen'sible, worthy of being reprehended or blamed. . Reprehen SiDle-ness. adv. Reprehen'sibly, culpably.- . Repre-hen'sion, reproof: censure. adj. Reprehen'sive, containing reproof : given in reproof. adv. Repre-hen'siveiy. adj. Reprehen'sory. [O. Fr., L. reprehetuiere, -hensutn re-, inten., prelundere, to lay hold of.]

Represent, rep-re-zent', v.t. to exhibit the image of: to serve as a sign of: to personate or act the part of: to stand in the place of: to bring before the mind : to descrilie : to portray: to exemplify. . Repre-sentabillty. adj. Representable, that may be represented. ns. Representa men, representation ; Represent'ance (ol's.), likeness. adj. Represent -ant, having vicarious power. . Representation, act of representing or exhibiting : that which repre-sents : an image : picture : dramatic performance : part performed by a representative : share, partici-pation : statement: delegation. adj. Representa'-iional. ns. Representa'tionism, the doctrine of Descartes, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object represents another object beyond the sphere of consciousness ; Representa'-tionist. adj. Representative, representing: show-ing a likeness : bearing the character or power of others: replacing: presenting the full character of a

class : (logic) mediately known. . one who stands for another, a deputy, delegate : (law) an heir. adv. Representatively. ns. Representativeness ; Representer ; Representment. Representative faculty, the imagination. House Of Representatives, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. [O. Fr., L. reprtrsentdre, -dtum re-, again, prasentdre, to place before.)

Repress, re-pres', v.t. to restrain, quell also . ns.

Repress'er, -or. adj. Represslble, that may be restrained. ad-'. Repress'ibly. . Repres'sion, act of repressing. adj. Repressive, tending or able to repress. adv. Represslvely.

Repress, re-pres', v.t. to press a second time. n. Repress'ing-machine', a machine for making pressed bricks : a press for compressing cotton bales.

Reprief, rc-pref, n. (Spens.) reproof.

Reprieve, re-pr6v', v.t. to delay the execution of a criminal : to give a respite to : (ots.) acquit, release. n. a suspension of a criminal sentence : interval of ease or relief. . ReprieVal. [O. Fr. reprover (Fr. repronver) L. reprobdre, to reprove.]

Reprimand, rep'ri-mand, or -mand', . a severe reproof. v.t. to chide : to reprove severely : to administer reproof publicly or officially. [O. Fr., I.. reprintendum reprintfre. refirestum, to press back re-, back,/r'iw/r*, to press.]

Reprimer-

mOte ; mute ; mSOn ; Men.

Repulse

Beprimer, re-pn'mer, w. an instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge shell.

Reprint, re-print', v.t. to print again : to print a new impression of: printed matter from some other publication. . Re'print, another impression of a printed book or paper.

Reprisal, re-pn'zal, . a seizing back or in retaliation : the retaking of goods captured by an enemy : anything seized, or inflicted, in retaliation : that which is seized for injury inflicted : (rare) a restitution. [O. Fr. represaille It. ripresaglia ripreso (Fr. reprise), retaken L. re-pre(tte)ndere, to seize again.]

Reprise, re-prlz', z:t. (Spens.) to take again, retake. . in maritime law, a ship recaptured from an enemy : in masonry, the return of a moulding in an internal angle : (taw) yearly deductions, as annuities, &c. : (titiis.) the act of repeating a passage. [Fr. reprise reprendre L. reprekendire.}

Reprive, re-prlv', v.t. (Spens.) to deprive, take away.

Reproach, re-proch', v.t. to cast in one's teeth: to censure severely : to upbraid : to revile : to treat with contempt. . the act of reproaching : reproof: censure : blame in opprobrious language : disgrace : occasion of blame: an object of scorn. adj. Reproach'able, deserving reproach : opprobrious. . Reproach'ableness. adv. Reproach'ably. . Reproach'er. aiij. Reproach'ful, full of reproach or blame : abusive : scurrilous : bringing reproach : shameful : disgraceful. adv. Reproach'fully. n. Reproach fulness, adj. Reproach less, without reproach. The Reproaches, antiphons chanted in R.C. churches on Good Friday after the prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, their subject the ingratitude of the Jews in rejecting and crucifying Christ. [Fr. reprochei re-, back, proche, near L. propius, comp. of prope, near.]

Reprobate, rep'rC-bat, adj. condemned : base : given over to sin: depraved: vile: (B.) that will not stand proof or trial : (Sterne) condemnatory. . an abandoned or profligate person : one lost to shame. v.t. to_ disapprove : to censure : to disown. us. Rep'robacy, state of being a reprobate ; Rep'robanceOWrt/fr.), reprobation ; Rep'robateness ; Rep'robater ; Reproba'tion, the act of reprobating : rejection : the act of abandoning to destruction : state of being so abandoned : the doctrine of the fore-ordination of the impenitent to eternal perdition : (mil.) disqualification to bear office; Reproba'tioner, one who maintains the doctrine of reprobation by divine decree. adj. Reproba'tive, criminatory. . Rep'robator (Scots law), an old form of action to prove a witness to be perjured or biassed. adj. Rep'robatory, reprobative. [L. repretains, pa. p. of reprobdre, to reprove.]

Reproduce, re-prO-dus', i'./. to produce again : to form anew: to propagate: to represent. n. Re-

produ'cer, one who reproduces : the diaphragm used in producing speech in the phonograph. adj. Reprodu'cible. . Reproduc'tion, the act of producing new organisms the whole process whereby life is continued from generation to generation : repetition. adj. Reproduc'tive, tending to reproduce. ns. Reproduc'tiveness, ReproductiVity. adj. Reprodur/tory. Reproductive faculty, the faculty of the association of ideas ; Reproductive Organs (tot.), the organs appropriate to the production of seeds or spines : (zool.) the generative system.

Repromission, re-prO-mish'un, n. (obs.) a promise.

Repromulgate, re-pro-mul'gat, v.t. to republish. . Repromulga tion.

Reproof, re-proof, . a reproving or blaming : rebuke : censure : reprehension. adj. Reprovable (-oov'-), deserving reproof, blame, or censure. n. Reprov'ableness. adv. Reprov'ably. . Repro'val, the act of reproving: reproof. v.t. Reprove', to condemn : to chide : to convict : to censure : to disprove or refute. w. Repro'ver ; Repro'vlng. adv. Re-

pro'vlngly. [O. Fr. reprmier (Fr. riprouver) L. reprobdre, the opposite of approbdre (cf. Approve) re-, oft,probdre, to try.]

Reprune, re-prSOn', v.t. to trim again.

Reptant, rep'tant, adj. crawling : pertaining to the Reptantia, those gasteropod mollusca adapted for crawling. n. Repta'tion, the act of creeping : (math.) the motion of one plane figure around another, so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. adjs. Reptatd'rial, creeping or crawling ; Rep'tatory (zool.), creeping.

Reptile, rep'tll, atij. moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs : grovelling : low. . an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs : an oviparous quadruped : one of the class of Reptil'ia (./>/.) occupying a central position in the Vertebrate series, beneath them Amphibians and Fishes, above them Birds and Mammals : a grovelling, low person. adjs. Reptilian, belonging to reptiles ; Reptilif'erous, producing reptiles ; Reptil'iform, related to reptiles ; Reptil'iOUS, like a reptile. . Reptil'ium, a place where reptiles are kept. adjs. ReptiliVorous, feeding upon reptiles ; Rep'tiloid, reptile form. Reptilian age (geol.~), the Mesozoic age, during which reptiles attained great development. [Fr., L. reptitis. repere, to creep.]

Republic, re-pub'lik, . a commonwealth : a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. adj. Repub lican, belonging to a republic : agreeable to the principles of a republic. . one who advocates a republican form of government : a democrat : one of the two great political parties in the United States, opposed to the Democrats, favouring a high protective tariff, a liberal expenditure, and an extension of the powers of the national government. v.t. Repub licanise. //. Republicanism, the principles of republican government : attachment to republican government. . Republica'rian. Republic of Letters, a name for the general body of literary and learned men. Republican era, the era adopted by the French after the downfall of the monarchy, beginning with zad September 1792. Red republican, a violent republican, from the red cap affected by such. [Fr. rfpublique L. respublica, commonwealth.]

Republish, re-pub'lish, v.t. to publish again or anew. ns. Republica'tion, act of republishing : that which is republished, esp. a reprint of a book, &c. : a second publication of a former will ; Repub'lisher.

Repudiate, re-pu'di-at, v.t. to reject : to disclaim, as liability for debt : to disavow : to divorce. adj. Repu'diable, that may be repudiated : fit to be rejected. ns. Repudiation, the act of repudiating : rejection : an unprincipled method for the extinction of a debt by simply refusing to acknowledge the obligation: the state of being repudiated ; Repudia'tionist ; Repu'diator. [L. repndidre, -dtum repudium re-, away, pudere, to be ashamed.]

Repugn, re-pun', v.t. (Shak.) to fight against, to oppose. adj. Repugnable (re-pu'-, or re-pug'-na-bl), capable of being resisted. ns. Repugnance (re-pug'-, like all the succeeding words), the state of being repugnant : resistance : aversion : reluctance ; Repug'nancy. aiij. Repug'nant, hostile : adverse : contrary : distasteful : at variance. adv. Repug'nantly. . Repug'nantness. v.t. Repuc'nate, to oppose : to fight against. adj. Repugnato rial, serving as a means of defence. //. Repugner (re-pu'ner), one who rebels. [Fr., L. repitgndrere-, against, pitgnare, to fight.]

Repullulate, re-pul'u-lat, T.i. to sprout again. .

Repullula'tion. adj. Repullules'cent.

Repulpit, re-p6ol'pit, v.t. to restore to the pulpit.

Repulse, re-puls', v.t. to drive back : to repel : to beat off: to refuse, reject. , the state of being repulsed

Repurchase

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Resemble

or driven back : the act of repelling : refusal. us. Repul'ser ; Repul'sion, act of repulsing or driving back : state of being repelled : aversion : the action by which bodies or their particles repel each other. adj. Repul'sive, that repulses or drives off: repelling : cold, reserved, forbidding : causing aversion

and disgust. adv. Repulsively. . Repul'siveness. adj. Repul'SOry. [L. repnUus, pa. p. of repeliere re-, back, pellere, to drive.]

Repurchase, re-pur'chas, v. t. to purchase or buy back or again. . the act of buying again : that which is bought again.

Repurge, re-purj', v.t. to cleanse again.

Repurify, re-pu'ri-fl, v.t. to purify again.

Reputation, rep-u-ta'shun, . state of being held in repute : estimation : character in public opinion : credit : fame. adj. Rep'Utable, in good repute : respectable_ : honourable: consistent with reputation. . Rep'utableness. adv. Rep'utably. adj.

Rep'utative, reputed : putative. adv. Rep'utatively, by repute. [Fr., L. reputation-em, consideration re-putare, to think over.]

Repute, re-put', v.t. to account or estimate : to hold. . estimate : established opinion : character. adv. Reputedly, in common repute or estimation. adj. Repute'less (Skak.), without good repute, disreputable. Reputed owner, a person who has to all appearance the title to the property. [Fr., L. rfpntdre, -atitm re-, again, putdre, to reckon.]

Requere, re-kwer', v.t. (Spens.) to require.

Request, re-kwest', v.t. to ask for earnestly: to entreat : to desire. . petition : prayer : desire : demand : that which is requested : a want : a question : the state of being desired. . Requester. Request note, in the inland revenue, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles : programme. Court of Requests, a former Court of Equity in England, inferior to the Court of Chancery, abolished in 1641 : a local tribunal instituted in London by Henry VIII. for the recovery of small debts called also Court of Conscience : Letters Of Request, the formal instrument by which in English ecclesiastical law an inferior judge waives his jurisdiction over a cause, and refers it to a higher court. [O. Fr. requestc (Fr. requite) L. requisition, pa.p. of requirlre re-, away, qucerere, to seek.]

Requicken, re-kwik'n, v.t. to give new life to.

Requiem, re'kwi-em, . a hymn or mass sung for the rest of the soul of the dead : a grand musical composition in honour of the dead : (obs.) rest, peace. . Requies'cence, repose. Requiescat in pace, may he (or she) rest in peace, often abbreviated R.I. P. [L., accus. of requies(re-, inten. , quies, rest) ; so called from the initial words of the introit, Requiem aternam dona eis, Domine I ' Give eternal rest to them, O Lord !']

Require, re-kwTr', v.t. to ask : to demand: to need : to exact : to direct. >'. Requir'able, that may be required : fit or proper to be required. ns. Require'ment, act of requiring : claim : demand ; Requir'er ; Requiring. [Fr., L. requirere.}

Requisite, rek'wi-zit, adj. required : needful : indispensable. . that which is required : anything necessary or indispensable. adv. Req'Uisitely. KJ. Req'uisiteness, state of being requisite ; Requisi'tion, the act of requiring : an application for a public meeting, for a person to become a candidate for Parliament, &c. : a demand, as for necessaries for a military force : a written request or invitation. -v. t. to make a requisition or demand upon, to seize. n. Requisi'tionist, one who makes a requisition. adj. Requls'itive. . Requls'itpr. adj. Requis'itory. . Requis itum, that which a problem asks for.

Requite, re-kwlt', v.t. to repay : to retaliate. adjs. Requit' (Spens.), requited, returned ; RequTtabie. >ts. Requi'tal, the act of requiting : payment in

rctuni : recompense : reward ; Requite', requital.

adjs. Requite'ful ; Requite'less, without requital : free.-j. Requite ment ; Requi'ter.

Rerail, re-ral', v.t. to replace on the rails.

Reread, re-red', v.t. to read again.

Rerebrace, reVbras, n. the armour of the upper arm from shoulder to elbow. Also Arriere-bras.

Rerebrake, rer-brak', . an appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century.

Reredos, rer'dos, . the wall or screen at the back of an altar, usually in the form of a screen detached from the east wall, adorned with niches, statues, &c. , or with paintings or tapestry : the back of an open fire-hearth, in medieval halls. [O. Fr., rere, rear, das L. dorsum, back.]

Rerefief, rer'fef, n. (Scot.) an under-fief.

Re-reiterated, re-re-it'er-at-ed, p.adj. (Tenn.) reiterated or repeated again and again.

Reremouse, rer'mows, ft. a bat. [A.S. hreremus hrtfran, to move, nuts, a mouse.]

Reresupper, rer'sup-er, . a late supper.

Rereward. Same as Rearward.

Res, rez, . a thing, a point. Res angusta domi, straitened circumstances ; Res gestce, things done ; Res judicata, a matter decided.

Resail, ru-sai', v.t. to sail back.

Resale, re-sal', . a second sale.

Resalute, re-sa-lut', v.t. to salute anew or in return.

Resaw, re-saw', v.t. to saw into still thinner pieces.

Rescind, re-sind', v.t. to cut away or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse. adj. Rescind'able. us.

Rescind'ment ; Rescission, the act of rescinding: the act of annulling or repealing. adj. Rescis'sory. ResciSSOry actions (law), those actions whereby deeds are declared void. [Fr., L. rucindere, rescissumre-, back, scindere, to cut.]

Rescore, re-skor', v.t. to rearrange music for voices and instruments.

Rescribe. re-skril/, v.t. to write again. . Rescrib'-endary, a papal official who determines what documents are to be copied and registered, &c.

Rescript, re'skript, . the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question : an edict or decree. n. Rescrip'tlon, the answering of a letter. adj. Rescrip'tive. adv. Rescrip'tively. [Fr., L. re-scriptum re-, back, scribe re, scriftion, to write.]

Rescue, res'ku, v.t. to free from danger or violence: to deliver: to liberate: -pr.p. res' cuing ; pa.t. and pa.p. res'cued. n. the act of rescuing : deliverance from violence or danger : forcible release from arrest or imprisonment. adj. Res'cuable. ns. Res'CUer; Rescussee', the party rescued ; ReSCUS'SOf, one who makes an unlawful rescue. [M. E. rescoiis, a rescue O. Fr. rescousse resconrre- L. re-, away, exciitere, to shake out ex, out, qnatere, to shake.]

Rescue-grass, res'kii-gras, . a species of bromc-grass, native to South America.

Research, re-serch', . z careful search : diligent examination or investigation: scrutiny. ?'.?, to examine anew. . Research'er. adj. Research' -ful, inquisitive, prone to investigation.

Reseat, re-set', v.t. to furnish with new seats.

Reseau, ra-zr>', . a fine meshed ground for lace-work.

Resection, re-sek'shun, . act of cutting off: removal of a bone's articular extremity. v.t. Resect', to cut off. [L. resecdre, re-, again, secare, to cut.]

Reseda, rg-se'da, . a genus of polypetalous plants, the mignonette family.

Reseek, re-sek', v.t. and v.t. to seek again.

Reseize, re-sez', v.t. (Spens.) to seize again: to reinstate. ns. Reseller; Reselx'ure.

Resell, re-sel', v.t. to sell again.

Resemble, rS-zem'bl, v.t. to be similar to: to have the likeness of: to possess similar qualities or

appearance : to compare : to make like. adj. R6-
semblable, admitting of being compared. .
Resem'blance, the state of resembling : similitude :
likeness: similarity: that which is similar. adj.
Resem'blaat. . Resem'blar. adj. Rosem bling.

Reseminate

mote : mute ; moon ; Men.

Resinata

adv. Resem'blingly. [O. Fr. resembler (Fr. res-
sembier) re-, again, sembier, to seem L. sintutdre,
to make like siinitis, like.]

Beseminate, re-sem'i-nat, v.t. to propagate again.

Resend, re-send', v.t. to send again or back.

Resent, re-zenr/, v.t. to take ill: to consider as an
injury or affront : to be indignant at : to express
indignation : to have a strong perception of: to
perceive by the sense of smell. v.i. to be indignant.
. Resent'er. adj. Resent'ful, full of, or prone
to, resentment. advs. Resent fully ; Resent'ingly.
adj. Resentlve. . Resentment, the act of
resenting : displeasure : anger. [O. Fr. resentir,
ressenlir L. re-, in return, seniire, to feel.]

Reserve, re-zerv', v.t. to keep back : to keep for future
or other use : to retain, except : to keep safe. .
that which is reserved : that which is kept for future
use : a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist
those engaged in action : that which is kept back in
the mind : mental concealment : absence of freedom
in words or action : caution : that part of capital
which is retained to meet average liabilities. .
Reserva'tion, the act of reserving or keeping back :
the withholding from a statement of a word or clause
necessary to convey its real meaning : something
withheld : safe keeping : a clause, proviso, or limita-
tion by which something is reserved : {U.S.) a tract
of public land reserved for some special purpose, as
for Indians, schools, &c. : the practice of reserving
part of the consecrated bread of the eucharist for
the communion of the sick : the act of the pope to
reserve to himself the right to nominate to certain
benefices. adj. ReserVative. n. ReserVatory.

n.pl. Reserves', the reserve forces of a country, the

men composing such. Mental reservation, the act
of reserving or holding back some word or clause
which is necessary to convey fully the meaning really
intended by the speaker distinct from equivocation
(L. equivocatio or amphiboiia). Without reserve,
a phrase implying that a property will be sold
absolutely, neither the vendor nor any one acting
for him bidding it in. [O. Fr. reserverL. reserv-
dre re-, back, servare, to save.]

Reserved, re-zervd', adj. characterised by reserve :
not free or frank in words or behaviour : shy : cold.

adv. Reser'vedly. us. Reser'vedness ; Reser'ver ;

Reser'vist, a soldier who belongs to the reserve*.
Reserved case, a sin, the power to absolve from
which is reserved to the pope, or his legate, &c. ;
Reserved list, formerly a list of officers on half-
pay, who might be called upon in an emergency ;
Reserved power, a reservation made in deeds, &c. ;
Reserved powers (U.S.), powers pertaining to sove-
reignty, but not delegated to a representative body.

Reservoir, rez'er-vwor, . a place where anything is
kept in store : a place where water and other liquids
are stored for use. Also r.t. [Fr.]

Reset, re-set*, v. t. and v.i. to set again. n. printed
matter set over again. adj. Reset'table (/>.),
that may be reset.

Reset, re-set', v.t. (Sect.) to receive and hide, as stolen
goods, or a criminal. . Reset' tor, one who receives
and hides stolen goods. [Perh. receipt,}

Resettle, re-ser/1, v.t. and v.i. to settle again. n. Re-
settlement.

Reshape, re-shap', v.t. to give a new shape to.

Reship. re-ship', -.(. to ship again. n. Reship'ment,
the act of reshipping : things reshipped.

Resiant, rez'i-ant. adj. (f>bs.) resident, always
residing
in a place. . Reslance. [Doublet of rest Jen t.]

Reside, re-zTd', v.i. to remain sitting : to dwell per-
manently : to abide : to live : to inhere. ns. Resi-
dence, act of dwelling in a place : place where one
resides, a domicile : that in which anything perma-

nently inheres : the settling of liquors : Residency, residence : the official dwelling of a government officer
in India. adj. Resident, dwelling in a place for some time : residing on one's own estate : residing in

the place of one's duties : not migratory. . one who resides : a public minister at a foreign court. . Res'identer(&*>/.). adjs. Residen'tial, residing : having actual residence (rare) Resident al ; Resi-den'tiary, residing, esp. of one bound to reside for a certain time every year at a cathedral church. . one who keeps a certain residence, esp. an ecclesiastic.
ns. Residen'tiaryship ; Res identship ; Resi der. [O. Fr., L. residerere-, back, sedere, to sit.]

Residue, rez'i-du, n. that which is left behind after a part is taken away : the remainder : the residuum of an estate after payment of debts and legacies. adj. Resid'ual, remaining as residue. . that which re-mains after a subtraction, as the difference between one of a series of observed values and the mean of the series, &c. ns. Resid'ual-air, that portion of air which cannot be expelled by the most violent efforts from the lungs ; Resid'ual-charge, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass ;
Resid'ual-mag netism, remanent magnetism ; Re-Sid'ual-quan tity, a binomial connected with the sign (minus). adj. Resid'uary, pertaining to the residue : receiving the remainder, as residuary estate. ns. Resid'uary-clause, that part of a will which disposes of whatever may be left after satisfy-ing the other provisions of the will ; Resid'uary-legatee', the lecatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum. v.t. Resid uate, to find the residual of. r:s. Residua tion, the act of finding the residual ; Resid'uent, a by-product left after the removal of a principal product. adj. Resid'UOUS, residual. . Resid'uum, that which is left after any process of purification : a residue. [O. Fr. rcsidu L. re-siduum residere, to remain behind.]

Resign, re-sin', v.t. to sign again.

Resign, re-zln', v.t. to yield up to another : to submit calmly: to relinquish: to entrust. v.i. to submit one's self: to give up an office, &c. . Resigna-tion, act of giving up : state of being^ resigned or 2uietly submissive: acquiescence: patience: (Scots IK') the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. p.adj. Resigned', calmly submissive : uncomplaining. adv. Re-signedly, with submission. ns. Resignee', the person to whom a thing is resigned ; Resign'er ; Resign'ment. [O. Fr., L. resigndre, -atitm. to annul- re-, sig. reversal, signare signitm, a mark.]

Resile, re-zll', v.i. to leap back : to fly trom : to recoil, to recede : />./. resTl'ing : pa.p. resiled'. ns. Re-sile'ment; Resilience, Resiliency, act of springing back or rebounding. ad-. Resilient, springing back or rebounding. ns. Resili tion ; Resilua'tion, renewed attack. [O. Fr., L. resilire, to leap back re-, back, satire, to leap.]

Resin, rez'in, . an amorphous substance that exudes from plants, supposed to be the product of oxidation of volatile oils secreted by the plant : the precipitate obtained from a vegetable tincture by treatment with water. v.t. to coat with resin. adj. Resina'ceous, resinous. n. Res'inate, a salt of the acids obtained from turpentine j adj. Resintf' erOUS, yielding resin. n. Resinifica'tion, the process of treating with resin. adj. Reslniform. vs.t. Res'inify, to change into resin: Res'inise, to treat with resin. adjs. Res'ino-elec'triC, containing negative electricity; Res inoid ; Resinous, having the qualities of, or resembling, resin. adv. Res'inOUSly. . Resln-

ousness. adj. Res'iny, like resin. Gum resins, the milky juices of certain plants solidified by ex-posure to air ; Hard resins, at ordinary temperatures solid and brittle, easily pulverised, containing little-or no essential oil (copal, lac, jalap, &c.); Soft resins, mouldable by the hand some are viscous and semi-fluid balsams (turpentine, storax, Canada balsam, &c.). [Fr., L. resina.]

Resinata, rez-i-na'ta, . the common white wine in Greece, its peculiar odour due to the resin of the wine. v.t. Res'inate.

Resipiscence, res-i-pis'ens, . change to a better frame of mind. adj. Resipis cent, rigut-minded. [Fr., L. resipiscentia resipiscere, to repent re-, again, satire, to be wise.]

Resist, re-zist/, v.t. to strive against : to oppose. v.i. to make opposition. . a composition applied to a surface to enable it to resist chemical action : a material, as a paste, applied to a fabric to prevent the action of a dye or mordant from affecting the parts not to be coloured. us. ResiS'tal (0{>s.) ; Re-sis tance, act of resisting : opposition : {meek.) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another : (electr.) that property of a con-ductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied with a dissipation of energy ; Resis'tance-bOX, a box containing one or more resistance-coils; ResiS'tance-COil, a coil of wire which offers a resistance to the passage of a current of electricity ; Resis'tant, one who, or that which, resists. adjs. Resis'tant, Resis'tent, making resistance. us. ResiS ter ; Resistibil'ity, Resis'tibleness. adj. Resis'tible. advs. Resis'-tibly; Resis'tingly. adj. Resis'tive. adv. Re-sis tively. . Resistivity. adj. Resistless, irresistible : unresisting, unable to resist. adv. Re-sist'lessly. ns. Resist lessness; Resist'-style, in calico printing, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist ; Resist' -work, calico printing, in which the pattern is produced by means of resist which preserves parts uncoloured [Fr., L. re-sistere re-, against, sistere, to make to stand.]

Resmooth, re-smoo/A', v.t. to smooth again.

Resolder, re-sol'der, v.t. to solder again.

Resoluble, rez'o-lii-bl, adj. that may be resolved, soluble. . Res'olubleness.

Resolute, rez'o-lut, adj. resolved : determined : having
3. fixed purpose : constant in pursuing a purpose : bold. n. a determined person. adv. Res'OlUtely. . Res'oluteness.

Resolution, rez-o-lu'shun, . act of resolving : analysis : solution : state of being resolved : fixed determina-tion : steadiness : that which is resolved : certainty : (mus.) the relieving of a discord by a following con-cord : a formal proposal put before a public assembly, or the formal determination of such on any matter : (matk.) reduction, solution : (med.) the disappear-ance or dispersion of a tumour or inflammation. n. ResolU'tioner, one of a party in Scotland who approved of the resolutions of the Commission of General Assembly (1650) admitting to take part in the struggle against Cromwell all persons except those excommunicate and hostile to the Covenant opp. to the Protesters. adj. Res'olutive. Resolu-tion of forces, or of velocities, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities
to the separation of a force or velocity into parts.

Resolve, re-zolv', v.t. to separate into parts : to analyse : to free from doubt or difficulty : to ex-plain : to decide : to fix by resolution or formal de-claration : (math.) to solve : (med.) to disperse, as a tumour : (MUS.) to carry a discord into a concord. v.i. to determine. . anything resolved or deter-mined : resolution : fixed purpose. . Resolva-bil'lty. adj. Resol'vable, that may be resolved or reduced to its elements. . Resol'vableness. adv. Resol'vably. adj. Resolved', fixed in pur-pose. rrdV. Resol'vedly, firmly : clearly. . Re-SOl'veclness. adj. Resol vent, having power to resolve. . that which causes solution : (med.) a substance which resolves tumours : (math.) an equa-tion upon whose solution the solution of a given problem depends. . Resol'ver. [Fr., L. resol-vere, resolutum re-, inten., soivere, to loose.]

Resonance, re/0-nans, n. act of resounding : the re-turning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies : the sound discovered by means of auscultation also Res'onancy. . Res'onance-bOZ, a chamber in a musical instru-

ment for increasing its sonority. adj. Res'onant, returning sound : vibrating. aiiv. Res onantly. v.i. Res'onate, to resound. . Resona'tor, a vessel for the analysis of complex sounds. [L. resonare, re-, back, sonare, to sound.]

Resorb, re-sorb', v.t. to reabborb, to swallow up. adj. Resorb'ent. [L. resorbere, to suck back.]

Resorcin, re-sor'sin, . a colourless crystalline phenol. adj. Resor cinal. . Resorcinism. [Fr.J

Resorption, re-sorp'shun, . the disappearance of an

organ by absorption. adj. Resorp'tive.

Resort, re-zort', v.i. to go: to betake one's self: to have recourse : to apply. n. act of resorting : a place much frequented : a haunt : resource : company.
. Resort'er, a frequenter. Last resort, the last means of relief, the final tribunal the French dernier ressort. [Fr. ressortir L. re-, back, sortiri, to cast lots sors, sortis, a lot.]

Resound, re-zownd', v.t. to sound back : to echo : to praise or celebrate with sound : to spread the tame of. v.i. to be sent back or echoed : to echo : to sound loudly: to be much mentioned. ns. Re-sound' ; Resound' er, a monotelephone.

Resource, re-sors', . a source of help : an expedient : (/>/.) means of raising money : means of any kind : funds. adj. Resource'ful, shifty. . Resource' -fulness. adj. Resource less. [O. Fr. resource resourdre'L. rcsiirgere, to rise again.]

Resow, re-sO', v.t. to sow again.

Respeak, re-spek', v.i. to speak again, echo.

Respect, re-spekt', v.t. to esteem for merit : to honour :
to relate to : to regard unduly : to heed. . act of esteeming highly : regard : expression of esteem : deportment arising from esteem : relation : reference :
point of view, any particular : (B.) good-will, also undue regard : partiality : reflection : decency : reputation. . Respectability, state or quality of being respectable. adj. Respec'table, worthy of respect or regard: moderate in excellence or number : not mean or despicable : reputable : moderately well-to-do. n. Respec'tableness. adv. Respec'-tably, moderately : pretty well. adj. Respec'tant (/ter.). facing one another said of figures of animals. . Respec'ter. adj. Respect'ful, full of respect :

marked by civility. nd->. Respectfully. . Re-Spect'fulnesS. prep. Respec'ting, regarding : con-sidering. . Respec'tion, respect. adj. Respec'-tive, having respect or reference to : relative : relating to a particular person or thing : particular. aiiv . Respectively. ns. Respec'tiveness ; Re-spec'tivist (<>bs.), a captious critic. adjs. Respect'-less, regardless : RespeC'tUOUS (obs.), causing re-spect : respectful. Have respect of persons, un-duly to favour certain persons, as for their wealth, &c. : In respect Of, in comparison with ; With respect to, with regard to. [O. Fr., L. respicere, respectnm re-, back, specere, to look.]

Respell, re-spel', v.t. to spell again, or in new form.

Resperse, re-spers', v.t. to sprinkle. . Resper'sion.

Respire, re-spir', v.i. to breathe again and again : to breathe : to take rest. v.t. to breathe out in the higher animals there is an absorption of oxygen and a discharge of carbonic acid, also in plants. n. Respirabil'ity, quality of being respirable. adj. Resplr'able, that may be breathed : fit for re-spiration.//. Resplr'ableness ; Respiration, the function of breathing : relief from toil. adjs. Re-spira'tlonal ; Respir'ative. us. Res'plrator, a net-work of fine wire for respiring or breathing through ; Respirato'rtum, a gill-like organ used by certain insects to draw water from the air. adj. Respi'-ratoiy (or res'pi-rS-to-ri), pertaining to, or serving for, respiration. ns. Respiring ; Respirom'eter, an apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water. Artificial respiration, respiration induced by artificial means. [Fr., L. respirare re-, sig. repetition, spirare, -iitum, to breathe.]

Respite, res'pit, n. temporary cessation of anything :

Resplendent

mote ; mute ; mCon ;

Restrain

pause : interval of rest : (law) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal. v.t. to grant a respite to : to relieve by a pause : to delay. adj. Res'piteless. [O. Fr. rtspit (Fr. refit) L. re-spec'.ut, respect.]

Resplendent, re-splen'dent, adj. very splendid, shining brilliantly : very bright : (ker.) issuing rays. >is. Resplen dence, Resplen'dency, state of being resplendent. adv. Resplen dently. [L. respiendire re-, inten. , splendere, to shine.]

Resplit, re-split', v.t. to split again.

Respond, re-spond', v.i. to answer or reply : to

correspond to or suit : to be answerable : to make a liturgical response : to be liable for payment. v.t. to satisfy. . a versicle, &c., occurring at intervals, as in the responses to the commandments in the Anglican service : (arcliit.) a pilaster, &c., in a wall for receiving the impost of an arch. ns. Respon -dence, Respon dency, act of responding : reply :

(Jspens.) correspondence. adj. Respondent, answering : corresponding to expectation. H. one who answers, esp. in a law-suit : one who refutes objections. us. Responden tia, a loan on the cargo of a vessel ; Respon sal, a liturgical response : a proctor for a monastery ; Response', a reply : an oracular answer : the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service : reply to an objection in a formal disputation : a shurt anthem sung at intervals during a lection ; Responsibility, Respon sibleness, state of being responsible : what one is responsible for : a trust. adj. Responsible, liable to be called to account or render satisfaction : answerable : capable of discharging duty : able to pay. adv. Respon Sibly. n.pl. Respon'sions, the first of the three examinations for the B.A. degree at Oxford, familiarly called 'smalls.' adj. Responsive, inclined to respond: answering : correspondent. ativ. Respon Sively. . Respon siveness, the state of being responsive. adj. Response' rial, responsive. . an office-book containing the responsories. adj. Respon'sory, making answer. . a portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections : the answer of the people to the priest in church service : a response book. . Respon sure (pbs.\ response. [Fr., L. respondere, resf-prtsum re-, back, spondere, to promise.]
ReSSaut, res-awt', ft. (arckit.) a projection of one part

from another. [Fr., L. resiitre, to leap back.]
Rest, rest, . cessation from motion or disturbance : peace : quiet : sleep : the final sleep, or death : place of rest, as an inn, &c. : repose : release : security : tranquillity : stay : that on which anything rests or is supported : a pause of the voice in reading : (ntus.) an interval between tones, also its mark : in ancient armour, a projection from the cuirass to support the lance : a quick and continued returning of the ball at tennis : in the game of primero, the final stake made by the player. v.i. to cease from action or labour : to be still : to repose : to sleep : to be dead : to be supported : to lean or trust : to be satisfied : to come to an end : to be undisturbed : to take rest : to lie : to trust : (law) to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence : to be in the power of, as 'it rests with you." v.t. to lay at rest : to quiet : to place on a support. n. Rest'-CUTO, the treatment of exhaustion by isolation in bed. adj. Restful (Shak.\ being at rest, quiet, giving rest. adv. Rest'fully, in a state of rest. us. Rest fulness, the state or quality of being restful : quietness ; Rest -house, a house of rest for travellers in India, a dak-bungalow ; Rest'iness (obs.), sluggishness. atij. Rest ing-OW'ing (Scott law), indented. ns. Rest'-Ing-place, a place of security, or of rest, the grave : in building, a landing in a staircase ; Rest ing-spore, a spore which germinates after a period of dormancy ; Resfing-Stage, -state, a state of suspended activity, as of woody plants, bulbs ; Rest ing-While, a period of leisure. At rest, applied to a

body, means, having no velocity with respect to that on which the body stands. [A\S. rat, rast; Ger. rait, Dut. rust.]

Rest, rest, . that which remains after the separation of a part : remainder : others. v.i. to remain : balance of assets above liabilities. For the rest, as regards other matters. [Fr. reste L. restdre, to remain re-, back, stare, to stand.]

Rest, rest, v.t. (coll.) to arrest.

Restant, res'tant, adj. remaining persistent.

Restate, re-stat', v.t. to state again. n. Restate'-ment.

Restaur, res-tawr', H. the remedy which assurers have against each other, or a person has against his guarantor. [Fr.]

Restaurant, res'to-rang, or res'to-rant, n. a house for the sale of refreshments : an eating-house. . Restaurateur (res-tO'ra-ter), the keeper ot a restaurant. [Fr., restaurer, to restore.]

Restem, re-stem', v.t. (Shak.) to force back against the current : to move back against, as a current.

Rest-harrow, rest'-har'S, x. a half-shrubby plant with a spiny stem and tough, woody roots, common in ill-cleaned land : a small moth.

Restibrachium, res-ti-bra'ki-um, . (anat.) the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. adj. Restibr* Chial.

Restiff, an obsolete form of restive.

Restiform, res'ti-form, adj. cord-like. Restifonn body, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. [L. restis, a net, forma, form.]

Restily, res'ti-li, adv. stubbornly, sluggishly.

Restinction, re-stingk'shun, n. the act of extinguishing. v.t. Resting/uish, to quench.

Restio, res'ti-o, . a genus of glumaceous plants. . Restioi deee.

Restipulate, re-stip'u-lat, v.i. to stipulate anew. >:. Restipula tion.

Restitution, res-ti-tu'shun, . act of restoring what was lost or taken away : indemnification : making good : (law) the restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment, v.t. Restitute (obs.), to restore. adj. Res'titutive. . Res titutor. [L. restitutio restituere, to set up again re-, again, itatiiere, to make to stand.]

Restive^ res'tiv, adj. unwilling to go forward : obstinate : jibbing back like a restive horse. adv. Res lively. . Res tiveness. [O. Fr. restif'L. re stare, to rest.]

Restless, rest'les, adj. in continual motion : uneasy : passed in unquietness : seeking change or action : unsettled : turbulent. adv. Rest lessly. . Rest'-lessness. \Rest, cessation from motion.]

Restore, re-stor', v.t. to repair : to replace : to return : to bring back to its former state : to revive : to cure : to compensate : to mend : (mus.) to bring a note back to its original signification. adj. Restor'able, that may be restored to a former owner or condition. ns. Restor ableness, the state or quality of being restorable ; Restoration, act of restoring : replacement : recovery : revival : reparation : renewal : restoration of a building to its original design : (thfol.) receiving of a sinner to the divine favour : the final recovery of all men : (paktont.) the proper adjustment of the bones of an extinct animal ; Restdra'tionist, one who holds the belief that after a purgation all wicked men and angels will be restored to the favour of God, a universalist. adj. Restorative, able or tending to restore, esp. to strength and vigour. . a medicine that restores. adv. Restor'atively. ns.

Restore'ment ; Restorer. The Restoration, the re-establishment of the monarchy with the return of Charles II. in 1660. [Fr. restaurer L. restaurdre, -atum re-, again, root stare, to stand.]

Restrain, re-stran', v.t. to hold back : to check : to withhold, to forbid : to hinder : to limit. ao'j. Restrain able, capable of being restrained. adv. Restrain'edly. . Restrain' er (phot.), a chemical used to retard the act of tho developer in an over-

Restrengthen

fate, far ; me, her; mine ;

Reticle

exposed plate, Sic.f.adj. Restrain'lng. n s. Re-Strain'ment ; Restraint', act of restraining : state of being restrained : want of liberty : limitation : hinderance : reserve ; Restraint'-bed, -Chair, used for the insane. [O Fr. restraindre L. restringere, restrictum re-, back, stringere, to draw tightly.]

Restrengthen, re-^trength'n, v.t. to strengthen anew.

Restriall, re-stri'al, adj. (lier.) divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise.

Restrict, re-strikr', v.t. to limit: to confine: to repress : to attach limitations. adv. ReStric'tedly. . Restriction, act of restricting : limitation : confinement.^.//'. Restrictive, having the power or tendency to restrict : astringent, adv. Restric'-tively. . Restric'tiveness, the state or quality of beiue restrictive. [Restrain.]

Restrike, re-strik', v.t. to strike again, as a coin.

Rostringe, re-strinj', v.t. to contract : to astringe. ns. Restrin'gend, Restrin'gent, an astringent.

Resty, rest'i, adj. (Spens.) restive : (Miit.) disposed to rest, indolent.

Resublime, re-sub-lTm', v.t. to sublime again. . Re-sublima'tion.

Resudation, re-su-da'shun, . a sweating again.

Result, re-zult', v.t. to issue (with in) ' to follow as a consequence from facts : to rebound : to be the outcome : to terminate. . consequence: conclusion:

decision : resolution, as the result of a council. . Resul'tanco, act of resulting. adj. Resul'tant, resulting from combination. n. (pJtys.) a force compounded of two or more forces. . Resul'tate (abi.), a result. adjs. Result ful, having results or effect; Resul'tive ; Result'less, without result. . Result lessness. Resultant tone, a tone produced by the simultaneous sounding of two sustained tones ; Resulting force, a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined. [Fr., L. resultareresilire. Cf. Resilient.}

Resume, re-zum', v.t. to take back what has been given : to take up again : to begin again after interruption. atij. Resu'mable, liable to be taken back again, or taken up again. [L. resumere re- t back, sumire, sumptum, to take.J

Resume, ra-zu-ma', . a summing up : a summary. v.t. Resume'. [Fr., L. resumere, to resume.]

Resummon, re-sum'un, v.t. to summon again : to recover. . Resumm'ons, a second summons.

Resumption, re-zump'shun, . act of resuming or taking back again, as the resumption of a grant : the return to special payments. adj. Resump tive. . a restoring medicine.

Resupinate, re-su'pin-at, adj. lying on the back : (bat.) inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk upside down also Resupine'. . Resupina'tion. [L. resupinatus, pa. p. pass, of resttpindre, to bend back re-, back, supinus, bent backward.]

Resurge, re-surj', v.i. to rise again. . Resurgence. adj. Resur'gent, rising again or from the dead. v.t. Resurrect' (coll.), to restore to life. . Resurrec'tion, the rising again from the dead : the life thereafter: a restoration: body-snatrhing. adj. Resurrec'tionary. -.<.t. Resurrec'tlonise. ns. Resurrectionist, Resurrec'tion-man, one who steals bodies from the grave for dissection. [L. re-, again, sitrgere, sntrectnm, to rise.]

Resurprise, re-sur-prlz', . a second surprise.

Resurvey, re-sur-vS', v.t. to survey again, to review. n. a second or renewed survey.

Resuscitate, re-sus'i-tat. v.t. to revive, to revivify. v.i. to revive : to awaken and cf>me to life again. adjs. Resus citable ; Resus'citant. n. one who, or that which, resuscitates. . Resuscita'tion, act of reviving from a state of apparent death : state of being revivified. -adj. ResUS'citative, tending to resuscitate: reviving: revivifying: reanimating. n. Resus citator, one who resuscitates. Resuscitative faculty, the reproductive faculty of the mind. [L. re-, again, suscitarc sus-, sub-, from beneath, citare, to put into quick motion ciere, to make to go.]

Ret, ret, v.t. to expose hemp, jute, &c. to moisture.

Retable, re-ta'bl, . a shelf behind the altar for the display of lights, vases of flowers, &c. [Fr.]

Retail, re-tal', v.t. to sell or deal out in small parts: to sell in broken parts, or at second hand : to hand down by report. adj. pertaining to retail. us. Re tail, the sale of goods in small quantities ; Retailer ; Retail' ment. [Fr. retailler, to cut again re-, again, tailler, to cut.]

Retaille, re-ta-lya', adj. (far.) cut or divided twice.

Retain, ce-tan', v.t. to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid : to restrain : to keep up, as to retain a custom : to keep in mind. adj. Retain'-able, that may be retained. ns. Retain'er, one who is retained or kept in service : a dependant, but higher than a servant : a sutler : a retaining fee ; Retain'ership ; Retain'ment. Retaining fee, the advance fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause ; Retaining wall, a wall to prevent a bank from slipping down. General retainer, a fee to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services ; Special retainer, a fee for a particular case. [Fr., L. retinere rf-, back, tenere, to hold.]

Retake, re-tak', v. t. to take or receive again : to recapture.

Retaliate, re-tal'i-at, v.t. to return like for like : to repay. v.i. to return like for like. n. Retalia'tion, act of retaliating : ' lex talionis : ' retribution. <*afjs. Retal'iative, Retaliatory, returning like for like. [L. rctaliare, -dtum re-, in return, talio, -onis, like for like talis, of such a kind.]

Retama, re-ta'ma, or re-ta'ma. . a group of yellow-flowered shrubs, with rush-like branches.

Retard, re-tard', v.t. to keep back: to delay: to defer. adj. Retar'dant. . Retarda tion, delay : hinderance : pbst icle : (phys.) a continuous decrement in velocity : in acoustics, the distance by which

one wave is behind another : (mtts.) the act of diminishing the rate of speed : (teleg) decrease in the speed of telegraph signalling. <idjs. Retar^dative, tending or serving to retard : Retar'datory. ns. Retainer; Re tard'ment. Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the sun's right ascension in a sidereal day. [Fr., L. retardare re-, inten., tardare, to make slow tardus, slow.]

Retch, rech, v.i. to try to vomit : to strain : to reach. [A.S. hrsecan hr&c, a cough ; Ice. hr&kjn.]

RetchleSS. rech'les, adj. (fAr.) reckless. adv. Retch'-

lessly. . Retcn'lessness.

Rete, re'te, . a network of blood-vessels, a plexus. adjs. Rete'cious ; Re'tial.

Retection, re-tek'shun, . the act of disclosing something concealed.

Retell, re-tel', v.t. to tell again.

Retention, re-ten'shun, . act or power of retaining : memory: restraint: custody: preservation: (med.) power of retaining, inability to void : (Scots /aw) a lien, the right of withholding a debt until a debt due to the claimant is paid. . Retent', that which is retained. adj. Reten'tlVO, having power to retain.

adv. Reten'tively. ns. Reten'tiveness, RetentiV'ity ; Reten'tor, a muscle which serves to retain an organ in place. Magnetic retentiveness, coercive force.

Retepore, re"te-p8r, . a coral of the genus Reteporida.

Retex, re-teks', v.t. to annul.

Retexture, re-tekst'ur, n. a second or new texture.

Retiary, re'shi-a-ri, adj. net-like : constructing a web to
catch prey : provided with a net. . a gladiator who fights with a net also Retia'riUS. n pi. Re'tiariBB, the' spinning spiders. [L. retiarius rete, a net.]

Reticence, ret'i-sens, n. concealment by silence : reserve in speech also Ret'icency. adj. Reticent, concealing by silence : reserved in speech. [Fr., L. reticere re-, tacere, to be silent.)

Reticle, ret'i-kl, n. Same as RetiCUle.

Reticule, ret'i-kul, Reticle, ret'i-kl, ft. a little network bag : a lady's workbag : an attachment to a telescope consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass. adj. Retic ular, having the form of network : formed with interstices: (anat.) cellular. us. RetiCUla re ; RetiCUla ria, a genus of the myxomycetous fungi.

n.pi. Reticularia'ceae. adjs. Reticula'rian ; Reticula'rious.rti/r'. Retic ularly.a^z>j.Retic'ulary; Retic'ulate, -d, netted : having the form or structure of a net : having veins crossing like network, as a reticulate leaf. . RetiCUla'tion, a method of copying a painting by the help of threads stretched across a frame. adj. Retic'ulose, finely reticulate. . RetiC'Ulum, a network : the second stomach of a ruminant : a southern constellation. Reticular cartilage, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with elastic fibres ; Reticular layer Of skin, the deeper part of the corium ; Reticulated glass, ware made from glass, in which one set ot coloured lines meets with another ; Reticulated micrometer, a micrometer for an optical instrument with a reticule in the focus of an eyepiece ; Reticulated moulding, a fillet interlaced in various ways ; Reticulated Work, masonry constructed with diamond-shaped stones. [L. reticuium rete, net.]

Retierce*, re-tyar'sa, adj. (.her.) divided fesswise into three equal parts.

Retifera, re-tif 'er-a, . the true limpet.

Retiform, re'ti-form, adj. having the form or structure of a net. [L. rete, net, forma, form.]

Retina, ret'i-na, . the innermost coating of the eye, con-
sisting of a fine network of optic nerves. adj. Ret inal, pertaining totheretinaol theeye. . Retinl tis,

inflammation of the retina. [Fr., L. rete, a net.J

Retinaculum, ret-i-nak'u-lum, n. (anat.) a connecting band : one of the annular ligaments which hold the tendons close to the bones of the larger joints : (zool.) one of the retractor muscles of the proboscis of certain worms : (hot.) a small viscid gland.

Retinalite, re-tin'a-llt, . a green translucent variety of serpentine.

Retinerved, re'ti-nervd, adj. netted, veined.

Retinite, ret'i-nlt, n. pitch-stone or obsidian.

Retinoid, ret'i-noid, adj. resin-like.

Retinol, ret'i-nol, . a hydro-carbon oil used in printers' ink.

Retinophora, ret-i-nof'0-ra, . a cell of the embryonic eye of anthropods.

Retinoscopy, ret'in-0-sk5-pi, n. examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

Retinospora, ret-m-os'pO-ra, n. a genus of coniferous trees, in use for lawn decoration.

Retinue, ret i-nu, . the body of retainers who follow a person of rank : a suite : a cortege. [Retain. }

Retinula, re-tin'u-la, n. (entom.)a. group of pigmented cells. atij. Retin'ular.

Retiped, re'tip-ed, . having reticulated tarsi.

Retiracy, re-tlr'a-si, . retirement.

Retirade, ret-i-rad', . a retrenchment in the body of a bastion which a garrison may defend. [Fr.]

Retire, re-tlr', v.i. to draw back : to retreat : to recede : to go to bed. v.t. to withdraw from circulation, as to retire a bill : to cause to retire. . a call sounded on a bugle : act of retiring : retreat : (ofa.) a place of retreat. . Retl ral. the act of taking up a bill when due. adj. Retired', withdrawn : secluded : private : withdrawn from business. adv. Retired'ly. ns. Retired ness ; Retire'ment, act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life, or of an army : state of being retired : solitude : privacy, fi.adj. Retir'ing, reserved : unobtrusive : retreating : modest : given to one who retires from a public office or service. Retired list, a list of officers who are relieved from active but receive a certain amount of pay. [O. Fr. retire} re-, back, tirer, to draw.]

Retitelaa, ret-i-te'15, n.pl. a group of spiders which spin irregular webs. n. Retitela rian.

Retold, r-told', pa.t. and pa.p. of retell.

Retorque, re-t6rk', v.t. (obs.) to turn back.

Retorsion, re-tOr'shun, n. retaliation.

Retort, re-tort', v.t. to throw back: to return: to retaliate : to separate by means of a retort. v.i. to make a sharp reply. n. a ready and sharp reply : a witty answer: a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. p.atij. Rotor"-ted (her.), interlaced. ns.

Retor ter ; Retor' tion. adj. 1)ftr.rt

Retor-tive.-. Retort -

Retort -sealer, an instrument for removing the encrustation in coal-gas retorts. [Fr., L. retortum, pa.p. of retorquire re-, back, torguere, to twist.]

RetOSS, re-tos', v.t. to toss back.

Retouch, re-tuch', v.t. to improve, as a picture, by new touches. n. the reapplication of the artist's hand to a work : (phot.) the act of finishing and correcting. ns. Retouch'er ; Retouch ment. Retouching frame, a desk formed of fine ground glass, used for retouching negatives.

RetOUT, re-tCor', n. a returning : (Scots law) an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor. adj. RetOUTOd'.

Retourn, re-turn', v.t. (Spens.) to turn back.

Retrace, re-traV, v.t. to trace back : to go back by the same cour.-e : to renew the outline of : to repeat. adj. Retrace'able.

Retract, re-trakt', v.t. to retrace or draw back : to recall : to recant. v.i. to take back what has been said or granted. adjs. Retrac table, Retrac tible, capable of being retracted or recalled. n. Retracta'-tion. p. adj. Retrac ted (her.), couped by a line diagonal to the main direction : (bat.) bent back. adj. Retrac'tile, that may be drawn back, as claws. n. Retrac' tion, act of retracting or drawing back : recantation. adj. Retrac'tive, able or ready to retract. adv. Retrac'tively. n. Retractor, one who, or that which, retracts or draws back : in breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge-shell from the barrel : (surg.) an instru-ment for holding apart the edges of a wound during operation : a bandage to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw : (zooi.) a muscle serving to draw in any part. [Fr., L. retrahere, retractitm re-, back, tra/iere, to draw.]

Retrad, re'trad, adv. (anat.) backward.

Retrahens, re'tra-henz, n. (anat.) a_mtiscle which ilraws the ear backward. adj. Re trahent.

Re trait, re-trat', n. (Speiis.) a picture, a portrait : aspect. adj. retired. [O. Fr.,retraire, to draw back, to take a portrait L. retrahere re-, back, trahere, to draw.]

Retral, re'tral, adj. back, posterior.

Retranche", re-trong-sha', adj. (her.) divided bend-wise twice or into three parts.

Re transfer, re-trans-fer 7 , v.t. to transfer back. n. Retrans'fer.

Retransform, re-trans-form', v.t. to transform or change back again. n. Retransforma'tion. a second or renewed transformation : a change back to a former state.

Retranslate, re-trans-lat', T. t. to translate anew: to translate back into the original languages. n. Retransla'tion.

Retransmission, re-trans-mish'un, n. a repeated transmission. v.t. Re'transmit.

Retrate. re-l'St', n. (Spcns.) = retreat.

Retraverse, re-trav'ers, v.t. to traverse again.

Retraxit, re-trak'sit, n. (law) the open renunciation of a suit in court.

Retreat, re-tret , n. a drawing back or retracing one's

steps : retirement : place of privacy : withdrawal : a place of security : a shelter : (?nil.) the act of retiring in order from before the enemy, or from an advanced position : the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters : a special season of religious meditation. v.i. to draw back : to recede : to consider : to retire, esp. to a place of shelter : to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position : in fencing, to move back so as to avoid the point of the adversary's sword : to slope back, as a retreating forehead. us. Retreat'er ; Retreat'ment. [O. Fr. retrete L. retractta, pa. p. of retrahere.}

Retree, re-tre", . in paper-making, broken or im-perfect paper.

Retrench, re-trensh', v.t. to cut off or away: to render less : to curtail. v.i. to live at less expense : to economise. . Retrenchment, cutting off: lessening or abridging : reduction : economy : (fort.) a work within another for prolonging the defence. [O. Fr. re trencher (Fr. retrancher) re-, off, trencher, to cut, which, ace. to Littre", is from L. truncare, to cut off.]

Retrial, re-trl'al, . a repetition of trial.

Retribute, re-trib'ut, v.t. to give back : to make re-payment of. ns. Retrib'uter, -or ; Retribu'tion, repayment : suitable return : reward or punishment : retaliation. mijs. Retlib'utive, repaying : reward-ing or punishing suitably; Retrib'Utory. [L. re-tributioretribiterc, to give back re- t back, tribu-ire, to give.]

Retrieve, re-treV, v.t. to recover: to recall or bring back : to bring back to a former state : to repair : to search for and fetch, as a dog does game also . (pbs.).adj. Retrievable, that may be recovered. ft. Retriev'ableness, the state of being retrievable. at/T. RetrteVably. us. Retriev'al; Retrieve' - ment ; Retried er, a dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot. [O. Fr. retreuver (Fr. retrouver) re-, again, trouver, to find Low L. tropareL,. trains, a song Gr. tropos, a trope.]

Retrim, re-trim', v.t. to trim again.

Retriment, ret'ri-ment, . dregs. [L. retrimtntum.\

Retroact, re-trO-akt', v.i. to act backward, or in return or opposition, or on something past or preceding. . Retroac'tion. adj. Retroac'tlve. adv. Retroac'tively, in a retroactive manner : by operating on something past. Retroactive law, a retrospective law. [L. retroactiis, retroagere retro, backward, agere, actum, to do.]

Retrobulbar, re-trO-bul'bar, adj. being behind the eyeball.

Retrocede, rg-tro-sed', v.t. to go back : to relapse : to retire : to give back. adj. Retroce'dent. . Retrocession (met/.), the disappearance of a tumour inwardly : a retreating outline : (Scots law) the act of retroceding, or giving back, as of a right by an assignee. [Fr., L. retrocedere, -cessum retro, backward, cet/ere, to go.)

Retrochoir, re'trO-kwir, n. (archit.) an extension of a church behind the high altar, as a chapel.

Retroclusion, re-tro-klOo'zhun, n. a method of using the pin in acupressure.

Retrocollic, re-tro-kol'ik, adj. pertaining to the back of the neck.

Retrodate, re'tro-dat, v.t. to assign a date to a book earlier than its actual publication.

Retroduct, re-tro-dukt', v.t. to draw back : to withdraw. . Retroduc'tion.

Retroflez, re"trO-fleks, adj. reflexed, bent backward also Re'troflexed. . Retroflec'tion. [L. retro, \>3ic\(.ward,_/?ectere, flexuni, to bend.]

Retrofract, -ed, rS'tro-frakt, -ed, adj. (bat.) bent sharply back, so as to appear as if broken. [L. retro, backward, fractus, pa. p. of franglre, frac-
(tun, to break.]

Retrograde, ret'ro-, or re"tr5-grad, adj. going backward : falling from better to worse : contrary : (biol.) becoming less highly organised, as 'a retrograde

800

theory : ' swimming backwards, as many animals : (astron.) moving westwards relatively to the fixed stars. v.i. to go backwards. us. Retrograda tion, deterioration; Re'trogress, falling off; Retrogres'-sion, a going backward : a decline in quality or merit. adjs. Retrogres'sional, Retrogressive. adv. Retrogress'ively. . Retrogress'iveness. [L. retrogrades, going backward retro, backward, gradi, gressas, to go.]

Retrolingual, re-tr5-ling'gwal, adj. serving to retract the tongue.

Retromingent, re-tro-min'jent, adj. urinating backward. . Retromin'gency. adv. Retromin'-gently.

Retro-ocular, re-tr6-ok'u-lar, adj. situated behind the eyeball.

Retro-operative, re-trO-op'e-ra-tiv, adj. retrospective in effect.

Retroposition, re-tro-po-zish'un, n. displacement backward.

Retropulsion, re-trO-pul'shun, . a disorder of locomotion : repulsion. adj. Retropul'sive.

Retrorse, re-trors', adj. turned back or downward. adv. Retrorse'ly.

Retroserrate, re-trO-ser'at, adj. (entom.) armed with minute retrorse teeth.

Retrospect, ret'rO-spekt, or re'-, . a looking back : a contemplation of the past : the past. . Retrospec'-tion, the act or faculty of looking back on the past. adj. Retrospec'tive. adv. Retrospec'tively. [L. retrospectus, pa. p. of retrospicere retro, back, spectre, to look.]

Retrosternal, re-tro-ster'nal, adj. being behind the sternum.

Retrotarsal, re-trO-tar'sal, adj. being behind the tarsus of the eye.

Retrotracheal, re-tro-tra'ke-al, adj. being at the back of the trachea.

Retroussage, re-tr<5o-sazh', . a method of producing effective tones in the printing of etchings by skilful treatment of the ink in certain parts.

Retroussd, re-trSo-sii', adj. turned up : pug.

Retro vaccinate, re-tro-vak'si-nat, v.t. to vaccinate a cow with human virus. ns. Retrovaccina tion ; Retrovac'cine.

Retrovene, re'trO-v6n, adj. inclined backward.

Retrovert, re'tro-vert, v.t. to turn back.-w. one who returns to his original creed. . Retrover'sion, a turning or falling back. [L. retro, backward, vertere, to turn.]

Retrovision, re-tro-vizh'un, . the power of mentally seeing past events.

Retrude, re-tr5od', v.t. to thrust back. adj. RetniSO'. . Retm'sion. [L. retrudere, retrusum.}

Retry, re-trl', v.t. to try again: to put on trial a second time.

Retting, ret'ing, . the act or process of preparing flax for use by rotting the useless part of the plant. . Rettery. [Conn, with rot.}

Rotund, re-tund', v.t. to blunt, as the edge of a weapon.

Return, re-turn', v.i. to come back to the same place or state : to answer : to retort : to turn back : to repeat : to revert : to recur : to reappear. v. t. to bring or send back : to transmit : to give back : to repay : to give back in reply : to report : to give an account : to cast back : to reflect : to re-echo : to revolve : to restore : to requite : to return a call : to elect, as a member of parliament : in card-playing, to lead back in response to the lead of one's partner : in tennis, to bat the ball back over the net : in fencing, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust. n. the act of going back : revolution : periodic renewal : the act of bringing or sending back : restitution : repayment : the profit on capital or labour : a reply : a report or account, esp. official : (pi.) a light-coloured and mild kind of tobacco : (law) the rendering back of a writ to the proper

officer : (tail.) the return of the men fit for duty : (arcnit.) the continuation in a different direction of the face of a building, as a moulding. adj. Retur'nable, legally requiring to be returned. as. Return'-bend, a pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U ; Return' -car'go, a cargo brought back in place of merchandise previously sent out ; Return'-Cbeck, a ticket for readmissipn ; Return'-day, the day fixed when the defendant is to appear in court ; Retur'ner ; Retur'ning-off'icer, the officer who makes returns of writs, &c. : the presiding officer at an election. adj. Return'less. ns. Return'-match, a second match played by the same set of players ; Retum'-Shock, an electric shock due to the action of induction sometimes felt after a lightning-flash ; Return'-tag, a tag attached to a railway-car as evidence of its due arrival ; Return'-tick'et, a ticket issued by a company for a journey and its return, usually at a reduced charge ; Return'-valve, a valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid in case of overflow. [Fr. retourner re-, back, tourner, to turn L. tormire, to turn.]

Retuse, re-tus', adj. (bat.) terminating in a round end, with a centre somewhat depressed. [L. retusus retundire, to blunt.]

Retyre, re-tTr', . (Sfens.) retirement.

Retzia, ret'si-a, . a genus of brachiopods.

Reune, re-un' (v. t. (obs.) to reunite. v.i. to hold a reunion. adjs. Reu'nient; Reu'nitive.

Reunion, re-un'yun, . a union after separation : an assembly or social gathering. [Fr. reunion re-, auain, union, union.]

Reunite, re-u-nit', v.t. to join after separation: to

reconcile alter variance. v.i. to become united again : to join again. v.t. Rou'nify. adv. Re-

uni'tedly. . Reuni'tion. adj. Reu'nitive.

Reurge, re-urj', v. t. to urge again.

Reus, re'us, n. (/aw) a defendant. [L.]

Reuse, re-uz', v.t. to use again. . (re-us') repeated use.

Reutilise, re-u'til-Tz, v.t. to make use of a second time.

Reutter, re-ut'er, v.t. to utter again.

Rev., an abridgment of Reverend, in addressing clergymen, as ' Rev. Thomas Davidson ; ' deans are styled 'Very Reverend,' also principals of universities in Scotland, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being ; bishops are styled ' Right Reverend,' and archbishops, ' Most Reverend."

Revaccinate, re-vak'si-nat, v.t. to vaccinate again. . Revaccina'tion.

Revalenta, rev-a-len'ta, . the ordinary name of lentil-me.il.

Revalescent, rev-a-les'ent, adj. beginning to grow well. . Revales'cence.

Revalue, re-val'u, v.t. to value again. . Revalua'-tion.

Revamp, re-vamp', v.t. to patch up again.

Reve, rev, v.i. (obs.) to dream. [Rave.]

Reveal, re-veT, v.t. to unveil : to make known, as by divine agency : to disclose. . Revealabil'ity. adj. Reveal'able. ns. Reveal'ableness ; Re-veal' er; Reveal'ment, revelation. Revealed re-ligion, that which has been supernaturally revealed. [O. Fr. reveler (Fr. reveler) L. revelare re-, back, velare, to veil velum, a veil.]

Reveal, re-vel', . (archil.) the square ingoing of a window, doorway, or the like, between the frame and the outer surface of the wall. Also Revel'.

Revebent, re've-hent, adj. carrying forth : taking away.

Reveille, re-val'ye, . the sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken soldiers. [O. Fr. reveil re-, again, esveiller, to awake L. vigilare, to watch.]

Revel, rev'el, v.i. to feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse. v.i. to draw back: pr.p. rebelling ; pa.t. and pa.p. rebelled. . a riotous feast : carousal : a kind of dance : a wake. ns.

Rev'el-coil, Rev'el-dasb. (obs.), a wild revel : ReV-

eller, one who takes part in carousals : a low liver; ReVel-mas'ter. the director of Christmas revels: the lord of misrule ; Rev'elment ; Rev'ei-rout, law-less revelry ; Rev'Olry, riotous or noisy festivity. [O. Fr. reveler L. rebellare, to rebel.]

Revelation, rev-e-la'shun, . the act of revealing : that which is revealed : the revealing divine truth : that which is revealed by God to man : the Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament. adj. Revela'-tipnal. . Revolutionist. adj. Revelatory. [Fr. , L. revelatio revelare, to reveal.]

Revellent, re-vel'ent, adj. causing revulsion.

Revenant. rev'e-nant, n. one who returns after a long absence, esp. from the dead : a ghost. [Fr.]

Revenge, re-venj', v. t. to punish in return : to avenge. v.i. to take vengeance. . the act of revenging : injury inflicted in return : a malicious injuring in return for an injury received : the passion for retalia-tion. adj. Reverige'ful, full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return : vindictive : malicious. adv. Revenge'fully. . Revenge'fulness. *dj. Revenge'less. ns. Revenge'ment ; Reveng'er. adv. Reveng'lngly. Give one his revenge, to play a return match with a defeated opponent. [O. Fr. revenger, revencher(^r. revancher) L. re-, in return, vindicdre, to lay claim to.]

Revenue, rev'en-u (earlier re-ven'u), . the receipts or rents from any source : return, as a revenue of praise : income: the income of a state. . ReVenue-CUt'ter, an armed vessel employed by custom-hou-e officers in preventing smuggling. adj. ReVenued. ns. Rev'enue-en'Sign, a distinctive flag authorised in 1798 in United States; Rev'enue-off'lcer, an officer of the customs or excise ; In'land-rev'enue, revenue derived from stamps, excise, income-tax, &c. [Fr. revenue, pa.p. of revenir, to return L. revenlre re-, back, venire, to come.]

Reverberate, re-ver'ber-at, v.t. to send back, echo : to reflect : to drive from side to side : to fuse. v.i. to echo : to resound : to bound back : to be repelled : to use heat, as in the fusion ol metals. v.t. Reverb' (Snak.).at/j. Reverberant, resounding, beating back. . Reverbera'tion, the reflection of sound, Sic.aiij. Rever'berative. . Rever'berator. adj. Rever'beratory. Reverberatory furnace, a furnace in which the fl.tme is reflected on the substance to be burned. [L., re-, back, verberare, -atum, to beat verier, a lash.]

Reverdure, re-ver'dur, v.t. to cover again with verdure.

Revere, re-ver', v.t. to regard with respectful awe : to venerate. adj. Rever'able, worthy of reverence. n. Reference, fear arising from high respect : respectful awe : veneration : honour : an act of revering or obeisance : a bow or courtesy : a title of the clergy. v.t. to regard with reverence : to venerate or honour. n. Rev'erencer. adjs. Rev'erend, worthy of reverence : a title of the clergy (see Rev.) : (B.) awlul : venerable ; ReVerent, showing reverence : submissive : humble ; Reveren'tiaj, proceeding from reverence : respectful : submissive. advs. Reveren'tially; Reverently. . Re'verer, one who reveres. Do reverence, to do honour ; Make reverence, to worship ; Saving your reverence, with all due respect to you. [O. Fr. reverer(Fr. reverer) L. refereri re-, inten., vereri, to feel awe.]

Reverie, Revery, rev'e-ri, . an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation : voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness : mental abstraction : a waking dream : a brown study. . ReVerist. [O. Fr. resveri (Fr. reverie) resver, rever, to dream.]

Revers, re-var^ (gener. re'-veY), . that part of a garment which is turned back, as the lapel of a coat.

Reverse, re-vers', v.t. to place in the contrary order or position : to change wholly : to overthrow : to change by an opposite decision : to annul : to re-

voice, as a decree : to recall. n. that which is reversed : the opposite : the brick, esp. of a coin or medal change . misfortune : a calamity : in fencing, a back-handed stroke : (her.*) the exact contrary of what has been described just before, as an escutcheon. adj. turned backward : having an opposite direction: upset. . Rever'sal, act of reversing. adj. Reversed', turned or changed to the contrary : inside out : (hot.) resupinate. adv. Rever'sedly. adj. Reverse'less, unalterable. ->- adv. Reversely, in a reverse order : on the other hand : on the opposite. ns. Rever'ser (Scots /am), a mortgager of land ; Rover's!, a game played by two persons with sixty-four counters ; Reversibility, the capability of being reversed, as of heat into work and work into heat. adj. Rever'Sible, that may be reversed, as in a fabric having both sides well finished. ns. Rever'sing-cyl'inder, the cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine ; Rever'-Sing gear, those parts of a steam-engine by which the direction of the motion is changed ; Rever'sing-le'ver, a lever in a steam-engine which operates the slide-valve ; Rever'sing-machine', a moulding-machine in founding, in which the flask can be reversed ; Rever'slng-mo'tion, any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine ; Rever'sing-shaft, a shaft which permits a reversal of the order of steam passaue through the ports ; Reversing- valve, the valve of a reversing-cyhnder ; Rever'Sion, the act of reverting or returning : that which reverts or returns : the return or future possession of any property after some particular event : the right to future possession : (bid.) return to some type of ancestral character: return to the wild state after domestication. adj. Reversionary, relating to a reversion : to be enjoyed in succession: atavic. ns. Rever'Sioner ; ReversiS, an old French game of cards in which the aim was to take the fewest tricks. adj. Rever'sive. . Rever'so (print?), any one of the left-hand pages of a book. Reverse a battery, to turn the current of electricity by means of a commutator; Reverse Shell, a univalve shell which has its volutions the reversed way of the common screw ; Reversionary annuity, a deferred annuity. [L. reversus, pa. p. of revertere, to turn back ro, back, vertere, to turn.]

Revert, re- vert', v.t. to turn or drive back : to reverse. v.t. to return : to fall back : to refer back : to return to the original owner or his heirs. adjs. Re-

ver"tant (her.), flexed, bent twice at a sharp angle ; Rever'ted, reversed j Rever'tible, that may revert or be reverted ; Rever'tive, tending to revert : changing : turning to the contrary. adv. Rever'-tively, by way of reversion. [Fr., L. revertere.)

Revery. Same as Reverie.

Revest, re- vest', v.t. (Spens.) to clothe again : to vest again in a possession or office. v.i. to take effect again : to return to a former owner. [Fr., L., revesttre re- t again, vestire, to clothe.]

Revestiary, re-ves'ti-a-ri, . an apartment in a church in which ecclesiastical garments are kept.

Revestu, r6-ves'tQ, adj. (her.) covered by a square set diagonally, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered. [O. Fr.]

RevestUTO. re-ves'tfir, n. (obs.) vesture.

Revet, re'-vet', v.t. (fart.) to face with masonry, &c., as an embankment with a steep slope. n. Revet' -ment, a retaining wall, a facing of stone, wood, &c. [Fr. rrvttir, to reclothe.]

Revibrate, rg-vl'brat, v.i. to vibrate back or in return. . Reribra'tion.

Revlct, re-vikt', v.t. (obs.) to reconquer. n. Revic'-tion, return to life, revival.

Revictual, re-vit'l, v.t. to furnish again with pro-visions.

Revle, re-vT, v.t. to vie with, or rival : to stake a larger sum at cards : to outdo. v.i. to exceed an adversary's wager in card-playing : to retort.

Review, re-vii', v.t. to re-examine : to revise : to examine critically : to see again : to retrace : to inspect, as a body of troops. . a viewing again : a reconsideration : a revision : a careful or critical examination : a critique : a written discussion : a periodical with critiques of books, &c. : the in-spection of a body of troops or a number of ships : (law) the judicial revision of a higher court. adj. Review'able, capable of being reviewed. ns. Re-View' age, the work of reviewing ; Review' al, a review of a book : a critique on a new publication ; Review'er, an inspector: a writer in a review. Court Of Review, the court of appeal from the commissioners of bankruptcy. [Fr. revue, pa. p. of revoir L. re-, again, videre, to see.]

Revigorate, re-vig'or-at, v.t. to give new vigour to : pr.p. revig'orfiting : pa. p. revig'orated. p.adj. Revig' orated, endued with new vigour or strength. [L. re-, again, vigoratns, vigorare vigor, vigour.]

Revile, re-vil', v.t. to reproach : to calumniate. v.i. to speak contemptuously. ns. Revile'ment, the act of reviling, reproach; Revil'er. adv. Revil'-ingly. [Pfx. re-, again, O. Fr. aviler, to make vile, from a L. ad, vil L. vilis, cheap.]

Revince, re-vins', v.t. (obs.) to refute, to disprove.

Revindicate, re-vin'di-kat, v.t. to reclaim, to claim what has been illegally taken a\vay. n. Revindica'-tion. [Low L. revindicare, -dtunt L. re-, again, vindicare, -dtum, to lay claim to.]

Revire, re-vTr', v.t. (obs.) to revive. n. Revires'-cence (Smin&ttme), renewal of youth or vigour.

Revise, re-vlz', v.t. to review and amend : to ex-amine with a view to correction. . review : a second proof-sheet. ns. Revi'sal, Revi'Sion, review : re-examination; Revised'-ver'sion, a fresh English translation of the Bible, issued, the New Testament in i88i,the Old in 1885; R_evi'ser,-or(/r//'.), one who examines proofs ; ReVl'sing-barr'ister, a barrister appointed annually by the English judges to revise the list of voters for members of parliament, the revision generally taking place between August and October of each year. adjs. Revi'sional, Re-Vi'sionary, pertaining to revision. it. Revisionist. adj. Revisory . [Fr. reviser L. revisere re-, back, visfre, inten. oividfre, to see.]

Revisit, re-viz'it, v.t. to visit again. ns. Revisit; Revis'itant. adj. revisiting. n. Revisita'tion.

Revitalise, je-vT'tal-Iz, v.t. to restore vitality to. . Revitalisa'tion.

Revive, re-vlv', v.i. to return to life, vigour, or fame : to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression : to regain use or currency : to have the memory re-freshed. v.t. to restore to life again: to reawaken in the mind : to recover from neglect or depression : to bring again into public notice, as a play : to recall, to restore to use : to reproduce : (client.) to restore to its natural state, n. Revrvabillty. adj. ROvTvable, capable of being revived. adv. Re-Vl'vably. us. Revi'val, recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c. : renewed performance of, as of a play : renewed interest in or attention to : a

time of extraordinary religious awakening : restoration : quickening : renewal, as of trade : awakening, as revival of learning : (lav.) reinstatement of an action ; Revivalism ; Revivalist, one who promotes religions revivals : an itinerant preacher. adj. Revivalis'tic. ns. Reyive'ment ; Revi'ver, one who, or that which, revives : a compound for renovating clothes; Revivifica'tlon (client.), the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its natural state. v.t. Revivify, to cause to revive: to reanimate: to enliven. v.i. to become efficient again as a reagent. adv. Revi'vlngly. . Revivis'-cence, an awakening from torpidity, after hibernation. adj. Revivis'cent. . Revi'vor (lam), the revival of a suit which was abated by the death of a party or other cause. The Anglo-CathOlic revival, a strong reaction within the Church of England

towards the views of doctrine and practice held by Laud and his school (see Tractarianism). [O. Fr. revivre L. re-, again, vivere, to live.]

Revoke, re-vok', v. t. to annul by recalling : to repeal : to reverse : to neglect to follow suit (at cards). . revocation, recall : act of revoking at cards. adj. Revocable, that may be revoked, ns. Rev O-

cableness, Revocabil'ity. ativ. Rev'ocably. . Revocation, a recalling : repeal : reversal, adj. Rev ocatory. . Revoke ment(S/ta.), revocation. Revocation of the edict of Nantes, the taking away by Louis IV., in 1685, of the Huguenot privileges granted by Henry IV". in 1598. [Fr., L. revocare re-, back, vocdre, to call.]

Revolt, re-volt', v.i. to renounce allegiance : to be grossly offended: to mutiny: to be shocked. v.t. to cause to rise in revolt : to shock. . a rebellion : insurrection, desertion : a change of sides : fickleness./;. Revol'ter. a,/ji. Revol'ting, causing a turning away from: shocking: repulsive. adv.RQ-VOl'tlngly. [O. Fr. revolt t It. niiolta L. revolvere, to roll back, re-, back, rolvere, volutiiin, to turn.]

Revolution, rev-5-lu'shun, . act of revolving : motion round a centre : course which brings to the same point or state : space measured by a revolving body : a radical change, as of one's way of living : fundamental change in the government of a country : a revolt : a complete rotation through 360: a round of periodic changes, as the revolutions of the seasons : the winding of a spiral about its axis : change of circumstances : consideration. adj. Revolutionary, pertaining to, or tending to, a revolution in government. v.t. Revolu tionise, to cause a revolution or entire change of anything. ns. Revolutionism ; Revolutionist, one who promotes or favours a revolution. The American Revolution, the change from the position of colonies to that ol national independence effected by the thirteen American colonies of England in 1776; The French Revolution, the downfall of the old French monarchy and the old absolutism (1789); The Revolution, the expulsion of James II. from the throne of England (1689), and the establishment of a really constitutional government under William III. and Mary. [Revolve.}

Revolve, re-volv 7 , v.i. to roll back : to roll round on an axis : to move round a centre : to rotate, as the planets: to mediate. v.t. to cause to turn: to consider. . a radical change. v.i. ReVolute, to revolve. adj. rolled backward. adjs. Rev'olutive, cogitating; Revol'vable. ns. Revolve'ment, reflection; Revol'yency, revolution. adj. Revol'ving,

turning, moving round. ns. Revol'Vlng-fur'nace, a furnace used in making black ash ; Revol'ving-light, a lamp in a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at intervals. [Fr., L. revolivre, revoiitum re-, back, volvere, to roll.]

Revolver, re-volv'er, . that which revolves : a fire-arm having barrels or chambers which revolve upon a common centre, and are fired in turn by one lock mechanism : a revolving cannon.

Revomit, re-vom'it, v.t. to reject from the stomach.

Revulsion, re-vul'shun, . disgust : the diverting of a disease from one part to another : forced separation : a sudden change, esp. of feeling: a counter-irritant.

adj. Revul'sive, tending to revulsion. . Re-
vul'sor, an apparatus for applying heat and cold in turns for meuical purposes. [L. revuisio rtvtllere, revulsiim re-, away, vcllere, to tear.]

Row, roo, v.t. (Spins.). Same as Rue.

Row, roc>, H. (^Spens.). Same as ROW.

Rewaken, re-wa'kn, v.i. to waken again.

Reward, re-wawrd', . that which is given in return for good or evil : recompense : retribution : the fruit of one's own labour : regard : requital : remunera-tion : guerdon : consideration. v.t. to give in re-turn : to requite, whether good or evil : to punish : (B.) to recompense : to compensate : to notice care-fully : to watch over. adj. Rewar dable, capable

or worthy of being rewarded. . Rewar' dableness. adv. Rewar'dably. . Rewar'der, one who rewards. adjs. Reward fill, yielding reward ; Re-ward'leSS, having or receiving no reward. [O. Fr. rewarder, reswarder, regarder re-, again, warder, guarder, to guard ; of Teut. origin.]

Reweigh, re-wa', v.t. to weigh again.

Rewet, roo'et, . the revolving part of a wheel-lock.

Rewln, re-win', v.t. to win back or again.

Rewood, re- wOOo", v.t. to plant again.

Reword, re-wurd', v.t. to repeat in the same words, to re-echo : to put into different words.

Rewrite, re-rlt', r.t. to write a second time.

Rex, reks, . a king. Play rex (obs.), to handle roughly. [L. ; cf. Sans, rdjan, Gael, righ.}

Reynard, ra'nard, or ren'ard, . a fox, from the name given to the fox in the famous beast epic of Low Ger. origin, Reynard the Fox also Ren'ard. adj. Ren'-ardine. [Fr., Old Flem. Reinaerd, Reinaert Mid. High Ger. Reinhart (Old High Ger. Regin-harf), lit. 'strong in counsel.']

Rhabarbarate, ra-bar'ba-rat, adj. (olis.) impregnated with rhubarb. n. Rhabar'barum, rhubarb.

Rhabarbarine, ra-bar'ba-rin, . chrysophanic acid.

Rhabdamminina, rab-da-mi-ni'na, . a group of marine imperlorate foraminiferous protozoans. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, amtnos, sand.]

Rhabdite, rab'dlt, . a smooth, rod-like structure found in the cells of the integument of most tur-bellarian worms : one of the hard parts composing the ovipositor of some insects. adj. Rhabdit ic. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod.]

Rhabdocoala, rab-do-se'la, . a prime division of tur-bellarian worms. adjs. RhabdoCflB'lidan, Rhabdo-CCB'lOUS. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, koilos, hollow.]

Rhabdocrepida, rab-do-krep'i-da, . a sub-order of lithistidan sponges. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, krepis, a foundation.)

Rhabdoid, rab'doid, n. a spindle-shaped body chemi-cally related to the plastids, found in certain ceils of irritable plants like Droscra, Dion&a, &c. adj. Rhabdoid al, rod-like : (anat.) sagittal. [Gr. rhab-dos, a rod.]

RhabdOlith, rab'dO-lith, . a minute rhabdoidal con-cretion of calcareous matter forming the armature of a rhabdosphere. adj. Rhabdolith 1C.

RhabdolOgy, rab-dol'o-ji, . the art of computing by Napier's bones or rods. Also Rabdol'Ogy.

Rhabdom, rab'dom, . (entoni.) a tubular rod-like structure in the eye, the central axis of a retinula. adj. Rhab'domal.

Rhabdomancy, ral/dS-man-si, . divination by means of rods, esp. the impudent imposture of finding water, c., by means of the divining-rod. . Rhab'-domancer. adj. Rhabdoman'tic. [Gr. rhabdos, rod, manteia, divination.]

Rhabdome, rab'dOm, . in sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

Rhabdomesodon, rab-do-mes'o-don, . a genus of polyzoans. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, mesas, middle, odons, odontos, a tooth.]

Rhabdomyoma, rab-do-mT-O'ma, . a myoma consist-ing of striated muscular fibres.

Rhabdonema, rab-d5-ne'ma, . a genus of small nema-toid worms. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, nema, a thread.]

Rhabdophane, rab'do-fan, . a rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths. [Gr. rhabdos, a. rod,

phanes, appearing.]

Rhabdophora, rab-dof 'o-ra, n. a group of fossil organ-
isms, adjs. Rhabdoph'oran, Rhabdoph'orous.

Rhabdopleura, rab-do-ploo'ra, H. a marine polyzoan. [Clr. rhabdos, a rod, pleuron, a rib.]

Rhabdosphere, rab'dS-sfer, . a minute spherical body found in the depths of the Atlantic. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod, sphaira, sphere.]

Rhabdosteidae, rab-dos-te'i-de, . a family of fossil-toothed cetaceans its typical genus, Rhabdos teus. [Gr. rhabaos, rod, osteon, bone.}

Rhabdostyla, rab-do-stTMa, . a genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians. [Gr. rhabdos,roA, stylos, pillar.]

RhabdUS, rab'dus, w. a simple, straight spicule. adj. Rhab'doUS. [Gr. rhabdos, a rod.]

RhachiomyelitiS, ri-ki-6-mI-e-irtis, n. inflammation of the spinal cord myelitis. ns. Rhachiot'omy, incision into the spinal canal : Rhachis'chisis, defective formation of the spinal canal spina bifida. [Gr. rhachis, the spine, myetos, marrow.]

RhachitiS = Rachitis (q.v.)-

Rbacochilus, rak-O-krius, . a genus of embiotocoid fishes. [Gr. rhakos, a rag, cheilos, the lip.]

Rbacophoros, ra-kof'O-rus, . a genus of batrachians, with long and webbed feet, adapting it for long leaps. [Gr. rhakos, a rag, p herein, to bear.]

Rhadamanthine, ra-da-man'thin, . of Rhadamanthus, judge of the lower world, with Minos and jEacus applied Generally to a solemn and final judgment Also Rhadaman'tine.

Rhaetian, re'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the ancient Rhaetians or their country Rhtetia, a Roman province b.tween the Po and the Danube also Rhoe'tic. a<fj. and . Rhffl'to-Roman'ic, pertaining to a group of Romance dialects spoken in south-eastern Switzerland. RhastiC beds, a series of strata forming the uppermost portion of the Trias, extensively developed in the Rhatian Alps.

Rhagades, rag'a-dez, n.pl. fissures of the skin. [Gr. rhfigas (pi. rhagades), a crack.]

Rbagodia, ra-gO'di-a, n. a genus of apetalous plants. [Gr. rhagodit, like grapes rhax, rhagos, a grape.]

Rhagon, rag'on, . a form of sponge with clustered spherical flagellated endodermal chambers. adjs. Rhag'onate, Rhag'OSO. [Gr. rhax, rhagos, a gr;ipe.]

Rhamnaceae, ram-na'se-S, . an order of polypetalous plants. adj. Rhamna'ceous.

Rhamnus, ram'nus, . a genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn. [Gr.]

Rhamphastidaj, ram-fas'ti-de, . a family of picarian birds, touc.ins. [Gr. rhamphos, a beak.]

Rhamphocelus, ram-fo-ce'lus, . a remarkable genus of tanagers, native to South America.

Rhamphodon, ram'f5-don, . the saw-billed humming-bird. [Gr. rhamphos, a curved beak, odous, a tooth.]

Rbamphold, ram'foid, adj. beak-shaped.

Rharnpholeon, ram-fo'le-on, . a genus of chameleons. [Gr. rkamphos, a curved beak, lean, lion.]

Rhamphomicron, ram-fo-mik'ron, >'. a genus of humming-birds. [Gr. rhamphos, a beak, mikros, little.]

RbampborbyncbUS, ram-fO-ring'kus, . a genus of pterodactyls. [Gr. rhamphos, a curved beak, rhyngchos, a beak.]

Ramphotheca, ram-fC-th6'ka, n. (ornith.) the integument of the whole beak. [Gr. rhamphos, a curved beak, theke, a sheath.]

Rhapidophyllum, ra-pi-d5-fil'um, . a genus of palms the blue palmetto of Florida. . Rba'pis, a genus of Chinese palms. [Gr. rhapis, roil, phytlon, leaf.]

Rhapontlc, ra-pon'tik, . rhubarb. [L., ' Pontic rha.']

Rhapsodic, -al, rap-sod'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody : gushing. adv. Rhapsod ically. v.t. and v.i. Rhap'sodise. to write or utter rhapsodies : to express with poetic feeling : pr.p. rhap'sodlsing ; pa.p. rhap'sodTsed. . Rhap'SOdlst, one who recites or sings rhapsodies, esp. one of a class of men in ancient Greece who travelled from place to place reciting Homer and other epic poetry also Rhap'SOde : one who composes verses extempore : one who speaks or writes disjointedly. adj. Rhapsodls'tic. ns. Rhap'sodomancy, divination by means of verses ; Rhap'sody, any wild unconnected composition : a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time : a jumble : (tnus.) composition irregular in form. [Fr., L., Gr. rhapslidia, rhafittin, to sew, 6di, a song.]

Rhea, re'a, n. the ramie plant or fibre.

Rhea, re'a, n. the daughter of Uranus and Ge, wife and

sister of Kronos : the only three-toed ostrich : the fifth satellite of Jupiter.

Rheic, re'ik, adj. pertaining to rhubarb. . Rhe'ine, rheic acid.

Rhein-berry, rln'ber-i, . the common buckthorn. Also Rhine' -berr'y.

Rhematic, re-mat'ik, adj. derived from a verb. . the doctrine of propositions.

Rhemish, re'mish, adj. pertaining to Rheims in north-eastern France. Rhemish version, the English translation of the New Testament used by Roman Catholics, prepared at Rheims in 1582, forming part of the Douay Bible Old Testament part prepared at Douay in 1609-10.

Rhenish, ren'ish, adj. pertaining to the river Rhine. . Rhine wine, hock, light and still. [L. Rhenus.}

Rheocord, re'5-kord, . a metallic wire used in measuring the resistance of an electric current. [Gr. rhein, to flow, chorde, a cord.]

Rheometer, Reometer, re-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the strength currents, as of electricity : a galvanometer. adj. Rheomet ric. . Rheom'etry, fluxions. [Gr. rhein, to flow, tnetron, measure.]

RheoSGOpe, re'5-skop, . an electroscope. adj. RhOOSCOp'iC. [Gr. rhein, to flow, skopein, to view.]

Rheostat, re'o-stat, . the name given by Wheatstone to an instrument for varying an electric resistance between given limits. adj. Rheostat'iC. . Rheo-Stat'iCS, the statics of fluids. [Gr. rhein, to flow, stiitos, verbal adj. of kistanai, to stand.]

Rheotome, re'0-tom, n. a means by which an electric current can be periodically interrupted. [Gr. rhein, to flow, tetnnein, to cut.]

Rheotrope, re'6-trop, n. an instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. . Rheot'ropism, the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant growth. [Gr. rhein, to flow, trepein, to turn.]

Rhesus, re'sus, . the boonder, one of the most widely distributed Indian monkeys, much venerated by the natives : (entot.) a genus of coleopterous insects. adj. Rhe'sian. [Gr.]

Rhetoric, ret'or-ik, . the theory and practice of eloquence, whether spoken or written, the whole art of using language so as to persuade others : the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force : artificial oratory : declamation. adj. Rhetorical, pertaining to rhetoric : oratorical. adv. Rhetorically. 7'. i. Rhetor'icate (ots.\ to act the orator. ns. Rhetorica'tion (ot>s.) ; Rhetorician, one who teaches the art of rhetoric : an orator. v.i. Rhet'-Orise, to play the orator. [Fr., L. rhetorica (ars) Gr. rhetoriki(techne), the rhetorical (art) rhetor, a public speaker ere in, to speak.]

Rheum, rSCm, . the mucous discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold : (pbs.) spleen, choler : a genus of apetalous plants. . Rheumat'ic, one who suffers from rheumatism : (//.) rheumatic pains (coll.). adjs. Rheumat'ic, -al, pertaining to or affected with rheumatism : choleric. n, Rheum'atism. a name still used somewhat loosely, but applying specially to an acute febrile disease, with swelling and pain in and around the larger joints. adjs. Rheumatis'mal ; Rbeum'atoid, resembling rheumatism. . Rheumophthal mia, rheumatic ophthalmia. atij. Rheum'y, full of or causing rheum. [L. , Gr. rheuma rhein, to flow.]

Rhezia, rek'si-a, n. a genus of polypetalous plants, native to North America, of the tribe Rhexieoe (rek-sl'e-e). [L., Gr. rhljcis rhegnynai, to break.]

Rhigolene, rig'6-len, . a volatile product of petroleum distillation. [Gr. rhigos, cold, elaion, oil.]

RhinacanthUS. rT-na-kan'thus, n. a genus of gamo-petnlous plants in tropical Africa, India, &c. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, akanthos, acanthus.]

Rhinae, ri'ne, n.pl. one of the main divisions of sharks.
[L., Gr. rhitti, a file.]

Rhinaesthesia, rl-nez-the'si-a, w. sense of smell. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, aisthesis, perception.]

Rhinal, ri'nal, aaj. pertaining to the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose.]

Rhinalgia, rl-nal'ji-a, . neuralgic pains in the nose. [Gr. rius, rhinos, nose, algos, pain.]

Rhinanthus, ri-nan'thus, . a genus of gamopetalous plants. [Gr. rhis, rkiiios, nose, tinthos, flower.]

Rhinarium, n-iuVri-um, n. (entoin.) the nostrii-piece. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose.]

Rhinaster, rl-nas'ter, . the two-horned rhinoceros : the star-nosed moles. [Gr. rhis, nose, aster, star.]

Rhinencephalon, rl-nen-sef'a-ion, . the olfactory lobe of the brain. atijs. Rhinencephal'ic, Rhinen-Ceph'aloUS. [Gr. rhis, nose, enkephalos, brain.]

Rhinestone, rln'ston, . an imitation gem-stone made of paste or strass.

Rhineurynter, rl-nu-rin'ter, . a small inflatable bag used for plugging the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, ettrynein, to widen.]

Rhinichthys, rl-nik'this, . a North American genus of cyprinoid fishes. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, ichtkys, fish.]

Rhinidaa, ri'ni-de, . a family of plagiostomous fishes. [L. rhina, shark Gr. rhine. ~\

Rhinitis, ri-nl'tis, . inflammation of the nose. [Gr. rkis, rhinos, nose.]

Rhino, rl'nO, n. (slang) money, cash. Also Rl'no.

Rhinobatus, rl-nob'a-tus, n. the typical genus of the RhiHobatid&i or shark-rays : (entom.) a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinoblennorrhea, rl-nO-blen-O-re'a, . mucous dis-charges from the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, blennos, mucus, rhoia, flow.]

Rhinocaul, rl'n5-kawl, . the support of the olfactory bulb. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, kaulos, stalk.]

Rhinoceros, rl-nos'er-os, . a genus forming a family of ungulate mammals, found in Africa and India, having a very thick skin lying in enormous folds, clumsy, and with one or two horns on the nose : pi. Rhinoc'eroses. adjs. Rhinoce'rial, Rhinoce'rical. ns. Rhinoo'eros-auk, a bird belonging to the family Alcida; : Rhinoc'eros-bee'tle, a beetle of the genus Dynastes having a large up-curved horn on the head ; Rhinoc'eros-bird, a beefeater, the hornbill ; Rhinoc'eros-tick, the tick which infests rhinoceroses ; Rhinoc'erot (obs.\ a rhinoceros.

adjs. Rhinocerot'ic ; Rhinocerot'iform, shaped like a rhinoceros. [L., Gr. rhinokeros -rhis, rhinos, nose, keras, a horn.]
RhinochilUS, rl-no-kl'lus, . a genus of harmless serpents. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, cheilos, a lip.]
RhinocleisiS, rl-nO-kll'sis, . nasal obstruction. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, kleisis, klesis, a closing.]
Rhinocrypta, rl-nO-krip'ta, . a remarkable genus of rock-wrens. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, kryptos, hidden.]
Rhinoderma, rt-nO-der'ma, . a genus of batrachians, some species bearing a large pouch for the young. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, derma, skin.]
Rhinodon, rl'nO-don, . an immense shark in the Indian Ocean. [Gr. rhine, a shark, odous, tooth.]
Rhinodynia, rl-nO-din'i-a, . pain in the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, odyne, pain.]
Rhinolith, rVnC-lith, n. a stony concretion found in the nose. n. Rhinolithi'asis. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, lithos, a stone.]
RhinolOgy, rl-nol'o-ji, n. the knowledge of the nose. adj. RhinolOg'ical. . Rhinol'Ogist, a specialist in diseases of the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose login legein, to speak.]
Rhinoloptius, rl-noi'o-fus, . a genus of horse-shoe bats. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, lophos, crest.]
Rhinomacer, rl-nom'a-ser, . a genus of rhyncho-phorons beetles. [Gr. rhis, nose, makros, long.]
RhinopharyngitiS, rl-n5-far-in-jl'tis, . inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, pharyngx.}

RhinophlS, n'nO-fis, n. a genus of shield-tailed serpents.
[Gr. rkis, rhinos, nose, ophis, a serpent.]
Rhinophore, n'no-ior, . an organ bearing an olfactory sense. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, pherein, to bear.]
Rhinophryne, rl-nO-frl'ne, . a genus of spade-footed toads. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, phrynl, a toad.]
Rbinophylla, rl-nO-fil'a, . a genus of South Ameri-can small tailless bats. [Gr. rhis, nose, jhyllon a leaf]
Rhinophyma, n-nO-fi'ma, . hyperemia of nose-skin. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, phyma, a tumour.]
Rhiuoplastic, rl-no-plas'tik, adj. noting a surgical operation for affixing an artificial nose. ns. Rhl'no-plast, one who undergoes this operation ; Rhi'no-plasty, plastic surgery of the nose. [Gr. rhis, nose, plastikos, moulding plassein, to mould.]
Rhinopoma, rl-nO-pO'ma, . a genus of Old World bats. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, ponta, a cover.]
Rhinopomastes, rl-no-po-mas'tez, . a genus of African wood-hoopoes. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, poinaterion, dim. of ponia, a cover.]
Rhinoptera, rl-nop'te-ra, . a genus of rays. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nase,pteron, wing.)
Rhinorrhagia, rl-nO-ra'ji-a, . haemorrhage from the nose. [Gr. rhis, nose, rhagiarhegnynai, break.]
Rhinorrhea, rl-np-re'a, . mucous discharge from the nose. adj. Rhinorrhe'al. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, rhoia rhein, to flow.]
Rhinortha, rl-nor'tha, . a genus of cuckoos : a genus of hemipterous insects. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, orthos, straight.]
Rhinoscleroma, rl-nO-skle-rO'ma, n. a disease with reddish swelling and thickening of nose, lips, and pharynx. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, skleros, hard.]
Rhinoscope. n'no-skOp, . an instrument for examin-ing the nose. adj. Rhinoscop'ic. . Rhl'noscopy.

[Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose, skopein, to see.]
Rhinotheca, rl-no-the'ka, . the integument of a

bird's upper mandible. [Gr. rhis, rhinos, nose,

theke, a sheath.]
Rhipicera, rl-pis'e-ra, . a genus of serricorn beetles

native to South America and Australia. [Gr. rhipis,

a fan, keras, horn.]
Rhipidate, rip'i-dat, adj. fan-shaped. . Rhipid'ion,

in the Greek Church, the euchanstic fan or flabellum.

[Gr. rhipis, rliipidos, a fan.]
RhipidiStia, rip-i-dis'ti-a, . an order of rhipidop-

terygian fishes. adj. Rhipidis'tious. [Gr. rhipis,

a fan, histion, a sail.]
Rhipidoglossa, rip-i-d5-glos'a, . a group of proso-

branchiate gasteropods. [Gr. rhipis, rhipidos, a fan,

glossa, the tongue.]
Rhipidogorgia, rip-i-do-gor'ji-a, . a genus of alcyona-

rian polyps of fan-like shape. [Gr. rhipis, rhipidos,

a fan, gorges, fierce.]
Rhipidoptera, rip-i-dop'te-ra, n.pl. fan-winged insects

a group of the coleoptera. adj. Rhipidop'terous.

[Gr. rhipis, rhipidos, a fan, pteron, a wing.]
Rhipidopterygia, rip-i-dop-te-rij'i-a, n.pl. a super-
order of teleostomous fishes. adj. Rhipidopte-

ryg'ian. [Gr. rhipis, a fan,pteryx, a wing.]
Rhipidura, rip-i-du'ra, . the posterior pair of pleopods

of a crustacean : the fan-tailed fly-catcher. [Gr.

rliipis, rhipidos, a fan, ourii, a tail.]
RhipiphoniS, rl-pif'o-rus, . a genus of heteromerous

beetles. [Gr. rhipis, a fan, pherein, to carry.]
Rbipiptera, rl-pip'te-ra, n.pl. an order of insects. .

Rhipip'teran, a rhipipter. adj. Rhipip'terous.

{Rhipidoptera.}
RhipsaliS, rip'sa-lis, . a genus of Cacti. [Gr. rhips,

a mat.)

RhiptoglOSSa, rip-tO-glos'a, . a sub-order of lizards.

adj. RhiptOglOSS'ate. [Gr. rhiptein, to throw,

glossa, the tongue.]
Rhizanth, ri'zanth, . a plant that seems to flower

from the root. n.pl. Rhizantheffl (ri-zan'the-e),

one of the five classes into which Lindley divides

the vegetable kingdom.

RhlztC, rfzik, adj. pertaining to the root of an equation.
[Or. rhizikos rhiza, a root.]

Rhizina, n-zl'na, . a rhizoid. Also Rhl Zine.

Rhizocarpic, rl-zO-kar'pik, adj. with annual stem and
perennial root also Rhizocar pous. n.pl. RhiZO-
car'peae, a group of cryptogams. adj. Rhizocar -
pean. [Gr. rhiza, root, karpos, fruit.]

Rhizocaul, rl'zo-kawl, . the root-stock of a polyp.
[Gr. rhiza, root, kaulos, stalk.]

Rhizocephala rT-z5-sef'a-la, n. a group of small
parasitic crustaceans, adj. RbjlOCeph'alOUS. [Gr.
rltizn. root, kep : iaie, head.]

RhizocrinUS, rT-zok'ri-nus, n. a genus of crinoids.
n. RhiZOC'rinoid, a crinoid of this genus. [Gr.
rhiza, root, krinon, lily.]

Rhizodont. rl'zo-dont, n. having teeth rooted^ or anky-
losed to the jaw in sockets, as crocodiles, IGr. rhtza,

root, odous, odontos, a tooth.]

Rhizoflagellata, rT-zo-flaj-e-la'ta, n. an order of flagellate infusoria. adj. Rhizoflag'ellate. [Gr. rhiza, root, and Eng. faigellu*t.]

Rhizogen, rfzO-jen, . a parasitic plant growing on the root of another plant. adjs. RhiZOgen 1C, Rhi-ZOg'enoUS. [Gr. rhiza, root, genes, producing.]

Rhizoid, ri'zoid, adj. root-like. . a filamentous organ like a root developed on all kinds of thalli, and on moss-stems. adjs. RhiZOi'dal, RhiZOi'deOUS.
[Gr. rhizo-des, root-like rkiza, a root.]

Rhizomania, rT-z8-ma'ni-a, n. an abnormal development of adventitious roots, as in the ivy, fig, &c. [Gr. rhiza, root, mania, madness.]

Rhizome, rl'zOm, . a Root-stock, an underground stem when its shape is cylindrical, ending in a bud and bearing leaves or scales. Also Rhizd ma. [Gr. rhizoma rhiza, root.]

Rhizomorph, ri'z5-morf, . (hot.) a term for the peculiar mycelial growths by which certain fungi attach themselves to higher plants. adjs. RhiZO-mor'phoid, Rhizomor'phous. [Gr. rhiza, root,

nwrffif, form.]

Rhizomys, rl'zO-mis, . a genus of mole-rats, including the Asian bay bamboo-rat. [Gr. rhiza, root, mys, mouse.]

Rhizonychium, rl-zO-nik'i-um, . a claw-joint. adj. RhiZOnych'iaL [Gr. rhiza, root, onyx, a claw.]

RhizophagOUS, rl-zof'a-gus, adj. root-eating : pertaining to the Rhizophaga. n. Rhizoph'aga, a class of marsupials, as the wombat. [Gr. rhiza., rvo\.,phagein, to eat.]

Rhlzophora, rl-zof'0-ra, n. a small genus of trees, the mangroves.

Rhizophore, rfzO-fSr, n. the structure bearing the true roots in certain species of Selagitiella. adj. Rhizoph'orous. [Gr. rhiza, root, pherein, to bear.]

Rhizophydium, rT-z5-fid'i-um, . a genus of unicellular fungi. adj. Rhizophyd'ial. [Gr. rhiza, root, pheidos, sparing.]

Rhizopod, rfzO-pod, . one of the Rhizop'oda, a division of the Protozoa, esp. a class with pseudopodia for locomotion and the ingestion of food. adjs. Rhizopodal, Rhizop'odous. [Gr. rhiza, a root, pous, podos, a foot.]

Rhizoristic, rl-z5-ris'tik, adj. (math.') pertaining to the separation of the roots of an equation. [Gr. rhiza, root, hcrizein, to limit.]

Rhizostomata, ri-zO-st(5'ma-ta, n.pl. an order of discomedusans: sin%. Rhlzos'toma. adjs. Rhizosto - matous, Rhizosto'mean. [Gr. rhiza, root, stoma, stotitatos, mouth.]

Rhizota, rl-z5'ta, n. an order of Rotifera. adj. RW-ZOte, rooted. [Gr. rhiza, root.]

Rhizotaxls, rl-zO-tak'sis, . the arrangement of roots. Also RM'ZOtaxy. [Gr. rhiza, root, taxis, order.]

RhizotrogUS. rT-zO-tr5'gus, n. a genus of melolonthine beetles. [Gr. rhiza, root, trogein, to gnaw.]

Rhodanlc, rS-dan'ik, adj. (chem.) producing a rose-red colour. [Gr. rhodon, a rose.]

Rhodeina, rO-de-I'nn, . a group of cyprinoid fishes its typical genus, Rho deus. [Gr. ritodon, rose.]

Rhodeoretin, ro-de-or'e-tin, . one of the elements of resin of jalap. otij. Riiodeoretin 1C. [Gr. rhodon, rose, rhetine, resin.]

Rhodian, ro'di-an, adj. pertaining to Rhodes. Rhodian laws, the earliest system of marine law ; Rhodian school, a school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the Laocoon is the greatest product.

Rhodites, rO-di tez, n. a genus of gallflies infesting the rose. L*Jr. rhodites, rosy rhodon, a rose.]

Rhodium, rudi-um, n. a white, very hard metal, resembling aluminium, extracted from the ore of platinum, and so called from the rose-colour of its salts. [Gr. rhodon, a rose.]

Rhodium-wood, ro'di-um-woSd, n. a sweet-scented wood.

Rhodocrinus, r5-dok'ri-nus, n. a genus of paleozoic encrinites. [Gr. rhodoa, rose, krinon, lily.]

Rhododendron, rO-do-den'dron, . a genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order Erittuxa, having ever-green leaves and large, beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. rhodon, rose, dendron, tree.]

Rhodomela, ro-dom'e-la, . a genus of marine algse. [Gr. rhodon, rose, melas, black.]

Rhodomontade. Same as Rodomontade.

Rhodonite, r5'do-nlt, . a native Manganese silicate, [Gr. rhodon, a rose.]

Rhodope, ro do-pe, n. a genus of the family Rhodo-pida, marine invertebrates of dubious relationships. [Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.]

Rhodophane, ro'do-fan, . a red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. [Gr. rhodon, rose, phanes, appearing.]

Rhodophyl, ro'dO-fil, . the compound pigment found in the red algse. adj. Rhodophyl lous. [Gr. rhodon, rose, phyilon, leaf.]

Rhodopsin. ro-dop'sin, . a purple pigment found in the retina. [Gr. rhodon, rose, opsis, view.]

Rhodora, rO-do'ra, . a handsome shrub with terminal clusters of pale purple flowers preceding the deciduous
leaves : a genus of Ericacttz, now included in Rhodo-dendron. [Gr. rhodon, a rose.]

RhodOStaurotiC, ro-do-staw-rot'ik, adj. (obi.) rosi-cnician. [Gr. rhodon, rose, stauros, a cross.]

RhodOStethia, rO-do-ste'thi-a, . a genus of Laridee, with rose-tinted breast and wedge-shaped tail. [Gr. rhodon, rose, stethos, the breast.]

Rhodothamnus, ru-do-tham'nus, . a genus of small shrubs, the ground Cistus. [Gr. rhodon, rose, thatnnos, bush.]

Rhodymenia, ro-di-me'ni-a, . a genus of marine algae. fGr. rkodon, rose, hymen, membrane.]

Rhcsadic, re-ad'ik, adj. pertaining, to or derived from, the red poppy, Pafa-tr Rhaeas. n. Rh(B'adin6, a non-poisonous alkaloid found in the same. [Gr. rhoias, rhoiados, a poppy.]

Rhomb, romb, n. a quadrilateral figure having its sides
equal but its angles not right angles : (crystal.) a rhombohedron : (Milt.) a material circle also Rhom'bus. adj. Rhom'bic. ns. Rhombicosido-decahe'dron, a _solid having sixty- two faces; RhomblCUbOCtahe'dron, a solid having twenty-six faces. adjs. Rhom'biform, Rhom'boid, shaped like a rhomb. Fresnel'S rhomb, a rhomb of crown glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after undergoing two total reflections. [L. rhombus Gr. rhotnbos rhembein, to turn round and round.]

Rhomboc03lia, rom-bO-se'li-a, n. a dilatation of the spinal cord in the sacral region. adj. Rhombo-CCB'lian. [Gr. rhotnbos, rhomb, koilia, a cavity.]

Rhombogen, rom'bO-jen, . the infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm. adjs. RhombOgen'ic, Rhom-bofenous. [Gr. rhombos, rhomb, genes, producing.]

Rhombohedron, rom-bS-he'dron, . a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. adj. Rhombohe draL

adv. Rhombohe drally. [Gr. rhombos, rhomb, hfdra, a base.]

Rhomboid, rom'boid, . a figure of the form of a rhomb : a quadrilateral figure having only its oppo-site sides and angles equal. adj. Rhoniboid'al, having the shape of a rhomboid. [Gr. rhombos, rhomb, eidos, form.]

Rhomboideum, rom-boi'de-um, n. (anat.) the ligament
which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib.

Rhombus. Same as Rhomb.

Rhonchus, rong'kus, n. a rale, esp. when bronchial. adjs. Rhonch'al, Rhonch'ial. [L., Gr. rhengchos, a snoring rhengkein, to snore.]

Rhopalic, ro-pal'ik, . a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than what precedes it. [Gr. rhopalikos, club -like, rhopalon, a club.]

Rhopalocera, ro-pa-los'e-ra, n.pl. an order of Lepidop-
tera, witli clubbed antennae. adjs. Rhopaloc'eral, RhopalOC'eroUS. [Gr. rhopalon, a.c\u\>, keras, a horn.]

Rhopalodinidaa, ro-pa-Io-dm'i-de, n.pl. the sea-gourds.

Rhotacism, ro'ta-sizm, . erroneous pronunciation of the letter r: burring;: the tendency of s to change into r. v.i. Rhd'taCiSO.

Rhubarb, rCo'barb, . a plant, the tender acidulous leaf-stalks of which are much used in cooking, and the root in medicine : the root of any medicinal rhubarb, with cathartic properties. adj. Rhu'-barby. Monk's rhubarb, the patience dock. [O. Fr. rheubarbe Low L. rheubarbarnnt Gr. rheon bat baron rheon, adj. of rha, the rha-plant, from the Rha, the Volga.]

Rhutab, rumb, or rum, . any vertical circle, hence any point of the compass. ns. Rhumb' -line, a line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle ; Rhumb'-sail'ing, the course of a vessel keeping straight on a rhumb-line. [Fr. rnmb, a by-form of rhombe, through L., from Gr. rhombos, rhomb.]

Rhus, rus, n. a genus of shrubs and trees, the cashew-nut family. [L., Gr. r/wus, sumac.]

Rhusma, rus'ma, . a mixture of quicklime and orpi-ment, used as a depilatory. Also Rus'ma.

Rhyacolite, rl-ak'o-llt, . a glassy feldspar found at Mt. Somma in Italy. [Gr. rhyax, rhyakos, a stream, lithos, stone.]

RhyacophilidSB, rl-a-ko-fil'i-de, . a family of tieurop-terous insects. . Rhyacoph'ilUS, a genus of Scolo-pacidcf the green or solitary sandpiper. [Gr. rhyax, a stream, philein, to love.]

Rhyme, Rime, rim, . the recurrence of similar sounds at certain intervals : (orig.) words arranged in numbers or verse : poetry : metre : a short poem. v.i. to correspond in sound : to harmonise : to chime: to make rhymes or verses. v. t. to put into rhyme. adj. Rhyme'less, without rhyme or reason : without sound or sense : neither pleasant to the mind nor to the ear. ns. Rhyme' -lett'er, the repeated letters in alliteration (q.v.); Rhy'mer, Rhy'mist, Rl'mist, an inferior poet : a minstrel ; Rhyme'-roy'al (so called from its use by King James I. of Scotland in the King's Qnair), a seven-line stanza borrowed by Chaucer from the French its formula, a b a b b c c ; Rhyme'ster, a poetaster :

a would-be poet. adjs. Jtv.b.y'mic, Ri'mic. Femi-nine rhyme (see Feminine) ; Male, or Masculine, rhyme, a rhyme in which the accent and rhyme fall on the final syllable only. Neither rhyme nor reason, without either sound or sense. The Rhymer, Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland (jtfar. 1286). [Properly rime (the hy being due to the influence of Rhythm) A.. S. rim, number, cog. with Old High Ger. rim (Ger. reim).]

Rhynchaenus, ring-ke'nus, . a genus of coleopterous insects, of the family of snout-beetles. [Gr. rhyng-chaina, having a large snout.]

Rhynchea, ring-ke'a, . the painted snipe. adj. Rhynchae'an. [Gr. rkyngchos, snout.]

Rhynchetidffl, ring-ket'i-de, n.pl. a family of suctorial infusorians its typical genus, Rhynche'ta. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, ciiaite, a mane.]

Rhynciiit.es, ring-kl'tez, n.pL a genus of weevils. [Gr. rhyngchos, a snout.]

Rhynchoccela, ring-ko-se'la, n.pl. a group of proc-tuchous turbellarians, the nemerteans. adj. Rhyn-ChOCCB Ian. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, koilos, hollow.]

Rhynchocyonidaa, ring-ko-sl-on'i-de, ii.pl. a family of small insectivorous mammals, native to eastern Africa. n. Rhynchoc'yon. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, kyon, a dog.]

Rhynchodont, ring'ko-dont, adj. having the beak toothed, as the falcon. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, odous, odontos, tooth.]

Rhynchoflagellate, ring-kO-flaj'e-lat, adj. having a flagellum like a snout.

Rhyncholite, ring'ko-lTt, . the fossil beak of a tetra-branchiatecephalopod. [Gr. rhyngcltos, snout, lithos,

stone.]

Rhynchonella, ring-k5-nel'a, . a typical genus of Rhynchonellidte, a family of arthropomatous brachiopods. [Gr rhyngchos, a snout.]

Rhynchophora, ring-kof'S-ra, n.pl. a section of tetra-merous coleopterous insects. adjs. Rhynohoph'-oran, Rhynchoph'orous. [Gr. rhyngclws, snout, pherein, to bear.]

Rhynchops, ring'kops, n. the skimmers or scissor-bills. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, dps, opos, an eye.]

Rhynchosia, ring-ko'si-a, . a genus of leguminous plants. [Gr. rhyngchos, a snout.]

Rhynchospora, ring-kos'po-ra, n. a genus of sedge-like plants the beak-rush or beak-sedge. [Gr. rhyngchos, snout, sporos, seed.]

Rhynchota, ring-ko'ta, . an order of true hexapod insects. adjs. Rhynch'ote, beaked ; RhynchO'-tous, belonging to the Rhynchota. [Gr. rhyngchos, a snout.]

Rhynchotus, ring-ko'tus, . a genus of the South American tinamous, including the ynambu. [Gr. rhyngchos, a snout.]

Rhyne, rin, . the best kind of Russian hemp.

Rhyolite, rl'o-llt, . an igneous rock, called also Liparite and Quartz-trachyte. aiij. Rhyolit'ic. [Gr. rhyax, a stream, lithos, a stone.]

Rhyparography, rip-a-rog'ra-fi, . genre or still-life pictures, esp. of low subjects. adj. Rhyparo-graph'ic. [Gr. rhy pares, mt\y,graphein, to write.]

RhyphUS, rl'fus, n. a genus of gnats.

RhypticUS, rip'ti-kus, n. a genus of serranoid fishes the soap-fishes. [Gr. rhyptikos rhypein, to cleanse rliypos, dirt.]

Rhysimeter, rl-sim'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids and the speed of ships. [Gr. rhysts, a flowing, metron, a measure.]

RhySSa, ris'a, n. a genus of long-tailed ichneumon flies. [Gr. rhyssos, wrinkled, eryein, to draw.]

Rhyssodes, ri-so'dez, n.pl. a genus of clavicorn beetles. [Gr. rhyssodes, wrinkled-looking rhyssos, wrinkled, eidos, form.]

Rhythm, ri/Am, or rithm, n. flowing motion : metre : regular recurrence of accents : harmony of pro-portion : a measure, or foot: (jnus.) the regular succession of heavy and light accents: (phys.) the succession of alternate and opposite states. adjs. Rhyth'miO, -al, having or pertaining to rhythm or metre. adv. Rhyth'mically. n. Rhyth'mics, the science of rhythm. v.t. and v.i. Rhyth'mlse, to subject to rhythm : to observe rhythm. n. Rhyth'-mist, one who composes in rhythm. adj. Rhythm'-less, destitute of rhythm. ns. Rhythmom'eter, an instrument for marking rhythms for music, a metronome ; RhythmopOB'ia, the art of composing rhythmically. [L., Gr. rhythmos rliein, to flow.]

Rhytina. ri-ti'na, . a genus of Sirenia, akin to the dugong and the manatee, once plentiful in the northern Pacific. [Gr. rhytis, a wrinkle.]

Rhyton, ri'ton, . a Greek drinking-vase, with one

handle, generally ending in a beast's head : j>l.

Rhy'ta. [Gr.]
Rialto, n-al'to, . a famous bridge over the Grand

Canal, Venice. [It., rio, stream L. rivus, a stream

It. alto, deep- L. alt us, deep.]
Riant, rl'ant, adj. laughing : gay. . Ri'ancy. [Fr.,

L. ridens, pr.p. of ridire, to laugh.]

Riata. See Reata.

Rib, rib, . one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest : anything like a rib in

form or use : a piece of meat containing one or more ribs : a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship : a vein of a leaf, or an insect's wing : a prominence running in a line : a ridge : (archil.) a moulding or projecting band on a ceiling : one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is extended : (coll.) a wife (from Gen. ii., 21-23). *'* to furnish or enclose with ribs : to form with rising lines as corduroy : to enclose : pr.p. rib'bing ; pa.t. and pa.p. ribbed. ns. Rib' -band, a piece of timber bolted longitudinally to the ribs of a vessel to hold them in position ; Rib'bing, an arrangement of ribs ; Rib -grass, the ribwort plantain. adj. Rib less, having no ribs. . Rib let, a rudimentary rib. atijs. Rlb'-like, like a rib : resembling a rib ; Rib -nosed, having the snout ribbed, as a baboon. r.t. Rib'-roast, to beat soundly. ns. Rib'-roast'er (coll.), a severe blow on the ribs ; Rib'-roast'ing, a severe beating; Rib' -vaulting. [A.S. ribb; Ger. rippe.]

Rib, nb, n. hound's tongue : water-cress. [A.S. ribbe.\

Ribald, rib'ald, . a loose, low character. adj. low, base, mean : licentious : foul-mouthed also Rib'aud (S/>ens.).a<ijs. Rib aldish, Rib'aldrous, ribald. H. Rib'aldry, obscenity : filthiness : low and vulgar scurrility also Rib'aildry (o6s.). [O. Fr. ribald, ribaut (Fr. ribaati, It. rioaMo)O\d High Ger. krjpd, Mid. High Ger. rite, a whore.]

Riband, rib' and, . Same as Ribbon.

Ribattuta, re-bat-to"o'ta, n. (mus.) a melodic embellishment. [It.]

Ribaudequin, ri-bawMe-kin, n. a movable cheval-de-frise. [O. Fr. : of doubtful origin.]

Rlbble-rabble, rib'l-rab'l, . a mob : indecent language. n . Ribb'le-row, a list of rabble.

Ribbon, rib'on, n. a fillet or atrip of silk : a narrow strip : (//.) reins for driving : a shred : a watch-spring : an endless saw : (fur.') a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries : (iiant.) a painted moulding on the side of a ship also Rib and, Ribb and. adj. made of ribbon : having bands of different colours. v.t. to adorn with ribbons: to stripe : to streak. ns. R'^b'on-brake, a brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked ; Ribb on-fish, a long, slender, compressed fish, like a ribbon ; Ribb'on-grass, a variety of striped canary-grass : Lady's Garter ; Ribb onism, a system of secret associations among the lower classes in Ireland, at its greatest height from about 1835 to 1855 from the green badge worn : Ribb'onman, a member of a Ribbon society : Ribb on-map, a map printed on a long strip which winds on an axi? within a case ; Ribb on -seal, a North Pacific seal, banded and striped ; Ribb on-snake, a harmless striped snake abundant in the United States ; Ribb'on-stamp, a simple form of printing-press for transferring colours to paper ; Ribb'on-wave, a common geometrid moth ; Ribb'on-weed, a seaweed whose frond has a long, flat blade ; Ribb' on - wire, a strong tape with wire threads for strengthening garments; Ribb' on 'Worm, tape-worm. Blue Ribbon, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter : anything which marks the attainment of some ambition, also the object itself: the badge adopted by a teetotal society ; Red Ribbon, the ribbon of the Order of the Bath. [O. Fr. riban (Fr. ruban), perh. Celt. ; cf. Ir. ribin, Gael, ribean. Diez suggests Dut. ring-band, necktie, collar.]

Ribes, ribz, n.sing. and //. a currant, currants. n.sing: Ribes (ri'bez), a genus ot shrubs belonging to the natural order Ribesiacete, familiar examples of which are the garden Gooseberry and the Currant. [O. Fr. ribes Low L. ribus Ar. ribes, ribas.}

Ribibe, rib-ib', n. (obs.) a rebec : an old woman. v.i. to play on a ribibe. [Rebec.}

Ribston-pippin, rib'ston-pip'm, . a fine variety of winter apple from Ribstoii in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke (1642-1705) first introduced them.

Ricardian, ri-kar'di-an, adj. pertaining to the political economist David Ricardo (1772-1823), or his theory.

Ricassp, ri-kas'O, . that part of a rapier-blade next to the hilt. [Ely. unknown.]

Riccia, rik'si-a, n. a genus of cryptpgamous plants. [Krom the Italian botanist P. Francisco Kicci.}

Rice, rls, n. one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe. ns. Rice'-bird, the reed-bird : the paddy bird or Java sparrow ; Rice'-biS'CUit, a sweet biscuit made of flour mixed with rice ; Rice' -dust, Rice -meal, the refuse of rice, a valuable food for cattle : Rice -field-mouse, the rice-rat ; Rice'-flour, a ground rice for puddings, for a face-powder, &c. ; Rice'-glue, a cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water ; Rice -hen, the common American gallinule ; Rice' -milk, milk boiled

and thickened with rice ; Rice'-pa'per, a white smooth paper, made by the Chinese from the pith of Fatsia (Aralia) papyri/era, a tree peculiar to Formosa ; Rice'-plant'er, an implement for sowing rice ; Rice'-pound'er, a rice-mill : Rice -pudd ing, a pudding made of rice and milk, sweetened, often with eggs, raisins, &c. ; Rice -soup, a soup of rice with flour, &c. ; Rice'-stitch, an embroidery-stitch resembling rice in grain ; Rice'-wa'ter, water in which rice has been boiled a nourishing drink for invalids ; RiCO'-wee'vil, a weevil that destroys stored rice, &c. [O. Fr. ris L. oryza Gr. orysa, from Old Pers., whence also Ar. nruzz, ruzz.]

Ricercata, re-cher-ka'ta, . a very elaborate form of fugue. [It. ricercare, to search out.]

Rich, rich (comp. Rich er, snperl. Rich'est), adj. abounding in possessions : wealthy : valuable : sumptuous : fertile : full of agreeable or nutritive qualities : affluent : productive, as a rich mine : costly : mighty: ruling: ample: of superior quality : luxurious : of great moral worth : highly seasoned or flavoured, as rich pastry : bright, as a colour : full of harmonious sounds, as a rich voice : full of beauty, as a rich landscape : of a vivid colour : extravagant, as a rich joke. v.t. (Skak.) to enrich. v.i. to grow rich. r.i. RiCh'en, to become rich, or of higher quality of any kind. adj. Rich -left (Skak.), left with much wealth, richly endowed. adv. Richly. . Rich'ness, wealth: abundance: fruitfulness: value : costliness : abundance of imagery. [A.S. rfce, rich; Ger. reich, Dut. rijk, Goth, reiks.]

Richardla, ri-char'di-a, . a small genus of South African herbs of the Arum family, including the calla-lily. [From the French botanists, L. C. M. Richard (1754-1821) and his son.]

Richardsonia, rich-ard-sO'ni-a, . a genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the madder family, native to the warmer parts ot" America. [Named from the I7th-cent. Eng. botanist, Richard Rickardson.\

Richel-bird, rich'el-berd. n. (prov.) the least tern.

Riches, rich'ez, n.pl. (in B. sometimes n.sing.) wealth : richness: abundance: an intellectual treasure, as the riches of wisdom : the pearl, flower, or cream of anything. [M. E. richesse (n.sing.) O. Fr. rickesse Mid. High Ger. rfcne.]

RiciniSB, n-sin'i-e, . a division of mites or acarines. [L. ricinus, a tick.]

Ricinium, n-sin'i-um, ft. a mantle, chiefly worn by women, among the ancient Romans.

Ricinus, ris'i-nus, . a genus of apetalous plants, whose one species is Ricinus coiitmunis, the castor-

SOS

fiick

iti8tc ; mute ; m6on ;

Riem

oil plant. adj. Riclnol'lC, pertaining to, or obtained from, castor-oil. [L. rtcinus, the castor-oil plant.]

Rick, rile, . a pile or heap, as of hay. .//. Rick ers, the stems of young trees cut up for spars, c. rts. Rick'la (Scot.), a pile of stones loosely thrown together: a small rick of grain ; Rick'-rack, a kind of open-work edging made of serpentine braid ; Rick -Stand, a flooring on which a rick is made ; Hajr[-rick er, a horse-rake for cocking up hay. [A.S. kredc; Ice. hraukr.]

Rickets, rik'ets, n.sing. a disease of children, characterised by softness and curvature of the bones. adv. Rick 1 etily, shakily. . Rick'etiness, unsteadiness. adjs. Rick'etly, shaky; Rick'ety, affected with rickets : feeble, unstable. [From M. E. wrikken, to twist, allied to A.S. wringan, to twist. The medical term rac/utis was coined about 1650, with a punning allusion to Gr. rhackis, the spine.]

RiCOChet, rik-O-sha', or -s>het', . a rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation. v.i. to skip along the ground : pr.p. ricochet'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. ricochet' ted. [Fr. ; ety. unknown.]

Ricolite, re ko-lit, . a stratified ornamental stone. [Rico in New Mexico, Gr. lithos, a stone.]

Rictus, rik'tus, n. the gape of the bill : the throat of

the calyx. adj. RiC'tal. [L., a gaping.]

Rid, rid, v.t. to free: to deliver: to remove by violence : to clear : to disencumber : to expel : to separate : to despatch : (obs.) to banish, to kill : pr.p. rid'ding ; pa.t. and pa.p. rid. ns. Rid' dance, act of ridding or freeing : destruction : the earth thrown up by a burrowing animal ; Rid der, one who rids or relieves. A good riddance, a welcome relief; Get rid Of, to get deliverance from. [A.S. hreddan, to snatch away ; Ger. retteii.]

Riddle, rid'l, . an obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name : a puzzling question : an enigma : anything puzzling, even a person. r.i. to make riddles: to speak obscurely: to plait. adj. Ridd le-like (Shak.), like a riddle or enigma. ns. Ridd'ler ; Ridd'ling (Sfnis.), skill in explaining riddles. adv. Ridd'llngly. [A.S. racdtlse rxdan, to guess, to read ried, counsel ; cog. with Dut. road, Ger. rath,}

Riddle, rid'l, n. a large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer. v.t. to separate with a riddle, as grain from ch.iff : to make full of holes like a riddle, as with shot. n.pl. Ridd'lingS, siftings. [A.S. kridder ; Gael, criathar.]

Riddlemeree, rid'1-me-re", . rigmarole.

Ride, rid, v.i. to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage : to practise riding : to manage a horse : to float, as a ship at anchor : to move easily ; to domineer : to overlap. v.t. to do or perform by riding, as a race : to be carried through : to gallop through : to rest on so as to be carried : to control, esp. harshly '.pa.t. rOde ; pa.p. rid'den. . act of riding : an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle : the course passed over in riding, a place for riding : a district inspected by an excise-officer : (print.) a fault caused by the overlapping of leads, &c. adjs. Ri'dable, Ri'deable, capable of being ridden : passable on horseback. . Ri der, one who rides on a horse : one who manages a horse : one who breaks a horse : a commercial traveller : an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper : an additional clause : a mounted robber : a knight : a small forked weight which straddles the beam of a balance to measure the weight : a Dutch gold coin. adjs. Ri'dered, having stakes laid across the bars ; Ri derless, without a rider ; Ri'ding, used to ride or travel : suitable for riding on, as a horse. . a road for riding on : a district visited by an excise-officer. n.pl. Rl'ding-bltts, the bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor. ns. Ri'ding- boot, a high boot worn in riding ; Ri'ding -Clerk, a mercantile traveller; Ri'ding-commit tee, a committee of ministers sent by the General Assembly to carry out an ordination or induction, where the local presbytery refused to act, under the Moderate domination in Scotland in the i8th century ; Ri'ding-glove, a gauntlet ; Ri'ding-bab'lt, the long upper habit, garment, or skirt worn by ladies when riding ; Ri ding-hood, a hood formerly worn by women when riding. n.pl. Rl ding-in terests (Sects law), interests depending on other interests. ns. Ri'ding-light, a light hung out in tho rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor ; Ri ding-mas ter, one who teaches riding ; Ri'ding-rhyme, the iambic pentameter, heroic verse from its use in Chaucer's 'J'aies of the Canterbury pilgrims ; Ri'ding-robe, a riding-habit ; Ri' ding-rod, a light cane for equestrians ; Riding-sail, a triangular sail ; Ri ding-school, a place where riding is taught, esp. a military school ; Ri' ding-Skirt, a skirt fastened round a woman's waist in riding;

Ri'ding-spear, a javelin ; Ri'ding-suit, a suit adapted for riding ; Ri'ding-whip, a switch with short lash, used by riders ; Bush'-ri'der, in Australia, a cross-country rider. Ride a hobby, to pursue to excess a favourite theory ; Ride and tie, to ride and go on foot alternately ; Ride down, to overthrow, treat with severity ; Ride easy, when a ship does not pitch opp. to Ride hard, when she pitches violently ; Ride in the marrow-bone coach (siang), to go on foot ; Ride OUt, to keep afloat throughout a storm ; Ride over, to domineer ; Ride rough-Shod, to pursue a course regardless of the consequences to others ; Ride shank's mare (slang), to walk ; Ride the high horse, to have grand airs ; Ride the marches (see March) ; Ride the Spanish mare, to be put astride a boom as a punishment ; Ride the wild mare (S/tak.), to play at see-saw, Ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt, esp. to ride close behind the hounds ; Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair. [A.S. ridan; Dut. rijden, Ger. reilen.}

Rideau, re-do', . an eminence commanding a plain, covering the entrance to a camp, &c. [Fr.]

Ridge, rij, . the back, or top of the back : anything like a back, as a long range of hills : an extended protuberance : a crest : the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows, a breadth of ground running the whole length of the field, divided from those on either side by broad open furrows, helping

to guide the sowers and reapers and effecting drainage in wet soils : the upper horizontal timber of a roof: the highest portion of a glacis. v.t. to form into ridges : to wrinkle. ns. Ridge'-band, that part of the harness of a cart which goes over the saddle ; Ridge'-bone, the spine. aiij. Ridged, having ridges on a surface : ridgy. ns. Ridge'-fiU'et, a fillet between two flutes of a column ; Ridge'-harr'OW, a harrow made to lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes ; Ridge' -plough, a plough with a double mould-board ; Ridge'-pole, the timber forming the ridge of a roof; Ridge'-rope, the central rope of an awning. adj. Ridg''y, having ndges. [A.S. hrycg; Ice. hryggr, Ger. nicken, back.)

Ridgel, rij'el, . a male animal with but one testicle. -Also Ridgll, Ridgling-CSVo/.) Rig-Ian, Rig' got.

Ridicule, rid'i-kul, . wit exposing one to laughter : derision : mockery. v.t. to laugh at : to expose to merriment : to deride : to mock. . Rid'iculer. v.t. Ridic ulise. . Ridiculos'ity. adj. Ridic'u-lous, deserving or exciting ridicule : absurd : (obs.) outrageous. adv. RidiC'UlOUSly. . RidiC'UlOUS-ness. [L. ridic-ulus ridere, to laugh.)

Riding, rl'ding, . one of the three divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of thriding Ice. ^rid-jungr, the third, J>nt5/, third,]>rir, three.)

Ridotto, ri-dot'S, . a house of public entertainment : a dancing party. v.i. to frequent such. [It.]

Rie, an old spelling of rye.

Riem, rem, n. a raw-hide thong. [Dut.]

Riesel-iron

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Righteous

Riesel-iron, re'zel-i'urn, . a kind of nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass.

Eleve, Riever. Same as Reave, Reaver.

Rifacimento. re-fa-chi-men'tS, . a recasting of literary works : //. Rifaoimen'ti. [It.]

Rife, rlf, adj. prevailing : abundant : plentiful : well supplied: current: manifest. adv. Rifely. n. Rife'ness. [A.S. rife; Dut. rijf, Ice. rffr.}

Riffle, rif'l, . in mining, the lining of the bottom of a sluice : in seal engraving, a small iron disc at the end of a tool. . Riff 'ler, a curved file for working in depressions. [Dan. rifle, a groove.]

Riff-raff, rif ' -raf, n. sweepings : refuse : the rabble, the mob. [Explained by Skeat as M. E. rif and rafO. Fr. rif et raf, also rifle et rafle. Rifier, to rifle, ransack Ice. hrifa, to catch ; raflei Teut., cf. Ger. raffen, to seize.]

Rifle, ri'fl, v.t. to carry off by force : to strip, to rob : to whet, as a scythe. . Ri'fler. [O. Fr. rifler Scand., Ice. hrifa, to seize.]

Rifle, rl'fl, v.t. to groove spirally, as a gun-barrel. n. a musket with a barrel spirally grooved many varieties, the Enfield, Minit, Martini- Henry, Chassepot, Mannlicher-repeating, Remington, Lee-Metford, &c.ns. Ri'fle-bird, an Australian bird-of-Paradise ; Ri'fle-oorps, a body of soldiers armed with rifles ; Rl fleman, a man armed with a rifle ; Ri'fle-pit, a pit dug to shelter riflemen ; Ri'fle-range, a place for practice with the rifle ; Ri'fling, the act of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun ; Ri'fllng-machine'. [Scand. ; Dan. rifle, to groove, freq. of rive, to tear.]

Rift, rift, . an opening split in anything : a fissure : a veil : a fording-place. v.t. to rive: to cleave. v.i. to split : to burst open. [Rive.]

Rig, rig, v.t. to clothe, to dress : to put on : to equip : (naut.) to fit with sails and tackling : pr.p. rig'ging; pa.t. and pa.p. rigged. n. sails and tackling: an equipage, or turn-out, for driving, &c. : fishing-tackle : (coll.) costume, dress. us. Rig'ger, one who rigs or dresses : in machinery, a large cylinder, pulley, or narrow drum ; Rig'ging, tackle : the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails: the roof; Rig'ging-loft, the place in a theatre from which the scenery is raised ; Rig'ging-SCrew, a machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw ; Rig'ging-tree, a roof-tree ; Rig'-out, an outfit. Rig out, to furnish with complete dress, &c. ; Rig the market, to raise or lower prices artificially. [Scand. ; Norw. rigga, to bandage, to put on sails, rigg, rigging.]

Rig, rig, n. (Scot.) a ridge : a path. [Ridge.)

Rig, rig, n. a frolic, trick : (obs.) a wanton. v.i. to romp, act the wanton. adj. Rig'gish (.Shak.), wanton, lewd. . Rig'gite. one who plays rigs, a jester. Run a rig, to play a trick ; Run the rig Upon, to play a trick upon. [Prob. -wriggle.)

Rigadoon, rig-a-do5n', n. a lively dance for one couple, or its music : formerly in the French army, a beat of drum while culprits were being marched to punishment. [Fr. rigaudon.)

Rigatlon, rT-ga'shun, . irrigation. [Irrigation.]

Rigescent, rl-jes'ent, . growing stiff.

Riggle, rigl, . a species of sand-eel.

Right, rft, adj. straight : most direct : upright : erect : according to truth and justice: according to law: true : correct : just : fit : proper : exact : most convenient : well performed: most dexterous, as the hand : on the right-hand : on the right-hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river : righteous : duly genuine : correct in judgment : equitable : not crooked : to be preferred : precise : in good health : denoting the side designed to go outward, as cloth : opposed to left, as the right-hand : (math.) uprisjht from A base : containing go degrees. . Right'ness. [A.S. riht ; Ger. recht, L recttts.}

Right, rlt, adv. in a straight or direct line : in a right

810

manner : according to truth and justice : correctly : very : in a great degree.

Right, rlt, n. that which is right or correct : truth: justice: virtue : freedom from error: what one has a just claim to : privilege : property : the right side. n. Right'-about', in the opposite direction. adj. Right' -angled, having a right angle or angles ; Right'-drawn (Shak.), drawn in a right or just cause. v.t. Right'en, to set right. . Right'er, one who sets right or redresses wrong. adj. Right'ful, having a just claim: according to justice: belonging by right. adv. Rightfully. ns. Right'fulness, righteousness : justice ; Right-hand, the hand which is more used, convenient, and dexterous than the other. adj. chiefly relied on. adj. Right'-hand'ed, using the right-hand more easily than the left : dextral : clockwise. ns. Right-handedness ; Right'-hand'er, a blow with the right-hand. adjs. Right'-heart'ed, having right or kindly dispositions : good-hearted ; Right less, without right. adv. Rightly, uprightly : suitably: not erroneously. adj. Right'-mind ed, having a right or honest mind. $. Right'-mind edness, the state of being right-minded ; Right ness, the character of being right, correctness : the state of being on the right-hand ; Right-of-way, the right which the public has to the free passage over roads or tracks, esp. such as are not statutory roads.

advs. Rights; Right' ward.?;. Right'-whale, the Greenland whale, the most important species of the true whales. Right and left, on both sides : Right ascension (see Ascension) ; Right bank of a river, the bank on the right-hand of a person looking in the direction the water flows ; Right down, plainly; Right of action, a right which will sustain a civil action ; Right off, immediately; Right the helm, to put it amidships, in a line with the keel. Absolute rights, those which belong to human beings as such ; At all rights, in all points ; Base right (Scots laiv), the right which a disposer acquires when he disposes of feudal property ; By right, or rights, rightfully ; Claim of Right, the statement of the right of the church to spiritual independence and liberty from the interference of the civil courts in her spiritual functions, adopted by an immense majority of the General Assembly in 1842 ; Contingent rights, such as are distinguished from vested rights; Declaration and Bill of Rights, the instrument drawn up by the Convention Parliament which called the Prince and Princess of Orange to the throne of England in 1689, stating the fundamental principles of the constitution ; Declaration of the Rights of Man, a famous statement of the constitution and principles of civil society and government adopted by the French National Assembly in August 1789 : Do one right, to do one justice : Have a right, to be under a moral necessity ; Have right, to be right ; In one's own right, by absolute and personal ritjht ; In the right, free from error ; Natural rights, those which exist by virtue of natural law liberty, security of person and property ; Petition of right, an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the Crown ; Public rights, the rights which the state has over the subject, and the subject against the state ; Put to rights, to arrange ; The Right, among continentals, the conservatives, from their usually sitting on the president's right in legislative assem-

blies ; The right Side, the place of honour ; Writ Of right, an action to establish the title to real property.

Righteous, rl'tyus, adj. living and acting according to right and justice : free from guilt or sin : equitable : merited. adv. Right' OOUSly, in a righteous manner: (arch.) justly. . Righteousness, purity of life : rectitude : conformity to a right standard : a righteous act or quality : holiness : the coming into spiritual reconciliation with God by means of the righteousness of Christ being imputed to a man in

Rigid

mOte ; mute ; m50n ; Men.

Ring

consequence of faith. Original righteousness, the condition of man before the Fall as made in the image of God. [A. S. rihtiufs riht, right, uiis, wise.]

Rigid, rij'id, adj. not easily bent : stiff: severe : strict : unyielding : harsh : without delicacy : wanting in ease. . Rigid'ity, the quality of resisting change of form : stiffness of manner. adv. Rig'idly. . Rig'idness. adj. Rigid'ulpus, rather stiff. [L. rigidus rigere, to be stiff with cold.]

Rigmarole, ng'ma-rOl, . a repetition of foolish words : a long story : balderdash. adj. prolix, tedious. [A corr. of ragman-roll, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent.]

Rigol, rig'ol, n. (Shaft.) a ring, a circle of a crown or coronet. [It. rigolo Teut. ; Ger. ringel, a ring.]

RigOlette, rig-0-let', . a light head-wrap.

Rigor, rl'gur, n. the same as Rigour : (med.) a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin, a preliminary symptom of many diseases. . Rl'gor-mor'tiS, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death.

Rigour, rig'ur, . the quality of being rigid or severe : stiffness of opinion or temper: strictness: exactness: violence: relentlessness : seventy of climate : (med., spelt Rigor ; see above). adj. Rig'OPOUS, exercising rigour: allowing no abatement : marked by severity : harsh : scrupulously accurate : very severe. adv. Rigorously. ns. Rig'orousness ; Rig'ourism (R.C.), the opposite of Probabilism ; Rig'ourist, a person of strict principles : a purist. [L. rigor rigere.}

Rigsdag, rigz'dag, . the parliament of Denmark.

Rigveda, rig-va'da, n. the first of the four Vedas. [Sans., rich, a hymn, veda, knowledge.]

Rigwiddie, rig-wid'i, . (Scot.) the rope that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of the vehicle it draws. {Rig, the back, tuiddie, withy, a rope.]

Rile, rll, v. t. to make angry, to vex a form of roil.

Bilievp, or Relievo. See Alto-relievo.

Rill, ril, . a small murmuring brook : a streamlet. v.i. to flow in small streams. ns. Rill'et (/>.), a rivulet, a little rill ; Rill -mark, a marking produced by the oozing of water on sand. [Low Ger. rilie, a channel ; Ger. rille, a furrow.]

Rim, rim, n. a raised margin, border, brim : in a wheel, the circular part farthest from the nave. v.t. to put a rim to : pr.p. rim'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. rimmed. . Rim'-fire, a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base. adjs. Rim'iform ; Rimless. ns. Rim'mer, an instrument for ornamenting pastry ; Rim'-plan'er, a machine for dressing wheel-fellies ; Rim'-saw, a saw, the cutting part of which is annular. [A.S. rima.]

Rim, rim, n. a. membrane : the peritoneum. [A.S. red-ma.}

Rimbase, rim'bas, . a short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon.

Rime, rim, n. hoar-frost : frozen dew. adj. Ri'my. [A.S. hrtm; Dut. rijm, Ger. rei/~.]

Rime, rim, n. a rent, chink, or fissure also RI'ma : //. Ri'mae. adj. Rimose', full of rimes or chinks: having numerous minute fissures, mostly parallel, like

the bark of a tree. . Rimos'ity, state of being rimose or chinky. adj. Ri'mous, rimose. [L. rima.]

Rimple, rim'pl, v.i. to wrinkle.

Rimula, rim'u-la, n. (conch.) a genus of fossil keyhole limpets. adjs. Rim'uliform, shaped like a crack ; Rim'ulose. [L., dim. of rima, a crack.]

Rinabout, rin'a-bowt, n. (Scot.) a vagrant.

Rind, rind, . the external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, &c. v.t. to strip the rind from. adj. Rind'ed. n. Rind'-gall, a defect in timber. [A.S. rinde ; Dut. and Ger. rinde ; prob. Old High Ger. rinta, rinda.}

Rinderpest, rin'der-pest, . a malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [Ger., 'cattle-plague.']

Rine, rln, v.t. to touch. n. the same as Rind. [A.S. hrinan ; Ice. hrtna, to hurt.]

Rine, rln, n. (prov.) a ditch or water-course. Also Rhine, Rone, Rune. [A.S. ryne, a run, flow rinnan, to run ; Ger. ronne, a channel.]

Rinforzando, rin-for-tsan'do, adj. (mus.) with special emphasis. [It.]

Ring, ring, . a circle : a small hoop, usually of metal, worn on the finger or in the ear as an ornament : a circular area for races, &c. : a circular course, a revolution : a clique organised to control the market : an area or prize-ring: the commercial measure of staves for casks : (archit.) a cincture round a column : (anat.) an annulus : a group or combination of persons. v.t. to encircle : to fit with a ring : to surround : to wed with a ring : (hart.) to cut out a ring of bark from a tree. v.i. to move in rings. ns. Ring 7 -ar'mat UT6, an armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring ; Ring'-arm'OUT, armour made of metal rings (see Chain-mail). v.t. Ring'-bark, to strip a ring of bark round a tree to kill it. ns. Ring'bill, the ring-necked duck ; Ring 7 -bolt, an iron bolt with a ring through a hole at one end ; Ring'bone, in farriery, a bony callus on a horse's pastern-bone, the result of inflammation : the condition caused by this ; Ring' -bunting, the reed-bunting; Ring'-carr'ier, a go-between ; Ring'-di'al, a portable sun-dial ; Ring'-dog, an iron apparatus for hauling timber ; Ring' -do tt' Orel, the ringed plover ; Ring'dove, the cushat or wood-pigeon, so called from a white ring or line on the neck ; Ring'-drop'ping, a trick practised by rogues upon simple people. adj. Ringed, surrounded as with a ring, aimulose, annulate : wearing a wedding-ring. ns. Ringed'-car'pet, a British geometrid moth ; Ring'-fence, a fence continuously encircling an estate, a limit; Ring'-fing'er, the third finger of the left hand, on which women wear their marriage-ring. adj. Ring' -formed, annular. ns. Ring'-frame, any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles ; Ring'-gauge, a measure consisting of a ring of fixed size used for measuring spherical objects ;
Ring'leader, the head of a riotous body : one who opens a ball ; Ring let, a little ring : a curl, esp. of \\a\r.-aiij. Ringleted. ns. Ring'lock, a puzzle-lock ; Ring'-mail, chain-armour ; Ring'man, the third finger of the hand : one interested in the prize-ring ; Ring'-mas'ter, one who has charge of a circus-ring and the performances in it ; Ring'-mon'ey, rudely formed rings anciently used for money ; Ring'-neck, a kind of ring-plover : the ring-necked duck ; Ring'-net, a net for catching butterflies ; Ring'-OU'sel, a species of thrush, with a white band on the breast; Ring'-parr'ot, a common Indian parrot ; Ring'-perch, the perch of North America ; Ring'-plOV'er, a ring-necked plover ; Ring'-rope, a rope for hauling the cable in rough weather ; Ring' -saw, a i-croll-saw with annular web ; Ring'-small, broken stones of such a size as to pass through a ring two inches in diameter ; Ring'-snake, the collared snake, a harmless serpent of the United States ; Ring'Ster, a member of a ring ; Ring'-Stop'per, a piece of rope by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. adjs. Ring'-Straked ('.), -Streaked, streaked with rings. . Ring'-tail (naut.), a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail : a light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker : the female of the hen-harrier, named from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers when expanded, adj. Ring'-tailed, having the tail marked with bars or rings of colour, as a lemur : having a tail curled at the end. ns. Ring'-thrush, the ring-ousel ; Ring'-time (Sfiak.), time for marrying; Ring'-valve, a hollow cylindrical valve ; Ring'-work, a material composed of rings interlinked ; Ring'worm, a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings. Ring the changes (see Change). Ride, or Tilt, at the ring, to practise the sport of riding rapidly, spear in hand, and carrying off with it a ring hung up ; The ring,

pugilism and the persons connected with it. [A.S. firing; Ice. hring-r, Ger., Dan., and Sw. ring.}

Ring, ring, v.i. to sound as a bell when struck : to tinkle : to practise the art of ringing bells : to continue to sound : to be filled with report : to resound : to echo. v.t. to cause to sound, as a metal : to produce by ringing :pa.t. rang, rung \ pa.p. rung. n. a sound, esp. of metals : the sound of many voices: a chime of many bells. ns. Ring^er ; Ringing, the act of causing 10 sound, as music-bells : resounding. adv. Ringlngly. Ring backward, to change the order of ringing ; Ring down, to conclude ; Ring in (theat), to signal the conductor to begin ; Ringing Of the ears, a sound in the ears ; Ring up, to rouse by the ringing of a bell. [A.S. hringan; cog. with Ice. hringja, to ring bells, hringla, to clink, Dan. ringle, to tinkle.]

Ringe, rinj, . a whisk made of heather.

Ringent, rin'jent, adj. gaping.

RingiCUla, rin-jik Q-la, n. a genus of tectibranchiates.

Rink, ringk, . the area where a race is run or games are played : a place artificially prepared for skating : a certain piece of ice marked off for curling about 40 yards in length, and 9 in breadth. [Simply a variant of ring, a circle.]

Rinse, rins, v. t. to cleanse by introducing water: to cleanse with clean water. ns. Rins'er; Rins'ing-machine', in cotton manufacture, a series of tanks for cleansing. [O. Fr. rinser(fr.rincer) Ice. lireinsa; Ger. and Dut. rein, pure.]

Rinthereout, rin'thar-oot, n. (Scot.) a vagrant: a vagabond.

Rio, Riyo, ra-5', . a Japanese ounce, esp. of silver : a tael.

Riot, ri'ot, . uproar : tumult : a disturbance of the peace: excessive feasting: luxury. v.i. to brawl: to raise an uproar : to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c. : to be highly excited : to throw into a tumult : to annoy. ns. Ri'oter ; Rl'oting ; Rl'otise (Spens.), riot, extravagance. adj. Ri'otous, engaging in riot : seditious : tumultuous : luxurious : wanton. adv. Ri'OtOUSly. ns. Rl'otousness ; Ri'otry. Riot Act, a statute designed to prevent riotous assemblies. Run riot, to act without restraint or control. [Fr. riotte ; ety. dub.]

Rip, rip, v.t. to divide by cutting or tearing : to cut open : to take out by cutting or tearing : to tear up for search or alteration : to explode, give vent to. v.i. to break out violently. v.t. to utter violently (with out) :pr.p. rip'ping ; pa. t. and pa.p. ripped. n. a tear : a rent : a place torn : (slang) a vicious person: a worthless horse : a ripple. [Scand., Norw. ripa, to scratch ; Ice. rifa, to rive.]

Rip, rip, n. (Scot.) a handful of grain not thrashed.

Riparian, rl-pa'ri-an, adj. belonging to a river-bank : of animals, shore-loving. adj. Ripa'rial. Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks of the same river ; Riparian proprietor, an owner who has property in the soil to the centre of the stream ; Riparian rights, the right of fishery belonging to the proprietor of a stream. [L. ripa, a river-bank.]

Ripe, rip, adj. ready for harvest : arrived at perfection : fit for use : developed to the utmost : finished : ready: resembling ripe fruit : mature, as ripe judgment. v.i. to grow ripe, to ripen. 1>. t. (SkaA.) to make ripe. adv. Ripe'ly. v.i. Rl'pen, to grow ripe : to approach or reach perfection. v.t. to make ripe: to bring to perfection. . Ripe'ness. [A.S. ripe, conn, with rip, harvest ; cog. with Dut. riip, Ger. reif; akin to A.S. ripan, to reap.]

Ripe, rip, v.t. to search, to rummage. (Rip-)

Ripidollte, rl-pid'0-llt, . the commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals.

Rlpieno, ri-pya'n<5, adj. (>nus.) supplementary. . a supplementary instrument or performer: //. RI-pie'ni. . Ripienist (ri-pya'nist), a supplementary instrumentalist. [It.]

Ripon, Rippon, rip' on, n. a spur. \Ripon, city.]

Riposte, ri-post', . a quick short thrust in fencing : a repartee. [Fr.]

Ripper, rip'er, n. a tool used in shaping roof-slates : a ripping-tool : one who does his work well : a robber.

Ripper, rip'er, . one who brings fish from the coast inland. [L. riparius.)

Ripper, rip'er, . a fog-horn.

Ripple, rip'l, n. the light fretting of the surface of water : a little curling wave. v.t. to cause a ripple in. v.i. to curl on the surface, as running water. ns. Ripp'le-barr'el, a drum used in theatres ; Ripp'le-grass, the rib-grass ; Ripp'le-mark, a mark produced on sand at the bottom by the gentle flow of water : (geol.) the mark left on a sea-beach by receding waves, and left impressed on the surface of rocks. adj. Ripple-marked. ?ts. Ripplet, a small ripple : rippling : an eddy ; Rippling, an eddy caused by conflict ng currents or tides also adj. adv. Ripp'lingly. -adj. Ripp'ly, rippling. [Variant of earlier rimple, A.S. hrimpan, to wrinkle, pa.p. hrumpen.)

Ripple, rip'l, v.t. to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb. n. the comb for rippling. . Ripp'ler, an apparatus for rippling flax. [Low Ger. repel, reppel, a ripple, hoe, Ger. rijfel.)

Riprap, rip' rap, n. broken stones used for walls.

Ripsack, rip'sak, . the Californian gray whale.

Rip-Saw, rip'-saw, . a hand-saw, with large but narrow-set teeth, for sawing timber lengthwise.

Ript = ripped. See Rip.

Ripuarian, rip-u-a'ri-an, adj. riparian.

Risaldar, ris-al-dar 1 , n. the native commander of a troop of cavalry in the British Indian army. . Ris'ala, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

Risban, ris'ban, . apiece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for defence of a post. [Fr., Ger. rissbank.)

Risberm, ris-berm', . a glacis in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

Rise, rlz, v.i. to move from a lower to a higher position : to stand up : to ascend : to grow upward : to swell in quantity or extent : to take an upright position : to leave the place of rest : to tower up : to appear above the horizon : to break forth : to appear : to have its source : to increase in size, value, &c. : to become excited or hostile : to break forth into commotion or insurrection : to increase in rank, fortune, or fame : to be promoted : to be perceptible to other senses : to excavate upward : to come to mind : to close a session : (B.) to ascend from the grave: pa.t. rOse ; pa.p. risen (riz'n). n. act of rising : ascent : degree of elevation : a steep : origin : increase : (arckit.) the upright piece of a step from tread to tread : (mining) a shaft excavated from below : (mus.) elevation of the voice. it. Ri'ser, a rebel : one who, or that which, rises. Rise from the ranks, to win a commission ; Rise to the occasion, to be equal to an emergency. Take a rise out of, to take the conceit out of a person by making him ridiculous. [A.S. risan; Ice. risa, Goth, reisan, Ger. rcisen.)

Rise, ns, . a twig, a small bush. ns. Rise'bush, a faggot ; Ri'sel, a support for a climbing vine ; Rise - WOOd, small wood cut for hedging. [A.S. hrls ; Ger. rets.}

Rishi, rish'i, . a sage or poet, the author of a Vedic hymn. The seven rishis, the stars of the Great Bear. [Sans.]

Risible, riz'i-bl, adj. capable of exciting laughter : laughable : amusing. ns. Risibility, quality of being risible; Ris'ibleness. adv. RiS'iDly. [L. risibilis ridere, risunt, to laugh.]

Rising, rT'zing, . act of rising: a revolt: resurrection : the quantity of dough set to rise at one time : (B.) a tumour. adj. increasing in importance : advancing : approaching a specified amount, as rising three years old. ns. Rising lark, the sky-

lark ; Rl Sing-line, a line drawn to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length ; Ri Sing-main, the column of pumps in a mine through which water is lifted to the surface ; Ri'Sing-seat, in a Friends' meeting, that occupied by ministers and elders.

Bisk, risk, . hazard : chance of loss or injury. v.t. to expose to hazard : to venture, to take the chance of. . Rislfer, one who risks. adj. Risk y, dangerous : venturesome. Bun a risk, to incur hazard. [Fr. risque (It. risico) Sp. risco, a rock L. resecdre, to cut off re-, off, secdre, to cut.)

Risley, riz'li, n. a Risley performer is an acrobat who lies on his back and carries burdens on his feet.

Risorial, ri-sG'ri-al, adj. risible, causing laughter. n. RiSO riUS, the laughing muscle. [KisMe.\

Risotto, ri-zot'to, . a stew of onions, butter, rice. [It.]

Risp, risp, v.t. (Scot.) to rasp.

Risp, risp, . a branch, green stalks.

Rissa, ris'a, . the genus of birds including the kittiwakes.

Rissole, ris'Cl, . fish or meat minced and fried with bread-crumbs and egg. [Fr.]

Ristori. ris-to'ri, . a woman's loose open jacket from Madame Ristori, the famous actress.

Risus, ri'sus, . a laugh : a grin. [L.]

Rit, rit, ti.t. (Scot.) to strike. . a scratch, tear, &c. [Dut. ritten, to tear.]

Ritardando, re-tar-dan'do, adj. (inns.) diminishing in speed. [It.]

Rite, rlt, . a religious usage or ceremony. adv. Rite'ly, with due rights.- Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy ; Mozarabio rite (see Mozarabic). [L. rit us.]

Rithe, \~\th, n. (prov.) a small stream. [A.S. rft/i.]

Ritornelle, re-tor-nel', n. (inus.) an instrumental prelude belonging to a vocal work. Also Ritor-nel'lo. [It.]

Ritter, rit'er, . a knight. . Ritt' -mas' tar, a captain of cavalry. [Ger. ritter.]

Rittock, rit'ok, . the common tern. Also Ripp'OCk.

Ritual, rit'u-al, adj. consisting of or prescribing rites. . manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it : the body of rites employed in the church : the code of ceremonies observed by an organisation, as the ritual of the Freemasons. ns. Rit'ualism, systems of rituals or prescribed forms of religion : the observance of them : the name popularly given to the great increase of ceremonial and symbolism by means of special vestments, &c., in the Church of England since about 1860-65 ; Rit/ualiSt, one skilled in or devoted to a ritual : one of the party devoted to ritualism in the Church of England. adj. Ritualistic, pertaining to the ritual. adv. Rit'ually. [L. ritualis ; cf. Rite.}

Riva, ri'va, . a rift or cleft. [Ice. rifa.]

Rivage, riv'aj, . a bank, shore. [Fr., L. rifa, a bank.]

Rival, rl'val, . one pursuing the same object as another : one who strives to equal or excel another : a competitor. adj. having the same claims : standing in competition. v.t. to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another : to try to equal or excel: pr.p. rT vailing ; pa.t. and f>a.p. ri'valled. n. Rl'valess, a female rival. adj. Ri'val-hating, jealous. v.i. Ri'valise, to enter into rivalry. ns. Rival'ity (SAnk.), rivalry, equality in rank or authority ; Ri'valry, act of rivalling : com-petition : emulation; Rivalship, emulation. [Fr., L. riva/is rivus, a brook.]

Rive, riv, v.t. to tear asunder : to split : to pierce : to explode. v.i, to be split asunder :pa.t. rived : pa. p. rived, riv'en. n. that which is torn. [Scand., Ice. rffa, to rive ; Dut. rijven, Ger. reioen.]

Rive, riv, n. a bank : shore. v.i. to land.

Rivel, riv'el, v.t. to wrinkle. [A.S. rifian, to wrinkle.]

Rivaling, riv'ling, . a rough shoe once worn in Scot-land : (obs.) a Scotchman. [A.S. riffling.)

River, riv'er, n. a large running stream of water. a<ij. Riverain, riparian. ns. River-bank, the bank of a river ; RiVer-bas'in, the whole region drained by a river and its affluents ; RiV'er-bed, the channel in which a river Hows ; RiVer-birch, the red birch; River-bottom, the alluvial land along the margin of a river; Riv'er-carp, the common carp; Riv'er -chub, the horny-head or jerker ; RiVer-course, the bed of a river ; RiVer-crab, a fresh-water crab ; RiV'er-craft, small vessels which ply on rivers ; RiVer-cray'fish, a crayfish proper ; Riv'er -dolphin, a Gangetic dolphin- Riv'er-drag on (Mitt.), a crocodile ; RiVer-duck, a fresh-water duck ; Rireret, Riv erling, a small river ; Riv'er-flat, alluvial land along a river ; River-god, the tutelary deity of a river ; River-head, the spring of a river ; RiVer-hOg, the capybara ; Riv'er-horse, the hippopotamus. adj. Riv'efine, pertaining to, or resembling, a river. ns. RiVer-jack, the common water-snake of Europe ; Riv'er-man, one who makes his livelihood by dragging the river for sunken yoods ;
River-muss'el, a fresh-water mussel ; Riv'er-ott'er, the common European otter ; RiVer-perch, a Californian surf-fish; Riv'er-pie, the water-ousel : RiVer-Shore, the shore or bank of a river ; RiVer-Side, the bank of a river ; River-smelt, the gudgeon ; Riv''er-snail, a pond snail ; Riv'er-SWall'OW, the sand-martin ; RiV'er-tide, the tide from the sea rising or ebbing in a river ; RiVer-tOr'tOiSO, a soft-shelled turtle ; RiV'er-wall, a wall made to confine the waters of a river within definite bounds, adj. RiVery, pertaining to rivers, like rivers. [Fr. riviere (It. rivifra, shore, river) Low L. riparia, a shore district L. ripa, a bank.]

Rivesaltes, reVsalt, . a sweet wine made from Muscat grapes. [Rivesattts in southern France.]

Rivet, riv'et, . bearded wheat.

Rivet, riv'et, . a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends. v.t. to fasten with a rivet : to make firm or immovable :
pr.p. riv'eting ; pa.t. and |
pa.p. riveted, ns. Riv'et- I
CUt'ter, a tool for cutting off Jj
the ends of rivets ; Riv'eter, ^
Riv'etter ; RiVet-hearth, a , Loose rivet,
light portable furnace for b, Rivet fastened,
heating rivets ; RiVeting ;
Riv'eting-hamm'er ; Riv'eting-machine', a power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work, and heading them ; Riv'eting-SOt, a hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads ; Riv'et-knob, a tool for swaging rivet-heads ; RiVet-machine', a machine for making rivets from rod-iron. [O. Kr. rivet ; ace. to Diez from the root of Ice. rtja, Dan. rift, Ger. reiben, Eng. rive.]

Riviere, re-viar, . a necklace of precious stones, particularly diamonds. [Fr.]

Rivina, ri-vT'na, . a genus of apetalous plants, the pokeweed family.

Riving, ri'ving, . the act of separating. ns. Ri'Ving-knife, a tool for splitting shingles; Ri Ting-machine', a machine for splitting wood for hoops.

Rivo, ri'vO, interj. (Shak.) a drinking cry.

Rivose, rfvos, adj. furrowed. [L. rivus, a stream.)

Rivulaiia, riv-u-la'ri-a, . a genus of fresh-water algae.

Rivulet, riv'u-let, . a small stream, brook : a geometrid moth. adj. RiV'Ulose (bot.), marked with irregular lines. [L. rhmlui rivus, a stream.]

Rix-dollar, riks'-dol'ar, n. the rigs-daler of Denmark, &c.

Rixy, rik'si, n. (prov.) the sea-swallow.

Rixy, rik'si, adj. quarrelsome. . Riza'tion, a brawi. [Fr. rixe L. rixa, a quarrel.]

Rizom. riz'om, . a plume, as of oats. adj. Riz'omed (her.), having grains, as an oat-stalk.

Rizzer, riz'er, v.t. (Scot.) to dry in the sun. n, a rizzered haddock.

Riizer, riz'er, . (Scot,) a red currant,

Rizzle

Roc

Rizzle, ri/1, y.t. (prov.) to roast imperfectly.

Rizzle, rir'l, v.i. (fro-v.) to creep, as ivy.

Roach, roch, . a silvery fresh-water fish : a concave curve in the foot of a square sail. v.t. to arch : to cut short. [O. Fr. roche Teut. ; Ger. roche.}

Roach, roch, n. a rock : refuse gntty stone. As sound OS a roach, perfectly sound.

Road, rod, . a highway for traffic : (.) a plundering excursion. ns. Road, Road Stead, Roads, a place where ships ride at anchor; Road -agent, a highwayman: a commercial traveller; Road'-bed, the bed or foundation of a road : the whole superstructure thereon ; Road -book, a guide-book ; Road -Car, a kind of omnibus ; Road'-harr'OW, a machine for dragging over roads out of repair ; Road ing, the act of running races with teams ; Road'-leVel, a plum-level used in the construction of roads ; Road' -locomotive, a road-steamer; Road' -machine', a scraper used in road-making ; Road'man, RoadS'man, one who keeps a road in repair ; Road-metal, broken stones for roads ; Road -roll'er, a heavy roller used on a. macadamised road ; Road -run'ner, a large ground - cuckoo ; Road'-scrap'er, an implement for levelling roads and clearing them of loose stones, &c. ; Road 'side, footpath : wayside ; Road Stead, a place near a shore where vessels may anchor ; Road'-Steam'er, a locomotive with broad wheels for roads ; Road'ster, a horse for driving or riding on the road : a coach-driver : a bicycle, or tricycle ; Road'-SUTVey'or, one who supervises roads ; Road way, the way or part of a road or street travelled by carriages ; Road -Weed, a plant of the genus Plantogo. adj. Road -

worthy, fit for the road. By the road, by the highway ; On the road, travelling ; Rule of the road, the custom of the country in passing on a highway ; Take to the road, to become a highwayman. [A.S. rod, a riding rdii, pa.t. of ridan, to ride.]

Roam, rCm, '.!. to rove about : to ramble. v. t. to wander over: to range. . Roam'er, a wanderer. [M. E. romen, ramen ; allied to A.S. d-rxman, to spread out, Old High Ger. rdntan, ramen, to direct one's course ; the meaning influenced by M. E. Rome-rennere, a pilgrim.]

Roan, rCn, adj. having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white : of a mixed colour, with a decided shade of red. n. a roan colour: a roan horse : grained sheepskin leather. [O. Fr. roan (Fr. rouan) Low L. ritfanus L. ru/us, red.]

Roan-tree, rOn'-tre. See Rowan.

Roar, ror, v.i. to utter a full, loud sound : to bellow, as a beast : to cry aloud : to bawl : to guffaw. . a full, loud sound : the cry of a beast : an outcry of mirth, esp. of laughter. ns. Roar 1 Or ; Roar'ing, act or sound of roaring : a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing. adv. Roaringly. Roaring boys, swaggerers ; Roaring forties, the stormy tract between 49 and 50 N. latitude ; Roar-Ing game, curling. [A.S. rdrian; Mid. High Ger. reran, Ger. rSkren, to cry as a stag, to bellow.]

Roast, rost, v.t. to cook before a fire, or in an oven : to expose a person to ridicule : to parch by exposure to heat : to heat to excess : to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat. . that which is roasted. HS. Roas ter, anything suitable for roasting : a furnace used in making ball soda; Roas ter-Slag, slag from the fifth stage of copper-smelting ; Roas'ting ; Roas ting cyl inder, a furnace for roasting ore; Roas'ting-ear. an ear of maize fit for roasting ; Roas ting-jack, an apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted ; Roas'ting kiln ; Roas'ting-oVen ; Roast'-l ron, a gridiron. Roastbeef plant, an iris of Western Europe. Rule the roast, to domineer. [A.S. rostian; cog. with Dut. roosten, Ger. rosten; or O. Fr. n>stir(Fr. rotir)Q\d. High Ger. rdstan ; or Celt., as Gael, rost, W. rhostio, Bret, roitu, all meaning to roast.]

Rob, rob, ti.t. to take away from by force or theft : to plunder : to steal : to deprive : (.) to withhold what is due. v.i. to commit robbery://-./, rob'bing; pa.t. and pa.p. robbed. ns. Robber, one who robs ; Rob ber-OOUn Cil (LatrociHtum Ephesinui\ the council which met at Ephesus in August 449, under the presidency of Dioscurus, whose horde of fanatical monks by sheer violence carried the restoration of Eutyches its resolutions were annulled at Chalcedon in 451 ; Rob ber-crab, a hermit-crab ; Rob'ber-fly, any dipterous insect of the family Asiltdie; Roblser-gull, the skua; Rob'bery, theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation : plundering. Robbing Peter to pay Paul, paying and repaying out of the same fund : taking what is due to one to pay another. [O. Fr. rater Old High Ger. roubon, Ger. rauben.\

Rob, rob, . the juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey

or sugar. [Fr., Sp., Ar. root, purified syrup of boiled Iruit.]

Robalo, rob'a-10, n. a fish of the genus Centropomus. [Sp., L. labrui Gr. lairrax.]

Robbin, rob'in, . a short piece of spun-yarn to fasten the head of a sail : the spring of a carnage : the package in which spices, &c., are exported irom the East Indies.

Robe, rOb, n. a gown or outer garment : a dress of dignity or state : a rich dress : a dressed skin : the largest and strongest tobacco-leaves : the early form of the chasuble. ;'./. to dress, clothe. v.i. to assume official vestments. ns. Robe'-de-Cham bre, a dressing-gown ; Robe'-mak'er, a maker of official robes ; Rob ing, the act of putting on ceremonious apparel : a trimming on women's garments ; Rob'ing-room, a room in which those wearing official robes, as lawyers, &c., put them on. Master Of the robes, an officer having the charge of the sovereign's robes ; The robe, or The long robe, the legal profession. [Fr. robe, robbe ; from Old High Ger. raup (Gr. raub), booty.]

Roberd, rob'erd, . the chaffinch.

Robertsman, rob ens-man, n. a stout robber. Also Roberdsman.

Robin, rob'in, . the Rob in-red'breast, a well-known and widely-spread singing bird of the family Sylviitia, with a reddish-orange breast : the red-breasted thrush of North America : the sea-robin or red-breasted merganser : a trimming in front of a dress. ns. Rob in-breast, the robin-snipe : Rob in-dip'per, the buffle-headed duck ; Rob'inet, a chaffinch : a little robin : a tap ; Rob'in-Good'fellOW, the English name of a domestic spirit or brownie, described as the offspring of a woman and Oberon, king of the fairies : an elf or fairy generally, Puck ; Rob in-run-in-the-hedge, the ground-ivy : the bed-straw ; Rob in-snlpe, the red-breasted sandpiper : Rob'in's-rye, the hair-cap moss. [A familiar form tf Robert; cf. Jack-Axvi, Mag--p\e.}

Robinia, rO-bin'i-a, . a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs the Locust-tree, the False Acacia, Thorn Acacia, often simply Acacia. [From the Paris gardener Jean Robin (1550-1629).]

Roble, ro'bl, n. one of the white oaks of California. [Sp. , L. robur, oak.]

Roborant, rob'or-ant, adj. giving strength. . a strengthening medicine. aiij. Robo'reOUS, like oak, strong. [L. roborare, to strengthen.]

Roburite, rob'u-rlt, . a (tameless explosive, composed of chlorinated dinitro-benzene mixed with sufficient ammonium nitrate to completely oxidise it.

Robust, rC-bust', adj. of great strength or vigour : requiring strength: rude, rough. adj. Robustious (Milt.), violent, rough. adv. Robust'iOUSly. . Robust iousness. <rV. Robustly. . Robust'-ness. [Fr., L. robustus robur, oak.]

ROC, rok, n. an immense fabulous bird, able to carry off an elephant also Rok, Rue, Rukh. Roc's egg, a mare's nest. [Pers. rukJt.]

Rocaille, rO-kal'-ye, . a scroll ornament of the eighteenth century.

Rocambole, rok'am-bol, . a plant of the same genus with garlic, onion, leek, &c., long cultivated in kitchen-gardens. Also Rok'ambole.

Roccella, rok-sel'a, n. a genus of parmeliaceous lichens, yielding dyers' archil or orchil. otijs. Roccel'liC, Roccel'line. [Cf. ArMl.]

Roccus, rok'us, . a genus of serranoid fishes, including the rock-fish or striped bass of the United States.

Rochea, ro'ke-a, . a genus of plants of the order Crassuiacecz. [From the botanist Larocke.}

Rochelle-powder, ro-shel'-pow'der, . seidlitz-powder. . Rochelle'-salt, the popular name of the tartrate of soda and potash discovered in 1672 by a Rochelie

apothecary named Seignette.

Rochet, roch'et, . a close-fitting fine linen or lawn vestment proper to bishops and abbots : a mantlet worn by the peers of England during: ceremonies. [O. Fr., dim. of Low L. roccus Old High Ger. rock (A.S. race, Ger. rock), a coat.]

Roches moutonne'es, rosh moS-to-na, .//. smooth, rounded, hummocky bosses and undulating surfaces of rock, common in regions overflowed by glacier-ice. [Fr., rocke, a rock, moiitonnce, masc. mouionne, rounded like a sheep's back.]

Rock, rok, . a large mass of stone : (geol.) a natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay : that which has the firmness of a rock, foundation, support, defence : (Scot.) a distaff: a hard sweetmeat. v.t. to throw stones at. its. Rock'-al'tim, alum stone; ROCk'-away, a four-wheeled North American pleasure-carriage : Rock'-bad'ger, a ground-squirrel of North America ; Rock -basin, a lacustrine hollow in a rock, excavated by glacier-ice ; Rock'-bass, a cen-trarchoid fish, the goggle-eye ; Rock'-bird, a cock of the rock. adj. Rock -bound, hemmed in by rocks. us. Rock'-break'er, a machine for breaking stones for road-metal; Rock'-butt'er, an impure alum efflorescence of a butter-like consistency found oozing
from some alum slates ; Rock'-can'dy, pure sugar in large crystals : candy-sugar ; Rock'-Cist, a plant of the genus He lianthetntun ; Rock'-cook, the small-mouthed wrasse ; Rock'-Cork, mountain cork, a variety of asbestos ; Rock'-crab, a crab found at rocky sea-bottoms. ai/j. Rock'- Crowned, sur-mounted with rocks. ns. Rock'-crys'tal, the finest and purest quartz, the name being generally applied, however, only to crystals in which the six-sided prism is well developed ; Rock' -dolphin, the sea-scorpion ; Rock'-dove, the rock-pigeon or blue-rock ; Rock-drill, a machine-drill worked by steam, &c. ; Rock -eel, a fi.sh of the family Xifikidiontid<? ; Rock -elm, an American elm; Rock'er, the rock-dove ; Rock'ery, Rock'work, a mound made with pieces of rock, earth, &c. for the cultivation of ferns, &c. ; Rock'-fe'ver, intermittent fever ; Rock' -fire, in pyrotechny, a composition of resin, sulphur, nitre, regulus of antimony, and turpentine, burning slowly ; Rock'- fish, a name applied to various different varieties of wrasse, the striped bass, black goby, &c. ; Rock'- goat, an ibex; Rock -hawk, the merlin; Rock'-head, bed-rock ; Rock -hop'per, a curl-crested penguin ; Rookie (Scot.), the rock-lintie or twite;

Rockiness; Rock'-leath'er, rock-cork; Rock'-lil'y, a tropical American cryptogamous plant : a white-flowered Australian orchid ; Rock'-lim'pet, a limpet which adheres to rocks ; Rock'ling, a genus of fishes of the cod family Gadidct, of which several species frequent the British seas; Rock'-lin'tie (Scot.), the twite : the Rock'-lark ; Rock'-man'ikin, a rock-bird ; Rock'-moss, lichen which yields archil ; Rock'-Oil, petroleum ; Rock'-OU'sel, the ring-ousel ; Rock'-oys'ter, an oyster-like bivalve ; Rock'-pi'geon, a pigeon inhabiting rocks and caves: the sand-pigeon; Rock'-pipit, the British tit-lark. n.pl. Rock'-plants, a term applied in gardening to a very miscellaneous group of plants which by their habit of

growth are adapted to adorn rockeries. ns. Rock'-plov'er, the rock-snipe ; Rock'-rabb'it, a hyrax ; Rock' -rose, a plant of either of the genera Cistus and Heliantkeium of the rock-rose family (Cistacete); Rock'-ru'by, a ruby-red garnet ; Rock'-salm'on, the coal-fish : an amber-fish ; Rock' -salt, salt in solid iorm;
Rock'-ser pent, a venomous Indian serpent, allied to the cobra ; Rock'-slat'er, a wood-louse ; Rock'-gnake, a python or anaconda; Rock'-snipe, the purple sandpiper; Rock -soap, a deep-black mineral used for crayons, consisting of silica, alumina, peroxide of iron, and water ; Rock'-sparr'ow, a finch : the ring-sparrow ; Rock'-star'ling, the rock-ousel ; Rock'-SWift, the white-throated rock-swift of North America ; Rock'-tar, petroleum ; Rock'-tem'ple, a temple hewn out of the solid rock ; Rock -thrush, any bird of the genus Monticola or Petrocincla ; Rock'-trlpe, lichens of the genus Umbilicaria, ; Rock'-trout, the common American brook-trout : sea-trout ; Rock'-Vl'Olet, an alga grow-ing on moist rocks in the Alps ; Rock'- war bier, a small Australian bird ; Rock'-win'kle, a peri-winkle ; Rock' -WOOd, ligniform asbestos ; Rock'-work (archit.), masonry in imitation of masses of rock : a rockery ; Rock'-wren, a wren which frequents rocks.- adj. Rock'y, full of rocks: re-sembling a rock : hard : unfeeling. [O. Fr. roke, roc lie ; prob. Celt., as in Gael, roc, W. r/mig, a projection.]

Rock, rok, . a distaff. . Rock ing, an evening party in the country. [Ice. rokkr ; Ger. rockcn.]

Rock, rok, v.t. to move backward and forward: to lull or quiet. v.i. to be moved backward and for-ward, to reel. ns. Rock'er, the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks : a rocking-horse or chair : a mining cradle ; Rock'-cam, a cam keyed to a rock-shaft ; Rock'ing, swaying backward, and forward : the abrading of a copper plate with a

rocker, preparatory to mezzo-tinting : the motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder ; Rock'ing-beam, an oscillating beam in an automatic transmitter ; Rock'ing-chair, a chair mounted on rockers ; Rock'ing-horse, the figure of a horse, of wood or other material, mounted on rockers for children : a hobby-horse ; Rock'ing-pier, a pier fastened by a movable joint so as to allow it to rock slightly ; Rock'ing Stone, a logan, or large mass of rock so finely poised as to move backward and forward with the slightest impulse ; Rock'ing-tree, in weaving, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended ; Rqck'-shaft, in steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates instead of revolving. adj. Rock'y, disposed to rock : tipsy. [A.S. roccian; cf. Dan. rokke, to rock, Ger. ritcken, to pull.]

Rockel, rok'el, n. (J>rov.) a woman's cloak.

Rocket, rok'et, . a firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel. v.i. to fly straight up rapidly when flushed. ns. Rock'et-case, a case for holding the materials of a rocket; Rock'eter. [Old It. rocchetto; of Tent, origin. Cf. Rock, a distaff.]

Rocket, rok'et, . any one of several ornamental Old World herbs of the genus Hesperis, of the mustard family. [O. Fr. roquette L. eritca, cole-wort.]

ROCOCO, r5-kO'ko, . a debased style of architecture and decoration in the i8th century, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details. [Fr., prob. from Fr. rocaiile, rpckwork.]

Rocta, rok'ta, . a medieval musical instrument, resembling the violin.

Rod, rod, . a long twig : a slender stick : anything long and slender, as a magic rod, a lightning-rod, a fishing-rod, &c. : an instrument of correction : an emblem of power or authority : a pole or perch (si yards, or i6J feet) the square rod, generally called rood, is employed in estimating masonry-

work, and contains i6J X i6J, or 272J sq. feet : (_fig.) punishment : authority : oppression : (B.) race or tribe : one of the layers of rods composing the retina of the eye : any bar connecting parts of a machine. v.t. to lurnish with rods, esp. lightning-rods. ns. Rod'-fish'er ; Rod -fishing, fly-fishing: angling; Bod'- line, a fishing-line not wound on a reel ; Rod'-machine', in wood-working, a machine for cutting cylindrical sticks such as broom-handles ; Rod'-ring, one of the rings along a fishing-rod through which the line runs ; Rod Ster, an angler. Napier's rods (see Napierian). [A.S. rfd; Dut. roede, Ger. rut he ; L. rudis.}

Roddin, rod'in, n. (Scot.) rowan-tree.

Rode, rod, pa.t. of ride.

Rode, rod, . (Spens.) a raid, an incursion : also, a roadstead. [Road.]

Rodent, rO'dent, adj. gnawing : belonging to the Rodentia. . a rodent mammal n.pl. Roden tia, an order of mammals including squirrels, beavers, rats, rabbits, &c. [L. rodfre, to gnaw.]

Rodeo, ro-da'O, . a gathering of cattle to be branded. [Sp., radar, to go round L. rotare, to wheel.]

Rodge, roj, n. (prov.) the gray_ duck. Also Radge.

Rodomel, rod'0-mel, . the juice of roses mixed with honey. [Gr. rhodon, rose, meli, honey.]

Rodomontade, rod-o-mon-tad', . vain boasting, like that of Rodomonte in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto (earlier Rod'omont). v.i. to bluster or brag. ns. Rodomonta disc. Rodomonta'do (obs.).

Roe, r5, . the eggs or spawn of fishes : a mottled appearance in wood, esp. mahogany. adj. Rood, containing roe. [Ice. hrogn ; Ger. rogett.]

Roe, rO, . a species of deer, smaller than the fallow-deer : also the female of the hart. ns. Roe'DUCk, the male of the roe, having usually one front antler and two hinder ones ; Roe'buck-berr'y, the stone-

bramble ; Roe'-deer, a roebuck or roe. [A.S. rdk ; Ger. reft, Dut. ree.}

Roe-Stone, rO'-st5n, . the same as Oolite (q.v.).

Rog, rog, v.t. (obs.) to shake.

Rogation, r3-g5'shun, . an asking : supplication. ji.pl. Roga'tion-days, the three days before the festival of Ascension, the Litany being anciently recited in procession then. ns. Roga'tion-flower, the milk -wort; Rogation - Sun'day, that before Ascension-day ; Roga'tion-week, the week in which the rogation-days occur. adj. ROg'atory. (L., rogare, to ask.)

Roger, roj'er, n. (prov.) a ram : a rogue. (Sir) Roger-de-Coverley, an English country-dance.

Roggan, rog'an, n. (firov.) a rocking-stone.

Roggenstein, rog'en-stin, . a kind of oolite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. [Ger., roggen, rye, stein, stone.]

Roggle, rogM, v.i. (prov.) to shake.

Rogue, r6g, . a dishonest person : a knave : a mischievous or frolicsome person : a vagrant, a sturdy beggar : a wag : a playful person : a plant that falls short of a standard. v.i. to play the rogue. v.t. to cheat. ns. Rogue -el ephant, one which lives solitarily, and is of dangerous temper ; Rogue'-house, a lock-up ; Rogue'-mon'ey, an assessment formerly levied in every county in Scotland for the expenses of catching and prosecuting criminals; Rog'Uery, knavish tricks : fraud : mischievousness :

waggery; Rogue'ship ; Rogue's' march, music played when drumming a soldier from a regiment, or driving any one away in disgrace. adj. Roguish, knavish: mischievous: waggish. adv. Rog'uishly. . Rog'uishness. adj. Ro'guy (obs.\ Rogues' gallery, a collection of photographs of criminals kept at police headquarters. [O. Fr. rogue, proud ; either from Bret, rok, proud, or ace. to Diez, from Ice. hrdk-r, proud.]

Rohan, rO'han, n. an East Indian timber-treecalled also Red-wood and East Indian mahogany.

Roil, roil, v.t. to render turbid : to vex : to rile : to

salt fish with a machine called a Roil'er also Royle. adj. Roil'y, muddy. [O. Fr. roeier, roUr, to disturb, cog. with roll; or O. Fr. roilU L. robigo, rust.]

Roinish, roi'nish, adj. (Snak.) mangy, mean. Also Roi nous. [O. Fr. roigneux L. robtginosus, rusty robigo, rust.]

RoiSt, roist, Roister, rois'ter, v.i. to bluster, swagger, bully. ns. Rois'ter(rf/.), Rois'terer. adj. Rois'terous. p.adj. RoiS' ting (Sfiak.), blustering, bullying. [O. Fr. rustre, a rough, rude fellow O. Fr. ntste L. rusticus, rustic.]

Roitelet, roi'te-let, . a petty king : (ornith.) a kinglet or gold-crest.

Roke, rok, n. (prov.) mist: smoke. <idj. Ro'ky. mif'y, foggy.

Rokeage, rS'kaj, . parched and sweetened Indian corn also Ro'kee. Also called Pinole.

Rokelay, rok'e-la, n. Same as RoquelaUTO.

Roker, rok'er, . the thornback ray.

Roland, rO'land, n. a chivalrous hero, from Roland m the Charlemagne legend, slain by the Gascons at Roncesvalles in 778. A Roland for an Oliver, a blow for a blow, anything done or said to match something else.

Role, rol, . the part performed by an actor in a play: any important part played in public life. [Fr.]

Role, rol, n. an ancient unit of quantity, seventy-two sheets of parchment.

Roll, r5l, v.i. to turn like a wheel : to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder : to move, as waves : to be tossed about : to move tumultiiously : to be hurled : to rock, or move from side to side : to wallow: to spread under a roller : to sound as a drum beaten rapidly: to move onward. v.t. to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to enwrap : to drive forward : to move upon wheels : to press or smooth with rollers : to beat rapidly, as a drum. . act of rolling: that which rolls : a revolving cylinder making sheets, plates, &c. : a roller : that which is rolled up hence parchment, paper, &c. wound into a circular form : a document : a

register : a kind of fancy bread : the continued sound of a drum, of thunder, &c. : a swagger or rolling gait. adj. Roll'-about', podgy. >is. Roll'-call, the calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army ; Roll'-CU mulus, a form of strato-cumulus cloud ; Roil'er, that which rolls : a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c. : one of a family of Picarian birds : a long, broad bandage : (//.) long heavy waves ; Roller-skate, a skate mounted on wheels or rollers for use on asphalt or some other smooth surface. adj. Roll ing, modulating : moving on wheels : making a continuous sound. ns. Roll ing-mill, a place in which metal is made into sheets, bars, rails, or rods, by working it between pairs of rolls: a machine for rolling metal, &c., into any required form, or for crushing materials between rollers ; Roll ing-pin, a cylindrical piece of wood for rolling dough, paste, &c. to any required thick-ness ; Roll ing-press, a press of two cylinders for rolling or calendering cloth ; Roll ing-stock, the stock or store of locomotive-engines, carriages, &c. of a railway ; Roll'way, an incline : a shoot. Master of the Rolls, the head of the Record-office. [O. Fr. roler, roeier (Fr. router) Low L. rotuidre L. rottila, a little wheel rota, a wheel.]

Rollick, rpl'lik, v.i. to move or act with a careless, swaggering, frolicsome air : pr.p. rol'licking ; pa. p. rol'licked. adj. Rollicking, careless, swaggering. [Prob. roll, with dim. suffix.]

Rollock. See Rowlock.

Roly-poly, r6l'i-poTi, . a pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with sweetmeats, and rolled up : a stout podgy person : an old game in which balls are bowled into holes or thrown into hats placed on the ground. adj. round, podgy.

Rom, rom, n. a gipsy. [Gipsy rom, man, husband.]

Homage

mote ; mute : mo"on ; then.

Rood

Homage, rum'aj, . (Shak.) tumult. [Rummage.]

Romaic, ro-ma'ik, . modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans : Hellenic. adj. pertaining to the foregoing. . Roma ika, a modern Greek dance. [Fr. Romaigue modern Gr. Rhdmaikos Rhime, Rome.)

Romal, ro-mal', . a braided thong of leather, serving as a horseman's whip. [Sp. ramai L. ramaie ramits, a branch.)

Romalea, rO-ma'le-a, . a genus of large-bodied, short-winged locusts. [Gr. rhdme, strength.)

Roman, rO'inan, adj. pertaining to Ri>nte or to the Romans : pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion, papal : (print.) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to Italics: written in letters (as IV.), not in figures (as 4). . a native or citizen of Rome : a Romanist in religion : a Roman letter or type. adj. Romanic, pertaining to Rome or its people. . Romanisa tion. v.t. Romanise, to convert to the Roman Catholic religion : to Latinise : to represent by Roman letters or types. v.i. to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices : to print in Roman letters. n. Romani ser. adj. R6 manish, per-taining to Romanism. us. Ro'manism, the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church ; R6 manist, a Roman Catholic. adj. Roman Catholic. adj. Ro'mano-Byian tine, pertaining to an early medieval style ol architecture in which Byzantine and Western elements are combined. us. Rome'-penn y, -Scot, Peter's pence. adv. Rome'ward, toward the Roman Catholic Church. adj. Ro'mish, belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church. . Ro mist. Roman architecture, a style characterised by the size and boldness of its round arches and vaults, &c. baths, aqueducts, basilicas, amphitheatres, &c. ; Roman candle, a firework discharging a suc-cession of white or coloured stars ; Roman Catholic, denoting those who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church ; Roman Catholicism, the doctrines and polity of the Roman Catholic Church collectively ; Roman cement, a cement which hardens under water ; Roman collar, a collar made of lawn or fine linen, bound and stitched, worn by priests over a black collar, by bishops over a purple, and cardinals over a scarlet : Roman Empire, the ancient empire of Rome, divided in the 4th century into the Eastern and Western Empires; Roman law, the civil law. Holy Roman Empire (see Holy). [L. Romania Roma, Rome.)

Romance, rO-mans', n. a general name for those modern languages in southern Europe which sprang

from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provencal, French, Roumanian, Romansch, &c. : a tale written in one of these dialects : any fictitious and wonderful tale : a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life : a ballad. adj. belonging to the dialects called Romance. v.i. to write or tell romances : to talk extravagantly : to build castles in the air. us. Roman'cer, Roman'cist. adjs. Roman'cical (Lamb), dealing with romance ; Romanic, Romance : derived from the Roman alphabet. [O. Fr. romans Low L. adv. (loqui) romanice, (to speak) in the Roman or Latin tongue L. Rpmaniciu, Roman.]

Romanesque, rO-man-esk', . that which pertains to romance : (arc/tit.) the style of round-arched and vaulted architecture which succeeded Roman architecture, from about the time of Constantine (c. 350 A. D.) till it was gradually superseded by Gothic in the i2th century: the dialect of Languedoc. [Fr., Sp. Romanesco L. Romanicus.]

Romansch, ro-mansh', . the language spoken from the Grisons to Friuli on the Adriatic. Also Rhas to-Roman ic.

Romant, rS-mant', v.i. to romnnce : to exaggerate. n. a romance generally Romaunt'.

Romantic, ro-man'tik, adj. pertaining to or resembling romance : fictitious : extravagant, wild : fantastic : sentimental : imaginative. adv. Roman' tically. HS. Roman'ticism, the revolt from the severity, pedanticism, and commonplaceness of a classical or pseudo-classical to a more picturesque, original, free and imaginative style in literature and art, marking the close of the i8th century : romantic fee. ing ; Roman ticist : Roman'ticness.

Romany, Rommany, rom'a-ni, . a gipsy : the language of the gipsies. adj. belonging to the gipsies. Romany rye, a gentleman who affects the society of gipsies. [Gipsy, rom, man.)

Romero, rO-ma'ro, . the pilot-fish.

Romic, rO'mik, . a phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, based upon the original Reman values of the letters, supplemented by turned and ligatured letters and diagraphs in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic.

Romp, romp, v.i. to play noisily : to skip about in play. n. a girl who romps : rude frolic. adv. Romp'ingly, in a romping manner : boisterously : rudely. atij. Romp'ish, fond of romping or noisy play. adv. Romp'ishly. . Romp'lsh-neSS. [Ramp.]

Rompu, rom-pu', adj. (far.) fracted. [Fr.]

Roncador, rong'ka-dor, . one of several scisenoid fishes of the Pacific coast. [Sp., L. rkonchus, a snoring.]

Ronchil. See Ronquil.

Rondache, ron-dash', . a buckler. [O. Fr. rond.]

Ronde, rond, n. (print.) an angular writing-type.

Rondeau, ron'dO, . a form of poem characterised by closely-knit rhymes and a refrain, and, as defined in the i7th century, consisting of thirteen lines, divided into three unequal strophes the two or three first words of the first line serving as the burden, recurring after the eighth and thirteenth lines brought into vogue by Swinburne : (mus.) a rondo. ns. Ron del, a form of French verse, earlier than the rondeau, consisting of thirteen octosyllabic or decasyllabic lines on two rhymes practised by Charles of Orleans, &c. ; Ron delet, a poem of five lines and two refrains ; Ron'dp, a musical composition of several strains, during which the first part or subject is repeated several times often occurring as one of the movements of a sonata : the musical setting of a rondeau : a game of hazard played with small balls ; Rondolet to, a simple rondo. [Fr., from rond, round.]

Rondelle, ron-del', n. anything round : one of the successive crusts formed on molten metal when cooling, a rosette. . Rond'lO, a round, step of a ladder (same as Rondelle). [O. Fr., dim. of rond, round.)

Rondure, ron'dur, n. (Shak.) a round, a circle, the globe. [Fr. rondeur rond, round.]

Rone, rOn, n. (Scot.) a shrub, a thicket.

Rone, ron, . the gutter which collects the rain from the roof a dial, form of rine.

Rong, rong (Spins.), pa. t. and pa.p. of ring.

Rongeur, rpng-zher, . a forceps for gouging bones.

Ronin, rO'nin, n. a discharged Japanese samurai, an outcast or outlaw. {Jap., lit. 'wave-man.']

Ronion, Ronyon, run'yun, . a mangy, scabby animal or person. [Fr. rogneux rogne, mange.)

Ronquil, rong'kil, . a fish of the North Pacific. Also Ron'ChiL [Sp. ronqitilloronco L. raucus, hoarse.]

Ront, ront. Same as Runt (q.v.).

Rontgen rays. See X-rays.

Rood. rOOd, . the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches from the rod used in measuring : a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, esp. that placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches. ns. Rood -beam (archil.), a beam across the chancel of a church for supporting the rood ; Rood'-loft, a gallery over the rood-screen ; Rood-mas-day, Holy-rood-day ; Rood'-screen, an ornamental partition separating the choir from the nave ;

Roodebok

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Rope

Rood' -steeple, a spire built over the entrance to the chancel ; Rood'-tree, the cross ; Holy-rood, a crucifix. [Same as ro.i. A.S. rdd.}

Roodebok, rood'e-bok, . the bush-buck. [Dut. rood, red, bok, buck.]

Roof, roof, n, the top covering of a house or building :
a vault or arch, or the inner side of it : a house or dwelling : the upper part of the palate : the loltiest part, the roof and crown of things : the top of a subterraneous excavation : (geol.) the overlying stratum. v.t. to cover with a roof: to shelter. ns. Roofer, one who roofs ; Roofing, covering with a roof: materials for a roof: the roof itself: shelter. adj. Roofless, without a roof: having no house or home : unsheltered. ns. Roof let, a small roof or covering ; Roof -plate, a wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof. adj. Roof-shaped, shaped like a gable roof. ns. Roof -Sta'ging, a scaffold used in working on an inclined roof; Roof -tree, the beam at the peak of a roof : the roof. adj. Roof y, having a roof or roofs. French roof, a form of roof with almost vertical sides; Gothic roof, a very high-pitched roof ; Mansard roof (see Mansard) ; Square roof, one in which the chief rafters meet at a right angle. [A.S. hrbf; Dut. raff.]

Rook, rook, . a species of crow from its croak : the ruddy duck : a cheat : a simpleton. v.t. to cheat ns. Rook'er, a swindler ; Rook'ery, a group of trees on which rooks build : a cluster of mean tenements : a resort of thieves : a disturbance. adj. Rook'y (S kak.), inhabited by rooks. [A.S. krdc ; Goth. hrnkjan, to croak.]

Rook, rook, . a castle or piece used in playing chess. [O. Fr. roc Pers. *kh.}

Rookie, roSk'l, v.i. to poke about like a pig. [Rootle.]

Rool, rool, v.t. to raggle, to ruffle.

Room, roTSm, . space : a chamber : extent of place : space unoccupied : freedom to act : fit occasion : place of another : stead : (B.) a seat : a particular place : a box in a theatre : office : the inner room of a cottage : a garret. v.i. to occupy a room, to lodge. adv. (naut.) i off from the wind. . Room'-age, capacity. adj. Roomed, containing rooms. ns. Room'er, a lodger ; Room'ful, as much or as many as a room will hold. adv. Room'ily. . Room'iness. adjs. Room'-rid'den, confined to one's room ; Room some, roomy. adv. Room y, having ample room : wide: spacious. Give room, to withdraw so as to leave space for others ; Make room, to open a way. [A.S. r&m; Ger. raum, Dut. ruiut.]

Room, roDm, n. a deep-blue dye. Also Roum.

Roon, rOon, . (Scot.) a rim or border.

Roop, rODp, v.i. (pbs.) to roar. n. hoarseness. adjs. Roop'it, Ropp'y (Scat.), hoarse. [A.S. krdpan t pa.t. hredp ; cf. Ger. rufen, to cry out.]

ROOSO, i(5pz, v.t. (Scot.) to praise highly. [M. E. rosen Scand., Ice. hrSsa, to praise.]

Roost, roost, . a pole or support on which a bird rests at night : a number of fowls resting together : (Xcot.)

the inner roof of a cottage. v.i. to sit or sleep on a roost. it. Roost'er, the male of the domestic hen, cock : any bird that roosts. At roost, roosting, asleep. [A.S. hrost; Dut. roest.]

Root, root, . the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil : an edible root : anything like a root, a growing plant together with its root : the bottom : a word from which others are derived: the cause, occasion, or basis of anything : the source : the lowest place : the first ancestor, or progenitor : (math.) the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity : any value of the unknown quantity in an equation which will render both sides of it identical. v.i. to fix the root: to be firmly established : to tear up : to eradicate : to exterminate. v.t. to plant in the earth: to implant deeply. us. Root age, the act of striking roots ;

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v P H

ROOt'-beer, a drink made from roots of dandeli sassafras, &c. : Root'-bor'er, an insect which boi the roots of plants. adj. Root' -bound (Miit.), fixed in the earth by, or as by, the root. ns. Root' -cap, a cap-like layer of cells at the tip of roots ; Root'-crop, a crop of esculent roots, esp. of single-rooted plants, as turnips, &c. ; Roof -dig'ger, A lorm of tongs for raising carrots, &c. ; Root'-eat'er, any animal feeding habitually on roots. adj. Root ed, firmly planted : fixed by the roots : deep-seated, as a rooted dislike. adv. Root'edly. s. Root'edness ; Roofer.

adj. Root'-faSt, firmly rooted. ns. Roof -fibril, one of the fine divisions of a root ; Roof -form, a form assumed by an insect when feeding on roots ; Roof-grafting, the process of grafting scions on a part of the root of some appropriate stock ; Roof-hair, a delicate filament developed from a single cell. adj. Root'-head'ed, fixed as if rooted by the head. ns. Roof -house, a rustic-house : a store-house for potatoes, &c. ; Roof -knot, an abnormal knot of a root. adj. Roof less, destitute of roots. ns. Roof let, a little root : a radicle ; Roof -louse, one of the plant-lice ; Root'-par'asite, a plant which grows upon, and derives its nourishment from, the root of another plant ; Roof -pres'sure, an upward flow of sap, 'bleeding;' Roof -pulp' er, a mill for grinding roots ; Root -sheath, the sheath of the root of a hair or feather; Root -Stock (bat.), a prostrate rooting stem, either fleshy or woody, which yearly produces young branches or plants : origin. adj. Root'y, abounding in roots : rank. Root and branch, completely ; Root of bitterness, a dangerous error drawing away to apostasy : Root Of the matter, that which is essential. Strike, or Take, root, to root, to become fixed. [Scand. ; Ice. rdt ; Dan. rod ; Goth, wanrts, A.S. wyrt.]

Root, r5ot,v.t. to turn up with the snout. v.i. to turn up the earth with the snout. . Roofer. v.t. Rootle. [A.S. wrdtan wr&t, a snout.]

RopaliC = Rhopalic (q.v.).

Rope, rop, . a thick twisted cord : a string consisting of a number of things united, as a rope of pearls : anything glutinous and stringy: a local lineal measure, 20 feet. v.i. to fasten with a rope, to restrain : tocatch with a noosed rope : to tether : to enclose : to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality. ns. Rppe'-ciarnp, a pair of clamping jaws for securing the end of a cord ; Rope'-danc'er, one who performs acrobatic feats on a rope : a rope-walker ; Rope'-drilling, a method of boring holes in which a rope is used ; Rope'-house, an evaporating-house in salt manufacture ; Rope'-ladd'er, a ladder made of ropes; Rope' -machine', a machine for making ropes from yarn : Rppe'-mak'er, Ro'per, a maker of ropes ; Rope'-mak'ing ; Rope'-por'ter, a pulley to save the ropes of steam-ploughs from friction ; Rope'-pull'ing, the sport of pulling at a rope, each party endeavouring to draw the other over a line ; Rope'-pump, a machine for raising water by an endless rope; Ro'per, a crafty fellow: one who throws the lasso ; Rope'-rail'way, a cable-railway. adj. Rope'-lipe, deserving to be hanged. ns. RopO'-nin'nor, a railway brakesman ; Ro'pory, a place where ropes are made ; Rope'-spin'ner, one who spins ropes by a revolving wheel ; Rope'-Stitch, a kind of work

in which the stitches are laid diagonally side by side ; Rope'-trick, a juggling trick in which a man is firmly tied with ropes from which he extricates

Rope, showing method of construction.

Roquelaure

mote ; mute ; mCon ; then.

Reset

himself: (Ska&.) a trick deserving the gallows; Rope -walk, a long narrow shed used for the spinning ot ropes ; Rope'-Winch, a set of three whirlers for twisting simultaneously the three yarns of a rope : Rope'-yarn, a yarn of many fibres for ropes. adv. R6 pily. . Ro'piness. stringiness : viscosity. adjs. Ro ping, Ro'pish, Ro py, stringy, glutinous. Rope in, to gather in, to enlist; Rope of sand, a tie easily broken ; Rope S end, an instrument of punishment. Be at the end of one's rope, to have exhausted one's powers or resources ; Give a person rope, to allow a person full scope ; On the high rope, elated, arrogant. [A.S. rap; Ice. rtip, But. reef, Ger. ret/.}

Roquelaure, rok'e-l5r, . a short cloak worn in the i8th century. [Fr.]

Roquet, rO-ka', . in the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player strikes another's ball. ~:t. to make this shot. [Prob. formed from croquet.]

Roric, ro'rik, adj. pertaining to dew: dewy (OPS.) Ro'ral. . Rorid'Ula, a genus of polypetalous plants of the Sundew family. adjs. Rorif'eroUS, producing dew ; Rorif'luent, flowing with dew ; Rd rulent, full of dew : covered with bloom which may be rubbed off. [L. ros, roris, dew.]

Rorqual, ror'kwal, . a genus of whales of the largest size. (Sw. rorkval ror, round, kval, whale.]

Rosaceous, r5-za'shus, adj. (bat.) pertaining to the rose family : with the petals arranged like the rose. ns. Rosa'rlan, a rose-fancier ; Rosa rium, a rose-garden ; Ro'sa-SO lls, a cordial made with spirits and various flavourings. euij. R6 sated, crowned with roses. [L. rosaceous rvsa, a. rose.]

Rosalia, rG-za'li-a, . a form of melody in which a phrase is repeated, each time being transposed a step forward. [It.]

Rosaniline, ro-zan'i-lin, . a derivative of aniline : magenta : roseine.

Rosary, ro'za-ri, . the string of beads by which Roman .Catholics count their prayers : a series of devotions, aves, paternosters, and glorias : a rose-garden : a chaplet : an anthology. Festival of the Rosary, a festival on the first Sunday in October, commemorating the victory over the Turks at Lepanto in 1571. [O. Fr. rosarie Low L. rosarium L. rasa, a rose.]

Roscid, ros'id, adj. dewy. [L., ros, roris, dew.]

Rose, /./. of rise.

Rose, roz, . any shrub of the genus Rosa, having stems generally prickly, flowers terminal, often corymbose, in colour white, yellow, pink, or red : a flower of one of these shrubs : any one of various plants resembling the true rose : a rosette : a perforated nozzle of a pipe, &c. : light crimson, the colour of the rose : an ornamental tie : erysipelas : (her.) a conventional icpresentation of the flower. v.t. to flush. . Rose'-aca'cia, the moss-locust, a tree with deep rose-coloured flowers. adjs. Ro'seal, like a rose in smell or colour; R6 Seate, rosy: full of roses: blooming: red. ns. Rose -bee tie, -bug, a coleopterous insect about an inch long, which is destructive to flowers, esp. roses : the rose-chafer ; Rose'-berr'y, the fruit of the rose : a hip ; Rose bit, a cylindrical bit, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. adj. Rose -breast'ed, having rose-colour on the breast ns. Rose -bud, the bud of the rose : a young girl ; Rpse'-burn'er, Rosette'-burn'er, a gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings arranged radially round a centre ; Rose'-bush, the shrub which bears roses; Rose'-cam'phor, one of the two volatile oils composing attar-of-roses ; Rose'-cam pion, a red flower, Lychnis coronaria; Rose'-carna'tion, a carnation striped with rose-colour ; Rose'-chaf'er, an injurious beetle whose grubs destroy the roots of strawberries, &c. ; Rose'-col OUT, the colour of a rose, pink : fancied beauty or attractiveness. adj. Rose'-COl'OUred,

having the colour of a rose. . Rose -CT088, a cross

within a circle : a Rosicrucian. adj. Rose -cut, cut with a smooth, round surface, as a precious stone, and not in facets. p.adj. Rosed (Shak.), crimsoned, flushed. us. Rose -diamond, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular facets ; Rose-drop, a rose flavoured orange: a pimply eruption on the nose caused by tippling ; Rose'-en gine, a form of lathe combining the rotary motion of the mandrel with a radial movement of the tool-rest ; Rose -fes'tival, a festival celebrated on 8th June, at Salency in France ; Rose'-fly'catcher, an American fly-catching warbler ; Rose' -gall, a gall produced on roses by an insect ; Rose'-gera nium. a house-plant with rose-scented leaves ; Rose'-haw, the fruit of the wild-rose : a Rose'-hip. adj. Rose'-hued, rose-coloured. . Rose -knot, a rosette of ribbon or other soft material. adj. Rose -lipped, having red lips. us. Rose'-mall OW, a plant of the same genus, but larger, and having a finer flower than the common mallow, the hollyhock ; Rose'-moulding (archit.), a moulding ornamented with roses ; Rose'-no'ble, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, and current at the value of 6s. 8d. (see Noble, a coin). adj. Rose'-pink, having a pink or rose colour : sentimental. . a crimson-pink colour. us. Rose -quartz, a trans-parent quartz; Rose -rash (see Roseola). adjs. Rose'-red, red as a rose ; Rose' -ringed, with a collar of red feathers, as a parrot. ns. Rose'-root, a succulent herb, having a rose-scented root ; Ro sery, a place where roses are cultivated ; Rose'-saw'fly. a sawfly which attacks the rose ; Rose'-tan'ager, the summer red-bird ; Rose'-to'paz, an artificial colour of the true topaz produced by heat ; Rose' -tree, a standard rose; Rose'-vin'egar. an infusion made by steeping roses in vinegar ; Rose -wa'ter, water distilled from rose-leaves.- adj. sentimental, as 'rose-water philosophy.' ns. Rose'-Win'dOW, a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, like a rose ; Rose'WOOd, the wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses ; Rose wood-Oil, oil obtained from rosewood; Rose'-worm, the larva of a muth. which feeds on the leaves of the rose, &c. ; Rose' -yard, a rose-garden. adj. Ro'sied, decorated with roses or the colour of roses. . Ro Sier (Spens.), a rose tree or_ bush. adv. Rosily. . Ro'siness. adjs. Rosy, like a rose: red: blooming: blushing: charming ; Ro sy-bos'omed, -col'oured ; Ro'sy-

bright, bright like a rose : blooming. . Ro Sy-drop, acne rosacea: a grog-blossom. adjs. R6 sy-fing'ered, Homer's favourite epithet of the dawn : with rosy fingers ; Ro'sy- kin' died, blushing with a rosy colour ; Ro'sy-mar'bled, marbled with rosy colour. ns. Ro sy-marsh. -rus'tic, -wave, names of moths. adj. Ro'sy-tint'ed, tinted of a rose-colour. Under the rose (L., sub rosd), under the pledge of secrecy, the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy ; Wars Of the Roses, a disastrous dynastic struggle between the Houses of Lancaster and York, which desolated England during the isth century, from the first battle of St Albans (1455)10 that of Bosworth (1485). [A.S. rise L. rosa, Gr. rliodon.\

Roselet, roz'let, . the summer fur of the ermine.

Roselite, rO'ze-llt, . a mineral occurring in small red crystals, being a native arseniate of cobalt. [Ger. roselith, from the mineralogist Gustav Rose (1798-1873), Gr. lithos, a stone.)

Rosella, r5-zel'a, . the Australian rose-parrakeet.

Roselle, r5-zel', . an East Indian rose-mallow.

Rosemary, r5z'ma-ri, n. a small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste, growing in the countries round the Mediterranean an ancient emblem of fidelity. [O. Fr. rosmarin L. ros-marinta ros, dew, martni4S mare, the sea.]

Roseola, r5-ze"6-la, . a rash of rose-coloured patches.

Roset, ro'zet, n. a red colour used by painters.

Roset, ros'et, . (Scot.) rosin.

Rosetta-Stone, rO-zet'a-stOu, . a slab of black basalt

found at Rosetta in Egypt in 1799, having inscribed upon it, in hieroglyphics, demotic or enchorial, and Greek, a decree in honour of Ptolemy V. the first clue to the decipherment of hieroglyphics.

Rosetta-WOOd, ro-zet'a-woSd, . a handsome orange-wood used in cabinet-making.

Rosette r6-zet', . an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon : a form of knot : (arckit.) a rose-shaped ornament: a disc formed by throwing water on melted metal. -W/ Rosefted. Red rosette, or button, the rosette worn by officers of the Legion of Honour. [Fr, dim. of rose.]

Rosicnician. roz-i-kroo'shi-an, . one of a secret society of the i?th century, the members of which made great pretensions to an acquaintance with the secrets of Nature, the transmutation of metals, power over elemental spirits, magical signatures, &c. n. Rosicru'cianism. [Prob. Latinised from Christian Rosenkreuz ('rose cross,' L. rasa, rose, crux, cross), the alleged founder in 1459; or from L. roscidus, dewy ros, dew, crux, crucis, a cross.]

Rosin, roz'in, . the solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine. v.t. to rub or cover with rosin. adj. Ros'ined. HS. Ros'in-oil, an oil from pine resin for lubricating machinery ; ROS in-WOOd, any plant of the genus Silphium. adj. Ros iny, like or containing rosin. [Resin.}

Rosing. rO'zing, . the operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

Rosland, ros'land, . (prov.) moorish land. . Ross. a swamp.

Rosmarine, roz'ma-ren, n. (Sfens.) a sea-monster supposed to lick dew off the rocks: rosemary : the walrus. {Rosemary.}

Rosmarus, ros'ma-rus, . the genus containing the walruses.

Rosminianism. ros-min'i-an-izm, . the philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini-Scrbzti (1737-1855), founder of the Institute of the Brethren of Charity its fundamental conception, being considered as the form of the intelligence. . Rosmin ian, a member of the foregoing.

RosoliO, RosogliO, rS-zO'Ii-O, . a red wine of Malta :
a sweet cordial from raisins. [Fr., It., L. ros rolis, dew of the sun.]

BOSS, ros, . the scaly matter on the surface of trees : (Scot.) the refuse of plants v.t. to strip the bark from. . Ross ing-machine', a machine for removing the bark of a tree. [Norw. ros, scale.]

Rossignol, ros'i-nyol, . the nightingale. [Fr.]

Rostellaria, ros-te-la'ri-a, n. a genus of marine uni-valves. adj. and n. Rostella nan. adjs. Ros'-tellate ; RostelTlform. . Rostel'lum, any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets :
the forepart of the head of tapeworms also Ros tel. [L. rostellum, a little beak.]

Roster, ros'ter, . the list of individuals, or corps, kept by the various staff officers of the army to ensure
the allotment of duties in proper rotation : (coll.) any roll of names. [Dut. rooster L. register, a list.)

Rostrum, ros'trum, . in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war : the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience : the snout of an animal, or the beak of a bird : the beak of a ship, an ancient form of ram : -pi. ROS trums, Ros'tra. adjs. Ros'tral, like a rostrum or beak; Rostrate, -d, beaked. M.//. Rostrif era, a sub-order of gasteropods, with contractile rostrum or snout. adjs. Rostrif 'erous, having a rostrum ; Ros'trifonn, shaped like a rostrum ; Ros'tro-anten -nary, pertaining to the rostrum and antennae of a crustacean : Ros'trold, resembling a rostrum ; Ros-trolat'eral, situated alongside the rostrum. . Ros'trulum, the mouth part of a flea. [L. rostrum, t!:e beak rodere, rostm, to gnaw.J

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Rosula, roz'u-la, . a small rose : a genus of Echino-derms. adjs. BoS'Ular, RoS'ulate, having the leaves in rose-like clusters.

Rot, rot, v.i. to putrefy: to become decomposed: to become morally corrupt : to become affected with sheep-rot. v.t. to cauae to rot : to bring to corrup-tion :pr.p. rot' ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. rot'ted. , decay : putrefaction : a special disease of the sheep, as of the potato : a decay (called dry-rot) which attacks timber : (slang) rant, bosh. us. Rot -grass,

the soft grass : the butterwort : the penny-rot ; Rot'-gut, bad liquor ; Rot -Steep, the process of steeping cottons to remove impurities. [A.S. rotiau, pa-p. Totod ; cf. Ice. rotinn, putrid.]

Rota, ro'ta, . a wheel : a course : a school or military roll : an ecclesiastical tribunal in the R.C. Church, consisting of twelve prelates called auditors, having its seat at the papal court. adj. R6 tal. ./>/. Rotalia, the typical genus of Rotaliidtr. small foraminifers of rotate figure. adjs. Rota lian ; Rotal'iform ; R6 taline. . R6 tafcte, a fo-sil ro-talian. adj. Ro'tary, turning round like a wheel : rotatory: held in rotation. v.t. Ro'tate, to turn anything round like a wheel : to cause to turn or to pass in rotation. v.t. to turn round like a wheel : to go round in succession. atij. wheel-shaped. HS. Rota ting-ring, a band of brass, &c., placed round a projectile to give it rotation ; Rota'tion, a turning round like a wheel : series or appropriate succession, as of crops : recurrent order. ndjs. Rota tional, Ro'tative. adv. Ro'tatively. . Rotator, any rotational agency : a muscle producing rotatory motion. n.pl. Rotate ria, the wheel-animalcules

also Rotif'era. adjs. Rotate rial, Rotate rian; Ro'tatory, turning round like a wheel : following in succession. [L. rota, a wheel.]

Rotche, roch, . the little auk, or sea-dove. Also Rotch'ie. [Prob. Dut. rotjt, a petrel.]

Rote, rot, n. the mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning : a row or rank. v.t. (Shak.) to learn by rote. [O. Fr. rote, a track Low L. mpta, a road rumpire, to break.]

Rote, rot, . a musical instrument with strings. n. R6 tOUT. [O. Fr. rote, a fiddle (cf. Old Hi^h Ger. hrota), from Celt. ; \V. c'lt't/t, Gael, crttit.]

Rote, rot, . the sound of the surf.

Rotella, ro-tel'a, . a disc, a round shield : a genus of gasteropods. [Dim. of L. rota, a wheel.]

Rother, ro/A'er, adj. (Skait.) roaring, lowing, denoting cattle generally, or horned or black cattle. . Roth'er-beast. [A.S. hryther, an ox, a cow; cf. Ger. pi. rinder, horned cattle.]

Rothesay Herald, one of the six Scottish heralds.

Rotifer, r6t'if-er, . one of a class of minute aquatic animals, popularly called wheel-animalcules, wiih an anterior equipment of cilia whose movements suggest a rapidly rotating wheel : f>l. Rotif'era. adjs. Rotif 'oral ; Rotif 'erous ; Ro'tiform, wheel-shaped : (tot.) having a short tube and spreading limb. [L. rota, a v/hee\,/erre, to carry.]

Roll, rot'l, . an Arabian pound of twelve ounces.

Rotonde, r5-tond', x. a ruff worn during the beginning of the I7th century: a cope. [Fr.]

Rotor, rO'tor, . a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position. [Rotator.]

Rotten, rot'n, adj. putrefied : corrupt : decomposed : unsound : treacherous : fetid : friable, as rottenstone. adv. Rott'enly, in a rotten manner : defectively. tu. Rott enness ; Rott enstone, a soft and earthy stone powdered to polish brass, &c. v.t. to polish with rottenstone. [Rot.}

Rottlera, rot'ler-a, . a genus of Indian euphprbiaceous plants now included under Mallotns, yielding kamila (q.v.) dye.

Rottolo, rot'6-15, . a Levantine weight. [It.]

Rotula, rot'Q-la, n. the patella or knee-pan : one of the five radial pieces in the dentary apparatus of the sea-urchin. adjs. Rot'ular ; Rot uliform.

Rotund

mote ; mute ; mGon ; Men.

Round

Rotund, rO-tund', adj. round : spherical : convexly protuberant. ns. RotUU'da, Rotun'do, a round building, esp. with a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome. aaj's. Rotun'date, rounded off, specifically noting bodies rounded off at the end ; Rotundifo -llous, having round leaves; .Rotun'diOUS, Rotun-do'vate (bot.), egg -shaped. ns. Rotund ness, Rotun'dity, globular form. adj. Rotund -pointed, bluntly pointed. [L. rotundus rota, a wheel.]

Roture, rO-tur', . in Canadian law, a grant made

of fendal property : plebeian rank in France.
n. Roturier (ro-tu-ri-a'), a plebeian. [Fr., Low L.
ruptura, ground broken by the plough L. rumperc,
r upturn, to break.]

Rouble. Same as Ruble.

Rouched, rowcht, adj. wrinkled, puckered. [Ruck,

a wrinkle.]

ROUCOU, roo'kSS, . a dye arnotto. [Fr., Braz.]
Roue, roo-a', . a fashionable profligate : a rake,

debauchee. . Rou'erie, debauchery. [A name

fiven by Philippe, Duke of Orleans, Regent of
'ranee 1715-23, to his dissolute companions Fr.
roue, one broken on the wheel pa. p. of rouet
roue L. rota, a wheel.]

Rouelle, roo-el', . a wheel-like amulet of the ancient
Gauls, intended to symbolise the sun. n. Rouelle'-
guard, a guard having the shape of a disc, as on
some old daggers. [Fr.]
Rouen-cross, bee Cross.

Rouge, roozh, . a powder used to give artificial
colour to the cheeks or lips. v.t. to colour with
rouge. v.i. to use rouge: to blush. ns. Rouge'-
berr'y, a shrub of tropical America, whose berries
supply a cosmetic ; Rouge'-dish, a saucer contain-
ing a thin layer of dry rouge ; ROUge-et-noir, a
modern game of chance, played by the aid of packs
of cards on a table covered with green cloth also
Trente-un and Trenie-et-quarante. Rouge croix,
one of the four pursuivants of the English College
of Heralds ; Rouge dragon, one of the pursuivants
of the Heralds' College. [Fr. rouge (It. roggio,
robbio) L. rubeus, red.]

Rouget, roo-zha', n. an infectious disease of swine.
(Fr., rouge, red.]

Rough, ruf, adj. not smooth : uneven : uncut : un-
polished : unfinished : boisterous : tempestuous :
violent : harsh : severe : rude : coarse : disordered
in appearance : hasty, as a rough guess : stale :
astringent : in Greek grammar, marking the stronger
aspiration, equivalent to Eng. h.n. rough con-
dition, crudeness : a piece inserted in a horse's shoe
to keep him from slipping : a bully, a ruffian, a
rowdy. v.t. to make rough : to roughen a horse's
shoes to keep him from slipping : to shape roughly :
to roughen. v.i. to break the rules in boxing by too
great violence. . Rough age, coarse material for
bedding cattle, SiC.adj. Rough' -hilled, having a
rough, horny excrescence on the beak. v.t. Rough' -
cast, to mould in a rough, unfinished way : to form
anything in its first rudiments. . a rude model : a
form in its rudiments : a kind of semi-fluid mortar
containing fine gravel, thrown in a thin coating
on outer walls. vs.t. Rough'-cull, to cull oysters
hastily ; Rough'-draft, -draw, to trace roughly ;
Rpugh'-dry, to dry without smoothing. adj. dry
without having been smoothed. v.t. Rough en. to
make rough. v.i. to become rough. . Rough'er,
a workman who shapes something preparatory to
a finishing operation : a piece of woollen cloth
in preparation for fulling. adjs. Rough'-foot'ed,
having feathered feet, as a grouse : Rough'-grained,
coarse-grained. v.t. Rough'-grind, togrind roughly.
n. Rough'-head, the iguanoid lizard. z;. /. Rough'-
hew, to hew coarsely : (Skak.) to give to anything
the first appearance of form. . Rough'-hew'er.
p. adj. Rough -hewn, not yet nicely finished : un-
polished : unrefined. .v. Rough'-hound, the dog-
fish : a kind of shark ; Rough'ie (Scot.), dried heath ;

Rough ing-mill, a metal disc charged with wet
emery, &c., lor grinding gems. adj. Rough ish,
ratner rough ; Rough'-legged, having legs covered
with feathers. ad-: Roughly, coarsely: harshly:
rudely. ns. Rough ness, crudeness : rawness : harsh-
ness : asperity: physical or mental rudeness : (l/.S.)
fodder consisting of dried corn-stalks : (Scot.) plenty,
esp. of food. adj. Rough'-perTect, of an actor
when nearly perfect in the memorising of a part.
ns. Rough'-rid'er, one who rides rough or untrained
horses : a horse-breaker ; Rough'-scuff, a coarse
fellow : the rabble. adj. Rough' -shod, shod with
roughened shoes, as a horse in frosty weather.
. Rough' - Slant, a shed partially enclosed, for
shelter. adj. Rough'-spun, rude, homely, ns.
Rough' -string, one of the supports for the steps of
a wooden stairway ; Rough'-Stuff, coarse paint laid
on alter the priming, and before the finish ; Rough -
tail, a shield-tail snake. adj. RoUgh'-tailed. .
Rough'- Wing, a British moth : a rough - winged
swallow. adj. Rough'-winged. T.t. Rough'- work,
to work over hastily without attention to execution
in detail also . Rough and ready, rough in
manner but prompt in action ; Rough and tumble,
said of fighting in any style or by any means : in-
discriminate, confused, not too particular about
decorum, fairness, &c. ; Rough diamond (see
Diamond) ; Rough it, to take what comes. Cut
up rough, to become quarrelsome or violent ; In
the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition ;
Ride rough-shod (see Ride). [A.S. ruh, rough ;

Ger. ranch, rank, Dut. ruig.}

Rought, rawt, an obsolete pret. of reck.

Roulade, r5o-lad', n. (mus.) a melodic embellishment :
a run. [Fr., router, to roll.]

Roule, rOOl, . an obsolete form of roll.

Rouleau, rOO-15', . a roll of paper containing a certain
number of coins : a large piping or trimming : one of a bundle of fascines to cover besiegers: //. Rouleaux'. [Fr.]

Roulette, rCol-et', . a little ball or roller: a game of chance played on an oblong table divided into numbered and coloured spaces, and having in the centre a rotating disc on which a ball is rolled until it drops into one of the spaces, the player winning if he has staked his money on that space or its colour : an engraver's tool : a cylindrical object used to curl hair upon : (geom.) a particular kind of curve. [Fr., router, to roll.]

Roum. See Room (2).

Rounce, rowns, . a wheel-pulley in a hand printing-press : a game of cards.

Rounceval, rown'se-val, . (oos.) a giant : anything large and strong : the marrow-fat pea.

Rouncy, rown'si, . (a6s.) a common hackney : a nag : a vulgar woman.

Round, rownd, v.t. (Sfens.) to address in a whisper. [A.S. runian, to whisper.]

Round, rownd, adj. circular : globular : cylindrical : whole : complete : plump : large : not inconsider-able, as a sum : whole, unbroken : smooth-flowing, continuous, as a sound : full, expressive : open : plain : positive : bold, brisk, without hesitation or delicacy, plain-spoken : candid, as a ' round un-varnished tale ' : severe : well turned, in a literary sense : periodic: (archit.~) vaulted. adv. on all sides; every way : circularly : in a revolution : from one side or party to another : not in a direct line, circuit-ously : in a round manner : from beginning to end. /*"'/ around : on every side of: all over. . that which is round : a circle or globe : a series of actions : the time of such a series : a turn : routine : revolution : cycle : an accustomed walk : a rundle or step of a ladder : a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point : a volley or general discharge of firearms, a single charge of ammunition for a musket or field-piece : that in which a whole company takes part, as a treat of

liquor, &c. : prescribed circuit, as a policeman's round : the whole scope, as the round of science : one of a series, as rounds of applause '. a bout in a boxing match : a brewer's vessel for holding beer while undergoing fermentation. v.t. to make round : to surround : to go round : to complete : to make full and flowing : to encircle : to make a course round. v.i. to grow or become round or full : to go round : to go the rounds, as a guard. adj. Round/-about, encircling : circuitous : indirect. . a hori-zontal revolving wheel on which children ride : a round-dance : a short jacket. adv. Round aboutly. _ Bound, aboutness ; Round'-all, an acrobatic

f eat . att/s. Round'-arched, of a style characterised

by semicircular arches; Round' -arm, in cricket, swinging the arm more or less horizontally ; Round -backed, having a round or curved back : round-shouldered ; Round' crest'ed, fan - crested. us. Round -dance, a dance in a circle, or in which the couples wheel ; Round'er, one that frequents a place : a tool for making an edge round : (/>/.) an English game out of which base-ball grew, played with a small ball and a bat about two feet long. at//. Round'-faced, having a round face. J. Round'-fish, the common carp: the shadwaiter; Round' -hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are well rounded and free ; Round'head, a Puritan, so called in the time of Charles I. from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head. adj. Round headed, ns. Round' -house, in ships,

a cabin or house on the after-part of the quarter-deck : on American railways, an engine-house; Round'ing, in bookbinding, the shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a convex form at the back ; Round ing-machine', various machines for producing round forms, as a machine for sawing out circular heads for casks ; Round'ing-plane, a wood-working tool for rounding the handles of rakes, &c. ; Round'ing-tool, an instrument used in forging for rounding a rod : a kind of draw-plate in saddlery for shaping round leather straps ; Round'-l'ron, a plumber's tool for finishing soldered work. adj. Roundish, somewhat round. ns. Round'ishness ; Round'le (Sfens.), a roundelay ; Round let, a little circle. adv. Roundly, in a round manner: fully: completely : boldly : openly : plainly : briskly : generally. adj. Round -mouthed (sool.), having a mouth without any lower jaw. n. Round ness, quality of being round, globular, or cylindrical : cylindrical form : fullness : smoothness of flow : plainness : boldness : a kind of muff. n.pl. Round'-num'bers, an indefinite or approximate statement of a number, as a population, say, of 10,000. v.t. Round'-ridge, to plough into round ridges. ns. Roundsman (U.S.), a policeman who acts as inspector : Round'- Stone, small stones used for paving ; Round'-taTjle, the group of twelve knights, the bravest of all the throng, who form the centre of the mythical King Arthur's retinue, sitting with the king at a round table; Round'-top, a round platform at the mast-head. .//. Round' -tOW'erS, tall narrow circular towers tapering gradually from the base to the summit, found abundantly in Ireland, and occasionally in Scotland, now generally believed to be the work of Christian architects and built for religious purposes. . Rovmd'-up, the forming of upward curves: the bringing together of all the cattle in a ranch : a finishing of an arrangement : the convexity of a deck. adj. Round' -Winged, having rounded wings, as some British moths. . Round'- worm, one of a class of worms (Nematoda) in which the body is elongated and more or less cylindrical, most of them parasitic opposed to the flatworms or Plathelminthes, such as tapeworms and flukes. Round about, in an opposite direction : an emphatic form of round ; Round Of beef, a cut of the thigh, through and across the bone ; Round Off, to finish completely ; Round to, to turn the

head of a ship to the wind. All round, in all respects ; Bring round (see Bring) ; Come round (see Come) ; Scold roundly, to bring to book. [O. Fr. roond (Fr. rand) L. rotundus rota, a wheel.]

Roundel, rown'del, . anything of a round form or figure : a circle : a ring-dance, a rondel. . Roun'-delay, a round : a song in which parts are repeated : a dance in a ring. [O. Fr. rondel (Fr. rondeau), dim. of rond, round.]

Roundrobin, rownd-rob'in, . a name given to a protest signed by a number of persons in a circular form, so that no one shall be obliged to head the list. [Fr. rond ruban, round ribbon.]

Roundure, rown'dur, . (Sliak.) = Rondure.

Roup, rowp, . (Scot.) a sale by auction. v.t. to sell by auction.

Roup, roop, n. an infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry.

Rouse, rowz, v.t. to raise up : to stir up : to awaken : to excite to anything : to put into action : to startle or start, as an animal : to work about in salt, to roil. v.i. to awake : to be excited to action. . the reveille. adv. (obs.) vehemently. adj. Rous'ant (her.), starting up, as a bird in the attitude of rising. ns. Rouse ment, an awakening religious discourse ; Rous'er, one who, or that which, rouses, anything astonishing. adj. Rous ing, having power to awaken : great, violent. adr. Rous'ingly. adj. Rous'y, noisy, riotous. [Scand., Sw. ruxa, Dan. ruse, to rush.]

Rouse, rowz, . a carousal : a bumper. [Scand., Sw. rus, drunkenness, Ice. rtiss ; cf. Dut. roes, Ger. rauscfi.]

Roussette, roo-set', n. a fruit-eating bat : a dogfish. [Fr.]

Roust, rowst, v.t. to stir up. v.i. to move energetically.

Roust, rOost, n. a current in the sea v.i. to drive strongly.

Roustabout, rowst'a-bowt', n. (Amer.) a common wharf labourer : a shiftless vagrant. Also RoUS'ter.

Rout, rowt, . a tumultuous crowd, a rabble : a large party : a fashionable evening assembly. . Rout'-cake, a rich sweet cake for evening parties. adjs. Rout'ish, clamorous : disorderly ; Rout'OUS. [O.

Fr. route, a band Low L. rupta, thing broken L.
rutnpere, ruftum, to break.]

Rout, rowt, . the defeat of an army or body of troops : the disorder of troops defeated : a pack of wolves. v.i. to assemble together. v.t. to put to disorderly flight : to defeat and throw into confusion : to conquer : to drag out, or into the light. Put to rout, to put to flight. [O. Fr. route L. ruptus, rufita, pa. p. of rum fere, to break.]

Rout, rowt, v.i. to roar like a cow : to snore : to howl like the wind. [A.S. krtitan, to roar.]

Rout, rowt, v.t. to root up, as a pig: to scoop out. v.i. to poke about also Wrout. . Rout'er, a sash-plane, as Rout'er-gauge, for inlaid work. v.t. Rout'er, to cut out, leaving some parts in re-lief. ns. Rout'er-plane, a plane for the bottoms of rectangular cavities; Rput'er-saw ; Rout'Ing-machine', a shaping-machine for wood, metal, or stone. [Root.)

Rout, rowt, ft. the brent goose. [Ice. hrota.)

Route, ro75t, . a course to be traversed : a line of march : road : track. n. Route'-step, an order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step. Star route, in the United States, a post route by means other than steam, the blank contracts for which having three groups of four stars. [Fr., L. rupta (via), 'a broken way.']

Routh, rowth, adj. (Scot.) plentiful, abundant also n. adj. Routh'ie, plentiful, well filled.

Routier, roT5-ti-a', . a French brigand of the I2th century : any brigand or armed robber.

Routine, r<55-tgn', n. course of duties : regular course
of action : an unvarying round. adj. keeping an

Eoutle

mflte ; mute ; mOTSn ; Men.

Rubber

unvarying round. adj. Routi'nary, customary, ordinary. ns. Routineer'; Routi'nism ; Routi-nist. IFr.]

Routle, row'tl, v.t. (dial.) to disturb : to root out.

Roux, rOo, . a mixture of melted butter and flour for soups, &c. [Fr.]

Rove, rOv, v. t. to wander over : to plough into ridges.
v.i. to wander about : to ramble : to range : to aim, as in archery, at some casual mark : to be light-headed : to be full of fun. . a wandering. tts. Ro'ver, one who roves : a robber or pirate : a wanderer : an inconstant person : in archery, a person shooting with a long bow and arrow : an arrow used by a rover : an irregular point to be aimed at : in croquet, a ball that has gone through all the hoops ; Ro'very ; Ro'ving, the act of wander-ing. adv. Ro'vingly. . Ro'vingness. Shoot at rovers, to shoot at random. [M. E. rmier, a robber Dut. roover, a pirate, rooven, to rob roof. The verb rove is from the noun roof, plunder.]

Rove, rov, v.t. to draw through an eye : to bring wool into the lorm it receives before being spun into thread:
to ravel out thread : to undo what has been knit : to card. . a roll of wool or cotton drawn out and twisted. ns. Ro'ving, the process of giving the first twist to yarn : a slightly twisted sliver of carded fibre ; R6 Ving-frame, a machine for the manufac-ture of cotton and worsted ; Ro'Ving-machine', a machine for winding on bobbins ; Ro'Ving-plate, a scraper used for giving a grindstone a true circular form ; R6 ving-reel, a device for measuring a hank of yarn. [Prob. a variant of reeve or of rive.}

Rove-beetle, roV-be^tl, . a brachelytrous coleopterous
insect, as the devil's coach-horse. n. Ro'ver-bee'tle, a salt-water insect.

Row, ro, . a line : a rank : persons or things in a line. v.t. to arrange in a line. [A.S. rdvj, rdive ; Ger. reihe, Dut. rij.]

Row, r<5, v.t. to impel with an oar: to transport by rowing. v.i. to work with the oar : to be moved by oars. . an excursion in a rowing-boat. adj. RoW-able. ns. Row'boat, a boat moved by rowers; Row'er ; Row-port, a small square hole in small vessels near the water-line for the oars in a calm. [A.S. rjwan ; Ger. rudem. Ice. rtfa.]

Row, row, . a noisy squabble : uproar : an outbreak : a brawl. v.t. to injure by wild treatment : to abuse, scold. v.i. to behave ina riotous way. adj. Row'dy, noisy and turbulent, given to quarrelling. n. a rough, disreputable fellow. . Row'dy-dow, a sustained noise or hubbub, a row. adjs. Row'dy-dow'dy, given to raising rows, uproarious ; RoWdy-ish. us. Row'dyisni, the conduct of a rowdy or rough, turbulence ; Row'er, one given to quarrels. [Put for rouse (q.v.).]

ROW, row, n. (Scot.) a form of roll. n. Row'-cloth, a folding cloak of warm cloth.

Rowan, row'an, . the mountain-ash, or quicken-tree, a British tree belonging to the natural order Rosacea, whose acid fruit Rowan berries is sometimes used for preserves. Also Roan-tree. [Scand., Sw. roun, Pan. ran, Ice. reynir.]

Rowel, row'el, . the little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points : a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits : a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. v.t. to put spurs on : to apply the spur to. ns. Row'el-head, the axis on which a rowel turns ; Row'eling-need'le, a needle used for inserting a rowel or seton ; Row'eling-SCiS'SOrS, a farrier's instrument for insert-
ing rowels ; Row'el-spur, a spur having several radiating points. [Fr. rouelle Low L. rotellei, dim. of L. rota, a wheel.]

Rowen, row'en, . the aftermath, or second crop of hay : (prov.) a stubble-field.

Rowlock, ro'lok, or rul'uk, n. a contrivance on the wale of a boat, to rest the oar in rowing. Also Roll'OCk, Rull'OCk. [Prob. A.S. Artec.)

Rowxne, rowm, n. (Sffts.) room, space, place.

Roxburgb.6, roks'bur-0, n. a style of binding for books,
with cloth or paper sides, plain leather back, gilt-top, other sides untrimmed, named from the Duke of Roxburghe (1740-1804).

Roy, roi, n. (o6s.) a king. [O. Fr., L. rex, regis.)
Royal, roi'al, adj. regal, kingly : magnificent : illustrious : magnanimous : enjoying the favour or patronage of the sovereign : of more than common size or excellence. . a large kind of paper (19 by 24 in. for writing-paper, 20 by 25 for printing-paper) : (obs.)
a royal person, a king : a gold coin : a sail immediately above the topgallant sail : one of the shoots of a stag's head : a small mortar : a tuft of beard on the lower lip, an imperial. n. Roy'alet, a petty king. r.t. Roy alise (Shak.), to make royal. ns. Roy'alism, attachment to kings or to kingly government ; Roy'alist, an adherent of royalism : a cavalier during the English civil war : in American history, an adherent of the British government : in French history, a supporter of the Bourbons also adj. adv. Royally. n. Roy'al-mast, the fourth and highest part of the mast from the deck, commonly made in one piece with the topgallant mast. adj. Roy'al-rich (Tenn.), rich as a king. n. Roy'alty, kingship : the character, state, or office of a king : majesty : the person of the king or sovereign : fixed sum paid to the Crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, &c. : kingdom : royal authority : a royal domain : (Scot.) the bounds of a royal burgh. Royal bounty, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds ; Royal cashmere, a thin material of pure wool ; Royal fern (Osmunda regalis), the

most striking of British ferns ; Royal horned caterpillar, a large bombycid moth of the United States ; Royal household, the body of persons in the service of the sovereign. The Royals, a name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army. [Fr., L. regalis, regal.]

Royena, roi'e-na, n. a genus of gamopetalous plants of the ebony family. [From the 18th-century Dutch botanist Adrian van Royen.)

Royne, roin, v.t. to bite, to gnaw. adj. Roy'nish (Sliak.), scurvy, mangy: mean. [O. Fr. rogne, mange L. rubigo, rust.]

Royne, roin, v.i. to whisper, mutter. Also Roin, Rownd. [Cf. Round, to whisper.]

Roysterer, roist'er-er, . Same as Roisterer.

Roytish, roi'tish, adj. (obs.) wild : irregular.

Rub, rub, v.t. to move something over the surface of with pressure or friction : to clean, polish, or smooth, by passing something over : to wipe : to scour : to remove by friction (with off, out)', to erase or obliterate

(with out) : to touch hard, fret : at bowls, to touch the jack with the bowl. v.i. to move along with pressure, friction, or difficulty : to get through difficulties : to grate, to fret :pr.p. rub'bing ; pa. t. and pa.p. rubbed. . the act of rubbing : that which rubs : a collision : an obstruction : difficulty : a pinch :
a joke : a sarcasm : a flaw : a rubber at cards. ns. Rub'-a-dub, the sound of the drum when beaten ; Rub'-l'ron, a wheel-guard, or wheel-guard plate ; Rub'Stone, a whetstone : a coarse-grained sandstone used for sharpening instruments. Rubbed work, work in stone smoothed by rubbing with gritstone ; Rub down, to rub from top to bottom ; Rub in, to force into the pores of by friction : to reiterate or emphasise ; Rub out, to erase ; Rub the wrong way, to irritate by opposition ; Rub up, to polish : to freshen the memory. [Most prob. Celt. ; Gael. rub, W. rJtivbio, to rub, to grind.]

Rubasse, ro75-bas', n. a beautiful variety of rock-crystal. [Fr., L. ruteus, reddish.]

Rubato, r5D-ba'to, adj. (mus.) in modified or distorted
rhythm. [It., pa.p. of rubare, to steal.]

Rubber, rub'er, n. one who rubs down horses : one who
practises massage : SL coarse towel for rubbing the body ; a piece of caoutchouc for erasing pencil-marks,

india-rubber : a brush for erasing marks of chalk : the cushion of an electric machine : a whetstone, a file : an emery-cloth : an overshoe : a rub, as ' One who plays with bones must expect to meet with rubbers ' : a contest of three games, as at whist also the deciding game in such a series. adj. made of caoutchouc or india-rubber. ns. Rubb er-cloth, a fabric coated with caoutchouc ; Rubb'er-dam, a sheet of caoutchouc used by dentists to keep saliva out of a tooth while being filled ; Rubb'er-gauge, a device for measuring the amount of india-ruubcr needed to make a given article ; Rubb'er-mould, a vulcanite mould used by dentists in shaping the plates for artificial teeth ; Rubb er-mount'mg, in saddlery, harness-mounting with vulcanite in imitation of leather- work. n.pl. Rubb ers, a disease in sheep, with great heat and itchiness. ns. Rubb'er-Saw, a circular rotatory knife for cutting india-rubber ; Rubb'er-Stamp, an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, the letters, &c., being in flexible vulcanised rubber ; Rubb'er-type, a type cast in rubber ; Rubb ing, an application of friction : a copy of an inscribed surface produced by rubbing heel-ball or plumbago upon paper laid over it. ns. Rubb ing-machine', a machine used in linen bleaching ; Rubb ing-post, a stone or wooden post set up for cattle to rub themselves against ; Rubb ing-Stone, a gritstone for erasing the marks on a stone.

Rubbish, rub'ish, . waste matter : the fragments of ruinous buildings : any mingled mass : nonsense : trash: trumpery: litter. . Rubblsb.-b.eap, a pile of rubbish. adj. Rubb ishing, trashy : paltry. . Rubb'ish-pull'ey, a gin-block. adj. Rubbishy, worthless. [M. E. robows, robeux O. Fr. robeux, pi. of robel, dim. of robe } robbe, trash, whence also rubble ; cf. It roba, rubbish, spoil.]

Rubble, rub'l, . the upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock : water-worn stones : small, undressed stones used in coarse masonry. ns. Rubb le-Stone (same as Rubble) : also (geol.) a kind of conglomerate rock ; Rubb'le-work, a coarse kind of masonry of stones left almost as they come from the quarry, or only dressed a little with the hammer. adj. Rubb'ly. [O. Fr. robel, pi. robeux, dim. of robe, robbe, rubbish ; cf. It. roba, and the cognate rob.]

Rubecula, roO-bek'u-Ia, n. a genus of birds, such as the robin redbreast. [L. rubere, to be red.]

Rubedity, roo-bed'i-ti, . ruddiness. adj. Rubed'i-nous. [L. rubedo, redness rubere, to be red.)

Rubefacient, roob-e-fu'shent, adj. making ruby or red. n. (med.) an external application which stimulates and consequently reddens the skin. n. Rubefac'-tion, the effect or action of a rubefacient. [L. rubere, to be Ted,faciens, -emis, pr. p. otjacere, to make.]

Rubella, rGo-bel'a, . a contagious disease, with rose-coloured eruption. Also Rube'Ola, and German measles.

Rubescent. rOo-bes'ent, atij. tending to a red colour. n. Rubes cence, a growing or becoming red : tendency to redness. [L. rubescere, to grow red ruber, red.]

Rubia, rOO'bi-a, . a genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder. . Rubian, a colour-producing matter of madder. adj. Rubian ic. . Ru'biate. [L., rubeus, reddish, rubere, to be red.)

Rubican, roo'bi-kan, adj. of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with some light-gray or white on the flanks : of a red predominant over gray colour. [Fr., L. rnbricare, to colour red.)

Rubicel, Rubicelle, rOo'bi-sel, . an orange or flame-coloured variety of spinel.

Rubicon, rOob'i-kon, . a stream of Central Italy, forming the boundary in the republican period of ancient Roman history between the province of Gallia Cisalpina and Italia proper. Pass the Rubicon, to take a decisive, irrevocable step, as Julius Caesar's crossing this stream, the limit of his province a virtual declaration of war against the republic.

Rubicund, rSo'bUkund, adj. inclining to redness :

ruddy. . Rubioun dity. [Fr., -L. rubicundus,

very red rubere, to be red.]
Rubidium, roo-bid'i-um, . a soft silvery-white metallic

element. [L. rubidus, red.]
Rubify, roo'bi-fl, v.t. to make red. adj. Rubif'io.

. Rubifica'tion. adj. Rubiform. [Fr., L.

rubefacere rubere, to be fe&,Jaccre, to make.]

RubigO, roo-bi'go, . a kind of rust on plants : mildew. adjs. Rubiginose, brown-red ; Rubig'inous. [L., rust.]

Rubine, roU'bin, K. an aniline dye. adj. Rubin'eous, of a glassy semi-transparent crimson. [L. rubevs, red.]

Rubiretin, rOo-bi-ret'in, . a resinous colouring matter in madder. [L. rubeus, red, Gr. hretine, resin.]

Ruble, Rouble, ruO'bl, . the unit of the Russian money system, divided into 100 copecks the present silver ruble is equivalent to 35. ad. [Russ. rubll rnbitl, cut off", prob. from Pers. ruplya, a rupee.)

Rubric, roo'brik, . the directions for the service, in office-books, formerly in red letters : any heading, guiding, rule, &c. printed conspicuously in red : a nourish after a signature : a thing definitely settled : red ochre. v.t. to enjoin services. adj.*. Rubric, -al, agreeing with a rubric. ad-v. Rubrically, over formally. v.t. Ru'bricate, to illuminate with red letters : to formulate as a rubric. adj. represented in red. ns. Rubrica tion, that which is illuminated ; Rubrica tor, one who rubricates ; RubriC'ian, one versed in the rubric : RubriC'ity, accordance with the rubric. adj. Ru bricose (hot.), marked with red. . Ru brisher (pbs.), a painter of ornamental letters in early manuscripts. [L. rubrica, red earth ruber, red.]

Rubus, roo'bus, . a genus of rosaceous plants including the raspberry, &c. [L., a bramble-bush.]

Ruby, roo'bi, . a pure transparent red-coloured corundum, inferior in hardness to the diamond only among gems : redness, anything red : (her.) the tincture red or gules : (print.) a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl 5^ points in the new system : the red bird of Paradise : the ruby hummer of Brazil. adj. red. v.t. to make red: pa.t. and pa.p. ru'bied. adj. Ru'bied (Shalt.), red as a ruby. . Rubine (Spens.), same as Ruby. adj. Rubious (Skak.), ruby, red, ruddy. ns. Ru'by-blende, a clear red variety of zinc sulphide : ruby silver ; Ru'by-tail, a gold-wasp, or cuckoo-fly. adj. Ru'by-throat'ed, like a humming-bird, with a ruby gorget. >ts. Ru'by-tl'ger, a British moth ; Ru'by-WOOd, red sandalwood. Rock ruby, a ruby-red garnet. [O. Fr. rubi L. rubeus ruber, red.]

Rucervus, r<5o-ser'vus, . a genus of East Indian Cervida.adj. RucerMne.

Ruche, rSSsh, . a plaited frilling. Also Ruch'ing. [Fr., prob. Celt., Bret, rusk.}

Ruck, ruk, . a wrinkle, fold, or crease. i'.t. to wrinkle, to crease : to annoy, ruffle. t'.i. to have a folded, wrinkled, or ridgy surface. [Ice. hrukka, a wrinkle.]

Ruck, ruk, v.i. to squat : to crouch down : to cower : to huddle together. v.t. to perch, to roost.

Ruck, ruk, . a crowd : a press : the common run : trash, nonsense. i>.t. to gather in heaps. [Prob. Scand. ; Old Sw. nika, a heap.]

Ruck, ruk, n. a small heifer.

Ruckle, ruk'l, n. (Scot.) a rattling noise in the throat,

as from suffocation. v.i. to emit such a sound. [Prob. cog. with Dut. rogchelen, to hawk.]

Ructation, ruk-ta'shun, n. the act of belching : eructation. [I., ructare, to belch.)

Ruction, ruk'shun, . (slang) a vexation : a disturbance : a rumpus. [Prob. a coir, of eruption.]

Rud. rud, //. redness : blush : flush : red ochre for marking sheep. v.t. to make red. [A.S. rudu, redness, reidan, to redden.]

Rud, rud, v.t. (prov) to rub : to polish.

Budas

m8te ; mute ; m&75n ; Men.

Bug

Budas, rOTJ'das, n. (Sept.) a. foul-mouthed old woman :
a randy, a hag. adj. bold, coarse.

Rudbeckia, rud-bek'i-a, . a genus of composite plants, abundant in the eastern and central United States, the cone-flowers. [Named Irom the Swedish botanist Olaus Riidbeck (1630-1702).]

Rudd, rud, . the fish red-eye.

Rudder, rud'er, . the instrument by which a ship is rowed or steered, its primitive form an oar working at the stern : that which guides anything : a bird's tail-feather. us. Rudd'er-band, a gearing with which the rudder is braced when the ship is at anchor ; Rudd er-brace, a strap to receive a pintle of the rudder ; Rudd'er-brake, a compressor (or controlling the rudder in a seaway : Rudd'er-chain, a strong chain often shackled to the after-part of a rudder to prevent its loss ; Rudd'er-coat, a covering of tarred canvas used to prevent water rushing in at the rudder-hole ; Rudd'er-fish, the pilot-fish : the amber-fish: the barrel - fish. adj. Rudd'erlOSS, having no rudder. ns. Rudd'er-post, the shank of a rudder, having the blade at one end and the attachments at the other ; Rudd er-stock, the blade of the rudder, connected by hinges with the stern-post of a vessel ; Rudd'6r-trunk, a casing of wood fitted into the post, through which the rudder-stock is inserted ; Rudd'er-Wheel, a small wheel at the end of a plough helping to guide it. [A.S. rdtiier; Ger. riider, an oar.]

Rudder, rud'er, . a riddle or sieve.?'./. Ruddle, to sift together : to mix, as through a sieve.

Ruddle, rud'l, v.t. to interweave: to cross-plait, as in making lattice-work. [Raddl?.)

Ruddle, rud'l, n. a species of red earth, red ochre : (06s.) ruddiness. r.t. to mark with ruddle also

Raddle, Redd'le. . Ruddleman = Reddleman.

[A. S. ntdii, redness redd, red.]

RuddOC, RuddOOk, rud'uk, n. (Spcns.) the redbreast :
a gold coin : a kind of apple. [A.S. rudduc rudu, redness redd, red.]

Ruddy, rud'i (comp. Ruddier, supcrt. Ruddiest), adj. red : of the colour of the skin in high health : ros >'i glowing, bright. v.t. to make red. adz>. Ruddily. ns. Ruddiness; Rudd'y-diyer, -duck, an American duck with wedge-shaped tail ; Rudd'y-nidd'er, the long-eared sun-fish. [A.S. rudig, nidi rudu, redness re>id, red.]

Rude, rood (camp. Ru'der, superl. Ru'dest), adj. crude : uncultivated : barbarous : rough : harsh : ignorant : uncivil : not smoothed : of low rank : mean : savage : brutal : ferocious : ill-bred : boorish : stormy: robust: not in good taste. adj. Rude'-growing, rough : wild. adv. Rudely. us. Rude'-ness ; Rudes'by (Shak.\ an uncivil fellow. [Fr., L. rudis, rough.]

Rudenture, rOo-den'tur, . the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. adj. Ruden'ted. [Fr.]

Ruderal, roo'de-ral, adj. (tot.) growing in waste places or among rubbish. . Rudera'tion, the act of paving with small stones and mortar. [L. rudus, rubbish.]

Rudesheimer, lu'des-hl-mer, . one of the white Rhine wines highly esteemed named from Riideskeim on the Rhine, opposite Bingen.

Rudge, ruj, n. (prov.) a partridge.

Rudge-wash, ruj'-wash, . kersey cloth made of fleece wool as it comes from the sheep's back.

Rudiment, r<5od'i-ment, . anything in its rude or first state : a first principle or element : (//.) the introduction to any science : (bifl.) that which is in its first stage of development : the beginning of any part or organ, that which is vestigial, an aborted part. v.t. to ground : to se-ttle in first principles.

adjs. Rudimen'tal, Rudimen'tary, pertaining to,

consisting in, or containing rudiments or first principles: initial: elementary: undeveloped: (biol.) beginning to be formed : arrested in development. adv. Rudimen'tarily. . Rudimenta'tion.

Rudmas day, rud'mas-da, n. Holy Rood Day.

Rue, roo, . a plant of any species of genus Ruta, with bitter leaves and greenish-yellow flowers an emblem of bitterness and grief called Herb of grace: any bitter infusion. ns. Rue'-anem one, an American wild-flower ; Rue'-WOrt, a plant of the rue family. [Fr. rue L. ruta Gr. rkyte.}

Rue, roo, v.t. to be sorry for: to lament: to repent of : to compassionate : to try to withdraw from, as a bargain. v.i. to be sorrowful: to suffer: to have pity upon : pr.p. rue'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. rued. n. sorrow. . Rue'-bar'gain, a forfeit for withdrawing from a bargain. adj. Rue'ful, sorrowful : piteous : deplorable : mournful : melancholy. adv. Rue fully. ns. Rue'fulness ; Ru'ing, repentance. [A.S. hreihvan, to be sorry for hrefrw, sorrow ; Ger. rate. Old High Ger. hriuwa, mourning.)

Ruelle, roo-el', . the space between the bed and the wall, a bed-chamber where great French ladies held receptions in the morning in the i7th and i8th centuries. [Fr. , a lane L. ruga, a wrinkle.]

Ruellia, roo-el'i-a, . a genus of gamopetalous plants, tropical and American the manyraot, spiritleaf, Christmas-pride of Jamaica, &c. [From the 16th-century French botanist, Jean Ritel.]

Rufescence, roo-fes'ens, n. reddishness. adj. Rufes'-cent. [L. rufescere, to grow reddish nifus, red.]

Ruff, ruf, n. an ornament of frills formerly worn round the neck : anything plaited : a bird belonging to the sandpiper sub-family of the Snipe family, the male with an erectile ruff during the breeding season -fei. Reeve : a band of long hair growing round the neck of some dogs: (tnach.) an annular ridge formed on a shaft to prevent motion endwise : a breed of domestic pigeons: (pbs.) a display. v.t. to pucker : to draw up in folds : to ruffle, disorder : in falconry, to hit without trussing : (Scot.) to applaud by making noise with hands or feet. adj. Ruffed, having a ruflf, as the ruffed grouse. [Prob. mffle.\

Ruff, ruf, . an old game at cards : the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit left. v.t. to trump in this way. [Perh. conn, with It. ran/a, a card-game.]

Ruff, ruf, . ruggedness. v.t. to heckle flax on a coarse heckle : to nap hats. . Ruff'er. a coarse heckle for flax. adj. Ruff'y-tuff'y, disordered, rough. adv. helter-skelter, pell-mell.

Ruff, ruf, . a low vibrating beat of a drum.

Ruff, ruf, . a small fresh-water fish of the Perch family, abundant in England, about six inches long, with only one dorsal fin. Also Pope.

Ruffian, ruf i-an, . a brutal, boisterous fellow : a robber : a murderer : a pander. adj. brutal : boisterous : licentious : stormy. v.i. to play the ruffian, to rage. . Ruff'ianage. adj. Rufflanish, having the qualities or manners of a ruffian. . Ruffianism, conduct of a ruffian. adjs. Ruffianly, like a ruffian : violent ; Ruff'inous (obs.), ruffianly, outrageously. [O. Fr. ruffian (Fr. rn_fien ; It. riifiano), prob. from Old Dut. roffen, roffelen, a pander.]

Ruffin, ruf'in, n. (Spens.) the ruft'-fish.

Ruffle, rufl, v.t. to make like a ruff, to wrinkle: to form into plaits : to form with rufnes : to disorder : to agitate. v.i. to grow rough : to flutter. . annoyance : a quarrel : a plaited article of dress : a tumult: agitation. adj. Ruffled. ns. Ruff'lement : Ruff'ler, a machine for making ruffles ;

Ruffling, ruffles generally. Ruffle one's feathers,

to make one angry. [Cf. Dut. ruifelen, to wrinkle,

ruyjffel, a wrinkle.]

Ruffle, rufl, v.i. to act turbulently : to swagger. v.t.

to !mlly.-. Ruff'ler, a bully. \Ruffian.}

Rufous, roO'fus, adj. reddish or brownish-red : having

reddish hair. adj. Ru'fulous, somewhat rufous.

[L. ntfus, akin to ruber, red.]
Rug, rug, . a coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet :

a soft , woolly mat : a cover for a bed : a blanket or

coverlet : a covering for the floor : a travelling robe :

a rough, shaggy dog : a kind of strong liquor. .
Rug'ging, heavy napped cloth for rugs : a coarse
cloth for horse-boots. [Scand., Sw. rugg; cf. Rough.}

Rug, rug, v.t. (Scot.) to pull roughly. . a tug.
Get a rug, to get a haul at something desirable.

Rug. rug, adj. (prov.) snug : warm.

Rugii, roo'ga, . a fold : a crease : a corrugation.
a^ij. Ru'gate. [L., a fold.]

Rugby, rug'bi, . the game of football according to the rules of the Rugby Football Union (1871), the sides numbering 15 each, played on ground no by 75 yards.

Rugged, rug'ed, adj. rough : uneven : shaggy : sour : stormy : grating to the ear : wrinkled : ruffled : homely: unpolished: rough: ungentle: (U.S.) robust. adv. Rugg'edly. . Rugg edness. -adjs.

Rugg'y, rough : uneven ; Rug'-head'ed, shock-headed. [Scand. ; cf. Rug.}

Rugine, roo jin, . a surgeon's rasp, a nappy cloth.
v.t. to use a rugine. [Fr.]

Rugosa, roo-go'sa, . an order of sclerodermatous stone corals.

Rugose, roO'gos, adj. wrinkled : full of wrinkles : (bat.) having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between them elevated, as the leaves of the sage also Ru'gous. adv. Ru'gosely. . Rugosity.
adj. Ru'gUlOSe. [L. rugosus ruga, a wrinkle.]
Ruin, roo in, . a rushing or falling down violently : destruction :. overthrow : that which destroys: the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in//.): the state of being ruined: wreck, material or moral. v.t. to demolish : to destroy : to defeat : to impoverish : to bring to ruin : to undo : to spoil : to seduce, debauch. v.i. to run to ruin : to fall into decay : to do irreparable harm. adj. Ru'inable (Bacon), capable of being ruined. ->.t. Ruinate (Sliak.), to ruin, to destroy : to demolish : to reduce to poverty. v.i. (Spens.) to fall : -pr.p. ru'inating; pa.f. ru'inated. adj. (obs.) falling to ruin : ruined. ns. Ruina'tion, overthrow : subversion ; Ru'iner. adjs. Ru iniform, having the appearance of ruins ; Ru'inous, fallen to ruins : decayed : pernicious. adv. Ruinously. . Ru'inousness, the state or quality of being ruinous : mischievousness. [Fr., L. ruina ruere, to tumble down.]
Rule, rool, n. government : a principle : a standard : a statute, a maxim, formula, or order : an instrument used in drawing lines or making calculations mechani-
cally : a minor law, something established for guid-ance and direction, esp. the regulations of monas-teries, corporate societies, &c. : the limits of a prison (esp. in //.) : conformity to rule, uniformity : in American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the regulation of its proceedings : (grant.) the expression of some estab-lished form of construction : the description of a process for solving a problem : a general proposition, as ' Failure is the rule, success the exception ' : (law) an order regulating the court : (print.) a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type high, used for printing : in plastering, a strip of wood on the face of the wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface. v.t. to dispose : to regulate : to dominate : to govern : to manage : to prevail upon : to settle as by a rule : to establish by decision : to determine, as a court : to mark with lines. v.i. to exercise power (with over) : to decide : to lay down and settle : to stand or range, as prices. adj. Ru'lable, governable : allow-able. ns. Rule'-case (print.), a tray with partitions for rules; Rule'-CUt'ter (print.), a machine for cutting brass rules into short lengths ; Rule'-drtll'er, a teacher who teaches by rote; Rule' -Joint, a pivoted joint used by surveyors, &c.adj. Rule'lOSS, lawless. ns. Rule lessness ; Rule'-mong'er, a stickler for rules ; Ru'ler, a sovereign : a governor : an instrument used in drawing lines : in engraving, a straight steel bar employed in engraving the lines ; Rulership ; Rule' -work (print.), work with many rules, as tables of figures, &c.adj. Ruling, pre-

dominant : prevailing : reigning. ft. the determination by a judge, esp. an oral decision : the act of making ruled lines. n. Ru ling-en gine, a machine for ruling diffraction gratings. adv. Rulingly. ns. Ru 'ling-machine', a machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints : a machine for ruling parallel coloured lines upon writing-paper ; Ru'ling-pen, a form of pen for drawing lines of even thickness ; Slid'ing-rule, a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations. Rule of faith, not the sum of the Christian faith as laid down in creeds and confessions, but, in polemical theology, the sources whence the doctrines of the faith are to be authoritatively derived the Scriptures, the tradition of the Church, the teaching of the Fathers, &c. ; Rule of the road, the regulations to be observed in the movements of conveyances either on land or at sea thus in England drivers, riders, and cyclists take the left side in meeting, and the right in passing ; Rule Of three, the method of finding the fourtli term when three are given ; Rule of thumb, any rough process of measurement. A rule to Show cause, or A rule nisi, a rule which is conditional (see Nisi) ; As a rule, on the whole ; One hour rule, a rule prohibiting members of the United States House of Representatives speaking more than an hour. [O. Fr. reule (Fr. regie) L. regula regere, to rule.]

Rule, rool, n. revelry. v.i. to revel. [Revel.]

Rullion, nil yon, . a shoe made of untanned leather '. a coarse woman : (Scot.) an ill-conditioned beast. [A.S. rifeling, a kind of shoe.]

Rum, rum, n. a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. ns. Rum'-barge, a warm drink ; Rum'-blOSS'om, -bud, a pimple on the nose; Rum'-cherr'y, the wild black cherry of North America ; Rum'-selTer (U.S.), the keeper of a rum-shop; Rum'-shop ; Rum'-Shrub, a liqueur of rum, sugar, lime or lemon juice, &c. [Abbrev. of rumbullion; prob. related to rumble.]

Rum, rum, adj. good : queer, droll, odd. . any odd person or thing. adv. Rum'ly, finely (used ironically). [A Gipsy word, rarn, a husband.]

Rumal, ruo'mal, n. a handkerchief: a small shawl or veil. Also Roo'mal, Ro'mal. [Hind.]

Rumble, rum'bl, v.i. to make a confused noise from rolling heavily : to roll about. v.t. to rattle. . a low, heavy, continued sound : a jarring roar, rumour : confusion : a seat for servants behind a carriage : a revolving box in which articles are polished by mutual attrition, ns. Rum'bler ; Rum'ble-tum ble, a rumble-seat ; Rum'bling, a low, heavy, continued sound. adv. Rum'blingly. [Teut. ; found in Dut. romiitelen, ruimneln.]

Rumbo, rnm'bo, n. a strong liquor. n. Rumbooze', a tipple : a mixed drink. [Rum.\

Rumbullion, rum-bul'yon, . a great tumult : a strong liquor. Also Rumboul'Ing.

Rumen, rOQ'men, . the paunch and first stomach of a ruminant : pi. Ru'mina. [L.]

Rumex, roo'meks, . a genus of apctalous plants to which belong dock and sorrel, &c.

Rumfustian, rum-fus'tyan, n. a hot drink of sherry, eggs, &c.

Rumgumption, rum-gump'shun, n. (Scot.) rough and homely common-sense : shrewdness of intellect also Rum'blegump'tion. adj. Rumgump'tious, shrewd : sharp.

Ruminant, roo'mi-nant, adj. having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud also Ru'minal. . an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c. .//. Ruminan'tia, the even-toed or Artiodactyl Ungulates, which chew the cud the Tfvgv&fif, often called musk-deer ; the Cotylophora, including antelopes, sheep, goats, oxen, giraffes, deer ; ^ the Camelida, or camels and llamas. adv. Ru'minantly. v.i. Ru'minate, to chw the cud : to

Runikin

mOte ; mute ; mCDn ; Men.

Runch

meditate. v.t. to chew over again : to muse on. adj. (pot.) appearing; as if chewed, as in the nutmeg,

&c. adv. Ru'minatmgly. . Rumina'tion, act

of chewing the cud : calm reflection. adj. Ru'mina-tive, well-considered. . Ru'minator. [L. ntmi-ndre, -dtiim rumen, the gullet.]

Rumkin, rum'kin, . (obs.) a kind of drinking-vessel.

Rumkin, rum'kin, . a tailless fowl.

Rummage, rum'aj, v.t. to turn things over in search : to clear a ship's hold of goods : to pack : to stow closely : to ransack : to explore : to bring to light : to stir. v.i. to make a search. . a careful search : an upheaval. . Rumm'ager. Rummage sale, a sale of unclaimed goods. [Room-age.]

Rummer, rum'er, . a large drinking-glass. [Dut. roemer ; Ger. romer prob. from such being used in the RdmersaalsA Frankfurt.]

Rummy, rum'i, adj. rum : queer.

Rumour, rOo'mur, . flying report : a current story. v.t. to report : to circulate by report. adj. Ru'mor-OUS, vaguely heard. . Ru'mourer (Shale.), a re-porter, a spreader of news. [Fr., L. rumor, a noise.]

Rump, rump, . the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. n. Rum'per. adj. Rump'-fed (Shak.), fattened in the rump, fat-bottomed. adj. Ruinp'less, having no tail. ns. Rump'-post, the share bone or pygostyle of a bird ; Rump'-Steak, steak cut from the thigh near the rump. The rump, the remnant of the Long Parliament, after Col. Pryde's
expulsion of about a hundred Presbyterian royalist members. [Ice. rumfir, Ger. rumpf, Dut. niinpi'.}

Rumple, rum'pl, v.t. to crush out of shape : to make uneven. n. a fold or wrinkle. [A variant of rimpie. A.S. hrintpan, to wrinkle ; Dut. rompelen.]

Rumpus, rum'pus, n. an uproar : a disturbance.

Rumswizzle, rum'swiz'l, . a cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed.

Run, run, v.t. to move swiftly on the legs, to hasten, rush on : to move, travel, ply regularly to : to pass by : to have a certain form : (taw) to have legal authority : to be current, as money : to average : to reach, have course in any direction : to make a fault, to slip, as thread in knitting : to stand as a candi-date : to pass from one state to another : to pass quickly in thought, to dwell repeatedly upon in thought : to continue in operation, be in constant motion, to be carried, to extend : to move swiftly : to pass quickly on the ground : to flee : to go, as ships, &c. : to have course in any direction, to ex-tend, spread : to flow : to dart : to turn : to extend through a period : to pierce : to fuse or melt : to turn or rotate : to be busied : to become : to be in force : to discharge matter, as a sore : to have a general tendency : to pass, fall : to creep : to press with immediate demands for payment, as a bank. v.t. to cause to move swiftly, to keep running : to force forward : to push : to cause to pass : to fuse : to discharge, as a sore : to pursue in thought : to incur : to pour forth : to execute : to chase : to break through, as to run the blockade : to pierce : to sew : to fish in : to evade : to manage : to tease : pr.p. run'ning ; pa.t. ran; pa.p. run, as ' run brandy,' that which has been smuggled in. . act of running : course : flow : discharge from a sore : distance sailed : voyage : continued series : general reception : prevalence : popular clamour : an un-usual pressure, as on a bank, for payment : a trip : the run of events: a small stream : the quantity run: the act of migrating : in base-ball, the complete cir-cuit made by the player which enables him to score one : in cricket, a passing from one wicket to another, by which one point is scored : a range of pasturage : a pair of millstones : the aftermost part of a ship's bottom : (mus.) a succession of consecutive notes : a roulade. ns. Run' about, a gadabout : a vagabond : an open wagon ; Run'away, one who runs away from danger or restraint '. a fugitive. adj. fleeing from danger or restraint : done by or in flight. ns.

Runlet, Run'nel, a little run or stream : a brook ; Run'man, a deserter from a ship-of-war ; Run'ner, one who, or that which, runs : a racer : a messenger, agent, one employed to solicit patronage : a rooting stem that runs along the ground : a rope to increase the power of a tackle : a deserter : a smuggler : a manager of an engine : a Bow Street officer : in saddlery, a loop of metal through which a rein is " passed : that on which anything slides : in mould-ing, a channel cut in a mould : the rotating-stone of a grinding-mill : the movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached : a tool in which lenses are fastened for polishing : a vessel for conveying fish, oysters, &c. adj. Run'ning, kept for the race : successive : continuous : flowing : easy: cursive: discharging matter. prep, (call.) approaching or about. . act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows, the quantity run : a dis-charge from a wound : the act of one who risks dangers, as in running a blockade : strength to run : the ranging of any animal. n. Run'ning-block, a block in an arrangement of pulleys. .//. Run'ning-

days, the days occupied on a voyage, &c., under a charter, including Sundays. ns. Run'ning-fight, a fight kept up between one party that flees and another that pursues ; Run'ning-fire (mil.), a rapid succession of firing ; Run'ning-gear, the wheels and axles of a vehicle ; Run'ning-hand, a style of rapid writing without lifting the pen ; Run'ning-knot, a knot made so as to form a noose when the rope is pulled. n.pl. Run'ning-lights, the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise. adv. Run^ningly. ns. Run'ning-or'nament, an ornament in which the design is continuous ; Run'-ning-rein, a form of driving-rein; Run'ning-rig'ging, all the rigging except the shrouds, stays, and lower mast-head pendants ; Run'ning-thrush, a disease in the feet of horses ; Run'ning-ti'tle, the title of a book, &c., continued from page to page on the upper margin ; Run'ning-trap, a pipe so formed as to be a seal against the passage of gases ; Run -Way, a trail, track, or passage-way. Run across, to come upon by accident ; Run away With, to carry away in uncontrollable fright : to carry off in fleeing ; Run down, to chase to exhaustion : to run against and sink, as a ship : to overbear, to crush ; Run down a coast, to sail along it ; Run hard, to press hard behind in a race or other competition ; Run in, to go in : to arrest and take to a lock-up : (print.) to insert a word, &c., without making a break or new paragraph : to alter the position of matter to fill vacant space ; Run into debt, to get into debt ; Run in the blood, family, to belong to one by natural descent ; Run off, to cause to flow out : to take impressions of, to print : to repeat, recount ; Run on (print), to continue in the same line, and not a new paragraph ; Run Out, to come to an end ; Run over, to overflow : to go over cursorily ; Run riot (see Riot) ; Run the chance, to encounter all risks; Run through, to expend, to waste, to pierce through anil through; Run together, to mingle or blend ; Run to seed, to shoot up too rapidly, to become exhausted, to go to waste ; Run up, to make or mend hastily : to build hurriedly : to string up, hang. In the long-run, in the end or final result ; In the running, or Out of the running, competing, or not competing, in a contest, with good hopes of success in a candidature, &c., or the opposite ; Make good One's running, to keep abreast with others ; Take Up the running, to so off at full speed ; The common run, The run, or The run of mankind, ordinary people.

[A.S. rinnan : Ger. rennen. Ice. retina, to run.]
Runagate, run'a-gat, . a vagabond : renegade : an

apostate : a fugitive. [A corn of renegade, but

modified both in form and meaning by run.]
Runch, runch. . the charlock : the wild radish. n.pl,

Runch'-balls, dried charlock.

Runch, rnnch, v.t. (Scot.) to grind, as with the teeth.

Runcinate, runs'in-at, adj. (hot.) having the lobes convex before and straight behind, or pointing back-ward as in the dandelion. [L. runcinatus, pa.p. of runcindre, to plane ort" runcina, a plane.)

Rundale, run'dal, . a system of holding land in single holdings made up of detached pieces.

Rundle, run'dl, . a round, a runs or step of a ladder : a ring, an orbit : a ball. adj. Run' died. [Roundel.]

Rundlet, rund'let, . a small barrel. Also Run'let.

Rune, roon, n. one of the characters or letters used by the peoples of northern Europe down to the ifith century : (pi.) the ancient Scandinavian alphabet ot fittlwrc from its first six letters f, it, th, o, r, c (the writing is called Runic, the individual letters Runt-staves, or less correctly Runes) : a secret, a mystic sentence : any song mystically expressed.

. Rune'craft. adj. Runed. . Ru'ner. adj.
Ru'nic, relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their characters. us. RunoTogist, one versed in Runic remains ; Runol'Ogy. Runic knots, a form of interlaced ornament. [A. S. niti, a secret. The word is found in M. E. ronnen, to whisper, and is cog. with Old High Ger. runa, a secret, Goth, runa, secret.]

Rung, rung, . one of the floor-timbers of a ship : one

of the rounds of a ladder : a bar : a heavy staff : a cudgel : one of the radial handles of a steering-wheel. [A. S. hrung, a beam ; Ger. runge.]

Rung, rung, pa.t. and pa.p. of ring. adj. having a ring through the nose, as a hog.

Runkle, runk'l, v.i. to wrinkle : to crease.

Runn, run, . in India, a tract of sandy or boggy land often overflowed by the tide. [Hind. ra.n.\

Runnel, run'el, . a little brook. [A.S. rynel, dim. of ryue, a stream rinnan, to run.]

R unrig, run'rig, n. a species of ownership under which the alternate ridges of a field belong to different owners also Run'ridge, Run' dale, a survival of the simple form of open-field husbandry, under the tribal system once universally prevalent in the western districts of Britain.

Runt, runt, . a young ox or cow : an undersized animal: a dwarf: a bow: a breed of domestic pigeons : the dead stump of a tree : the stem of a cabbage. adj. Runt y.

Rupee, roo-pe", . an East Indian silver coin, nominally worth about zs. at present about is. 4^d. [Hind, ruptyah Sans, riipya, silver.]

Rupert'S-drop, roo'perts-drop, . a detonating bulb, or glass bubble probably discovered by Prince Rupert (1619-82).

Rupestrine, roo-pes'trin, adj. rock-inhabiting. [L. rapes, a rock.]

Rupia, roo'pi-a, . a severe form of skin disease, with flattish distinct bulla or blebs, containing a serous, purulent, or sanious fluid, becoming thick scabs. [Gr. hrypos, filth.]

Rupicapra, rOD-pi-kap'ra, . a genus of antelopes the chamois.

Rupicola, roo-pik'0-la, . a genus of rock-manikins or cocks of the rock. adjs. Rupic'oline, Rupic'olous, growing or living among rocks. [L. rupes, a rock, colere, to inhabit.]

Ruppia, rup'i-a, . a genus of monocotyledonpus plants of the order Naiadacea to which Ditch or Tassel grass belongs. [From the i8th-cent. German botanist H. B. Ruppius.}

Rupture, rup'tur, . the act of breaking or bursting : the state of being broken : a breach of the peace : hernia (q.v.), esp. abdominal. v.t. to break or burst : to part by violence. v.i. to suffer a breach : (hot.) to dehisce irregularly. adj. Rup tile (td.), dehiscent by an irregular splitting of the walls. . Rup'tlon, a breach. adj. Rup'tive. . Rup'tuary, a member of the plebeian class. [Fr., Low L. ruftura L. rumpere, ruptum, to break.)

Rural, rSo'ral, adj. of or belonging to the country :

suiting the country : rustic : pertaining to agriculture. . (pbs.) a. countryman. its. Rural-dean, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon, with the peculiar care of the clergy of a district ; Ru'ral-dean'ery. v.t. Ru'ralise, to render rural. v.i. to become rural : to rusticate. us. Ru'ralism ; Ru'ralist; Rural' ity.aa'v. Ru'rally. . Ru'ralness. adj. Ruridec'anal, pertaining to a rural dean or deanery. [Fr., L. niralis rits, run's, the country.]

Rusa, roo'za, . a genus of East Indian stags. [Malay.]

Rusalka, roo-sal ka, n. a Russian water-nymph.

RUSCUS, rusTtus, n. a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliacex containing Butcher's broom, Sliepherd's myrtle, &c. [L. mscnm.]

Ruse, rooz, n. a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs : a trick, fraud, or the use of such. . Ruse-de-guerre, a stratagem of war. [O. Fr. ruse ruser, reiiser, to get out of the way L. recusare, to decline.)

Rush, rush, v.i. to move with a shaking, rustling noi^e, as the wind : to move forward violently : to enter rashly and hastily. v.t. to drive : to push, to secure by rushing. . a rushing or driving forward : an eager demand : urgent pressure, as ot business : a stampede of cattle : in football, when a player forces his way by main strength. . Rush er. in football, a player whose special duty it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal : a go-ahead person. [Skeat explains M. E. rnschen as from Sw. ruska, to rush, to shake, an extension of Old Sw. rusa, to rush. Cf. Rouse.]

Rush, rush, . a genus (jfuncus) of marshy plants, some absolutely destitute of leaves, but with barren scapes resembling leaves : the name esp. of those species with no proper leaves, the round stems known as rushes : a wick : the merest trifle. . Rush'-bear'ing, a country feast, when the parish church was strewn with rushes, between haymaking and harvest : the day of the festival. adj. Rush - bottomed, having a seat or bottom made with rushes. ns. Rush' -buckler (abs.), a swash-buckler; Rush'-can'dle, -light, a candle or night-light having a wick of rush-pith: a small, feeble light. adj. Rush'en, made of rushes. ns. Rush' -hold er, a clip-candlestick used for rush-lights ; Rush iness. adj. Rush' -like, resembling a rush : weak. us. Rush'-lil'y, a plant of the species of blue-eyed grass ; Rush'-nut, the Cyperus esculcntus, whose tubers are eaten in southern Europe ; Rush'-toad, the natterjack, adjs. Rush'y, full of, or made of, rushes ; Rush'y-fringed. n. Rusk'ie, any utensil made of straw, &c., as a basket, &c. Flowering rush, an aquatic plant ; Marry with a rush, to wed in jest. [A.S. risce, like Ger. risch, from L. niscuiH, rustuin.}

Rusk, rusk, . a kind of light hard cake : a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [Sp. rosca, a roll; cf. Rosca de mar, a sea-rusk ; origin unknown.)

Rusma. See Rhusma.

Russel, rus'el, . (obs.) a fox : a twilled woollen material. . Russ'el-cord, a kind of rep made of cotton and wool. [O. Fr. roussel L. rusnis, red.]

Russet, rus'et, adj. rusty or reddish-brown : coarse : rustic : of russet-leather. . a coarse homespun dress. ns. RusS'eting, an apple of a russet colour and rough skin ; Russ'et-leath'er. adj. Kuss'ety. [O. Fr. rousset L. russus, red.)

Russian, rush'yan, adj. relating to Russia, a country of Europe, or to its people. . a native of Russia : the Russian language. adj. RUSS, belonging to the Russians. . a Russian : the Russian language. ii.t. Russ'ianiso, to give Russian characteristics to.//. Russifica'tion. ."./. Rus'sit'y, t<> Russianis.-.

ns. Rus'SO-Byzan'tine, the national art of Russian architecture ; Rus'SOphile, one who favours Rii"i:in policy (also <*<//.); Rus'sophilism ; Rus'sophilist ; Rus sophobe, one who dreads or hates the Russians also Rus'sophobist ; Russophu bia, the

dread of Russian policy. Russia leather (see Leather).

Russula, rus'u-la, . a genus of hymenomycetous fungi so called from the colour of the pileus in some. [Low L. russulus, reddish L. russus, red.]

Rust, rust, . the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture : anything resembling rust : a disease of cereals and grasses, with brown spots on the leaves, caused by fungi : a corrosive : an injurious habit : any foul matter. v.i. to become rusty : to become dull by inaction, v.t. to make rusty : to impair by time and inactivity. adjs. Rust'-col'oured ; Rust'ful. adv. Rust'Uy. ns. Rust'iness ; Rust'-mite, certain mites of the family of gall-mites. adj's. Rust'-proof, not liable to rust; Rust'y, covered with rust : impaired by inactivity, out of practice : dull : affected with rust-disease : time-worn : of a rusty black : rough : obstinate : discoloured. ns. Rust y-back, a fern ; Rust'y-black'-bird, the grackle ; Black'-rust, a fungus with dark-coloured spores. Ride, or Turn, rusty, to become obstinate or stubborn in opposition. [A.S. rust; Ger. rost.}

Rustic, rus'tik, adj. pertaining to the country : rural : rude : awkward : simple : coarse : artless : unadorned :
made of rustic-work. . a peasant: a clown: a noctuoid moth. adj. Rus'ticaL adv. Rus'tically. . Rus'ticalness. :.'. Rusticate, to send into the country : to banish for a time from town or college. v.i. to live in the country. . Rustication. v.i. Rus'ticise. ns. Rustic'ity, rustic manner : simplicity : rudeness ; Rustic ola, the European woodcock ; Rus'tic-ware, a terra-cotta of a light-brown paste, having a brown glaze ; Rus'tic-WOrk, various stonework, as frosted work, punctured work, &c. : in woodwork, summer-houses, &c. [Fr. rustique L. rusticits rus, the country.]

Rustle, rus'l, r.i. to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, &c. : (U.S.) to stir about. . a quick

succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves : a rustling, a movement with rustling sound. ns. Rus tier, one who, or that which, rustles : (U.S.) an active fellow ; Rus'tling, a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves. adv. Rus'tlingly. [Skeat makes it a freq. of S r . rusta, to stir, a variant of Old Sw. ruska, to shake. Cf. Rush; and cf. Ger. rauschen, ruschen, to rustle.]

Rustre, rus'ter, n. (hsr.) a lozenge pierced with a circular opening. adj. Rus tred. [Fr.]

Rusure, roo'zhur, n. (J>rm>.) the sliding down of a bank.

Rut, rut, n. a track left by a wheel : an established course. v.t. to form ruts in : pr.p. rut'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. rut' ted. adj. Rut'ty, full of ruts. [O. Fr. route Low L. rttpta, a way.]

Rut, rut, . the noise made by deer during sexual excitement : the periodic time of heat of animals. v.i. to be in heat. v.t. (rare) to copulate with. adj. Rut'tish, inclined to rut: lustful. . Rut'-tishness, libidinousness. [O. Fr. ruif, ruti.. rugitus rugtre, to roar.]

Ruta, rOo'ta, . a genus of polypetalous plants the general name of the species is Rue. adj. Ruta'-ceous. [Gr. hryte, rue.]

Rutabaga, roo-ta-ba'ga, . the Swedish turnip. [Fr. ; ety. unknown.]

Rutela, roo'te-la, . a genus of lamellicorn beetles. [L, rutilus, red.]

Ruth, rSoth, . pity, tenderness, sorrow : cruelty. adj. Ruth'ful, pitiful, sorrowful : piteous, causing pity. adv. Ruth/fully, in a sorrowful manner. adj. Ruth less, without pity : insensible to misery : cruel. adv. Ruthlessly. . Ruth'lessness. [M. E. rutlu, rent A Scand. ; Ice. hryggtk, lirygth, sorrow.]

Ruthenian, roo-the'ni-an, adj. of or pertaining to the Rutlienians. a branch of the little Russian division of the Slav race, on both sides of the Carpathians. . one of this race.

Ruthenium, roo-the'ni-um, . a hard brittle metal discovered in 1843 by Claus in the ore of platinum, forming no fewer than four different oxides. [Ruthenia, a name of Russia.]

RutiC, roo'tik, adj. pertaining to, or derived from, rue.

Ruticilla, rOD-ti-sil'a, . the redstart.

Rutilant, roD'ti-lant, adj. shining : glittering. v.i, Ru'tilate, to emit rays of light. [L. rutilans, pr.p. of rutilare, to be reddish.]

Rutile, roo'til, . one of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs. [Fr., L. mtilus, red.)

Rutter, rut'er, . (ots.) a trooper : a mercenary horse-soldier : a man of fashion. [O. Fr. routier*ovi L. ruplarius rupta, a troop.]

Rutter, rut'er, n. a direction specially for a course by sea : a marine chart. [O. Fr. rentier, a chart.]

Ruttle, rut'l, v.i. (prov.) to gurgle. [M. E. roteleit, ratelen, to rattle.]

Ruvid, roo'vid, adj. rough. [L. ruidus, rough.]

Ryal, rl'al, . an old English gold coin worth about ten shillings, called a Rose-noble. Also Rl'al.

Rye, rl, . a genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain : (her.) a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending down. ns. Rye'-grass, a variety of grass cultivated for pasture and fodder ; Rye'-moth, an insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye ; Ryo'-Wolf, an evil creature of German folklore lurking in the rye-fields ; Rye'-WOrm, an insect which devours the stems of rye. [A.S. ryge ; Ice. rugr, Ger. rocken, roggen.]

Ryfe, rif, adj. (Spens.). Same as Rife.

Ryke, rik, v.i. (Scot.) to reach.

Rynd, rind, . in a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone. [A.S. hrindan, to thrust.]

Ryot, ri'ut, . a Hindu cultivator or peasant. ns. Ry'Otwar, Ry'qtwari, the arrangement about rent made annually in India, esp. in Madras, between the government officials and the ryots. [Hind. raiyat Ar. raiya, a subject.]

Rype, rip, . a ptarmigan. [Dan.]

Rypeck, rfpek, n. (prov.) a pole used to move a punt while fishing. Also Ri'peck. Re'peck.

Ryve, rlv, v.t. (Spens.) to pierce. [Rive.}
the nineteenth letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the hard open sibilant : as a medieval Roman numeral = 7 also 70; S = 70,000. Collar Of S8, a collar composed of a series of the letter s in gold, either linked together or set in close order.
Sab, sab, . (Scot.) a form of sob.

Sabadilla, sab-a-dil'n, n. a Mexican plant, whose >eei.ls yield .111 ullicm.il alkaloid, vfratrine, employed chiefly in acute febrile diseases in strong healthy persons. Also CebadiU'a, Cevadill'a.
Sabalsm, sa'ha-irm. Same as Sabianisni. Also Sa bseism. Sa beism, Sa'baaanism.

Sabal, &a'bal, . a genus of fan-palms.

SabalO, sab'a-l<5, . the tarpon. [Sp.]

Sabaoth, sa-ba'oth, n.pl. armies, used only in the B.

hrase, ' the Lord of Sabaoth ' : erroneously for abbath. [Heb. tsebadth, pi. of tsaba, an army tsdbd, to go forth.]

Sabbath, sab'ath, n. among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work : among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ, called also Sunday and the Lord's Day: among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the land was left fallow : a time of rest. adj. pertaining to the Sabbath. . Sabbata Han, a very strict observer of the Sabbath : one who observes the seventh day

Sabbatia

fSte, far ; m, Tier ; mine ;

Sacerdotal

of the week as the Sabbath. adj. pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians. ns. Sabbata'rianism. ; Sabb'ath-break'er, one who profanes the Sabbath ; Sabb'ath-break'ing, profanation of the Sabbath. adjs. Sabb'athlOSS (Bacon), without Sabbath or interval of rest : without intermission of labour ; Sabbat'iC, -al, pertaining to, or resembling, the Sabbath : enjoying or bringing rest. . Sabbat'ical-year, every seventh year, in which the Israelites allowed their fields and vineyards to lie fallow. adj. Sabb'atlne, pertaining to the Sabbath. v.i. and v.t. Sabb'atiSO, to keep the Sabbath: to convert into a Sabbath. . Sabb'atism, rest, as on the Sabbath: intermission of labour. Sabbath-day's journey, the distance of 2000 cubits, or about five furlongs, which a Jew was permitted to walk on the Sabbath, fixed by the space between the extreme end of the camp and the ark (Josh. iii. 4) ; Sabbath school (see Sunday school). Witches' Sabbath, a midnight meeting of Satan with witches, devils, and sorcerers for unhallowed orgies and the travestying of divine rites. [L. Sabbatum, gener. in pi. Sabbata Gr. SabbatonHeb. Skabbath, rest.]

Sabbatia, sa-ba'ti-a, n. a genus of small North American herbaceous plants of the gentian family. [From Sabbati, an i8th-cent. Italian botanist.]

Sabbaton, sab'a-ton, . a strong, armed covering for the foot, worn in the i6th century. [Sabot.]

Sabean, sa-be'an, . an Arabian, native of Yemen. adj. pertaining to Saba in Arabia.

Saboline, sab'e-lin, adj. pertaining to the sable. . the skin of the sable.

Sabella, sa-bel'a, n. a genus of tubictilous annelids or sea-worms. ns. Sabella'ria ; Sabellari'idae.

Sabellian, sa-bel'i-an, . a follower of Sabellius, a 3d-century heretic, banished from Rome by Callistus. adj. pertaining to Sabellius or his heresy. n. Sabeirianism, the heresy about the distinction of Persons in God held by Sabellius and his school the Trinity resolved into a mere threefold manifestation of God to man, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not distinct subsistences, but merely one and the same person in different aspects.

Saber = Sabre (q.v.).

Sabian, sa'bi-an, n. a worshipper of the host of heaven sun, moon, and stars also Tsa/blan. ns. Sa'bianism, Sa'baism, the worship of the host of heaven, an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea : the doctrines of the Sabians or Mandseans (see Mandaean). [Heb. tsabd, a host.]

Sabine, sii'bin, n. one of an ancient people of central Italy, ultimately subjected by Rome, 241 B.C.

Sable, sa'bl, . a Siberian species of Marten, with lustrous dark-brown or blackish fur : its fur : a fine paint-brush made of sable : the colour black : (//.) black clothes, mourning clothes. adj. of the colour of the sable's fur : blackish, dark-brown : made of the fur of the sable. v.t. to sadden. adjs. Sa'blO-stoled ; Sa'ble-vest'ed. [O. Fr. sable Russ. saboK.]

Sabliere, sab-li-ar / , . a sand-pit. [Fr.]

Sabot, sa-bo', n. a wooden shoe, worn by the French peasantry : a piece of soft metal attached to a projectile to take the groove of the rifling. . Sabotier 1 , a wearer of wooden shoes : aWaldensian. [Fr. sabot Low L. Sabot.

sabbatum, a shoe.]

Sabre, sa'ber, . a heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry. ../. to wound or kill with a sabre. ns. Sa'bre-bill, a South American bird : a curlew ; Sa'bre-fish, the hair-tail or silver eel. adj. Sa'bre-toothed, having extremely long upper canine teeth. . Sa'bre-Wlng, a humming-bird. [Fr. satreGer, sabel, prob. from the Hung, szablya.]

Sabre-tache, sa'ber-tash, . an ornamental leather case worn by cavalry officers at the_ left side, suspended from the sword-belt. Also Sa'bre-tash. [Fr. sabre-tache Ger. sdbeltasche, sabel, a sabre, Ger. tasclu, a pocket.]

Sabrina-work, sa-brl'na-wurk, n. a variety of applique" embroidery- work.

Sabulous, sab'u-lus, adj. sandy, gritty. . Sabu-lOS'ity, sandiness, grittiness. [L. sabuluin, sand.]

Saburra, sa-bur'a, n. a foulness of the stomach. adj. Saburr'al. . Saburra'tion, sand -baking: the application of a hot sand-bath.

Sac, sak, tt. (bot., zool.) a sack or bag for a liquid. adjs. Sac'cate, -d, pouched : pouch-like ; SaC'CUlar, like a sac, sacciform ; Sac'culate, -d, formed in a series of sac-like expansions : encysted. ns. Saccu-la'tion, the formation of a sac : a series of sacs ;

Satfcule, Sac'culus, a small sac : j>l. Sac' cull [Fr., L. SOCCHS, a bag.]

Sac, sak, n. (law) the privilege of a lord of manor of holding courts. [A.S. sitcu, strife.]

Saccade, sa-kad', n. a violent twitch of a horse by one pull : a firm pressure of the bow on the violin-strings so that two are sounded at once. [Fr.]

Saccata, sa-ka'ta, . the molluscs as a branch of the animal kingdom.

Saccharilla, sak-a-ril'a, . a kind of muslin.

Saccharine, sak'a-rin, adj. pertaining to, or having, the qualities of, sugar. . Sac'charate, a salt of a saccharic acid. adjs. Saccharic, pertaining to, or obtained from, sugar and allied substances ; Sacchatif erous, producing sugar, as from starch. v.t. Sac'charify, to convert into sugar. ns. Saccharim'eter, Saccharom'eter, an instrument for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid ; Saccharim'etry, Saccharom'etry ; Sao'-charin, a white crystalline solid slightly soluble in cold water, odourless, but intensely sweet ; Saccharin'ity. v.t. Sac'charise, to convert into sugar :pr.p. sac'charlsing ; pa. p. sac'charlsed. adjs. Sac'charoid, -al, having a texture resembling sugar, esp. loaf-sugar. . Sac'Charose, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce. adj. Sac'charOUS. n. Sac'Charum, a genus of grasses, including the sugar-cane. [Fr. saccharin L. saccharunt, sugar.]

Saccharite, sak'a-rlt, . a fine granular variety of feldspar.

Saccharocolloid, sak-a-rO-kol'oid, . one of a large group of the carbohydrates.

Saccharomyces, sak-a-rO-mT'scz, n. a genus of the yeast fungi. [Low L. saccharunt, sugar, Gr. mykSs, a. mushroom.]

Sacciform, sak'si-form, adj. having the form of a sac : baggy. adj. Saccif 'erous.

Saccobranchia, sak-5-brang'ki-n, n.pl. a division of

tunicates with saccate gills. adj. and . SaCGO-branch'iate. [Gr. sukkos, a sack, brangchia, gills.)

Saccolabium, sak-O-la'bi-um, . a genus of orchids. [L. sacctts, a sack, labium, a lip.]

Saccomyoid, sak-o-ml'oid, adj. having cheek-pouches.
[Gr. sakkas, sack, mys, a mouse.]

Saccopharyngidae, sak-o-f.l-rin'ji-de, . a family of lyomerous fishes, including the bottle-fish, noted for swallowing fishes larger than themselves.

SacCOS, sak'os, 11. a tight sleeveless vestment worn by Oriental patriarchs and metropolitans during divine service, corresponding to the Western dalmatic. [Gr. sakkos, a sack.]

Sacellum, sa-sel'um, n. a little sanctuary, a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity : a canopied altar-tomb://. Sacell'a. [I.., dim. of sacrum, neut. of safer, consecrated.]

Sacerdotal, sas-er-dO'tal, adj. priestly. v.t. Sacerdo'talise, to render sacerdotal, ns. Sacerdo'talism, the spirit of the priesthood : devotion to priestly interests, priestcraft : the belief that the presbyter is a priest in the sense of ottering n sacrifice in the eucharist ; Sacerdo'talist, a supporter of saccrdo-

Sachem

mote ; mute ; mSSn ; Men.

Sacrum

talism. adv. Sacerdo'tally. [L. sacerdos, a priest sacer, sacred, dare, to give.]

Sachem, sa'chem, . a chief of a North American Indian tribe, a sagamore : one of the Tammany leaders. ns. Sa'chemdom, Sa'chemship.

Sachet, sa-sha, . a bag of perfume. [Fr.]

Sack, sak, . a large bag of coarse cloth for holding grain, flour, &c. : the contents of a sack : (also Sacque) a woman's gown, loose at the back, a short coat rounded at the bottom : a measure of varying capacity. v.t. to put into a sack : (stang) to dismiss. ns. Sack'-bear'er, any bombycid moth of the family Psychidie ; Sadf/cloth, cloth for sacks : coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance. adj. Sack'clothed. ns. Sacked'-fri'ar, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a saccits ; Sack'er, a machine for filling sacks ; Sack'-fll'ter, a bag-filter ; Sack'ful, as much as a sack will hold ; Sack' -hoist, a continuous hoist for raising sacks in warehouses ; Sack'ing, coarse cloth or canvas for sacks, bed-bottoms, &c. ; Sack'-pack'er, in milling, a machine for automatically filling a flour-sack ; Sack'-race, a race in which the legs of competitors are encased in sacks. Get the sack, to be dismissed or rejected ; Give the Sack, to dismiss. [A. S. sate L. sacctis Gr. sakkos Heb. sag, a coarse cloth or garment, prob. Egyptian.]

Sack, sak, v.t. to plunder : to ravage. n. the plunder or devastation of a town : pillage. ns. Sack' age ; Sack'ing, the storming and pillaging of a town. adj. bent on pillaging. Sack and fork (Scot.), the power of drowning and hanging. [Fr. sac, a sack, plunder (saccager, to sack) L. saccus, a sack.]

Sack, sak, n. the old name of a dry Spanish wine of the sherry genus, the favourite drink of FalstafF. . Sack'-poss'et, posset made with sack. Burnt sack, mulled sack. [Fr. sec (Sp. seco (L. siccits, dry.]

Sackbut, sak'but, n. a kind of trumpet, the predecessor of the trombone : (#.) a kind of stringed instrument resembling the guitar. [Fr. saquebute Sp. sacatuche sacar, to draw out, biiclie, the maw or stomach, prob. Old High Ger. huh (Ger. tauch), the belly.]

Sack-doodle, sak-d5od'l, v.i. to play on the bagpipe.

Backless, sak'les, adj. (Scat.) guiltless : innocent : guileless. [A.S. sacleds, without strife, sacu, strife, -Ittts, -less.]

Sacodes, sa-ko'dez, . a genus of beetles of the family Cyphonidcr. [Gr. sakos, a shield, eidot, form.]

Sacque, sak. See Sack (i).

Sacra, su'kra, . a sacral artery : pi. Sa'Crse (-krg).

Sacral, s.Tkral, atfj. See Sacrum.

Sacrament, sak'ra-ment, . an holy ordinance insti-

tuted by Christ as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace (Baptism and the Lord's Supper amongst Roman Catholics, also Confirmation, Penance, Holy Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction) : the Lord's Supper specially : an oath of obedience taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment : any solemn obligation : materials used in a sacrament. v.t. to bind by an oath. adj. Sacramen'tal, belonging to or constituting a sacrament. >ts. Sacramen'talism, the attachment of excessive importance to the sacraments : the doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves a special direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace ; Sacramen'talist, one who holds thi> view. adv. Sacramen'tally. ns. Sacramenta'rian, one who holds a high or extreme view of the efficacy of the sacraments : (OPS.) one who rejects the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ; Sacramenta'rianism, the holding of extreme views

with regard to the efficacy of sacraments adj.

Sacramen'tary, pertaining to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or to the sacramentarians. n. a book containing all the prayers and ceremonies used at the celebration of the R.C. sacraments : a

sacramentarian. [L. sacramenttttm, a sacred thing sacriire, to consecrate sacer, sacred.]

Sacrarium. sa-kra'ri-um, . the part of a church where the altar is, the sanct-uary : in ancient Rome, any sacred place, the place where the Penates were stored. . Sac'rary (ocs.), a holy place. v.t. Sa'crate (obs.), to consecrate.

Sacrarium, sa-kra'ri-um, . the complex sacrum of any bird.

Sacre. Same as Saker.

Sacred, sa'kred, adj. set apart or dedicated, esp. to God : made holy : proceeding from God : religious : entitled to respect or veneration : inviolable : devoted to destruction : opposed to secular, as sacred music or history: not liable to punishment. adv. Sa'credly. n. Sa'credness. Sacred ape, the hanuman of India ; Sacred beetle, an Egyptian scarab ; Sacred cat, the house cat of Egypt, sacred to Pasht ; Sacred fish, one of the fresh-water fishes of the Nile ; Sacred Heart (R.C.), the physical heart of Christ, adored with special devotion since the i8th century. [O. Fr. sacrer L. sacrdre L. safer, sacred.]

Saoiificati, sak-ri-fi-ka'tl, n.pl. in the early church, those who sacrificed to idols in persecution, but returned as penitents afterwards.

Sacrifice, sak'ri-fls, v.t. to offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity : to destroy or give up for something else : to devote or destroy with loss or suffering : to kill. v.t. to make offerings to God. . the fundamental institution of all natural religions, primarily a sacramental meal at which the communicants are a deity and his worshippers, and the elements the flesh and blood of a sacred victim : the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar : that which is sacrificed or offered : destruction or loss of anything to gain some object : that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end : mere loss of profit. n. Sacrif icant, one who offers a sacrifice. adj. Sacrif'icatory, offering sacrifice. ?t. SacTificer, a priest. adj. Sacrifi'cial, relating to, or consisting in, sacrifice : performing sacrifice. adv. Sacrifi'cially. Sacrifice hit, in base-ball, a hit to enable another player to score or to gain a base. Eucharistic sacrifice, the supposed constant renewal of the sacrifice of Christ in the mass. [O. Fr., L. sacrificinm sacer, sacred, facere, to make.)

Sacrilege, sak'ri-lej, . profanation of a sacred place or thing : the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom. . Sac'rileger (obs.). adj. Sacrile'gious, polluted with sacrilege : profane : violating sacred things. adv. Sacrile'gioUSly. ns. Sacrile'giousness ; Sac'rilegist, one guilty of sacrilege. [Fr. sacrilege L. sacrilegiitm sacer, sacred, legere, to gather.]

Sacrist, sa'krist, . a sacristan : a person in a cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books. ns. Sa'Cling, consecration; Sa'cring-bell, in R.C. churches, a small bell rung to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass ; Sac'ristan, an officer in a church who has charge of the sacred vessels and other movables : a sexton ; Sac'risty, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c. are kept : vestry. [Low L. sacristia, a vestry, sacristanus, sacrista, a sacristan L. sacrr.}

Sacrosanct, sak'rO-sangkt, adj. very sacred or inviolable. . Sacrosanc'tity. [L. sacrosanctus sacer, sacred, sanctns, pa.p. of sanclre, to hallow.]

Sacrum, sa'krum, . a triangular bone situated at the lower part of the vertebral column (of which it is a natural continuation), and wedged between the two innominate bones, so as to form the keystone to the pelvic arch. adj. Sa'cral. n. Sacral'gia, pain in the region of the sacrum. adjs. Sacrocos'tal. connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib (also n.) ; Sacroil'iac, pertaining to the sacrum and ilium ; Sacrolum'bar, pertaining to sacral and

lumbar vertebras ; Sacropu'bic, pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes ; Sacrorec tal, pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum ; Sacrosciat ic. pertaining to the sacrum and the hip ; Sacrover tebral, pertaining to the sacrum and that part of the vertebral column immediately anterior to it. [L. sacrum (as, bone), sacred.]

Sad, sad (comf. Sad'der, su/>erl. Sad'dOSt), adj. sorrowful : serious : cast down : calamitous : weary : sombre: stiff: doughy: dejected: troublesome: sober, dark-coloured : (ois.) ponderous, heavy. v.t. to grieve. v.t. Sad'den, to make sad : to render heavy : to grow hard. v.i. to grow sad. adjs. Sad'-eyed (Shak.), having an expression of sadness in the eyes ; Sad' -faced (Shak.), having an expression of sadness in the face ; Sad'-heart'ed (Shak.), having the heart full of sadness. adv. Sad'ly. . Sad ness. [A.S. sad, sated, weary ; cf. Dut. zat, Ger. salt ; L. sat, satis.]

Saddening, sad'n-ing, . a method of applying mordants in dyeing and printing cloths, so as to give duller shades to the colours employed.

Saddle, sad'l, . a seat or pad, generally of leather, for a horse's back : anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton, veal, or venison a butcher's cut, including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side : a part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle : the seat on a bicycle : (naut.) a block of wood fastened to some spar, and shaped to receive the end of another spar. v.t. to put a saddle on, to load : to encumber. . Saddle-back, a hill or its summit when shaped like a saddle : a raccoon oyster : the great black-backed gull : the harp-seal : a variety of domestic geese : the larva of the bombycid moth : (arc/tit.) a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges. adj. Saddle-backed, having a low back and an elevated head and neck. ns. Saddle-bag, one of two bags united by straps for carrying on horseback ; Saddle-bar, a bar for sustaining glass in a stained-glass window ; Saddle-blank'et, a small blanket folded under a saddle ; Saddle DOW, the arched front of a saddle from which the weapon often hung ; Saddle-Cloth, the housing or cloth placed under a saddle. n.pl. Saddle-feath'ers, the long slender feathers which droop from the saddle or rump of the domestic cock. ns. Saddle-girth, a band passing round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its place ; Saddle-horse, a horse suitable for riding; Saddle-joint, a joint made in plates of sheet-iron so that the margins interlock : (anat.) a joint admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation ; Saddle-lap, the skirt of a saddle ; Saddle-plate, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace in locomotive steam-boilers; Saddle-quern, an ancient quern for grinding grain ; Saddler, a maker of saddles : the harp-seal ; Saddle-rock, a variety of the oyster ; Saddle-roof, a roof having two gables ; Saddler-COr'poral, a non-commissioned officer in the household cavalry, with the charge of the saddles ; Sadd ler-ser'geant, a sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: (U.S.) a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment ;
Saddlery, occupation of a saddler : materials for saddles : articles sold by a saddler. adjs. Saddle-Shaped, shaped like a saddle: (tot.) bent down at the sides : (geol.) bent down at each side of a ridge ; Saddle-sick, galled with much riding. ns. Saddle-tree, the frame of a saddle. Put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is deserved. [A.S. sadol, tadel; cf. Dut. zadel, Ger. sattel.]

Sadducee, sad'u-se, n. one of a Jewish sceptical school or party of aristocratic traditionists in New Testament times. adj. Sadduce'an, of or relating to the Sadducees. ns. Sadducee'ism, Sadd'ucism, scepticism. [Gr. Saddoukaios Heb. Tsed&qlm , from their supposed founder Zadok, or from the race of the Zadokites, a family of priests at Jerusalem since the time of Solomon.]

Sadina, sa-de'na, . a clupeoid fish resembling a sar-

dine. [Sp. sardina.)

Sad-iron, jad'-i'urn, . a smoothing-iron : a box-iron.

Sadr, sad'r, . the lote-bush.

Sad-tree, sad'-tre, . the night jasmine.

Sae, sa, adv. the Scotch form of so.

Safe, saf, adj. unharmed : tree from danger or injury ' secure : securing from danger or injury : no longer dangerous: clear: trusty: sound: certain. . a chest or closet for money, &c., safe against fire, thieves, &c., generally of iron : a chest or cupboard for meats: (coil.) a safety-bicycle. v.t. to safe-guard. v.t. Safe' -conduct' (Spens.~). ns. Safe-con duct, a writing, passport, or guard granted to a person to enable him to travel with safety ; Safe'-depos'it, a safe storage for valuables ; Safe 'guard, he who, or that which, guards or renders safe : protection :
a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller : a rail-guard at railway switches: (zool.) a monitor lizard. v.t. to protect.?/. Safe'-keep'ing, preservation from injury or from escape. adv. Safely, in a safe manner. us. Safe ness ; Safe -pledge, a surety for one's appearance at a day assigned ; Safe'ty, freedom from danger or loss : close custody : a safeguard : Safe'ty-arch (archil.), an arch built in the body of a wall to relieve the pressure, as over a door or window ; Safe'ty-belt, a belt made of some buoyant material, or capable of being inflated, for helping a person to float ; Safe'ty-bl'cycle, a low-wheeled bicycle ; Safe'ty-buoy, a buoy for helping a person to float : a life-preserver ; Safe ty-cage (mining), a cage by which a fall would be prevented in case of the breakage of the rope by means of safety-catches ; Safe'ty-chain, a check-chain of a car-truck : a safety-link ; Safe'ty-fuse, a waterproof woven tube enclosing an inflammable substance
which burns at a regular rate ; Safe'ty-hoist, a hoisting-gear so arranged as to prevent its load being thrown precipitately down in case of accident ; Safe'ty-lamp, a lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, used for safety in mines on account of the inflammable gases ; Safe'ty-lock, a lock that cannot be picked by ordinary means : in firearms, a lock with some device for preventing accidental discharge ; Safe'ty-match, a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose ; Safe'ty-pa'per, a paper so prepared as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means ; Safe'ty-pin, a pin in the form of a clasp with a guard covering its point ; Safe'ty-plug, a plug of soft metal in an opening in a steam-boiler, so as to melt when the temperature rises to its fusing-point, and allow of an escape of steam ; Safe'ty-rein, a rein for preventing a horse from running away ; Safe'ty-stop, a contrivance for preventing accidents in machinery ; Safe'ty-tube, a tube used in chemical operations to prevent the bursting of vessels by gas, and for other purposes ; Safe'ty-valve, a valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for safety. [O. Fr. snuf'L. salvus; prob. allied to solus.}

Saffian, saf'i-an, . a name applied to skins tanned with sumac and dyed in bright colours. [Russ.]

Saffiower, saf'flow-er, . an annual herbaceous composite plant, cultivated all over India for its red dye Carthaminc. [O. Fr. sajlor, through It. from Ar. iisfiir safra, yellow.]

Saffo, saf'o, n. (OPS.) a bailiff: a catchpole. [It.]

Saffron, saf'run. ft. a bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers : a colouring substance prepared from its flowers. adj. having the colour of saffron : deep yellow. adj. Saff'rony. . Saf'ranine, a coal-tar producing yellowish colour used in dyeing. [O. Fr. so/ran (It. zafferaao) Ar. zafaran safra, yellow.]

Sag, sag, v.i. to bend, sink, or hang down : to yield or give way as from weight or pressure : to hang heavy : to make leeway. n. a droop. adj. loaded*

Saga

mOte ; mute ; m53n ; then.

Sail

[M. E. saggen, from Scand. ; Sw. sacka, to sink down ; cf. Ger. sacken, to sink.]

Saga, sa'ga, >!. a tale, historical or fabulous, in the old prose literature of Iceland. . Sa gaman, a narrator of sagas. [Ice. saga, pi. sogur segja, say.]

Sagacious, sa-ga'shus, adj. keen or quick in percep-

tion or thought : acute : discerning and judicious : wise. attv. Saga'ciously. ns. Saga'ciousness,

Sagac'ity, aculeness of perception or thought : acute practical judgment : shrewdness. [L. sagajc, salads sagire, to perceive quickly.]
Sagamore, sag'a-mOr, . a chief among some tribes

ol American Indians prob. conn, with sachem.
Sagapenum, sag-a-pe'num, . a fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of Feruia, formerly used in hysteria, &c. [Gr. sagapenon.]
Sagathy, sag'a-thi, n. (obs.) a woollen stuff. [Fr.

sagatisL,. saga, a mantle.]

Sage, saj, . any plant of genus Salvia, of the mint family, esp. Common or Garden Sage, used for flavouring meats. ns. Sage -apple, a gall formed on a species of sage : Sage'-bread, bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk ; Silge -brush, a collective name of various shrubby species of Artemisia in the western United States ; Sage'-COCk, -grouse, a large North American grouse ; Sage'-greeu, a gray slightly mixed with pure green ; Sage'-rabb it, a small hare or raubit abounding in North America; Sage'-rose, a plant of the genus Cisttis : an evergreen shrub of tropical America ; Sage'-Sparr'OW, a fringilline bird characteristic of the sage-brush of North America ; Sage -thresher, the mountain mocking-bird of west North America ; Sage'-Vrill'OW, a dwarf American willow. adj. Sa'gy, full of, or seasoned with, sage. Apple-bearing sage, a native of southern Europe, with large reddish or purple bracts, and bearing on its branches large gall-nuts; Meadow sage, or Meadow clary, a common ornament of meadows in the south of England, with bluish-purple flowers ; Oil Of sage, an essential oil, yielded by the sage, once much used in liniments against rheumatism. [O. Fr. sauge (li. salvia) L. salvia sah'iis, safe.]

Sage, saj, adj. discriminating, discerning, wise : well judged. . a wise man : a man of gravity and wisdom. atlv. Sagely. . Sage'ness. Seven sages, or wise men (see Seven). [Fr. sage (It. saggio, savio), from a L. sapius (seen in ne-sapius), wise sapcre, to be wise.]

Sagene, sajen, . a fishing-net. [L., Gr. sagene.)
Sagene, sii'jen, . a Russian unit of long measure, of

seven English feet.

Sagenite, saj'en-It, n. acicular crystals of rutile occurring in reticulated forms embedded in quartz. adj. SagenitlC. [Gr. sagene, a drag-net.]
Sageretia, saj-e-re'ti-a, n. a genus of polypetalous plants belonging to the buckthorn order. [Named from Aug. Sageret, 1763-1852.]
Sagesse, sazh-es', n. wisdom. [Fr.]
Saggar, sag'ar, . a box of hard pottery in which porcelain is enclosed for baking also v.t. ns. Sagg'ard ; Sagg'ar-house, a house in which unbaked vessels are put into saggars. [Safeguard.]
Sagina, sa-ji'na, n, a genus of polypetalous plants of the pink family. v.t. Saglnate, to pamper: to fatten. . Sagina'tion. [L. sagindre, to fatten.]
Sagitta, saj'it-a, . a northern constellation the Arrow : a genus of small pelagic worms. adj. Sagittal, arrow-shaped : (anat.) straight, pertaining to the sagittal suture. adv. Sag'ittally. ns. Sagitta ria, a genus of aquatic plants, some species with sagittate leaves and white flowers ; Sagittarius, the Archer, one of the signs of the zodiac ; Sag ittary, a centaur : a public building in Venice. adj. of or like an arrow. adjs. Sagittate, -d, shaped like an arrow-head, as a leaf; Sagittiling'ual, having a long slender tongue, as a woodpecker. [L. sagitta, an arrow.]

SagO, sa'go, n. a nutritive farinaceous substance produced Irorn the pith of several East Indian palms. n. Sa go-palm. [Malay sdgu.)

Sagra, sa'gra, . a genus of phytophagous beetles of brilliant colours.

Saguaro, sa-g war'o, . the giant cactus.

Saguin, sag' win, . a South American monkey. Also Sag oin, Sag'ouin.

Saguilius, sag-u-i'nus, n. a genus of South American marmosets.

SagUul, sa'gum, . a military cloak' worn by ancient Roman soldiers. [L., prob. of Celt, origin.]

Sahib, sa'ib, . a term of respect given in India to persons of rank and to Europeans. [Hind, sahib Ar. sdhib.)

Sahlite, sa'ltt, . a variety of augite, from the silver-mines of Sahla in Sweden.

Sal, sa'i, . a South American monkey. [Braz.]

Saibling, sab'ling, . the char.

Saic, sa'ik, . a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant. [Fr. satque Turk, shdlqa.)

Said, sed, pa.t. and pa. p. of say : the before-mentioned, as the said witness.

Saiga, sT'ga, . a west Asian antelope. [Russ.]

Saikless. Same as Sackless.

Sail, sal, . a sheet of canvas, &c., spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward : a ship or ships : a trip in a vessel : a fleet : arm of a windmill : speed : a journey. v.i. to be moved by sails : to go by water : to begin a voyage : to glide or float smoothly along, v.t. to navigate: to pass in a ship : to fly through. adj. Bailable, navigable. . Sail'-boat, a boat propelled by a sail. adjs. Sail'-borne ; Sail'-broad (Milt.), broad or spreading like a sail. w. Sail'-cloth, a strong cloth for sails. adj. Sailed, having sails set.- ns. Sail er, a sailor : a boat or ship with respect to its mode of sailing, or its speed ; Sail'-fish, the basking shark : the quill-back ; Sail-fluke, the whiff; Sail' -hoop, a mast-hoop ; Sailing, act of sailing : motion of a vessel on water : act of directing a ship's course : the term applied to the different ways in which the path of a ship at sea, and the variations of its geographical position, are represented on paper, as great circle sailing, M creator s sailing, middle latitude sailing, oblique sailing, parallel sailing, plane sailing; Sailing-ice, an ice-pack through which a sailing-vessel can force her way. n.pl. Sail ing-instruc - tions, written directions by the officer of a convoy to the masters of ships under his care. . Saillng-mas'ter, a former name for the navigating officer of a war-ship. adj. Sailless, destitute of sails. ns. Sail'-liz'ard, a large lizard having a crested tail ; Sail'-loft, a loft where sails are cut out and made ; Sail'-mak'er, a maker of sails : in the United States navy, an officer who takes charge of the sails; Sail' or, one who sails in or navigates a ship : a seaman ; Sail'or-fish, a sword-fish ; Sail'or-man, a seaman ; Sail'or-plant, the strawberry geranium ; Sail or s-choice, the pin-fish : the pig-fish ; Sail'or's-purse, an egg-pouch of rays and sharks ; Sail'-room, a room in a vessel where sails are stowed. adj. Sail'y, like a sail. . Sail' -yard, the yard on which sails are extended, n.pl. Stajr" -sails, triangular sails, suspended on the ropes which stay the masts upon the foresides from the jib-boom, bowsprit, and deck in the case of the foremast, and from the deck in the case of the mainmast. Sail close to the wind, to run great risk ; Sailors' Home, an institution where sailors may lodge, or aged and infirm sailors be permanently cared for. After sail, the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzen-mast ; Fore-and-aft sails, those set parallel to the keel of a ship, as opp. to Square sails, those set across the ship ; Full sail, with all sails set ; Make sail, to spread more canvas, in sailing : Set sail, to spread the sails, to begin a voyage ; Shorten sail, to reduce its extent; Strike sail, to lower the sail or sails:

(S/iak.) to abate one's pretensions of pomp or superiority ; Take the wind out of one's sails, to deprive cue of an advantage ; Under sail, having the sails spread. [A.S. segtl, cl". Dut. zeil, Ger. ttftL}

Saimiri, sl'mi-ri, n. a squirrel monkey.

Sain, sa'in (Shak.) t pa.f. of say.

Sain, san, v.t. (Scot.) to bless so as to protect from evil. [A.S. segTtian L. sig-nare signum, mark.]

Sainfoin, san'foin, . a leguminous fodder-plant. Also Saint foin'. [Fr., tain, wholesome, foin, hay L. sannmf&mti.]

Saint, sant, n. a sanctified or holy person : one eminent for piety : one of the blessed in heaven : one canonised by the R.C Church : an image of a saint : an angel : (//.) Israelites as a people : Christians generally. v.t. to salute as a saint. adj. Saint ed, made a saint : holy : sacred : gone to heaven : canonised. . Sainthood. adj. Saint ish, somewhat saintly, or affectedly so. . Saint ism, the character or quality of a saint : sanctimoniousness. adjs. Saint'-like, Saint ly, like or becoming a saint. ad-'. Saint lily. . Saint - liness. adj. Saint -seem ing, havin-; the appear- ance of a saint. . Saint ship, the character of a

saint. Saint's day, a day set apart for the com-
memoration of a particular saint ; St Agnes S

flower, the snowflake; St Andrew's cross, a North American shrub ; St Andrew's Day, 3oth November ; St Anthony's fire, erysipelas ; St Anthony's nut, the pig-nut or hawk-nut ; St Audrey's necklace, a string of holy stones : St Barbara's cress, the yellow rocket ; St Barnaby's thistle, the common English star-thistle : St Bennet's herb, the herb bennet : St Blase's disease, quinsy ; St Cassian beds, a division of the Triassic series ; St Crispin S Day. 25th October ; St David's Day, ist March : St Domingo duck, a West Indian duck ; St Domingo grebe, the smallest grebe in America ; St Elmo's fire (see Elmo's fire) ; St George's Day, zsd April ; St George's ensign, the distinguishing flag of the British navy, a red cross on a white field ; St Hubert's disease, hydrophobia : St John's bread, the carob bean : ergot of rye ; St John's Day, 271(1 December : St John's hawk, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard :

St Julien, an esteemed red Bordeaux wine frqpi the Medoc region ; St Leger, the name of a race run at Doncaster, so called since 1778 from CoL St Leger ; St Luke's summer, a period of pleasant weather about the middle of October : St Martin's evil, drunkenness: St Martin's summer, a season of mild, damp weather in late autumn : St Nicholas's Day. 6th December; St Patrick's Day, 1 7th March; St Peter's finger, a belemnite : St Peter's fish, the dory ; St Peter's wort, a name of several plants ; St Pierre group, a thick mass of shales in the upper Missouri region ; St Swithin'S Day. iSth July ; St Valentine's Day, 141)1 February : St Vitus's dance, chorea. All-Saints' Day, a feast observed by the Latin Church on ist November, in the Greek Church on the first Sunday after Pentecost : Communion of the Saints, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, the blessed dead as well as the faithful living, mystically united in each other in Christ : Intercession, Perseverance, of saints (see Intercession, Perseverance) . Latter-day saints, the Mormons' name for themselves ; Patron saint, a saint who is regarded as a protector, as St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, St Patrick of Ireland, St David of Wales, St Denis of France, St James of Spain, St Nicholas of Russia, St Stephen of Hungary, St Mark of Venice, &c. [Fr., L. sanctus, holy.]

Saint Simonism, sant-sl'mon-izm, n. the socialistic system founded by the Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1815). j. Saint -Simo'nian (also adj.); Saint-simo nianism ; Saint-Si monist.

Sair, sar, adj. (Scot.) sore. adv. Sairty.

Sair, sar, v.t. to serve : to fit : to satisfy : to give alms. . Sair'ing, as much as serves the turn : enough.

Saith, seth, v. t. and v.i. 3d pers. sing. pres. indie, of say.

Saith, sath, . (Scot.) the coalfish. [Gael. s<ividkean.\

Saiva, sl'va, . a votary of Sii-a. . Sai vism.

Sajou, sa-joo', . a South American monkey.

Sake, sak'e, . a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice : a generic name for all spirituous liquors.

Sake, sak, n. cause : account : regard, as ' lor my sake ' : contention : fault : purpose. For old sake s sake, for the sake of old times, for auld langsyne. [A.S. tacu, strife, a lawsuit; Dut. zaak, Ger. sue he ; A.S. sacan, to strive, Goth, sakan. Seek is a doublet.)

Saker, sa'ker, ft. a species of falcon : a species of cannon. [Fr., Low \^.falcasacer, sacred falcon.)

Saki, sak'i, . a genus of long-tailed South American monkeys.

Sakieh, sak'i-e, . a Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water. Also Sak ia. [Ar. saqieh.]

Sal, sal, . a large gregarious timber tree of north India, with hard, dark-brown, coarse-grained, durable wood. [Hind, sal.}

Sal, sal, n. salt, used in chemistry and pharmacy with various adjectives, as Sal'-alem broth, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate ammonium chloride

also Sail of -wisdom ; Sal-ammo niac. chloride of ammonium, with a sharp, saline taste ; Sal -seignette', Rochelle salt ; Sal' -volatile, a solution of carbonate of ammonia in alcohol a common remedy for faintness. [L.]

Salaam, Salani, sa-lam', . a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans : homage. v.i. to perform the salaam. [Ar. salam, peace ; Heb. skulam, to be safe.]

Salable. Salableness, Salably. Same as Saleable, &c. See Sale.

Salacious, sal-a'shi-us, adj. lustful : lecherous. adv. Sala CiOUSly, lustfully : lecherously. us. Sala -Ciousness. Salac'ity, lust, lecherousness. [L. salax soli re, to leap.]

Salad, sal'ad, . a preparation of raw herbs (lettuce, endive, chicory, celery, mustard and cress, water-cress, onions, radishes, tomatoes, chervil, &c.) cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c. : a dish of some kind of meat, chopped, seasoned, and mixed with a salad. as. Sal ad-bur net, the common bin-net, used as a salad ; Sal ading. herbs for salads : the making of salads ; Sal'ad-Oil, olive-oil, used in dressing salads ; Sal ad-plate, a smnll plate for salad : SaTad-rock'et, the garden rocket : Sal ad-spoon, a large and long-handled spoon for stirring and mixing salads, made of wod or other material not affected by vinegar. Salad days, days of youthful inexperience. [Fr. salade Old It. salatei salarc, to salt L. sal, salt.]

Salagramma, sa-la-gra'ma, . a stone sacred to Vishnu.

Salal : berry, sal'al-ber'i, . a berry -like plant of California, about the size of a common grape.

Salam. See Salaam.

Salamander, sal'a-man-der, . a genus of tailed Amphibians, nearly related to the newts, harmless, but long dreaded as poisonous, once supposed able to live in fire : (her.) a four-legged creature with a long tail surrounded by flames : a poker used red-hot for kindling fires : a hot metal plate for browning meat, &c. adjs. Salaman'driform ; Salaman-drine, like a salamander : enduring fire : Sala-man'droid also n. [Fr. talamattdre L., Gr. salaniandra ; of Eastern origin.)

Salamba, sa-lam'ba, n. a contrivance for fishing used at Manila and elsewhere in the East.

SalamiS, sal'a-mis, . a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Salangane, sal'ang-gan, *- a Chinese swift which con-structs edible nests.

Salary, sal'a-ri, . a recompense for ervice : wapes. v.t. to pay a salary. adj. Sal'arled, receiving a

salary. [O. Fr. salarie (Fr. talairt. It. salario) L. salariutn, salt-money, sal, salt.]

Salda, sal'da, n. a genus of true bugs.

Sale, sal, . act of selling : the exchange of anything for money : power or opportunity of selling : de-mand : public showing of goods to sell : auction. ndj. Sale able, that may be sold : in good demand. . Sale'ableness. adv. Sale'ably. >is. Sale-room, an auction-room ; Sales man, a man who sells goods :/et. Sales'woman. ,;</_/'. Sale'-tongued, mercenary. ii.pl. Sale'wares, merchandise. . Sale work, work or things made for sale, or merely for sale : work carelessly done. Forced Sale, a sale compelled by a creditor ; Terms Of sale, the con-ditions imposed on a purchaser. [Scand., Ice. sata.]

Sale, sal, . (Spens.) a kind of basket-like net, made of sallows or willows. [A.S. sealh, willow.]

Salebrous, sal'e-brus, adj. rough, rugged. . Sale-bros ity. [Fr., L. salebrosia, rough.]

Salep, sal'ep, . the dried tubers of Orckis mascula : the food prepared from it. Also Sal'op. [Ar. J

Saleratus, sal-e-ra'tus, . sodium bicarbonate, used in baking-powders. Also Salasra'tus. [L. sal aera-tus, aerated salt.]

Salewe, sal-u', v.t. (Spens.) to salute. [Salute.]

Salian, sa'li-an, adj. pertaining to a tribe of Franks on the lower Rhine. . one of this tribe. adj. Sal'ic, denoting a law among the Salian Franks limiting the succession of certain lands to males extended in the I4th century to the succession to the crown of France. [Fr. salique Low L. Lex salica,]

Salian, sa'li-an, adj. pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome. Saliau hymns, songs sung by these, with dances, &c.

Saliant, sari-ant, adj. Same as Salient.

Paliaunce, sal-i-ans', n. (Sfens.). See Salience.

Salicetum, sal-i-se'tum, . a thicket of willows://. Salice'tums, Salice'ta.

Salicin, -6, sal'i-sin, . a bitter crystalline glucoside, obtained from the bark of willows and poplars. . Sal icylate, a salt of salicylic acid.at/js. Sal'icy-lated, combined with salicylic acid ; Salicylic, obtained from the willow. Salicylate of sodium, a product occurring in small white crystals, used very largely in acute rheumatism. [L. salix, salicis, a willow.]

Salicornia, sal-i-kor'ni-a, . a genus of apetalous plants the glass-wort, marsh-samphire. [Fr., L. sal, salt, cornu, a horn.]

Salient, sa'li-ent, adj. leaping or springing : (fort.) projecting outwards, as an angle : prominent : striking : (ft'ffi/t.) denoting any angle less than two right angles : (lier.~) of a beast of prey nearly rampant. . Salience, the quality or condition of being salient : projection : (Stfetts.) a leaping, assaulting, onslaught. adv. Sa'liently. [Fr., L. saliens, -?>i!is, pr.p. of salire, to leap.]

Saliere, sa-ly.tr', n. a saltcellar. [Fr.]

SaliferoilS, sa-lif'er-us, adj. bearing salt. Saliferous system, the Triassic, from its rich deposits. [L. sal, salts, sa\t,ferre, to bear.]

Salify, sal'i-fi, ~>.t. to combine with an acid in order to make a salt '.pa,t. and pa. p. sal'ified. adj. Salifi'able. . Salifica'tion, the act of salifying.

Saline, sa'lln, or sa-lln', adj. consisting of, or containing, salt : partaking of the qualities of salt. . an effervescent powder used as a gentle aperient : a salt-spring. its. Sali'na, salt-works : Salina tion, the act of washing in salt liquor ; Sal ine, Sal in, a salt, reddish substance obtained from the ashes of potato-leaves; Saline'ness. -adjs. Salinif 'erous ; Salin'iform. us. Salin'ity; Salinom'eter, Salim'-eter, a hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt in any given solution. adj. Sali'no-terrene', composed of salt and earth. v.t. Sal'ite, to season with salt. n. Sal'itral, a place where saltpetre occurs. [Fr., L. saliniis sal, salt.]

Salique, sal'ik, or sa-lk', adj. Same as Salic.

Saliva, sa-lfva, . the spittle, one of the digestive fluids, mainly the product of the salivary glands. adjs, Sali'val, Sal'ivant, producing salivation. . Saliva-pump, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva. adj. Sa'livary, pertaining to, secreting, or containing saliva. . that which produces salivation. v.t. Sal'ivate, to produce an unusual amount of saliva. . Saliva'tion, an unusual flow of saliva. adj. Sal'iVOUS, like spittle. [Fr., L., allied to Gr. sialon, saliva.]

Salix, sa'liks, n. a genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows. [L.]

Sallee-man, sal'e-man, . a Moorish pirate. Also Sall'ee-ro'ver. \Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.]

Sallet, sal et, . a light kind of helmet of the 151)1 century, with projection behind, used by foot-soldiers.
[O. Fr. salade, through It. celata, a helmet, from L. ctrlata, figured ccfldre, to engrave.]

Sallie, sal'i, n. {Scot.) a hired mourner at a funeral.

Sallow, sal'o, . a tree or low shrub of the willow kind (Scot.) Sauch. adj. Sall'owy, abounding in sallows. [A.S. sealh ; Ger. sakL}

Sallow, sal'O, adj. of a pale, yellowish colour. v.t. to tinge with a sallow colour. adj. Sall'OWish, somewhat sallow. ns. Sall'OW-kitt en, a kind of puss-moth ; Sall'OW-moth, a British moth of a pale-yellow colour ; Sail' owness. adj. Sall'owy. [A.S. sah, salu ; cf. Dut. zaluw, and Old High Ger. sale.]

Sally, sal'i, n. a leaping or bursting out : a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers : excursion : outburst of fancy, wit, &c. : levity : a projection. v.i. to rush out suddenly: to mount: pa.t. and pa.p. sall'ied. . Sall'y-port, a passage by which a garrison may make a sally: a large port for the escape of a crew when a fire-ship is set on fire. [Fr. saill,ie taillir(\\. salire) L. salire, to leap.]

Sally, sal'i, n. a kind of stone-fly : a wren. n. Sail y-pick'er, one of several different warblers.

Sally lunn, sal'i-lun, . a sweet spongy tea-cake. [From the name of a girl who sold them in the streets

of Bath about the close of the i8th century.]

Sally-WOOd, sal'i-wood, . willow-wood.

Salmagundi, sal-ma-gun'di, . a dish of minced meat with eggs, anchovies, vinegar, pepper, &c. : a medley, miscellany. Also Salmagun'dy. [Fr. salinigondis It. salami, pi. of salame, salt meat L. sal, salt, coaditi, pi. of condi:j t seasoned L. condire, -itum, to pickle.]

Salmi, Salmis, sal'mi, . a ragout of roasted wood-cocks, &c., stewed with wine, morsels of bread, &C. [Fr. salmis It. salame, salt meat.]

Salmiac, sal'mi-ak, K. sal-ammoniac.

Salmon, sam'un, . a large fish, brownish above, with silvery sides, the delicate flesh reddish -orange in colour ascending rivers to spawn: the upper bricks in a kiln which receive the least heat. j. Sal mo, the leading genus of Salnwmdce ; Salni on-COl'OUr, an orange - pink ; Salm'onet, a young salmon ; Salm on-fish'ery, a place where salmon-n-shing is carried on ; Salm'on - fly, any kind of artificial fly for taking salmon ; Salm'on-fry, .salmon under two years old ; Salm'oning, the salmon industry, as canning ; Salm'on-kill'er, a sort of stickleback ; Salm on-leap, -ladd'er, a series of steps to permit a salmon to pass up-stream. adj. Salm'onoid, ns. Salm'on-peal, -peel, a grilse under 2 Ib. ; Salm'on-spear, an instrument used in spearing salmon ; Salm'on-spring, a smolt or young salmon of the first year ; Salm'on-tack'le, the rod, line, and fly with which salmon are taken ; Salm'on-trput, a trout like the salmon, but smaller and thicker in proportion ; Salm'on-weiT, a weir specially designed to take salmon. Black salmon, the great lake trout ; Burnett salmon, a fish with reddish flesh like a salmon; Calvered salmon, pickled salmon ; Cornish salmon, the pollack ; Kelp salmon, a serranoid fish ; Kippered salmon, salmon salted and smoke-dried ; Quoddy Salmon, the pollack ; Sea salmon, the pollack ; White salmon, a carangoid California!! fish. [O. Fr. saulmon L. salino, from satire, to leap.]

Salnatron, sal-na'tron, H. crude sodium carbonate.

Salomonio. Same as Solomonic.

Salon, sa-long', . a drawing-room : a fashionable reception, esp. a periodic gathering of notable persons, in the house of some social queen : the great annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysees in Paris. [Fr.]

Saloon, sa-ltx5n', n. a spacious and elegant hall or apartment for the reception of company, for works of art, &c. : a main cabin : a drawing-room car on a railroad : a liquor-shop. ns. Saloon'ist, Saloon - keep'er, one who retails liquor. [Fr. salon sallc ; Old High Ger. sal, a dwelling, Ger. saal.}

Saloop, sa-loOp', n. a drink composed of sassafras tea,
with sugar and milk. [Salep.}

Salop. Same as Salop.

Salopian, sal-o'pi-an, adj. pertaining to Shropshire (L. Salopia), as the ware, a name given to Roman pottery found in Shropshire.

Salpa, sal'pa, . a remarkable genus of free-swimming Tunicates. adjs. Sal'pian ; Sal'piform.

Salpicon, sal'pi-kon, . stuffing, chopped meat. [Fr.]

Salpiglossis, sal-pi-glos'is, . a genus of gamopetalous plants, native to Chili, with showy flowers resembling petunias. [Gr. salpingx, a trumpet, glossa, tongue.]

Salpinctes, sal-pingk'tes, n. the rock-wrens. [Gr. salpingktes, a trumpeter.)

Salpingitis, sal-pin-jl'tis, . inflammation of a Fallopian tube. adjs. Salpingit ic, Salpin'gian, pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube. n. Sal'pinx, a Eustachian tube or syrinx. [Gr. salpingx, a trumpet.]

Salpornis, sal-por'nis, n. a genus of creepers inhabiting Asia and Africa. [Gr. salpingx, a trumpet, ornis, a bird.]

Salsaginous, sal-saj'i-nus, adj. saltish : growing in brackish places.

SalsamentariOUS,sal-sa-men-ta'ri-us,rt<iy. (obs.) salted.

Salse, sals, . a mud volcano: a conical hillock of mud. [Fr., L. salsus, satire, to salt.]

Salsify, sal'si-fi, . a biennial plant growing in meadows throughout Europe, whose long and tapering root has a flavour resembling asparagus also Sal' safy often called Oyster-plant. Black sal-Bify, the related scorzonera. [Fr., It. sassefrica, goat's-beard L. saxum, a TQcV,fricdre, to rub.]

Salsilla, sal-sil'a, . one of several species of Bomarea, with edible tubers. [Sp., dim. of salsa, sauce.]

Salsola, sal's5-la, n. a genus of plants, including the salt-wort and prickly glass-wort. adj. SalSOla'-C60US. [L. salsus satire, to salt.]

Salt, sawlt, n. chloride of sodium, or common salt, a well-known substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water: anything like salt: seasoning: piquancy: abatement, modification, allowance : an experienced sailor : that which preserves from corruption : an antiseptic : (chem.) a body composed of an acid and a base united in definite proportions, or of bromine, chlorine, fluorine, or iodine, with a metal or metalloid : (obs.) lust. v.t. to sprinkle or season with salt : to fill with salt between the timbers for preservation. adj. containing salt: tasting of salt: overflowed with, or growing in, salt-water : pungent : lecherous \(coll.) costly, expensive. ns. Salt' -block, a salt-evaporating apparatus: Salt'-bott'om, a flat piece of ground covered with saline efflorescences : Salt-bush, an Australian plant of the goose-foot family ; Salt'-cake, the crude sodium sulphate occurring as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid : Salt-Cat, a mixture given as a digestive to pigeons : Salt'er, one who salts, or who makes, sells, or deals in salt, as in Drysalter: a trout leaving salt-water to ascend a stream ; Sal'tem, salt-

fcSo

works ; Salt'-fOOt, a large saltcellar marking the boundary between the superior and inferior guests ; Salt-gauge, an instrument for testing the strength of brine ; Salt'-glaze, a glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired. adj. Salt' -green (Shak.), sea-green. us. Salt'-group, a series of rocks containing salt, as the Onondaga salt-group ; Salt-hold' er, a saltcellar ; Salt'-horse, salted beef; Salt'ie, the salt-water fluke or dab ; Salt ing, the act of sprinkling with salt : the celebration of the Eton ' Moritem.' adj. Saltish, somewhat salt. adv. Salt ishly, so as to be moderately salt. ns. Salt ishness, a moderate degree of saltness ; Salt-junk, hard salt beef for use at sea. adj. Salt'less, without salt: tasteless. . Salt' -lick, a place to which animals resort for salt. adi<. Salt'ly. ns. SaH-marsh, land liable to be overflowed by the sea or the waters of estuaries ; Salt'-marsh caterpillar, the hairy larva of an arctiid moth ; Salt-marsh hen, a clapper-rail ; Salt -marsh terrapin, the diamond-backed turtle ; Salt-mine, a mine where rock-salt is obtained ; Saltness, impregnation with salt ; Salt-pan, a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made ; Salt-pit, a pit where salt is obtained ; Salt-rheum, a cutaneous eruption ; Salts, Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine. adj. Salf-SliVered, slivered and salted, as fish for bait. ns. Salt-spoon, a small spoon for serving salt at table ; Salt-spring, a brine-spring ; Salt-wa'ter, water impregnated with salt, sea-water ; Salt-Works, a place where salt is made ; Salt'-wort, a genus of plants of many species, mostly natives of salt-marshes
and sea-shores, one only being found in Britain, the Prickly S., which was formerly burned for the soda it yielded. adj. Salty (same as Saltish). Salt a mine, to deposit ore in it cunningly so as to deceive persons who inspect it regarding its value ; Salt Of lemon, or sorrel, acid potassium oxalate, a solvent for ink-stains ; Salt of soda, sodium carbonate ; Salt of tartar, a commercial name for purified potassium carbonate; Salt Of Vitriol, sulphate of zinc ; Salt of wormwood, carbonate of potash. Above the salt, at the upper half of the table, among the guests of distinction ; Attic salt, wit ; Below the salt, at the lower half of the table ; Be not worth one's salt, not to deserve even the salt that gives relish to one's food ; Bronzing salt, used in burning gun-barrels ; Epsom Salts, magnesium sulphate, a cathartic ; Essential salts, those produced from the juices of plants by crystallisation ; Glauber's Salt, or Horse salts, a well-known cathartic, used in woollen dyeing ; Lay salt on the tall of, to catch ; Neutral salt, a salt in which the acid and the base neutralise each other ; Rochelle salt, sodium potassium tartrate, a laxative ; Spirits of salt, the old name for muriatic or hydrochloric acid ; Take With a grain of salt, to believe with some reserve. [A.S. sealt ;

cf. Ger. sals, also L. sal, Gr. Jtals.]

Saltant, sal'tant, adj. leaping: dancing: (for.) salient. r-.j. Sal'tate, to dance. . Salta'tion, a leaping or jumping: beating or palpitation : (biol.) an abrupt variation. .//. Saltato ria, a division of orthopterous insects including grass-hoppers, locusts, and crickets. adjs. Saltato'rial, Saltato'rious; Sal'tatory, leaping : dancing : having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing. [L. sattans, pr.p. of saltdre, -atum, inten. of satire, to leap.]

Saltarello, sal-ta-rel'6, . a lively Italian dance in triple time, diversified with skips, for a single couple also the music for such : an old form of round dance. [It., L. saltare, to dance.]

Saltcellar, sawlt'sel-ar, . a small table vessel for holding salt. [For salt-sellar, the last part being O. Fr. saliere L. salarium sal, salt.]

Saltierra, sal-tyer'a, . a saline deposit in the inland lakes of Mexico. [Sp., L. sal, salt, terra, land.]

Saltigrade, sal'ti-grad, adj. formed for leaping, as

Saltimbanco

mote ; mQte ; mOOn : Men.

Samnlte

pro-

certain insects. . one of a certain tribe of spiders

which leap to seize their prey. [L. saltus, a leap,

gradi, to go.]
Saltimbanco, sal-tim-bangk'O, n. (obs.)a. mountebank :

a quack. [It.]
Saltire, Saltier, sal'ter, . (her.) an ordinary in the

form of a St Andrew's Cross. adj. Sal'tierwlse.

[O. Fr. savltoir, sautoir Low L. saltatorium, a

stirrup L. saltdre, to leap.]
Saltpetre, s.iwlt-pe'ter, . the commercial name for

nitre. adj. Saltpe'trous. [O. Fr. safyesireLow

L. salpetra \j. sal, salt, petra, a rock^J
SaltUS, sal'tus, . a break of continuity in time : a leap

from premises to conclusion. [L., a leap.]
Salubrious, sa-Iu'bri-us, adj. healthful : wholesome.

adv. Salu'briously. ns. Salu briousness, Salu'-

brity. [L. salubrissalus, salutis, health.]

Salue, sal-u', v.t. (Spent.) to salute.

Salutary, sal'u-tar-i, adj. belonging to health : moling health or safety : wholesome : beneficial. . Saludador' (ois.), a quack who cures by incantations. adv. Salutarily, in a salutary manner: favourably to health.//. Sal'Utariness. adj. Salutif'erOUS, health -bearing. adv. Salutif'erOUSly. [L. salutarissaltts, health.]

Salute, sal-ut', v.t. to address with kind wishes: to greet with a kiss, a bow, &c. : to honour formally by a discharge of cannon, striking colours, &c. n. act of saluting: the position of the hand, sword, &c. in saluting : greeting : a kiss : a complimentary discharge of cannon, dipping colours, presenting arms, &c., in honour of any one. ns. Saluta'tion, act of saluting : that which is said in saluting, any customary or ceremonious form of address at meeting or at parting, or of ceremonial on religious or state occasions, including both forms of speech and gestures : (obs.) quickening, excitement : the Angelic Salutation (see Ave) ; Salutato rian, in American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutory oration. adv. SalU'tatOrily. adj. SalU'tatory, pertaining to salutation. n. a sacristy in the early church in which the clergy received the greetings of the people : an oration in Latin delivered by the student who ranks second. . Salu ter. [L. salutare, -a turn sains, salutis.]

Salvage, sal'vaj, adj. (Spens.). Same as Savage.

Salvage, sal'vaj, . compensation made by the owner of a ship or cargo in respect of services rendered by persons, other than the ship's company, in preserving the ship or cargo from shipwreck, fire, or capture :

the goods and materials so saved. . Salvabil'ity, the possibility or condition of being saved. adj.

Sal'vable. . Sal'vableness. adv. Sal'vably. (Fr., L. salvare, -dtui, to save.]

Salvation, sal-va'shun, . act of saving : means of preservation from any serious evil : (theol.) the saving of man from the power and penalty of sin, the conferring of eternal happiness : (B.) deliverance from enemies. v.t. to heal, to cure : to remedy : to redeem : to gloss over. its. Salva tionisni ; Sal-va'tionist. Salvation Army, an organisation for the revival of evangelical religion amongst the masses, founded by William Booth about 1865, reorganised on the model of a military force in 1878 ; Salvation Sally, a girl belonging to the Salvation Army.

Salvatory, sal'va-to-ri, n. (obs.) a repository : a safe.

Salve, sav, n. (B.) an ointment : anything to cure sores. v.t. to heal, help. ns. SalV'er, a quack-salver, a pretender ; Salving, healing, restoration. [A.S. sealf; Ger. salbe, Dut. zal/.}

Salve, sal've, v.t. (Sfens.) to salute. Salve Regina (R.C.), an antiphonal hymn to the Blessed Virgin said after Lauds and Compline, from Trinity to Advent from its opening words. [L. salve, God save you, hail ! imper. of salvere, to be well.]

Salvelihus, sal-ve-li'nus, . a genus of Salmonida^

the chars. [Prob. Latinised from Ger. salbling, a small salmon.]

Salver, sal'ver, . a plate on which anything is presented. adj. Sal'ver-shaped, in the form of a salver or tray. [Sp. saiva, a salver, salvar, to save Low L. salvare, to save.]

Salvia, sal'vi-a, . a large genus of gamopetalous Labiate plants, including the sage.

Salvinia, sal-vin'i-a, . a genus of heterosporous ferns formerly called Rkizocarpetz or Pepper-worts.

Salvo, sal'vo, . an exception : a reservation. [L., in phrase, salvo jure, one's right being safe.]

Salvo, sal'vO, . a military or naval salute with guns : a simultaneous discharge of artillery : the combined cheers of a multitude : pi. Salvos (sal'vCz). [It. salva, a salute L. salve, hail !]

Sal-VOlatile, sal'-vo-lat'i-le. See Sal.

Salvor, sal'vor, n. one who saves a cargo from wreck, fire, &c. [See Salvage.]

Sam, sam, adv. (Spens.) together. 7/.r. to collect, to curdle milk. [A.S. samnian samen, together.)

Samara, sa-mar'a, or sam'-, . dry indehiscent, usually one-sided fruit, with a wing, as in ash, elm, and maple the last a double samara. adjs. Sam'ariform; Sam'aroid. [L.]

Samare, sa-mar', . an old form of women's long-skirted jacket.

Samaritan, sa-mar'i-tan, adj. pertaining to Samaria in Palestine. . an inhabitant of Samaria, esp. one of the despised mixed population planted therein after the deportation of the Israelites : the language of Samaria, an archaic Hebrew, or rather Hebrew Aramaic, dialect : a charitable person from Luke, x. 30-37. . Samar itanism, charity, benevolence. Samaritan Pentateuch, a recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch, in use amongst the Samari-tans, and accepted by them as alone canonical.

Samaveda, sa-ma-va'da, . the name of one of the four Vedas. [Sans.]

Sambo, sam'bo, . a negro : properly the child of a mulatto and a negro. [Sp. zambo L. scambus, bow-legged.]

SambUCUS, sam-bu'kus, . a genusof gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the honeysuckle family the elders. [L.]

Sambuke, sam'buk, . an ancient musical instrument, probably a harp. Also SambU ca. [Gr. sambyki Heb. sabcka.}

Sambur, sam'bur, . the Indian elk. Also Sam boo. [Hind, santbre.]

Same, sum, adv. (Spens.). Same as Sam.

Same, sam, adj. identical : of the like kind or degree : similar : mentioned before. adj. Same ly, unvaried. . Same'ness. the being the same : tedious monotony. All the Same, for all that ; At the same time, still, nevertheless. [A.S. same; Goth, samana; L. similis, like, Gr. homos.}

Samia, sa'mi-a, . a genus of bombycid moths, be-
longing to North America.

Samian, sa'mi-an, adj. pertaining to, or from, the island of Santos, in the Greek Archipelago. . (also Sa'miot. Sa'miOte) a native of Samos. Samian earth, an argillaceous astringent earth ; Samian Stone, a goldsmiths' polishing -stone; Samian ware, an ancient kind of pottery, brick-red or black, with lustrous glaze.

Samiel, sa'mi-el, . the simoom. [Turk, samyeii Ar. sanim, poison, Turk, yet, wind.]

Samisen, sam'i-sen, . a Japanese guitar.

Samite, sam'it, . a kind of heavy silk stuff. [O. Fr. samit Low L. examitum Gr. hexamiton,hex, six, mitos, thread.]

Samlet, sam'let, . a parr : a salmon of the first year. [Prob. sfilmvn-et.\

Sammy, sam'i, v.t. to moisten skins with water. . a machine for doing this.

Samnlte, sam'nlt, >>dj. and . pertaining to an ancient Sabine people of central Italy, crushed by the Romans after a long struggle : a Roman gladiator

armed with shield, sleeve on right arm, helmet,

shoulder-piece, and greave.
Samoan, sa-mo'an, adj. and . pertaining to Samoa in

the Pacific. Samoan dove, the tooth-billed pigeon.
SamolUS, sam'6-lus, . a genus of herbaceous plants

of the primrose family. [L.]
Samosatenian, sam-o-sa-te'ni-an, . a follower of

Paul ofSamosata, bishop of Antioch, the Socinus of

the 3d century.
Samothracian, sam-5-thra'si-an, adj. belonging to the

island of Satnothrace in the .(Egcaii Sea.
Samovar, sam'0-var, n. a tea-urn used in Russia,

commonly of copper, the water in it heated by

charcoal in a tube extending from top to bottom.

[Russ. satnovaru, prob. Tartar.]
Samoyed, sa-mS'yed, H. one of a Ural-Altaic race

between the Obi and the Yenisei. adj. Samoyed ic.
Samp, samp, . Indian corn coarsely ground : a kind

of hominy, also porridge made from it.
Sampan, sam'pan, n. a small boat used in China and Japan. Also San'pan. [Chin, san, sum, three, pan, a board.]

Samphire, sam'flr, or sam'fer, . an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [Corr. from Fr. Saint Pierre, Saint Peter.]

Sampi, sanVpI, n. a Chinese Sampan,

character, "y, representing a sibilant in early Greek use, later obsolete except as a numeral sign for 900.

Sample, sam'pl, . a specimen : a part to show the quality of the whole : an example.- v.t. to make up samples of: to place side by side with : to match : to test by examination. us. Sam'pler, one who makes up samples (in compounds, as ivool-sam/iler) ; Sam'ple-room, a room where samples are shown :

(slang) a grog-shop ; Sam'ple-scale, an accurately balanced lever-sc;de for weighing ten-thousandths of a pound. [Short for example, from O. Fr. essample L. exempluin, example.]

Sampler, sam'pler, n. a pattern of work : a piece of ornamental embroidery worsted-work, &c., containing names, figures, texts, &c. . Sam'plary (ots.), a pattern, an example. [Formed from L. exemplar.]

Sampsuchine, samp-soT5'chn, . (ois.) sweet marjoram.

Samshoo, Samshu, sam'shOS, . an ardent spirit distilled by the Chinese from rice : any kind of spirits. [Chin, san, sam, three, s/uta, to fire.]

Samson-post, sam'son-pSst, . a strong upright stanchion or post for various uses on board ship.

Samurai, sam'SO-ri, n.sing. (also//.) a member of the military class in the old feudal system of Japan, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their military retainers : a military retainer, a two-sworded man. [Jap.]

Samyda, sam'i-da, . a genus of shrubs, native to the West Indies. [Gr. semyda, the birch.]

Sanable, san'a-bl, adj. able to be made sane or sound : curable. ns. Sanabil'ity, San'ableness, capability of being cured ; Sana tion (obs.\ a healing or curing. adj. San'ative, tending, or able, to heal : healing. ns. San'ativeness ; Sanato'rium (see Sanitary). adj. San'atory, healing : conducive to health. [L. sanabilis sandr*, -alum, to heal.]

Sanbenito. san-be-ne'to, . a garment grotesquely decorated with flames, devils, &c., worn by the victims of the Inquisition at an auto-de-fe for public recantation or execution. [Sp., from its resemblance in shape to the garment of the order of St lieiu'dict Sp. San Beitito.}

Sancho, sang'ko, n. a musical instrument like the guitar, used by negroes.

Sancho-pedro, sang'ko-pe'drC, n. a game of cards the nine of trumps called SancJio, the five Pedro.

Sanctify, sanglt'ti-fT, v.t. to make sacred or holy : to set apart to sacred use : to free from sin or evil : to consecrate : to invest with a sacred character : to make efficient as the means of holiness : to secure from violation: pii.t. and pa.p. sanc'tifled. . Sanctanim'ity, holiness of mind. v.t. Sanctif'i-cate. . Sanctiflca'tion, act of sanctifying : state of being sanctified : that work or process of God's free grace whereby the new principle of spiritual life implanted in regeneration is developed until the whole man is renewed in the image of God : consecration. adj. Sanc'tified, made holy : sanctimonious. adv. Sanctifi'edly, sanctimoniously. u. Sanc'tifier, one who sanctifies : the Holy Spirit. adv. Sanc'tifyingly. adj. Sanctimo'nious, having sanctity : holy, devout : affecting^ holiness. adv. Sanctimo'niously. ns. Sanctimoniousness, Sanc'timony, affected devoutness, show of sanctity ; Sanc'titude, holiness, goodness, saintliness: affected holiness ; Sanc'tity, quality of being sacred or holy : purity: godliness: inviolability: a saint, any holy object. v.t. Sanc'tuarise (Shak.\ to shelter by sacred privileges, as in a sanctuary. us. Sanc'tuary, a sacred place : a place for the worship of God : the most sacred part of the Temple of Jerusalem : the Temple itself : the part of a church round the altar : an inviolable asylum, refuge, a consecrated place which gives protection to a criminal taking refuge there : the privilege of taking refuge in such a consecrated place ; SaHC'tum, a sacred place : a private room ; Sanc'tUS, the ascription, ' Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Hosts,' from Isa. vi. : a musical setting of the same. Sanctum sanctorum, the Holy of Holies : any specially reserved retreat or room. Odour of sanctity, the aroma of goodness. [Fr., L. satictificdre, -dtiiin sane t us, sacred, fncere t to make.]

Sanction, saugk'slum, . act of ratifying, or giving authority to : confirmation : support : a decree, :i law. v.t. to give validity to : to authorise : to countenance. adjs. Sane tionable ; Sanc'tionary. [Fr., L. sanctire.]

Sand, sand, . fine particles of crushed or worn rocks, used in founding : force of character : (//.) lands covered with sand : a sandy beach : moments of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass. v.t. to sprinkle with sand. ns. Sand' -bag (fort.), a canvas bag filled with sand or earth, forming a ready means ot giving cover against an enemy's fire, or of tamping the charge in a mine : an engraver's leather cushion, &c. ; Sand'-bag'ger, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims ; Sand' -ball, a ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet ; Sand -band, a guard-ring to keep sand from working into the axle-box ; Sand -bank, a bank of sand formed by tides and currents ; Sand' -bath, a vessel of hot sand for heat-

ing vessels without direct exposure to tl>e lire : a bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand : saburration ; Sand' -bear, the Indian badger ; Sand' -bed, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run ; Sand' -bird, a sandpiper : a shore bird ; Sand-blast, sand driven by a blast of air or steam for cutting and engraving figures on glass or metal. adj. Sand-blind, afflicted with partial blindness, in which particles of sand seem to float before the eyes. ns. Sand'-blind'ness ; Sand'-blOW'er, a sand bellows ; Sand'-box, a box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand on writing, a contrivance formerly used by way of blotting-paper : a box with sand to prevent the wheels of a rail irom slipping ; Sand'-brake, a device for stopping trains automatically ; Sand -bug, a burrowing crustacean: a digger-wasp ; Sand' -bur, a weed that fills the plains of the western United States ; Sand -canal , the stone canal of an echinoderm ; Sand'-CheiT'y, the dwarf cherry ; Sand'-COCk, the redshank ; Sand -crab, the lady-crab ; Sand'-crack, a crack in a horse's hoof: a crack in a moulded brick before burning ; Sand'-crick'et, a name applied to certain large crickets in the western United States ; Sand -dab, a kind of plaice ; Sand' -dart, a British noctuid moth ; Sand'-dart'er, -div'er, a small etheostomine fish of the Ohio valley ; Sand'-doll'ar, a flat sea-urchin ; Sand'-drift, a mound of drifted sand ; Sand'-dune, a ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind. adj. Sand ed (Skak.), marked with yellow spots : sprinkled with sand : short-sighted. as. Sand-eel. a small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the sand when the tide retires ; Sand'erling, a genus of birds of the snipe family, characterised by the absence of a hind-toe, common on the coast, eating marine worms, small crustaceans, and bivalve molluscs ; Sand -fence, a barrier in a stream of stakes and iron wire ; Sand -fish, a fish of the genus Trichodon ; Sand'-flag, sandstone which splits up into flag-stones ; Sand'-flea, the chigoe or jigger ; Sand' -flood, a moving mass of desert sand ; Sand -floun'der, a common North American flounder ; Sand' -fly, a small New England biting midge ; Sand'-glaSS, a glass instrument for measuring time by the running out of sand ; Sand'-grass, grass that grows by the sea-shore ; Sand -grouse, a small order of birds, quite distinct from the true grouse, having two genera, Pterocles and Syrrhaptes, with beautiful plumage, heavy body, long and pointed wings, very short legs and toes ; Sand'-heat, the heat of warm sand in chemical operations ; Sand'-hill, a hill of sand ; Sand-hill crane, the brown crane of North America ; Sand'-hill 6r, one of the poor whites living in the sandy hills of Georgia ; Sand'-hop'per, a small crustacean in the order Amphipada. often seen on the sandy sea-shore, like swarms of dancing flies, leaping up by bending the body together, and throwing it out with a sudden jerk : a sand-flea ; Sand'-horn'et, a sand-wasp ; Sand'iness, sandy quality, esp. as regards colour ; Sand'ing, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water : the process of burying oysters in sand. adj. Sand'ish (obs.). MS.

Sand -jet (see Sand'-blast) ; Sand'-lark, a wading-bird that runs along the sand : a sandpiper ; Sand -liz'ard, a common lizard ; Sand'-lob, the common British lug or lob worm ; Sand'-mar'tln. the smallest of British swallows, which builds its nest in sandy river- banksand gravel-pits; Sand'-ma' son. a common British tube-worm ; Sand -mole, a South African rodent ; Sand'-mouse, the dunlin : a sandpiper ; Sand'-natt'er, a sand-snake ; Sand'-pa'per, paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polish-
in'.; ; Sand -peep, the American stint : the peetweet ; Sand'-perch, the grass-bass ; Sand'piper, a wading-bird of the snipe family, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear piping note. n.pl. Sand -pipes, perpendicular cylindrical hollows, tapering to a point, occurring in chalk deposits, and so called from being usually filled with sand, gravel, or clay. ns. Sand'-pit, a place from which sand is extracted ; Sand'-ploVer, a ring-necked plover ; Sand'-pride, a very small species of lamprey found in the rivers of Britain ; Sand'-pump. a long cylinder with valved piston for use in drilling rocks a Sand -Sludg'er : a sand-ejector, modified from the jet-pump, used in caissons for sinking the foundations of bridges ;
Sand'-rat, a geomyoid rodent, esp. the camass rat ; Sand'-reed, a shore grass : Sand'-reel, a windlass used in working a sand-pump ; Sand' -ridge, a sand-

bank ; Sand' -roll, a metal roll cast in sand ; Sand -mn'ner, a sandpiper ; Sand'-sau'cer, a round mass of agglutinated egg-capsules of a naticoid gasteroporl,
found on beaches ; Sand'-SCOOp, a dredge (or scoop-

ing up sand ; Sand'-screen, a sand-sifter ; Sand'-screw, an amphipod which burrows in the sand ; Sand' -shark, a small voracious shark ; Sand'-shot, small cast-iron balls cast in sand ; Sand -shrimp, a shrimp ; Sand -skint, a European skink found in sandy places ; Sand -skip'per, a beach flea ; Sand -snake, a short-tailed boa-like serpent ; Sand'-snipe, the sandpiper ; Sand -spout, a moving pillar of sand ; Sand'Star. a starfish : a brittle star ; Sand -Stone, a rock formed of compacted and more or less indurated sand (Old Red Sandstone, a name given to a series of strata along with the parallel but no-where coexisting Devonian intermediate in age between the Silurian and Carboniferous systems) ; Sand'-Storm, a storm of wind carrying along clouds of sand ; Sand'-suck'er, the rough dab ; Sand -throw'er, a tool for throwing sand on newly sized or painted surfaces ; Sand'-trap, a device for separating sand from running water ; Sand'-Vl'per, a hog-nosed snake ; Sand'-wash'er, an apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances ; Sand'-wasp, a digger-wasp. v.t. Sand' -weld, to weld iron with sand. ns. Sand'-WOITn, a worm that lives in the sand ; Sand -wort, any plant of the genus Arenarta. adj. Sand'y, consisting of, or covered with, sand : loose : of the colour of sand. . a nick-name for a Scotsman (from Alexander). ns. Sand'y-car'pet, a geometrid moth ; Sand'y-lav'erock (Scot.), a Sand'-lark. [A.S. sand; Dut. zatid, Ger. sand, Ice. sand-r.]

Sandal, san'dal, . a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps : a loose slipper : a half-boot of white kid : a strap for fastening a slipper : an india-rubber shoe. adj. San'dalled. wearing sandals : fastened with such. [Fr., L. sandatiuiii Gr. satuialon, prob. from Pers.]
Sandal, san'dal, . a long narrow boat used on the

Barbary coast. [Ar.]

SandalWOOd, san'dal-wCod, n. a compact and fine-grained tropical wood, remarkable for its fragrance. [Fr. sandal Low L. santalum Late Gr. santaion.)
Sandarac, san'da-rak, n. a friable, dry, almost transparent, tasteless, yellowish-white resin, imported from Mogador, Morocco : red sulphuret of arsenic also San'darach. . San'darac-tree, a native of the mountains of Morocco. [Fr. sandaraqi,e L. sandaraca Gr. sandarak? Sans, siridiira, realgar.]
Sandemanian, san-de-ma'ni-an, n. a follower of Robert

Sandcman (1718-71), a Glassite (q.v.).
Sandiver, san'di-ver, . the saline scum which forms on glass during its first fusion : glass-gall : product of glass-furnaces. Also San dever [O. Fr. suin de verre, mint de verre snin, grease, de, of, verre, glass L. Z'itrum.]
Sandix, san'diks, . red lead. Also San'dyx. [L.,

Gr. snndijc, vermilion.]

Sandwich, sand'wich, . two slices of bread with ham, &c., between, said to be named from the fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), who had such brought to him at the gaming-table that he might play on without stopping. v.t. to layer place between two layers, to fit tight between two objects. n. Sand'Wich-man, a man who perambulates the streets between two advertising boards.

Sane, san, adj. sound in mind or body : healthy : not disordered in intellect. adv. Sane'ly. n. Sane -ness. [L. sanus : akin to Gr. saps, sos, sound.)
Sang, sang, pa.t. of sing. . a Scotch form of song.
Sang, sang, . blood, in heraldic use. adj. Sang'-lant, bloody or dropping blood. . Sang-de-bceuf, a deep-red colour peculiar to Chinese porcelain.
Sang, sang, . a Chinese wind-instrument.
Sangar, sang'gnr, n. a stone breastwork : a low wall of looso stones, used as cover for soldiers. [Hindi sang-ar, war, entrenchment ; from the Sanskrit.]
Sangaree, sang-ga-re*, n. a West Indian beverage, of wine, sugar or syrup, water, and nutmeg, drunk cold. v.t. and v.t. to make or drink such. [Sp. sangrla.}

Sang-froid, sang-frwo', . coolness, indifference, calm-
ness. [Fr. t sang, blood, froid, cold.)

Sanglier, sangli-er, . (ner.) a wild boar used as a
bearing. [Fr., orig. pore sangliei Low L. singu-
laris (porcus), the wild boar.]

Sangraal, san-gral', . in medieval legends, the holy
cup supposed to have been used at the Last Supper.
Also SangTeaL [Cf. Grail.}

Sangrado, san-gra'do, . one who lets blood from
the leech in Gil BLis.

Sanguine, sang"gwin, adj. abounding with blood,
bloody : bloodthirsty : ruddy, red : ardent, hopeful,
confident : characterised by a fullness of habit. .
the colour of red. v.t. (OPS.) to stain with blood.
H. Sang'sue, a leech also Sang'uisuge adjs.
Sanguic olOUS, living in the blood, as a parasite ;
Sanguif erous, receiving and conveying blood, cir-
culatory.'". Sanguification ; San guifier. adj.
Sanguif ' luous, flowing with blood. r'./. San'guify,
to make blood. v.t. to convert into blood. .
Sanguina'ria, a genus of the poppy family,
one species, the Blood-root or Puccoon of North
America, much used by the Indians for staining.
a,h\ San'guinarily. . San'guinariness. adj.
San'guinary, bloody : attended with much blood-
shed : bloodthirsty. . the yarrow : the blood-root.
adj. San guineless, destitute pf blood. adv.
San'gUinely, hopefully, confidently. . San'-
guinoness. sanguine character, ardour : ruddiness :
plethora. adj. Sanguin eous. sanguine : resembling
or constituting blood. ns. Sanguin'ity, sanguine-
ness; Sanguin'olence. Sanguin'olency. adj. San-
guin'Olent, _ tinged with blood: sanguine. ns.
Sanguisorba'ceaa, Sanguisor'beffl, a sub-order of
Ros.tcea, containing about 150 species ; SangUiSU
ga,
a genus of leeches. at/j's. SangUiSU gent, San-
guisu gous, blood-sucking ; Sangui V olent, blood-
thirsty ; Sanguivorous, feeding on blood, as a
vampire also Sanguiniv'proUS. [Fr., L. san-
guineits sanfuis, sanguitris, blood.]

Sanhedrim, Sanhedrin, san'he-drim, -drin, . the
supreme ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the
Jews down to 425 A.D. : any similar assembly, a
parliament. [Heb. sanhedrin Gr. synedrion syn,
together, hedra, a seat.]

Sanhita, san'hi-ta, . the name of that portion of the
Vedas which contains the Mantras or hymns.

Sanicle, san'ik'l, . a plant of the genus Sanicula,
the common wood-sanicle long supposed to have
healing power. [Fr., L. sandre, to heal.]

Sanidine, san'i-din, n. a clear glassy variety of ortho-
clase. [Gr. sanis, sanidos, a board.]

Sanies, sa'ni-ez, n. a thin discharge from wounds or
sores. adj. Sa'nious. [L.]

Sanify, san'i-fl, v.t. to make healthy. [L. santts,
sn\m&,facere, to make.]

Sanitary, san'i-tar-i, adj. pertaining to, tending, or
designed to promote health. . Sanitarian, a
promoter of sanitary reforms. adv. Sanitarily.
us. San itary-ware, coarse-glazed earthenware for
sewer-pipes ; Sanita tion, the science of sanitary
conditions and of preserving health, synonymous
with Hygiene usually restricted, however, to the
methods and apparatus for making and maintaining
houses healthy ; Sanito rium (incorrectly, Sanita'-
rium), a health station, particularly for troops.
Sanitary science, such science as conduces to the
preservation of health.

Sanity, san'i-ti, . state of being sane : soundness of
mind or body. [L. sanitas sanus, sane.)

Sanjak, san'jak, n. an administrative subdivision of a
Turkish vilayet or eyalet. Also San'jakate. [Turk.]

Sank, sangk, pa. t. of link.

Sankhya, san'kya, . one of the six great systems of
orthodox Hindu philosophy.

Sannup, san'up, . the husband of a squnw : a brave.
Also Sann'op. [Amer. Ind.]

Bans, sanz, />-</. (Shak.) without, wanting. . Sans'

appel', a person from whose decision there is no
appeal. Sans nombre (her.), repeated often, and
covering the field ; Sans SOUCi, without care : free
and easy. [O. Fr. sans, senz L. sine, without.)

Sansa, san sa, n. a musical instrument of percussion,
a
tambourine.

Sansculotte, sanz-kOo-lot', . a name given in scorn,
at the beginning of the French Revolution, by the

court party to the democratic party in Paris. .

Sansculot'terie. adj. Sansculot'tic. ns. Sans

CUlot tism ; SanSCUlot'tist. [Fr. sansculotU, sans, without L. sine, without, calotte, breeches, cul, breech L. cnlus, the breech.]

Sansevieria, san-sev-i-e*ri-a, n. a genus of mono-cotyledonous plants of the order Hamodoracea, native to southern Africa and the East Indies, yielding bowstring-hemp. (Named after the Nea-politan Prince of Stuiseviero (1710-71).]

Sanskrit, sans'krit, n. the ancient literary language of India, the easternmost branch of the great Indo-Germanic (Indo-European, Aryan) stock of languages. . Sans kritist, one skilled in Sanskrit. [Sans, sainskrita, perfected, polished, from Sans. sain, together, krita, done, perlected, from kri, cog. with L. creare, to create.]

Santa Glaus, san'ta klawz, . a famous nursery hero, a fat rosy old fellow who brings presents to good children on Christmas Eve.

Santalaceae, san-ta-la'se-e, n. an order of apetalous plants, the sandalwood family. adjs Santala -C60US : Santalic, pertaining to sandalwood. ns. San'talin, the colouring matter of red sandalwood ; San talum, the type genus of the sandalwood family.

Santir, san'ter, . a variety of dulcimer used in the East. Also San'tur.

Santolina, san-to-ll'na, . a genus of composite plants, of the Mediterranean region, of tribe Antlumidtcr, including the common lavender-cotton.

Santon, san'ton, . an Eastern dervish or saint. [>p. santon santo, holy L. sanctus, holy.]

Santonine, son'to-nin, . a colourless crystalline poisonous compound contained in Santonica. [Gr. santonicon, a wormwood found in the country of the Santones in Gaul.)

Sap, sap, . the vital juice of plants : (tot.) the part of the wood next to the bark : the blood : a simple-ton : a plodding student. -z'.i. to play the part of a ninny : to be studious. ns. Sap -bee'tle a beetle which feeds on sap ; Sap -Col our, a vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters. adj. Sap'ful, full of sap. ns. Sap-green, a green colouring matter from the juice of buck-thorn berries ; Sap head, a silly fellow. at/j. Sap'-less, wanting sap : not juicy. ns. Sapling, a young tree, so called from being full of sap : a young grey-hound during the year of his birth until the end of the coursing season which commences in that year ; Sapling-cup, an open tankard for drinking new ale ; Sap'piness. adj. Sap'py, abounding with sap: juicy: silly. ns. Sap'-tube, a vessel that conveys sap ; Sap' -wood, the outer part of the trunk of a tree, next the bark, in which the sap flows most freely : albumen. Crude Sap, the ascending sap. [A.S. tap; Low Ger. sapp, juice, Ger. soft.}

Sap. sap, v.t. to destroy by digging underneath : to undermine: to impair the constitution. v.i. to proceed by undermining: p r -p. sap'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. sapped. . a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made from the foremost parallel towards the glacis or covert-way of a besieged place. n. Sap'per, one who saps. [O. Fr. sa/>f>e Low L. sapa, a pick, prob. from Gr. skapane, a hoe.]

Sapajou, sap'a-zhoo, . a name sometimes applied to all that division of American monkeys which have a prehensile tail, and sometimes limited to those of them which are of a slender form, as the genera Atelti or spider-monkey, Cebus, &C. Also SajOU'.

, sa-per'da, n. a genus of long-horned beetles, mostly wood-borers. [Gr. saperdis, a fish.)

Sapbenous, sa-fe'nus, adj. prominent, as a vein of the leg. . Saphe'na, a prominent vein or nerve. [Gr. saf>hencs, plain.]

Sapid, sap'id, adj. well-tasted : savoury : that affects the taste. . Sapidity, savouriness. adj. Sap id-less, insipid. . Sap'idness. [Fr., L. sapidus

sit pert, to taste.]

Sapience, sii'pi-ens, . discernment : wisdom : know-
ledge : reason. adjs. Sapient, wise: discerning:
sagacious, sometimes used ironically ; Sapien tial.
adv. Sa'piently. [L. sapiens, saplentis, pr.p. of
sapere, to be wise.]

Sapindus, sa-pin'dus, . a genus of polypetalous trees,
as soapberry. [L. sapo Jndicus, Indian soap.]

Sapium, sii'pi-um, . a genus of apetalous plants be-
longing to the Euphorbiacta, including the Jamaica
milkwood or gum-tree, &c.

Sapi-utan, sap'i-oo'tan, . the wild ox of Celebes.
Also Sap i-OU tan. [.Malay, sapi, cow, titan, woods.]

Sapo, sa'po, n. tlie toad-fish. [Sp., a toad.]

Sapodilla, sap-o-dii'a, . a name given in the West
Indies to the fruit of several species of Achras, the
seeds aperient and diuretic, the pulp subacid and
sweet. [Sp. sapotilla sapota, the sapota-tree.]

Saponaceous, sap-o-na'shus, adj. soapy : soap-like.
. Sapona ria. a genus of polypetalous plants, in-
cluding the soapwort. adj. Sapon iflable. n.
Saponifica tion, the act or operation of converting

a vegeiauie principle, uic ^uiuiiuii ut wuiia
when shaken, obtained from soapwort, &c. [L.
sapo, snponis, soap.]

Saporific, sap-o-rif'ik, adj. giving a taste. ns. Sa'por ;
SaporOS'ity. adj. Sap'oroUS. [L. sapor, sapor is,
taste, facere, to make.]

Sapotaceae, sap-o-ta'se-e : . a natural order of trees
and shrubs, often abounding in milky juice, including
the gutta-percha tree one species yields the star-
apple, another the Mammee-Sapota or American
marmalade. [SapoJilla.']

Sappan-WOOd, sa-pan'-wood, . the wood of C&sal-
pinia sappan, used in dyeing.

Sapper, sap'er, . a soldier employed in the building
of fortifications, &c.

Sapphic, saf'ik, adj. pertaining \oSapplw, a passionate
Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (c. 600 B.C.): denoting
a kind of verse said to have been invented by
Sappho. ns. Sapph'ic-stan'za, a metre of Horace,
the stanzas of four verses each, three alike, made
up of four trochees, with a dactyl in the third
place ; Sapph'ism, unnatural passion between
women ; Sapph 6, a humming-bird.

Sapphire, saf'ir, or saf'ir, n. a highly transparent and
brilliant precious stone, a variety of Corundum,
generally of a beautiful blue colour the finest found
in Ceylon : (her.) a blue tincture. adj. deep pure
blue. n. Sapph' ire-Wing, a humming-bird. adj.
Sapph'irine, made of, or like, sapphire. Green
sapphire, the Oriental emerald ; Bed sapphire,
the Oriental ruby; Violet sapphire, the Oriental
amethyst. [Fr., L. sapphirus Gr. sappheiros
Heb. sappir, sapphire.]

Sapping, sap'ing, . the act of excavating trenches.

Sapples. sap'lz, n.pl. (Scot.) soapsuds.

Sapremia, sap-re'mi-a, . a condition of blood-poison-
ing. adjs. Sapre'mic, Saprse'mic. [Gr. sapros,

rotten, haima, blood.]

Saprogenous, sap-roj'e-nus, adj. engendered in pu-
tridity. Also Saprogen'lC. [Gr. sapros, rotten,
genes, producing.]

Saproharpages, sap-ro-har'pa-jez, . a group of vul-
tures. [Gr. sapros, rotten, harpax, a vulture.]

Saprolegnia, sap-ro-leg'ni-a, . a genus of fungi,
causing a destructive salmon-disease. [Gr. sapros,
rotten, legaon, an edge.]

Sap-roller, sap'-rOl'er, . a gabion employed by
sappers
in the trenches.

Sapromyza, sap-r5-m!'za, . a large group of reddish-
yellow flies. [Gr. sapros, rotten, myzein, to suck.]

SaprophagOUS, sap-rof'a-uus, adj. feeding on
decaying
matter. . Saproph agan, one of the saprophagous
beetles. [Gr. sapros, rotten, pliagein, to eat.]

Saprophyte, sap'ro-flt, n. a plant that feeds upon
decaying vegetable matter. adjs. Saprophyt ic,

Saproph'ilous. adv. Saprophyt'ically. n. Sap'-

rophytism. [Gr. sapros, rotten, phyton, a plant.]

Saprostomous, sap-ros'to-mus, adj. having a foul breath. [Gr. sapros, rotten, stonta, mouth.]

Sap-rot, sap'-rot, . dry-rot in timber.

SapsagO, sap'sa-gO, . a greenish Swiss cheese. [Ger. schabzieger.}

Sap-shield, sap'-sheld, n. a steel plate for shelter to the sapper.

Sap-SUCker, sap'-suk'er, . the name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers. adj. Sap'-suck'ing.

Sapucaia, sap-oo-kl'a, . a Brazilian tree, whose urn-shaped fruit contains a number of finely-flavoured oval seeds or nuts.

Sapyga, sa-pT'ga, . a genus of digger-wasps.

Saraband, sar'a-band, . a slow Spanish dance, or the music to which it is danced : a short piece of music, of deliberate character, and with a peculiar rhythm, in f-time, the accent being placed on the second crotchet of each measure. [Sp. zarabanda ; from Pers. sarband, a fillet for the hair.]

Saracen, sar'a-sen, . a name variously employed by medieval writers to designate the Mohammedans of Syria and Palestine, the Arabs generally, or the Arab- Berber races of northern Africa, who conquered
Spain and Sicily and invaded France. adjs. Sara-con io. -al. . Sar'acenism. Saracenic architec-ture, a general name for Mohammedan architecture. [O. Fr. sarracin, sarrazin Low L. Saracenus Late Gr. Sarakenos Ar. sharkeyn, eastern people, as opposed to maghribe, 'western people' i.e. the people of Morocco.]

Sarafan, sar'a-fan, . a gala-dress. [Russ.]

SarangOUSty, sar-an-goos'ti, . a material used as a preservative of walls, &c., from damp.

Sarbacand, sar'ba-kand, . a blow-gun. Also Sar 7 - bacane.

Sarcasm, sarTcazm, . a bitter sneer : a satirical re-mark in scorn or contempt: irony: a gibe. adjs. Sarcastic, -al, containing sarcasm: bitterly satiri-cal. adv. Sarcastically. [Fr., L. sarcasms Gr. sarkasmos sarkazein, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly sarjc, sarkos, flesh.]

Sarcel, sar'sel, . the pinion of a hawk's wing. adjs. Sar Celled (her.), cut through the middle also

Sar'celd, Sar'celle'e ; Dem'i-sar'celed, -sar'celled, partly cut through. [O. Fr. cercel L. circelius, dim. of circuits, a circle.]

Sarcelle, sar-sel', . a long-tailed duck, a teal.

Sarcenchyme, sar-seng'kim, . one of the soft tissues of sponges. adj. Sarcenchym'atous. [Gr. sarx, flesh, enchyma, an infusion.]

Sarcenet. See Sarsenet.

Sarcina, sar-sT'na, . a genus of schizomycetous fungi, in which the cocci divide in three planes forming cubical clumps: //. Sarci'nae (-ne). adjs. Sar-ci'naBform, Sarcin'ic. . Sarcin'ula. [L. sarcina, a package.]

Sarcine, sar'.sm, . a nitrogenous substance obtained from the muscular tissue of the horse, ox, hare, &c. same as Hypoxanthine. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh.]

SarciOphorUS, sar-si-of'5-rus, . a genus of spur-winged plovers, including the crested wattled lap-wings, &c. [Gr. sarkion, a piece of flesh, sarx, flesh, fherein, to bear.]

Sarcitia, sar-sl'tis, . myositis. [Gr. sarx, flesh.]

Sarcobasis, sar-kob'a-sis, . a fruit consisting of many dry indehiscent cells. [Gr. sarx, flesh, basis, a base.]

Sarcobatus

fate, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Saroh

Sarcobatus, sar-kob'a-tus, w. an anomalous genus of North American shrubs of the goose-foot family the only species the greasewood of the western United

States. [Gr. sarx, flesh, baits, samphire.]

Sarcoblast, sar'kS-blast, . the germ of sarcode. adj. Sarcoblas'tiO. [Gr. sarx, flesh, blastos, a germ.]

Sarcocarp, sar'ko-karp, n. (bat.) the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp or a stone. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, karpos, fruit.]

Sarcocele, sar'kS-sel, . a fleshy tumour of the testicle. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, kite, tumour.]

SarcocephalUS, sar-ko-sef'-a-lus, . a genus of gamopetalous plants of the natural order Rubiacea, native to the tropics of Asia and Africa including the country-fig, Guinea peach, African cinchona, &c. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, kcfihale, the head.]

Sarcocol. sar'kS-kol, . a semi-transparent resin or gum imported from Arabia. . Sarcocol'la, a genus of apetalous shrubs of the order Pcnaacece, native to South Africa. [Gr., a Persian gum.]

SarCOCystiS, sar-ko-sis'tis, . a genus of parasitic sporozoa or Gregarinida, common but apparently harmless in butcher-meat. n. Sarcocystid'ia, the division of sporozoa including the foregoing. adj. Sarcocystid'ian. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, kysiis, the bladder.]

Sarcode, sar'k6d, . another term for protoplasm. . Sarco'des, . a genus of gamopetalous plants of the order Monotropecr, including the Californian sno-M-plant.adjs. Sarcod'ic, Safcodous ; Sar'COid, resembling flesh. [Gr. sarkodes, from sarx, flesh, eidos, resemblance.]

Sarcolemma, sar-ko-lem'a, n. a membrane which invests striped muscular tissue. adj. Sarcolemm'ic. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, lemma, a skin.]

Sarcolemur, sar'ko-le-mur, . a genus of extinct Eocene mammals found in North America. [Gr. surx, sarkos, flesh, and leiur.}

Sarcolobe, sar'ko-lSb, . a thick fleshy cotyledon, as of the bean. [Gr. sarx, flesh, lobos, a lobe.]

Sarcology, sar-kol'o-ji, . the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. adjs. Sarcolog'ic, -aL . Sarcol'ogist. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, logos, discourse.]

Sarcoma, sar-k6'ma (. a tumour or group of tumours, often malignant : any fleshy excrescence : (tat.) a. fleshy disc://. Sarco'mat'a. n. Sarcomato'sis, sarcomatous degeneration. adj. Sarcom'atOUS. [Gr. sarkoma sarx, flesh.]

Sarcophaga, sar-kof'a-ga, . a genus of dipterous insects, the flesh-flies : a former division of marsupials. adjs. Sarcoph'agal, flesh-devouring ; Sarcoph'agous, feeding on flesh. . Sarcoph'agy.

Sarcophagus, sar-kof'a-gus, . a kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses : any stone receptacle for a corpse : an iSth-century form of wine-cooler : //. Sarcoph'agi. Sarcopb/aguses. [L., Gr. sarkophagossarx, flesh, phagein, eat.)

SarcopbilUS, sar-kof'i-lus, . a genus of carnivorous marsupials containing the Tasmanian devil. . Sar cophile, any animal of this genus. adj. Sar-Cophilous, fond of flesh. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, philein, to love.]

Sarcophyte, sar-kof 'i-te, . a monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants native to South Africa. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, phyton, a plant.]

Sarcopsylla, sar-kop-sil'a, . a genus of American insects, including the jigger or chigoe. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, psylla, a flea.]

Sarcoptes, sar-kop'tez, n. the itch-mites. adj. Sar-COp'tic. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, koptein, to cut.]

Sarcoseptum, sar-ko-sep'tum, . a soft septum. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, and septum.}

Sarcosis, sar-kO'sis, . flesh formation : a fleshy tumour. [Gr. sarkdsis.]

Sarcostemma. sar-kn-stem'a, . a gems of gamopetaJous plants of the order Asclepiade<e > native to

Africa, Asia, and Australia including the fltsh crown-flower. [Gr. sarx, flesh, stenima, wreath.]

Sarcostigma, sar-kS-stig'nia, . a genus of polypetalous plants of the order Olacinete including the odal-oil plant. [Gr. sarx, flesh, stigma, a

point.]

Sarcostyle, sar'ko-stTl, . the mass of sarcode in the sarcotheca of a coelenterate. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, stylos, a pillar.]

Sarcotheca, sar-ko-the'ka, . the cup of a thread-cell : a cnida or nematophore. [Gr. sarx, sarkos, flesh, theke, a sheath.]

Sarcotic, sar-kot'ik, adj. causing flesh to grow. adj. Sar COUS, fleshy. [Gr. sarkotikos sarkousthai, to produce flesh sarx, flesh.]

Sard, sard, n. a variety of quartz, differing from cornelian only in its very deep-red colour, blood-red by transmitted light.;/. Sar dachate, a kind of agate containing layers of sard. [Gr. sardios (lithos), the Sardian (stone) Sardeis, Sardis, in Lydia.]

Sarda, sar'da, n. a genus of'scombroid fishes, the bonitos. [Gr. sarde, a fish.]

Sardel, Sardelle. sar'del, . a slender herring-like fish. [O. Fr. sardelleL. sarda.}

Sardine, sar-den', . a small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of Sardinia, potted with olive-oil for export, the pilchard : a petty character. [Fr., (It. sardina) L. sarda, sardina Gr. s>i

Sardine, sar'din, . the same as Sard. Also Sar'dius. [O. Fr. sardine.]

Sardonic, sar-don'ik, adj. forced, heartless, or_bitter, said of a forced unmirthful laugh (0&f.)Sard6'nian. adv. Sardonically. [Fr. sardonique L. sardonius, sardo'itCHs Gr. sardanios, referred to sardonion, a plant of Sardinia (Gr. Sardo), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, but more prob. from Gr. snirein, to grin.]

Sardonyx, sar'do-niks, . a variety of onyx consisting of layers of light-coloured chalcedony alternating with reddish layers of cornelian or sard: (Jier.) a tincture of sanguine colour when the blazoning is done by precious stones. [Gr. sardonyx Sardios, Sardian, onyx, a nail.]

Sargasso, sar-gns'o, . a genus of seaweeds, of which two species are found floating in immense quantities in some parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans gulf-weed. . Sargass um. [Sp.]

SargUS, sar'gus, n. a genus of sparoid fishes of the sub-family Sargi'na. [Gr. sargos, a mullet.]

Sari, sar'i, . a Hindu woman's chief garment, consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth wrapped round the middle : any long scarf. [Hind.]

Sarigue, sa-reg', . a South American opossum. [Fr., Braz.]

Sark. sark, . a shirt or chemise : the body garment. [A.S. syrce ; Ice. serkr.]

Sarking, sar'kingj . {Scot.) thin boards for lining.the boarding on which slates are laid.

Sarklnite, sar'ki-nTt, . a hydrous arseniate of manganese. [Gr. sarkinos, fleshy, sarx, sarkos, flesh.)

Sarlak, sar'lak, n. the yak. Also Sar lac, Sar lyk.

Sarmatian, sar-ma'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the race who spoke the same language as the Scvthians, and who are believed to have been of Median descent and so Iranian in stock, though some authorities think they belonged to the Ural-Altaic family : Polish, the term Sarmatia being sometimes rhetorically applied to Poland.

Sarmatier, sar-ma-ti-a', n. a dark-coloured polecat of eastern Europe.

Sarment, sar'ment, . (bat.) a prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of a strawberry. adjs. Sarmen'tose, Sarmen'tous, having sarmenta or runners. . Sarmen turn, a runner. [L. sarmtntum, a twig sarpert, to prune.]

Sam, s5rn, n. a pavement. [W. .tarn.]

Saroh, snr'o. n. an Indian musical instrument with three metal strings.

Sarong, sa-rong', . a garment covering the lower half

of the body. [Malay.]

Saros, sa'ros, . a Babylonian numeral = 3600 : an astronomical cycle of 6585 days and 8 hours.

Sarothrum, sa-rO'thrum, . a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee :pl. Saro'thra. [Gr. sarairou, a broom, j

Sarplar, sar'plar, . (obs.) packing-cloth : a large bale of wool containing 2240 pounds. Also Sar'pler, Sar'plier. [O. Fr. serpilliereLo-n L. serapeUinus L. xerampeliiue (?>estes), of the colour of dead vine-leaves, dark-red (clothes) Gr. xerainpelinos, xeros, dry, ampelinos ainpelos, a vine.]

Sarracenia, sar-a-se'ni-a, w. a genus of polypetal-ous plants the side-saddle Jlowcr, pitcher-plant. [Named from Dr Sarrazin, who first sent them to Europe from Quebec.]

Sarrasin, s.ir'a-sin, . a portcullis. Also Sar'asin.

Sarrazin, sar'a-zin, . buckwheat Saracen wheat.

Sarmsophone, sa-rus'O-fon, . a musical instrument of the oboe class. [From the inventor, a French bandmaster named Samis.]

Sarsaparilla, sar-sa-pa-ril'a, . the dried root of several species of Smilax, native to tropical America, yielding a medicinal decoction. Also Sar'sa. [Sp., zarza, bramble (prob. Basque, sartsia), parilla, a dim. offlarra, a vine.)

Sarsen, sar'sen, . a local name for the old inhabi-tants who worked the tin-mines in Cornwall and Devonshire (the piles of old mining refuse are called attal- Sarsen and Jews' leavings). Also Sars'den-stone, Sar'acen's-stone, a name given to the Grey wethers of Cornwall.

Sarsenet, sars'net, n. a thin tissue of fine silk, plain or twilled, used for ladies' dresses and for linings, said to have been introduced from the East in the isth century. Also Sar'cenet, Sars'net. [O. Fr. sarcenet Low L. Saracenatus, and Saracenicits (patinus), Saracen (cloth) Saracenus, Saracen.}

Sarsia, sar'si-a, . a genus of jelly-fishes. [Named from Professor Sars of Christiania.)

Sartage, sar'taj, . the clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes. n. Sart, a strip of such.

SartoriUS, sar-to'ri-us, . the muscle of the thigh by which the one leg is thrown across the other. *. Sar'tor, a tailor. adj. Sartd'rial, pertaining to a tailor or tailoring. [L. sartor, a tailor.]

Sash, sash, . a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn as a badge or ornament, or a badge of distinction worn by officers also v.t.u. Sash'ery, sashes collectively. [Pers. shast, a turban.)

Sash, sash, n. a case or frame for panes of glass. v.t. to furnish with sashes. us. Sash'-dOOr, a door having panes of glass ; Sash' -frame, the frame in which the sash of a window is suspended ; Sash'-Win'dO'W, a glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash. French sash, a casement swinging on hinges. [Fr. cttdssel*. cupsa, a case.)

Sasia, .sa'si-a, n. a genus of Indian pigmy wood-peckers.

Sasin, sas'in, . the common Indian antelope.

Sasine, sa'sin, n. (Scots law) the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, infeftment : a form of seizin. [Fr. saisine saisir, occupy.)

SaSS, .sas, n. (coll.) impudence: vegetables used in making sauces. v.l. to be insolent in replies.

Sassaby, sas'a-bi, n. the bastard hartebeest of South Africa.

Sassafras, sas'a-fras, . a tree of the laurel family, common in North America ; also the bark of its root, a powerful stimulant. Sassafras Oil, a volatile aromatic oil distilled from the sassafras. [Fr. sassafras Sp. sasafras L. saxifraga saxum, a stone, frangere, to break.)

Sassanid, sas'a-nid, . one of the Sassanidtx, the dynasty which ruled Persia from 218 A.D. to 639. a.ij. Sassa'nian.

Sassarara. Same as Siserary.

Sasse, sas, . a sluice on a navigable river. [Dut.]

Sassenach, sas'e-nah, . a Saxon : an Englishman : a Lowlander. [Gael. Sasunnach.}

Sassolin, sas'o-lin, n. native boracic acid first found near Sasso in Florence. Also Sass'Olite.

Sassorol, sas'o-rol, . the rock-pigeon. Also Sasso-

rol'la.

Sat, sat, pa.t. and/rt./. of sit.

Satan, sa'tan, . the enemy of men : the devil : the chief of the fallen angels. adjs. Satan'iC', -al. pertaining to, or like, Satan : devilish. adv. Satan 'i-cally, diabolically : with malice or wickedness suiting the devil. us. Satan'icalness, the quality of being fiendishly malicious or wicked ; Sa'tanism, the devilish disposition ; Satanorjh'any, an appearance or incarnation of Saian ; Satanopho'hia, fear of the devil ; Sath anas, Satan ; Satin'ity. [O. Fr.

SatJian, Sathaiias Low L. Satan, Satanas Heb. sdtau, enemy satan, to be adverse.]

Satara, sat'a-ra, . a ribbed, hot-pressed, and lustred woollen cloth.

Satchel, sach'el, K. a small sack or bag, esp. for papers,
books, &c. [Older form sachel O. Fr. sachet L. saccellus, dim. of safcus.]

Sate, sat, v.t. to satisfy or give enough : to glut. adj. Sateless, insatiable. [L. satiare, -dtum satis, enough.]

Sate, sat. Same as Sat, pa.t. of sit.

Sateen, sa-ten', . a glossy worsted, cotton fabric, or even woollen fabric. Also Satteen'.

Satellite, sat'el-llt, w. an obsequious follower : one of the small members of the solar system, attendant on the larger planets, by which their motions are controlled. >is. Satellite-sphinx, a large hawk-moth ; Sat'ellite-Vein, a vein accompanying an artery ; Satelli'tium, an escort. [Fr., L. safeties, satellites, an attendant.)

Satiate, s.Vshi-ut, v.t. to. satisfy or give enough: to gratify fully: to glut. adj. glutted. n. Satia-oU'ltj.aaj. Sa'tiable, that may be satiated. >ts. Satia'tion ; Sati'ety, state of being satiated : surfeit. [L. satiara, -dtum satis, enough.]

Satin, sat'in, . a closely woven silk with a lustrous and unbroken surface, sometimes figured. adj. made of satin: resembling satin.- v.t. to make smooth and glossy like satin. us. Sat'in-bird, the satin bower-bird ; Sat'in-car'pet, a particular kind of moth ; Sat'in-dam'ask, a satin with an elaborate flower or arabesque pattern, sometimes raised in velvet pile ; Sat'in-de-laine', a thin glossy woollen fabric, a variety of cassimere ; Satinet, a thin species of satin : a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft ; Sat'inet-loom, a loom used for heavy goods, as twills, satinets, &c. ; Sat'in-fin'ish, a finish resembling satin : a lustrous finish produced on silver by the scratch-brush, by the process called Satining; Satining - machine', a machine for giving a smooth surface to paper ; Satin-leaf, the common alum-root ; Sat'in-lisse, a cotton dress-fabric with satiny surface, usually printed with delicate patterns ; Sat'in-pa'per, a fine, glossy writing-paper ; Satin-sheeting, twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface ; Satin-spar, a variety of calcite with a pearly lustre when polished ; Sat'in-Sparr'OW, an Australian fly-catcher ; Satin- Stitch, an embroidery stitch, flat or raised, repeated in parallel lines, giving a satiny appearance and making both sides alike ; Satin-stone, a fibrous gypsum used by lapidaries ; Satin wood, a beautiful ornamental wood from East and West Indies, having a smooth, satiny texture. adj. Satiny, like, or composed of, satin. [Fr. satin (It. setino) Low. L. setinns, adj. L. seta, hair.]

Satind, sat-i-nu', . a reddish hard wood of French Guiana.

Satire, sat'Ir, or sar/ir, n. a literary composition, orig. in verse, essentially a criticism of man and his works, whom it holds up either to ridicule or scorn its

chief instruments, irony, sarcasm, invective, wit and humour : an invective poem : severity of remark, denunciation : ridicule. adjs. Satiric, -al, pertaining to, or conveying, satire : sarcastic : abusive. adv. Satirically. . Satir'icalness, the state or quality of being satirical. v. t. Satirise, to make the object of satire : to censure severely. . Sat ir-

ist, a writer of satire. [Fr., L. satira, satura (lanx, a dish), a full dish, a medley. J

Satisfy, sat'is-fl, v.t. to give enough to : to supply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt : to convince. v.i. to give content : to supply fully : to make payment :pa.t. and/a./>. satisfied. n. Satisfac'tion, state of being satisfied : gratification : comfort : that which satisfies : amends : atonement : payment, quittance : conviction : repairing a wrong, as by a duel. adj. Satisfac'tive (obs.). adv. Satisfac'torily. . Satisfac'toriness. adjs. Satisfactory, satisfying: giving contentment : making amends or payment : atoning : convincing ; Satisf i able, capable of being satisfied. K. Sat'isfier. adj. Satisfying, satisfactory- adv. Sat'isfyingly. Satisfaction theory (of the Atonement), the ordinary theory of Catholic orthodoxy that Christ made satisfaction to Divine justice for the guilt of human sin by suffering as the human representative, and that thus Divine forgiveness was made possible. [Fr. satisfaire L. satisfacere, satis, enough, /acere, to make.]

Sative, sa'tiv, adj. sown as in a garden. [L. sativus serere, to sow.]

Satrap, sa'trap, or sat' rap, . a Persian viceroy or ruler of one of the greater provinces '.fern. Sa trapess. adjs. Sat'rapal, relating to a satrap or to a satrapy ; Sa'trap-crowned, crested, like the golden-crested wren of North America. . Satrapy, the government of a satrap. [Gr. satrapes, from Old Pers. khshatrapa or Zend shdithra-paitiru\er of a region shdithra, a region, paiti, a chief.]

Saturate, sat'ii-rat, v.t. to fill : to unite with till no more can be received : to fill to excess : to soak : (oft.) to render pure, or of a colour free from white light, adjs. Safurable, that may be saturated ; Sat urant, saturating ; Saturate, saturated : (entont.) very intense, as 'saturate green.' MS. Saturater ; Saturation, act of saturating : state of being saturated : the state of a body when quite filled with another. [L. saturare, -atum satur, full, akin to satis, enough.]

Saturday, sat'ur-da, . the seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn : the Jewish Sabbath. [A.S. Setter-dag, Satern-dag, day of Saturn L. Satitrnus.]

Satureia, sat-u-re'i-a, . a genus of gamopetalous plants of the order Labiatd savory.

Satum, sat'urn, or si'-, . the ancient Roman god of agriculture : one of the planets : (her.) a tincture, in colour black. n.pl. Saturnalia, the annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment. adjs. Satuma'lian, pertaining to the Saturnalia : riotously merry : dissolute ; SatUT'-nlan, pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called ' the golden age : ' happy : pure : simple : denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written ; Saturnine, grave : gloomy : phlegmatic those born under the planet Saturn being so disposed : pertaining to lead. . Sat'urnist (obs.), a gloomy person. Saturn's ring, a ring round and near the planet ; Saturn's tree, an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate. [Saturnusserfre, satum, to sow.]

Saturnia, sa-tur'ni-a, a. a genus of bombycid moths.

Saturnia, sa-tur'ni-a, n. lead poisoning, plumbism.

Saturnite, sat'ur-mt, . a mineral substance containing lead.

Satyr, sat'er, or sS'ter, . a silvan deity, represented as pan man and part goat, and extremely wanton : a very lecherous person : a species of butterfly. us.

Satyral (her.), a monster with a human head and the limbs of different animals ; Satyri'asiS, morbid lasciviousness in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women also Satyroma'nia. ttdjs. Satyr'iC, -al, pertaining to satyrs. ns. Satyri'nffl, the argus butterflies ; Satyr ium, a genus of small flowered orchids ; Sat'yrus, the genus of orangs siraia. [L. satyrus Gr. satyros.]

Sauba-ant, saw'ba-ant, . a South American leaf-carrying ant.

Sauce, saws, . a liquid seasoning for food, consisting of salt, &c. : fruit stewed with sugar : a relish : impudence. v.t. to put sauce in to relish: to make poignant : to gratify the palate : to treat with bitter orpert language : to make suffer. ns. Sauce'-alone', a cruciferous plant with a strong garlic smell, Jack-by-the-hedge ; Sauce'-boat, a vessel with a spout for holding sauce ; Sauce'-box, an impudent person ; Sauce'-crayon, a soft, black pastel used for backgrounds ; Sauce'pan, a pan in which sauce or any small thins: is boiled ; Sauce'pan-fish, the king-crab. Poor man's sauce, hunger ; Serve one with the same sauce, to requite one injury with another, to make to suffer. [Fr. sauce L. salsa, neut. pi. of salsits, pa.p. of salire, salsunt, to salt sal, salt.]

Saucer, saw'ser, . the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup : anything resembling a saucer, as a socket of iron for the pivot of a capstan : (orig.) a small vessel to hold sauce. adj. Sau'cer-eyed, having large round eyes. [O. Fr. saussicre Low L. salsarinm L. salsa, sauce.]

Saucb,. Saugh, sawh, . (Scot.) the willow. [Sallow.]

Saucisse, s5-ses', . a bag filled with powder for use in mines. Also SailCiSSOn'. [Fr.]

Saucy, saw's!, adj. (comp. Sau'cJer, super i. Sau'ciest) sharp : pungent : insolent : overbearing : wanton : impudent, pert. adv. Sau'Cily. n. Sau Ciness. [Sace.]

Sauer -kraut, sour'-krout, . a German dish consisting of cabbage sliced fine and suffered to ferment in a cask with salt, juniper-berries, cumin-seed, caraway-seeds, &c. [Ger.]

Saufgard, sawf'gard, n. (Spens.). Safeguard.

Sauger, saw'ger, . the smaller American pike-fish.

Saul, a Scotch form of soul.

Saulge, sawlj, adj. (Spens.) sage.

Saulie, saw'li, . (Scot.) a hired mourner. Also Sall'ie.

Sault, sawlt, . (obs.) la leap : an assault.

Sault, so, . a rapid in some Canadian rivers. [Fr.]

Saunt, a Scotch form of saint.

Saunter, sawn'ter, v.i. to wander about idly: to loiter : to lounge : to stroll : to dawdle. n. a sauntering : a place for sauntering : a leisurely ramble. ns. Saun'terer ; Saun'tering. adv.

Saun'teringly. [M. E. saunterenO. Fr. s'aven-turer, to risk one's self. Cf. Adventure. Some-times ingeniously explained as from Fr. sainte terre, holy land, from pilgrimages.]

Saurian, saw'ri-an, . a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard. adj. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian. n.pl. Sau'ria, a division of reptiles formerly including lizards, crocodiles, dino-saurians, pterodactyls, &c. : a scaly reptile with legs, a lacertilian : one of the sauropsida. n. Sauran o-don, a genus of toothless reptiles, whose fossil re-mains are found in the Rocky Mountains. adj. Sauran'odont. ns. Saurich'nite, the fossil track

of a saurian ; Saur'odon, a genus of fossil fishes of the Cretaceous age. adj. Saur'oid, resembling the lizard : reptilian. n. Saurom'alus, a genus of plump lizards, including the alderman-lizard. n.pl. Sau-rop'oda, an order of lizards containing gigantic dinosaurs. adj. Saurop'OdOUS. n.pl. SaUTOp'slda, the monocondyla, including birds and reptiles. adj. Saurop'sidan. .//. Sauropteryg'ia, an order of

fossil sanrians, usually called Plesiosatiria. adj. Sauropteryg'ian. [Gr. saura, saurcs, the lizard.]
Saurless, sawr'les, adj. (Scot.) savourless : tasteless.

Saurognatb.39, saw-rog'na-the, n.pl. a. family of birds
containing the woodpeckers and their allies. . Saurog nathism, the peculiar arrangement of the bones of their palates. adj. Saurog nathOUS. [Gr. sauros, a lizard, gnatkos, the jaw.]

SaurophagOUS, saw-rof'a-gus, adj. feeding on reptiles.
[Gr. sauros, a lizard, phagcin, to eat.]

Saurotherinse, saw-r5-the-rfne, n.pl. the ground-cuckoos, a sub-family of Cuculida, the typical genus Saurothe ra. [Gr. sauros, a lizard, tfier, a beast.]

SaururaB, saw-rOo're, n.pl. a sub-class or order of Aves,
of Jurassic age, based upon the genus Arckaop-teryjc a\so called Sauror ni thes. adj. Sauru'-TOUS, lizard-tailed, as the foregoing birds.

Saururus, saw-r5o'rus, n. a genus of apetalous plants

of the order Piperacea. n.pl. Sauru reas, a family of these. [Gr. sauros, a lizard, onra, a tail.]

SaUTUS, saw'rus, . the genus of lizard-fishes.

Saury, saw'ri, . the skipper, a species of the family Scomberesocida, with elongated body and head, the jaws produced into a sharp beak.

Sausage, saw'saj, . a gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned. . Sau'sage - poi'soning, poisoning by spoiled sausages. [Fr. saucisse Low L. salcitia L. salsus, salted.]

Saussurea, saw-su're-a, . a genus of composite plants of the order Cynaroidetr. [Named after the Swiss botanists, H. B. de Saussure (1740-99), and his son, Nic. Theodore de Saussure (1767-1845).]

SaUSSUrite, saw-su'rlt, n. a fine-grained compact mineral, of grayish colour. adj. Saussurit ic.

Saut, sawt, a Scotch form of salt.

Sauter, so-ta', v.t. to fry lightly and quickly. [Fr.]

Sautereau, so-te-ro', . the jack or hopper of a piano-forte, &c. [Fr.]

Sauterelle, so-te-rel', . an instrument for tracing angles. [Fr.]

Sauterne, so-tern', . an esteemed white wine produced at Sauterne, in the Gironde, France.

Sautoire, Sautoir, sS-twor', n. (her.) a ribbon worn diagonally. [Saltier.}

Sauvagesia, saw-va-je'si-a, n. a genus of polypetalous plants of the violet family. [Named from the French botanist P. A. Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1710-95).]

Sauvegarde, sOv'gard, . a monitor-lizard : a safe-guard. [Fr.]

Savage, sav^aj, adj. wild : uncivilised : fierce : cruel : brutal : (her.) nude : naked. n. a human being in a wild state : a brutal, fierce, or cruel person : a barbarian. v.t. and T.I. to make savage, to play the savage. . Sav'agedom, a savage state : savages collectively. adv. Savagely. us. Savageness; Sav'agery, fierceness : ferocity : wild growth of plants; SaVagism. [O. Fr. salvage -'L. silvaticus, pertaining to the woods silva, a wood.)

Savanna, Savannah, sa-van'a, n. a tract of level land, covered with low vegetation : a treeless plain. ns. Savann'a-floWer, a genus of the milk-weed family, West Indies ; Savann'a-sparr'ow, the sparrow common through North America ; Savann'a-watt'le, a name of certain West Indian trees, also called Fiddlnvood. [Sp. savana, sabana, a sheet, a meadow Low L. sabanum Gr. sabanon, a linen cloth.]

Savant, sav-ang 7 , n. a learned man. [Fr., pr.p. of savoir, to know.]

Save, sav, v.t. to bring safe out of evil : to rescue : to reserve : to spare : to deliver from the power of sin and from its consequences : to husband : to hoard : to be in time for : to obviate, to prevent something worse. v.i. to be economical. prep, except.- adjs.

SaVable, Save able. ns. Sav ableness ; Save'-all, a contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted. r.t. Save guard (Spent.), to protect. ns. Sa'ver, one who saves ; Save'-rev'erence, or Sir-reverence, an apologetic phrase in conversation to cover anything offensive. adj. Sa'ving,

disposed to save or be economical : incurring no loss : preserving from wrong : frugal : implying a condition, as a saving clause : exceptional : (theol.) securing salvation. prep, excepting. . that which is saved : (pi.) earnings. adv. Sa'vingly, so as to secure salvation. ns. Sa'vingness ; Sa vings-bank, a bank for the receipt ot small deposits by poor persons, and their accumulation at compound interest. Save appearances, to keep up an appearance of

wealth, comfort, or propriety. [Fr. sauvei L.

salvdre salvus, safe.]

Saveloy, sav'e-loi, . a kind of sausage made of meat chopped and seasoned, orig. of brains. [Fr. cervelat, cervelas, a saveloy It. cervelata cervello, brain L. cerebellum, dim. of cerebrum, the brain.]

Savigny, sa-ve'nyi, . a red wine of Burgundy.

Savin, Savine, sav'in, . a low much-branched and widely-spreading shrub (Juniperus Sabina), with very small imbricated evergreen leaves, its fresh tops yielding an irritant volatile oil, antithelmintic and abortifacient : the American red cedar. [O. Fr. sabine L. sabina (herba), Sabine herb.]

Saviour, sa'vyur, . one who saves from evil : a deliverer, a title applied to Jesus Christ, who saves men from the power and penalty of sin.

Savoir-faire, sav-wor-far', . the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it : tact. [Fr.]

Savoir-vivre, sav-wor-ve'vr, . good breeding : knowledge of polite usages. [Fr.]

Savonette, sav-S-net', . a kind of toilet soap : a West Indian tree whose bark serves as soap.

Savory, sa'vor-i, . a genus of plants of the natural order Labiata, nearly allied to thyme. The Common Savory gives an aromatic pungent flavour to viands. [Savour.}

Savour, Savor, sa'vur, . taste: odour: scent: (B.) reputation: characteristic property: pleasure. v.i. to have a particular taste or smell : to be like : to smack. v.t. to smell : to relish : to season. adv. Sa'vourily. . Sa'vouriness. adjs. Sa'vourless, wanting savour ; Sa'vourly, well seasoned : of good taste ; Sa'voury, having savour or relish : pleasant : with gusto: morally pleasant. [Fr. savenri.. sapor sapere, to taste.]

Savoy, sa-voi', . a cultivated winter variety of cabbage, forming a large close head like the true cabbage, but having wrinkled leaves originally from Savoy. ns. Savoy'ard, a native of Savoy, since 1860 part of France ; Savoy'-medTar, a tree related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

Sawy, Sawey, sav^i, v.t. to know : to understand. v.i. to possess knowledge. . general ability. [Sp. sabe saber, to know L. sapfre, to be wise.]

Saw, saw.^to.A of see.

Saw, saw, . an instrument for cutting, formed of a blade, band, or disc of thin steel, with a toothed edge. v.t. to cut with a saw. v.i. to use a saw : to be cut with a saw : -pa. t. sawed ; pa. p. sawed or sawn. ns. SaW-back, the larva of an American bombycid moth ; SaW -bones, a slang name for a surgeon ; Saw'dust, dust or small pieces of wood, &c., made in sawing ; Saw'er; Saw'-file, a three-cornered file used for sharpening the teeth of saws ; Saw-fish, a genus of cartilaginous fishes distinguished by the prolongation of the snout into a formidable weapon bordered on each side by sharp teeth ; Saw'-fly, the common name of a number of hymenopterous insects, injurious to plants ; Saw''-frame, the frame in which a saw is set ; Saw'-grass, a marsh plant of the southern states of the American Union, with long slender leaves ; Saw'-horn, any insect with serrate antennae ; Saw'mill, a mill for sawing timber ; Saw'pit, a pit where wood is sawed ; Saw'-set, an instrument for turning the teeth of saws alternately right and left ; SaW-sharp'ener, the greater titmouse ; Saw'-ta'ble, the platform of a sawing-machine ; SaW-tem'pering, the process by which the requisite hardness and

elasticity are given to a saw. adj. Saw'-toothed, having teetli like those of a saw : (hot.) having tooth-like notches, as a leaf. ns. Saw'-whet. the Acadian owl ; Saw'-Whet'ter, the marsh titmouse ; Saw''yer, one who saws timber : a stranded tree in a river in America : any wood-boring larva : the bowfin fish. [A.S. saga; Ger. sage.]

Saw, saw, . a saying : a proverb : a degree : a joke. [A.S. s'agusecgan, to say.J

Saw, saw, n. (Scot.) salve.

Sawder, saw'der, . flattery, blarney.

Sawney, Sawny, saw'ni, . a Scotchman. [For Siinii'y from Alexander.}

Sax, saks, . a knife, a dagger : a slate-cutter's hammer. [A.S. seax, a knife.]

Sax, a Scotch form of six.

Saxatile, sak'sa-til, adj. rock inhabiting. [L. saxatilis saxuin, a rock.]

Saxe, saks, n. (phot.) a German albuminised paper.

Saxhorn, saks'horn, . a brass wind-instrument having a long winding tube with bell opening, invented by Antoine or Adolphe Sax, of Paris, about 1840.

Saxicava. sak-sik'a-va, . a genus of bivalve molluscs. adj. Saxic'avous. [L. saxum, a rock, cavus, hollow.]

SaxlCOla, sak-sik'0-la, n. the stone-chats : the wheat-ear. adjs. SaxiC'Oline, SaxiC'oloUS, living among rocks. [L. saxum, a rock, colere, inhabit.]

Saxifrage, sak'si-fraj, . a genus of plants of the natural order Saxifragett or Saxifragacetf, its species chiefly mountain and rock plants. adjs. Saxifraga'-ceous, Saxif ragal, Saxif'ragant, Saxif ragous. . Saxif'ragine, a gunpowder in which barium nitrate takes the place of sulphur. adj. Saxig -enous, growing on rocks. Burnet saxifrage, the Pimpinella Saxifraga, whose leaves are eaten as a salad ; Golden saxifrage, a low half-succulent herb with yellow flowers. [Fr. , L. saxum, a stone, frangere, to break.]

Saxon, saks'un, n. one of the people of North Germany who conquered England in the sth and 6th centuries : the language of the Saxons : one of the English race : a native or inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense : a Lowlander of Scotland : modern English. adj. pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. . Sax On -doni, the Anglo-Saxon world. adj. Saxon'iC. v.t. Sax onise, to impregnate with Saxon ideas. ns. Sax onism, a Saxon idiom ; Sax onist, a Saxon scholar. Saxon architecture, a style of building in England before the Norman Conquest, marked by the peculiar 'long and short' work of the quoins, the projecting fillets running up the face of the walls and interlacing like woodwork, and the baluster-like shafts between the openings of the upper windows resembling the turned woodwork of the period ; Saxon blue, a deep liquid blue used in dyeing ; Saxon green, a green colour ; Saxon shore (Litus Saxonicum), in Roman times, the coast districts of Britain from Brighton northwards to the Wash, peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the Saxons from across the North Sea, and therefore pl-ced under the authority of a special officer, the Count of the Saxon Shore.' [A.S. Seaxe seax. Old High Ger. safis, a knife, a short sword.]

Saxony, sak'sm, . a woollen material : flannel.

Saxophone, saksC-fun, . a brass wind-instrument, with about twenty finger-keys, like the clarinet. [Sax, the inventor Gr. phone, the voice.]

Say, sfi, v.t. to utter in words : to speak : to declare : to state : to answer : to rehearse : to recite : to take for granted. v.i. to speak: to relate: to state :-- pa.t. and Pa.p. said (sed). . something said: a remark : a speech : a saw. ns. SaY'er, one who says : a speaker : one who assays ; Say ing, something said : an expression : a maxim ; Say'-SO, an authoritative declaration: a rumour, a mere report. Say to, to think of. It la said, or They say, it

is commonly reputed ; It says, equivalent to 'it is said;' That is to say, in other words. [A.S. secgan (stfgde, gescegd) ; Ice. segja, Ger. sagen.)

Say, sa, . (Spens.) assay, proof, temper (of a sword) : (Skak.) taste, relish : a sample : trial by sample. v.t. to assay, to try. . Say master, one who makes proof. [A contr. of assay.]

Say, sa, n. a thin kind of silk : a kind of woollen stuff.

adj. (Shak.) silken. [O. Fr. saie Low L. seta, silk L. seta, a bristle.]

Say, sa, . (Scot.) a strainer for milk.

Sayette, sa-et', . a kind of serge : a woollen yarn. [Fr. sayette, dim. of saye, serge.]

Saynay, sa'na, . a lamprey.

Sayon, sa'on, . a medieval peasant's sleeveless jacket. [O. Fr., saye, serge.]

SayorniS, sa-or'nis, . the pewit fly-catchers. [Thomas Say, an American ornithologist.]

Sbirro, sbir'ro, . an Italian police-officer :pl. Sbirri (sbir're). [It.]

'Sblood, sblud, interj. an imprecation. [God's blood.]

Scab, skab, . a crust formed over a sore : a disease of sheep resembling the mange : a disease of potatoes, or a fungous disease of apples, &c. : a mean fellow : a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or to take part in a strike, or who takes the place of a man out on strike. v.i. to heal over, to cicatrise : to form a new surface by encrustation. . (print.) a scale-board. a<ij. Scabbed, affected or covered with scabs : diseased with the scab : vile, worthless.

>is. Scab'bedness ; Scab'biness. adj. Scab'by, scabbed : injured by the attachment of barnacles to the carapace of a shell : (print.) of matter that is blotched or uneven. . Scab'-mite, the itch-mite.

[A.S. scab (Dan. scab, Ger. senate) L. scabies scabere, to scratch.]

Scabbard, skab'ard, n. the case in which the blade of a sword is kept: a sheath, v.t. to provide with a sheath. . Scabb'ard-fish, a fish of the family

[M. E. scauberk, prob. an assumed
O. Fr. escauberc Old High Ger. scala, a scale, bergan, to protect.]

Scabble, skab'l, v.t. to hew a stone to a level surface without making it smooth. Also Scapp'le. [Prob. A.S. scafan, to shave.]

Scabellum, ska-bel'um, . an ancient musical appliance, consisting of plates of metal, &c. , fastened to the feet to be struck together. [L., also scabillum, dim. of scaninum, a bench.]

ScaberulOUS, ska-ber'u-lus, adj. (bot.) slightly roughened. [Scabrous.]

Scabies, ska'bi-ez, . the itch. [L., scabere, to scratch.]

Scabiosa, ska-bi-S'sa, . a genus of herbaceous plants of the teasel family, as the Devifs-bit scabious, the Sweet scabious, &c. the former long thought efficacious in scaly eruptions.

Scabious, ska'bi-us, a*ij. scabby : scurfy : itchy. _. Scabred'ity, roughness: ruggedness. adj. Sca'brid, rough. . Scabrit'iOS, a morbid roughness of the inner surface of the eyelid. adj. Sca'brous, rough to the touch, like a file : rugged : _covered with little points : harsh : unmusical. . Sca'broUSness. [L. scabiosus scabies, the itch.]

Scad, skad, n. a carangoid fish, also called Horse-mackerel'. (Scot.) the ray. [Prob. shad.]

Scad, a Scotch form of scald.

Scaddle, skad'l, adj. (prov.) mischievous, hurtful. . hurt. Also Scath'el. Skadd'le. [Scathe.]

Sccoan. se'an, adj. western, from the Sciean gate in Troy. [Gr. skaios, left.]

Scaff, skaf, . (Scr>t.) food of any kind.

Scaffold, skaf'old, n. a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something, and esp. for the execution of a criminal : a framework. ->.(. to furnish with a scaffold : to sustain. ns. Scaff 'Oldage (Shak.), a scaffold, a stage, the gallery of a theatre ; Scaff 'Older, a spectator in the gallery : one

of the ' gods ; ' Scaff 'oldlng, a scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building: materials for scaffolds : (jig.) a frame, framework : disposing of the bodies of the dead on a scaffold or raised platform, as by the Sioux Indians, &c. [O. Fr. escafant (Fr. echo/ami, It. catafalco) ; from a Romance word, found in Sp. catar, to view L. captare, to try to seize, falco (It. palco\ a scaffold Ger. balke, a beam. Doublet catafalque.'}

Scaff-raff, skaf'-raf, n. (Scot.) refuse : riff-raff.

Scaglia, skal'ya, . an Italian calcareous rock, corresponding to the chalk of England.

Scagliola, skal-yo'la, . a composition made to imitate the more costly kinds of marble and other ornamental stones. Also Scal'iola. [It. scagliuola, dim. of sciiglia, a scale, a chip of marble or stone.]

Scaith, skath, n. (Scot.) damage. adj. Scaith'leSS. [Scathe.}

Scala, sku'la, n. (stirg-.) an instrument for reducing dislocation : a term applied to_ any one of the three canals of the cochlea '.-pi. Scalae. adj. Scalable, that may be scaled or climbed. ns. Scalade'. an assault, as an escalade also Scala' do ; Scalar (mi tit.), in the quaternion analysis, a quantity that has magnitude but not direction. adj. of the nature of a scalar. n.pl. Scala ria, the ladder-shells or wentle-traps. adjs. Scalar'iform, shaped like a ladder; Scalary, formed with steps. [L., a ladder.]

Scalawag, Scallawag, skal'a-wag, n. an undersized animal of little value : a scamp : a native Southern Republican, as opposed to a carpet-bagger, during the period of reconstruction after the American Civil War. [From Scalltnuay in the Shetland Islands, in allusion to its small cattle.]

Scald, skawld, v.t. to burn with hot liquid : to cook slightly, as fruit, in hot water or steam : to cleanse thoroughly by rinsing with very hot water. n. a burn caused by hot liquid. ns. Scald'er, one who scalds vessels : a pot for scalding ; Scald -fish, a marine flat fish ; Scald'ing, things scalded ; Scald'-rag, a nickname for a dyer. Scalding hot, so hot as to scald. [O. Fr. escalder (Fr. echander) Low L. excaldare, to bathe in warm water ex, from, calidui, warm, hot.]

Scald, Skald, skald, . one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. adj. Scald'iC, relating to, or composed by, the Scalds. [Ice. skald.]

Scald, skawld, . scurf on the head. adj. scurfy, paltry, poor. ns. Scald'berry, the blackberry ; Scald' - crow, the hooded crow ; Scald' - head, a fungous parasitic disease of the scalp, favus. [Seal/.}

Scaldino, skal-de'n3, . an Italian earthenware brazier : //. Scaldi'nl. [It.]

Scale, skal, . a ladder : series of steps : a graduated measure : (mus.) a series of all the tones ascending or descending from the keynote to its octave, called the gamut : the order of a numeral system : gradation : proportion : series. v.t. to mount, as by a ladder : to ascend : to draw in true proportion : to measure logs : to decrease proportionally, as every part. v .i. to lead up by steps : (Scot.) to disperse, to spill, to spread as manure. ns. Scale-board (print.), a thin slip of wood for extending a page to its true length, making types register, securing uniformity of margin, &c. ; Scale' -pipette', a tubular pipette with a graduated scale for taking up definite quantities of liquid ; Scal'ing-ladd'er, a ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress : a fireman's ladder : (Jier.) a bearing representing a ladder, with two hooks and two ferrules. [L. scala, a ladder scandere, to mount.]

Scale, skal, . one of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile : a thin layer : a husk : the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees : a piece of cuticle that is squamous or horny : a flake : an encrustation on the side of a vessel in which water is heated. v.t. to clear of scales : to peel off in thin layers. r. '. to come off in thin iayers. ns. Scale' -arm' OUT, armour

consisting of scales of metal overlapping each other : plate-mail ; Scale' -back, a marine worm covered with scales. adjs. Scale' -bear 1 ing, having scales, as the sea-mice ; Scaled, having scales : covered with scales. ns. Scale'-dove, an American dove having the plumage marked as with scales ; Scale'-fish, a dry cured fish, as the haddock ; Scale'-foot, the scabbard-fish ; Scale'-in'SOCt, any insect of the homopterous family Coccida. adj. Scale less, without scales, as the scaleless amphibians. n. Scale'-moss, certain plants which resemble moss. adj. Scale'-patt'ern, having a pattern resembling scales. >is. Scale'-quail, an American quail having scale-like markings of the plumage ; Sealer, one who makes a business of scaling fish : an instrument used by dentists in removing tartar. adjs. Scale'-tailed, having scales on the under side of the tail ; Scale -Winged, having the wings covered with minute scales, as a butterfly. ns. Scale'-work, scales lapping over each other; Scale'-worm, a scale-back: Scal'iness, the state of being scaly: roughness: Scal'ing, the process of removing scales from a fish, or encrustations from the interior of a boiler ; Seal -ing-furnace, a furnace in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in tinning. adj. Scal'y, covered with scales : like scales : shabby : (tot.) formed of scales. [A.S. scealf, scale, the scale of a fish ; Ger. schale, shell.]

Scale, skal, . the dish of a balance : a balance, as to turn the scale chiefly in//. : (//.) Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac. v.t. to weigh, as in scales: to estimate. ns. Scale' -beam, the beam or lever of a balance ; Scale'-microm'eter, in a telescope, a graduated scale for measuring distances ; Sea ling, the process of adjusting sights to a ship's guns. Beam and scales, a balance ; Gunter's scale, a scale for solving mechanically problems in navigation and surveying. [A.S. scale, a balance ; Dut. schaal, Ger. schale; allied to preceding word.]

Scalene, ska-len', adj. (geem.) having three unequal sides : (anat.) obliquely situated and unequal-sided. . a scalene triangle : one of several triangular muscles. ns. Scalenohe dron, a pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, enclosed by twelve faces, each a scalene triangle ; Scale'num, a scalene

triangle ; Scale'nus, a scalene muscle. [Fr., L. scalenus Gr. skalenos, uneven.]

Scaliola = Scagliola (q.v.).

Scall, skawl, n. (B.) a scab : scabbiness : in mining, loose ground. adj. mean. adjs. Scalled, Scald, scabby: mean. [Ice. skalli, bald head.)

Scallion, skal'yun, . the shallot : the leek : the onion. [L. Ascalonia (ctxpa), Ascalon (onion).]

Scallop, skol'up, . a bivalve having a sub-circular shell with sinuous radiating ridges : one of a series of curves in the edge of anything : a shallow dish in which oysters, &c., are cooked, baked, and browned. v.t. to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves: to cook in a scallop with crumbs of bread, &c. p.adj. Scall oped, having the edge or border cut into scallops or curves. ns. Scall'op-moth, a name applied to several geometrid moths ; Scall'op-Shell, a scallop, or the shell of one, the badge of a pilgrim. [O. Fr. escalope Old Dut. sclielpe, a shell ; cf. Ger. sclielfe, a husk.]

Scalma, skal'ma, . a disease of horses. [Old High Ger. scalmo, pestilence ; cf. Scfteltn.)

Scalops, ska'lops, . a genus of American shrew-moles.
[Gr. skalops, a mole skallein, to dig.]

Scalp, skalp, . the outer covering of the skull or brain-case, including the skin, the expanded tendon of the occipito-frontalis muscle, with intermediate cellular tissue and blood-vessels : the skin on which the hair grows : the skin of the top of the head, together with the hair, torn off as a token of victory by the North American Indians : the skin of the head of a noxious wild animal : (hrr.) the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached : a bed of oysters or

Scalpel

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Scaphium

mussels (Scot. Scaup). v.t. to cut the scalp from: to flay : to lay bare : to deprive of grass : to sell at less than recognised rates : to destroy the political influence of. >is. Seal per, one who scalps : a machine
for removing the ends of gram, as wheat or rye, or for separating the different grades of broken wheat, semolina, &c. : one who buys and sells railroad tickets, &c., at less than the official rates, a ticket-broker : an instrument used by surgeons for scraping cariovis bones (also Scal'ping-l'ron) ; Seal ping-knife, a knife, formerly a sharp stone, used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies ; Scalping - tuft, a scalp -lock. adj. Scalp'less, having no scalp, bald. . Scalp'-lock, a long tuft of hair left by the North American Indians as a challenge. [Old Dut. schelpe, a shell; cf. Ger. schetfe, a husk : a doublet of scallop.}

Scalpel, skalp'el, . a small surgical knife for dissecting and operating. . Scalpel lum. one of the four filamentous organs in the proboscis of hemipterous insects : //. Scalpel'la. atij. Scal'priform, chisel-shaped, specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents. [L. scalpellunt, dim. of scalprui, a knife scalpere, to cut.]

Scamble, skam'bl, T.I. (ol>s.) to scramble : to sprawl. .v. t. to mangle : to squander. ns. Scam'bler, a meal-time visitor ; Scam'bling, a hasty meal. n.pl. Scam'bling-days, days in which meat is scarce. adv. Scam'bllngly, strugglingiy. [Ely. dub. ; prob. related to shamble.}

Scamel, Scammol. skam'el, . a bar-tailed godwit.

ScamillUS, sk.Vmil'us, n. a second plinth under a column : pi. Scamill'i (i). [L.]

Scammony, skam'o-ni, . a cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Asia Minor. adj. Scammo'niate, made with scammony. [Fr., L., Gr. skamnidiiia; prob. Persian.)

Scamp, skamp, . a vagabond: a mean fellow. v.i. Scam per, to run with speed and trepidation. . a rapid run. adj. Scam pish, rascally. [O. Fr. escamper, to flee It. scampare, to escape L. ex, out, campus, a battlefield.]

Scamp, skamp, v.t. to do work in a dishonest manner without thoroughness also Skimp. . Scamper. [Prob. Ice. skamta, to dole out, to stint.]

Scan, skan, v.t. to count the feet in a verse: to examine carefully : to scrutinise. v.i. to agree with

the rules of metre : pr.p. scan'ning ; pa.t. and pa.p. scanned. J. Scan'ning ; Scan'slon, act of counting the measures in a verse. [Fr. scander, to scan L. scandere, scansunt, to climb.]

Scand, skand, pa.t. oiv.i. (Spins.) climbed.

Scandal, skan'dal, n. something said which is false and injurious to reputation : disgrace : opprobrious censure. v.t. to defame, to aspire. ns. Scan'dal-bear'er, a propagator of malicious gossip ; Scandalisa'tion, defamation. v.t. Scan'oalise, to give scandal or offence to : to shock : to reproach : to disgrace: to libel. n. Scan'dal-mong'er, one who deals in defamatory reports. adj. Scan'dalous, giving scandal or offence : calling forth condemnation: openly vile: defamatory. adv. Scan dalously. ns. Scan dalousness ; Scan dalum-magna turn, speaking slanderously of high personages, abbrev. Scan. Mag. [Fr. scandale L. scandaluin Gr. skandalon, a stumbling-block.]

Scandalise, skan'da-lTz, v.t. to trice up the tack of the spanker in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged one. [Scantle.}

Scandent. skan'dent, adj. climbing, as a tendril.

Scandinavian, skan-di-nu'vi-an, adj. of Scandinavia, the peninsula divided into Norway and Sweden, but, in a historical sense, applying also to Denmark and Iceland. n. a native of Scandinavia. [L. Scandinavia, Scandia.}

Scandium, skan'di-um, . an element discovered in 1879 ' n the Scandinavian mineral euxenite.

ScandiX, skan'diks, n. a genus of umbelliferous plants,

including shepherd s purse, Venus's comb, &c. [L., Gr. , chervil.]

Scansion. See Scan.

Scansores, skan-so'rez, n.pl. an old order of birds generally characterised by having two toes before opposed by two behind, by which they are enabled to climb. adj. Scanso rial, habitually climbing, as a bird: formed for climbing. . Scanso rius, a muscle passing from the ilium to the femur in some vertebrata. [Low L., pi. of scansor, scansoris, a climber L. scandere, scansunt, to climb.]

Scant, skant, adj. not full or plentiful : scarcely sufficient : deficient. . scarcity: lack. adv. scarcely: scantily. v.t. and v.i. to limit: to stint: to begnidge. adv. Scan'tily. ns. Scan'tiness ; Scan'-tity (pbs.).adv. Scant'ly, not fully or sufficiently, scarcely : narrowly : penuriously : scantily. ns, Scant'ness. the condition or quality of being scant : smallness : insufficiency ; Scant'-of-grace, a good-for-nothing fellow : a scapegrace. adj. Scant'y, scant, not copious or full : hardly sufficient : wanting extent : narrow : small. [Ice. skanit, short, narrow, neut. of skammr, short.]

Scantle, skan'tl, v.t. to divide into pieces : to partition. ns. Scant'let, a small pattern: Scantling, a little piece : a piece or quantity cut for a particular purpose : a certain proportion. Scantling number, a number computed from the known dimensions of a ship. [O. Fr. eschantillon, a small cantle, tscanteler, to break into cantles es L. ex, out, cantcl, chantel, a cantle.]

Scantle, skan'tl, v.i. to fail : to be deficient. n. a gauge by which slates are measured. [Prob. scant.}

ScapanilS, skap'a-nus, n. a genus of North American shrew-moles. [Gr. skapane, a mattock.]

Scape, skap, . an escape: a freak or fault. v.t. to escape from : to miss : to shun. ns. Scape'gallOWS, one who deserves hanging : a villain ; Scape grace, a graceless hare-brained fellow. [A contr. of escape.}

Scape, skap, n. (bot.) a long, naked, radical peduncle :
(entotn.) the basal joint of antennae : (ornilJi.) the stem of a feather : \archit.) the shaft of a column. adjs. Scape less (bot.\ wanting a scape ; Scap'l-form, scape-like ; Scapig'erous, scape-bearing. [L. scapus, Gr. skapos, a shaft ; cf. skeptron, a staff.]

Scape, skap, n. the cry of the snipe when flushed : the snipe itself. [Prob. imit.]

Scapegoat, skap'got, . a g^oat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest laid symbolically the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness (Levit. xvi.) : one who is made to bear the misdeeds of another. [Escape and goat.}

Scapement, skap'ment, . the same as Escapement. . Scape'-wneel, the wheel which drives the pendulum of a clock. [Escapement.}

Scapha, ska'fa, n. the scaphoid fossa of the helix of

the ear. [L., a skiff.]

Scaphander, ska-fan'der, w. a diver's water-tight suit : a genus of gasteropods. [Gr. skaphe, a boat, aner, andros, a man.]

Scapharca, ska-far'ka, . a genus of bivalve molluscs. [L. scapha, a skiff.]

Scaphidium, ska-nd'i-um, . a genus of clavicorn beetles. [Gr. skaphidion, dim. of skaphe, a skiff.]

Scaphiopod, skaf i-C-pod, adj. spade-footed. . a spade-looted toad. [Gr. skaphion, a spade, potts, podos, a foot]

Scaphirhynchus, skaf-i-ring'kus, . a genus of tyrant-flycatchers : the shovel heads or shovel - nosed sturgeons. [Gr. skaphe, a skiff, rhyngchos, snout.]

Scaphism, skaf'izm, n. a Persian punishment by which the victim was fastened in a hollow tree, and smeared over with honey to attract wasps, &c. [Gr. skapkf, anything hollowed out.]

Scaphites, ska-fl'tez, . a genus of fossil cephalopods of the ammonite family. [Gr. skaphe, a boat.]

Scaphium, ska'fi-um, n. the keel of papilionaceous

Scaphocephalic

mOte : mute ; moOn ; Men.

Scarp

flowers: a genus of coleopterous insects. [L., Gr. skaphion, a basin.]

Scaphocephalic, skaf-0-se-fal'ik, adj. boat-shaped, a term applied to a certain kind of deformed skull. [Gr. skaphe, a boat, kephale, a head.]

Scaphoid, skaf'oid, atij. boat-like in form, noting two bones, one in the wrist and the other in the foot. [Gr. skaphe, a boat, eidos, form.]

Scaphopod, skaf'S-pod, adj. having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusc. [Gr. skafJti, a boat, pous, podos, a foot.]

Scapinade, skap-i-nad', . a process of trickery from the name of the tricky valet in Moliere's comedy, Les Fourteries de Scapin.

Scap-net. skap'-net, n. a net for catching minnows, &c. [Same as scoop-net.}

Scapolite, skap'0-ilt, . a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in long rod-like crystals. [Gr. skapos, a rod, iitJios, a stone.]

Scapple, skap'l, './. to work without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. [Seattle.']

Scapula, skap'u-la, . the shoulder-blade. adj. Scapular, pertaining to the shoulder. . a bandage for the shoulder-blade : (omitA.) the shoulder feathers : a long strip of cloth worn by some orders : two little pieces of cloth tied together by strings passing over the shoulders, worn by lay persons in token of devotion : a short cloak with a hood, a monastic working dress : a bandage for the shoulder-blade. adj. Scap'Ulary, in form like a scapular. . a scapular. adj. Scap'ulated, having the scapular feathers notable in size or colour, as the scapulated crow. . Scap'ulimancy, divination by means of shoulder-blades. aaj. Scapuliman'tic. [L. scapula, the shoulder-blades, prob. cog. with status, a shaft.]

Scapus, ska'pus, n. (arc/tit.) the shaft of a column : (prttitk.) the scape of a feather : a genus of Coelenterates : //. Sca'pi (I). [L., a shaft.]

Scar, skar, n. the mark left by a wound or sore : any mark or blemish : a cicatrice : (Jig'.) any mark resulting from injury, material or moral : (tot.) a mark on a stem after the fall of a leaf: in shells, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle : in founding, an imperfect place in a casting : a disfigurement. z'.t. to mark with a scar. v.i. to become scarred :pr.p. scar' ring ; pa.t. and pa. p. scarred. adjs. Scar'less, without scars : unwounded ; Scarred. [O. Fr. escare L. esckara Gr. eschara, a scar produced by burning.]

Scar, skar, . a precipitous bank or rock : a bare rocky place on the side of a hill. n. Scar'-lime'-StoH6, a mass of calcareous rock crowded with marine fossils. [Scand., Ice. sket skera, to cut.]

Scarab, skar'ab, n. an insect with wing-sheaths, a beetle : a gem, usually emerald, cut in the form of

a l*etle also Scarabae'us, Scarabee. . Scar'a-
boid, an imitation scarab. adj. like a scarab. [L. sca'-abtms ; Gr. karatos.]

Scaramouch, skar'a-mowch, . a buffoon : a bragging, cowardly fellow. [Fr., It. Scaramuccia, a famous Italian zany of the 171)1 century.]

Scarbroite, skar'brO-It, . a hydrous silicate of aluminium from Scarborough.

Scarce, skars, adj. not plentiful : not equal to the demand : rare : not common : parsimonious : defici-nt : short: scanty. adj. Scarce' -beard'ed (Skak.), having a scanty beard. adr. Scarcely, Scarce (B.), hardly, barely. ns. Scarce'ment (archit.), a plain set-off or projection in a wall ; Scarce ness ; Scarcity, state of being scarce : deficiency : rareness : niggardliness : want : famine. Make one's self scarce, to decamp. [O. Fr. escars (Fr. {chars), niggardly Low L. scarpsns = ex-carpsus, for L. excerpt us, pa. p. of excerpere ex, out of, carpfre, to pick.]

Scard, skard, . a shard or fragment.

Scardafella, skar-da-fel'a, . an American genus containing the ground-doves.

Scare, skar, v.t. to drive away by frightening : to strike with sudden terror : to startle, to affright. . an imaginary alarm : a sudden panic. adj. lean, scanty. ns. Scare'-babe, a bugbear; Scare'-bug; Scare'crow, anything set up to scare away crows or other birds : a vain cause of terror : a person meanly clad : the black tern ; Scare'-fire, a fire-alarm : a conflagration. (M. E. skerren skerre, frightened Ice. skjarr, timid.]

Scarf, skarf, . a light decorative piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or as a band about the neck : a light handkerchief for the neck : a cravat : - pi. Scarfs, Scarves (obs.). v.t. to cover, as if with a scarf. aiij. Scarfed, decorated with pendants. ns. Scarf-pin, an ornamental pin worn in a scarf ; Scarf '-ling, an ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn. [A.ij. scearfe, a piece ; Dut. scherf, a shred.]

Scarf, skarf, v.t. to join two pieces of timber endwise, so that they may appear to be used as one : to flay the skin from a whale. . in carpentry, a joint whose ends are united so as to form a continuous piece. ns. Scarf ing ; Scarf 'ing-machine', a machine for shaving the ends of leather belting to a feather edge ; Scarf '-joint, a joint made by overlapping two pieces of timber that will fit each other ; Scarf '-loom, a figure loom for weaving fabrics. [Scand., Sw. skarf, Norw. skarv, a joint ; cf. Ger. scherben, to cut small ; conn, with skear, v.]

Scarf, skarf, . the cormorant (Scot.) Scart, Skart. [Ice. skarfr.]

Scarfskin, skarfskin, n. the surface skin. [Scurf.]

Scaridae, skar'i-de, n.pl. a family of fishes including the parrot-fish. Also Sca'rUS. [Gr. skaros.]

Scarify, skar'i-fT, v.t. to scratch or slightly cut the skin, to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood : to loosen and stir together the soil '. to harrow the feelings .pa.t. and pa.p. scar'illed. ns. Scarification, act of scarifying ; Scarifica'tor, an instrument with several lancets for scarifying or makinsr slight incisions in the operation of cupping ; Scarifier, one who scarifies : an instrument used for scarifying the soil, esp. a grubber with prongs. [Fr. scarifier L. scarificare, -atniGr. skariphasthai skariphos, an etching tool.]

Scarious, ska'ri-us, adj. (tot.) thin, dry, membranaceous : (zool.) scaly, scurfy.

Scaritid, skar'i-tid, adj. pertaining to carabid beetles of Scarites or related genera.

Scarlatina, skar-la-te'na, . a dangerous and highly-contagious fever, so named from the scarlet rash or eruption which accompanies it also Scarlet-fe'ver. adjs. Scarlati'nal, Scarlati'nous.

Scarlet, skar'let, . a bright-red colour : scarlet cloth. adj. of the colour called scarlet : dressed in scarlet. i'.t. to redden. ns. Scar'let-ad'miral, the red-admiral, a butterfly ; Scarlet-bean, the scarlet-runner : Scar'let-fe'ver, a contagious febrile disease (see Scarlatina) ; Scarlet-hat, a cardinal's hat ; Scar let-light ning, the scarlet lychnis : the red valerian; Scarlet - nin'ner, a bean with scarlet flowers which runs up any support ; Scartet-snake, a bright-red harmless snake of the southern states of the American Union ; Scarlet-tl'ger, a British moth ; Scarlet-wom'an, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5 Pagan Rome, Papal Rome, or a personification of the World in its anti-Christian sense. [O. Fr. escarlate (Fr. (carlate), through Low L. scarlatum Pers. saqalat, scarlet cloth.)

Scarmage, skar'maj, n. (Spens.) same as Skirmish. Also Scarmoge.

Scam-bee, skarn'-be, . (prov.) a dung-beetle. [Sharn.]

Scarp, skarp, . (her.) a diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width : (ots.) a shoulder-belt. [O. Fr. escarpe, escharpe : cf. Scarf (i).]

Scarp, skarp, . (fort.) any steep slope (same as Escarp). v.t. to cut down a slope so as to render

it impassable. adj. Scarped. [O. Fr. escape- It. scarfaOld High Ger. icluirf, cf. Sharp.}

Scarpines, skar'pinz, n.pl. an instrument of torture resembling the boot. [Fr. escarpins, shoes.]

Scarred, skard, adj. marked by scars. . Scar'ring, a scar : a mark. adj. ScarTy, bearing or pertaining to scars : having scars.

Scart, skart, v ./. (Scat.) to scratch : to scrape. a. a slight wound : a dash or stroke : a niggard : a poor-looking creature, adj. Scart'-free.

Scams, ska'rus, . a genus of fishes including the parrot-wrasses. \Sca.rida.}

Scary, skar'i, adj. causing fright : timid : fluttered.

Scat, Scatt, skat, . a tax in the Shetland Islands. ns. Scat'hold, open ground for pasture ; Scat land, land which paid duty for rights of pasture and peat. [A.S. scent, a coin ; Dut. schat, Ger. scliatz.)

Scat, skat, interj. be offl v.t. to scare away.

Scat, skat, n. (prov.) a brisk shower of rain. adj. Scat'ty, showery. [Prob. conn, with scud.}

Scatch, skach, n. a bit for bridles. [Fr. escacke.}

Scatches, skach'ez, n.pl. stilts used for walking in dirty places. [O. Fr. eschace Old Flem. schat 'se, a high shoe ; Dut. schaats, pi. schaatsen, skates.]

Scate. Same as Skate, a fish.

Scath, Scathe, skath, . damage, injury : waste. v.t. to injure. adj. Scathe fill, destructive. n. Scathe'flllness, disadvantage : destructiveness. adj. Sea thing, damaging : blasting : scorching. ativ. Sca'thingly. a>ijs. Scath'less, without injury ; Sca'thy (Scot.), mischievous : dangerous. [A.S. sceathu; Ger. schade, injury.]

Scatology, ska-tol'0-ji, . the knowledge of fossil excrement or coprolites : knowledge of the usages of primitive peoples about excrements, human and other. adj. Scatological. ns. Scat'omancy, ScatOS'COpy, divination of disease by inspection of excrement ; Scatoph aga, the dung-flies. n.pl. Scatophagidae, a family of acanthopterygian fishes. adj. Scatoph' agOUS, feeding on excrement. [Gr. skSr, skatos, dung, logia legein, to speak ; inanteia, divination; slcapein, to view ; phagein, to eat.]

Scatter, skat'er, :./. to disperse in all directions : to throw loosely about : to strew : to sprinkle : to dispel : to put to flight : to drop : to throw shot too loosely. v.i. to be dispersed or dissipated. n. Scatt erbrain, a thoughtless, giddy person. adj*. Scatt'er-brained, giddy ; Scattered, widely separated : wandering : distracted : irregular. s. Scatt'erer, one who or that which scatters ; Scatt er-good. a spendthrift; Scatter - gun, a shot-gun; Scatt' ering, something scattered : dispersion : that which has been scattered : the irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth. adj. dispersing : rare, sporadic : diversified. ad;: Scatt'er-Ingly, in a dispersed manner : here and there. ns. Scatt' erling (Spens.), one who has no fixed abode : a vagabond ; Scatt'ermouch, any Latin or Levantine, in Pacific slang. adj. Scatt'ery, dispersed : sparse: few and far between. [A.S. scateran, scaterian ; cf. Shatter.}

Scaturient, ska-tu'ri-ent, adj. gushing like water from a fountain. [L. scaturire, to gush out.]

Scaud, skad, v.t. (Scot.) to scald : to scold.

Scaup, skawp, . a sea-duck of genus Aythya, of northern regions, related to the pochard. [Ice. skdlp in skdlp-kifna.}

Scauper, skaw'per, . a tool with semicircular face, used by engravers. [Prob. scalper.}

Scaur, skar, a Scotch form of scare.

Scaur, skawr, . a precipitous bank or rock. Also Scar. [Scar.]

Scaury, ska'ri, . a young gull in Shetland. [Scand., Sw. skiura.]

Scavage, skav'aj, . a duty or toll anciently exacted by mayors, &c., on goods exposed for sale.

Scavenger, skav'en-jer, H. one who cleans the streets : an animal which feeds on carrion : a child employed

to pick up loose cotton from the floor in a cotton-mill. ns. ScaVagery, street-cleansing ; Scavaging. v.t. Scavenge, to cleanse. ns. Scavenger-bee tie, a beetle which acts as a scavenger ; ScaVenger-Crab, any crab which feed* on decaying animal matter; ScaVengering ; Scav engensm ; Scavengery. Scavenger's daughter, an instrument of torture by pressure witu an iron hoop, invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower under Henry VIII. [Orig. scavager, an inspector of goods for sale, and also of the streets ; from scavage, duty on goods for sale A. S. sceawian, to inspect ; cf. S/urw.]

Scavernick, skav'er-nik, . (Cornish) a hare.

Scavilones, skav'i-lonz, .//. men's drawers worn in the sixteenth century under the hose.

Scazon, ska'zon, n. in ancient prosody, a metre, the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. [Gr. sicazon, limping.]

Scelerate, sel'e-rat, adj. (obs.) wicked, villainous. . a villain also Scelerat. adjs. Scelerous, SceleS'tiC. [O. Fr. L. sceleratusscelus, crime.]

Scelides, sel'i-dez, n.pl. the posterior limbs of a mammal. n. Scelidosaur, a dinosnur of the genus Scelidosaurus. atij's. Scelidosau'rian ; Scelidosau'roid. n.j>l. Scelidosau ridse, a family of mailed dinosaurs. ns. Scolidosau rus, the typical genus of Scelidosauridz ; SceliO (se'li-o), a genus of hymenopterous insects parasitic in the eggs of grasshoppers and locusts ; Scelop orus (U.S.), the common brown fence-lizard. [Gr. s&ttis, skelidos, a leg.]

Scelp, skelp, . long strips of iron used in forming a gun-barrel. Also Skelp.

Scena, se'na, n. the stage of an ancient theatre (j>l. Sccnse, se'ne) : an elaborate dramatic solo (It., pron. shi'na ; pi. Sce'ne). . Scenario (she-na'ri-5X skeleton libretto of a dramatic work. [L.]

Scend, send, . the upward angular displacement of a vessel opposed to Fitch, the correlative downward movement. v.i. to heave upward. [Acorr. of send, influenced by ascend.}

Scene, sen, . a picture of the place of an action : a large painted view : place of action, occurrence, or exhibition : the part of a play acted without change of place : (orig.) the stage of a theatre on which the actors perform : a series of landscape events connected and exhibited : a number of objects presented to the view at once : spectacle : view : any unseemly or ill-timed display of strong feeling between \ v.t. to exhibit : to display.- ns. Scene '-dock, the space in a theatre adjoining the stage, where scenery is stored when not in use ; Scene' -man, one who manages the scenery in a theatre ; Scene -paint'er, one whose employment it is to paint scenery for theatres ; Sce'nery, the painted representation on a stage : the appearance of anything presented to the eye : general aspect of a landscape j Scene'-shift'er (same as Scene-man). adjs. Sce'nic, -al, pertaining to scenery : dramatic : theatrical. adv. Sce'nically. <i(//>. Scenograph'ic, -al, drawn in perspective. Wz/. Scenograph'ically. . Scenog'rapny, the art of perspective : representation in perspective. Behind the scenes, at the back of the visible stage ; Make a scene, to make a noisy or otherwise unwelcome exhibition of feeling. [L. scena Gr. skine, a covered place, a stage.]

Scent, sent, v.t. to discern by the sense of smell : to perfume : to have some suspicion of. v.i. to become odoriferous : to smell. . a perfume : odour : sense of smell : chase followed by the scent : course of pursuit : scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds. ns. Scent'-bag, the pouch of an animal which secretes an odoriferous substance ; Scent' -bottle, a small bottle for holding perfume: Scent'-box. adjs. Scent' ed, perfumed ; Scent'ful, highly odoriferous : quick of scent : having a good nose, as a dog. .

Scent'-gland, a glandular organ which secretes such

Sceptic

mote ; mute ; m(5Sn ; Men.

Schizoccele

substances as musk or castoreum. adv. Scent'ingly, allusively : not directly. adj. Scentless, having no scent or smell : destructive of scent. >is. Scent' -Or'gan, a scent-gland ; SC6Ht'-vaS6, a vessel with a pierced cover designed to contain perfumes. [Fr. sentiri.. sentlre, to feel.]

Sceptic, -al, Skeptic, -al, skep'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to the philosophical school in ancient Greece of Pyrrho and his successors : doubting : hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles : (theol.) doubting or denying the truth of revelation. ns. Scep'sis, Skep'sis, philosophic doubt ; Scep'tic, one who is sceptical : (theol.) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation. adv. Scep'tically. . Scep'ticalness. v.i. Scep'-

ticise, to act the sceptic. n. Scep'ticism, that condition in which the mind is before it has arrived at conclusive opinions : doubt : the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known : agnosticism : (theol.) doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation. [L. scepticus Gr. skeptikos, thoughtful, skeptesthai, to consider.]

Sceptre, sep'ter, . the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power. v.t. to invest with royal power. adjs. Scep'tral, regal ; Scep'tred, bearing a sceptre : regal. . Scep'tre-dom, reign. adjs. Scep'treless, powerless, as a sceptreless king ; Scep'try, bearing a sceptre, royal. [L. sccptrinn Gr. skeptron skeptein, to lean.]

Scerne, sern, v.t. (pbs.) to discern. [Discern.]

Sceuophylacium, sku-o-n-la'shi-um, n. (Gr. Church) the repository of the sacred vessels. . Sceuoph'y-lax, a sacristan, church treasurer. [Gr. skeuos, a vessel, phyltix, a watcher.]

SchcCfferia, shef-fe'ri-a, . a genus of polypetalous plants, the yellow-wood. [Named from Schaeffer, an iSth-cent. German botanist.]

Schalenblende, sha'len-blend, . a variety of native zinc-sulphide. [Ger., schale, shell, Mend?, blende.]

Scliappe, sluip'pe, . a fabric woven from spun silk.

Schediasm, ske'di-azm, it. cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Gr. schtdtasma schedon, near.]

Schedule, shed'ul, . a piece of paper containing some writing : a list, inventory, or table. 1>. t. to place in a schedule or list. [O. Fr. schedule (Fr. cMule)~"L. schednla, dim. of scheda, a strip of papyrus L. sc:>:dcre, to cleave ; or from Gr. schede, a leaf.]

Scheelite, she'llt, . native calcium tungstate. [From the Swedish chemist, K. W. Scheele (1742-86).]

Scheik. Same as Sheik.

Schelly, shel'i, . a white fish.

Schelm, skelm. n. (Scot.) a rascal. Also Schel'lTUn, Shelm, Skel'lum. [O. Fr. schelme Old High Ger. seal mo, plague ; cf. Ger. schelm, a rogue.]

Scheltopusik, shel'to-pu-sik, . a Russian lizard.

Schema, ske'ma, n. the image of the thing* with which the imagination aids the understanding in its procedure : scheme, plan, outline generally : a diagrammatic outline or synopsis of anything : (Gr. Church) the monastic habit. adj. Schematic. v.t. Schematise, to arrange in outline. v.i. to make a plan in outline. ns. Sche'matism, form or outline of a thing : (astral.) the combination of the heavenly bodies ; Sche'matist, a projector.

Scheme, skem, . plan : something contrived to be done : purpose : plot : a combination of things by design : a specific organisation for some end : an illustrative diagram : a system : a statement in tabular form : a representation of the aspect of the heavenly bodies at a given time. v.t. to plan : to contrive. v.i. to form a plan. . Scheme -arch, an arch less than a semicircle. adj. Scheme'ful. n. Sche'mer. adj. Sche'ming, given to form-

adj. Sche'my, cunning : intriguing. [L. sch

-- Or. schema, form echein, schesein, to hold.]

Schepen, ska'pen, n. a Dutch magistrate. [Dut.]

Scheroma, ske-ro'ma, n. inflammation of the eye without discharge. [Gr. xeros, dry.]

Scherzo, sker'tso, n. (inns.) a passage or movement of a lively character, forming part of a musical composition of some length, as a symphony, quartette, or sonata. adj. Scherzan'do, playful. [It. scherzo, a jest, scherzare, to play Teut. ; Mid. High Ger. scherz (Ger. scherz, Dut. scherts), jest. 1

SchesiS, ske'sis, . habitude. adj. SchetlC, constitutional : habitual. [Gr., echein, to have.]

Schiavone, ski-a-vo'ne, n. a backed, hiked broadsword of the i7th century. [It., the Doge's bodyguard, the Schiaveni or Slavs being armed with it.]

Schiedam, ske-dam', n. Hollands gin, named from the town near Rotterdam where it is chiefly made.

Schiller, shil'er, . the peculiar bronze-like lustre observed in certain minerals, as hypersthene, &c., due to internal reflection. ns. Schillerisa'tion, the process by which microscopic crystals have been developed in other minerals so as to give a submetallic sheen by internal reflection ; Schill'erite, or Schill'er-spar rock, enstatite schillerised. [Ger.]

SchindylesiS, skin-di-le'sis, . an articulation formed by the fitting of one bone into a groove in another, as in the sphenoid bone and vomer. adj. Schindylet'ic. [Gr., schindylein, to cleave, schizein, to cleave.]

Schinus, ski'nus, . a genus of South American trees, of order Anacardiaceee, the leaves yielding abundantly a fragrant, resinous, or turpentine-like fluid. [Gr. schinos, the mastic-tree.]

Schipperke, ship'per-ke, . a breed of dogs of the same group as the Eskimo and Pomeranian dog, but with almost no tail, favourites of the Belgian bargees. [Flem., ' little skipper.']

S-Chisel, es-chiz'el, . a cutting tool in well-boring.

Schisiophone, skiz'i-o-fun, . an induction balance for detecting flaws in iron rails. [Gr. schisis, a cleaving, phone, sound.]

Schism, sizm, . a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion or discipline, breach of unity without justifiable cause, also the tendency towards such. ns. Schls'ma (tuns.), the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth ; Schismatic, one who separates from a church on account of difference of opinion. adjs. Schismatic, -al, tending to, or of the nature of, schism. adv. Schismatlcally. . Schismat'icalness. v.i. Schis'matise, to practise schism : to make a breach in the communion of the church : pr.p. schis'matlsing ; pa.p. schis'mafised. Great, or Greek, schism, the separation of the Greek Church from the Latin, finally completed in 1054 ; Western schism, the division in the Western Church on the appointment by the Romans of Urban VI. to the papal chair in 1378, while the French cardinals elected Clement VII. healed on the election of Martin V. by the Council of Constance in 1417. [L. schisma Gr. schizein, to split.]

Schist, shist, n. a term properly applied to crystalline rocks with a foliated structure, as mica-schist, hornblende-schist, &c. indurated clay-rocks with a fissile structure are sometimes erroneously described as schists. adjs. Schista'ceous, slate-gray ; Schistlc. Schist'ous, Schist' ose, like schist : slaty. . SchistOS'ity, quality of being schistose. [Fr. schiste Gr. schist as schizein, to split.]

Schizaaa, skf-ze'a, . a genus of ferns, with sporangia ovate, sessile, and arranged in spikes or panicles. [Gr. schizein, to split.]

Schizocarp, skiz'5-karp, . a dry fruit which splits at maturity into several closed one-seeded portions. adj. Sc'hizocar'pOUS. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, karpos, fruit.]

Schizocephaly, skiz-5-sef'a-li, . the practice of preserving the heads of warriors among Maoris, &c. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, kephale, the head.]

SchiZOCCBle, ski/fl-sel, ft. a term npplied to the perivisceral cavity of the Invertebrata, when formed by

a splitting of the mesoblast. - adj. SchizocCBlOUS.

[Gr. schizein, to cleave, koilia, a liollow.]
Schizodon, skiz'6-don, . a genus of South American octodont rodents. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, odous, odontos, a tooth.]
Scliizogenesis, skiz-5-jen'e-sis, . reproduction by fission, atijs. Schizogenlc, Schizogenet'ic. n. Schizog'ony. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, genesis, production.]
SchlZOgnathOUS, skl-zog'na-thus, adj. having the maxillo-palatine bones separate from each other and from the vomer, as in the gulls, plovers, &c. n.pl. Schizog nathaa, a subdivision of the carinate birds. . Schizog nathism. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, gnathos, the jaw.]
Schizomycetes, skiz-o-rnl-se'tez, . a botanical term for Bacteria, in reference to their commonest mode of reproduction by transverse division. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, mykes (pi. my kites), a mushroom.]
Schizonemertea, skiz-o-ne-mer'te-a, n.pl. the sea-\vornis which have the head fissured. adjs. SchiZO-nemer'tean, Schizonemer tine.

Schizoneura, skiz-0-nu'ra, . a genus of plant lice. (Gr. schizein, to cleave, neuron, a nerve.]

Schizophora, skl-zof'o-ra, n.pl. a division of dipterous insects. [Gr. schizein, cleave, pherein, bear.]

Schizopoda, ski-zop'o-da, n.pl. a group of crustaceans, having the feet cleft or double, including the opossum-shrimps and their allies. adj. and . Schiz'opod. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, pous,podos, the foot.]

Schizorhinal, skiz-0-ri'nal, adj. having the nasal bones separate : having the anterior nostrils prolonged in the form of a slit. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, rhis, rhinos, the nose.]

Schizothecal, skiz-o-the'kal, adj. having the tarsal envelope divided, as by scutella opp. to Holothecal. (Gr. schizein, to cleave, theke, a case.]

SchiZOtrOChOUS, skl-zot'ro-kus, adj. with a divided disc, as a rotifer. n.pl. Sctiizot'rocha. [Gr. schizein, to cleave, trochos, a wheel.]

Schlager, shla'ger, . the modern duelling-sword of German university students. [Ger., schlagen, to beat.]

Schlegalia, shle-gS'li-a, . a genus of birds of Paradise. [Named from the >utch ornithologist Hermann Schlcgel (1805-84).]

Schlich, shlik, . the finer portions of crushed ore, separated by water. [Ger.]

Schmelze, schmel'tse, . glass used in decorative work. [Ger. schmelz, enamel.]

Schnapps, Schnaps, shnaps, . Holland gin, Hollands. [Ger. schnapps, a dram.)

Schneiderian, shni-de'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the mucous membrane of the nose first described by the German anatomist C. V. Schneider (1614-80).

Schcenus, ske'nus, n. a genus of monocotyledonous plants of the sedge family. [Gr. schoinos, a rush.]

Scholar, skol'ar, . a pupil : a disciple : a student : one who has received a learned education : a man of learning : a savant : in the English universities, an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college. ns. Schol'arch, the head of a school of philosophy ; Schol'arism, the affectation of scholar-ship. adjs. Schol'ar-like, Schol'arly, like or be-coming a scholar. . Scholarship, the character of a scholar : learning : maintenance for a scholar, a benefaction, the annual proceeds of a bequest

ermanently invested for this purpose. adj. cholas tic, pertaining to a scholar or to schools :

scholar-like : pertaining to the schoolmen : excessively
subtle: pedantic. . one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. adv. Scholas'tically, in a scholastic manner: according

to the methods of the schools of philosophy. n. Scholasticism, the aims, methods, and products of thought which constitute the main endeavour of the intellectual life of the middle ages : the method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy : the collected

body of doctrines of the schoolmen. [Low L. scholaris L. sc/iola,}

Scholiast, sko'li-ast, . one of a class of ancient grammarians, mostly anonymous, who wrote short notes on the margins of the MSS. of ancient Greek and Roman classics, a writer of scholia: an annotator: a commentator. adj. Scholias'tic, pertaining to a scholiast or to scholia. ns. Scho lion, Scho'lium, one of the marginal notes of the old critics on the ancient classics : (inath.) an explanation added to a problem : //. Scholia, Scholiums. [Gr. scholiastes scholion, a scholium.]

School, skool, n. a place for instruction : an institution of learning, esp. for children : the pupils of a school : exercises for instruction : the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine : a large number of fish migrating together, a shoal : a system of training : any means ot knowledge, esp. (/?.) a treatise teaching some particular branch of the art : a large hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees, &c., are held hence, one of these examinations (gen. pi.), also the group of studies taken by a man competing for honours in these: a single department of a university: (//.) the body of masters and students in a college. v.t. to educate in a school : to instruct : to admonish, to discipline. adj. School'able, of school age. ns. School' -board, a board of managers, elected by the ratepayers, whose duty it is to see that adequate means of education are provided for the children of a town or district ; School'-boy, a boy attending a school : one learning the rudiments of a subject ; School'-clerk, one versed in the learning of schools ; School'-craft, learning ; School -dame, a schoolmistress. n.pl. School' -days, the time of life during which one goes to school, ns. School'-divine'; School'-divin'ity, scholastic or seminary theology ; School'-doc'tor, a schoolman ; School'ery (Spens.), something taught, precepts ; SchOOl'-fell'O'W, one taught at the same school : an associate at school ; School' -glrl, a girl attending school. n.pl. SchOOl'-hOUTS, tune spent at school in acquiring instruction. ns. School'-hOUSS, a house of discipline and instruction :
a house used as a school : a schoolmaster's house ; Schooling, instruction in school : tuition : the price paid for instruction : reproof, reprimand ; School'-inspec'tor, an official appointed to examine schools ; School' -ma'am, a schoolmistress ; School' -maid, a school-girl ; School'man, one of the philosophers and theologians of the second half of the middle ages ; School'master, the master or teacher of a school, a pedagogue : fern. School'mistress, a woman who teaches or who merely governs a school ;
School'-mate, one who attends the same school ; SchOOl'-name, an abstract term, an abstraction ; School'-pence, a small sum paid for school-teaching ; School' -point, a point for scholastic disputation ; School' -room, a room for teaching in : school accommodation ; School'-ship, a vessel used for teaching practical navigation. adj. School'-taught, taught at school or in the schools. ns. School'-teach'er, one who teaches in a school ; School'-teach'ing ; School'-time, the time at which a school opens ; School'-whale, one of a school of whales ; Board'-SChOOl, a school under the control of a school-board. Grammar school, High school, a school of secondary instruction, standing between the primary school and the university ; National Schools, those schools in Ireland which are under the commissioners of national education ; Oxford school, a name given to that party which adopted llic principles conluincd in tin- Tracts frr th? Times (cf. Tractarianistii); Parochial schools, in Scotland, schools in every parish for general education; Primary school, a school for elementary instruction ; Public school, an elementary or primary school : a school under the control of a school-board : au eu-

Schooner.

dowed classical school for providing a liberal education for such as can pay high for it Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Charterhouse, St Paul's, and Merchant Taylors', &c. ; Bagged school, a free school for destitute children's education and often maintenance, supported by voluntary efforts ; Sunday School, a school held on Sunday for religious instruction ; Tubingen school, a rationalistic school of theologians founded by F. C. Baur (1792-1860), which explained the origin of the Catholic Church as due to the gradual fusion of an antagonistic Judaistic and Gentile party, the various stages of fusion being capable of being traced in the extant documents. The Schoolmaster is abroad, a phrase of Brougham's implying that education and intelligence are now widely spread. [L. schola Gr. schole, leisure, a school.]

Schooner, skoon'er, . a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged either with fore-and-aft sails on both masts, or with square top and top-gallant sails on the fore-mas t : an old form of covered em igran t-wagon : a large drinking-glass. n. Schoon'-er-smack, a sharp-bowed schooner.

[Coined in New England from the prov. Eng. scoon (Scot, scon), to make a flat stone skip along the surface of water ; A.S. sciinian.}

Schorl, shorl, . black tourmaline also Shorl. adjs. Schorla'ceous, Schor'lous, Schorly. [Ger. schorl,

prob. from Sw. skor, brittle.]

Schottische, sho-tesh', . a dance resembling a polka, danced by a couple : music adapted for the dance. Also Schottish'. [Ger., 'Scottish.']

Schout, skout, 11. a municipal officer in the North American Dutch colonies. [Dut.]

Schrankia, shrang'ki-a, . a genus of leguminous plants, whose six species are all American including the sensitive-briar. [Named from the German naturalist F. von Paula Schrank (1747-1835).]

Schuchin, skuch'in, . an obsolete form of escutcheon.

Schweinitzia, shwl-nit'zi-a, . a genus of gamopetalous plants of the Indian-pipe family, including the sweet pine-sap or Carolina beech-drops. [The Amer. botanist L. D. von Schweinitz (1780-1834).]

Schwenkfelder, shwengk'fel-der, . a member of a religious sect, founded by Caspar von Schwenkfeld (1490-1561), still found in Pennsylvania. Also Schwenk'feldian.

Sciadiaceae. sl-ad-i-a'se-e, . a family of fresh-water algae, its typical genus Sciaeiium.

Sciagraphy, st-ag'ra-fi, . the art of casting and delineating shadows as they fall in nature : (archit.) the vertical section of a building to show its interior structure: the art of dialling. ns. Sciagraph ; Sclag/rapher. adjs. Sciagraph'ic, -al. ad-'. Scia-

graph'ically. [Gr. skiagraphia skia, a shadow, graphein, to write.]

Sciamachy, si-am'a-ki, . Same as Sciomachy.

Sciametry, sl-am'e-tri, . the doctrine of ei .iijise .

[Gr. skin, shadow, metrcin, to measure.]
Sciara, st'a-ra, . a genus of gnats or midges. [Gr.

skiaros, shady skia, a shadow.]
Sciath, sl'ath, . an oblong shield of wicker-work

formerly used in Ireland. [Ir. stiatA.]
Sciatheric -al, sl-a-ther'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to a

sundial. [Gr. skiatheron skia, shadow, tfieran. catch.]

Sciatica, si-at'i-ka, . a neuralgic affection of the great sciatic nerve. adjs. Sciat'iC. al, pertaining

to, or affecting, the hip, ischiac. adv. Sciat'ically. [Low L. sciatica Gr. ischion.\

Science, si'ens, . knowledge systematised : truth ascertained : pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake : knowledge arranged under general truths and principles : that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from 'art :' pre-eminent skill: trade : a department of knowledge. . Scib'ile, something capable of being known. adjs. Sci'enced, versed, learned ; Sci'ent, knowing ; Scien'tial (Milt.), producing science: skilful; Scientific, -al (obs.), producing or containing science : according to, or versed in, science : used in science : systematic : accurate. adv. Scientifically. ns. Sci entism, the view of scientists ; Sci'entist, one who studies science, esp. natural science. adj. ScientiS'tiC. ady. Sci'ently, knowingly.//. Scient'olism, lalse science, superficial knowledge. Scientific frontier, a term used by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878 in speaking of the rectification of the boundaries between India and Afghanistan, meaning a frontier capable of being occupied and defended according to the requirements of the science of strategy, in opposition to ' a hap-hazard frontier.' Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves ; Applied science, when its laws are exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena ;

Dismal science, political economy ; Gay science, a medieval name for belles - lettres and poetry generally, esp. amatory poetry ; Inductive science (see Induct) ; Liberal science, a science cultivated from love of knowledge, without view to profit ; Mental science, mental philosophy, psychology ; Moral science, ethics, the science ol right and wrong, moral responsibility ; Occult science, a name applied to the physical sciences of the middle ages, also to magic, sorcery, witchcraft, &c. ; Sanitary science (see Sanitary) ; The exact

Sciences, the mathematical sciences ; The science,

the art of boxing ; The seven liberal sciences,

grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry,
and astronomy these were the seven Terrestrial sciences, as opposed to the seven Celestial sciences. ci\ il law, Christian law, practical theology, devotional
theology, dogmatic theology, mystic theology, and polemical theology. [Fr., L. scientia sciens, entis, pr.p. of sclre, to know.]

Soil, an abbreviation of scilicet.

Scilicet, sil'i-set, adv. to wit, namely, videlicet.

Scilla, sil'a, . a genus of liliaceous plants, as the squill. [L., Gr. skilla, a sea-onion.]

Scillocephalus, sil-o-sef'a-lus, . a person with a conical cranium. adj. Scilloceph alous. [Gr. skilla, a squill, kephale, a head.]

Scimitar, sim'i-tar, . a short, single-edged curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. . Scim'itar-pod, a strong, shrubby climber of the tropics. [O. Fr. cimeterre Old It. cimitara Turk., Pers. shimshir (perh. 'lion's claw,' sham, a claw, shir, slier, a lion) ; or perh. through Sp. cimitarra, from Basque cimeterra, something 'with a fine edge.']

Scincoid, sing'koid, . one of a family of saurian reptiles, the typical genus of which is the Scin'CUS or skink. adj. like a skink. [L. sci>icusGi. sking-kc>s, a kind of lizard, eidos, form.]

Scindapsus, sin-dap'sus, . a genus of climbing plants.

Scintilla, sin-til'a. . a spark : a glimmer : the least particle: a trace: a genus of bivalve mull;: genus of lepidopterous insects. adjs. Scin'tillant ;

Scin'tillante (n<s.\ brilliant. v.i. Scin'tillate, to

throw out sparks: to sparkle. . Scintilla'tion, act of throwing out sparks : shining with a twinkling light. adj. Scintilles'cent, scintillating feebly.

Sciography

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Scolopaceous

n. Scintillom'eter, an instalment for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. [L., a spark.]

Sciography, sT-og'ra-fi, n. Same as Sciagraphy.

Sciolism, sf C-lizm, . superficial knowledge. .

Sci'OliSt, one who knows anything superficially : a pretender to science. adjs. Sciolis'tic, pertaining to, or partaking of, sciolism : pertaining to, or resembling, a sciolist ; Sci'olous. [L. sciohis, dim. of scius, knowing sclre, to know.]

ScioltO, shi-ol't5, euij. (mits.) free, unrestrained. [It.]

Sciomachy, sl-om'a-ki, . a battle or fighting with shadows : imaginary or futile combat. Also Sciam'-achy. [Gr. skiamac/tia, skiomachia skia, shadow, macke, battle.]

Sciomancy, si'o-man-si, n. divination by means of the shades of the dead.

Scion, sl'on, n. a cutting or twig for grafting ; a young member of a family : a descendant. [O. Fr. sion, don -L. section-em, a cutting secdre, to cut.]

Scioptic, si-op'tik, adj. noting a certain optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to

a camera, and made to turn like the eye also

[Gr.
shadow, optikos, pertaining to sight.]

Sciop'tric. vs. Sciop'ticon ; Sciop'tics. [Gr. skia,

Sciotheism, si'o-the-izm, n. ancestor-worship.

Sciotheric. Same as Sciatheric (q.v.).

SciOUS, scfus, adj. (pbs.) knowing.

Scire facias, sl're fa'shi-as, n. (law) a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, or to quash them.

Scirpus, sir'pus, n. a genus of monocotyledonous plants, including the bulrushes. [L., a rush.]

ScirrhUS, skir'us, or sir'us, n. (nt-.-d.) a hardened gland
forming a tumour : a hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. adjs. Scirr'b.oid, resembling scirrhus ; Scirr'hOUS, hardened, proceeding from scirrhus. [L., -Gr. skirros, skiros, a tumour.]

Scirtopod, sir'to-pod, adj. having limbs fitted for leaping. n.pl. Scirtop'oda, an order of saltatorial rotifers. [Gr. skirtan, leap, pans, foot.]

Sciscitation, sis-i-ta'shun, n. (pbs.) the act of inquiry : demand. [L., sciscitari, to inquire sciscere, to seek to know scfre, to know.]

Scissel, sis'el, n. the clippings of various metals : scrap also Sciss'il. [O. Fr. cisaille ciseler cisel, a chisel (q.v.). The spelling has been adapted in the interests of a fancied connection with L. scindere, scis^um, to divide.]

Scissors, si/orz, n.pl. a cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle: shears. -.{. Seise, siz (pbs.), to cut : to penetrate. adjs. SciSS'-ible, Sciss'ile, capable of being cut. ns. Scis'sion, the act of cutting: division: splitting; Scissipar ity, reproduction by fission. v.t. Sciss'or, to cut with scissors. ns. Sciss'or - bill, a skimmer; SciSS'Or-tall, an American bird, the scissor-tailed fly-catcher ; SciSS'or-tOOth, the sectorial tooth of a carnivore which cuts against its fellow ; ScisSU'ra (anat.), a fissure, a cleft; SciS'STire, a cleft : a fissure: a rupture : a division ; Scissurel'la. a genus of gasteropods with a shell deeply cut. [Formerly written cisors O. Fr. cisoires, conn, with Fr. ciseaux, scissors, from Late L. cisorium, a cutting instrument L. ceedere, cres.ati, to cut.]

SciuridJB, sl-u'ri-de, . a family of rodent mammals containing the squirrels and their allies. adjs. Sci'urine, Sci'uroid. us. Sciurop'terus, one of two genera of flying squirrels ; Sciu'rus, a genus of Scittrida, the arboreal squirrels. [Gr. skiauros.]

Sclate, sldat, . an obs. or prov. form of slaic.

Sclave, Sclavonian, &c. See Slav. Slavonic.

Sclera. skle'ra, . the sclerotic coat of the eye-ball. n. Scle'ragogy, severe discipline. adj. Scle'ral. ns. Scleran'thus, a genus of apetalous plants, including the knawel or German knot-gra^s ; Sclere, in sponges,
a skeletal element ; Sclerench'yma, the hard parts of corals or plants, adj. Sclerenchym'atous. us. Sclo'ria, a genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the

sedge family ; Sclen'asiS, sclerodermia ; Scle'rtte, any hard part of the integument of arthropods. adj. Scierit'ic. . Scle'robase, a dense corneous mass, as in red coral. adj. Scleroba'siC. ns. Sclero-

bra'chia, an order of brachiopods ; Scle'roderm, hardened integument or exo-skeleton, esp. of a coral: a madrepore. n.pl. Scleroder mata, the scaly reptiles : the madrepores. n. ScleroderTaia, a chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, which
becomes thick and rigid. adjs. Scleroder'miC, Sclerodefmous, Sclerodermit'ic. us. Scleroder'-

mite ; Scle'rogen, the thickening matter of woody cells, as in walnut-shells, &c. adjs. Sclerog'enous, producing sclerous tissue : mail-cheeked, as a fish ; Sde'roid, hard, scleritic. ns. Sclero'ma, sclerosis ;

Sclerome'ninx, the dura mater ; Sclerom'eter, an instrument for measuring_ the hardness of a mineral. adjs. Sclero'sal, Scle'rosed. >ts. Sclero'sis. a hardening : (bot.) the enduration of a tissue : Scleros'-toma. a genus of nematode worms ; Sclero tal, a bone of the eye-ball. adj. relating to such. adj. Sclerotic, hard, firm, applied esp. to the outer membrane of the eye-ball : pertaining to sclerosis : relating to ergot. . the outermost membrane of the eye-ball. ns. Scleroti'tis, inflammation of the sclerotic ; Sclero'tium, a hard, multicellular tuber-like body formed towards the end of the vegetative season by the close union of the ordinary mycelial filaments of Fungi. adji. Scle'rous, hard or in-durated : ossified or bony ; Sclerur ine, having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus Sclericrus. [Gr. skleros, hard.]

Scoat. skot, v.t. to prop, to block, to scotch, as a wheel.
Also Scotfl. [O. Fr. ascouter ascot, a branch Teut., Old High Ger. scuz, a shoot : Ger. schiiss.}

Scobby, skob'i, . the chaffinch. Also Sco'by.

Scobs, skobz, n. sawdust : shavings : dross of metals. adj. Scob'iform, resembling sawdust or raspings. . Scobi'na, the pedicle of the spikelets of grasses. [L. scobis scabSre, to scrape.]

Scoff, skof, v.t. to mock : to treat with scorn. r>./. to show contempt or scorn : to deride, taunt, gibe. ;/. an expression of scorn or contempt : an object of scoffing. n. Scpff'er. adv. Scoff'ingly, in a scoff-ing manner : with mockery or contempt. [Old Fris. sc/iof; Ice. skatip cf. Old Dut. schcppen, to scoff.]

Scoganism. sko'gan-izm, n. a scurrilous jesting. [From Scogan, the name of a famous jester.]

Scogie, sko'ji, n. (Scot.) a kitchen drudge.

Scold, skold, ?'./'. to rail in a loud and violent manner:
to find fault. v.t. to chide rudely: to rebuke in words. . a rude, clamorous woman : a termaeant. ns. Scold'er ; Scold'ing, railing : a rating ; Scold'-ing-stool, a cucking-stool. [Old Dut. scittldan ; Ger. schelten, to brawl, to scold.]

Scolecida, sko-les'i-da, . a class of worms consisting of the wheel-animalcules, turbellarians, trematode worms, &.c.a</j. Scolec'iform. us. Scoleci na. a group of annelids typified by the earth-worm also Scoleina; Scol'ecite, a hydr.nis silicate of alu-minium and calcium. adjs. Scole'COid. like a scolex ; Scolecoph'agOUS, worm-eating, as a bird. . Scolo-COph'agUS, a genus of birds including the n; eaters or rusty grackles. n.pl. Scolecophid ia. a division of angiostomous serpents. adj. ScolCCO-phid'ian, worm-like, as a snake. n. Sco'lex, the embryo of an cntozoic worm. [Gr. skolex, a worm.)

Scolia. skO-li-a, . a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects. [Gr. skllos, a prickle.]

Scoliodon, sko-ll'o-don, . the genus containing the oblique-toothed sharks. [Gr. skolios, oblique, odons, advniis, a tooth.]

ScoliOSiS, sko!-i-C'sis, . lateral curvature of the spinal
co\umn.^-'adj. Scoliot'ic. [Gr., skolios, oblique.]

Scolite, sko'jit, . a fossil worm or its trace. [Gr. skolios, oblique.]

Scollop. Same as Scallop.

Scolopaceous, skol-0-p.Vshi-us, adj. resembling a

snipe. .//. Scolopac'idffl, a family of wading-birds containing snipes, &c. adjs. Scol'opacine, Scol'OpaCOid. . Scol'opax. [L. scolopax, a snipe.]

Scolopendra, skol-o-pen'dra, . a genus of Myria-
poda, having a long, slender, depressed body, pro-
tected by coriaceous plates, and having at least
twenty-one pairs of legs : (Spens.) an imaginary fish
or sea-monster. adj. Scolopen'drifonn, Scolopen'-
drine. . Scolopen'drium, a genus of asplenioid
ferns, generally called Harfs-tongite. [L., Gr.
skolopendra, a milliped.]

ScolytUS, skol'i-tus, . typical genus of Scolvt'idffl,
a family of bark beetles. adj. Scol'ytoid. [Gr.
skolyptein, to strip.]

Scomber, skom'ber, n. a genus of acanthopterygian
fishes typical of the family Scontbrid&, to which
belong mackerel, tunnies, bonitos, &c. ns. Scom-
ber'eSOX, the mackerel pikes, saury pikes, or sauries;
Scomberom'OrUS, the Spanish mackerel and re-
lated species, -adjs. Scom'briform, Scom'brid, -al,

SCOm'broid. [L., Gr. skomlros, a mackerel.]

Scomfish, skom'fish, v.t. (Scot.) to suffocate by bad
air: to nauseate: to discomfit. v.i. tu be suffocated.
[A corr. of obs. scomfit = discomfit. ,]

Sconim, skom, n. (ot>s.) a flout : a buffoon. [L.
scomma Gr. skomma, a jest.]

Sconce, skons, . a bulwark : a small fort : a protec-
tive headpiece, hence the head, the skull, brains,
wits : a covered stall : a fine : a seat in an old-
fashioned open chimney-place, a chimney-seat : a
fragment of an icefloe. ~'.t. to fortify : to tax, to
fine lightly, at Oxford and Cambridge, for some
irregularity. [O. Fr. esconcer, to conceal L.
abscondere, absconsnm.]

Sconce, skons, n. the part of a candlestick for the
candle : a hanging candlestick with a mirror to reflect
the light : a lantern. [O. Fr. esconse Low L. ab-
sconsa, a dark-lantern abscondere, to hide.]

Sconcheon. Same as Squlnch.

Scone, skon, n. (Scot.) a soft cake fired on a griddle.
[Perh. Gael, sgonn, a shapeless mass.]

Scoon, sk6"on, v.t. to skim along like a vessel :
(Scot.)
to skip flat stones on the surface of water. [Scan.]

Scoop, skoop, v.t. to lift up, as water, with something
hollow : to empty with a ladle : to make hollow : to
dig out ', to dredge for grain : to get before a rival
newspaper in publishing some important piece of
news. . anything hollow for scooping : a large
hollow shovel or ladle : a banker's shovel : a coal-
scuttle : a haul of money made in speculation : a
place hollowed out : a sweeping stroke : (Scot.) the
peak of a cap : the act of beating another newspaper
in publishing some news. ns. Scoop'er, an en-
graver's tool ; Scoop'lng, the action of the right
whale in feeding ; Scoop'-net, a hand-net ; Scoop'-
Wheel, a wheel having buckets attached to its cir-
cumference, used for raising water. [Prob. Scand.,
Sw. skcfa, a scoop ; or Old Dut. schcepe, a shovel,
Ger. schuppe, a shovel.]

Scoot, skoSt, v.i. to make off with celerity. v.t.
(Scot.)
to squirt. . a sudden flow of water : a squirt. [A
variant of shoot.]

Scopa, sko'pa. . (entom.) a mass of stiff hairs like a
bnish. n. Scopa'ria, a genus of pyralid moths : a
genus of gamopetalous plants the West Indian sweet
bronnveed.-adjs. ScOpa'riOUS. scopiform ; Sc5'pate,
covered with stiff hairs ; Scopif'erous, brushy ; Sco'-
plfonn, broom-shaped. ns. Scpp'ula (entom. \ a
small brush-like or^an ; Scopula'ria. in a sponge,
the besom-shaped spicule. adjs. Scop'ulate, broom-
sh.nped ; Scop'uliform, scopiform ; Scop'uliped,
Sco'piped, having brushy feet, as solitary bees.
(L. scopa, twigs.]

Scope, skop, n. that which one sees, space as far as
one
can see : room or opportunity for free outlook : space
for action : the end before the mind : intention :
length of cable at which a vessel rides at liberty :
a target. adjs. Scope'ful, with a wide prospect;

Scorn
[It. scopo Gr.

Scope'less, purposeless, useless.
skopos skopein, to view.]

Scope, skop, . (obs.) a bundle, as of twigs. [L. scopa,
twigs.]

ScopelidSB, sko-pel'i-de, n.fl. a family of deep-water
teleostean fishes, the typical genus Scop elus. [Gr.
skopelos, a rock.]

Scopidae, skop'i-de, n.pl. an African family of

wading -birds, as the shadow -birds, the typical genus Sco'pus.

Scopious, sko'pi-us, adj. (obs.) spacious.

Scopperil, skop'e-ril, . a top : teetotum : the bone-toundation of a button. [Ice. skoppa, to spin.]

Scops, skops, . the screech-owl. [Gr. shops.)

Sceptic, skop'tik, adj. mocking : jesting. _Scontm.)

Scopulous, skop'u-lus, adj. full of rocks. [L. scopulus Gr. skopclos, a high rock.]

Scorbutic, -al, skor-bu'tik, -al, adj. pertaining to, resembling, or diseased with scurvy. [Low L. scorbutus, scurvy, prob. from Old Low Ger. schorbock, scurvy, Old Dut. scheitrbuyck, scurvy. Prob. orig. meaning 'rupture of the belly,' for Old Dut. scheuren, to tear, buyck (mod. Dut. buik), the belly.]

Scorch, skorch, v.t. to burn slightly : to roast highly : to affect painfully with heat : to singe : to attack with virulence. v.i. to be burned on the surface: to be dried up : (slang) to ride a bicycle furiously on a public highway. ns. Scorched'-car'pet, -wing, British geometrid moths; Scorch' er, anything that scorches, a very caustic rebuke, criticism, &c. : one who rides a bicycle furiously on a road ; Scorch'ing. p.adj. burning superficially : bitterly sarcastic, scathing. adv. Scorch'ingly. . Scorch'ingness. [O. Fr. escorcher, from Low L. excorticare L. ex, off, cortex, corticis, bark ; or prob. Scand., Norw. skrekka, to shrink.]

Scordato, skOr-da'to, adj. (uts.) put out of tune. . ScordatU'ra, in stringed musical instruments, an intentional departure from the normal tuning. [It.]

Score, sk5r, n. a mark or notch for keeping count : a line drawn : the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch : a reckoning : a debt : the register of the various points of play in a game : account : reason : the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript. v.t. to mark with notches or lines : to furrow : to set down : to charge : to engrave : to braid : to note : to enter : to make points, &c., in certain games. v.i. to keep, or to run up, a score : to succeed in making points, &c., in a game. ns. Scor'er, one who keeps the marks in a game ; Scor'ing, the act of one who, or that which, scores : a deep groove made by glacial action : the act of repeatedly bringing a racer and his rider to the starting-point, so as to get a fair start. Go Off at score, to make a spirited start ; Pay Off Old scores, to repay old grudges ; Run up a score, to run up a debt. [A.S. scor sceran (pa.p. scoren), to shear.]

Scoria, sko'ri-a, n. dross or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire : a genus of geometrid moths : //. Sco'riae, volcanic ashes^ adjs. Sco'riaC, Scoria'ceous. ns. Scorifica'tion, the act or operation of reducing a body to scoria: a method of assaying by fusing the ore with metallic lead and borax in a scorifier ; Scor'ifier, a flat dish used in such a form of assaying. adj. Sco'riform, like scoria. v.t. Sco'rify, to reduce to slag. adj. Sco'rious. [L., Gr. skoria.\

Scorn, skorn, n. disdain caused by a mean opinion of anything : extreme contempt : object of contempt. v.t. to hold in extreme contempt: to disdain: to make a mock of. v.i. to scoff : to jeer. n. Scor'ner, one who scorns : (B.) one who scoffs at religion : a scoffer. adj. SCOrn'ful, full of scorn : contemptuous :

disdainful. adv. Scom'fully. >is. Scorn'fulness ; Scor'ning. Laugh to scorn (B.), to deride ; Think scorn, to disdain or despise. [O. Fr. escarn, mockery Old High Ger. skern, mockery.]

Scorodite, skor'5-dlt, n. a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also Skor'Odlte. [Gr. skorodon, skordon, garlic.]

Scorpaana, skor-pe'na, *. a genus of fishes, the typical
genus of Scorpffl'nidae, a family including the rose-fish, the Califprnian rock-fish, and their allies. [L., Gr. skorpaina, a fish.]

Scorper, skor'per. . a gouging-chisel. [For scanner.]

Scorpion, skor'pi-un, n. a name applicable to any member of the family Scorpionidif, included along with spiders, mites, &c. in the heterogeneous class Arachnida they have an elongated body, claws like the lobster, and a poisonous sting in the tail : one of the signs of the zodiac : (B.) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail : an old military engine : any person of virulent hatred or animosity. . Scorpio, a scorpion : (astron.) a constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac. adj. Scor'ploid, curled like the tail of a scorpion. . Scor'pion-bug, a large predacious water-beetle. n.pl. Scorpio'nes, true scorpions, a sub-order of Arachnida ns. Scor'pion-fish, a sea-scorpion ; Scor'pion-fly, an insect having its abdomen curled like a scorpion ; Scor'pion-graSS, the forget-me-not : the mouse-ear ; Scorpion'ida, an order of Arachnida, containing the Scorpiones or true scorpions ; Scor'pion-lob'ster, a long-tailed crustacean ; Scor'pion-plant, a Javan orchid with large creamy flower supposed to resemble a spider ; Scor pion-Shell, a gasteropod distinguished by long, channelled spines ; Scor'pion-spi'der, a whip-scorpion ; Scor'pion-WOrt, a leguminous plant native of southern Europe ; ScorpiU'rus, a genus of leguminous plants named scorpion's tail. [Fr., L. scorpio Or. skorpios.]

Scorse. Same as Scourse (2).

Scortatory, skor'ta-t6-ri, adj. pertaining" to lewdness. [L. sc0rtator, a fornicator scortntn, a whore.]

Scorza, skor'za, n. a variety of epidote. [It.]

Scorzonera, skor-zS-ne'ra, n. a genus of Old World herbs of the Aster family Viper's Grass. [It., scorza, bark, nera, black, fern, of nero L. niger, black.]

Scot, skot, n. a payment, esp. a customary tax also Shot. adj. ScOt'-fr66, free from scot or payment : untaxed : unhurt, safe. Scot and lot, an old legal phrase embracing all parochial assessments for the poor, the church, lighting, cleansing, and watching. [A. S. scot, sceot sciotan, to shoot.]

Scot, skot, . a native of Scotland: one of the Scoti or Scots, a Celtic race who migrated from Ireland the original Scotia before the end of the jth century. n. Sco'tia, Scotland. Scots Greys, a famous regiment of dragoons, established in 1683 ; Scots Guards, the Scottish force which served the kings of France from 1418 down to the battle of Minden (*759X nominally retained, however, down to 1830 : a well-known regiment of Guards in the British army, formerly Scots Fusiliers. Pound Scots, is. 8d. [A.S. Scottas, the Scots. Further ety. quite uncertain, whether Gael, sgnit, a wanderer, Gr. Skythfs, a Scythian, &c.]

Scotch, skoch, adj. pertaining to Scotland, its people, language, customs, products, &c. also Scot'tish, Scots. . the dialect of English spoken in Lowland Scotland : (coll.) Scotch whisky. ns. Scotch'-hop, a child's game : hop-scotch : Scotch'man, Scots'-man, a native of Scotland. Scotch amulet, a British geometrid moth : Scotch and English, the boys' game of prisoner's base : Scotch barley, pot or hulled barley ; Scotch bluebell, the harebell ; Scotch bonnets, the fairy-ring mushroom ; Scotch broth, broth made with pot-barlev and plenty of various vegetables chopped small : Scotch Cap, the wild black raspberry ; Scotch catch, or snap, the peculiarity in Scotch music of the first of two tones played to the same beat being the shorter ; Scotch CUrlles, a varietv of kale : Scotch fir, or pine, the only species of pine indigenous to Britain, valuable for its timber, turpentine, tar, &c. ; Scotch kale, a variety of kale ; Scotch mist, a mist like fine rain :

Scotch pebbles, varieties of agate and jasper; Scotch thistle, the national emblem of Scotland.

Scotch, skoch, v.t. to cut or wound slightly : to notch. . a notch, scratch. . Scotching, a method of dressing stone with a pick. Scotched-collops, or (erroneously) Scotch-collops, beef-steaks fried with onions. [Related to scutch, scratch.}

Scotch, skoch, . a strut or drag for a wheel. v.t. to prop or block with such. n. Scote, a prop. v.t. to stop or block.

Scoter, skO'ter, . a genus of northern sea-ducks, with bill gibbous at the base. [Prob. Ice. skoti skjtta, to shoot.]

Scotia, sko'ti-a, . a concave moulding, as the base of a pillar. [Gr. skotia, skotos, darkness.]

ScotiCO, skot'i-se, adv. in the Scotch language or manner. . Scot'icism = Scotticism.

SCOtism, skS'tizm, . the metaphysical system of Johannes Duns Scotus, a native of Dunstane in Northumberland, Dun or Down in the north of Ireland, or Dunse in Berwickshire (1265 or 1274-

1308), the great assailant of the method of Aquinas in seeking in speculation instead of in practice the foundation of Christian theology his theological descendants were the Franciscans, in opposition to the Dominicans, who followed Aquinas. . Sco'tist, a follower of Duns Scotus. adj. Scotis'tSc.

Scptograph, skot'0-graf, n. an instrument for writing in the dark, or for the use of the blind. ns. Scoto'ma, a defect in the vision (pbs. Scot'omy) ; Scot'ophis, a genus of carinated serpents of North America ; Scotor'nis. a genus of African birds with very long tails ; Scot'OSCOpe, a night-glass. [Gr. skotos, dark-nes<, grup/itin, to write.]

Scotticism, skot'i-sizm, . a Scotch idiom. v.t. Scotticise. . Scott ifica'tion. v.t. Scott'ify (coll.), to give Scotch character to.

Scoundrel, skown'drel, . a low worthless fellow : a rascal: a man without principle. ns. Scoun'drel-dom, scoundrels collectively ; Scoun'drelism, base-ness, rascality. adv. Scoun'drelly. [For scunner-el, one who scunners, or who causes scunnering A.S. scunian, to shun.]

Scoup, skowp, v.i. (Scot.) to run: to scamper. [Related to skip.}

Scour, skowr, v.t. to clean by rubbing with something rough : to cleanse from grease or dirt : to remove by rubbing : to pass quickly over : to range : to search thoroughly by scrubbing : to cleanse by brushing : to purge drastically. . the action of a strong current in a narrow channel : violent purging. ns. SCOUT' age, refuse water after scouring ; ScOUT'er, a
drastic cathartic ; Scouring, in angling, the freshen-ing of angle-worms for bait by putting them in clean sand ; Scourlng-ball, a ball composed of soap, &c. , for removing stains of grease. n.pl. Scour'ing-drops, a mixture of oil of turpentine and oil of lemon used for removing stains. ns. Scourlng-rush, one of the horse-tails; Scouring- stock, in woollen manufacture, an apparatus in which cloths are treated to remove the oil and to cleanse them in the process of manufacture. [O. Fr. escurer'L. ejccurdre, to take great care of.]

Scour, skowr, v.i. to run with swiftness: to scurry along. v.t. to run quickly over. n. SCOUT' er, a foot-pa<i. [O. Fr. escourre L. excurrere, to run forth.)

Scourge, slcurj, . a whip made of leather thongs : an instrument of punishment : a punishment : means of punishment. v.t. to whip severely : to punish in order to correct. . Scour'ger, a flagellant. [O. Fr. escorgte (Fr. /courgte) L. (sciitica) excoriata, (a whip) made of leather cerium, leather.]

Scourse, skdrs, v.i. (Spens) to run : to hurry. [O. Fr.

escourser L. excitrrfre, excursum, to run out.]

Scourse, skSrs, v.t. to barter, exchange. v.i. to make an exchange. . (Spens.) discourse. Also Scorse, SC08S. [Prob. discourse.}

Scout, skowt, . one sent out to bring in tidings,

Scout

m5te ; mute ; mOon ; then.

Scrawl

observe the enemy, &c. : a spy : a sneak : in cricket, a fielder : the act of watching : a bird of the auk family: a college servant at Oxford, the same as gyp in Cambridge and skip in Dublin. v.t. to watch closely. . Scout'-mas'ter, an officer who has the direction of army scouts. [O. Fr. escoute escouter (It. ascoltare) L. auscultdre, to listen auris, the ear.]

Scout, skowt, v.t. to sneer at : to reject with disdain. adv. Scout'ingly, sneeringly. [Scand., Ice. ikuta, skiiti, a taunt skftfta, to shoot.]

Scout, skowt, v.t. (Scot.) to pour forth a liquid forcibly,
esp. excrement. . the guillemot.

Scouter, skowt'er, . a workman who uses jump-drills, wedges, c. to scale off large flakes of stone.

SCOUth, skowth, . (Scat.) room : scope, plenty.

Scouther, skow'ther, v.t. (Scat.) to scorch : to fire hastily, as on a gridiron.

Scovan, sko'van, . a Cornish name for a vein of tin.

Scove, skuv, v.t. to cover with clay so as to prevent the escape of heat in burning.

Scoved, skovd, adj. (prov.) smeared or blotched. Also Sco'vy.

Scovel, skuv'l, *. (prov.) a mop for sweeping ovens.

SCOW, skow, . a flat-bottomed boat : a ferry-boat. [Dut. schouw.]

Scowl, skowl, v.t. to wrinkle the brows in displeasure : to look sour or angry : to look gloomy. . the wrinkling of the brows when displeased. p.adj. SCOWling. adv. ScOW'lingly. [Scand., Dan. skule, to scowl; Low Ger. scnulen, to look slyly.]

Scowl, skowl, . (prov.) old workings of iron ore.

Scowther, Scouther, skow'ther, . (prov.) a flying shower.

Scrab. skrab, . a crab-apple.

Scrabble, skrab'l, v.t. to scrape or make unmeaning marks, to scrawl : to scramble or crawl along witli difficulty. v.t. to gather hastily. . a scramble. v.t. Scrab, to scratch, to scrape. Scrabbed eggs, a dish of hard-boiled eggs chopped up and seasoned. [A form of scrapple, freq. of scrape.]

Scraffle. skraf'l, v.t. to scramble : to wrangle : to be industrious : to shuffle. [A form of scrabble or scramble.]

Scrag, skrag, . anything thin or lean and rough : the bony part of the neck. v.t. to put to death by hanging. adjs. Scrag'ged. Scrag'gy, lean and rough : uneven, rugged. .r. Scrag'gedness, Scrag'glness.

adv. Scrag' glly. adjs. Scrag 1 gly, rough-looking: Scrag'' -necked, having a long, thin neck. . Scrag'-Whale, a finner whale, having the back scragged. [Scand., Sw. prov. skraka, a tall tree or man, shrokk, anything shrivelled Norw. skrekka, to shrink.]

Scraich, Scraigh, skrah, v.t. (Sco/.)to scream hoarsely :
to screech, to shriek. n. Scralch. [Gael, sgreach.]

Scramb, skramb, v.t. (prov.) to scrape together with the hands. [A variant of scrainp.]

Scramble, skram'bl, v.i. to struggle to seize something
before others : to catch at or strive for rudely : to wriggle along on all-fours. v.t. to throw down to be scrambled for : to advance or push. . act of scrambling : a struggle for office. . Scram'bler. adj. Scrambling, confused and irregular. adv. Scram'blingly, in a scrambling manner : irregularly : unceremoniously. [Prov. Eng. scramb, to rake together with the hands, or scramp, to snatch at ; nearly allied to scrabble and scrape.]

Scramp, skramp, v.t. to catch at, snatch. [Scramble.]

Scran, skran, . broken victuals : refuse also Skran. n. Scran'ning, the act of begging for food. Bad Scran to you ! bad fare to you ! an Irish imprecation. [Prob. Ice. skran, rubbish.]

Scranch, skransh, v.t. to grind with the teeth : to crunch. Also Scraunch, Scrunch. [Prob. Dut. schransen, to eat heartily.]

28

Scranky, skrank'i, adj. (Scot.) scraggy : lank.

Scrannel, skran'l, adj. (Milt.) producing a weak, screeching noise : thin : squeaking.

Scranny, skran'i, adj. (prov.) lean and thin.

Scrap, skrap, n. a small piece : a remnant : a picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book : wrought-iron clippings : an unconnected extract. v.t. to consign to the scrap-heap. ns. Scrap'-book, a blank book for scraps or extracts, prints, &c. ; Scrap'-heap, a place where old iron is collected ; Scrap' -1'ron, old iron accumulated for reworking ; Scrap'-met'al, scraps or fragments of any kind of metal, which are only of use for remelting. adv. Scrap'-pily, in fragments, desultorily. . Scrap'piness, fragmentariness, disconnectedness. adj. Scrap'py. Go to the scrap-heap, to go to ruin. [Scand., Ice. skrap, scraps skrapa, to scrape.]

Scrap, skrap, . (slang) a fight, scrimmage.

Scrap, skrap, . a snare for birds.

Scrape, skrap, v.t. to make a harsh or grating noise on : to rub with something sharp : to remove by drawing a sharp edge over : to collect by laborious effort: to save penuriously : to erase. v.i. to grub in the ground : to rub lightly : to draw back the foot in making obeisance : to play on a stringed instrument. . a perplexing situation : difficulty : a shave. adj. Scrape'-gOOd, miserly, stingy. ns.

Scrape' -penn'y, a miser ; Scrap' er, an instrument used for scraping, esp. the soles of shoes outside the door of a house : a hoe : a tool used by engravers and others : a fiddler : Scrap'ing, that which is scraped off, as the scrapings of the street : shavings, hoardings; Scrap'lng-plane, a plane used by workers in metal and wood. Scrape acquaintance With, to get on terms of acquaintance. [Scand., Ice. skrapa, to scrape; Dut. schrapen; A.S. scearpian.]

Scrapple, skrapl, v.i. to grub about. . a mixture of meat-scraps, herbs, &c. stewed, pressed in cakes, sliced and fried. [Dim. of scrap.]

Scrat, skrat, n. a devil. Also Old Scratch, the devil. [Cf. Ger. schratt, Ice. skratti, a goblin.]

Scratch, skrach, v.t. to mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails : to tear or to dig with the claws : to write hurriedly : to erase. v.i. to use the claws in tearing or digging : to delete a name on a voting-paper. . a mark or tear made by scratching : a slight wound : the line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led hence test, trial, as in ' to come up to the scratch : ' (pi.) a disease in horses : the time of starting of a player : in billiards, a chance stroke which is successful : a kind of wig, a scratch-wig : a scrawl. adj. taken at random, as a ' scratch crew :' without handicap, or allowance of time or distance. ns. Scratch' -back, a kind of toy, which, when drawn over a person's back, makes a sound as if his coat was torn ; Scratch' -brush, a name given to various forms of brushes ; Scratch'-COat, the first coat of plaster ; Scratch'er, a bird which scratches for food. adv. Scratch'ingly. .//. Scratch'ings, refuse matter strained out of fat when melted. ns. Scratch' - weed, the goose-grass ; Scratch'-wig, a wig that covers only part of the head ; Scratch' -work, a kind of wall decoration. adj. Scratch'y, ragged : scratching : of little depth. Scratch out, to erase. [Explained by Skeat as due to the confusion of M. E. skratten, to scratch, with M. E. cracclien, to scratch : skratten standing for skarten, an extended form from Ice. sker-a, to shear ; cracchen, again, stands for kratsen Sw. kratsa, to scrape.]

Scrattle, skrat'l, v.i. (prov.) to scuttle.

Scraw, skraw, . a turf, a sod. [Gael, scrath.]

Scrawl, skrawl, n. (U.S.) brushwood.

Scrawl, skrawl, v.t. and v.i. to scrape, mark, or write irregularly or hastily. n. irregular or hasty writing : bad writing : a broken branch of a tree : the young of the dog-crab. . Scrawl'er. adj. Scrawl'y, ill-formed. [A contr. of scrabble.]

Scrawxn

fSte, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Scrimshaw

Sera win, skrawm, v.t. (J>rov.) to tear, to scratch. [Prob. Dut. sckrammcn, sckratn, a rent.J

Scrawny, skraw'ni, adj. wasted : raw-boned. n. ScraWniness. [Scrutiny.]

Scray, skra, . the sea-swallow. [W. ysgraell.]

Screak, skrek, v.t. to scream: to creak. . a screech.

Scream, skrem, v.i. to cry out with a shrill cry, as m fear or pain : to shriek. . a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek. . Scream' er, one who screams : a genus of South American birds about the size of the turkey, with loud, harsh cry : ((7.S. slang) a bouncer. Screaming farce, one highly ludicrous. [Scand., Ice. skreema, Sw. skr'dmina, to fear; cf. Screech, Shriek.}

Scree, skre, . debris at the base of a cliff. Also Screes. [Ice. skritka, a landslip skritlia, creep.]

Scree, skre, . (Scat.) a coarse sieve.

Screech, skrech, v.i. to utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. n. a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. us. Screech' er, the swift; Screech'-hawk, the night-jar; Screech'-mar'tin, the swift; Screech' -owl, a kind of screeching owl : the mistlc-thrush : the barn-owl ; Screech' - thrush, the mistle- thrush. adj. Screech'y, shrill and harsh, like a screech: loud-mouthed. [M. E. scriken Scand., Ice. shrtekja, to shriek ; cf. Gael, sgreack, to shriek.]

Screed, skred, . a piece torn off: a shred : a long tirade : (Scot.) a strip of mortar : a rent, a tear. v.t. to repeat glibly. [A.S. screiide, a shred.]

Screen, skren, n. that which shelters from danger or observation, that which protects from heat, cold, or the sun : (Scot.) a large scarf: an enclosure or partition of wood, stone, or metal work, common n churches, shutting off chapels from the nave, separating the nave from the choir, &c. : a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c. v.t. to shelter or conceal : to pass through a coarse riddle. . Screening-machine', an apparatus for sifting coal. n.pl. Screen'ingS, the refuse matter after sifting. [O. Fr. escren (Fr. icran), from Old High Ger. scranna, a court ; Ger. schranne, a bench.]

Screever, skrev'er, . one who writes begging letters. v.t. Screeve, to write such. . Screev'ing, the writing of begging .letters : drawing with coloured chalks on the pavement for coppers.

Screw, skroS, . a cylinder with a spiral groove or rid^e on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power : a screw-propeller : a turn or twist to one side : a penny packet of tobacco put up in a paper twisted at both ends: a stingy fellow, an extortioner, a skinflint: a broken-winded horse : pressure : (U.S. siting) a professor who requires students to work hard : salary, wages. v.t. to apply a screw to : to press with a screw : to twist : to oppress by extortion : to force : to squeeze. ns. Screw" - bolt, a bolt threaded at one end for a nut; Screw'-cut'-ter, a hand-tool forcuttingscrews; Screw-bolt

ScreW-driv'er,

an instrument for driving or turning screw-nails. adj. Screwed (slang), tipsy, tight. ns. Screw'-el evator, a dentist's instrument : a surgeon's instrument for forcing open the jaws ; Screw'er. adj. Screwing, exacting: close. ns. Screw 7 -jack (same as Jackscrew); ScreW-key, a lever for turning the nut of a screw ; Screw'-machine', a machine for making screws ; Screw'-nail, a nail made in the form of a screw ; Screw'-pile, a pile forced into the ground, and held there by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremity ; Screw' -pine, a plant of the tropical genus Pandit ma, or of the screw-pine family from the screw-like arrangement of the clustered leaves ; Screw 1 -plate, a plate of steel in which are a

graduated series of holes, with internal screws used in forming external screws ; Screw'-pod, the screw-bean ; Screw' -press, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw ; ScreW-propel'-ler, a screw or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for pro-\. pelling them : a steamer so propelled ; Screw''-rudd'er, an application of the screw for the purpose of steering ; Screw'-Stair, a spiral staircase : a hanging stair ; Screw'-Steam'er, a steamer pro-

Screw-press.

868

pelled by a screw ; Screw'stone, a wheelstone : a fossil screw ; Screw" -thread, the spiral ridge on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw ; Screw 7 -Valve, a stop-cock opened and shut by means ol a screw instead of a spigot ; Screw' -ven'tilator, a ventilating apparatus ; Screw'-WOrm, the larva of a blow-fly ; Screw 7 -wrench, a tool for grasping the flat sides of the heads

of large - - Screw . wrendl . screws.

adj. ScreWy, exacting : close : worthless. A screw loose, something defective. [Earlier scrue. O. Fr. escrou, prob. L. tcrobem. accus. of scrobs, a hole ; or Low Ger. schnive, Dut. scfiroej, Ice. skrufa, Ger. schraitbe.]

Scribbet, skrib'et, . a painter's pencil.

Scribble, skrib'l, v.t. to scratch or write carelessly: to fill with worthless writing. v.i. to write carelessly : to scrawl. n. careless writing : a scrawl.

ns. Scribbler, a petty author ; Scribbling, the act of writing hastily or carelessly. adv. Scribb'-lingly. n.pl. Scribb'lingS. [A freq. of scribe.}

Scribble, skrib'l, v.t. to card roughly, as wool. ns. Scribbler, a machine for doing this, or a person wlm tends such ; Scribbling, the first carding of wool or cotton ; Scribb'ling-machine', a coarse form of card-ing-machine. [Scand., Sw. skmbbla, to card.)

Scribble-scrabble, skrib'l-skrab'l, . an ungainly fellow. [Reduplicated from scramble.}

Scribe, skrlb, . a writer: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary : (J>.) an expounder anil teacher of the Mosaic and traditional law : a pointed instrument to mark lines on wood. c. v.t. to write : to record : to mark. adis. Scri'bable, capable of being written upon ; Scriba'cious, given to writing. n. Scriba'ciousness. adj. Scri'bal, pertaining to a scribe. ns. Scri'bing ; Scri'bing-com'pass,

an instrument used in saddlery and cooper-work;

Scrf'bism. [Fr., L. scribafcribire, to write.]
Scrieve, skrev, -<.i. (Scot.) to glide swiftly along.

[Scand., Ice. skre fa skref, astride.]
Scriggle, skrig'l, v.i. to writhe : to wriggle. n.

a wriggling. [Prob. Ice. shrika, to slip ; Ger.

schreckcn, Dut. schrikken, to terrify.]
Scrike, skrlk, v.i. (Spens.) to shriek.
Scrim, skrim, n. cloth used for linings.
Scrime, sknm, v.i. to fence.;/. Scri'mer (Sliak\ a

fencer. [Fr. escrimer, to fence ; cf. Skirmish.}
Scrimmage, skrim'aj, . a skirmish : n general fight :

a tussle. [Prob. a corr. of skirmish.'}
Scrimp, skrimp, v.t. to make too small or short : to

limit <n- shorten : to straiten. aay. short, s<

adj. Scrimp'ed, pinched. adv. Scrimply, hardly :

scarcely. . Scrimp'ness. adj. Scrlmp'y, scanty.

[A.S. scrimpan I allied loscriinman, to shrink, and

scrincan, to shrivel up.]
Scrimshaw, skrim'shaw, v.t. to engrave fanciful do-

signs on shells, whales' teeth, &c. . any shell or the like fancifully engraved.

Scrine, skrln, . (Spens.) a. cabinet for papers, a shrine.
[O. Fr. escrin L. scrinium, a shrine.]

Scringe, sknnj, v.i. to cringe- [A form of shrink.}

Scrip, sknp, . that which is written : a piece of paper containing writing : a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock, company subscribed or allotted. us. Scrip' -com' pany, a company having shares which pass by delivery ; Scrip -hold'er, one whose title lo stock is a written certificate. [A variant of script L. scribere, script uw, to write.]

Scrip, skrip, n. a small bag : a satchel : a pilgrim's pouch : (Jier.) a bearing representing a pouch. . Scrip page (Shok.), contents of a scrip. [Ice. skreppa, a bag ; Ger. scherbe, a shred.]

Script, skript, n. {print.) type like written letters : a writing : (la-si) an original document : handwriting. . Scrip'tion, a. handwriting. [O. Fr. escriptl^. scriptiitn scribere, to write.]

Scriptorium, skrip-to'ri-um, . a writing-room, esp. that in a monastery. <jy. Scrip'tory, written.

Scripture, skrip'tur, . sacred writing : the Bible : a writing : a deed : any sacred writing. adj. Scrip'-tural, contained in Scripture : according to Scrip-ture : biblical : written. us. Scrip' turalism, literal adherence to the Scriptures ; Scrip'tUralist, a liter-alist in his obedience to the letter of Scripture, a student of Scripture. at/r. Scrip turally. ns. Scrip 'turalness ; Scrip'ture-read'er, an evangelist who reads the Bible in cottages, barracks, &c. ; Scrip'tUriSt, one versed in Scripture. The Scrip-tures, the Bible. [L. scriptura scribere, to write.)

Scritch, skrich, . a screech or shrill cry : a thrush.

[A variant of screech.}

Scrivano, skriv-a'nC, . a writer : a clerk. [It.]

Scrive. skriv, v.t. to describe : to draw a line with a pointed toot [Scribe.]

Scrivener, skriv'en-er, . a scribe : a copyist : one who draws up contracts, &c. : one who receives the money
of others to lay it out at interest. . ScriVenef-Ship. [O. Fr. escrivain (Fr. fcrivain) Low L. scribanus L. scribn, a scribe.]

Scrobe. skrOb, . a groove in the rostrum of weevils or curculios, or on the outer side of the mandible. adjs. Scrobic'Ulate, -d, having numerous shallow depressions. . Scrobic UlUS (anat.), a pit or de-pression. [L. scrobis, a ditch.]

Scrod, skrod, v.t. to shred. . a young codfish. . Scrod gill, an instrument for taking fish. [Shred.}

Scrpddle, skrod'l, v.t. to variegate, as pottery in different colours. Scroddled ware, mottled pottery.

Scrofula, skrof'u-la, n. a disease with chronic swellings
of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate : the king's evil. adjs. Scrofulit'ic. Scrofulous, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scrofula. adv. Scrof'ulously. . Scrof'ulousness. [L. scrofula scrofula, a little pig. dim. of scrofa, a sow.]

Scrdg, skrog, . (Scot.) a stunted bush: a thicket: brushwood : (her.) a branch. adjs. Scrog'gie, Scrog'gy, covered with underwood. [Scrag:]

Scroll, skrol, . a roll of paper or parchment : a writing in the form of a roll : a rough draft of anything : a schedule : a flourish added to a person's signature as a substitute for a seal : in hydraulics, a spiral water-way placed round a turbine to regulate the flow of water: (anat.) a turbinate bone : (archil.) a spiral ornament, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. v.t. to draft : to write in rough outline. adj. Scrolled, formed into a scroll : ornamented with scrolls. ns. Scroll' -head, an ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel ; Scroll' -wheel, a cog-wheel in the form of a scroll ; Scroll' -work, ornamental work of scroll-like character. [O. Fr. escrow, ace. >:at from Old Dut schroode, a shred.J

Scroop, skrCop, v.i. to emit a harsh sound : to creak. n. any crisp sound like that made when a bundle of yarn is tightly twisted. [Imit.]

Scrophularia, skrof-u-la'ri-a, . \\& figwort penus of herbs, type of the Scropliulariate<e or Scropkulari-ne, a natural order containing almost 2000 known species, chiefly herbaceous and half-shrubby plants Digitalis or Fox-glove, Calceolaria, Mintulus, Antirrhinum or Snap-dragon, Veronica or Speed--well, and Euphrasia or Eye-bright, &c.

Scrotum, skro'tum, . the bag which contains the testicles. adjs. Scro'tal, relating to the scrotum ; Scro'tiform. formed like a double bag. us. Scrotl'-tis, inflammation of the scrotum ; Scro tocele, a scrotal hernia. [L.]

Scrouge, skrowj, v.t. to squeeze: to crowd also Scrooge, Scrudge. n. Scrou'ger, a whopper : some-thing large. [Variant forms of shrug.}

Scrow, skrow, n. a roll : a scroll : a writing : clip-pings from hides. [Scroll.]

Scroyle, skroil, n. (Shak.) a scabby fellow : a mean fellow. [O. Fr. escrouelles, scrofula L. scrofula.}

Scrub, slcrub, v.t. to rub hard, esp. with something rough. v.i. to be laborious and penurious :pr.p. scrub'bing ; pa.t. and pa.p. scrubbed. n. one who works hard and lives meanly : anything small or mean : a worn-out brush : low underwood : a bush : a stunted shrub : a worthless horse. p.adj. Scrubbed (Shaft.) = Scnebbj'. ns. Scrub ber, in Australia, an animal which breaks away from the herd : a machine for washing leather after the tanpit ; Scrub'-bing ; Scrub'bing-board, a wash-board ; Scrub'-bing-bnish, a brush with short, stiff bristles ; Scrub 7 -
bird, an Australian bird. adj. Scrub'by, laborious and penurious : mean : small : stunted in growth : covered with scrub. ns. Scrub' -grass, the scouring-rush ; Scrub'-oak, a name of three low American oaks : Scrub' -rid' er, one who rides in search of cattle that stray from the herd into the scrub ; Scrub'-rob'in, a bird inhabiting the Australian scrub ; Scrub'stone, a species of calciferous sandstone ; Scrub'-turTcey, a mound-bird ; Scrub' -wood, a small tree. [A.S. scrap, a shrub.]

Scruff, skruf, . the nape of the neck. Also Skruff. [A variant of scuff, tcuft.]

Scruffy, skruf'i, adj. Same as Scurfy.

Scrumptious, skrump'shus, adj. (slang) nice : fastidious : delightful.

Scrunch, skrtmsh, v.t. to crunch: to crush. . a harsh, crunching sound. [A variant of crunch.}

Scrunt, skrunt, n. (Scot.) a niggardly person.

Scruple, skroo'pl, n. a small weight- in apothecaries' weight, 20 troy grains, J drachm, j^ ounce, and

of a troy pound : a very small quantity : reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience : difficulty. v.i. to hesitate in deciding or acting. . Scru'pler. adj. Scru'pulous, having scruples, doubts, or objections : conscientious : cautious : exact : captious./;". Scru'pUlOUSly. ns. Scru'pulousness, ScrupulOS'ity, state of being scrupulous : doubt : niceness : precision. [Fr. scrupule L. scrupulus, dim. of scrupus, a sharp stone, anxiety.]

Scrutiny, skroo'ti-ni, . careful or minute inquiry : critical examination : an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll : in the early Church, the examination in Lent of the Catechumens : (R.C.) one of the methods of electing a pope, the others being acclamation and accession. adj. Scru'table. ns. Scruta'tion, scrutiny; Scruta'tor, a close examiner. r.t. Scru'tinate. to examine : to investigate. . Scrutineer', one who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry. v.t. Scru'tinise, to search minutely or closely : to examine carefully or critically : to investigate. n. Scru'tinlser. adj. Scru'tinous. adv. Scru'tinously. Scrutin-de-liste, a method of voting for the French Chamber of Deputies, in which the voter casts his ballot for the whole number of deputies
allotted to his department, choosing the candidates

In any combination he pleases opp. to Scrutm d'arrondissement, in which method the voter votes only for his local candidate or candidates, the arrondissement being the basis of representation. [O. If r. scrutine L. scrutinium scrutari, to search even to the rags scruta, rags, trash.]

ScrutO, skroO'to, . a movable trap in theatres.

Scrutoire = Escritoire (q.v.).

Scruze, skrooz, v .1. (Spens.) to squeeze, [derange.}

Scry, skrl, v.t. (Spins.) to descry : pa.t. scryde. [Formed by aphxresis from descry. \

Scry, skrT, v.t. (Scot.) to proclaim. n. a cry : a flock of wild-fowl.

Scud, skud, v.i. to run quickly: (naut.) to run before the wind in a gale : (Scot.) to throw flat stones so as to skip along the water. v.t. to skelp : (Scot.) to slap: pr.p. scud'ding; pa.t. and pa.p. scud'ded. . act of moving quickly: loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly alone : a swift runner : a beach flea : a form of garden hoe : a slap, a sharp stroke. . Scud'der, one who, or that which, scuds. [Scand., Dan. skyde, to shoot ; cf. A.S. sceotan, to shoot.)

Scuddick, skud'ik, n. (slang) anything of small value : a shilling. Also Scutt'OCk.

Scuddle, skudl, v.i. (Scot.) to drudge. v.t. to cleanse : to wash. . Scud'ler, a scullion.

Scudo, sk5T5'dS, . an Italian silver coin of different values, usually worth about 45. : the space within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring: //. Scu'di [It., L. scutum, a shield.]

Scuff, skuf, n, (prmi.) a form of scruff or scnft.

Scuff, skuf, v.i. to shuffle along the ground. v.t. (Scot.) to graze slightly. [Sw. skuffa, to shove.]

Scuff, skuf, . a scurf: a scale.

Scuffle, skuf'l, v.i. to struggle closely : to fight confusedly. n. a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely : any confused contest. . Scuff 'ler, one who, or that which, scuffles. [A freq. of Sw. skuffd, to shove, sktiff, a blow.]

Scuffy, skuf'i, adj. having lost the original freshness : shabby, out of elbows, seedy.

Scuft, skuft, . (prov.) the nape of the neck. Also Scuff, Scruff. [Ice. skopt, skoft, the hair.]

Sculduddery, skul-dud'e-ri, n. (Scot.) grossness, obscenity, bawdry. adj. bawdy.

Sculk. Same as Skulk.

Scull, skul, n. a short, light, spoon-bladed oar : a small boat : a cock-boat. v.t. to propel a boat with a pair of sculls or light oars by one man in fresh water : to drive a boat onward with one oar, worked like a screw over the stern. ns. Scull'er, one who sculls : a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man ; Scull'ing. [Scand. ; Ice. scdl, a hollow, Sw. skalig, concave.]

Scull, skul, . (Milt.) a shoal offish. [Shoal.]

Scullery, skul'er-i, n. the place for dishes and other kitchen utensils. [Skeat explains as sculler-y, sculler being a remarkable variant of svjiller, due to Scand. influence. Others refer to O. Fr. escuelier Low L. scutellarins L. scutella, a tray.)

Scullion, skul'yim, . a servant in the scullery : a servant for drudgery-work : a mean fellow. adj. SCUll'ionly (Milt.), like a scullion : low, base. [Not allied to scullery. O. Fr. escouillon, a dish-clout L. scopa, a broom.]

Sculp, skulp, v. t. to carve : to engrave : to flay. Sculp' -
Sit, he engraved or carved it often abbreviated to SC.

Sculpin, skul'pin, n. (slang) a mischief-making fellow :
a name given to the Dragonet, and also in the United States to various marine species of Cottus or Bull-head. Also Skul'pin.

Sculpture, skulp'tur, . the act of carving figures in wood, stone, &c. : carved-work : an engraving. v.t. t- * carve: to form, as a piece of sculpture. . Sculp'tor, one who carves figures \fem. Sculp'-treSS. in//. Sculp' tural. belonging in sculpture. nil':: Sculp'turally. - adjs. Sculp'tured, carved, engraved : (tot., zool.) having elevated marks :i

the surface; Sculpturesque', chiselled: clean cut: statue-like. [Fr., I., scnlpturasculpere, sculp-turn, to carve.]

Sculsh, skulsh, n. rubbish : lollypops.

Scum, skum, n. foam or froth : the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented : refuse : offscourings, dregs. v.t. to take the scum from : to skim :pr.p. scum'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. scummed. . Scum'mer, an implement used in skimming. n.pl. Scum'mingS, skimmings. adj. Scum'my, covered with scum. [Scand., Dan. skutit, froth ; Ger. schaunt, foam.]

Scumber, skum'ber, v.i. to defecate, a hunting term applied to foxes. . fox-dung. Also Scom'ber. [Prob. O. Fr. escutnbrier, to disencumber.]

Scumble, skum'bl, v.t. to apply opaque or semi-opaque colours very thinly over other colours, to modify the effect. . Scum'bling, a mode of obtain-ing a softened effect in painting by overlaying too bright colours with a very thin coating of a neutral tint. [Freq. of scum.]

SCUB, skun, v.i. to skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water. v.t. to cause to skip. Also Scon, Scoon. [Scand., prob. skurina ; Dan. s&ynti'e, to hasten.]

Scunner, skun'er, v.i. (Scot.) to become nauseated : to feel loathing. . a loathing, any fantastic pre-judice. [A.S. scunian, to shun.]

Scup, skup, n. (Aier.) a swing. v.i. to swing. [Dut. schop, a swing ; Ger. sckupf, a push.]

Scup, skup, n. a sparoid fish, the porgy.

Scupper, skup'er, . a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck (often //.). ns. Scupp'er-hole, a scupper ; Scupp'er-hose, a pipe of leather, &c. , attached to the mouth of a scupper on the outsidej to let the water run out and keep water from entering ; Scupp'er-plUg, a plug to stop a scupper. [O. Fr. escopir, to spit out L. exspuere ex-, out, s/nterc, to spit ; or prob. from Dut. schoppen,
to scoop away.]

Scuppernong, skup'er-nong, . a cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape of the United States. [Amer. Ind.]

Scuppet, skup'et, n. a shovel. Also Scopp'et.

SCUT, skur, v.t. to graze, to jerk: to scour over. v.i.

to flit hurriedly. Also Skirr. [A variant of scour.]

Scur, skur, . (Scot.) a stunted horn.

Scurf, skurf, . the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin : anything adhering to the surface : scum : a gray bull trout. . Scurf'iness. adj. Scurf 'y, having scurf: like scurf. [A.S. scurf sceorf an, to scrape ; cf. Ger. schor/.]

Scurrilous, skur'ril-us, adj. using scurrility or language befitting a vulgar buffoon : indecent : vile : vulgar : opprobrious : grossly abusive. adjs. SCUT'-ril, Scur'rile, buffoon-like : jesting : foul-mouthed : low. . Scurrility, buffoonery : low or obscene jesting : indecency of language : vulgar abuse. adv. ScurTilously. . ScurTilousness. [L. scur-

rilisscnrra, a buffoon.)

Scurrit, skur'it, n. (prov.) the lesser tern.

Scurry, skur 1 ;, v.i. to hurry along : to scamper. . a flurry also SkUlT'y. . HUTT'y-SCUrr'y, heedless haste. [An extended form of scour.]

Scurvy, skur'vi, adj. scurfy : affected with scurvy : scorbutic : shabby : vile, vulgar, contemptible. . a disease marked by livid spots on the skin and general debility, due to an improper dietary, and particularly an insufficient supply of fresh vegetable food. adv. Scur'Vlly, in a scurvy manner : meanly, basely. ns. Scur'Viness, state of being scurvy: meanness ; Scur'vy-graSS, a genus of cruciferous plants, efficacious in curing scurvy. [Scurf.]

Scuse, sVfis, . and v. = Excuse.

Scut, skut, adj. havinj; :i shoti tail likf n hare's.

Scutage, sku'taj, . a tax, instead of personal service, which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes, levied by the crown in feudal limes. Also Es'cuage, [O. Fr. escuage L. scututn, shield.]

Scutate, skut'at, adj. (tot.) shaped like a round shield : (zool.) having the surface protected by large scales. [L. scutdtus scutum, shield.]

Scutch, skuch, v.t. to beat : to separate from the core, as flax. . a coarse tow that separates from flax in scutching. ns. Scutch er, one who dresses hedges : an implement used in scutching, esp. a beater in a flax-scutching machine, &c. ; Scutch'ing-sword, a beating instrument in scutching flax by hand. [Prob. O. Fr. escousser, to shake off Low L. excussdre L. excutere, to shake off.]

Scutcheon, ScutChin, skuch'un, -in, . (Spent.) escutcheon, shield, device on a shield. [Escutctu-on.]

Scute, skut, . a shield : (zool.) a large scale, a plate, as the dermal scutes of a ganoid fish, a turtle, &c. [O. Fr. escut L. scutum, a shield.]

Scutella, sku-tel'a, n. a genus of flat sea-urchins. adj. SCU'tellar. . Scutella'ria, a genus of gamopetalous plants, known as skullcaps. adjs. Scu - tellate, -d, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the plates called scutella. ns. Scutella'tion ; SCUtelTera, a group-name for the true bugs (Scutelieridir). adjs. Scutell'iform, scutellate ; Scutellig'erous, provided with a scutellum ; Scutelliplan'tar, having the back of the tarsus scutellate. . Scutell'um (bat., entom.), a little shield: //. ScutelT a. n.pl. Scutibranchla'ta, an order of gasteropod mollusca. n. Scu'tlfer, a shield-bearer. adjs. Scutif'erous, bearing a shield : (zool.) scutigerous ; Scu'tifonn, having the form of a shield. n. Scutig'era, a common North American species of centipede. adjs. Scutig'erous, provided with a scute or scuta ; Scu'tiped, having the shanks scaly, of birds. [L., dim. of scutra, a platter.]

Scutter, skut'er, v.i. to run hastily : to scurry. n. a hasty run. [A variant of Scuttle (3).]

Scuttle, skut'l, n. a shallow basket : a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. scutel L. scutella, a salver, dim. of scutra, a dish.]

Scuttle, skut'l, . the openings or hatchways of a ship : a hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship. r.t. to cut holes through any part of a ship : to sink a ship by cutting holes in it. ns. Scutt'le-butt. -cask, a cask with a hole cut in it for the cup or dipper, for holding drinking-water in a

ship ; Scutt'le-fish, a cuttle-fish. [O. Fr. escoutille, a hatchway (Sp. escotilla), from Dut. schoot, the lap ; Ger. schoss, bosom, a lap.]

Scuttle, skut'l, v.i. to scud or run with haste : to hurry. n. a quick run : a mincing gait. Also Scudd'le, Skuttle. [Scud.}

Scuttler, skut'ler, . the striped lizard.

ScuttOCk. Same as Scuddick.

Scutulum, sku'tu-lum, . one of the shield-shaped crusts of favus. [L., dim. of scutum, a shield.]

Scutum, sku'tum, . a shield belonging to the heavy-armed Roman legionaries : a penthouse : (anat.) the knee-pan : (zool.) a large scale. [L.]

Scye, si, . the armhole of a garment. [Prob. sey O. Fr. sier, to cut L. secare, to cut.]

Scylla, sil'a, n. a six-headed monster who sat over a dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, over against the whirlpool of Charyb'dis on the Sicilian side. n. Scyllaea (sil-e'a), a genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods. n.pl. Scyllar'idaB (-de), a family of long-tailed, ten-footed marine crustaceans.

ScyllidSB, sil'i-de, n.pl. a family of selachians, the typical genus Scyllium, including the dog-fish. [Gr. skylion^ a dog-fish.]

Scymnldae, sim'ni-de, ti.pl. the sleeper-sharks. n. Scym'nus, a genus of lady-birds : a genus of sharks. [Gr. skymnos, a whelp.]

Scyphidium, sif-id'i-um, . a genus of ciliate infu-sorians. [Gr. skyphos, a cup.]

Scyphomedusae, sif-o-med'u-se, n.pl. a prime division ofhydrozoau^ 01 a sub-class of Hydrozoa.

Scyphus, slf'us. >/. in Greek antiquities, a large drinking-cup : (hot.) a cup-shaped appendage to a flower. adj. Scyph iloilll.

Scytale, sit'a-le, n. in Greek antiquities, a strip of parchment used for secret messages : the name of a coral snake. n. Scytali'na, a remarkable genus of eel-like fishes. [Gr. skytale, a staff.]

Scythe, si/A, n. a kind of sickle : an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c. -u.t. to cut with a scythe, to mow. adj. Scythed, armed with scythes. ns. Scythe man, one who uses a scythe ; Scythe -stone, a whet for scythes. [A.S. siihe ; Ice. sigdhr, Low Ger. seged.}

Scythian, sith'i-an, adj. pertaining to an ancient nomadic race in the northern parts of Asia. . one belonging to this race. my'. Scyth'ic.

Scythrops, si'throps, . a genus of Australian horn-billed cuckoos. [Gr. skythros, angry, ops, face.]

Scytodepsic, skl-to-dep'sik, adj. pertaining to tanning. [Gr. skytos, skin, depsein, to soften.]

ScytodermatOUS, skl-tO-der'ma-lus, adj. having a tough, leathery integument. [Gr. skytos, hide, derma, skin.]

Scytodes, skl-t5'dez, n. a genus of spiders. adj. Scyto'dOid. [Gr. skytos, skin, eidos, form.]

Scytonema, sT-to-ne'ma, n. a genus of fresh-water alga;. adj. Scytonem'atoid. [Gr. skytos, skin, netrta, a thread.]

Scytosiphon, st-to-slf'n, . a genus of marine algae. [Gr. skytos, skin, siphon, a tube.]

Sdain, Sdeign, sdan, . and -\t. (Sfens.) same as Disdain.^//'. Sdeign'ful = Disdainful.

'Sdeath, sdeth, tnterj. an exclamation of impatience for God's death.

Sea, se, . the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface : any great ex-panse of water less than an ocean : the ocean : the swell of the sea in a tempest : a wave : any widely extended mass or quantity, a flood : any rough or agitated place or element. ns. Sea'-a corn, a bar-nacle ; Sea'-add er, the fifteen-spined stickle-back ; Sea -an'chor, a floating anchor used at sea in a gale ; Sea'-anem'one, a kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the seacoast ; Sea' -ape, the sea-otter ; Sea'-a'pron, a kind of kelp ; Sea'-arr'ow, a flying squid : an arrow-worm ; Sea -aspar'-agUS, a soft-shelled crab ; Sea'-bank, the seashore : an embankment to keep out the sea ; Sea -bar. the sea-swallow or tern ; Sea'-baiT'OW, the egg-case of a ray or skate ; Sea'-bass, a name applied to some

perch-like marine fishes, many common food-fishes in America black sea-bass, bluefish, &c. ; Sea'-bat, a genus of Teleustean fishes allied to the Pilot-fish, and included among the Carangidtz or horse-mackerels the name refers to the very long dorsal, anal, and ventral fins ; Sea'-beach, the seashore ; Sea'-bean, the seed of a leguminous climbing plant : a small univalve shell : the lid of the aperture of any shell of the family Turbinidce, commonly worn as amulets ; Sea' -bear, the polar bear : the North Pacific fur-seal ; Sea' -beast (Milt.), a monster of the sea. adjs. Sea'-beat, -en, lashed by the waves. . Sea'-beayer, the sea-otter. n.pl. Sea'-bells, a species of bindweed. ns. Sea' -belt, the sweet fucus plant; Sea-bird, any marine bird ; Sea'-biS'CUit, ship-biscuit ; Sea'-blubb'er, a jelly-fish ; Sea'-board, the border or shore of the sea ; Sea'-boat, a vessel considered with reference to her behaviour in bad weather. adjs. Sea'-bora, produced by the sea ; Sea'-borne, carried on the sea. ns. Sea' -bottle, a seaweed ; Sea'-boy (Shak.), a boy employed on ship-board : a sailor-boy ; Sea' -brant, the brent goose : Sea'-hreach, the breaking of an embankment by the sea ; Sea'-bream, one of several sparoid fishes : a fish related to the mackerel ; Sea'-breexe, a breeze of wind blowing from the sea toward the land, esp. that from about 10 A.M. till sunset; Sea'-buck - thoill. ur Sa ... genus of large ihrubs or

trees with gray silky foliage and entire leaves ; Sea'-bum'blebee, the little auk ; Sea'-bun. a heart-urchin ; Sea' -burdock, clotbur ; Sea'-cabb age, sea-k.Ue ; Sea'-calf, the common seal, so called from the supposed resemblance of its voice to that of a calf; Sea'-cana'ry, the white whale; Sea' -cap (SAak), a cap worn on shipboard : a basket-shaped sponge; Sea'-cap tain, the captain of a ship, as distinguished from a captain in the army ; Sea'-card, the card of the mariners' compass : a map of the ocean; Sea'-carna tion, a sea-pink ; Sea'-cat a name of various animals, as the wolf-hsh, the chimaera, any sea-cat-fish ; Sea' -caterpillar ,a scale-back- Sea'-cat'-fish, a marine siluroid iish; hea - catgut, a common seaweed sea-lace ; Sea'-caul'i-flower, a polyp; Sea'-cen tiped, one of several large marine annelids; Sea -change (Shak.), a change effected by the sea; Sea'-chart, a chart or map of the sea, its' islands, coasts, &c. ; Sea'-Chestnut, a sea-urchin ; Sea'-ohick'weed, a seaside species of sandwort ; Sea'-daio, the surf clam used for food : a clamp for deep-sea sounding-lines ; Sea'-COal, coal brought by sea, as distinguished from charcoal ; Sea' coast, the coast or shore of the sea : the land adjacent to the sea ; Sea'-COb, a sea-gull ; Sea'-COCk, a gurnard : the sea-plover : a valve com-municating with the sea through a vessel's hull : a sea-rover or vikin; ; Sea'-COl'ander, a large olive seaweed ; Sea'-COle'WOrt. sea-kale ; Sea'-com'pass, the mariners' compass ; Sea'-COOk, a cook on ship-board ; Sea'-COOt, a black sea-duck ; Sea'-Cor'mo-rant, a sea-crow ; Sea'-cprn, the string of egg-cap-sules of the whelk or similar gasteropod also Sea'-ruffle, Sea'-hon eycomb, Sea' -necklace, &c. ; Sea'-COW, the walrus : the rhytina : the dugong or manatee : the hippopotamus ; Sea' -crab, a marine crab ; Sea'-craft, skill in navigation ; Sea'-craw'-fish, a prawn or shrimp ; Sea'-crow, a name of various birds, as the common skua, the chough, the coot, &c. ; Sea' -CU' cumber, trepang or beche-de-mer ; Sea'-dace. a sea-perch : the common English bass ; Sea' -daffodil, a plant producing showy, fragrant flowers ; Sea'-dai'sy, the lady's cushion ; Sea'-deVil, a name of various fishes, as the ox-ray, the angel-fish, &c. ; Sea'-dog, the harbour-seal : the dog-fish : an old sailor : a pirate : (Jur.) a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot ; Sea'-dott'erel, the turnstone ; Sea'-dOVO, the little auk ; Sea'-drag'on, a flying sea-horse ; Sea'-drake, a sea-crow ; Sea' -duck, a duck often found on salt waters, having the hind-toe lobate : the eider-duck ; Sea'-ea'gle, the white-tailed eagle : the bald eagle : the osprey : the eagle-ray ; Sea'-ear, a mollusc, an ormer or abalone ; Sea'-eel, a conger-eel ; Sea'-egg, a sea-urchin : a sea-hedgehog : a whore's egg ; Sea'-el'ephant, the largest of the seal family, the male about 20 feet long, an inhabitant of the southern seas ; Sea' -fan, an alcyonarian polyp with a_beauti-ful much-branched fan-like skeleton ; Sea f arer. a traveller by sea, a sailor. adj. Sea'faring, faring or going to sea! belonging to a seaman. >is. Sea'-feath'er, a polyp, a sea-pen ; Sea'-fenn'el, samphire ; Sea' fight, a battle between ships at sea ; Sea'-flr, a sertularian polyp ; Sea'-flre, phosphorescence at .-ea ; Sea -fish, any salt-water or marine fish ; Sea' -foam, the froth of the sea : meerschaum ; Sea'-fog, a fog, occurring near the coast. n.pl. Sea' -folk, seafaring people. its. Sea'-fowl, a sea-oird ; Sea'-fOX, or FOJC-

shark, the thresher, the commonest of the larger sharks
occasionally seen off British coasts, over 12 feet long,
following shoals of herrings, pilchards, &c. ; Sea'-front, the side of the land, or of a building, which looks toward the sea ; Sea'-froth, the foam of the sea, seaweeds; Sea'-gago. -gauge, the depth a vessel sinks in the water : an instrument for determining the depth of the sea. n.pl. Sea' -gates, a pair of gates in a tidal basin as a safeguard against a li>
Sea -gherkin, a ica-cucumber ; Sea -gill inower, the

common thrift ; Sea'-gln'ger, millipore coral. adj. Sea'-glrt, girt or surrounded by the sea. MS. Sea'-god, one of the divinities ruling over or inhabiting the sea :fem. Sea'-god'dess. adj. Sea'-go'ing, sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting or river vessels. us. Sea -goose, a dolphin : a phalarope ; Sea'-gown (S/taA.), a short-sleeved garment worn at sea ; Sea' -grape, a genus of shrubby plants of the natural order Gnetacete, closely allied to the Conifers,
and sometimes called Joint-firs: a glasswort : the clustered egg-cases of sepia and some other cuttle-fish ; Sea' -grass, the thrift : grasswrack : a variety of cirrus cloud. adj. Sea'-green, green like the sea. us. Sea'-grove, a grove in the bottom of the sea ; Sea'-gull (same as Gull); Sea'-haar (Scot.), a chilling, piercing mist arising from the sea ; Sea'-hall, a hall in the bottom of the sea ; Sea-hare, a name given to the genus Aplysia of nudibran'ch gasteropods ; Sea'-hawk, a rapacious, gull-like bird : a skua ; Sea'-hedge'hog, a sea-urchin : a globe-fish : a sea-egg : a porcupine-fish ; Sea -hen (Scot.), the common guillemot : the great skua : the piper gurnard ; Sea'-hog, a porpoise ; Sea'-holTy, the eryngo ; Sea'-holm, a small uninhabited island : sea-holly ; Sea horse, the walrus : the hippopotamus or river-horse : the hippocampus ; Sea'-hound, the dog-fish ; Sea'-island cotton, a fine long-stapled variety grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia; Sea'-jelTy, a sea-blubber; SeaTtale, a perennial plant with large, roundish, sinuated sea-green leaves, found on British seashores, the blanched
sprouts forming a favourite esculent ; Sea'-kid'noy, a polyp of the genus Renilla, so called from its shape ; Sea' -king, a name sometimes given to the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions ; Sea'-kittie, akittiwake ; Sea' -lace, a species of algae sea-catgut ; Sea'-lam'prey, a marine lamprey ; Sea'-lark, a sandpiper, as the dunlin : a ring-plover, as the ring-dotterel : the sea-titling ; Sea'-lav'ender, a salt-marsh plant : marsh rosemary ; Sea'-law'yer, a captious sailor, an idle litigious 'long-shorer, more given to question orders than to obey them : the mangrove snapper : a tiger-shark ; Sea' -leech, a marine suctorial annelid. n.pl. Sea'-legS, ability to walk on a ship's deck when it is pitching or rolling. us. Sea -lem'on, a doridoid ; Sea -len'til, the gulf-weed ; Sea'-leop'ard, a seal of the southern seas, with spotted fur ; Sea' -letter, -brief, a document of description that used to be given to a ship at the port where she was fitted out ; Sea'-lev'el, the level or surface of the sea, generally the mean level between high and low water. adj. Sea' -like, like or resembling the sea. us. Sea'-ltt'y, a lily-star : a living crinoid ; Sea'-line, the line where sky and sea seem to meet : lines used for fishing in deep \vater ; Sea'-lin'tle (Scot.), the sea-titling : a sea-lark : the rock-lintie ; Sea'-li'on, a species of otary from its barking-roar and the mane of the male : (Jier.) a monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish ; Sea'-liq'uor, brine ; Sea'-liz ard. a nudibranchiate gasteropod : a IO.-M! reptile ; Sea'-loach, a gadoid fish, a Motella ; Sea -long worm, a nemertean worm ; Sea'-louse, a ::c isopod crustacean: the horse-shoe crab;
Sea -luce, the hake ; Sea'-lungs, a comb-jelly ;
Sea -mag'pie, a sea-pie : the oyster-catcher ; Sea'-maid (Shak.), a mermaid : a sea-nymph ; Sea'-mall. a sea-gull ; Sea'man, a man below the rank of officer, employed in the navigation of a ship at sea : a sailor : a merman. adjs. Sea'man-like, showing good seamanship ; Sea'inanly, characteristic of a seaman. n$. Sea'manship, the art of navigating ships at sea ; Sea'-man Us, a squill ; Sea' -marge, the marge or shore of the sea ; Sea'mark. any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea : a beacon ; Sea'-mat, a very common genus of poly 7"n in the wrack of the seashore - also ffartnorackl
Sea'-mel'on, a pedate bolotauruiu ; Sea' -mew, the

common gull, any gull also Sea'-maw (Scot.); Sea'-mile, a geographical mile, 6080 feet in length ; Sea'-mink, a kind of American whiting ; Sea'-monk, the monk-seal; Sea'-mort'ster, any huge marine animal ; Sea'-HlOSS, a kind of compound polyzoan : Irish moss, or carrageen ; Sea' -mouse, a genus of Cha:topod worms, covered with iridescent silky hairs ; Sea'-mud, a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes ; Sea -muss'el, a marine bivalve ; Sea'-need'le, the garfish ; Sea' -nettle, any of the stinging species of acalepha: ; Sea' -nurse, a shark ; Sea'-nymph, a goddess of the sea, esp. one of the Oceanids ; Sea'-on'ion, the officinal squill ; Sea'-ooze, sea-mud ; Sea'-or'angO, a large, globose, orange-coloured holothurian ; Sea'-Orb, a globe-fish ; Sea'-ott'er, a marine otter ; Sea'-owl, the lump-fish or lump-sucker ; Sea' -ox, the walrus ; Sea'-ox'eye, a fleshy seashore plant ; Sea -pad, a star-fish ; Sea'-pan'ther, a South African fish, brown with black

spots ; Sea'-parr'ot, a puffin : an auk ; Sea'-pars'nip, an umbelliferous plant ; Sea'-par'tridge, the English Conner, a labroid fish ; Sea' -pass, a passport or document carried hy neutral merchant-vessels to secure them against molestation ; Sea'-pea, the beach-pea ; Sea' -peach, a sea-squirt or ascidian ; Sea' -pear, a sea-squirt ; Sea'-pen, one of the radiate zoophytes somewhat resembling a quill ; Sea'-perch, a sea-dace : a bass : the red-fish or rose-fish ; Sea'-pert, the opah ; Sea'-pheas'ant, the pintail or sprigtail duck ; Sea'-pie, a sailor's dish made of salt-meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked : the oyster-catcher or sea-magpie : (her.) a. bearing representing such a bird ; Sea' -piece, a picture representing a scene at sea ; Sea'-plg, a porpoise : the dugong ; Sea'-pi'geon, the black guillemot : Sea'-pike, an edible American fish found on the Florida and Texas coasts, allied to the perches : the yarfish or belone : the hake ; Sea'-pin' cushion, the mermaid's purse : a star-fish ; Sea'-pink, a sea-carnation ; Sea'-plant, an alga ; Sea'-poach'er, the armed

bull-head ; Sea'-por'CUpine, any fish of the genus Dimion, whose body is covered with spines ; Sea'-pork, an American compound ascidian ; Sea'port, a port or harbour on the seashore : a town near such a harbour ; Sea'-pudd'ing, a sea-cucumber ; Sea'-pump kin, a sea-melon ; Sea'-purse, a sea-barrow : a sk.ite-barrow ; Sea'-quail, the turnstone ; Sea'-tat, the chimera : a pirate ; Sea'-ra'ven, the cormorant : the North American bull-head : Sea'-reed, the mat grass ; Sea'-reeve, an officer in maritime towns; Sea' -risk, hazard of injury by sea; Sea'-rob'ber, a pirate ; Sea'-rob'in, a common American

name for fishes of the genus Prionotus, which represents in America the European gurnards : the red-breasted merganser ; Sea'-rock'et, a cruciferous plant of genus Cakile ; Sea' -rod, a kind of sea-pen, a polyp ; Sea'-roll, a holothurian ; Sea'-room, room or space at sea for a ship to be navigated without running ashore ; Sea'-rose, a sea-anemone ; Sea'-rose'mary, sea-lavender ; Sea'-ro'ver, a pirate : a vessel employed in cruising for plunder ; Sea'-ro'Ving,
piracy ; Sea'-ruff, a sea-bream ; Sea'-salt, common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation ; Sea'-Scape, a sea-piece ; Sea'-scor'pion, a scorpion-fish : a cottoid-fish ; Sea'-ser'pent, an enormous marine animal of serpent-like form, frequently seen and described by credulous sailors, imaginative landsmen, and common liars : a name applied to various marine venomous serpents ; Sea'-serVice, service on board ship ; Sea'-Shark, the man-eater shark ; Sea'-Shell, a marine shell ; Sea'shore, the land adjacent to the sea : (lau!) the ground between high-water mark and low-water mark ; Sea'-shrub, a sen-fan. adj. Sea'Sick, affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea. ns. Sea'sickness ;

Sea'side, the land beside the sea ; Sea'-skim'mer, the skimmer bird ; Sea'-slat'er, the rock -slater ; Sea'-sleevo, a cuttle-fish ; Sea -slug, a nudibranch,

as a doridoid : a marine gasteropod with the shell absent or rudimentary ; Sea'-snail, a fish of the genus Liparis, the sucker, the periwinkle ; Sea'-Snake, a sea-serpent ; Sea'-snipe, a sandpiper : the

snipe-fish ; Sea'-sol'dier, a marine ; Sea'-spi der, a spider-crab; Sea'-spleen'wort, a krnAspieitiin>t niarinum; Sea'-squid, a cuttle-fish; Sea'-squirt, any tunicate or ascidian also Sea'-perch, Sea'-pear, Sea'-pork ; Sea' -Stick, a herring cured at sea at once ; Sea'-stock, fresh provisions for use at sea ; Sea'-straw'berry, a kind of polyp ; Sea'-sun'flower,

a sea-anemone ; Sea'-SUT'geon, one of a family of spiny-rayed Teleostean fishes living in tropical seas, esp. near coral-reefs the name refers esp. to the members of the genus Acanthiirus, characterised by a lancet-like spine ensheathed on each side of the tail ; Sea'-SWall'OW, a tern : the stormy petrel ; Sea'-SWine, a porpoise : the sea-hog : the ballan-wrasse ; Sea'-tang, sea-tangle ; Sea'-tan'gle, one of several species of seaweeds, esp. of genus Lainінaria ; Sea'-tench, the black sea-bream ; Sea'-term, a word used by sailors or peculiar to ships or sailing ; Sea'-thong, a cord-like seaweed ; Sea'-tit'ling, the

shore-pipit or sea-lark ; Sea'-toad, the sea-frog : the sculpin : the great spider-crab ; Sea'-tor'tOise, a sea-turtle. adj. Sea'-tost (Shak.), tossed upon or by the sea. ns. Sea'-trout, a popular name for various species of the genus Salmo, but esp. for the common Salmo trutta ; Sea'-trum'pet, a medieval musical instrument similar to the monochord : (liot.) a large seaweed ; Sea'-turn, a gale from the sea ; Sea'- tur'tle, the sea- pigeon : a tortoise ; Sea'-umbrell'a, a pennatulaceous polyp ; Sea'-u'nicorn,

the narwhal ; Sea' -Ur' Chin, one of a class of Echino-derms, some with the body symmetrical and nearly globular (Echinus), others heart-shaped (Spatangus), others shield-shaped and flattened (Clypeaster) in all cases the body walled in by continuous plates of lime ; Sea'-vam'pire, a devil-fish or manta ; Sea'-View, a picture of a scene at sea ; Sea'-wall, a wall to keep out the sea. adj. Sea' -walled, surrounded by the sea. . Sea'-wane, wampum. adj. Sea'-Ward, towards the sea. adv. towards or in the direction of the sea.arfjs. Sea'ward-bound, out-ward-bound, as a vessel leaving harbour ; Sea'-ward-gaz'ing, gazing or looking towards the sea. ti. Sea' -ware, that which is thrown up by the sea on the shore, as seaweed, &c. .//. Sea'-wash'ballS, the egg-cases of the common whelk. ns. Sea'-wa'ter, water from the sea ; Sea'-Way, progress made by a vessel through the waves ; Sea'weed, a general and popular name applied to a vast collection of lower plant-forms growing on the seacoast from high-water mark (or a little above that limit) to a depth of from 50 to 100 fathoms (rarely deeper), and all belonging to the sub-class of the j ' liallcpliyta, to which the name A_lg& has been given ; Sea' -Whip, any alcyonarian like black coral ; Sea'-Whip'cord, a common form of seaweed, sea-thong ; Sea'-whis'tle, the seaweed whose bladders are used by children as whistles ; Sea' -wife, a kind of wrasse ; Sea'-Will'OW, a polyp with slender branches like the osier ; Sea'-wing, a wing-shell : a sail ; Sea'-with[-Wind, a species of bindweed ; Sea'-wold, an imagi-nary tract like a wold under the sea ; Sea'-wolf, the wolf-fish : the sea-elephant : a viking, a pirate ; Sea'-WOOd'COCk, the bar-tailed godwit ; Sea'-WOOd'-
louse, a sea-slater : a chiton ; Sea'-Wonn, a marine annelid ; Sea'-worm'wqod, a saline plant found on European shores. adj. Sea'WOrthy, fit for sea, able to endure stormy weather. ns. Sea'worthi-ness ; Sea'-wrack, coarse seaweeds of any kind. At full sea, at full tide ; At sea, away from land : on the ocean : astray ; G-0 to sea. to become a sailor ; Half-seas over, half-drunk ; Heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high ; High Seas, the open ocean ; In a sea-way, in the position of a vessel when

a heavy sea is running ; Main sea, the ocean ; Molten

sea. the great brazen laver of i Kings, vii. 23-26 ; Ship a Sea, to have a large wave washing in ; Short sea, a sea in which the waves are choppy, irregular, and interrupted ; The four seas, those bounding Great Britain. [A.S. see; Dut. zee, Ger. see, Ice. strr, Dan. sff.]

Seah, se'a, . a Jewish dry-measure containing nearly fourteen pints. [Heb.]

Seal, sel, . an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c. : the wax or other substance so impressed : that which makes fast or secure : that which authenticates or ratines : assur-ance : the water left standing in the trap of a drain or sewer, preventing the upward flow of gas : the sigil or signature of a plant, &c., in medieval medi-cine : the sign of the cross, baptism, confirmation, the ineffaceable character supposed to be left on the soul by some sacraments. v.t. to fasten with a seal : to set a seal to : to mark with a stamp : to make fast : to confirm : to keep secure : to close the chinks of: to secure against an escape of air or gas by means of a dip-pipe : to accept : to sign with the cross, to baptise or confirm. adj. Sealed, certified by a seal : inaccessible. >is. Seal'-engraVing, the art of engraving seals ; Sealer, one who seals : an inspector of stamps ; Sealing, confirmation by a seal ; Searing-day (S/tak.), a day for sealing any-thing ; Seal ing- wax, wax for sealing letters, &c. also Seal' -wax ; Seal'-pipe, a dip-pipe ; Seal -press, a stamp bearing dies for embossing any device upon paper or lead ; Seal' -ring (SJiak.), a signet-ring; Seal'-VTOrt, Solomon's seal. Seal of the fisherman, the papal privy seal impressed on wax, representing St Peter fishing. Great seal,

the state seal of the United Kingdom ; Leaden seal, a disc of lead pierced with two holes through which are passed a twisted wire ; Privy seal, the seal appended to grants, and in Scotland authenticating royal grants of personal rights ; Set one's seal to, to give one's authority or assent to ; Under seal, authenticated. [O. Fr. seel L. sigillum, dim. of signum, a mark.]

Seal, sel, . the name commonly applied to all the Pinnipedia except the morse or walrus carnivorous mammals adapted to a marine existence ; the two great families are PhocicUt (without external ears) and Oiariidn (having distinct though small external ears) : (her.) a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus. v.t. to hunt seals. ns. Seal'-bird, the slender-billed shear-water ; Seal'er, a man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery ; Seal'ery, a seal-fishing station : seal-fishery ; Seal'-flow'er, the bleeding heart ; Seal'ing. Seal'-flsh'ing, the act of catching seals ; Seal'-rock'ery, a place where many seals breed ; Seal skin, the prepared fur of the fur-seal used for women's jackets, a garment made of this. Sealskin Cloth, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal. [A.S. seolh; Ice. selr, Sw. sjdl.}

Seam, s6m, . (Skak.) grease, hog's lard. v.t. to grease. [O. Fr. sain L. sagina, grease.]

Seam, sem, . that which is sewed : a piece of plain sewing : the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces : a line of union : a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, &c. : a suture : (geol.) a thin layer between thicker strata. ^.f. to unite by a seam : to sew : to make a seam in. ns. Seam'er, one who seams ; Seam ing-lace, a galloon, braiding, gold lace, &c. to sew upon seams in upholstery ; Seam'lng-machine , a power-tool for bending sheet-metal as required : a machine used to join fabrics lengthwise preparatory to printing, &c. adj. Seamless, without a seam: woven throughout. ns. Seam'-press er, an implement used to press down the newly-ploughed furrow : a goose or iron used by tailors to flatten the seams of cloth ; Seam'-rent, rent along a seam ; Seam'-roll'er, in leather-working, a rubber for flattening down the edges

of seams ; Seam'-mhb'er ; Seam'-set, a grooved punch used by tinmen ; Seam'Ster, one who sews : fern. Seam'stress ; Seam'stressy (Steme), sewing. atij. Seamy, having a seam or seams. ft. Seam'y-side, the worst side or view of anything. White seam (Scot.), underclothing in the process of making. [A.S. seam sfurian, to sew ; Dut. zoom, Ger. saum.]

Seam, sem, . a load for a pack-horse, eight bushels of grain. [A.S. seam, a burden L. sagtna Gr. sagnta, a pack-saddle.]

Seamed, semd, adj. in falconry, not in good condition. [Prob. related to Seam (i).]

Sean, sen, . a drag-net : a seine. [Seine.]

Stance, sa'angs, . a sitting, as of some public body : a sitting for consideration or inquiry, esp. a meeting of spiritualists for the consultation of spirits. [Fr., L. sedere, to sit.]

Seannachie, sen'a-he, . a bard among the Scottish Highlanders who recited the traditions of a clan. Also Seann'achy, Sonn'achie [Gael, seanachaidh.}

Sear, ser, . the catch in a gun-lock by which it is held at cock or half-cock : a part of a gun-lock. . Sear'-spring, a spring in a gun-lock. [O. Fr. serre L. sera, a bar.]

Sear, ser, v.t. to dry up : to bum to dryness on the surface : to scorch : to cauterise : to render callous or insensible. adj. dry, withered. adj. Seared, dried up : burned : hardened. ns. Seared ness, hardness, insensibility ; Sear'ness, dryness ; Sear'-WOOd, wood dry enough to burn. [A. S. sedr, dry, sedrian, to dry up ; Low Ger. soar, Dut. zoor.]

Searce. sers, v.t. (Scot.) to sift through a sieve. . a sieve.

Search, serch, v.t. to look round to find : to seek : to examine : to inspect : to explore : to put to the test : to probe. v.t. to seek for : to make incjuiry. n. the act of seeking or looking for : examination : inquiry : investigation : pursuit. adj. Search able, capable of being searched. ns. Search'ableness, the state or quality of being searchable ; Search' er, a seeker : an inquirer or examiner : a custom-house officer : an officer who formerly apprehended idlers on the street during church hours in Scotland: a sieve or strainer. maj. Search'ing, looking over closely : penetratine : trying : severe. ad-;'. Search'ingly. . Search ingness, the quality of being searching, penetrating, or severe. adj. Search'less, unsearchable. Hi. Search'-light, an electric arc-light used onboard ship and in military operations; Search' -vrarr'ant, a legal warrant authorising a search for stojen goods, &c. Right of search, the right claimed by one nation to authorise the commanders

of their cruisers to search private merchant-vessels for articles contraband of war. [O. Fr. cercher (Fr. chercher) L. circdre, to go about circus, a circle.]

Sease, sez. v.t. (Sfens.) to seize.

Season, se'zn, . one of the four periods of the year : the usual or proper time for anything : any particular time : any period of time, esp. of some continuance, but not long : seasoning, relish. v.t. to mature : to prepare for use : to accustom or fit for use by any process : to fit for the taste : to give relish to : to mingle : to moderate, temper, or qualify by admix-ture : to inure, imbue, tinge, or taint : to preserve from decay. v.t. to become seasoned or matured : to grow fit for use : to become inured. adj. Sea'SOn-able, happening in due season : occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely, opportune. . Sea'sonableness. adv. Seasonably. adj. Sea'-sonal. adr. Seasonally. . Sea'soner, one who, or that which, seasons : a sailor, &c., who hires for the season: a loafer, a beach-comber. Season ticket (see Ticket). Close season, close time; In season, ripe, fit and ready for use : allowed to be killed, fit to be eaten, edible ; In season and out of season, at all times ; Out Of season, inopportune ; The four seasons, the ember or fast days of the

BtH

Seasoning

m8te ; mute ; moon ; then.

Second

Church on days set apart in each of the four seasons. [O. Fr. seso.-i (Fr. saiso't) L. satio, -onis, seedtime.]

Seasoning, se'zn-ing, . that which is added to food to give it greater relish : anything added to increase enjoyment : in diamond-cutting, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond dust and oil. . Sea'soning-tub, a trough in which dough is set to rise. niij. Sea sonless, without relish : insipid.

Seat, set, . that on which one sits : a chair, bench, &c. : the place or room where one sits, as in church, at a theatre, &c. : site : a place where anything is settled or established : post of authority : station : abode : a mansion : that part of the body or of a garment on which one sits : posture or situation on horseback : a right to sit : membership : sitting-room :
a sitting : a sitting of eggs. v.t. to place on a seat : to cause to sit down : to place in any situation, site, &c. : to establish : to fix : to assign a seat to : to furnish with seats : to fit accurately : to repair by making a seat new. v.i. to lie down. us. Seat'-back, a loose ornamental covering for the back of a sofa or chair ; Seat'-earth, in coal-mining, the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. p.adj. Seat'ed, fixed, confirmed, located. >is. Seat'-fas tenor, in a wagon, the screw-clamp for securing the seat to the body : Seat'ing, the act of famishing with seats : haircloth : in shipbuilding, that part of the floor which rests on the keel ; Seat' -lock, the lock of a reversible seat in railroad cars ; Seat'-rail, a cross-piece between the legs, below the seat, of a chair, &c. ; Seat'-WOnn, a pin-worm. Seat of the SOUl, the sensorium. Take a seat, to sit down. [A.S. s&t, an ambush sittan, to seat ; or more prob. Ice. seeti, a seat sat, pa.t. of sit/a, to sit.]

Seave, sev, . a wick made of rush. adj. Seav'y, overgrown with rushes.

Seax, se'aks, . a curved, one-edged sword, used by Germanic and Celtic peoples: {her.) a bearing representing a weapon like the seax. [A.S. seax.]

Sebaceous, se-ba'shus, adj. pertaining to or secreting fat or fatty matter : (bat.) like tallow or wax, as the secretions of certain plants. adj. Sebac'ic, pertain-ing to or obtained from fat. . Se'bate, a salt formed by the combination of sebacic acid with_a base. adj. Sebiferous, sebaceous. . Seborrhe'a, a disease of the sebaceous glamls with excessive secretion also Seborrhce'a. adj. Seborrhe'ic. . Se'bum, the secretion of the sebaceous glands. [Low L. sel'acfiis sebum, tallow.]

Se-baptist, se-bap'tist, . one who baptises himself.

Sebastomania, se-bas-t5-ma'ni-a, n. religious insa-nity. [Gr. sebastos, reverenced, Mania, madness.]

Sebat, se-bat', . the fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the ecclesiastical year, fall-ing in part of January and February.

Sebesten, se-bes'ten, . a tree with plum-like fruit.

Also Sebes'tan. [Fr., Ar.]

Sebilla, se-bil'a, . in stone-cutting, a wooden bowl for holding the water used in sawing, &c. [Fr.]

Sebundy, se-bun'di, . a native soldier or local militia-man in India. Also Sebun'dee. [Hind.]

SOC, sek, adj. dry, of wines. [Fr.]

Sec., sek, . an abbreviation of secretary, secant, sec fnd', also of secundum, according to.

Secability, sek-a-bil'i-ti, . capability of being divided. [L. secare, to cut.]

Secale, se-ka'le, . a genus of grasses including rye.

Secamone, sek-a-mo'ne, . a genus of shrubby climbers.

Secant, se'kant, adj. cutting : dividing. . a line that cuts another : a straight line from the centre of a circle
to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. . Se'cancy. [L. secans, secantis, pr.p. of secdre, to cut.]

Secco, sek'ko, n. (mus.) unaccompanied : plain. [It]

Secede, se-sed', v.i. to go away: to separate one's self: to withdraw from fellowship or association. ns. Sece'der, one who secedes : one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scot-

land about 1733; Seces'sion, the act of seceding: withdrawal : departure; Seces'sionism, the doctrine of secession ; Seces'Sionist, one who maintains the principle of secession. War Of Secession, in United States history, the civil war (1860-65) which resulted from the attempted withdrawal of eleven Southern States from the United States. [L. secedire, secessum se-, away, cedere, to go.]
Secern, se-sern', v.i. and v.t. to separate : to distinguish : to secrete. adj. Secor'nent. . Secorn'-

ment. [L. secemere, secretuin, to separate.]

Secesh, se-sesh', n. and adj. (U.S. slang) secessionist. n. Secesh'er.

Secessive, se-ses'iv, adj. set apart : isolated.

Sechium, se'ki-um, . a genus of gourds. [Prob. Gr.

sikos, an enclosure.]

Seckel, sek'el, n. a variety of pear.

Seclude, se-kl5od', 11. i. to shut apart : to keep apart. adj. Seclud'ed, retired : withdrawn from observation. adv. Seclud'edly. us. Seclu sion, the act of secluding : a shutting out : the state of being secluded or apart: separation: retirement: privacy: solitude; Seclu' sionist. adj. Seclu'sive. [L. secludere,

seclusum se-, apart, dattdere, to shut.]
Secohm, sek'om, . the practical unit of electrical self-induction now more commonly Henry. .
Sec ohmmeter, an instrument for measuring the coefficient, of electrical self-induction. [Sec (and) and ohm, the unit of resistance.]

Second, sek'und, atij. immediately following the first :
the ordinal of two : next in position : inferior : other : another : favourable. n. one who, or that which, follows or is second : one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight : a supporter: the 6oth part of a minute of time, or of a degree. v.t. to follow : to act as second : to assist : to encourage : to support the mover of a question or resolution : (inns.) to sing second to : to put into temporary retirement in the army, as an officer when holding civil office (usually second'). . Sec'ond-ad'ventist, one who lives in expectation of a second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on earth, a premillenarian. adv. Sec'ondarily, in a secondary manner or degree : (/?.) secondly. . Sec'ondariness. adj. Sec'ondary, following or coming after the first : second in position : inferior : subordinate : deputed. . a subordinate : a delegate or deputy. adjs. Sec'ond-best, next to the best : best except one (Come Off second-best, to get the worst of a contest) ; Sec'ond-Class, inferior to the first, as a second-class carriage. ns. Sec onder, one who seconds or supports ; Sec'ond-flour, flour of a coarser quality, seconds. adj. Second-hand, received as it were from the hand of a second person : not new : that has been used by another. . a hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch. adv. Sec'ondly, in the second place. ns. Sec'ond-mark, the character " as the mark in mathematics for a second of arc, in architecture for inches, and as a sign for a second of time ; Secon'do, the lower part in a duet. adj. Sec'ond-rate, being second in power, size, rank, quality, or value. us. Sec'ond-sight(see Sight) ; Sec'onds-pen'dulum, a pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. Secondary education, that which is higher

than primary or elementary ; Secondary formation,

rocks, strata, the Mesozoic strata ; Secondary planet, a moon or satellite ; Secondary school, a school for higher education ; Second Childhood, a condition of mental weakness often accompanying old age ; Second coming, the second coming of Christ, or Second Advent ; Second COUSin, the child of a cousin ; Second estate, the House of Lords ; Second guard, an additional guard to a sword ; Second Story, in America, the second range of rooms from the first level, called in England the first floor ; Second thoughts, reconsideration. [Fr., L. secundus sequi, secutus, to follow.]

Secret, se'kret, adj. concealed from notice : removed from sight : unrevealed : hidden : secluded : retired : private: keeping secrets: reserved. *. that which is concealed : anything unrevealed or unknown : privacy : the key or principle by whicli something is made clear: a form of steel skull-cap: one of the prayers in the Mass, immediately following the 'Orate, fratres,' said inaudibly by the celebrant : (J>1.) any prayers said secretly and not aloud : the parts of the body which are concealed. f. Se'crecy, the state of being secret : separation : concealment : retirement : privacy : fidelity to a secret : the keeping of secrets ; Se cretage, a process in dressing furs. adj. Se'cret-false (S/uiA.), secretly false, while apparently sincere. adv. Se'cretly, in a secret manner: privately: unknown to others : inwardly. n. Se cretness, the state of being secret. Secret service, a department of government service. Open Secret, a secret which all may inquire into. [Fr., L. secretus secerture, secretumse-, apart, tenure, to separate.]

Secretary, sek're-ta-ri, . one employed to write for another : a public officer entrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &C. : a piece of furniture for writing, with drawers, pigeonholes, &c (also Secretaire'). <#. Secretarial, pertaining to a secretary or his duties. >ts. Secreta'rlate, the official position of secretary ; Sec'retary-bird, a raptorial serpent-eating bird resembling the crane, found in South Africa and the East from the tufts of feathers at the back of its head like pens stuck behind the ear ; Secretaryship.

Secrete, se-kret', v.t. to make secret : to hide : to conceal : to produce from the circulating fluids, as the

from a circulating fluid : that which is so secreted. adj. Secre tional. . Se'cretiSt, a dealer in secrets. adjs. Secreti'tious, produced by secretion ; Secre'tive, tending to, or causing, secretion : given to secrecy or to keeping secrets. aii-u. Secre'tively. us. Secre'tiveness, a phrenological organ supposed to indicate a turn for secrecy and concealment ; Secre'tor, a secreting organ. adj. Secre'tory, p;r- , forming the office of secretion. Secreting glands, true glands; Secreting organs, certain specialised organs of plants. [L. secei-nere, secretum.}

Sect, sekt, n. a body of men who unite in holding some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy : those who dissent from an established church : a denomination : a school of philosophy : a _party : faction : apparel : a part cut oS.adj. Secta'rian, pertaining to, or peculiar to, a sect : bigotedljr devoted to the interests of a sect, narrow, exclusive (also Secta rial). n, one of a sect : one strongly imbued with the characteristics of a sect. v.t. Secta'rianise. tu. Sectarianism, quality or character of a sectarian : excessive devotion to a sect ; Sec'tarist ; Sec'tary, one of a sect : a dissenter ; Secta'tor (pbs.\ an adherent of a school or party ; Sec'tist : Secf-mas ter, the leader of a sect. Sectarial marks, emblems marked on the foreheads of the different sects in India. [Fr. secte L. secta, a school of philosophy secdre, secluni, to cut off.]

Sectant, sek'tant, . a portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

Section, sek'shun, n. act of cutting : a division : a portion : a distinct part of a book : the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior : the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces :

the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane : one of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided : (fool.) a group : the sign , as a mark of reference. v.t. to divide into sections, as a ship: to reduce to the degree of thinness required for study

with the microscope. adjs. Sec'tile, Sec'tive, capable of being cut. x. SectlTity. //'. Sec-tional, pertaining to a section or distinct part : local. . Sectionalism, the spirit of a class, commercial or political. a<iv. Sec tionally. ns. Sec'tiou-beain, in warping, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools ; Sec'tiOn-CUt ter, an instrument used
for making sections for microscopic work. v.t. Sec -tionise, to render sectional in scope or spirit. us. Sec'tion-lin'er, a draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines ; Sec'tion-plane, a cut surface ; Sec tio-planog'raphy, a method of laying down the sections of engineering work in railways ; Sec'tiuncle, a petty sect.]

Sector, sek'tur, . that which cuts : that which is cut off: a portion of the circle between two radii and the intercepted arc : a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional : an astronomical in-strument : (iiiecA.) a toothed gear, the face of which is the arc of a circle. adjs. Sec'toral ; Secto rial, adapted or intended for cutting. . a scissur-tooth. [L. sector secdre, to cut.]

Secular, sek'u-lar, adj. pertaining to an age or generation : coming or observed only once in a century : permanent : lay or civil, as opposed to clerical : (geol.) gradually becoming appreciable in the course of ages : pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual : not bound by monastic rules. 11. a layman : an ecclesiastic, as a parish

S-iest, not bound by monastic rules. . Secularisa -on, the slateof being secularised. v.t. Sec'ularise, to make secular : to convert from spiritual to common use. ns. Sec'Ularism; Secularist, one who, dis-carding religious belief and worship, applies him.self exclusively to the things of this life : one who h<>Ms that education should be apart from religion ; Secu-lar'ity, state of being secular or worldly : worldlmess. adz:. Secularly.//. Sec ularness. [L. saularts scciilioit, an age, a generation.]

Secund, se'kund, n. (hot., zool.) unilateral.

Secundarius, ek-un-daVi-us, n. a lay-vicar.

Secundate, se-kun'dat, v.t. to make prosperous. n. Secunda'tion.

Secundine, sek'un-din, . the afterbirth : (tot.) the inner coat of an ovule, within the primine.

Secundogeniture, se-kun'do-jen'i-tur, n. the right of inheritance pertaining to a second son.

Secundum, se-kun'dum, prep, according to. Secun-dum artem, artificially : skilfully : professionally ; Secundum naturam, naturally ; Secundum quid, in _ some respects only ; Secundum Veritatem, universally valid.

Secure, se-kur', adj. without care or anxiety, careless (.#.): free from fear or danger: safe: confident: incautious : in safe keeping : of such strength as to ensure safety. v.t. to make safe : to guard from danger: to seize and confine: to get hold of: to make one's self master of: (obs.) to plight or pledge : to render certain : to guarantee : to fa>ten. adj. Secur'able, that may be secured. . _Socur'ance, assurance, confirmation. aJz\ Securely. us. Secure'ment ; Secure'ness ; Secur'er, one who, or that which, secures or protects ; Secur itan, one who dwells in fancied security ; Security, state of being secure : freedom from fear : carelessness : pro-tection : certainty : a pledge : (//.) bonds or certifi-cates in evidence of debt or property. Secure arms, to guard the firearms from becoming weL [L. secitrns se- (for sine), without, cura, care.]

SecuriCUla, sek-u-rik'u-la, n. a little axe, a votive offering in this form.

Securifer, se-ku'ri-fer, . a sawfly. adjs. Securlf 'er-ous ; Secu'riform, axe-shaped.

Securigera, bck-u-rij'e-ra, n. a genus of leguminous plants the liatchet-vetch, axe-fitclt.

Sccuripalpi, se-kur-i-pal'pl, n. a group of beetles.

Securite, sek'u-rit, . a modern high explosive in the form of a yellowish powder.

Sed, sed, K. a line fastening a fish-hook : a snood.
Sedan, se-dan', ft. a covered chair for one, carried on

Sedan-chair.

two poles, generally by two bearers : a hand-barrow for fish. [Invented at Sedan, in France.]

Sddate, se-dat', a^._quiet: serene: serious. adv. Sedate ly. . Sedate ness, composure: tranquillity. adj. Sedative, tending to make sedate: moderating : allaying irritation or pain. a. a medicine that aiiays irritation or pain. [L. setiare, -a turn, to seat, akin to sedere. to sit.]

Se defendendo, se de-ten-den'd5, ft. the plea of a person charged with slaying another, that it was in his own defence.

Sedentaria, sed-en-ta'ri-a, tt.pl. the tubicolous worms : the sedentary spiders.

Sedentary, sed'en-ta-ri, adj. sitting much: passed chiefly in sitting : requiring much sitting : inactive : (zaoi.) not migratory : not errant : lying in wait, as a spider: not free-swimming: motionless, as a protozoan. adj. Se dent, at rest. tutu. 8ed'ntarily.

n. Sed entarineSB. [L. stdentarutstt&r*, to sit.]

Sederunt, se-de"nint, ft. in Scotland, the sitting of a court. Acts of sederont. ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session. (L., " they sat' sedere, to sit.]

Sedes impedita. se'cez im-pedrta, a term for a papal or episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbentof his episcopal duties. Sedes vacans (se-dez valcanz), a term of canon law to designate a papal or episcopal see when vacant.

Sedge, sej, n. a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. adj. Sedged. composed of sedge or fl.igs. ns. Sedge'-hen, a marsh-ben ; Sedge'-warbler, a reed- warbler, the sedge- wren. adj. Sedg'y. overgrown with sedge. [Older form seg -' -'".. Low Ger. stgge.}

Sedge, sej. >:. a flock of herons, bitterns, or cranes. [A variant of siege.]

Sedigitated. se-dij'-i-ta-ted, adj. having six fingers on one hand.

Sedilium, se-diH-um, . one of a ro-A- of seats in a Roman amphitheatre : a seat in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergyman sometimes 85-di'le: ti. Se-dnia. [L.]

Sediment, sed'i-ment, . what settles at the bottom of a liquid: dregs, adj. Sedlmen tary, pertaining to, consisting of, or lormed by sediment. . Sedlmenta tion. [L. ttdimentum sedere, to sit.]

Sediiia.

Sedition, se-dish'nn, . insurrection : any offence against the State next to treason. . Sedftionary, an inciter to sedition. adj. Seditious, pertaining to, or exciting, sedition: turbulent- adv. Seditiously.*. Sedi tiousness. {Fr., L. uditw se-, away, Ire, Hunt, to go.]

Seduce, stilus', :./. to draw aside from rectitude : to en I ire : to corrupt : to cause a woman to surrender her chastity through persuasion, entreat)', under

promise of marriage, &. us. Seduce ment, act of seducing or drawing aside : allurement ; SedU'cer. adj. Sedu cihle. adr. Sedu cingly. . Seduction, act of seducing or enticing from virtue, any enticement to evil : the act of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity. adj. Seduc t2ve, tending to seduce or draw aside : assiduous. adr. Seduc lively. HJ. Seduc Uveness ; Seduc tor, one who leads astray. [L. seducirf se-, aside, ducfre, duetto*, to lead.]

Sedulous, sed'u-lus, adj. diligent: constant. ns. Sedulity, Sed ulousness. aJr. Sedulously. [L. sedtilta seder f, to sit.]

Sedum, se'dum, . a genus of polypetalous plants, as stone-crop. [L., a house-leek.]

See, se, . the seat or Jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop : a throne. Holy See, the papal court. (O. Fr. se, sift L. sedes sedere, to sit-J

See, se, -o.t. to perceive by the eye : to observe : to discover : to remark : to bring about as a result : to wait upon, escort : to receive : to consult for any particular purpose : to suffer, experience : to meet and accept by staking a similar sum : to visit : to discern : to understand. v.i. to look or inquire : to be attentive: to apprehend: to consider: /-' saw ; fa-f. seen. inter] . look '. behold ! adj. 866'-able, capable of being seen. ft. Se'er, one who sees or who foresees, a prophe:. See about a thing, to consider it ; See one through, to aid in accomplishing or doing, esp. something difficult or dangerous ; See out, to see to the end : to outdo : See through One, to understand one thoroughly ; See to, to look after : (.&.) to behold ; See to it, look well to it. Have seen one's best days, to be now on the dedine ; Let me see, a phrase employed to express consideration. [A.S. teaa ; Ger. seaex, Dut. zien.\

See-bright, se'-brit, n. the common clary.

See-catchie, se'-kach'i, . the male fur-seal.

See-cawk. se'-kawk, . the common American skunk.

Seed, sed, . the thing sown: the male fecundating fluid, semen, sperm, milt, spat, the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated : first principle : original : descendants : children : race : red-seed : a small bubble formed in imperfectly fused glass. r.. to produce seed I to grow to maturity. p./. to sow : to plant : to graft. ns. Seed -bag, a bag for seeds : Seed' -bed, a piece of ground for receiving seed : Seed'-bird, the water-wagtail ; Seed -bud, the bud or germ of the seed : Seed' -cake, a sweet cake containing aromatic feeds ; Seed'-coat, the exterior coat of a seed ; Seed' -cod, a basket for holding seed : Seed-cor'al, coral in small and irregular nieces: Seed' -corn, com to be used for sowing; Seed'-crush'er. an instrument for crushing seeds to express the oil : Seed' -down, the down on cotton, &c- ; Seed-drill, a machine for sowing seed in rows; Seed'-eater, a gianivorous bird. adj. Seeded, bearing seed, full-grown : sown : (her.) having the stamens indicated. ns. Seed' -embrpi aery, embroidery in which seeds form parts of the design: Seed er, a seed-drill : an apparatus for removing seeds from'fruu : a seed-fish ; Seed -field, a field in which seed is raised : Seed -finch, a South American finch ; Seed-fish, roe or spawn ; Seed -fowl, a bird that feeds on grain. adj. Seed'ful. rich in promise. ns. Seed'-gall. a small gall : Seed'-grain, com for seed. adr. SoeAUy.ns. Seed'iness, the state of being seedy: shabbiness: exhaustion ; Seed'iDg;

Seeing

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Sell

Seeding-machine', an agricultural machine for sowing ; Seedlng-plOUgh, a plough fitted with a hopper from which seed is automatically deposited ; Seed'-lac (see Lac, 2) ; Seed' -leaf, a cotyledon ; Seed'-leap, a seed-basket. adj. Seed'less, having no seeds. as. Seedling, a plant reared from the seed also adj.; Seed'-lobe, a cotyledon or seed-leaf; Seed'ness (Shak.), seedtime ; Seed'-Oil, oil expressed from seeds. ns.pl. Seed'- oy'Sters, very young oysters ; Seed'-pearls, very small or imperfect pearls strung together on horse -hair and .attached to mother-of-pearl, &c., for ornament used also in the composition of electuaries, &c. ns. Seed'-plant'er, a seeder for planting seed on hills ; Seed' -plot, a piece of nursery-ground, a hot-bed ; Seed'-sheet, the sheet containing the seed of the sower ; Seeds'man, one who deals in seeds : a sower : pi. Seeds'men ; Seed'-SOW'er, a broadcast seeding-machine ; Seed'-Stalk, the funiculus ; Seed'-tick, a young tick ; Seed'time, the time or season for sowing seed ;

Seed'-vess'el, the pericarp which contains the seeds ; Seed'-weeVil, a small weevil which infests seeds ; Seed'-WOOl, cotton-wool from which the seeds have not been removed. adj. Seed'y, abounding with seed : run to seed : having the flavour of seeds : worn out : out of sorts, looking or feeling unwell : shabby. . Seed'y-toe, a diseased condition of a horse's foot. [A.S. sscd sdwan, to sow ; Ice. sddk, Ger. saat.]

Seeing, se'ing, . sight: vision. conj. since: because: taking into account. . See'mg-stone (obs.), a looking-glass, a divining crystal.

Seek, sek, v.t. to go in search of: to look for : to try to find or gain : to ask for : to solicit : to pursue : to consult. v.i. to make search or inquiry : to try : to use solicitation: (B.) to resort to: /<./. and pa. p. sought. ns. Seek'er. an inquirer : one of a sect in the time of Cromwell : (anat.) tracer ; Seek'-no-far'ther, a reddish winter apple ; Seek'-SOrr'OW (06s.), a self-tormentor. Sought after, in demand, desired ; To seek, to be sought : at a loss, without knowledge or resources, helpless. [A.S. secan ; cf. Dut. zoeken, Ger. sucken.]

Seel, sel, v.t. to close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together, as a hawk : to blind, hoodwink. [O. Fr. siller, cillercil L. ciliiim, eyelash.]

Seel, sei, n. (prov.) good fortune, happiness : opportunity, season. . Seel'iness. adj. Seel'y (Sjens.), silly, innocent : fortunate, happy, good : simple : trifling. . good fortune : bliss : (Scot.) opportunity. [A.S. sxl, time sgl, propitious.]

Seel, sel, v.i. to lean to one side, to pitch or roll. . a roll of a ship. [Prob. related to sail.}

Seelde, seld, adv. (Spens.) seldom.

Seem, sem, v.i. to appear : to have a show : to look : to pretend, to assume an air : to appear to one's self. v.t. (B.) to befit : to become. . Seem'er. adj. Seem'ing, apparent : specious : ostensible. . appearance : semblance : a false appearance : way of thinking. adv. Seemingly. . Seem'ingness. adj. Seem'less (Sf>ens.), unseemly: indecorous. n. Seem'liness. adj. Seem'ly (camp. Seem'lier, superl. Seemliest), becoming : suitable : decent : handsome. adv. in a decent or suitable manner. . Seem lyhed (Spens.), decent comely appearance. It seems, it appears : it seems to me. [A.S. semart, to satisfy, to suit ; or prob. direct from Scand., Ice. stzma, to honour, conform to.]

Seen, sen,/a./. of see.

Seen, sen, adj. skilled, experienced : manifest.

Seep, sep, v.i. to ooze gently : to trickle : to drain off. . Seep'age. adj. Seep'y. [Sipe.)

Seer, ser, . one who foresees events : a prophet : a soothsayer. n. Seer'ship.

Seer-fiflh, seV-fish, n. a longish scombroid fish, valuable for food. Also Selr'-fish.

Seersucker, ser-suk'er, . a thin East Indian linen fabric.

Seesaw, se'saw, . motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing : a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down. adj. moving up and down, or to and fro : reciprocal. v.i. to move backwards and torwards. [Prob. a redup. of saiv.\

Seethe, se//t, v.t. to boil : to cook in hot liquid : to soak. v.i. to be boiling: to be hot: -pa.t. seethed or sod ; pa.p. seethed or sodd'en. . Seeth'er. [A.S. sedthan ; Ice. sjdtha, Ger. sieden.]

Seetulputty, se'tul-put-i, . a Bengalese grass mat for sleeping on. [Hind.]

Seg, seg, . a castrated bull.

Seg, seg, . sedge : the yellow flower-de-luce. n. Seg-gan (Scot.).

Seggar, seg'ar, n. a case of clay in which fine pottery is enclosed while baking in the kiln. [Saggar.]

Seggrom, seg'rom, . the ragwort.

Seghol, se-goT, . a vowel-point in Hebrew with sound of e in fan, placed under a consonant, thus '.'. . Segh'Olate, a dissyllabic noun form with tone-long vowel in the first and a short seghol in the second syllable.

Segment, segment, . a part cut off : a portion : (geom.) the part of a circle cut off by a straight

line : the part of a sphere cut off by a plane : a section : one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself: (her.) a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object. v.t. and v.i. to divide or become divided. adj. Segmen'tal, being a segment : in embryology, noting the nidimental venal organs. adr. Segmen tally. adjs.

SegTnentary, Seg mentate. . Segmentation, the act of cutting into segments. adj. Segmen ted. us. Seg'ment-gear, a gear extending over an arc only of a circle, providing a reciprocating motion ; Seg'rnent-rack, a rack having a cogged surface ; Segment-saw, a circular saw used for cutting veneers ; Seg ment-shell, a modern form of projectile for artillery. [L. segmentum secare, to cut.]

Segnitude, seg'ni-tud, . sluggishness, inactivity. [L. segnitia, slowness, segnis, slow.]

Segno, sa'nyO, . (tus.) a sign to mark the beginning or end of repetitions abbreviated '.%'.. [It., L. signum, a mark.]

SegO, se'gS, n. a showy plant of the United States.

Segreant, seg're-ant, adj. an epithet of the griffin : (her.) equivalent to rampant and salient.

Segregate, seg're-gat, v.t. to separate from others. adj. separate from others of the same kind: (geol.) separate from a mass and collected together along lines of fraction. . Segregation. [L, segrtgare, -dtum se-, apart, grejc, gregis, a flock.]

Seguidllla, seg-i-deTya, . a lively Spanish dance for two : music for such a dance.

Seiche, sash, . a remarkable fluctuation of the level observed on the Lake of Geneva and other Swiss lakes, probably due to local variations in the barometric pressure. [Fr.]

SeidlitZ, sed'litz, adj. saline water of or from Seidlitz in northern Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.

Seignior, Seigneur, se'nyor, . a title of honour and address in Europe to elders or superiors : the lord of a manor. ns. Seigniorage, Seign'orage, a royalty : a share of profit : a percentage on minted bullion ; Seignioral'ty, the authority or the territory of a seignior or lord. adjs. Seigniorial (se-nyO'ri-al), Seigneu'rial, Signo'rial, manorial. v.t. Seign'iorise, to lord it over. ns. Seign'iory, Seign'ory, the power or authority of a seignior or lord : a domain, a lordship without a manor, or that of a manor whose lands were held by free tenants : the elders forming the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic. Grand Seignior, the Sultan of Turkey. [Fr. seigneur L. senior senejc, old. In Late L. senior is sometimes equivalent to dominus, lord.]

Sell, sil, v.t. (Scot.) to strain. n. a strainer. [Sifa.]

Seine

mOte ; mute ; mOOn ; Men.

Self

Seine, san, or sen, . a large net for catching fish. v.t. to catch with such. ns. Seine' -boat ; Seine -en'gine, a steam-engine used in hauling seines ; Seine' -gang, a body of men engaged in seining, with their boats and other gear ; Sein'er, one who seines : a vessel engaged in purse -seining for mackerel; Seining, the art of using the seine. [Fr., L. sagena(jt. sagene, a fishing-net.]

Seirospore, sT'ro-spor, . one of the non-sexual spores arranged in a chain in certain florideous algae. adj. Seirosporlc.

Seised, sezd, adj. (Spens.) taken possession of. . Seisin (Spens.), possession.

Seismograph, sls'm5-graf, . an instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes, a seismometer. adjs. Seis'mal ; Seis'mic, belonging to an earthquake. ns. Seis'mogram, the record made by a seismometer ; Seismog'rapher. adjs. Seismographlc, -al, connected with the seismograph. . Seismog raphy, the study of earthquake phenomena. adjs. SeismolOglc, -al. ns. Seismol'ogist, a student of earthquake phenomena ; Seis mologue, a catalogue of earthquake observations ; Seismol'Ogy, the science of earthquakes and volcanoes ; Seismom eter, an instrument for measuring shakings, tremors, and tiltings of the earth. adjs. Seismom'etric, -al. ns. Seismom'etry, the measuring the phenomena of earthquakes ; Seis'moscope, a name of the simpler form of seismometer. adj. Seismoscoplc. [Gr. seismas, an earthquake, graphein, to write.]

Seison, si'son, . a genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers.

Seisura, sl-su'ra, . a genus of Australian fly-catchers.

Seity, se'i-ti, n. something peculiar to one's self.

Seiurus, sl-u'rus, n. the genus of birds including the American wagtails.

Seize, sez, v.t. to take possession of forcibly : to take hold of: to grasp : to apprehend by legal authority ; to come upon suddenly : to lash or make fast. v.i. to lay hold of with the claws : in metallurgy, to cohere. adj. Sellable. ns. Seiz'er ; Seizing, the act of taking hold : (naut.) the operation of lashing with several turns of a cord. [O. Fr. saisir (Prov. sazir, to take possession of) Old High Ger. sazzari, to set, Ger. setzen, Eng. set.]

Seizin, Seisin, se'zin, n. the taking possession of an estate as of freehold : the thing possessed the same as Sasine (q.v.). . SeiZ'Of, one who takes legal possession.

Seizure, se'zhur, . act of seizing : capture : grasp : the thing seized : a sudden attack.

Sejant, Sejeant, se'jant, adj. (her.) sitting. [Fr. stant, pr.p. of seoir L. sedere, to sit.]

Sejoin, se-join', v.t. (obs.) to separate. n. Se-junc'tion, separation.

SejUgOUS, se'j50-gus, adj. (tot.) having six pairs of leaflets. [L. sejtigis sex, six,jugi<m, a yoke.]

Sekos, se'kos, . in Greek antiquities, any sacred enclosure, a sanctuary, cella of the temple.

Sel, sel, n. (Scot.) self.

Selache, sel'a-ke, . a genus of sharks. adjs. Sela'-Chian, Sel'achoid. [Gr. selachos, a sea-fish.]

Selaginella, se-laj-i-nel'a, . a genus of heterosporous cryptogams, allied to club-moss.

Selab., se'la, . in the Psalms, a transliterated Hebrew word (connected by Gesenius with sdiah, rest), supposed to b a direction in the musical rendering of a passage, probably meaning 'pause.'

Selandria. se-lan'dri-a, . a genus of saw-flies.

Selasphorus, se-las'f6-rus, . the genus of lightning hummers.

Selcouth, sel'kroth, adj. (Spens.) rarely known, un-common. adv. Sel'COUthly. [A.S. selcuth for seld-ctithseid, seldom, ciith known, cunnan, to know.]

Seld, seld, adj. (Spens.) rare, uncommon. adv. sel-dom, rarely. adjs. Seld'seen, rarely seen ; Seld'-^.), rarely shown. [Seldom.]

Seldom, sel'dum, adv. rarely : not often. . Sel'-domness. adv. Sel' dom- times. [A.S. seld-um, seldan seed (adj.), rare; Ger. seiten.]

Select, se-lekt', v.t. to pick out from a number by preference : to choose : to cull. adj. picked out : nicely chosen : choice : exclusive. adj. Selec'ted adv. Selec'tedly. ns. Selec'tedness ; Selection', act of selecting : things selected : a book containing select pieces. adj. Selec'tive. adv. Selectively, by selection. ns. Selectman, in New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns ; Select'ness ; Select or. Select meeting, in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. Natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others by the ordinary operation of natural causes. [L. seligere, seiectumse-, aside, legere, to choose.]

Selene, se-le'ne, . (Gr. myth.) the goddess of the moon, the Latin Luna also Phoebe', a genus of carangoid fishes, the moon-fishes. . Sele'niscope, an instrument for observing the moon. adj. Seleno-cen'tric, having relation to the centre of the moon. ns. Sele nograph, a delineation of the moon ; Selenog'rapher, a student of selenography. adjs.

Selenograph'ic, -al. ns. Selendg'raphist, a selenographer ; Selenog'raphy, description of the moon. adj. Selenologlcal, pertaining to the physiography of the moon. ns. Selenol'ogist, a selenographer ; Selenol'ogy, selenography. adj. Selenotrop'ic, turning to the moon. ns. Selenot'-ropism, Selenot'ropy. [Gr. selene.\

Selenite, sel'en-It, . a transparent and beautiful variety of gypsum : a salt of selenium : a supposed inhabitant of the moon. adjs. Selenitic ; Seleni-

tif'erous. [Gr. selenites (lithos, stone), moon-like selene, the moon.]

Selenites, sel-e-ni'tez, n.pl. a genus of coleopterous insects.

Selenium, se-le'ni-um, . an element discovered by Berzeiius in the refuse of a sulphuric-acid factory in 1817. . Sel enate, a compound of selenic acid with a base. adjs. Selenic, Sele'nious. . Sel'enlde, a compound of selenium with one other element or radical also Sele'niuret. adjs. Selenif 'erous ; Sele'niuretted, containing selenium. [Gr. selene, the moon.]

Selenodont, se-Ie'n5-dont, adj. having crescentic ridges on the crown, as molar teeth.

Seleucidaa, se-lu'si-de, n.pl. the descendants of Selen-
cns I., surnamed Nicator, who governed Syria from 312 B.C. to 65 B.C.

Seleucides, se-lu'si-dez, . a genus containing the twelve-wired bird of Paradise.

Self, self, . one's own person : one's personal interest :
one's own personal interest, selfishness : a flower having its colour natural as opposed to variegated : pi. Selves (selvz). adj. very : particular : one's own : simple, plain, unmixed with any other. ns. Self '-abandonment, disregard of self; Self'-abase'ment, abasement through consciousness of unworthiness. adj. Self' -absorbed', absorbed in one's own thoughts. ns. Self' -abuse', the abuse of one's own person or powers : self-pollution ; Self '-accusa'tion, the act of accusing one's self. adjs. Self '-accus'atory ; Self '-act' ing, acting of, or by, itself, specially denoting a machine or mechanism which does of itself something that is ordinarily done by manual labour. . Self '-activity, an inherent power of acting. adj. Self '-adjusting, requiring no external adjustment. ;/. Self '-admission (Shak.), admission of one's self. n.pl. Self-affairs' (Shak.\ one's own affairs. adjs. Self'-affect'ed (Shak.), affected well towards one's self; Self'-affrlght'ed (Shak.), frightened at one's self. . Self-applause', applause of one's self. adjs. Self'-appoint'ed, nominated by one's self; Self-approVing, implying approval of one's own conduct ;

Self '-asserting, given to asserting one's opinion : putting one's self forward. . Self -assertion. adj. Self' -assumed', assumed by one's own act. n. Self-assump'tion, conceit. adj. Self-begotten, generated or originated by one's own powers. n. Self -bind'er, the automatic binding apparatus attached to some reaping-machines. adj. Self-blind'ed, led astray by one's self. . Sell'' -blood' (obs.\ direct progeny: suicide. adj. Self '-born', born or produced by one's self.-. Sell' -bounty (JShak.), native goodness. adj. Self'-cen'tred, centred in self. . Self -Charity (Sliak.), love of one's self. O.//T. Self-Closing, shutting automatically ; Self '-collect' ed, self-possessed : sell-contained; Self'-coroured, of the natural colour: dyed in the wool : coloured with a single tint : (hart.) uniform in colour. >. Self '-command', self-control ; Self-compla'cency, satisfaction with one's self,_or with one's own performances. adj. Self -compla'-cent, pleased with one's self: self-satisfied. . Self -conceit', an over-high opinion of one's self, one's own abilities, &c. : vanity. adj. Self '-Conceited, having a high opinion of one's self, of one's own merits, abilities, &C. : vain. us. Self -conceitedness ; Self '-COndemna tion, condemnation by one's own conscience : a self-condemning. adjs. Self '-condemned' ; Self'- condemning. . Self'- con'fidence, confidence in, or reliance on, one's own powers: self-reliance. adj. Self-con'fident, confident of one's own powers : in the habit of relying on one's own powers. -adv. Self '-confidently. adj. Self '-COnfi' ding, relying on one's own powers. n. Self '-congratulation, the act of felicitating one's self. adjs. Self -conjugate, conjugate to itself; Self -con SCiOUS, conscious of one's acts or states as
originating in one's self: conscious of being observed by others. . Self '-COn'SCiOUSnesS, the actor state of
being self-conscious : consciousness of being observed
by others. adj. Self '-Considering, considering in one'sown mind, deli berating. . Self '-Consistency, consistency with one's self, or principles. adjs. Self'-consistent ; Self -constituted, constituted by one's self; Self -consu raing, consuming one's self,

or itself; Self '-contained', wrapped up in one's self, reserved : of a house, not approached by an entrance common to others : complete in itself. ns. Self '-contempt', contempt for one's self; Self '-content, self-complacency ; Self -contradiction, the act or fact of contradicting one's self : a statement of which the terms are mutually contradictory. adj. Self-contradictory. . Self-control', control or restraint exercised over one's self : self-command. adj. Self '-convicted, convicted by one's own inner consciousness, or avowal. n. Self'-conyic'tion. adjs. Self-corresponding, corresponding to itself; Self -CoVere_d. clothed in one's native semblance. ns. Self -Crea'tion, the act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature ; Self '- Criticism, criticism of one's self; Self-CUlt'ure, culture or education of one's self without the aid of teachers; Self'-dan'ger (Sftak.), danger from one's self; Self-deceit', deception respecting one's self; Self'-deceiVer, one who deceives himself; Self -decep'tlon, the act of deceiving one's own self; Self-defence', the act of defending one's own person, property, &c. (Art Of self-defence, boxing, pugilism) j Self -dela'tion, accusation of one's self; Self -delu'sion, delusion respecting one's self; Self -denial, the denial of one's self: the non-gr.itifying of one's own appetites or desires. adj. Self -denying. adv. Self -denylngly. . Self -depend'ence, reliance on one's self. adj. Self -depend'ent. . Self -depreciation, depreciation of one's self. adj. Self '-depre'ciative. ns. Self -despair', a despairing view of one's prospects, &c. ; Seir'-destruc'tion, the destruction of one's self: suicide, -adj. Self^'-destruc'tive. . Self '-determina'tlon, determination by one's iclf without ex-

traneous impulse. adjs. Self-determined ; Self determining. . Self '-devel'opment, spontaneous development. <#. Self -devo'ted. . Self -devo'-tion, self-sacrifice. adj. Self -devouring, devouring one's self. ns. Self -disparagement, disparagement of one's self; Self -dispraise', censure of one's self; Self -distrust, want of confidence in one's own powers. adjs. Self -educated, educated by one's own efforts alone ; Self '-elective, having the right to elect one's self. . Self-end' (abs.), an end for one's self alone. adj. Self -endeared', self-loving. ns. Self -enjoy'ment, internal satisfaction ; Self-esteem', the esteem or good opinion of one's selt ; Self - estima tion ; Self - evidence. adj.

Self'-eVident, evident of itself or without proof: that commands assent. adv. Self -evidently. ns. Self -evolution, development by inherent power; Self-exaltation, the exaltation of self; Self-examlnant, one who examines himself ; Self -examination, a scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, &C-, esp. with regard to one's religious feelings and duties ; Self -exam pie, one's own example. adj. Self -ex'ecuting, needing no legislation to enforce it. . Self -existence. adjs. Self -existent, existing of or by himseli or itself, independent of any other cause ; Self -explanatory, obvious, bearing its meaning in its own face. . Self '-explica' tion, the power of explaining one's self. adjs. Self -faced', undressed or unhewn; Self-fed', fed by one's self. . Self '-feed'er, a self-feeding apparatus. at/j.Solf -feed'ing, feeding automatically. ns. Self '-fertilisa'tion ; Self-fertility, ability to fertilise itself. adjs. Self -fig'ured, figured or described by one'sself ; Self -flattering, judging one's self too favourably. . Self -flattery, indulgence in reflections too favourable to one's self. adjs. Self '-fOC'USing, focusing without artificial adjustment ; Self '-forgetful, devoted to others, and forgetful of one's own interests. adv. Self '-forget -fully. adjs. Self '-gath'ered, wrapped up in one's self; Self-glazed', covered with glass of a single tint ; Self -glo'riOUS, springing from vainglory or vanity: boastful; Self -governing. tts. Self'-gov'ernment, self-control: government by the joint action of the mass of the people : democracy ; Self -gratula'tion, congratulation of one's self. adj. Self-harming, injuring one's self. n. Self-heal', prunella: the burnet saxifrage. adj. Self-healing, having the power of healing itself. ns. Self-help', working for one's self; Selfhood, existence as a separate person : conscious personality.- adj. Self-I'QOlised, regarded with extreme complacency by one'sself. . Self -import 'ance, a high estimate of one's own importance : egotism : pomposity. adjs. Self-important; Self-imposed', taken voluntarily on one's self; Self -im'potent (i>ot.), unable to fertilise itself. n. Self '-indulgence, undue gratification of one's appetites or desires. adj. Self -indulgent. . Self -infection, infection of the entire organism from a local lesion. adj. Self-inflicted, inflicted by one's self. . Self -in'terest, private interest : regard to one's self. adj. Self-interested.?/. Self -involution, mental abstraction. adjs. Self -involved', wrapped up in one's self; Selfish, chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others (Selfish theory Of morals, the theory that man acts from the consideration of what will give him the most pleasure). adv. Selfishly. ns. Selfishness ; Self Ism ; Self 1st; Self -justifica'tion, justification o)

self. a.,js. Self -kin'dled ; kindled of itself; Self -knowing, knowing of one's own self: possessed of self-consciousness. . Self -knowl'edge, the knowledge of one's own character, abilities, worth, &c. aiijs. Self-left, left to one's self; Selfless, having no regard to self, unselfish. ns. Selflessness, freedom from selfishness ; Self-life', a life only for one's own gratification.^'.?. Sell -like, exactly similar;

Self

m5te ; mute ; mSon ; /Aen.

Selvage

Self' -lim'ited (path.), tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course. . Self-love', the love of one's self: tendency to seek one's own welfare or advantage : desire of happiness. adjs. Self -lOV'ing, full of self-love ; Self '-lum'inous, possessing the property of emitting light ; Self-made', made by one's self: denoting a man who has risen to a high position from poverty or obscurity by his own exertions. us. Self'-mas'tery, self-command: -self-control ; Self '-mettle (S/iak.), mettle or spirit which is natural to one, and not artificially inspired ; Self -mo'tion, spontaneous motion. adj. Self-moved', moved spontaneously from within. us. Self -murder, the killing of one's self: suicide; Self-murderer; Self -neglecting (Sliak.). the neglcctin- -'
sonality ;

irrespective of that of others. adjs. Self -opin'ion-

Self ' -perception, the faculty of immediate perception of the soul by itself. adjs. Self -perplexed', perplexed by one's own thoughts ; Self -pl'ous, hypocritical. n. Self -pity, pity for one's self. adjs. Self-pleached' (Tom.), interwoven by natural growth ; Self-pleas'ing, gratifying one's own wishes; Self-poised', kept well balanced by self-respect. . Self -pollu'tion, self-abuse, masturbation. adj. Self-possessed', calm or collected in mind or manner: undisturbed. ns. Self -posses'sion, the

possession of one's self or faculties in danger : calmness ; Self-praise', the praise of one's self; Self-preserva'tlon, the preservation of one's self from

injury, &c. adjs. Self -preservative, Self-preser'ving. ns. Self -pride', self-esteem: Self-prof'it, self-interest. aiij. Self ' - prop'agating, propagating one's self or itself. tis. Self -protec'-tion, self-defence ; Self -realisa'tion, the attainment of such development as one's mental and moral nature is capable of. -aitj's. Self '-reciprocal, self-conjugate ; Self '-reCOrd'ing, making, as an instrument, a record of its own state. n. Self-regard', regard for one's own self. adjs. Self -regarding ; Self -registering, registering itself: denoting an instrument or machine having a contrivance for

reli'ant. n. Self-renuncla'tion, self-abnegation

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reproaching or condemning one's self. adj. Self-reproach'ing, reproaching one's self. ad-j. Self-reproach'ingly. . Self -reproof, the reproof of

'-reproof,

(.ne's own conscience. adjs. Self '-reprOV'ing, " reproving one's self, from consci nis guilt ; Self '-repug'nant, self-contradictory: inconsistent. . Self -respect, respect for one's self or one's char-
^">-r.adjs. Self -respectful ; Self-respecting; '-restrained', restrained by one's own will.

acter. i

us. Self -restraint, a restraint over one's appetites

60US, righteous in one's own estimation : pharisaical. n. Self -righteousness, reliance en one's supposed righteousness: sense of one's own merit or goodness, esp. if overestimated. adjs. Self-righting, that rights itself when capsized; Self-rolled', coiled on itself. n. Self-sac'rifice, the act of yielding up

one's life, interests, &c. for others. adjs. Self-sac'rificing, yielding, or disposed to yield, up one's life, interests, &c. ; Self-Same, the very same. ns. Self -same'neSS, sameness as regards self or identity ; Self -satisfaction, satisfaction with one's

self. adjs. Self- satisfied, satisfied with the abilities, performances, &c. of one's self; Self-SatiSfylng, giving satisfaction to one's self. ns. Self-scorn', a mood in which one entertains scorn for a former mood of self; Self -seek' er, one who looks only to his own interests. adj. Self -seek'lng, seeking unduly one's own interest or happiness. . the act of doing so. adj. Self -shin'ing, self-luminous. . Self-Slaugh'ter(6'/M/!;.), theslanghter of one's self: suicide, adjs. Self '-slaughtered, killed by one's self; Self -Sterile (bat.), unable to fertilise itself; Self-Styled', called by one's self: pretended; Self -subdued' (Shak.), subdued by one's own power ; Self -Substantial (S/uik.), composed of one's own substance. n. Self'-SUffi'ciency. adj_s. Self-SUffi'Clent, confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty: overbearing; Self-SUffiC'ing. ns. Self -suggestion, determination by causes inherent in the organism ; Self -support, the maintenance of one's self. adjs. Self -supported ; Self-supporting.;;. Self -surren'der, the yielding u p^ of one's self to another. adj. Self -sustained', sustained by one's own power. us. Self -sus'tenance, self-support ; Self'-sustenta'-

tion. adjs. Self-taught, taught by one's self; Self -think'ing, forming one's own opinions : of independent judgment; Self-torturable (Shak.), capable of being tortured by one's self. ns. Self -torture; Self -trust, self-reliance; Self-view, regard for one's own interest ; Self -Vi'olence, violence inflicted upon one's self; Self- Will', obstinacy. adj. Self-willed', governed by one's own will. ns. Self -willed'ness ; Self -worship, the idolising of one's self ; Self -worshipper ; Self-Wrong' (Shak.), wrong done by a person to himself.

Be beside one's self (see Beside) ; Be one's self, to be in full possession of one's powers ; By one's self, or itself, apart, alone : without aid of another person or thing. [A.S. self, seolf, sylf; Dut. zelf, Gcr. selbc, Goth, sttba.}

Selictar, sc-Iik'tar, n. the sword-bearer of a Turkish chief. [Turk, sililidar Pers. silahdar Ar. sild/t, arms, pi. of silh, a weapon.]

Selinum, se-ll'num, n. a. genus of umbelliferous plants
milk-parsley. [Gr. selinon, parsley.]

Selion, sel'yon, . a ridge of land rising between two furrows. [O. Fr. seillon, Fr. silion, a furrow.]

Seljuk, sel-jook', n. a member of a Turkish family which, under Togrnl Beg, grandson of a chief named Seljuk, overthrew the Abbaside califs of Bagdad about 1050, and gave way before the Osmanli or Ottoman princes. adj. Selju'kian.

Sell, sel, . a seat, a throne : (Spens.) a saddle : a saddler. adj. SeU'iform, saddle-shaped. [O. Fr. selle L. sella, for scdnla, dim. of sedes, a seat.]

Sell, sel, v.t. to deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent : to betray for money : to impose upon, cheat, v.i. to have commerce : to be sold, to be in demand for sale : />a.t. and pa.j>. sold. . a deception. adj. Sell'able, that can be sold. . Sell'er, a furnisher : a vender : a small vessel for holding salt. Sell one's life dearly, to do great

entirely or : 10 sen ones commission, trv.u tn hand over ; cf. Ice. selja, Goth, saljaii.}

Sellanders, sel'an-ders, n. an eruption in the tarsus of the horse. fFr. solandre.}

Seltzer, selt'zer, . an effervescing alkaline mineral water brought from Nieder-Selters in Prussia. . Seltzogene, a gazogene (q.v.).

Selvage, sel'vaj, . that part of cloth which forms an edge of itself without hemming: a border: in mining, that part of a lode adjacent to the walls on either side : the edge-plate of a lock also SeVvedge.

adjs. Sel'vaged, Sel'vedged. . Selvagee', an untwisted <=kein of rope-yarn marled together. [Old Dut. sel/egge, self, self, tggt, edge.]

Selves

Selves, selvz,//. of self.

Semantron, se-man'tron, . in the Greek Church, a long bar of wood struck with a mallet to summon worshippers. [Gi., semainein, to give a signal.]

Semaphore, sem'a-fOr, . a contrivance for conveying signals, consisting of a mast with arms turned on pivots by means of cords or levers. adjs. Sema-paorlc, -al, telegraphic. adv. Semaphorlcally. [Gr. sema, a sign, plurein, to bear.]

Semasiology, se-ma-si-ol'o-ji, . the science of the development of the meanings of words. [Gr. semasia semainein, to signify, legein, to speak.]

Semasphere, sem'a-sfer, . an aerostatic signalling apparatus. [Gr. sema, a sign, sf>haira, a ball.]

Somatic, se-mat'ik, adj. significant : indicative, as of danger: ominous. . Sematol'Ogy, the science of verbal signs in the operations of thinking and reasoning. [Gr. sema, a sign.]

Sematrope, sem'a-trOp, . an adaptation of the heliotrope for transmitting military signals. [Gr. sema, a sign, trepein, to turn.]

Semblable, se in' bla-bl,<i<^'.(.S'&z>t.)resembling, similar,
like. . likeness, resemblance. adv. Sem'blably (Shak.), in like manner. . Sem blance, likeness : appearance : figure. adj. Sem'blant, resembling, like. . (Spens.) resemblance, figure. adj. Sem - blative (Skak.), resembling, fit, suitable. v.i. Sem'blO (obs.), to appear : to dissemble : to practise the art of imitation. adj. like. [Fr., scmbler, to seem, to resemble L. similis, like.]

Seme'', se-ma', adj. (her.) strewn or scattered over with small bearings, powdered. [Fr., sown, semer L. setnindrt, to sow.]

Semeiology, Semiology, se-mi-ol'o-ji, . the sum of knowledge of the signs and symptoms of morbid conditions, symptomatology : the science of gesture or sign-language. n. SemelOg'raphy, the description of the signs or symptoms of disease.
adjs. Semeiolog ic, -al, pertaining to semeiology; SemeiotlO, relating to signs, symptomatic. . Semeiotlcs, the science of signs : semeiology or symptomatology. [Gr. semeion, a mark, iegein, to say.]

Semeion, sS-mfon, . in ancient prosody, the unit of time : one of the two divisions of a foot : a mark in paleography indicating metrical or other divisions : //. Semei'a. [Gr. semeion, a mark.]

Semele, sem'e-Ie, . a genus of bivalves. [Gr. Scmele, the mother of Bacchus.]

Semen, se'men, . the impregnating fluid of male animals, usually whitish, viscid, containing innumerable spermatozoa. [L.]

Semencine, se'' men-sin, . santonica.

Semese, se-mes', adj. half-eaten. [L. semesus, half-eaten, semi-, half, esus edere, to eat.]

Semester, se-mes'ter, . one of the half-year courses

m German universities adj. Semes'tral. [L.

semestrissex, six, mensis, a month.)

Semi-, sem'i, a prefix of Latin origin, meaning ' half,' and also less accurately 'partly,' 'incompletely '
n. and adj. Semiacld, half-acid, sub-acid.
Sem iangle, the half of a given angle. adj. Semi-annual, half-yearly.^. Seml-an'nually, once every six months. <!<#. Semian'nular, semicircular, ns. Sem'i -an' thracite, coal intermediate between anthracite and semi-bituminous coal ; Semi-ape, a lemur. adjs. Seml-aquatlC (zool., hot.), entering the water, but not necessarily existing by it ; Semi- A'rian, relating to the Christology of the .so-called Semi-Arians (Eusebius of Caesarea, &c.) who held a middle ground between the Arian hetero-ousta and the orthodox hotno-ousia or co-equality of the Son with the Father, asserting the homoi-ousia, or similarity of essence. n. Sem'i -A'rlaniam.
adjs. Seml-artlc'ulate, loose-jointed ; Semi-attached', partially bound by affection or interest ; Semibarba rlan, half-barbarian or savage : partially civilised. . Semlbar'barism. -<//. Seml-bitu-

ruinous, partly bituminous, ns coal. ns. Sem'i-breve, a musical note, half the length of a breve = 2 minims or 4 crotchets ; Sem ibull, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election ami that of his coronation. adjs. Sem'i-calca'reous, partly chalky; Sem'i - Cal'Cined, half - calcined ; Semi-cartilag'inous, gristly, Semicentennial, occurring at the completion of fifty years. . a celebration at the end of fifty years. cidj. Semicho'riC. ns. Semlcho'rus, a small number of selected singers ; Semicircle, half a circle : the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference. adjs. Sem'icircled ; Semicir'cular. adv. Seml-cir'cularly. us. Semicircum'ference, half of the circumference of a circle ; Sem icirque, a semicircular hollow ; Semiclo'sure, half-closure ; Seni'i-COlon, the point (;) marking a division greater than the comma ; SemiCO'lon-bUtt'erfly, a butterfly with a silver mark on the under side ; Sem i-COl umn, a half-column. adjs. Seml-COlum'nar, flat on one side and rounded on the other ; Sern'i-complete (fntom.\ incomplete; Sem'i -COn fluent (/ruth.), half-confluent ; Sem'i-con'jugate, conjugate and halved ; Seml-COn'SCioUS, half or imperfectly conscious ; Seml-conver'gent, convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent. . Sem'icope, an outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the Middle Ages. adjs. Sem i-cor'neous, partly horny ; Semicor'onate. . Sem'i-COr'onet (entom.), a line ol spines half surrounding a part. adjs. Sem'i-COStif'erous, half-bearing a rib ; Semicrit'ical, related to a differential equation and its criticoids. n. Seni Jerome (runs.), a sixteenth note. ait/s. Sem'icrusta'ceoUS, half-hard ; Semicrys'talllne, imperfectly crystallised. n. Semicu'bium, a half-bath. adjs. Semicylin'-drical, resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; Semidef'inite, half - definite ; Sem'i - depend'ent, half-dependent ; Sem'i des'ert, half-desert ; Semi-detached', partly separated : noting one of two houses joined by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings. ns. Seml-diam'eter, half the diameter of a circle : a radius ; Sem'i-diapa'SOn, a diminished octave ; Seml-diaphanelty, half-transparency. adj. Semi diaph'anous, half-transparent. . Semidiur'na, a group of lepidopterous insects including the hawk - moth. adj. Semidiurnal, accomplished in half a day: (entom.) flying in twilight.;;. Semi-dome', half a dome, esp. as formed by a vertical section.- adj. Seml-doub'le, having the outermost stamens converted into petals. . a festival on which half the anti-plion is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. . Seml-ef figy, a representation of a figure seen at half-length only. adj. Seml-ellip'tical, having the form of an ellipse which is cut transversely. ns. Sem'i-fa'ble, a mixture of truth and fable ; Sem'i-faience', pottery havinc; a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience ; Sem'i- fig'ure, a partial human figure in ornamental design. v.t. Semi-flex, to half-bend. . Seml-flex'ion. adj. Seml-flos'cular. . Seml-flos'cule, a floret with a strap-shaped corolla. adjs. Sem'i-flos'culose, Seml-flos'culous, having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites ; Semi-fluid, half or imperfectly fluid ; Semi-formed, half-formed. . Seml-fra'ter, a secular benefactor of a religious house, having a share in its intercessory prayers and masses. adjs. Semi-fused', half-melted ; Semiglo'bose, Semiglob'ular, having the shape of half a sphere. adv. Semiglob'Ularly ns. Semi-god, a demi-god ; Seml-independ'ence. adjs. Sem'i -independent, not fully independent ; Sem'l-in'flnlte, limited at one end and extending to infinity ; Sem'i-lig'neous, partially woody : (hot.) having a stem woody at the base and herbaceous

Semi

mote ; mute ; mo''5n ; Men.

Semostomse

at the top; Semi-liquid, half-liquid. n. Sem'l-liquld'ity. adjs. Sem'i-log'ical, half-logical, partly logical; Sem'i -lucent, half- transparent ; Semi-lunar, half-moon shaped, as the semi-lunar bone of the wrist ; Sem'i-lu nate, having the form of a half-moon ; Sem'i-malig'nant, not very malignant, said of tumours; Sem'i-mature', half-ripe. . Semimembrano'sus, a long muscle of the back of the thigh. adjs. Semimem branous (anat.), partly membranous ; Sem'i-men'Strual, half-monthly, esp. of an inequality of the tide. . Sem i-met'al, in old chemistry, a metal that is not malleable, as zinc. adjs. Sem'i-metal'lic ; Sem i-month'ly, occurring twice a month. n. Semi-mute', one who, having lost the faculty of hearing, has also lost the faculty of speech also adj. adj. Sem'i-nude', half-naked. . Sem'inymph, the pupa of an insect which

undergoes only semi-metamorphosis. adjs. Semi-Obscure , noting the wings of insects when deeply tinged with brownish-gray, but semi-transparent ;

Sem'i-offic'ial, partly official. adv. Sem'i-offic'ially.

. Sem 1-6 pal, a variety of opal not possessing opalescence. adj. Sem'i-opaque', partly opaque. . Sem'i-op'tera, a genus of birds the standard-wings. adj. Sem'i-orbic'ular, having the shape of half a sphere. . Sem'i-or'dinate, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic. adjs. Sem'i -OSS'eous, partly bony; Semio val, having the form of an oval ; Semiovip'arous. imperfectly viviparous ; Semipal mate, half-webbed, as the toes of a bird. ns. Semipalma'tion ; Semi-

parab'ola, one branch of a parabola being terminated at the principal vortex of the curve ; Sem'iped, in prose, a half-toot. atijs. Sem ipedal : Sem'i-Pela'gian, relating to the theology of the Semi-Pelagians (John Cassianus, &c.), who tried to find a middle course between the Augustinian doctrine of predestination and the Pelagian doctrine of the free-will of man. . Sem'i-Pela'gianism. adjs. Sem'i-pellU'Cid, imperfectly transparent ; Sem'i-pen'niform, half-penniform ; Sem'i-per'fect, nearly perfect; Sem'i -pis'cine, half-fish; Sem'i plantigrade, incompletely plantigrade : partly digitigrade ; Sem'i-plas'tiC, imperfectly plastic. ns. Semiploti na, a group or sub-family of cyprinoid fishes ; Sem iplume, a feather of partly downy structure ; Semiquad'rate, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees ; Semiquaver, a musical note, half the length of a quaver : something of short duration. adjs. Sem'i -recon'dite, half-hidden ; Sem'i-re'flex, involuntarily performed, but not entirely independent of the will ; Sem i-reg'ular, pertaining to a quadrilateral having four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles ; Sem'i-retrac'tile, retractile to some extent. n. Sem'i-ring, a bronchial half-ring. adjs. Sem'l-sag'ittate (entom.\ shaped like the barbed end of a fish-hook ; Sem'i-SaVage, semi-barbarian ; Sem'i-Sax'on, early Middle English (f. 1150-1250); Sem'i-sep'tate, half-partitioned. ns. Sem'i-sex'tile, the position of planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or 30; Sem'i-smile, a faint smile. adjs. Sem'i-SOl'id, partially solid ; Semi-sphefical, having the figure of a half-sphere. us. Sem'i-Spina'liS, a deep muscular layer of the back ; Sem'i-square, an aspect of two planets when 45 degrees from each other ; Sem i-Steel, puddled steel. adjs. Sem'i-supeniat'ural, half-divine and half- human ; Sem'i - SU'pinated, placed between stipulation and pronation. ns. Sem'i-tan'gent, the tangent of half an arc; Sem'i - tendino BUS, a fusiform muscle on the back of the thigh. adjs. Semiten'dinous, tendinous for half its length ; Semitere'te, half-round; Semiter'tian, partly tertian and partly quotidian. . Sem'itone, half a tone : one of the lesser intervals of the musical

scale, as from B to C.adj. Semiton'ic. . Sem'i-transparency. adjs. Sem'i - transparent, half or imperfectly transparent ; Sem i-trop ical. sub-tropical ; Sem'i-tU'bUlar, like the half of a tube divided longitudinally ; Sem'i- tychon'ic, approximating to Tycho Brahe's astronomical system ; Sem i-un'cial, intermediate between uncial and minuscule. . a method of writing Latin and Greek in use in the sixth and seventh centuries. adjs. SemiVit'reOUS, partially vitreous ; Semi-Vit'rified, half : vitrified ; Sem'ivive (obs.\ half-alive ; Sem'i-vo'cal, pertaining to a semivowel : imperfectly sounding. . SemiVOW'el, a half-vowel, a letter possessing the character of both a vowel and a consonant, usually only w and y, but sometimes including also the liquids / and r and the nasals m and . adj. Sem'i-'week'ly, issued twice a week. Semicylindrical leaf, a leaf elongated, flat on one side, round on the other.

Seminal, sem'in-al, adj. pertaining to seed : radical : rudimentary. . (pbs.)& seed. . Seminal'ity, the germinating principle. v.t. Sem'inate, to sow : to propagate : to disseminate. . Semination, act of sowing : natural dispersion of seed : propagation. adjs. Seminiferous, seed-bearing : producing seed ; Seminif 'ic, producing seed. ns. Seminifica'-tion ; Sem'inist, one who holds that the admixture of the male and female seed originates the new individual. [L. semen, seminis, seed serere, to sow.)

Seminary, sem'in-ar-i, . the original place whence anything is derived, a nursery : a place of education, esp. in branches of knowledge to be afterwards applied in practice, as theology, &c. : a group of advanced students working in some specific subject of study under a teacher also and more commonly Seminar' (the German name) : a seminary priest. ?i. Sem'inarist, a student at a seminary : a R.C. priest educated in a foreign seminary.

Seminole, sem'i-nOl, . one of a tribe of American Indians, originally a vagrant branch of the Creeks, now mostly confined to the Indian Territory.

Semiography, Semiology, Semiotics. See Semei-
ography, Semeiology, Semeiotics.

SemiotellUS, se-mi-o-tel'us, . a widely distributed genus of hymenopterous parasites.

Semis, se'mis, . a bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of an as.

Semispata, sem-i-spa'ta, . a Prankish dagger. [L. semi-, half, spatka, a sword.]

Semita, sem'i-ta, n. a fascicle of the spatangoid sea-urchins. adj. Sem'ital. [L., a path.]

Semitaur, sem'i-tawr, . a fabulous animal, half-bull, half-man. [L. semi-, half, taurus, a bull.]

Semitic, sem-it'ik, adj. pertaining to the Semites, or supposed descendants of Shem, or their language, customs, &c. also Shemit'ic. ns. Sem'ite; Semi-tisa'tion. v.t. Sem'itise, to render Semitic in language or religion. ns. Sem'itism, a Semitic idiom ; Sem'itiSt, a Hebrew scholar. Semitic languages, Assyrian, Aramean, Hebrew, Phoenician, together with Arabic and Ethiopic. [Applied by J. G. Eichhorn in 1817 to the closely allied peoples represented in Gen. x. as descended from Shem.\

Summit, sem'it, . (Scot.) an undershirt. [Samite.]

Semnopithecinas, sem-no-pith-e-sl'ne, . a sub-family of catarrhine monkeys. adjs. Semnopith'ecine,

Semnopith'ecoid. . Semnopithe'cus, the typical

genus of the foregoing sub-family, the sacred monkeys
of Asia. [Gr. semnos, honoured, githekns, an ape.]

Semolina, sem-6-le'na, n. the particles of fine, hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling : an article of food consisting of granules of the floury part of wheat. Also Sem'ola, Semoli'no. [It. semola L. simila, the finest wheat flour.]

SemostomaB, se-mos't5-me, n.pL a sub-order of Dis-comedusa, containing jelly-fishes. adj. Scmos'-tomous, having long oral processes. [Gr. sema, a mark, stoma, mouth.]

Semoted, se-mS'ted, adj. (pbs.) separated : remote.

SeniOtilUS, se-mot'i-lus, . an American genus of leuciscine fishes, including the chub and dace. [Gr. senta, a mark, ptilon, a feather.]

Semper idem, sem'per f dem, always the same. [L.]

Sempervirent, sem-per-vl'rent, adj. evergreen. [L. semper, always, vircns virere, to be green.]

Semper Vivum, sem'per vfvum, . a genus of poly-petalous plants, including the house-leek. [L.]

Sempiternal, sem-pi-ter'nal, adj. everlasting : end-less also Sempltera. ?.;. Sempiternise, to per-petuate. . Sempiter'nity. adj. Sempiter'nous. . Sempiter'num, a durable twilled woollen material. [L. sempitemus semper, ever, eeternus, eternal.]

Semple, sem'pl, adj. a Scotch form of simple, esp. meaning of low birth, the opposite of Gentle.

SempliCO, sem'ple-che, adj. (mus.) simple, without embellishments. [It.]

Sempre, sem'pre, adv. (ins.) in the same style throughout. [It., L. semper, always.]

Sempster, sem'ster, Sempstress, sem'stres, n. a woman who sews. [Seamstress.}

Semunda, se-mun'shi-a, . a Roman coin of four drachmas weight, the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound. adj. Semun'cial.

Sen., sen, an abbreviation of Senior.

Sen, sen, . a Japanese copper coin the hundredth part of a yen or dollar.

Serial, se-nyal', n. (Amer.) a landmark. [Sp.]

Senary, sen'ar-i, adj. containing six : of or belonging to six. . Sena'riUS, in Latin prosody, a verse of six feet. [L. senaritts seal, six each sex, six.]

Senate, sen'at, . a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national legislature, as of France, the United States, &c. : a body of venerable or distinguished persons : the governing body of the University of Cambridge. ns. Sen' ate -house, a house in which a senate meets ; Sen'ator, a member of a senate : in Scotland, the lords of session are called
Senators of the College of Justice. adj. Senato'rial, pertaining to, or becoming, a senate or a senator. adv. Senato'rially, with senatorial dignity. us. Sen'atorship ; Sena'tus,agoverningbody in certain universities. Senatus academicus, the governing body of a Scotch university, consisting of the principal and professors ; Senatus consult, a decree of the senate of ancient Rome. [L. senatus senex, senis, an old man.]

Sence, sens, . an obsolete form of sense.

Sench, sensh, v.t. to cause to sink.

Senclon, sen'shi-on, . (pbs.) groundsel. [L. senecio.}

Send, send, v.t. to cause to go : to cause to be conveyed : to despatch : to forward : to compel : to throw : to hurl : to authorise : to grant : to drive : to dismiss : to commission : to diffuse : to bestow. :i. to despatch a message or messenger : (nant.) to pitch into the trough of the sea '.pa.t. and pa.p. sent. n. (Scat.) a messenger, esp. one sent for the bride: a present : the impulse of a wave on a ship. ns. Sen'der, one who sends : (teleg.) the instrument by which a message is transmitted ; Sen'ding, despatching : pitching bodily into the trough of the sea ; Send'-Off, a start as on a journey. Send for, to require by message to come or be brought ; Send forth, or out, to give, put, or bring forth ; Send to Coventry, to cut : to exclude from society. [A.S. sendan ; Ice. senda, Goth, sandfan, Ger. senden.}

Sendal, sen'dal, . a thin silk or linen. [O. FT., Low L. ctndalum L. sindon Gr. sinddn.]

Seneca-oil, sen'e-k5-oil, n. crude petroleum. Seneca'8 microscope, a glass globe filled with water.

Senecio, se-nj'si-o, . a genus of composite plants ragwort, Sec. adj. Sene'cioid.

Senega, sen'e-ga, n. the seneca snakeroot. the dried root of Polygala Senega, good for snake-bites.

Senegal, sen'e-gal, . a small African blood-finch, the fire-bird.

Senescence, sS-nes'ens, . the state of growing old or decaying : decay by time. it. Senec'tHUde. adj. Senes'cent, growing old : decaying with the lapse of time. [L. senescens, -entis t pr.p. ofsenescere, to grow old senex, old.]

Seneschal, sen'e-shal, n. a steward : a major-domo. . Sen'eschalship. [O. Fr., (Fr. senechal)sin-s, old, skalks, a servant.]

Senex, se'neks, n. a South American hawk : a Brazilian swift.

Seng-gung, seng'-gung, . the teledu or Javan badger.

Sengreen, sen'gren, . the house-leek : (tier.) a figure resembling it. [A.S. siiigrene ; Ger. singrutt.]

Senhor, se-nyoV, n. the Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish setior and Italian signor.

Senile, se'nil, a.ij. pertaining to old age or attendant on it : aged. . Senility, old age : the imbecility of old age. [L. seiiiiis senex, senis, old.]

Senior, sen'yor, adj. elder: older in office. . one older than another, the elder of two persons in one family bearing the same name : one older in office : an aged person : one of the older fellows of a college, a_student in the fourth year of the curriculum. z:i. Se'niorise, to lord it over. . Seniority, priority of birth, or of service : a body of seniors also Se'niory (iVwX-.). [L., comp. of senex.]

Senna, sen'a, . the purgative dried leaflets of several species of cassia. [Fr., Ar. stna.]

Sennet, sen'et, n. (SAa&.) a particular set of notes on the trumpet cr cornet.

Sennight, sen'nlt, . a week. [Seven night.}

Sennit, sen'it, . a sort of flat, braided cordage. Also Sinn'et.

Senocular, se-nok'u-Iar, adj. having six eyes.

Senonian, se-nC'ni-an, . (geol.) a division of the upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium.

Senor, se-nyor', . a gentleman : in address, sir : as a title, Mr: fern. Senora (se-nyo'ra), a lady: in address, madam: as a title, Mrs. n. Senorita (sen-y<5-re'ta), a young lady : in address, miss : a.-, a title, Miss. [Sp.]

Sens, sens, adv. (Spens.') since.

Sensation, sen-sa'shun, n. perception by the senses : the change in consciousness which results from the transmission of nervous impulses to the brain, feeling excited by external objects, by the State of the body, or by immaterial objects : a state of excited feeling. adjs. Sen'sate, -d, perceived by the senses ; Sensa tional, pertaining to sensation : having sensation : intended as a literary work to excite violent emotions : adhering to a philosophical sensationalism.
us. Sensa tionalism, the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas: sensualism: sensational writing: Sensa'tionalist, a believer in sensationalism : a sensational writer. adj. Sensationalist'ic. ad-.'. Sensa'tionally. adjs. Sen'sative ; Sensato'rial, pertaining to sensation.- Sensation novels, novels that deal in violent effects, strained emotion, and usually improbable situations.

Sense, sens, . a faculty by which objects are perceived : perception : discernment : understanding : power or soundness of judgment : reason : opinion : conviction : import : immediate consciousness. ns. Sense'-bod'y, a sense-organ in acalephs su to have a visual or an auditory function ; Sense - capsule, a receptive chamber for sensory perception, connected with the ear, eye, an.i Sense' -cen'tre, a centre of sensation. adj. Sensed, chosen as to sense or meaning. us. Sense'-el'emont, an external sensation, as an element of perception ; Sense'-fil'ament, a filament having the function of an organ of sense. adjs. Senso'fTll (S^ens.), full of sense or meaning, reasonable, judicious, perceptive ; Senseless, without sense : incapable of feeling : wnnting sympathy: foolish: unreasonnM". ftif?>. Senselessly. ns. Senselessness ; Sense -or'gan,

Sent

m5te ; mute ; moTSn ; then.

Separate

any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose ; Sense -perception, perception by means of the senses ; Sense' - rhythm, Hebrew parallelism ; Sense -skeleton, the framework of a sense-organ ; Sensibility, state or quality of being sensible : actual feeling : capacity of feeling : susceptibility : acuteness of leeling : delicacy : mental receptivity. adj. Sen'sible, capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind : capable of being affected : easily affected : delicate : intelligent, marked by sense, judicious: cognisant: aware: appreciable: sensitive : amenable to. . Sen'sibleness. adv. Sen sibly. adjs. Sensifa cient, producing sensaiion : Sensif 'erous, Sensif'ic, Sensifica'tory ; Sensig'enous, giving rise to sensation ; Sen'sile, capable of affecting the senses. us. Sen'sion, the becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation : Sen sism, sensualism in philosophy ; Sen' gist, a sensationalist. *;. Sensitisa'tion. v.t. Sen'sitise, to render sensitive, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light. . Sen'-Sitiser. adj. Sen Sitive, having sense or feeling : susceptible to sensations : easily affected : pertaining to, or depending on, sensation. atlz: Sen'sitively. ns. Sen'sitiveness, Sen'sitivity, the state of being sensitive : keen sensibility : the state oi being delicately adjusted, as a balance : (client.) the state of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents ; Sensitom'eter, an apparatus for testing the degrees of sensitiveness of photographic films. adjs. Senso rial, pertaining to the sensorium, sensory ; Sensoridigest'ive, partaking of digestive functions and those of touch, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal. ns. Sensorium, Sensory, the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses : the nervous centre to which impressions must be conveyed before they are received : the whole sensory
apparatus of the body, the nervous system, &c. adj. Sen'sual, pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind : not intellectual or spiritual : given to the pleasures of sense : voluptuous : lewd : carnal : worldly. . Sensualisa tion. v.t. Sen'sualiso, to make sensual : to debase by carnal gratification. ns. Son SUalisru, sensual indulgence : the doctrine that

all our knowledge is derived originally from sensation : the regarding, of the gratification of the senses as the highest end ; Sen SUaliSt, one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence : a debauchee : a believer in the doctrine of sensualism. -adj. Sensualist' 1C, sensual : teaching the doctrines of sensualism. n. Sensual'ity, indulgence in sensual pleasures : lewdness. ad-'. Sen'sually, in a sensual manner. ns. Sen'sualness ; Sen'suism; Sen'suist. adj. Sen'SUOUS, pertaining to sense : connected with sensible objects : easily affected by the medium of the senses. adv. Sen'suously. n. Sen'suous-

ness. Sensitive flames, flames easily affected by sounds ; Sensitive plant, one of certain species of Mimosa from the peculiar phenomena of irritability which their leaves exhibit when touched or shaken ; Sensuous Cognition, cognition through the senses. A Sensitive person, one sensitive to mesmeric influence; The senses, or Five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. [Fr., L. sensus sentlre, to feel.]

Sent, sent, . (Spens.) scent, perception.

Sent, sent. pa.t. and pa. p. of send.

Sentence, sen'tens, . opinion : a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge : a maxim: (gram.) a number of words containing a complete thought: sense: meaning: matter. v.t. to pronounce judgment on : to condemn. n. Sen'tencer, one who sentences. adj. Senten'tial, pertaining to a sentence : comprising sentences. adv. Senten'tially. adj. Senten'tious, abounding with sentences or maxims : short and pithy in expression : bombastic, or affected in speech. adv. Sen-

ten'tiously. . Senton'tiousness, brevity with strength. Master of the Sentences, the great 12th-century schoolman, Peter Lombard (died 1160), from his work Sententiarum Libri IV., an arranged collection of sentences from Augustine, &c. [Fr., L. sententia sentire, to feel.]

Sentient, sen'shi-ent, adj. discerning by the senses : having the faculty of perception and sensation : (J>ftys.) noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation. . the mind as capable of feeling. us. Sentience, Sen'tlency. adv. Sen'tiently, in a sentient or perceptive manner.

Sentiment, sen'ti-ment, . a thought occasioned by feeling : opinion : judgment : sensibility : feeling : a thought expressed in words : a maxim : a toast : emotion : an exhibition of feeling, as in literature or art: (pi., phren.) the second division of the moral faculties. adj. Sentimen tal, having or abounding in sentiments or reflections : having an excess of sentiment or feeling: affectedly tender. v.t. Sentimentalise, to talk sentiment. ns. Sentimental-

ism, Sentimentality, quality of being sentimental: affectation of fine feeling; Sentimentalist, one who affects sentiment or fine feeling : one guided by mere sentiment : one who regards sentiment as more important than reason. adv. Sentimentally. [Fr., Late L., L. sentire, to feel.]

Sentine, sen'ten, n. (pbs.) a sink. [L. sentina.]

Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, . a soldier or soldier-marine at a point with the duty of watching for the approach of an enemy, or guarding the gun-park, camp, magazine, or other locality : a sentry. adj. acting as a sentinel. v.t. to watch over, as a sentinel. adj. Sentinelled, furnished with a sentinel. Sentinel crab, a crab of the Indian Ocean with long eye-st.ilks. [Fr. sentinelle It. sentinella, a watch, prob. the L. sentinator, one who pumps bilge-water out of a ship sentina, the hold of a ship. Others explain Fr. sentinelle as a dim. of sentier, a path Low L. semitaritis L. semita, a footpath.]

Sentisection, sen-ti-sek'shun, K. painful vivisection opp. to Cailisection.

Sentry, sen'tri, . a sentinel : a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger: a watch-tower. ns. Sen'try-box, a box to shelter a sentry ; Sen'try-go, any active military duty. [Prob. a corr. of sentinel Low L. semitarius L. semita, a path.]

Senvy, sen'vi, n. (obs.) mustard-seed. [O. Fr. senevt L. sinapi Gr. sinapi, mustard.]

Senza, sen'tsa, prep, (mus.) without. [It.]

Sep, sep, an abbreviation for sepal.

Sepal, sep'al, or se'pal, . a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. adjs. Sep'aline, Sep'aloid, Sep'alous. . Sepal'ody, change of petals into sepals. [Fr. sepale L. separ, separate.]

Separate, sep'a-rat, v.t. to divide: to part : to withdraw : to set apart for a certain purpose : to sever. v.i. to part : to withdraw

from each other : to become dis-
united. adj. separated : divided :
apart from another : distinct.
. Separability. adj. Sep'a-
rable, that may be separated or
disjointed. . Sep'arableness.
advs. Sep'arably ; Sep'arately.-

neSS ; Sep' arating- diSC, an emery-wheel for cutting a space between teeth ; Separation, act of separating or disjoining : state of being separate : disunion : chemical analysis : divorce without a formal dissolution of the marriage-tic ; Separa'tionist ; Sep aratism, act of separating , r withdrawing, esp. from an established church ; Sep'aratiSt, one who separates or withdraws, esp. from an established church, a dissenter : a name
ists to those Liberals in favour
lie to Ireland. o^;. Sopara-

s, s, Sepals.
s. Sep'arate-

applied by the Unionists to those Liberals in favour of granting Home Rul

875

Sepawn

fate, far ; m5, her ; mine ;

Septuaglnt

tive, tending to separate. >is. Sep'arator, one who, or that which, separates : a divider ; Sep'aratory, a chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravities ; Sep aratrix, the line separating light from shade on any partly illuminated surface ; Separa turn, a separate copy of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. Separata estate, property of a married woman over which her husband has no right of con- trol ; Separate maintenance, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife where they decide to live apart. [L. separdre, -dtuni se-, aside, pardre, to put.]

Sepawn = Supawn (q.v.).

Sephardim, se-far'dem, n.pl. the Spanish-Portuguese Jews, descended from those expelled from Spain in 1492 as distinguished homAshkenazim, or German- Polish Jews adj. SephardiC.

Sephen, sef'en, . a sting-ray of the Indian Ocean, valued for shagreen.

Sephiroth, sef 'i-roth, . in the cabbala, the first ten numerals identified with Scripture names of God.

Sepia, se'pi-a, n. a fine, brown pigment used as a water-colour from the ink-bag of a few species of cuttle-fish : Indian or China ink : a genus of cuttle- fishes. n.pl. Sepia cea, _a group of cephalopods, same as Sepiidaa. . Sepiada'rium, a g_enus o(cuttles. adjs. Sepia rian, Se'piary, Sepida ceous, Se'pioid; Se'pic, done in sepia, as a drawing. ns. Se'piost, Sepiostaire', Sepium, cuttle-bone. [L., Gr. sepia, the cuttle-fish.]

Sepiment, sep'i-ment, . a hedge, a fence. [L. stfpimentum, a hedge.]

Sepose, se-pOz 7 , i>.t, (obs.) to set apart. v.i. to go apart. . Seposi'tion.

Sepoy, se'poi, . a native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India. [Hind. sipahi, a soldier Pers. sipdlti, a horseman.]

Seppuku, sep-puk'oo, . the hara-kiri. [Jap.]

Sops, seps, n. a genus of scincoid lizards. [Gr.]

Sepsis, sep'sis, n. putridity, rot : a genus of dipterous insects. [Gr. sepsis, putrefaction.]

Sept, sept, n. in Ireland, a subdivision of a tribe : an enclosure, a railing. adj. Sep'tal, belonging to a sept : partitional. [Probably a corr. of sect.]

Sept. = Septuagint; September.

Septan, sep'tan, adj. recurring; every seventh day.

Septangle, sep'tang-gl, . a figure_with seven angles and seven sides. adj. Septangular, having seven angles. [L. septem, seven, angulus, angle.]

Septaria, sep-ta'ri-a, . a genus of shipworms Teredo.

Septarium, sep-ta'ri-um, . an ovate flattened nodule of argillaceous limestone or ironstone turtle-stone : pi. Septa'ria. adj. Septa'rian.

Septate, -d, sep'tat, -ed, adj. divided into compartments.

September, sep-tem'ber, . the ninth month of the yeai.adj. Septem bral. . Septem'brist, one of the perpetrators of the atrocious massacres in the prisons of Paris, Sept. 2-7, 1792. September thorn, a British geometrid moth. [L. septem, seven.]

Septempartite, sep-tem-par'tlt, adj. divided into seven parts.

Septemvir, sep-tem'vir, . one of a board of seven men associated for certain duties. . Septem' -virate, the office of septemvir.

Septenarius, sep-te-na'ri-us, . in Latin prosody, a verse consisting of seven feet.

Septenary, sep'te-na-ri, adj. consisting of seven : lasting seven years : occurring once in seven years. n.pl. Sep'tenaries, the number seven, the heptad. [L. septenarius septem, seven.]

Septenate, sep'te-nat, adj. (hot.) having seven parts.

Septennial, sep-ten'i-al, adj. lasting seven years : happening every seven years. n. Septenn'ate, a period of seven years. adv. Septenn'ially. . Septeaa'ium. Septennial Act, a statute of 1716

fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years. [L. sef tennis septem, seven, anmis, a year.]

Septentrion, sep-ten'tri-on, n. (Shak.) the north. atijs. Septen'trion, -al, northern. adv. Septen'-trionally. .//. Septentrio nes, the constellation of the Great Bear, or trie seven stars near the north pole-star, called Charles's Wain.

Septet, Septette, sep-tet', : a work for seven voices or instruments : a company of seven musicians.

Sept-foil, sept'-foil, . a plant, the roots of which are used in medicine, tanning, &c. : a figure of seven equal segments of a circle used in the R.C. Church as a symbol of her seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c. [Fr. sept L. septem, seven, foil 1... folium, a leaf.]

Septicemia, sep-ti-se'mi-a, . sepsis, blood-poisoning also Septicaemia. . Sep'tiC, a substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. adjs. Sep'tio, -al, promoting putrefaction. adv. Sep'tically. adj. Septice'mic. . SeptiC'lty, tendency to promote putrefaction. adj. Septif 'erous, conveying putrid poison. [Formed from Gr. septikos, putrefying, haima, blood.]

SeptiCidal, sep-ti-si'dal, adj. dividing the partitions, as when fruit splits asunder also Sep'ticide. adv. Sep'ticidally. [L. s&ptum, a fence, ctfderc, to cut.]

SeptifarlOUS, sep-ti-fa'ri-us, adj. turned seven different ways.

Septiferous, sep-tif'e-rus, adj. having a septum or septa, septate.

Septifluous, sep-tifloo-us, adj. flowing in seven streams.

SeptifoliOUS, sep-ti-fS'li-us, adj. seven-leaved.

Septiform, sep'ti-form, adj. sevenfold, having seven parts : like a septum, septal.

Septifragal, sep-tifra-gal, adj. (tot.) breaking away from the partitions, said of the valves of a pod. [L. septum, a partition, frangere,fractum, to break.]

Septilateral, sep-ti-lat'er-al, adj. having seven sides. [L. septem, seven, latus, lateris, a side.]

Septillion, sep-til'yun, . the product of a million raised to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers affixed : in the United States, France, &c., the eighth jxiwer of a thousand.

Septimanarian, sep-ti-ma-na'ri-an, . a monk on duty for a week. [L. septimanus septem, seven.]

Septiine, sep'tem, n. the seventh position assumed by a fencer after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. [L. septimus, seventh septem, seven.]

Septimole, sep'ti-mul, . a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six : sign '"""^ * Also Sep'tole.

Septinsular, sept-in'su-lar, adj. consisting of seven islands. [L. septem, seven, insnla, island.]

Septisyllable, sep'ti-sil-a-bl, n. a word of seven syllables.

Septomaxillary, sep-tO-mak'si-la-ri, adj. combining characters of a nasal septum and a maxillary bone. . a bone in some birds uniting the maxillupalatines of opposite sides.

Septonasal, sep-tC-na'zal, adj. forming a nasal septum.
. a bone of this kind.

Septuagenarian, sep-tu-aj-e-na'ri-an, . a person seventy years old. adj. Septuag'enary, consisting of seventy. . one seventy years old. [L. septuagcnarius septuageni, seventy each septem, seven.]

Septuagesima, sep-tu-a-jes'i-ma, . the third Sunday before Lent the seventieth day before Easter (the common but dubious explanation). adj. Septuages'imal, consisting of seventy : counted by seventies. [L. septuagesimus septem, seven. The name, like Quinquagcsima and Sexagesima, was most probably adopted on a false analogy with Quadragesima, the Latin name of Lent.]

Septuaglnt, sep'tu-a-jint, . the version in Hellenistic Greek of the Old Testament, said to have been made by 72 translators at Alexandria by command of Ptolemy Philadelphus (284-247 B.C.) usually eocpressed by LXX. adj. Septuagin'tal. [L. septuaginta septem, seven.]

Septuary

m6te ; mute ; m50n ; /Aen.

Serene

a, a, Septa.

Septuary, sep'tu-a-ri, H. (obs.) something composed of
seven.

Septum, sep'tum, n. (hot., anat.~) a partition separating two cavities : one of the radial plates of a coral : pi. Sep'ta. adj. Sep'tulate, having imperfect or spurious septa. . Sep'tulum, a little septum or small partition. [L., s&pire, seplre, to enclose.]

Septuple, sep'tu-pl, adj. sevenfold. v.t. to make sevenfold : to multiply by seven. . Sep' tuple t, a septimole. [Low L. sept-uplits septem, seven ; on the analogy of quadruple.]

Sepulchre, sep'ul-ker, . a place of burial : tomb : a burial vault : a recess in some early churches in which the reserved sacrament, &c., were laid from Good Friday till Easter. v.t. (Milt.) to place in a sepulchre : to bury or entomb. adj. Sepulchral, pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead : (fig.') deep, hollow in tone. . Sep'ulture, act of burying the dead: interment: burial. v.t. to entomb. [Fr., L. sepulchrnm sepelire, sepultnm, to bury.]

Sepurture, sep'ur-tur, adj. (her.) raised above the back and opened, of a bird's wings.

Sequacious, se-kwa'shus, adj. inclined to follow a leader : attendant : manageable : pliant : observing logical sequence or consistence. us. Sequa'ciousness, Sequac'ity, disposition to follow. [L. seqnax, sequacis sequi, to follow.]

Sequel, se'kwel, . that which follows, the succeeding part : result, consequence : (obs.) descendants : (Scots laiv) thirlage. [Fr., L. sequela sequi ; Gr. hepesthai, to follow.]

Sequela, se-kwe'la, . that which follows : an inference, a corollary : pi. Se'quelffl.

Sequence, se'kwens, . state of being sequent or following : order of succession : a series of things following in a certain order, as a set of three or more cards in order of value : that which follows: consequence : (mus.) a regular succession of similar chords : in liturgies, a hymn in rhythmical prose, sung after the gradual and before the gospel. adjs. Se'quent, following, succeeding ; Sequential. u. Sequentially. adv. Sequentially. [Fr., L. seqttens, pr.p. of sequi, to follow.]

Sequester, se-kwes'ter, v.t. to separate : to withdraw from society : to seclude : to set apart : (law) to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled : to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands : to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors : to confiscate. v.t. to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. n. (Shak.) the act of sequestering: an umpire. adjs. Seques'tered, retired, secluded; Seques'-trable. v.t. Seques'trate (law), to sequester. ns. Sequestra'tion, the Scotch legal term for bankruptcy : the act of sequestering, esp. the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors : state of being separated : seclusion from society ; Sequestra'tor, one who sequesters another's pro-perty : one to whom property is committed during dispute. [O. Fr. sequestrer Low L. sequestrare, -dtum L. sequester, a depositary sequi, to follow.]

Sequestrum, se-kwes'trum, . a necrosed section of bone. . Sequestrot'omy, the operation of re-moving such.

Sequin, se'kwin, . a gold Venetian coin of the I3th century = 95. 4d. [Fr., It. zccchino zecca, the mint ; of AT. origin.]

Sequoia, se-kwoi'a, . a small genus of gigantic ever-

green coniferous trees belonging to California Wellingtonia. [A Latinised form of the name of the Cherokee chief Sequoiah.}

Sera, se'ra, . a lock of any kind : //. Se'rffl. [L.]

S6rac, sa-rak', . a name for the cuboidal masses into which the neve breaks when passing down a steep incline. [Swiss Fr.]

Seraglio, se-ral'yO, . the ancient residence of the Sultan at Constantinople, enclosing within its walls a variety of mosques, gardens, and large edifices, the chief of which is the Harem : a place where women are kept, a place of licentious pleasure : an enclosure. [It. serraglio Low L. ser are, to lock up, from L. sera, a door-bar. The word was con-fused with Pers. serai, a palace.]

Serai, se-ra'i, . a khan, a caravansary : a seraglio for women. [Pers. serai, a palace.]

Seralbumin, ser-al-bu'min, n. albumin of the blood.

Serang, se-rang', . the skipper of a small East Indian vessel, the boatswain of a lascar crew. [Pers. sar-hang, a commander.]

Serape, se-ra'pe, . a Mexican shawl worn by men, often gay-coloured.

Serapeum, Serapeium, ser-a-pe'um, . a temple of Serapis, esp. that near Memphis.

Seraph, ser'af, n. an angel of the highest rank in the traditional angelology of the church, due to Dionysius the Areopagite, who places the seraphim at the head of the nine choirs of angels, the first rank being formed by the seraphim, cherubim, and throni:pl. Seraphs (ser'afs), Seraphim (ser'af-im), celestial beings on either side of the throne of Jehovah, seen in prophetic vision by Isaiah, and by him alone (vi. 2-6) : a geometrid moth. adjs. Seraph'ic, -al, pertaining to, or becoming, a seraph: angelic: pure: sublime: refined. adv. Seraph'ically. [Heb. Seraphim saraph, to burn.

Seraphine, ser'a-fen, . a coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a key-board the precursor of the harmonium.

Serapias, se-ra'pi-as, . a genus of orchids.

Serapis, ser-a'pts, . Apis honoured by the Romans under the attributes of Osiris : a genus of gastero-pods : a genus of hymenopterous insects.

Seraskler, ser-as'ker, n. a Turkish general, esp. the commander-in-chief or the minister of war. . Seras'kierate, the office of a seraskier. [Turk., Pers. sar, ser, head, Ar. ' ' asker, army.]

Serb, serb, adj. Servian. . a Servian.

Serbonian, ser-b5'ni-an, adj. relating to a dangerous bog in Egypt, hence to any difficult situation.

Serdab, sePdab, n. a secret chamber within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb in which images of the deceased were stored. [Ar. serddb.]

Sere. Same as Sear.

Sere, ser, adj. (al>s.) separate, several, many.

Sere, ser, n. (o&s.) a claw.

Serein, se-rang*, . a fine rain which falls from a cloud-
less sky. [Fr.]

Serena, se-re'na, n. the damp, unwholesome air of evening.

Serenade, ser-e-nad', . evening music in the open air, esp. given by a lover to his mistress under her window at night : a piece of music suitable for such an occasion. v.t. to entertain with a serenade. ns. Serena'der, one who serenades ;-Serena'ta, an instrumental work for performance in the open air ; Ser'enate (Milt.), a serenade. [Fr., It. serenata, sereno, serene L. serenus.}

Serene, se-ren', adj. calm : unclouded : unruffled : an adjunct to the titles of certain German princes a translation of Durchlauckt. v.t. to tranquillise. . the chilly damp of evening : bligjit. adv. Serenely, calmly, coolly. ns. Serene'ness ; Seren'itude ; Seren'ity, state or quality of being serene, calmness, peace. v.t. Serenlse', to make bright : to glorify. [L. serenus, clear.]

Serenoa, se-re'nO-a, K. a genus of dwarf palms in Florida.

Serf, serf, . a slave attached to the soil and sold with it : a labourer rendering forced service in Russia : a menial. us. Serfage, Serfdom, condition of a serf. [Fr., L. servus, a slave.]

Serge, serj, >/. a strong twilled fabric, once of silk, now usually of worsted. . Sergette', a thin serge. [Fr., L. serica, silk Seres, the Chinese.]

Sergeant, Serjeant, sar'jent, . a non-commissioned officer of the army and marines next above a corporal, overlooking the soldiers in barracks, and assisting the officers in all ways in the field : a bailiff : a constable : a servant in monastic offices : a police-officer of superior rank. us. Ser'geancy, Ser'geantcy, Ser'geantship, office of a sergeant ; Ser'geant-at-arms, an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, &c. ; Ser'geant-fisll, the cobra, so called from the lateral stripes ; Ser'geant-ma'Jor, the highest non-commissioned officer, employed to assist the adjutant : the cow-pilot, a fish ; Ser'-geantry, Ser'geanty, a kind of feudal tenure on condition of service due to the king only ; Ser'-jeant-at-arms, an officer who attends upon the

Lord Chancellor with the mace, and who executes various writs of process in the course of a Chancery suit : a similar officer who attends on each House of Parliament, and arrests any person ordered by the House to be arrested ; Ser'jeant-at-law, formerly in England the highest degree of barrister, once with exclusive audience in the Court of Common Pleas, their proper dress a violet-coloured robe with a scarlet hood, and a black coif, represented in modern times by a patch of silk at the top of the wig. Grand sergeanty, a tenure of lands by special honorary service to the king ; Petit sergeanty, a tenure of lands by a rent or tender. [Fr. sergeitt L. serviens, -entis, pr.p. of servire, to serve.]

Serial, se'ri-al, adj. pertaining to, or consisting of, a series: appearing periodically. . a tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical: a publication issued in successive numbers, a periodical. n. Serial'ity. ad-is. Se'rlally, Se'riately, in a series or regular order. <z<(/. Se'riate, arranged in a series. adv. Se'riatim, one after another. n. Seria'tion.

Serian, se'ri-an, adj. Chinese also Sertc. ns. Ser'ica, a genus of melblonthine beetles ; Serica'ria, a genus of bombycid moths, containing the mulberry silkworm. adjs. Ser'icatO, -d, silky, covered with silky down ; Sericeous (se-rish'i-us), pertaining to, or consisting of, silk : (pot.) covered with soft silky hairs, as a leaf. n.pl. Seric'idos, a section of melo-

lonthine beetles. ns. Ser'icin, the gelatinous substance of silk ; Ser'icite, a variety of potash mica. adj. SeriCit'iC. ns. Sericocar'pus, a genus of composite plants of the United States ; Sericos'toma, the typical genus of caddis-flies ; Sericte'rium, a spinning gland ; Sericulture, the breeding of silkwormsalso Serlciculture ; Sericul'turist. [Or. Sires, the Seres, an Asiatic people who supplied the Greeks and Romans with their silk.]

Sericon, ser'i-kon, . in the jargon of alchemy, a red tincture opp. to Bitfo, a black.

Seriotna, ser-i-e'ma, n. a long-legged, crested Brazilian bird. Also Carla'ma.

Series, sc'ri-ez, n.sing. and //. a succession of things connected by some likeness : sequence : order : (math.) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. Arithmetical series, a series whose terms progress by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference ; Geometrical series, a series whose successive terms progress by a constant multiplier or divisor the common ratio : Reciprocal series, a series each of whose terms is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series. [L., serere, sertuiit, to join.]

Serif, ser'if, >i. the short cross-line at the ends of

unconnected Roman types, as in H, 1, d, y, &c. Also Cer'iph and Ser'iph.

Seriform, se'ri-form, adj. noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising Chinese, &c.

SerilopbUS, se-ril'O-fus, . an Indian genus of broad bills. [Gr. serikos, silky, lophos, a crest.]

Serin, ser'in, . a small frmgilline bird like the canary it. Serinette', a bird-organ. IFr., L. citrinus citrine, yellow.]

Seringa, se-ring'ga, . a name of several Brazilian trees yielding india-rubber. [Port.]

Soringhi, ser-mg-ge', . a musical instrument of the viol class used in India.

Serinus, se-rl'nus, . a genus of birds of the fringilliae family, including canaries. [Fr. serin.}

Seriola, se-ri'O-la, . a genus of carangoid fishes, the amber fishes.

Serious, se'ri-us, adj. solemn : in earnest : important : attended with danger : weighty : professedly religious. adjs. Se'riO-COm'iC, -al, partly serious and partly comical. adv. Se'riously, gravely, deeply: without levity. . Se'riousness. [Fr. serieux L. serins, akin to severus, severe.]

Seriph. See Serif.

Serjeant. See Sergeant.

Sermocinatlon, ser-mos-i-na'shun, . (obs.) speech-making : (r/tet.) a form of prosopopoeia in which one answers a question he has himself asked.

Sermon, ser'mon, . a discourse on a text of Scripture delivered during divine service : any serious address, any serious counsel, admonition, or reproof. v.t. to tutor, to lecture. ns. Sermol'OgUS, a volume containing sermons by the Church fathers ; Sermoneer', a sermoniser ; Ser'moner, a preacher ; Ser'monet, a little sermon. adjs. Sermon'ic, -al, having the character of a sermon. n. Ser'moning, the act of preaching: a homily. v.i. Ser'monise, to compose or preach sermons : to lecture : to lay down the law. v.t. to preach a sermon to. ns. Sermoni'ser, one who preaches or writes sermons ; Sormo'niUlu, a historical play, formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy ; Sennun'cle, a little sermon. [L. sermo, sermonis serere, to join.]

Seroon, se-rC5n', . a crate or hamper in which Spanish and Levantine figs, raisins, &c. are usu.illy packed. . Ser'on, a bale of about 200 Ib. of Paraguay tea wrapped in hide. [Sp. serai.]

Seropurulent, se-ro-pu'rOo-lent, adj. composed nf serum mixed with pus. adj. Serosanguin'olent, pertaining to bloody serum.

Serotine, ser'o-tin, . a small reddish vespertilionine bat. [L. serotinus sero, late.]

Serotinous, se-rot'i-nus, adj. (i'ot.) appearing late in the season. [L. serotinus sero, late.]

Serous, se'rus, adj. resembling serum, thin, watery : secreting serum. . Seros'ity. [Serum.]

Serpent, ser'pent, . any member of the genus Ophidia, more popularly known as snakes any reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales : a snake : a person treacherous or malicious : one of the constellations in the northern hemisphere : (inns.) a bass musical wind-instrument, entirely obsolete except in a few Continental churches, a i leather-covered wooden tube 8 feet long, twisted about like a serpent. v.i. to wind along : to meander. v.f. to girdle, as with the coils of a serpent. ns. Serpenta'ria, the Virginia snakeroot ; Serpenta'riUS, the secretary-birds : the const

Opliiuchus ; Ser'pent-charm'er, one who ch mns or has power over serpents ; Ser'pent Charm'ing, the art of charming or governing serpents ; Ser'pent-CU' Cumber, a long-fruited variety of the musk-melon ;
Ser'pent-de'ity, the god of the Ophites, Abrax.ts ; Ser'pent-eat'er, the secretary-bird : a wild goat in India and Cashmere ; Ser'penteau, an iron circle with spikes to which squibs are attached, used in a breach. n.pl. Serpent'OS, the second order of the third class of limbless reptiles. ns. Ser'pent-fish,

the snake-fish ; Ser'pent-grasS, the alpine bistort. adjs. Serpent'ifonn, ophidian in structure : snake-like ; Ser pentine, resembling a serpent : winding, tortuous : spiral : crooked. . a kind of firework : a i6th-cent. form of cannon : a mineral composed of silica and manganese, generally occurring massive, colour some shade of green, also red and brownish-yellow. v.i. to wind or wriggle like a serpent. ad;\ Ser'pentinely. adjs. Serpentin'ic, Serpentlnous. cul-j. Serpentl'ningly, with a serpentine motion. v.i. Ser pentiniSO, to convert into serpentine. v.i. Ser'pentise, to wind: meander. adj. Ser'pent-like, like a serpent. ns. Ser'pent-liz'ard,

a lizard of the genus Seps ; Ser'pent-moSS, a greenhouse plant from the West Indies ; Ser'pentry, serpentine motion : a place infested by serpents : serpents collectively ; Ser'pent-star, a brittle star ; Serpent -Stone, snake -stone, adder -stone; Ser'pent's-tongue, the adder's-tongue fern ; Ser'pent-tur'tle, an enaliosaur ; Ser'pent-Withe, a twining plant of tropical America : Ser'pent-WOOd, an East Indian shrub ; Ser'pent- worship, one of the most ancient and widespread forms of primitive religion, and still existing amongst many savage peoples ; Sea'-ser'pent (see Sea). Serpentine verse, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The old serpent, Satan. [L. serpeits, -entis, pr.p. of serpere, to creep ; akin to Gr. kerpein.}

Serpet, ser'pet, . (obs.) a basket.

Serpette, ser-pet', . a hooked pruning-knife. [Fr.]

Serpigo, ser-pfgo, . (Shak.) a skin eruption, herpes. adj. Serpig'inous (-pij'-). [L. serpere, to creep.]

Serplath, ser'plath, tt. (Scat.) 80 stone weight.

Serpolet, ser'po-let, 71. the wild thyme. [Fr.]

Sorpula, ser'pu-la, n. a genus of sedentary Chaetopod worms, living in twisted calcareous tubes fastened to shells and rocks in the sea, or even to other animals, such as crabs. adj. Serpu'lian. n. Ser'pulite, a fossil of the family Serpiitidte.adjs. Serpulit'ic, Ser'puloid. [L. serfere, to creep.]

Serr, ser, v.t. (ol>s.) to crowd or press together.

Serra, ser'a, . a saw, or saw-like part. [L.]

Serradilla, ser-a-dil'a, . a Port, bird's-foot clover.

Serranus, ser-ra'nus, . the genus containing sea-perches or sea-bass. n.pl. Serran'idae, the family of fishes containing among its genera Sea-bass, Rockfish, &c. [L. serra, a saw.]

Serrasalmo, ser-a-sal'mo, . a genus of characinoid fishes, with compressed belly fringed with projecting scales. [L. serra, a saw, salmo, a salmon.]

Serrate, -d, ser'rat, -ed, adj. notched or cut like a saw : (hot.) having small sharp teeth along the margin. n. Serra'tion, state of being serrated. adj. SerratiTOS'tral, saw-billed, as a bird. us. Ser rature, a notching like that between the teeth of a saw ; Serra tus, one of several muscles of the thorax. adj. Ser'ricom, having separate antennae. n.pl. Serrlf 'era, a group of insects, including the sawfiies and horntails. adjs. Serrif'eroUS, having a serra or serrate organ ; Ser'riform, toothed like a

saw ; SerTiped, having the feet serrate ; Serriros'-trate, having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes. . Ser'ro-mo'tor, a steam reversing-gear, in marine engines. adj. Ser'rous, like the teeth of a saw : rough. . Ser'rula, one of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish: //. Ser'ruljB. adjs. Ser'rulate, -d, finely serrate. ns. Serrula'tion, the state of being serrulate ; Ser-rurerie', ornamental wrought-metal work. [L. so miits serra, a saw.]

Serried, ser'rid, adj. crowded : pressed together. v.t. Ser'ry, to crowd. [Fr. serrer, to crowd L. sera, a door-bar.]

Sertularia, ser-tu-la'ri-a, n. a common genus of Hydroids in which the branched horny investment of the plant-lik- colony forms a sessile cup around each polyp. adj. Sertula rlan. [L. serere, sertum, to plait.]

Serum, se'rum, . the watery part of curdled milk, whey : the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.]

Serval, ser'val, . a South African animal of the cat tribe, yellowish with black spots, valued for its fur the Bush-cat, Tiger-cat. [Ger.]

Servant, ser'vaiit, . one who is in the service of another '. a labourer : a domestic : one dedicated to God : (/>.) a slave : one of low condition or spirit : a professed lover : a word of mere civility, as in 'your humble' or 'obedient servant' in letters, petitions, &c. v.t. to subject. us. Ser'vant-girl, Ser'vant-maid, a female domestic servant ; Ser'-vant-man, a male servant ; Ser'vantry, servants collectively ; Ser'vantship, position or relation of a servant. Servant out Of livery, a servant of a higher grade, as a major-domo or butler ; Servants' call, a whistle to call attendants ; Servants' ball, the room in a house where the servants eat together. [Fr., pr.p. of servir, to serve L. servire, to serve.]

Servatory, ser'va-tor-i, n. (obs.*) that which preserves.

Serve, serv, i>.t. to be a servant to, to work for and obey : to attend or wait upon : to work for : to obey : to be subservient or subordinate to : to wait upon at table, &c. : to do duty for : to treat, behave towards : to render worship to : to aid by good offices : to minister to a priest at mass : to comply with : to requite : to handle, manipulate : to furnish : (riant.) to bind with small cord : (latv) to deliver or present formally : to furnish : to cover, of stallions, &c. : to deliver the ball in tennis. T.i. to be em-ployed as a servant, to discharge any regular duty : to be in subjection : to suffice, to avail, to be suitable or favourable. . in tennis, the act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which this is done. >ts. Ser'vage (ol>s.), servitude : the service of a lover ; Ser'ver, one who serves : a salver : an attendant on the priest at the celebration of the Eucharist : the player who strikes the tennis-ball first : a salver, any utensil for distributing or helping at table. Serve an Office, to discharge the duties

of an office ; Serve a process or writ, to formally communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is addressed ; Serve an attachment, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure ; Serve an execution, to levy an execution on the person or goods by seizure ; Serve a sentence, to undergo the punishment prescribed by a judicial sentence ; Serve one a trick, to play a trick on one ; Serve one out, to take revenge on some one ; Serve one right, to treat one as he deserves ; Serve one's time, to complete one's apprenticeship ; Serve OUt, to deal or distribute ; Serve the purpose Of, to answer adequately an end for which something else is designed ; Serve the turn, to suffice for one's immediate purpose or need ; Serve time, to undergo a period of imprisonment, &c. ; Serve up, to bring to table. [Fr. ser~'ir L. servire, to serve.]

Servian, serVi-an, n. a native oiSemia: the language of Servia, belonging to the southern division of the Slav tongues, its nearest congeners Bulgarian, Slovenian, and Russian.

Service, ser'vis, . condition or occupation of a servant : a working for another : duty required in any office : military or naval duty : any liturgical form or office, public religious worship, religious ceremonial : a musical composition for devotional purposes : labour, assistance, or kindness to another: benefit : profession of respect : order of dishes at table, or a set of them : official function, use, employ-ment : that which is furnished : a tree of rarely more than 30 feet high, with leaves and flowers like the Rowan-tree, but the former downy beneath also Sorb.ns. Senriceabil'ity, Ser'viceableness. adj. Serviceable, able or willing to serve : advantageous : useful : capable of rendering long service, durable.

adv. SerMceably. ns. Ser'vlce-berr'y, a hcrry of the service-tree : (Scot.) the fruit of the while

beam : a North American shrub, the shadbush ; Ser vice-book, a book of forms of religious service : a prayer-book ; Ser'Vice-bOX, a form of expansion joint, used in street-mains of steam-heating systems ; Ser'Vice-Clean'er, a portable air-compressing pump and receiver for service-pipes ; Ser Vice-line, one of two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net, in lawn-tennis ; Ser'vice-mag'azine, a magazine for storing ammunition lor immediate use ; Sefvice-pipe, a smaller pipe from a main-pipe to a dwelling ; Ser'Vice-tree, a tree of the pear family, with close-grained wood and an edible fruit ; Ser'Ving-mall'et, a piece of wood having a groove on one side to fit the convexity of a rope ; Din'ner-Ber'Vice, a full set of dishes for dinner ; Ta'ble-ser'Vice, a set of utensils for the table ; Wild'-Eer'vice, a small species of service-tree, cultivated in England for its fruit and wood. Service of an heir (Scots taw), a proceeding before a jury to determine the heir of a person deceased. Active Service, service of a soldier, &c., in the field, against an enemy ; At your service, a phrase of civility ; Have seen service, to have been in active military service : to have been put to hard use ; Plain service, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read. [Fr., L. servitium.]

Servient, serVi-ent, adj. subordinate.

Serviette, ser-vi-et', . a table-napkin. [Fr.]

Servile, ser'vll, adj. pertaining to a slave or servant : slavish : meanly submissive : cringing : obedient : (gram.) secondary or subordinate. . a slave, a menial. adv. Ser'vilely. ns. Ser'vilism, the spirit of a servile class ; Servility (obs. Ser'-Vileness), state or quality of being servile : slavery : obsequiousness ; Ser'Ving-maid, a female domestic servant ; Ser'Ving-man, a male servant : a professed lover. adj. Ser'vious, obsequious. ns. Ser'vite, one of a mendicant order of monks and nuns founded in Italy in the i3th century ; Ser-vit'ium (law), service ; Ser'vitor, one who serves : a servant : a follower or adherent : a male servant, a menial : soldier : formerly in Oxford, an under-graduate partly supported by the college, his duty to wait on the fellows and gentlemen commoners at table ; Ser'Vitorship, the office or condition of a servitor ; Servitude, state of being a slave : slavery : state of slavish dependence : menial service : com-pulsory servitude : (/aw) a burden affecting land or other heritable subjects, by which the proprietor is cither restrained from the full use of his property or is obliged to suffer another to do certain acts upon it : service rendered in the army or navy : (ots.) ser-vants collectively ; Se^Viture (Milt.), servants col-lectively.?'./. Ser'vulate.

Sesame, ses'a-me, . an annual herbaceous plant of Southern Asia, whose seed yields the valuable gingili-oil. adjs. Ses'amoid, -al, denoting certain small bones found in the substance of the tendons at the articulations of the great toes, and in other parts of the body. . Ses'amum, the genus to which sesame belongs. Open Sesame, the charm by which the door of the robbers' cave flew open in the tale of 'All Baba and the Forty Thieves' in the Arabian Nights. [Fr., L., Gr.]

Sesban, ses'ban, n. a shrub of the bean family, with yellow flowers, native to Egypt. Also Jyntee. [Fr., . Ar. seisebdn.)

Seseli, ses'el-i, . a genus of umbelliferous plants, usually perennial, with erect branching stems in-cluding the mountain meadow-saxifrage. [Gr.]

Sesha, sa'sha, n. the king of the serpents in Hindu mythology, having a thousand heads, the buttresses of the world.

Sesia, se'shi-a, . a genus of clear- winged moths. [Gr. sis, seos, a moth.]

Sesquialteral, ses-kwi-al'te-ral, adj. one and a half more-also Sesquial'terate, Sesquial'terous. . Sesqual'tera (/*.), the interval of a perfect fifth,

Sessile Leaves.

having the ratio of 2 to 3 : a rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. (L. sesquialter.)

Sesquiduple, ses-kwi-du'pl, adj. of three and a half times. adj. Sesquidu plicate, being in the ratio of 2\ to i, or 5 to 2.

Sesquipedalian, ses-kwi-pe-dS'li-an, adj. containing a foot and a halt : often humorously said of a very long word also Ses'quipedal. us. Sesquipeda'lianism, Sesquipedal'ity. [L. sesqiupeda.lisstsq*i t one-half more, pes, ped-is, a foot.]

Sesquiplicate, ses-kwip'li-kat, adj. noting the ratio of a cube to a square.

Sesquitertia, ses-kwi-ter'shi-a, n. (ntus.) a perfect fourth, an interval having the ratio of i to i$, or 3 to 4.adjs. Sesquiter'tial, Sesquiter'tian, -al.

Sesqultone, .ses'kwi-ton, . (>/.) a minor third, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

SeSS, ses, . Same as Cess.

Sessa, ses'a, interj. (Shak.) prob. a cry to urge to swiftness in running.

Sessile, ses'il, adj. (bot.) growing directly from the stem, without a foot-stalk, as some leaves. [L. sessilis, \ow-sedere, sessum, to sit.]

Session, sesh'un, . the sitting of a court or public body : the time it sits : the period of time between the meeting and prorogation of Parliament : the act of sitting, esp. the enthronement of Christ at the right hand of God the Father: (Scot.) the lowest Presbyterian church court, the kirk-session. adj. Ses'sional, pertaining or belonging to a session or sessions. . Ses'Sion-Clerk, the official who officially records the transactions of a kirk-session. Court Of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland.
[Fr., L. sessio, sessionis sedere, sessum, to sit.]

Sesspool. Same as Cesspool.

Sestertius, ses-ter'shi-us, . a Roman silver coin, a quarter denarius, worth 2% asses : a bra^s coin under the Empire, worth 4 asses also Ses'terce : //. Sestertii. . Sester'tium, a money of account equal to 1000 sestertii. [L., 'two-and-a-half semis, half, tertius, third.]

Sestet, Sestette, ses'tet, . the last six lines of a sonnet forming two stanzas of three lines each : (>.?.) same as Sextet. [It. sestctto seslo'L. sextus, sixth.]

Sestina, ses-te'na, . an old French form of verse, originally consisting of six stanzas of six unrhymed lines, with a final triplet, the same terminal words being used in each stanza, but arranged differently. Modern sestinas are written on two or three rhymes. Also Ses'tine. [It., L. sextus, sixth.)

Sestole, ses'tol, n. (mus.) same as Sextuplet (q.v.). Also Ses'tolet.

Set, set, v.t. to make to sit: to place: to fix : to put in a condition for use, to make ready, to arrange, prepare, furnish, draw up : to render motionless : to determine beforehand : to obstruct : to plant, place so as to promote growth : to place a brooding fowl on a nest containing eggs : to fix in metal : to put and fix in its proper place, as a broken limb, &c. : to assign, as a price: to sharpen: to spread, as sails: to pitch, as a tune : to adapt music to : to frame, mount, or adorn with something fixed : to stud : to point, as a dog : to accompany part or the whole of the way : (Scot.) to let to a tenant : to compose, put into type : (prov.) to become, as a dress, &c. v.i. to sink below the horizon : to decline : to become fixed : to congeal : to begin the growth of fruit : to have a certain direction in motion : to acquire a set or bend : to point out game : to apply (one's self) : pr.p. set'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. set. . Set-back, a check to progress : an overflow. adj. Set-by' (Scot.),

proud, reserved. ns. Set'-down, a rebuke, snubbing ; Set -off, a claim set up against another : a counterbalance : an ornament ; Set -out, preparations : a display of dishes, dress, &.C. '. a company, clique ; Set'-tO, a conflict in boxing, argument, &c. ; Set'-up, bearing of a person. adj. hilarious, tipsy.

Set about, to begin ; Set abroach, to lap and

leave running : to give publicity to ; Set against, to oppose ; Set agoing, to make begin to move ; Set apart, to separate from the rest, to reserve : (B.) to promote ; Set aside, to put away, to omit or reject ; Set at ease, to quiet, content ; Set at naught (see Naught); Set at work, to put to a task ; Set before, to put in front of one ; Set by, to put aside : (B.) to value or esteem ; Set by the Compass, to note the bearing by the compass ; Set down, to lay on the ground : to put down in writing : to fix in one's mind : to attribute, charge : to lay down authoritatively : to give a severe rebuke to ; Set eyes on, to see, fix one's eyes on ; Set forth, to exhibit, display : to praise, recommend : to publish : (B.) to set off to advantage : to set out on a journey ; Set forward (B.\ to further, promote ; Set free, 'to release, put at liberty ; Set in, to put in the way : to begin ; Set in order, to adjust or arrange ; Set little, much, &c., by, to regard, esteem little, much, &c. ; Set off, to adorn : to place against as an equivalent ; Set on (B.), to attack ; Set on, or upon, to instigate : to employ : to fix upon : (B.) to attack ; Set one's face, to turn one's self resolutely towards ; Set one's hand to, to sign ; Set one's self, to bend one's energies toward anything ; Set one's self against, to discountenance, oppose ; Set One's teeth, to set one's teeth together, as in a strong resolution ; Set on fire, to apply fire ; Set On foot, to set agoing, to start ; Set out, to mark off, to assign : (Bacon) to publish, to adorn : to equip, to furnish : to recommend : to prove : to start ; Set over, to appoint as ruler over ; Set sail (see Sail) ; Set the fashion, to lead or establish the fashion ; Set the teeth on edge (see Edge) ; Set to, to affix: to apply one's self; Set up, to erect, to exalt : to begin : to enable to begin : to place in view : (print.) to put in type : to begin a new course: to make pretensions. [A.S. setttin ; cog. with Ger. setzen. Ice. selja, Goth, satjan; set tan is the weak causative of sit tan, to sit.]

Set, set, adj. fixed : firm : determined : regular : established : having reached the full growth : (B.) seated. . a number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together : a group of games played together: the full number of eggs set under a hen : the couples that take part in a square dance, also the movements in a country-dance or quadrille : a number of persons associated : direction, drift, tendency : act of setting : a young plant ready for setting out, a cutting, slip : the appearance of young oysters in a district in any season : a mine or set of mines on lease, a distance set off for excavation, a system of pumps in a mine (also Sett) : the width of the body of a type : a tool for dressing forged iron : any permanent change of shape or bias of mind : fit, way in which a dress hangs : the pattern of a tartan, &c. : bearing, carriage, build : (pbs.)a. wager, stake, game of chance. Set fair, a barometric indication of steady, fair weather ; Set piece, a piece of theatrical scenery with a supporting framework, as distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene ; Set speech, a speech carefully premeditated. A dead set (see Dead).

Seta, se'ta, . a bristle, stiff hair, a prickle. adj. Seta C60US, consisting of bristles : bristle-shaped. ft. Seta ria, a genus of grasses with flat leaves and tail-like bristly spikes. adjs. Setif'erous ; Se'tifonn, having the form of a bristle ; Setig'eroUS (tij'), bearing bristles ; Setip'arous, producing bristles ; Setose', Se'tOUS, bristly. [L. se:a, a bristle.]

Seton, se'tn, n. (surg.) an artificially produced sinus

or channel, through which some substance, as a skein of cotton or silk, or a long flat piece of india-rubber or gutta-percha, is passed so as to excite suppuration, and to keep the artificially formed openings patent : also the inserted material. [Fr. seton (It. setoiit) Low L. if to L. seta, a bristle.]

Settee, se-te', . a long seat with a back, esp. a sofa for two. [Prob. a variant of settle (3).]

Settee, se-te', . a single-decked Mediterranean vessel with long prow and lateen sails. [Prob. It. saettia.}

Setter, set er, . one who sets, as music to words : a dog which crouches when it scents the game : one who finds out the victims for thieves. Setter forth, one who proclaims or promotes anything ; Setter off, one who decorates ; Setter on, an instigator ; Setter out, one who expounds ; Setter up, one who establishes.

Setter, set'er, v.t. (prov.) to cut an ox's dewlap, and treat with a seton. us. Bettering, the foregoing process ; Sett'er-wort, the fetid hellebore.

Settima, set'ti-ma, n. (tuns.) the interval of a seventh (obs.) Set'timo. [It., L. septeni.}

Setting, set'ing, . act of setting : direction of a current of wind : the hardening of plaster : that which holds, as the mounting of a jewel : the mounting of a play, &c., for the stage : act of adapting to music.

Settle, set'l, ~-.t. to set or place in a fixed state : to fix : to establish in a situation or business : to render quiet, clear, &c. : to decide: to free from uncertainty : to quiet : to compose : to fix by gift or legal act : to adjust : to liquidate or pay : to colonise. v.i. to become fixed or stationary : to fix one's residence or habits of life (often with down) : to grow calm or clear : to sink by its own weight : to sink to the bottom : to cease from agitation. adj. Settled, fixed, firmly seated or decided : quiet, sober. ns. Sett ledness ; Settlement, act of settling : state of being settled : payment : arrangement : a colony newly settled : a subsidence or sinking of a wall, &c. : a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage , Sett'ler, one who settles : a colonist ; Settling, the act of making a settlement : the act of subsiding : the adjustment of differences: sediment: dregs; Settling day, a date fixed by the Stock Exchange for the completion of transactions in consols, once a month ; in all other stocks, twice a month, each settlement occupying three days (contango-day, name-day, and fay-day). [A.S. setlan, to fix setl, a seat.]

Settle, set'l, i>.t. to decide, conclude : to fix, appoint : regulate : to pay, balance : to restore to good order. v.i. to adjust differences or accounts : to meet one's pecuniary obligations fully. [A.S. sahtlian, to reconcile, safit, reconciliation sacan, to contend. Confused in both form and meaning with the preceding.]

Settle, set'l, . a long bench with a high back for sitting on : (B.) also, a platform lower than another part. . Settle-bed, a bed which is folded or shut up so as to form a seat by day. [A.S. setl sittan, to sit ; Ger. sessel.}

Setule, set'ul, . a setula or little bristle. adjs. Set'uliform, Set'ulose.

Setwall, set'wawl, . the common European valerian. [O. Fr. citoval Low L. zedoaria Pers. zadivar.]

Setwork, set'wurk, . in plastering, two-coat work on lath : boat-building in which the strakes are placed edge to edge and secured by inside battens.

Seven, sev'n, adj. and . six and one. adj. Sev'anfold, folded seven times : multiplied seven times. . Sev" en-night, seven days and nights : a week, the time from one day of the week to the same again also contr. Sennight (sen'nlt). adj. Seventh, last of seven, next after the sixth. . one of seven equal parts. adv. Seventhly. Seven cardinal, chief, or principal virtues (see Cardinal) ; Seven champions Of Christendom, St George for England, St Andrew for Scotland, St Patrick for Ireland, St David for Wales, St Denis for France, St James for Spain, St Anthony for Italy; Seven deadly

Sins, pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth ; Seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary (see Dolour) ; Seven frea arts (see Arts); Seven gifts of the Holy Ghost, wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord"; Seven sages, or wise men, Solon of Athens, Thales of Miletus, Pittacus of Mitylene, Bias of Priene in Caria, Cnilon of Sparta, Cleobulus tyrant of Lindus in Rhodes, and Periander tyrant of Corinth; Seven Sleepers, seven Christian youths at Ephesus who took refuge in a cave about 250 A.D. in the persecution of Deems, were walled up by their pursuers, fell into a deep sleep, and only awoke m 447 under Theodosius II. ; Seven Stars, the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn : the constellation Ursa Major : the Pleiades ; Seven Wise masters, the most common title given to a famous medieval collection of stories grouped round a central story of the birth, education, and trials of a young prince. Accused like Joseph, he is sentenced to death, but each one of the seven viziers gains a day, out of the fated seven during which the prince may not open his mouth, by two tales against women. At the end of the seventh day the prince is free to speak, and quickly clears his char-

acter ; Seven wonders of the world, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging (i.e. terraced) Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Athens by Phidias, the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the Colossus at Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria ; Seven years' war (1756-63), the third and severest struggle for the possession of Silesia between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa, together with the allies on both sides ; it gave Silesia to Frederick, and to England the mastery of North America and India. [A. S. seofon ; Dut. zrven, Ger. sieben, Goth, sibun, Gr. hepta, L. septan.}

Seventeen, sev'n-ten, adj. and . seven and ten. adj. and . Seventeenth, the seventh after the tenth. [A.S. seofontteneseofon, Men, ten.]

Seventy, sev'n-ti, adj. and n. seven times ten. adj. Sev'entieth, last of seventy : the ordinal of 70. n. a seventieth part. The Seventy, the Jewish sanhedrim : the disciples sent out in Luke x. : the authors of the Septuagint often LXX. [A.S. seofontig seafon, seven; Dut. zeventig, Ger. siebenzig.\

Sever, sev'er, v.t. to separate with violence : to cut apart: to divide: (A) to keep distinct. v. i. to make a separation, to act independently : to be rent asunder. adj. SeVerable. n. Sev'erance, act of severing: separation. [Fr. sevrer, to wean L. separare, to separate.]

Several, sev'er-al, adj. distinct : particular : different : various : consisting of a number : sundry. n. a woman's loose outer garment, capable of being worn as a shawl, or in other forms. adv. Severally. . Severally, sole tenancy of property. [O. Fr., L. separare, to separate.]

Severe, se'-ver', adj. serious : grave : austere : strict : not mild : strictly adhering to rule : free from florid ornamentation, simple : sharp : distressing : inclement : searching: difficult to be endured. adv. Severely. ns. Severe'ness ; Severity, quality of being severe : gravity : harshness : exactness : inclemency. [Fr. sfvere L. sevenu.\

Sevres, sa'vr, . Sevres porcelain.

Sew, s<5, v.t. to join or fasten together with a needle and thread, v.i. to practise sewing. ns. Sew'er ; Sewing; Sewing-cotton, cotton thread for sewins : Sewing-machine', a machine for sewing and stitching upon cloth, leather, &c., operated by any power. SOW up one's Stocking, to put one to silence. Be sewed, or sewed up, to be stranded, of a ship : (foil.) to be brought to a stand-still, to be ruined : to be tipsy. [A.S. sfivian, sftrwian ; Old High Ger. si-man, Goth, siujan.}

8S2

Sew, su, v.t. (Spens.) to follow, to solicit. [Sue.]

Sewel, su'el, n. a scarecrow. Also Siiew'eL [Prob. related to shy.\

Sewer, su'er, . an officer who set down and removed the
dishes at a feast. [O. Fr. asseour asseoir, to set down L. ad, to, sedere, to sit. Skeat makes it from M. E. seiuen, to set meat, sew, pottage A.S. seam, juice.]

Sewer, su'er, . an underground passage for draining off water and tilth. >is. SeWage, refuse carried off by sewers ; Sew'erage, the whole sewers of a city : drainage by sewers ; Sew'er-gas, the contaminated air of sewers. Open sewer, a sewer of which the channel is exposed to the air. [O. Fr. seuwiere, a canal L. ex, out, aqua, water.]

Sex, scks, . the distinction between male and female : the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female, gender : the female sex, women

enerally, usually with the definite article. adj. ex'less, having no sex. w. Sex'lessness. adj. Sex'ual, pertaining to sex : distinguished or founded on the sex : relating to the distinct organs of the sexes. r.t. Sex'ualise, to distinguish as sexed. ns. Sexualist, one who classifies plants according to the differences of the sexes ; Sexuality, state or quality of being sexual. adv. Sex'ually. Sexual affinity, the instinctive attraction of one s:x fur another ; Sexual organs, the organs of generation ; Sexual selection, that province of natural selection in which sex comes into play. [Fr. sexe L. sexns secure, to cut.]

Sexagenarian, sek-sa-je-na'ri-an, . a person sixty years old. adj. Sexag'enary, designating the number sixty. . n. sexagenarian : something containing sixty. ns. Sex'agene, an arc or angle of 60 ; Sexageslma, the second Sunday before Lent (see Septuagesima). adj. Sexagesimal, pertaining to the number sixty: proceeding by sixties. adv. Sexages'imally. [L. sexagenaries sexaginta, sixty.]

Sexangle, sek'sang-gl, . a figure with six angles, a hexagon. adjs. Sex' angled, Sexang'ular. ~~ad-\ Sexang'ularly.

Sexcentenary, sek-sen'te-na-ri, . that which consists of 600 : a 6ooth anniversary. Also adj.

Sexdigitate, seks-dij'i-tat, adj. having six fingers or toes. n. Sexdig'itist.

Sexennial, seks-en'yal, adj. lasting six years : happening once in six years also Sextennlal. adi>. Sexenn'ially. [L. sex, six, anims, a year.]

Sexfid, seks'fid, adj. (hot.) six-cleft.

Sexfoil, seks'foil, . a plant or flower with six leaves.

SexisyllabiC, sck-si-si-lab'ik, adj. having six syllables.
n. Sex'isyllable, a word of six syllables.

Sexivalent, sek-siv'a-lent, adj. (client.) having an equivalent of six. [L. sex, six, valens valere, to have strength.]

Sexlocular, seks-lok'0-lar, adj. six-celled.

Sexpartite, seks'par-tlt, adj. divided into six parts. [L. sex, six, partitas, divided.]

Sext, Sexte, sekst, n. (eccles.) the office of the sixth hour, originally said at midday: (tnus.) the interval of a sixth.
adj. Sex'tan, recurring every sixth day. [L. sextiis, sixth sex, six.]

Sextain, seks'tan, . a stanza of six lines.

Sextans, seks^tanz, n. an ancient Roman bronze coin, worth one-sixth of the as. adjs. Sex'tantal; Sex'tic, of the

sixth degree. [L., Sextant.

sex, six.]

Sextant, seks'tant, n. {math.) the sixth part of a circle : an optical instrument having an arc = th

Sextet

mOte ; mute ; m<5on ; /Aen.

Shagreen

sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances.

Sextet, Sextette, seks-tet', n. (mus.) a work for six voices or instruments : a musical company of six.

Sextile, seks'til, . the position of two planets when at the distance of the sixth part of a circle (60), marked thus *. [L., sex, six.]

Sextillion, seks-til'yun, . a million raised to the sixth power, expressed by a unit with 36 ciphers attached : 1000 raised to the seventh power.

Sexto, seks'to, . a size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into six leaves. n. SeX'tO-deC'imo, a size of book made by folding a sheet of paper into sixteen leaves : a book of this size.

Sexton, seks'tun, n, an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, &c. '. a burying-beetle. ns. Sex'ton-bee'tle, a coleopterous insect of the genus Necrophanis ; Sex'tonship, the office of a sexton. [A corr. of sacristan.]

Sextuple, seks'tu-pl, adj. sixfold: (inns.) having six beats to the measure. v.t. to multiply by six. . Sex'tuplet (mus.), a note divided into six parts instead of four.

'Sfoot, sfoot, interj. (Shak.) a minced imprecation. [Abbrev. from God's foot. Cf. 'sblood.]

Sforzando, sfor-tsan'do, adj. (mus.) forced, with sudden emphasis. Abbrev. sf. and sfz., or marked >, A -Also SforzatO (sfor-tsa'to). [It., pr.p. of sforzare, to force L. ex, out, Low L. Jortia, force.]

Sgraffito, sgraf-fe'to, n. (same as Graffito, q.v.): a

kind of decorative work in pottery and superimposed metals, in which clays, &c. , of different colours are laid one upon another, and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers : //. Sgraffi'ti.

Shabby, shab'i, adj. threadbare or worn, as clothes : having a look of poverty : mean in look or conduct : low: paltry. adv. Shabbily. . Shabb'iness. adj. Shabb'y- genteel', keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility, though really shabby. [An adj. formed from shab, an old by-form of scab thus a doublet of scabby. \

Shabrack, shab'rak, n. a trooper's housing or saddle-cloth. [Fr., Ger. shabracke Pol. czaprak.]

Shack, shak, v.i. to tramp or wander about. n. a tramp, a vagabond.

Shack, shak, v.i. to shed or fall out, as ripe grain from the ear : to feed on stubble : (U.S.) to hibernate, to go into winter quarters. . grain, &c. , fallen on the ground : liberty of winter pasturage : a hastily-built cabin, a rickety house. ns. Shack' -bait, such bait as may be picked up at sea ; Shackle, stubble. [Shake.]

Shackle, shak'l, n. a curved bar, as of iron : a link or staple : a link securing two ankle-rings or two wrist-rings together, and so (/>/.) fetters, manacles: a hinderance. v.t. to fetter : to tie the limbs of: to confine. ns. Shack'le-bOlt, a bolt having a shackle on the end : (her.) a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse ; Shack'le-j olnt, a peculiar kind of articulation seen in the exoskeleton of some fishes. [A.S. sceacul, scacul, a shackle sceacan, to shake ; cog. with Old Dut. schaktl, a link of a chain, Ice. skokull, the pole of a cart.]

Shad, shad, n. a fish of the herring kind, but having the upper jaw deeply notched, and ascending rivers to spawn. adj. Shad'-bell'ied, flat-bellied opp. to Pot-bellied: sloping away gradually in front, cut away. ns. Shad' -bird, the common American snipe : the sandpiper; Shad'-bush, the June-berry or service-berry ; Shad'-fly, a May-fly ; Shad'-frog, a large and very agile American frog ; Shad'-wait'er, the pilot-fish or round-fish. [A.S. sceadda.]

Shaddock, shad'ok, . a tree of the same genus as the orange, having larger leaves, flowers, and fruit. [Named from Captain Shaddock, w-ho introduced it to the West Indies from China about 1810.]

Shade, shad, . partial darkness : interception of light : obscurity : a shady place : protection : shelter : a screen : degree of colour : a very minute change : (paint.) the dark part of a picture : the soul separated from the body : a ghost : (obs.,poet.) a bodily shadow : (pi.) the departed spirits, or their unseen abode, Hades. v.t. to screen from light or heat : to shelter : to mark with gradations of colour : to darken : (Spens.) to foreshadow, represent. adjs. Sha'ded, marked with gradations of colour : sheltered; Shade'ful, shady; Shade'less, without shade. w.JSha'der. o^. Sha'dily. ns. Sha'diness ; Sha'ding, the act of making a shad_e : the effect of light and shade, as in a picture ; Sha' ding-pen, a pen with a broad flat nib. adj. Sha'dy, having, or in, shade : sheltered from light or heat : (coll.) not fit to bear the light, of dubious honesty or morality. [A.S. sceadu scead, shade.]

Shadine, sha-den', . the menhaden, or American sardine.

Shadoof, sha-d6"6f', . a contrivance for raising water by means of a long rod pivoted near one end, the shorter arm weighted to act as the counterpoise of a lever, the longer carrying a bucket which is lowered into the water much used on the Nile for irrigation purposes. Also Shaduf '. [Ar. shadiif.]

Shadow, shad'o, . shade caused by an object : darkness : shelter : security : favour : the dark part of a picture : an inseparable companion : a mystical representation : faint appearance : a ghost, spirit : something only in appearance. v.t. to shade: to cloud or darken : to shade, as a painting ; to represent faintly : to hide, conceal : (coll.) to attend like a shadow, watch continuously and carefully. ns. Shad'ow-fig'ure, a silhouette ; Shad'owiness, the state of being shadowy or unsubstanti.il ; Shad' Owing, shading : gradation of light and colour. adj. Shad'owless. . Shad'ow-stitch, in lace-making, a very delicate kind of ladder-stitch used in fine open-work. adj. Shad'owy, full of shadow : dark : obscure : typical : unsubstantial : (rare) indulging in fancies. Shadow" Of death, approach of death : terrible disaster. [A.S. sceadu; cog. with Old High Ger. scato, and perh. Gr. skotos, darkness, skia, shadow.]

Shafiite, shaf'i-It, . a member of one of the four principal sects of the Sunnites, or orthodox Muslims. [Ar. Shafi'T, the name of the founder.]

Shaft, shaft, . anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c. : a long arrow, anything like

an arrow in form or effect : the part of a column between the base and capital : the stem of a feather : the pole of a carriage, the handle of a tool of any kind. adj. Shaft'ed, having a shaft or handle.- ns. Shaft' -horse, the horse that is harnessed between the shafts of a carriage ; Shaft'ing (mach.), the system of shafts connecting machinery with the prime mover. Make a Shaft or a bolt Of it (Shak.), to take the risk and make the best of it the shaft and the bolt being the arrows of the long-bow and the cross-bow respectively. [A.S. sceaft; prob. orig. pa.p. of scafan, to shave.]

Shaft, shaft, n. a well-like excavation sunk into a mine for pumping, hoisting, &c. : the tunnel of a blast-furnace. [Prob. in this sense from Ger. schacht, a. shaft ; cog. with foregoing.]

Shag, shag, n. woolly hair : cloth with a rough nap : a Tcind of tobacco cut into shreds. adj. rough, hairy. v.t. to roughen, make shaggy. v.i. (Spens.) to hang in shaggy clusters. adjs. Shag'-earod (Shak.), having shaggy or rough ears ; Shag'ged, shaggy, rough. . Shag'gedness. adv. Shag'-gily. n. Shag'giness.-a<//V. Shag'gy, covered with rough hair or wool : rough : rugged ; Shag'-haired, having long, rough hair. [A.S. sceacga, a head of hair ; Ice. skegg, beard, skagi, cape (in Shetland, skaw).'\

Shagreen, sha-gren', . the skin of various sharks, rays, &c., covered with small nodules, used for

covering small caskets, boxes, cigar and spectacle ca>es, &c. : a granular leather prepared by unhairing and scraping the skin of horses, asses, &c. formerly Chagrin', adj. (also Shagreened') made of, or covered with, shagreen. [Fr. chagrin Turk. siighri, the back of a horse.]

Shah, sha, . the monarch of Persia. [Pers.]

Shaheen, sha-hen', . a peregrine falcon. [Pers. shahin.]

Shahl, sha'i, n. a Persian copper coin. [Pers. shahl, royal.]

Shairl, sharl, . a fine cloth woven from the hair of a Tibetan variety 01 the Cashmere goat.

Shairn, sham, . (Scot.) cow-dung.

Shaitan, shi'tan, . the devil, any evil spirit or devilish person. [Ar.]

Shakal, shak'al, n. the same as Jackal.

Shake, shak, v.t. to move with quick, short motions: to agitate : to make to tremble : to threaten to over-throw : to cause to waver : to give a tremulous note to. v.i. to be agitated : to tremble : to shiver : to lose firmness :pa.t. shook, (B.) shaked ; pa.p. shak'en. n. a rapid tremulous motion : a trembling or shivering : a concussion : a rent in timber, rock, &c. : (mus.) a rapid repetition of two notes : (slang) a brief instant. . Shake'down, a temporary bed, named from the original shaking down of straw for this purpose. adj. Shak'en, weakened, disordered. ns. Shak'er, one of a small communistic religious sect founded in Manchester about the middle of the i8th century, so nicknamed from a peculiar dance forming part of their religious service ; Shake' -rag (obs.), a ragged fellow ; Shak erism. adv. Shakily. . Shak'iness. adj. Shak'y, in a shaky condi-tion : feeble : (coll.) wavering, undecided : of ques-tionable ability, solvency, or integrity : unsteady : full of cracks or clefts. Shake down, or together, to make more compact by shaking ; Shake hands, to salute by grasping the hand : (with) to bid fare-well to ; Shake off the dust from one's feet, to renounce all intercourse with ; Shake the head, to move the head from side to side in token of reluc-tance, disapproval, &c. ; Shake together (coll.), to get friendly with ; Shake up, to restore to shape by shaking : (Shak.) to upbraid. Oreat shakes (coll.\ a thing of great account, something of value (usually ' No great shakes'). [A.S. sceacan, scacan.]

Shakespearian, shak-spe'ri-an, adj. pertaining to, or in the style of. Shakespeare, or his works also Shakespe'rian, Shakspea'r'ean, Shakspe'rian. n. a student of Shakespeare (1564-1616). .//. Shake-spearia'na, details or learning connected with Shake-speare and his writings. n. Shakespea'rianism, anything peculiar to Shakespeare.

Shako, shak'O, . a military cap of cylindrical shape,

worn mostly by infantry, and generally plumed. [Hung, csako.}

Shale, shal, . clay or argillaceous material, splitting readily into thin laminae. adj. Sha ly. [Ger. sckaU, a scale.]

Shale, shal, . a shell or husk. [A.S. sceale.}

Shall, shal, v.t. (obs.) to be under obligation : now only auxiliary, used in the future tense of the verb, whether a predictive or a promissive future (in the first person implying mere futurity : in the second and third implying authority or control on the part of the speaker, and expressing promise, command, or determination, or a certainty about the future. In the promissive future ' will ' is used for the first person, and ' shall ' for the second and third). [A. S. sceal, to be obliged ; Ger. soil, Goth, skal, Ice. skal, to be in duty bound.]

Shalli, shal'i, n. a soft cotton stuff made in India, mostly red.

Shalloon, sha-loon', n. a light kind of woollen stuff for coat-linings, &c., said to have been first made at 's-siir-.1f:iie in France.

Shallop, shal'op, . a light boat or vessel, \vith or without a mast. [O. Fr. chalupfe ; Ger. schaluppt ; prob. of East Ind. origin.]

Shallot, sha-lot', n. a species of onion with a flavour like that of garlic. Also Shalot . [O. Fr. eschalote, formed from eschalone, escaione, whence Hng. seal-lion (q.v.).J

Shallow, shal'6, . a sandbank : a place over which the water is not deep : a shoal. adj. not deep : not profound : not wise : trifling. v.t. to make shallow. v.i. to grow shallow. aajs. Shallow-brained, -pa ted, weak in intellect ; Shall ow-heart ed, not capable of deep feelings. adv. Shall'owly (Shot.), simply, foolishly. n. Shall'OWnesS. [Scaud., Ice. skjdlgr, wry ; cf. Ger. scheel.}

Shalffl. Same as Shawm (q.v.).

Shalt, shall, 2d pers. sing, of shall.

Sham, sham, . a pretence : that which deceives expectation : imposture. adj. pretended : false. v.t. to pretend : to feign : to impose upon. v.i. to make false pretences :pr.p. sham'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. shammed. ns. Sham'-fight, a right in imitation of a real one ; Sham mer, one who shams. Sham Abraham (see Abraham-man). [Shame.]

Shamanism, sham'an-izm, n. a name applied loosely to the religion of the Turanian races of Siberia and north-eastern Asia, based essentially on magic and sorcery. . Shaman, a wizard priest. adj. Shaman' ic. . Sham'anist. aaj. Shamanis tic. [Perh. Hind, shaman, idolater.]

Shamble, sham'bl, v.i. to walk with an awkward, un-steady gait. n. a shambling gait. aaj. Sham bling. [Skeat refers to Dut. schanipelcn O. Fr. s'escamper, to decamp.]

Shambles, sham'blz, .//. stalls on which butchers exposed their meat for sale, hence a flesh-market : a slaughter-house. [A.S. scamel (Ger. schamel), a stool Low L. scamellum, for L. scabellum, dim. of scatnnuni, a bench.]

Shame, sham, . the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a con-sciousness of guilt : the cause of shame, a person or thing to be ashamed of: disgrace, dishonour: (B.) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed. v.t. to make ashamed : to cause to blush : to cover with reproach : to drive or compel by shame. adj. Shame'faced (properly Shame'fast, A.S. sceam-fa:st), very modest or bashful. ad-\ Shame'facedly. us. Shame facedness, Shame -fastness, modesty. adj. Shameful, disgraceful. adv. Shame'fuily. . Shame' fulness. adj. Shameless, immodest : done without shame : audacious. adv. Shamelessly. . Shameless-ness. adj. Shame'-proof (Shak.), insensible to shame. ns. Sha mer. one who, or that which, makes ashamed ; Shame'-reel, the first dance after the celebration of marriage, the bride being the best man's partner, the best maid the bridegroom's. For shame, an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed !' Put to shame, to cause to feel shame. [A.S. sceamu, scamu, modesty ; Ice. skomtn, a wound, Ger. scham.]

Shammatha, sha-ma'tha, n. the severest form of ex-communication among the ancient Jews. [Heb.]

Shammy, sham'i, same as Chamois. v.t. Sham'oy, to prepare leather by working oil into the skin. . Sham'oylng.

Shampoo, sham-pOo', v.t. to squeeze and rub the body, in connection with the hot bath : to wash

thoroughly with soap and water. ns. Shampoo' ; Shampoo' er. [Hind champna, squeeze.]

Shamrock, sham'rok, . the national emblem of Ireland, a leaf with three leaflets, or plant having such leaves, sometimes supposed to be the Wood-sorrel, but the name is more frequently applied to some species of Clover, or to some common plant of some uf the nearly allied genera, as the Bird's F foil or the Black Mcdick. The Lc^e. Yellow Trefoil is the plant usually sold in Dublin on St

m8te : mflte ; mSon : (ten.

Patrick's Day. [Ir. seamrog, Gael, seamrag, trefoil, dim. of seamar, trefoil.]

Shan, shan, adj. pertaining to the SAans, a number of tribes of common origin, who live on the borders of Burma, Siam, and China.

Stand, shand, n. (obs.) shame: (Scot.) base coin. tuij. worthless. [A.S. sceand, scand.]

Shandrydan, shan'dri-dan, n. a light two-wheeled cart : any rickety conveyance. Also Shan' dry. [Ir.]

Shandygaff, shan'di-gaf, . a mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer. [Ety. dub.]

Shanghai, shang-hl', . a long-legged hen with feathered shanks, said to have been introduced from Shanghai in China: (U.S.) a tall dandy. v.t. (naut.) to hocus a sailor and ship him while insensible : (U.S.) to get a person by some artifice into a jurisdiction where he can lawlully be arrested.

Shangle, shang'i, H. (Scot.) a shackle.

Shangti, shang'te', n. a Christian name in China for Goci. [Chin, shang, high, ti, ruler.]

Shank, shangk, H. the leg below the knee to the foot : the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring : the part of a tool connecting the handle with the acting part : the part of a shoe connecting the sole with the heel. v.i. to be affected with disease of the footstalk : to take to one's legs (with it). v.t. (Scot.) to despatch unceremoniously. adj. Shanked, having a shank: affected with disease of the shank or footstalk. us. Shank -1 ron, a shaping-tool for shoe-shanks : an iron plate inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank ; Shank'-paint er, a painter or small rope lor fastening the shank of an anchor, when catted, to a ship's side. [A.S. sccanca, leg sceacan, to shake; IJut. schonk, Low Ger. schakc.]

Shanker, shangk' er, . the same as Chancre.

Shanny, shan'i, . the smooth bienny.

Sha'n't, shant (coll.), a contraction oi shall not.

Shanty, shant'i, n. a mean dwelling or hut, a temporary house : a grog-shop. [Perh. from Ir. scan, old, tig, a house ; others derive through Fr. chantier, a timber-yard, from L. cantherius, a rafter.]

Shanty, shant'i. . a song with boisterous drawling chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan, or the like also Chant'y, Chant'ie. >i. Shanty-man, the leader of such a chorus. [Prob. from Fr. chanter, to sing.]

Shape, shap, v.t. to form : to fashion : to adapt to a purpose: to regulate: to direct: to conceive. v.i. (Shak.) to lake shape, to become fit : pa.p. shaped, (/?.) shap'en. . form or figure : external appearance : that which has form or figure : an appearance : particular nature : expression, as in words : a pattern : (cook.) a dish of rice, jelly, or the like cast in a mould and turned out when it has grown firm. adjs. Sha'pable, Shape'arjle ; Shaped, having a

varied ornamental form ; Shapeless, having no shape or regular form : (Shak.) effecting nothing.

us. Shape lessness ; Shape'liness. adj. Shapely, having shape or regular form: symmetrical. ns. Shaper, a metal planing machine, the tool with reciprocating motion ; Sha ping, representation, imagination. Take Shape, to assume a definite form or plan. [A.S. sceapan, scapan, to form, make ; Ice. skapa, Ger. schaffen.)

Shard, shard, . dung. [Ety. dub.]

Shard, shard, n. (Spens.) a boundary, division : (OPS.)
the leaves of the artichoke whitened. [Perh. from Ice. skardh (Ger. scnarte, a notch), and ult. conn, with A.S. sceran, to divide.]

Shard, shard, . a fragment, as of an earthen vessel : the wing-case of a beetle. adjs. Shard' -borne (Shak.), borne on shards, as beetles; Shar'ded (Shak.). provided with elytra or wing-cases. [A.S. Siftird, a fragment- -scfran, to ilivid'-.]

Share, shar, n. a part cut off: a portion : dividend : one of a number of equal portions of anything : a fixed and indivisible section of the capital of a company. v.t. to divide into parts: to partake with others. v.i. to have a part : to receive a dividend. nt. Share'-brok'er, a broker or dealer in shares of railways, &c. ; Share holder, one who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property ; Share-list, a list of the prices of shares of railways, banks, &c. ; Shar'er. Share and share alike, in equal shares Deferred shares (see Defer) ; Go shares, to divide equally ; Ordinary shares, shares forming the common stock of a company. [A.S. scearu sceran, to shear.]

Share, shar, . the iron blade of a plough which cuts the ground. v.t. to cut, cleave. . Share -beam, the part of the plough to which the share is fixed. [A.S. scear sceran, to shear.]

Shark, shark, n. a common name for most of the Elasmobranch fishes included in the sub-order Sclachoidei
voracious fishes, mostly carnivorous, with large sharp teeth on the jaws most numerous in the tropics. [Perh. L. carcharus Gr. karckaros, jagged.]

Shark, shark, . a sharper, a cheat or swindler : an

extortionate rogue. v.i. to live like a swindler.

v.t. to pick up (with up or out). ns. Shark er ;

Shark'ing. [Prob. from preceding word.]

Sharn, sharn, n. (Scot.) dung of cattle. [A.S. sctarn ;

cf. Ice. skarn.}

Sharp, sharp, adj. having a thin cutting edge or fine point : peaked or ridged : affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting : severe : keen, keenly contested : alive to one's interests, barely honest : of keen or quick perception : vigilant, attentive : pungent, biting, sarcastic : eager : fierce : impetuous : shrill : (fhon.) denoting a consonant pronounced with breath and not voice, surd as the sharp mutes, /, /, k. . an acute or shrill sound : (truis.) a

note raised a semitone in the scale, .

also the character directing this: a long ; it

and slender sewing-needle opp. to a $

blunt and a bet-ween: a small sword

or duelling sword : a sharper, cheat : (//.) the hard parts of wheat, middlings : an oysterman's boat- also Sharp'ie, Sharp'y. v.t. (obs.) to sharpen. v.i. to play the sharper, cheat. adj. Sharp'-cut, cut sharply or definitely: well-defined: clear. v.t. Sharp en. to make sharp or keen, pungent or painful, active or acute. v.i. to grow sharp. ns. Sharpener, one who sharpens : Sharp er, a trickster : a swindler : a cheat. adjs. Sharp'-eyed, sharp-sighted ; Sharp'-ground, ground to a sharp edge: Sharp'-look ing (Shak.), hungry-looking. adv. Sharply, quickly : to the moment : (>itus.) above the true pitch. . Sharp'nCSS. adjs. Sharp'-nosed. having a pointed nose : keen of scent, as a dog ; Sharp'-set, ravenous. ns. Sharp'-shoot'er, an old term applied in the army to rifiemen when skirmishing or specially employed as marksmen ; Sharp'-shoot'ing. adjs. Sharp -sighted, having acute sight : shrewd ; Sharp -vis aged, having a thin face; Sharp' -Wit ted, having an acute wit. Look Sharp, to show eagerness, to act quickly. [A S. scearp; Ice. fkarpr, Gr. schar/.]

Sh'aster, shas'ter, . a text-book, an authoritative religious and legal book among the Hindus. Also Shas'tra. [Sans, fdstra fds, to teach.]

Shatter, shat'er, v.t. to break or dash to pieces: to crack : to disorder : to render unsound. T.I. to break into fragments. - a fragment : impaired

state. adjs. Shatter-brained, -pa'ted, disordered in intellect ; Shatt'ery, brittle. [Scatter.]

Shauchle, shawh'I, v.i, (Scot.) to walk with shuffling, loose gait v.t. to distort, deform. [Perh. conn, with Ice. skjdlgr, wry, squinting.]

Shave, shav, v.t. to cut off the hair with a razor : to

pare closely : to make smooth by paring : to cut in thin slices : to skim along the surface : to strip, swindle. v.i. to remove hair by a razor : -pa.p. shaved or sha'ven. n. the act of shaving : a paring :

88.',

Shavie

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Sheep

a narrow miss or escape : a piece of financial knavery. tts. Shave'- grass, the scouring - rush ; Shave'ling, a monk or friar, from his shaven crown ; Sha'ver, one who shaves : a barber : a sharp or extortionate dealer : (coll.) a chap, youngster ; Sha'-Vlng, the act of shaving : that which is shaved or pared off; Sha'vmg-ba'Sin, -bowl, -brush, a basin, bowl, brush, used by persons shaving. Close, or Near, shave, a very narrow escape. [A.S. scea/au, scafan; Dut. schaven, Ger. schaben, L. scabere, to scrape, Gr. skaptein, to dig.]

Shavie, sha'vi, n. (Scot.) a trick or prank. Also Ska'vie. [Perh. Dan. skctv> crooked ; cf. Ger. schief, oblique.]

Shaw, shaw, . a thicket, a small wood : (Scot.) a. stem with the leaves, as of a potato. [A.S. scaga ; Ice. sktigr, Dan. skov.]

Shawl, shawl, n. a wrap made of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used particularly by women as a loose covering for the shoulders : a kind of mantle. v.t. to wrap in a shawl. us. Shawl'- dance, a graceful Oriental dance in which the dancer waves a scarf; Shawl' -mate'rial, a textile of silk and wool, soft and flexible, usually with Oriental designs, employed for dresses and parts of dresses for women ;
Shawl'-patt'em, a coloured pattern, supposed to resemble an Eastern shawl, and applied to material of plainer design ; Shawl'-pin, a pin used for fasten-ing a shawl ; Shawl'-strap, a pair of leather straps, fitted to a handle, used for carrying shawls, rugs, &c. ;
Shawl'-WalSt'COat, a vest or waistcoat with a large staring pattern like that of a shawl. [Pers. shdl.}

Shawm, Shalm, shawm, . a musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed enclosed in a globu lar mouthpiece. [O. Fr. chalemie L. calamus, a reed-pipe.]

Shay, n. See Chay.

Shayak, sha'yak, . a coarse Tripoli woollen cloth.

Shaya-root, sha'a-rOot, . the root of the so-called Indian madder, yielding a red dye. Also Che-root, Choy-root. [Tamil cAaya.]

She, she, pron. fein. the female understood or pre-viously mentioned : sometimes used as a noun for a woman or other female. [Orig. the fern, of the def. art. in A.S. viz. sed, which in the i2th century began to replace he6, the old fern, pron.]

Shea, she'a, n. the tree yielding the Galam butter or shea-butter. Also She'a-tree and Karite.

Sheading, she'ding, . one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man. {Shed.]

Sheaf, shef, . a quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, put together and bound : a bundle of arrows, usually 24 in number : any bundle or collection : -//. Sheaves (shevz). v.t. to bind in sheaves. v.i. to make sheaves. adj. Sheaf y. [A.S. sceafA.S. scfifan, to shove ; Ger. schaub, Dut. schoof.\

Sheal, shel, v.t. (Shak.) to shell, as peas. n. Sheal'-Ing, the shell, pod, or husk, as of peas. [Shell.]

Sheal, Shiel, shel, n. (Scot.) a hut used by shepherds, sportsmen, &c. : a shelter for sheep. its. Shearing, Sheering, Shiel'ing. [Either Ice. skdli, a hut, or Ice. skjdl, a shelter ; both cog. with sky, shade.}

Shear, sher, v.t. to cut or clip : to clip with shears or any other instrument : (Scot.) to reap with a sickle. v.t. to separate, cut, penetrate : in mining, to make a vertical cut in the coal : pa.t. sheared, (obs.) shore; pa. p. sheared or shorn. n. a shearing or clipping : a strain where compression is answered by elongation at right angles : curve, deviation. ns. Sheaf -bill, the scissor-bill, cut-water, or black skimmer ; Shear'er ; Sheaf-hog, a sheep after the first shearing ; Sheafing, the act or operation of cutting with shears : what is cut off with shears :

(Scot.) the time of reaping : the process of preparing shear-steel : (geol.) the process by which shear-structure (q.v.) has been produced ; Sheaf ling, a sherp only once sheared ; Sheaf man, one whose occupation is to hear cloth ; Shears (pi. and sing.),

an instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other : a hoisting apparatus (see Sheers) : anything resembling shears, as even a pair of wings (Spetis.) ; Sheaf-Steel, steel suitable for the manufacture of shears and other edge-tools; Sheaf-struc'ture (geol.), a structure often seen in volcanic rocks, due to the reciprocal compression and elongation of various parts under great crust movements ; Sheaf-wa'ter, a genus of oceanic birds allied to the petrels, and varying from 8J to 14 inches in length. [A.S. sceran ; Ice. skera, to clip, Ger. sc/teren, to shave.]

Sheat-fish, shet'-fish, . a fish of the family SUurida, the great catfish of central Europe.

Sheath, sheth, . a case for a sword or other long instrument : a scabbard : any thin defensive covering : a membrane covering a stem or branch : the wing-case of an insect. v.t. Sheathe (tk), to put into a sheath : to cover with a sheath or case : to enclose in a lining. adj. Sheathed (th), provided with, or enclosed in, a sheath : (hot., zool.. and anat.) having a sheath, vaginate. ns. Sheathing (tk), that which sheathes, esp. the covering of a ship's bottom ; Sheath'-knife, a knife carried in a sheath from the waist. adjs. Sheath'less ; Sheath'-winged, having the wings encased in elytra : coleopterous ; Shoath'y, sheath-like. Sheathe the SWord, to put an end to war. [fi.^>.sceth,scseth; Ger. sckeide, Ice. skeitliir.\

Sheave, shev, . the wheel of a pulley over which the rope runs : a sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole. . Sheave'-hble. [SAive.]

Sheaved, shevd, adj. (Shak.) made of straw.

Shebang, she-bang', . (Amer.) a place, a store, a saloon, a gaming-house : a brothel.

Shebeen, she-ben', . a place where intoxicating drinks are privately and unlawfully sold^ its. Shebee'ner, one who keeps a shebeen ; Shebee'ning. [Ir.]

Shechinah, she-ki'na, . Same as Shekinah.

Shecklaton, shek'la-ton, n. Same as Checklaton.

Shed, shed, v.t. to part, separate : to scatter, cast off: to throw out: to pour: to spill. v.i. to let fall, cast : pr.p. shed'dmg ; pa.t. and pa.p. shed. . a division, parting, as of the hair, and in waterj/z^. ns. Shed'der; Shed'ding. [A.S. sceddan, to separate ; Ger. scheiden.}

Shed, shed, . a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter : an outhouse : a large temporary open structure for reception of goods. [Shade.}

Sheeling. See under Sheal.

Sheen, shen, . brightness or splendour. adj. (obs.) bright, shining. v.i. (arch.) to shine, glitter. adj. Sheen'y, shining, beautiful. [A.S. seine, scyne, fair ; Dut. schoon, Ger. schon, beautiful ; prob. from the root of A.S. scedwian, to look at.]

Sheeny, shen'i, . (slang) a sharp fellow, a cheat, a Jewish dealer. adj. cheating.

Sheep, shep, n.sing. and//, the well-known ruminant mammal covered with wool : leather made from sheep-skin: a silly and timid fellow. ns. Sheep' -bit'er (Shak), one who practises petty thefts ; Sheep'-bit'Ing, robbing those under one's care, like an ill-trained shepherd-dog ; Sheep'-coto, an enclosure for sheep ; Sheep'-dog, a dog trained to watch sheep: (slan*) a chaperon. adj. Sheep' -faced, sheepish, bashful. ns. Sheep' -farm'er ;

Sheep'-fold, a fold or enclosure for sheep : a flock

of sheep ; Sheep'-head, Sheep's'-head, a fool, a stupid and timid person : an American fish of the family Sparida, allied to the perches, so called from the shape and colour of the head ; Sheep'-hook, a shepherd's crook. adj. Sheep'ish, like a sheep: bashful: foolishly diffident. adv. Sheep'iShly. ns. Sheep'ishness ; Sheep'-louse, a parasitic dipterous insect ; Sheep'-maf ket, a place where sheep are sold ; Sheep' -mas'ter, a master or owner of sheep ; Sheep'-pen, an enclosure for sheep ; Sheep'-pest, the sheep-tick; Sheer)'- pox, a rnntapinns eruptive disease of sheep, variola ovina; Sheep' -run,

Sheer

m5te ; mflte ; moOn ; Men.

Sheol

Sheep-

a tract of grazing country for sheep ; Sheep'S'-eye, a modest, diffident look : a loving, wishrul glance ; Sheep's' -foot, a printer's tool with a ciaw at one end for prizing up forms ; Sheep'-shank (Scat.), the shank of a sheep hence something slender and weak : a nautical knot for temporarily shortening a rope ; Sheep'-Shearer, one who shears sheep ; Sheep'-shearing ; Sheep'-shears, a kind of shears used for shearing sheep ; Sheep -sil'ver, money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep ; Sheep'-skin, the skin of a sheep : leather prepared from the skin of a sheep : a deed engrossed on sheep-skin parchment; Sheep'-steal'er; Sheep'-steal'ing ; Sheep's'-WOOl, a valuable Florida sponge ; Sheep' -tick, an insect which attacks the sheep, sucking its blood and raising a tumour; Sheep'walk, the place where the sheep pasture ; Sheep' -Wash, a lotion for vermin on the sheep, or to preserve its wool

also Sheep -dip ; Sheep' -whistling, tending sheep. Black Sheep, the disreputable member of a family or group. [A.S. scedp ; Ger. scftaf.]

Sheer, sher, adj. pure : unmingled : simple : S u ** without a break, perpendicular. adv. s " anic - clear : quite : at once. [Ice. sluzrr, bright ; Ice. skfrr, A.S. scfr.]

Sheer, sher, v.i. to deviate from the line of the pjoper course, as a ship : to turn aside. . the deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. as. Sheer' -hulk, an old dismasted ship with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships ; Sheer'-leg, one of the spars. n.fl. Sheers, an apparatus tor hoisting heavy weights, having usually two legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and bearing at their tops, where they are joined, hoisting-tackle. [Perh. Dut. scheren, to cut, withdraw.]

Sheet, shet, n. a large, thin piece of anything : a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed : a large, broad piece of paper : a sail : the rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. z-./. to cover with, or as with, a sheet : to furnish with sheets :
to form into sheets. >is. Sheet'-copp'er. -iron, -lead, -met'al, copper, iron, lead, metal in thin sheets. adj. Sheeted, with a white band or belt. ns. Sheet-glass, a kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, cut longitudinally, and opened out into a sheet ; Sheeting, cloth used for bed-sheets : the process of forming into sheets ; Sheet-lightning, lightning appearing in sheets or having a uroad appearance ; Sheet-work, press-work. A sheet (or Three sheets) in the wind, fuddled, tip^y : In sheets (print.), not folded, or folded but not bound. [A.S. scete, scytf, a sheet scedtan (pa.t. . to shoot, project.]

Sheet-anchor, shet'-angk'ur, . the largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger : chief support : last refuge. [Shoot and anc!wr.\

Sheik, Sheikh, shek, n. a man of eminence, a lord, a chief: a title of learned or devout men. [Ar. sheikk shakha, to be old.]

Sheiling, sharing, . Same as Shealing.

Shekel, shekl, . a Jewish weight (about half-an-ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about zs. 6d. sterling) : (//.) money (siang\ [Heb. from shtiqal. to weigh.]

Shekinah, Shechinah, she-krna, . the Divine presence which rested like a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. [Heb., shdkhan, to dwell.]

Sheldrake, shel'drak, . a genus of birds of the Duck family Anatida, having the hind-toe free : fern. Shel duck. [A.S. scyld, a shield, and drake.}

Shelf, shelf, . a board fixed on a wall, &c., for laying things on : a flat layer of rock : a ledge : a shoal : a andbank: fii Shelve* (shelvz). <%}. Shelf 'y.

Put, Lay, on the Shelf, to put aside from duty or service. [A.S. scylfe, a plank, Ice. skjdif, a bench.]

Shell, shel, . a term applied to the hard outer covering or skeleton of many animals, to the internal skeleton of some invertebrates, and to the outer

covering of the eggs of various animals : any frame-work : the outer ear : a testaceous mollusc : any frail structure : a frail boat : a rough kind of coffin : an instrument of music : a bomb : a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge of gunpowder or other explosive ignited at the required instant by means of either time or percussion fuses : the thin coating of copper on an electrotype : an intermediate class in some schools. Z'.f. to break off the shell : to re-move the shell from : to take out of the shell : to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard. v.i. to fall off like a shell: to cast the shell. ns. Shellac (she-lak', shel'ak), Shell' -lac, lac prepared in thin plates for making varnish, &c. r.t. to coat with shellac. ns. Shell' -hack, an old sailor, a barnacle ; ShelT-bark, either of two North American hickories. - adj. Shelled, having a shell, testaceous. *j. SheU'er, one who shells or husks; Shell'fish, a popular term for many aquatic animals not fishes, esp. oysters, clams and all molluscs, and crustaceans such as crabs and lobsters ; Shell'-gun, a cannon used for throwing shells, esp. horizontally : ShelT-heap, a prehistoric accumulation of shells, &c. , pointing back to a race that lived on shellfish ; ShelT-ice, ice no longer supported by the water beneath ; Shell' -jack'et, an undress military jacket ; Shell' -lime, lime procured from the shells of shellfish by burning ; Shell' -lime Stone, a limestone largely consisting of shells ; Shell -marl, a white earthy deposit, resulting from the accumulation of frag-ments of shells ; Shell' -mound, a shell-heap ; Shell' -or'narnent, decoration in which any shell-form is prominent. adj. Shell'proOf, proof against, or able to resist, shells or bombs. tts. Shell' -room, a maga-zine on board ship where shells are stored ; Shell' -Sand, sand consisting in great part of fragments of shells, and often containing a small proportion of organic matter, a very useful manure for clay soils, heavy loams, and newly-reclaimed bogs ; Shell'-work, work composed of or adorned with shells. Shell'y, consisting of a shell : testaceous.
Shell Out (s.'arig), to hand over, as money. [A.S. scell, scyl ; Dut. scltel, Ice. skel.\

Shelta, snel'ta, . a secret jargon of great antiquity spoken by Irish tinkers, beggars, and pipers. Also Shelrii, Cainnt cheard. Gam cant, Bog-latin. \Shelrfi, a perversion of the Irish benlra, language.]

Shelter, shel'ter, . that which shields or protects : a refuge : a retreat, a harbour : protection. Z'.t. to cover or shield: to defend: to conceal. Z'.t. to take shelter. n. Shel'terer. adjs. Shel'terless ; Shel'tery, affording shelter. [Ong. sfc/troA.S. scyld-tntma, shield-troop scyld, shield, tmtna, troop trunt, firm.]

Shelty, Sheltie, shel'ti, n. a Shetland pony. [Perh. a dim. of Shetland pony. ~\

Shelve, shelv, v.t. to furnish with shelves : to place on a shelf : to put aside. . Shel'Ving, the furnish-ing with shelves: the act of placing on a shelf: shelves or materials for shelves.

Shelve, shelv, r.i. to slope, incline. n. a ledge. . Shel'Ving, a shelving place : (rare) a bank. adj. Shel'vy, sloping, shallow. [Prob. ult. from Ice. skelgja-sk, to come askew skjdlgr, wry.]

Shernitic. Same as Semitic.

Shend, shend, v.t. (S^ens.) to disgrace, to reproach, to blame, also to overpower, to surpass: pa,t. and pa.p. shent. [A.S. scendan, to disgrace A.S. scand, sceand(Gcr. schande), shame.]

She-oak, she'-Ck, . one of several shrubs of the Australian genus Casuarina.

Sheol, she^Ol, n. the place of departed spirits. [Heb, sht t ll, a hollow place sha.'al, to dig out.]

Shepherd, shep'erd, . one who herds sheep : a swain : a pastor :fetn. Shep'herdess. v.t. to tend as a shepherd : to watch over, protect the interests of, or one's own interests in. us, Shep'herdism, pastoral lite ; Shep herdlmg, a little shepherd ; Shep herd'S-crook. a long staff, its upper end curved into a hook ; Shep'herd'S-dog, a dog specially trained to help in tending sheep, the collie or Scotch sheep-dog, &c. ; Shep'herd's-flute, a flageolet or the like ; Shep'herd's-nee'dle, an annual plant, called also Venus's comb ; Shep herd's - plaid, -tar'tan, a woollen cloth made with black and white checks: this form of pattern itself; Shep'-herd'S-pouch, -purse, an annual cruciferous plant,

with compressed, somewhat heart-shaped seed-vessel ;
Shepherd's - rod, -staff, a small kind of teasel. Shepherd kings (see Hyksos). The Good Shepherd, a title of Jesus Christ (John, x. n); The Shepherds, a sect of fanatical shepherds in France about 1251 A.D., eager to deliver the imprisoned Louis IX. [A.S. scedp-hyrde. Sheep and herd.}

Sheppy, Sheppey, shep'i, . (prov.) a sheep-cote.

Sherbet, sher'bet, . a drink of water and fruit juices, sweetened and flavoured. [Through Turk, from Ar. sharbat, a drink shariba, he drinks.]

Sherd, sherd, . See Shard.

Sherif, Shereef, she-ref, . a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima : a prince or ruler: the chief magistrate of Mecca. [Ar. shartf, noble, lofty.]

Sheriff, sher'if, . the governor of a shire : (English law) the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, his duties being chiefly ministerial rather than judicial : (Scots law) the chief magistrate and judge of the county : in the United States the office of sheriff is mainly ministerial, his principal duties to maintain peace and order, attend courts, guard prisoners, serve processes, and execute judgments. us. Sherlffalty, Sherlffdom, Sheriffship, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff ; Sherlff-clerk, in Scotland the registrar of the sheriffs court, who has charge of the records of the court ; Sheriff -dep'Ute (Scot.), the sheriff proper, so called since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748 to distinguish him from the earlier heritable Sherlff-prin'cipal, whose title is now merged in that of the Lord-lieutenant : Sher'iff-offlcer, in Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c. ; Sherlff-SUb'StitUte, the acting sheriff in a Scotch county or city, like the sheriff-depute appointed by the crown, but unlike the sheriff-depute forced to reside within his judicial district, and forbidden to take other employment ; Un'der-sherlff, the deputy of an English sherif who performs the execution of writs. [A.S. scir-gerffa scir (Eng. shire), gfrffa, a governor ; cog. with Ger. graf, a count.]

SherriS, sher'is, . (Shak.). Same as Sherry.

Sherry, sherf, . a name derived from Xeres or Jerez de la Frontera, near Cadiz, and applied to the better kind of white wines grown in the neighbourhood of Xeres. Sherry CObblerj a cobbler made with sherry. Natural Sherry, a sherry having from two to four per cent, of spirit added to make it keep.

Shot, shet, adj. (U.S.) freed from.

Shetlander, shet'land-er, . a native or inhabitant of Shetland. Shetland lace, an open-work ornamental trimming made with woollen yarn for shawls, &c. ; Shetland pony, a small sturdy and shaggy horse, usually nine to ten hands high, a shelly ; Shetland WOOl, a thin but strong undyed worsted, spun from the wool of the sheep in the Shetland Islands, much used for knitting fine shawls, &c.

Sheuch, Sheugh, shOoh, or shyuh, n. (Scot.) a ditch.

Sheva, she-va', . a Hebrew point (:) written below its consonant, and indicating properly the absence of a vowel (simple sheva). It i-> either unsounded, as at the close of a syllable (siltnt sheva), or given

a short breathing or neutral sound, as at the beginning of a syllable (vocal sheva). Sometimes it is compounded with the short vowels, forming compound shevas.

Shew, sh<5. Same as Show.

Shewbread, sho'bred. Same as Showbread.

Shiah, she'a, . a member of that Mohammedan sect which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate successor of the Prophet, rejecting the three califs of their opponents the Sunnis, as usurpers. . Shiism (she'izm). [Ar. shfa, sect.]

Shibboleth, shib'bO-leth, n. (B.) a test-word used by the Gileadites under Jephthah to detect the fleeing Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the sh (Judges, xii. 4-6) : the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb. , an ear of corn, or a stream.]

Shield, sheld, . a broad plate worn for defence on the left arm : anything that protects : defence : a person who protects : the shield-shaped escutcheon used for displaying arms. v.t. to defend : (SAa&.) to forfend, avert.

v.i. to be a shelter. us.
Shier der ; Shield'-fern, a fern,
so called from its shape. atij.
Shield less, defenceless. ativ.
Shield lessly. . Shieldless-
ness. atij. Shield'- shaped,
scutate. [A. S. scyld ; Uer.
schild, Ice. skioldr, protec-
tion.] Points of the Heral-

Shieling. See under Sheal. die escutcheon :

Shift, shift, v.t. to change in A, Dexter chief; B,
form or character: to put out Middle chief; C,
of the way : to dress in fresh Sinister chief ; D',
clothes. v.i. to change about : Honour or Collar
to remove : to change one's point ; E, Fess
clothes : to resort to expedients point ; F, Nombril
for some purpose : in violin- or Navel point ;
playing, to move the left hand G, Dexter base;
from its original position next H Middle base;
to the nut. . a change: in]_' Sinister base ;
violin-playing, any position of K, Dexter flank ;
the left hand except that L, Sinister flank,
nearest the nut : a squad or

relay of men : a contrivance : an artifice : last re-
source : a chemise or woman's undermost garment
(orig. signifying a change of body-linen). adj.
Shift'able, capable of being shifted. us. Shift'er,
one who shifts : a trickster ; Shift'iness, the char-
acter of being shifty. adj. Shifting, unstable :
shifty. adv. Shift'ingly. adj. Shiftless, desti-
tute of shifts or expedients : unsuccessful, for want
of proper means. adv. Shiftlessly. n. Shiftless-
neSS. adj. Shift'y, full of, or ready with, shifts,
contrivances, or expedients. Shift about, to vacil-
late : to turn quite round to the opposite point ;
Shift for one's self, to provide for one's self; Shift
Of crops, rotation of crops ; Shift off, to defer : to
put away. Make shift, to find ways and means of
doing something, contrive. [A.S. sciftan, to divide,
Ice. skip/a.)

Shiite, she'It, . the same as Shiah (q.v.). adj.
ShiitlC.

Shikar, shi-kar', . in India, hunting, sport. its.
Shikar'ee, Shikari, a hunter. [Hind.]

Shiko, shilc'O, . a posture of prostration in Burma.

Shillalah, shi-la'la, . an oak sapling, the oak or
blackthorn cudgel of the conventional Irishman.
Also Shillelah, Shillaly. [Prob. Shillelagh, an
oak-wood in County Wicklow.]

Shilling, shil'ing, . aa English silver coin = 12 pence.
Take the Shilling, to enlist as a soldier by accept-
ing the recruiting-officer's shilling discontinued
since 1879. [A.S. scilling; Ger. scliilling.]

Shilly-shally, shil'i-shal'i, adv. in silly hesitation.
- foolish trifling : irresolution. v.i. to hesitate,

Shilpit

mote ; mute ; mOon ; Men.

Shirr

n. ShiU'y-shairier, an irresolute person. [A redu-
plication of ' Shall I .' ']

Shilpit, shil'pit, adj. (Scat.) weak, washy : feeble-
looking. [Ety. dub.]

Shily, same as Shyly. See Shy.

Shim, shim, n. (mack.) a thin slip used to fill up space
caused by wear. v.t. to wedge up. [Ety. dub.]

Shimmer, shim'er, v.i. to gleam tremulously, to
glisten. us. Shimmer Shimm'ering, a tremulous
gleam. [A. S. scintrian scintan, to shine; Ger.
schimmern.]

Shin, shin, . the large bone of the leg or the forepart
of it : a bird's shank. v.i. to climb a tree (with up) :
to tramp, trudge. v.t. to climb a tree by swarming
up it : to kick on the shins. ns. Shin'-bone, the
tibia ; Shin'-piece, a piece of armour defending the
forepart of the leg; Shin'-plas'ter (U.S.), a patch
of brown-paper steeped in vinegar, &c., laid on a
sore : a small paper note or promise to pay. [A.S.
scina, the shin (esp. in the compound scm-bdn, shin-
bone) ; Dut. schten, Ger. schiene.]

Shin, shin, H. a god, or the gods : the term used by
Protestant missionaries in Japan and China for the
Supreme Being.

Shindy, shin'di, . the game of shinty, shinny, bandy-
ball, or hockey : (slang) a row, disturbance. Kick

Up a shindy, to make a disturbance.

Shine, shin, v.i. to beam with steady radiance : to glitter : to be bright or beautiful : to be eminent. v.t. to cause to shine :pa.t. and/<i./. shone (shon), (B.) shlned. adj. (Speus.) bright. . brightness : splendour : fair weather : (slang) disturbance, row, a trick. . Shi'ner, that which shines : (slang)a. coin, esp. a sovereign : a small American fresh-water fish.

adj. Shl'ning. adv. Shi'ningly. . Shining-ness. adj. Shi'ny, clear, unclouded: glossy. Cause, or Make, the face to shine (B.), to be propitious ; Take the Shine out Of (slang), to out-shine, eclipse. [A.S. scfnan ; Ger. scneinen.]

Shingle, shing'gl, . wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for roofing houses : (U.S.) a small sign-board or plate. v.t. to cover with shingles : to crop the hair very close. adjs. Shingled, Shing'le-roofed, having the roof covered with shingles. us. Shing'ler ; Shing ling. [Low L. scindula, a wooden tile L. scindcre, to split.]

Shingle, shing'gl, . the coarse gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea. adj. Shingly. [Orig. single Norw. singel, singling, shingle singla, freq. of singa, to ring.]

Shingles, shing'glz, . popular name for the disease Herpes zoster. [A corr. of L. cingulum, a belt or girdle cingere, to gird.]

Shinny, shin i, . the game of bandy-ball or hockey. (Prob. Gael, sinteag, a bound.]

Shinti-yan, shin'ti-yan, . the loose drawers worn by Moslem women. Also Shin'tigan.

Shinto, shin'tC, n. the system of nature and hero worship forming the indigenous religion of Japan. ns. Shin'toism ; Shin'toist. f Jap., = Chin, shin too shin, god, too, way, doctrine.]

Shinty, shin'ti, n. Same as Shinny.

Ship, ship, . a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each : generally, any large sea-going vessel. i'. /. to put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship : to transport by ship : to fix in its place. v.i. to engage for service on ship-board :pr.p. ship'ping \J>a.t. and pa.p. shipped. ns. Ship' -bis' CUlt, hard biscuit for use on shipboard ;
Ship'board, the deck or side of a ship ; Ship'-boy, a boy that serves on board a ship ; Ship'-break'er, one who breaks up vessels no longer fit for sea ; Ship'-brok'er, a broker who effects sales, insurance, &c. of ships ; Shipbuilder, one whose occupation is to construct ships; Ship' building ; Ship'-canal', a canal large enough to admit the passage of sea-going vessels ; Ship -cap'tain, one who commands

shipbuilding ; Ship'-chand'ler, a dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture or stores ; Ship'-chand'lery, the business wares of a ship-chandler ; Ship'-fe'ver, typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships ; Ship'flll, as much or as many as a ship will hold ; Ship -hold' er, a ship-owner ; Ship -lett'er, a letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mails ; Ship'-load, the load or cargo of a ship ; Ship'man, a sailor : pi. Ship'men ; Ship'-master, the captain of a shij> ; Ship mate, a com-panion in the same ship ; Ship'ment, act of putting on board ship : embarkation : that which is shipped ; Ship'-mon'ey, a tyrannical tax imposed by the king on seaports, revived without authorisation of parlia-ment by Charles I. in 1634-37 ; Shlp'-Of-the-line, before steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough to take a place in a line of battle ; Ship'-own'er, the owner of a ship or ships. adj. Shipped (Skak.), fur-nished with a shiporships. ns. Ship per ; Ship'ping, ships collectively : tonnage : (SkaJi.) a voyage ; Ship'-
ping-ag'ent, the agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned forshipment. n.pl. Ship'-ping-art'icles, articles of agreement between the cap-tain and his crew. ns. Shipping-bill, invoice of goods embarked ; Ship ping-mas'ter, the official who witnesses signature by the sailors of the articles of agreement ; Ship'ping-off'ice, the office of a ship-ping-agent, or of a shipping-master ; Ship'-pound, a unit of weight in the Baltic ports ; Ship'-raU'way, a railway by means of which vessels can be carried overland from one body of water to another. adjs. Ship'-rigged (nant.), rigged like a ship, having three masts with square sails and spreading yards ; Ship'-Shape, in a seaman-like manner : trim, neat, proper. ns. Ship S-hus band, the owner's agent in the management of a ship ; Ship' -tire (SAa%.), a sort of head-dress, whether from its streamers or its general likeness to a ship ; Ship' -way, the supports forming a sliding-way for the building, repairing, and launch-ing of vessels ; Ship'- worm, a genus (Teredo) of worm-like molluscs which perforate and live in timber,
lining the cavity or tube with a calcareous encrusta-tion ; Ship'wreck, the wreck or destruction of a ship : destruction. v.t. to destroy on the sea : to make to suffer wreck. us. Ship' Wright, a wright or

carpenter who constructs ships ; Ship'yard, a yard where ships are built or repaired. Ship a sea, to have a wave come aboard ; Ship's papers, documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo ; Ship the Oars (see Oar). About Ship ! an exclamation to pull in the sheet preparatory to changing a ship s course during a tack ; Make shipwreck of, to ruin, destroy ; On shipboard, upon or within a ship ; Take ship, or Shipping, to embark. [A.S. scip scippan, to make scapan, to shape ; Goth, skip. Ice. skip, Ger. schiff.\

Shippn, ship'n, n. (prov.) a stable. Also Ship pon.

Shippo, ship-po', . Japanese enamel, cloisonni.

Shipton, ship'ton, . usually ' Mother Shipton,' a famous prophetess of popular English tradition, born near Knaresborough in 1488.

Shlrax, she-raz', . a Persian wine. [SAiraz.]

Shire, shir, shir (in county-names), . a county, one of the larger divisions of England for political purposes originally a division of the kingdom under a sheriff, the deputy of the ealdorman : a term also surviving as applied to certain smaller districts in England, as Richmondshire and Hallamshire. MS. Shire'man, a sheriff; Shire'-moot, Shire'-mote, formerly in England a court of the county held periodically by the sheriff together with the bishop or the ealdorman. [A. S. scir, scire, a county, sciran, a secondary form of sceran, to cut off.]

Shirk, sherk, v.t. to avoid, get off or slink away from. n. Shirker. 0^7. Shirley. [A form of shark.]

Shirl. sherl, v.i. (prov.) to slide.

a ship ; Ship'-car'penter, a carpenter who works at
2y 889

Shirr, Shir, sher, . a puckering made in a fabric by parallel gathering-threads. v.t. to produce such.

adj. Shirred, having lines or cords inserted l>etween the threads, as in certain elastic fabrics. ns. Shirr'ing, decorative-shirred needlework ; Shirr'ing-String, a cord used to gather the threads together in shirred-work. [Ety. dub.]

Shirt, shert, . a short garment worn next the body by men : an interior lining in a blast-furnace. v.t. to cover as with a shirt. ns. Shirt'-frill, a fine cambric frill worn in the early years of the 191)1 century on the breast of the shirt ; Shirf -front, that part of the shirt which is open and covers the breast, generally of finer material, starched stiffly ; Shirting, cloth for shirts : shirts collectively. adj. Shirtless, without a shirt. ns. Shirt'-sleeve, the sleeve of a shirt ; Shirt' -waist, a woman's over-garment or blouse, coming to the waist and belted there. Bloody Shirt, a blood-stained shirt, as the symbol of murder ; Boiled shirt, a white shirt clean washed ; In one's shirt-Sleeves, without the coat. (Scand. ; Ice. skyrtaskortr, shortness.]

Shist, &c. See Schist, &c.

Shitepoke, shlt'pok, , the North American small green heron.

Shittah, shit'a, . a tree whose durabje wood Shlttim wood was used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture prob. the Acacia siyal. [Heb. shittah, pi. shittlm.}

Shivaree, shiv'a-re, -c.t. (U.S.) to give a mock serenade to. Also . [A corr. of charivari.]

Shlve, shlv, n. (Skak.) a slice, as of bread : a small bung for closing a wide-mouthed bottle. [Scand., Ice. skffa, a slice ; Dut. schijf, Ger. sckeibe.)

Shiver, shiv'er, . a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence. v.t. to shatter. r.i. to fall into shivers. . Shiv'er-spar, a slaty calcite or calcium carbonate. adj. ShiVery, brittle. Shiver my timbers, a nautical imprecation. [Skeat explains skiver as a dim. of the foregoing skive, a thin slice, the same as prov. Eng. skeaz'e, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley Ice. sktfa, a slice ; Dut. schijf, Ger. sckeibe.)

Shiver, shiv'er, i'.i. to shake or tremble : to shudder. v.t. to cause to shake in the wind, as sails. . Shivering. adv. ShiVeringly, with shivering or trembling. adj. Shivery, inclined to shiver. The Shivers (coll.), the ague, chills. [M. E. rfti-'fren, a softened form of kivertn, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of quiver, and a freq. of Ice. kippa, to pull, the spelling with sh being due to confusion with skiver (n.).]

Shlzoku, shS-zOTcoo, . the two-sworded men of Japan,
the gentry proper.

Shoal, shul, n. a great multitude of fishes swimming together. v.i. to crowd. <J</i/.Shoal'Wise, in shoals. [A.S. sc6lu, company L. schola, school.]

Shoal, shOl, . a shallow : a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep : a sandbank. adj. shallow. v.i. to grow shallow : to come upon shallows. 'is. ShoaT'er, a coasting vessel ; Shoal i-ness ; Shoal'lng, filling up with shoals ; ShoaV-mark. a mark set up to indicate shoal-water ; Shoal'ness, shallowness. adj. Shoal'y, full of shoals or shallows : not deep. [Scand. ; Ice. skdlgr, oblique ; cf. Shallow.}

Shock, shok, n. a violent shake : a sudden dashing of one thing against another : violent onset : an offence : a condition of prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions caused by trauma, a surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance : (coll.) a sudden attack of paralysis, a stroke : an electrical stimulant to sensory nerves &c, : any very strong emotion. v.t. to shake by violence : to offend : to disgust : to dismay. v.i. to collide with violence. n. Shock 1 er (coll.), a very sensational tale. adj. ShOCk'lng, offensive, repulsive, adv. Shock - Ingly. . Shock ingness. [Prof. Skeat explains M. E. schokken, to shock, as from O. Fr. choc, a snock, chequer, to give a shock Old High Ger.

64W

scoc, a shock, shaking movement. Cf. A.S. scoc, pa.t. of scfacan, to shake.]

Shock, shok, . a heap or pile of sheaves of corn. r.t. to make up into shocks or stocks. . Shocker. [M. E. schokke Old Dut. schocke.]

Shock, shok, . a dog with long, shaggy hair : a mass of shaggy hair. . Shock'-dog, a rough-haired dog, a poodle. adjs. Shock'-head, -ed, having a thick and bushy head of hair. [A variant of shag.}

Shod, shod,/./. and /</. of shoe.

Shoddy, shod'!, . (orig.) the waste arising from the manufacture of wool : now applied to the wool of old woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for re-manufacture : the inferior cloth made from this substance : worthless goods : (coll.) pretence, sham, vulgar and baseless assumption. adj. made of shoddy : inferior, trashy : pretentious, sham, counterfeit : ambitious by reason of newly-acquired wealth. K. Shodd'yism. [Shed, to part A.S. sceddan, to part.]

Shoe, shoo, . a covering for the foot, not coming above_the ankle : a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury : anything in form or use like a shoe : pi. Shoes (shOoz). v.t. to furnish with shoes : to cover at the bottom : pr.p. shoe'ing ; pa.t. and /to./, shod. ns. Shoe'-bill, the whalehead (Baltzniceps) ; Shoe black, one who blacks and cleans shoes or boots ; Shoe'-black'ing, blacking for boots and shoes ; Shoe'-boy, a boy who cleans shoes ; Shoe'-brUSh, a brush for cleaning boots or shoes ; Shoe'-buck'le, a buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, by means of a latchet passing over the instep; Shoe'-hamm'er, a broad- faced hammer for pounding leather and for driving pegs, &c. ; Shoe'horn, a curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe ; Shoe'ing-horn, a shoe-horn : (obs.) anything by which a transaction is facilitated ; Shoe'-lace, a shoe-string ; Shoe'-latch'et, a thong for holding a shoe, sandal, &c. on the foot ; Shoe'-leath'er, leather for shoes : shoes or shoeing generally. adj. Shoeless, destitute of shoes. ns. Shoe maker, one whose trade or occupation is to make shoes or boots ; Shoe 'making ; Shoe' -peg, a small peg of wood or metal for fastening different parts of a shoe together ; Sho'er, one who furnishes shoes, a horse-shoer ; Shoe'-stretch'er, a last having a movable piece for distending the leather of the shoe in any part ; Shoe'-String, a string used to draw the sides of the shoe or boot together ; Shoe'-tie, a cord or string for lacing a shoe : (Shak.) a traveller ; Shoe'-work er, one employed in a shoc-factory- Another pair of shoes (coll.), quite a different matter ; Be in one's shoes, or boots, to be in one's place ; Die in one's Shoes, to die by-violence, esp. by hanging ; Put the Shoe on the right foot, to lay the blame where it rightly belongs. [A.S. seed ; Goth, skohs, Ger. schuh.]

Shog, shog, v.i. to shake, jog, move on, be gone. v.t. to shake. . a jog, shock. [Celt., W. ysgogi, to wag, ysgog, a jolt.]

Shogun, sho'goon, . the title of the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in Japan. aiij. Sho'gunal. n. Sho'gunate. [Jap., sko, to hold, fu>i, army.]

Shone, shon, /a./. and /rt./S. of shine.

ShOO, shoe, interj. off ! away ! to scare away fowls, &c. v.i. to cry 'Shoo!' v.t. to drive away by calling ' Shoo ! ' [Cf. Fr. chou, Gr. sou.}

Shook, shook, pa.t. of shake.

Shool, shinjl, v.i. to saunter about, to beg.

ShOOldarry, shool-dar'i, . a small tent with steep sloping roof and low sides. [Hind.]

Shoon, shCon, an old pi. of shoe.

Shoot, shoOt, v.t. to dart : to let fly with force : to discharge from a bow or gun : to strike with a shot : to thrust forward : to pass rapidly through : to lay out, place in position : to hunt over, to kill game >n

or on : to send forth new parts, as a plant. v.i. to perform the act of shooting : to variegate, to colour in spots or threads : to be driven along : to fly, as an arrow : to jut out : to germinate : to advance or grow rapidly : to hunt birds, &c., with a gun \-pa.t. and pa.f>. shot. . act of shooting : a match at shooting, shooting-party : a young branch : (Skak.) a sprouting horn : a passage-way in a mine for letting one down : a sloping trough used for discharging articles or goods from a height : a river-fall, rapid. cuij. Shoot'able, that may be shot, or shot over. ns. Shoot' 6r, one who, or that which, shoots ; Shooting, act of discharging firearms or an arrow : sensation of a quick pain : act or practice of killing game : right to kill game with firearms on a certain area : the district so limited ; Shooting -box, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season ; Shoofing-gall'ery, a long room used for practice in the use of firearms ; Shoofing-l'ron (slang), a revolver ; Shooting-jack' et, a short kind of coat for shooting in ; Shooting-range, a place for practising shooting at targets at measured distances ; Shooting-Star, a meteor or falling star ; Shooting-Stick, a printer's tool of wood or metal, to be struck with a mallet, for driving quoins. Shoot ahead, to get to the front among a set of competitors ; Shoot Over, to go out shooting : to hunt upon. I '11 be Shot (slang), a mild imprecation. [A.S. scedtan ; Dut. sckieten, Ger. sckiessen, to dart.]

Shop, shop, . a building in which goods are sold by retail : a place where mechanics work, or where any kind of industry is pursued : one's own business or profession, also talk about such. v.i. to visit shops for the purpose of buying. v.t. (slang) to imprison : -pr.p. shop'ping ; pa. p. shopped. ns. Shop' -bell, a small automatic bell hung to give notice of the opening of a shop-door ; Shop'-board, a bench on which work, esp. that of tailors, is done ; Shop'-boy, -girl, a boy or girl employed in a shop ; Shop'-keeper, one who keeps a shop for the sale of goods by retail ; Shop'keeping, the business of keeping a shop ; Shop'-lift'er ; Shop'-llft'lng, lifting or stealing anything from a shop ; Shopman, one who serves in a shop : a shopkeeper ; Shopoc'raoy, shop-keepers collectively; Shop'ping, the act of visiting shops to see and buy goods. adj. Shop'py, commercial : abounding in shops : given to talking shop : concerning one's own pursuit. ns. Shop'-walk'er, one who walks about in a shop and sees the customers attended to ; Shop'woman, a woman employed in a shop. adj. Shop'-worn, somewhat tarnished by being exposed in a shop.- Fancy Shop, a shop where fancy goods are sold. Shut up shop (coll.), to abandon any enterprise ; The other Shop (slang), a rival institution or establishment ; The Whole Shop (slang), entirely ; Talk shop (coll.)., to converse unseasonably about one's own profession. [A.S. sceoppa, a treasury (influenced by O. Fr. escltoppe, a stall.]

Shore, shOr, pa.t. of shear.

Shore, shor, . the coast or land adjacent to the sea, to a river, or lake. v.t. (Shak.) to set on shore. us. Shor'age, duty on goods when brought on shore from a ship ; Shore'-anch'or, the anchor lying towards the shore ; Shore'-cliff, a cliff at the water's

edge ; Shore'-land, land bordering on a shore. adj. Shoreless, having no coast : indefinite or unlimited.;/. Shores man, a fisherman along shore : a sole or part owner of a vessel : a longshoreman. adv. Shore'ward, towards the shore. n. Shore' - Whal'ing, the pursuit of the whale near the shore. [A.S. score sceran, to shear.]

Shore, shor, . a prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips. v.t. to prop (often with up).ns. Shor'er; Shoring, the act of supporting with props : a set of props. [Skeat refers to Ice. skortha, a prop, esp. under a boat skor-inn, pa.p. of skera, to shear.]

Shore, shSr, v.t. (Scot.) to warn, threaten : to offer. [Pern, a form of score, or another form of sure, equivalent to assure.}

Shorl, Shorlaceous. See Schorl.

Shorn, shorn, pa.p. of shear. n. Shor'ling, Shore'-

ling, a newly-shorn sheep.

Short, short, adj. (comp. Short' er, superl. Shortest) not long in time or space : not tall : near at hand, early in date : scanty, lacking, insufficient : in error, deficient in wisdom, grasp, memory, &c. : narrow : abrupt, curt, sharp, uncivil : brittle, crumbling away readily : not prolonged in utterance, unaccented : (coll.) undiluted with water, neat : falling below a certain standard (with of) : of stocks, &c., not having in possession when selling, not able to meet one's engagements, pertaining to short stocks or lo those who have sold short. adv. not long. n. a summary account : a short time or syllable : whatever is deficient in number, quantity, &c. : a short sale, one who has made such : {pi.) small clothes, knee-breeches : the bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture. ns. Short'age, deficiency; Short - allow'ance, less than the regular allowance ; Short' - and, the character ' &,' the ampersand. adj. Short' -armed, having short arms, not reaching far. ns. Short-bill, one having less than ten days to run; Short-cake, a rich tea-cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked also Short-bread (Scot.) : (U.S.) a light cake, prepared in layers with fruit between, served with cream ; Short-CiT'CUit (electr.), a path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit. n.pl. Short' - Clothes, small clothes, the dress of young children after the first long clothes. v.t. Short'-COat, to dress in short-coats. n.pl. Short- Coats, the shortened skirts of a child when the first long clothes are left off. . Shortcoming, act of coming or falling short of produce or result : neglect of, or failure

in, duty. n.pl. Short'-comm'ons (see Common). - ;/. Short-cross, the short cross-bar of a printer's chase. adjs. Short-cut, cut short instead of in long-shreds of tobacco, &c. also . ; Short -dated, having short or little time to run from its date, as a bill. . Short'-divi'sion, a method of division with a divisor not larger than 12 opp. to Long-division. v.t. Shorten, to make short: to deprive: to make friable. v.i. to become short or shorter: to contract. . Short-gown, a loose jacket with a skirt, worn by women, a bed-gown. adj. Short' - grassed (Shak.), provided or covered with short grass. n. Short hand, an art by which writing is made shorter and easier, so as to keep pace with speaking. adj. Short-hand ed, not having the

roper number of servants, work-people, &c. ns. horf hander, a stenographer ; Short-horn, one of

a breed of cattle having very short horns Diir/mtit and TeesT.vater.-adj. Short' -homed.;/. Short'-hose, the stockings of the Highland dress, reaching to the knee, as opposed to the long hose formerly worn by Englishmen. adjs. Short -joint'ed, short between the joints : having a short pastern ; Short-legged (Shak.), having short legs ; Short'-lived, living or lasting only for a short time. adv. Shortly, in a short time : in a brief manner : quickly : soon. ns. Short'-me'tre (see Metre) ; Shortness ; Short-pull, a light impression on a hand-press ; Short-rib, one of the lower ribs, not reaching to the breast-bone, a false or floating rib. adj. Short-Sighted, having sight extending but a short distance : unable to see far : of weak intellect :

heedless. adv. Short-sightedly. . Short-sightedness. adjs. Short'-spo'ken, sharp and curt in speech ; Short-sta'ple, having the fibre short. . Short-stop, the player at base-ball between the second and third base. adjs. Short - tem'pered, easily put into a rage ; Short'-wind'ed, affected with shortness of wind or breath ; Short'-Wit ted, having little wit, judgment, or intellect.

Shot

At Short Sight, meaning that a bill is payable soon afler lieing presented ; Be taken Short (coll.), to be suddenly seized with a desire to evacuate faeces ; Come, Cut, Fall, short (see Come, Cut, Fall) ; In short, in a few words ; Make short work of, to settle some difficulty or opposition promptly ; Take up Short, to check or to answer curtly ; The long and Short, the whole. [A.S. sccort ; Old High Ger. scurz: the Dut. and Sw. kort, Ger. kurz t are borrowed from L. curtus.]

Shot, pa.t. and pa.p. of shoot.

Shot, shot, adj. (Speits.) advanced in years. tt. a young pig. [Perh. pa. p. of shoot.]

Shot, shot, n. act of shooting : a marksman : a missile :
flight of a missile, or the distance passed by it : small globules of lead: (gun.) solid projectiles generally : a small pellet, of which there are a number in one charge: range of shot, reach : one cast or set of fishing-nets : the act of shooting, one who shoots, a marksman : a plot of land, a square furlong : a stroke in billiards, &c. v.t. to load with shot : pr.t>. shot'ting ; pa.p. shot'ted. ns. Shot'-belt, a belt with a pouch for carrying shot ; Shot'-Cart ridge, a cartridge containing small shot ; Shot -gauge, an instrument for measuring the size of round-shot ; Shot-gTin, a smooth-bore gun for small shot, a fowling-piece ; Shot' -hole, a hole made by a shot or bullet : a blasting-hole ready for a blast ; Shot'-Of-a-ca'ble, a length of rope as it comes from the rope-walk ; Shot -pouch, a pouch for small shot. aiijs. Shot' -proof, proof against shot ; Shot'ted, loaded ith ball and powder : having a shot or weight attached. ns. Shot'-tOW'er, a place where small shot is made by dropping molten lead through a colander in rapid motion from a considerable height into water ; Shot'-Win'dow, a projecting window in the staircases of old Scotch wooden houses. A bad Shot, a wrong guess ; A shot in the locker, a last reserve of money, food, &c.

Shot, shot, adj. having a changeable colour, chatoyant,
as silk, alpaca, &c.

Shot, shot. . a reckoning, a share of a tavern-bill, &c. adj. Shot'-free (Shak.), exempted from paying one's share of the reckoning or of expense. [Scot.]

Shotten, shot'n, p.ndj. (Shak.) having ejected the spawn : shooting out into angles : dislocated, as a bone. [From shoot.]

Shough, shok, n. (S/iak.). Same as Shock, a dog.

Should, shood, pa.t. of shall. [A.S. sceolde, pa.t. of sceal; cf. Shalt.}

Shoulder, shSl'der, . the part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore-limb, the region about the scapula: the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for market : anything re-sembling the shoulder, a rising part, a prominence : that which sustains, support, the whole might or effort : the whole angle of a bastion between the face and flank. v.t. to push with the shoulder or violently : to take upon the shoulder : to fashion with a shoulder or abutment. v.t. to force one's way forward. its. Shoul'der-belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder ; ShouTder-blade, the broad, flat, Made-like bone (scapula) of the shoulder ; Shoul'der-block, a pulley -block left nearly square at the upper end and cut away towards the sheave ; Shoulder-bone, the humerus, shoulder-blade; Shoulder-dapper (Shak.), one who claps another on the shoulder or uses great familiarity, a bailiff. adj. ShOuT-dered, having shoulders of a specified kind. ns. Shoul'der knot, a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder, now con- Shoulder-fined to servants in livery ; Shoul'der- block, piece, a strap passing over the shoulder and joining the front and back part of a garment ; Shoul der-glip. a sprain of the shoulder. adts. Shoulder -slipped. Shoul der- shot ten (Shak.).

having the shoulder-joint dislocated. n. Shoul'der-Strap, a strap worn on or over ihe shoulder : (L'.S.) a narrow strap of cloth edged with gold-lace worn on the shoulder to indicate military and naval rank. ShOUlder-of-mutton sail, a kind of triangular sail of peculiar form, used mostly in boats, very handy and safe, particularly as a mizzen ; Shoulder to Shoulder, with hearty and united action or effort. Give, Show, or Turn the cold shoulder (see Cold) ; Put, or Set, one's shoulder to the wheel, to give personal help heartily; With one Shoulder, with one consent. [A. S. sculder, sculdor; Ger. sc/tultrr, Dut. schouder.}

Shout, showt, . a loud and sudden outcry expressing strong emotion, or to attract attention. r.i. to utter a shout : (slang) to order drink for others by way of treat. r.t. to utter with a shout. . Shoufer. adv. Shout ingly. [Ety. unknown.]

Shout, showt, n. (prcru.) a light flat-bottomed boat used in duck-shooting.

Shove, shu v, v. t. to drive along by continuous pressure :
to push before one. v.i. to push forward : to push off. . act of shoving : a strong push, a forward movement of packed river-ice. Shove off, to push off a boat with oar or boat-hook. [A.S. scofian; Dut. schuiven, Ger. schieben.\

Shovel, shuv'l, . an instrument consisting of a broad blade or scoop with a handle, used for lifting loose substances. v.t. to lift up and throw with a shovel : to gather in large quantities. v.i. to use a shovel : pr.p. shov'elling ; pa.t. and pa.p. shov'elled.

ns. Shov'el-board, Shove'-groat, Shuffle-board, a game in which a piece of money or metal is driven with the hand toward a mark on a board : the board used in the game ; Shovelful, as much as a shovel will hold : -pi. Shovelfuls ; ShoVel-hat, a hat with a broad brim, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front affected by Anglican clergy; Shovel-head, the bonnet-headed shark : the shovel-headed sturgeon ; ShoV oiler, one who shovels : a genus of ducks, with mandibles very broad at the end ; Shov'el-nose, a sturgeon with broad, depressed, shovel-shaped snout. [A.S. sco/l, from scii/an, to shove; Ger. schau/el.)

Show, sh6, r'./. to present to view: to enable to perceive or know : to inform : to teach : to guide : to prove : to explain : to bestow. -./. to appear, come into sight : to look : pa.p. shown or showed. n. act of showing : display : a sight orspectacle : parade :
appearance: plausibility, pretence: a sign, indication. ns. Show' -bill, a bill for showing or advertising the price, merits, &c. of goods; Show" -box, a showman's box out of which he takes his materials Show-bread, among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread shown or presented before Jehovah in the sanctuary ; Show-card, a placard with an announcement : a card of patterns; Show'-case, a case with glass sides in which articles are exhibited in a museum, &c. ; Show'-end, that end of a piece of cloth which is on the outside of the roll for exhibition to customers ; Show'er ; Show'ing. appearance : a setting forth, representation ; Show'man, one who exhibits shows ; ShOW'-place, a place for exhibition : a gymnasium : (Shak.) a place where shows are exhibited ; Show'-room, a room where a show is exhibited : a room in a warehouse, &c. , where goods are displayed
to the best advantage, a room in a commercial hotel where travellers' samples are exhibited. Show a leg (vul.), to get out of bed ; Show fight, to show a readiness to resist ; Show forth, to give out, proclaim ; Show off, to display ostentatiously ; Show of hands, a raising of hands at a meeting to show approval of any proposal ; Show one's hand (see Hand) ; Show one the door, to dismiss a person from one's house or presence ; Show up, to expose to blame or ridicule. [A.S. scSau-ia>i ; Dut. schfinucn, Ger. schauen. to behold.]

Shower, show'er, n. a fall of rain or hail, of short

duration : a copious and rapid fall : a liberal supply of anything. v.t. to wet with rain: to bestow liberally. v.i. to rain in showers. ns. Show'er-bath, a bath in which water is showered upon one from above : the apparatus for giving a bath by showering water on the person ; ShOW'eriness, the state of being showery. adjs. Show'erless, without showers ; ShoWery, abounding with showers. [A.S. sciir ; Ice. skiir, Ger. schaiier.]

Showy, sho'i, adj. making a show : cutting a dash : ostentatious: gay. adv. ShoWily. . Showlness.

Shrat), shrab, . sherbet, liquor generally, spirits. [Hind, sharab, wine.]

Shrank, shrangk, /a./, of shrink.

Shrapnel, shrap'nel, . a shell filled with musket-balls from General -S7mz/f/(died 1842).

Shred, shred, . a long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip, fragment, particle. v.t. to cut or tear into shreds. . Shred'dlng, the act of cutting into shreds : a shred. adjs. Shred' dy, consisting of shreds, a SDa ce for ragged ; Shred'less.-. Shred'-pie, ' inse V tion of mince-pie. [A.S. screade ; Ger. time - fuse ; sc/irot, Scot, screed.} f, bursting

Shrew, shroS, . a brawling, trouble- charge of some woman : a scold : a family of powder c insectivorous mammals closely resem- bullets ' bling, in general form and appearance, the true mice and dormice the head long, muzzle long and pointed. adj. Shrewd, of an acute judg-ment : biting, keen : sly, malicious, wicked, cunning,

vixenish. adv. Shrewdly. it. Shrewd'ness. adj. Shrewish, having the qualities of a shrew : peevish and troublesome : clamorous. cutv. Shrew'ishly. ns. Shrewishness ; ShreW-mole, a genus of in-sectivorous mammals of the family Talpida, very closely allied to the moles. adj. Shrew'-struck, poisoned or blasted by a shrew. [A.S. scredvia, a shrew-mouse, its bite having been supposed veno-mous ; cf. Ger. scher-maus, a mole.]

Shriek, shrek, v.i. to utter a shriek : to scream. i'.t. to utter shrieking^}-. n. the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish (Spens.) Schriech, Shright, Shrike. ns. Shriek'er ; Shriek'-owl (same as Screech-owl). [Screech.]

Shrieve, shrev, v.t. (Spent.) same as Shrive. n. Shrievalty (same as Sheriffalty).

Shrift, shrift, n. a confession made to a priest : abso-lution esp. of a dying man. [A.S. serif t serif an, to shrive.]

Shrike, shrlk, . a genus of passerine birds which prey on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns hence called the Butcher-bird. [Ice. skrfkja ; cf. Shriek.}

Shrill, shril, adj. piercing : sharp : uttering an acute sound. adjs. Shrill' -gorged (Shak.), shrill-throated ; Shrilling (Spent.), sounding shrill. . Shrill'ness.- : -W;>. Shrill' -tongued, Shrill' -voiced (Shak.), having a shrill voice ; Shrill'y, somewhat shrill. adv. Shrill'y. [Skeat explains M. E. shril (Scotch skirl) as from Scand., Norw. skryta, skrala, to cry shrilly ; cf. Low Ger. schrell.}

Shrimp, shrimp, . a genus of edible crustaceans, of the order Dccapoda, allied to lobsters, crayfish, and prawns: a little wizened or dwarfish person. v.i. to catch shrimps. ns. Shrlmp'er, one who catches shrimps ; Shrimping, the act of catching shrimps ; Shrimp'-net, a small-meshed net, on a hoop and pole, for catching shrimps. [Parallel to shrink ; cf. Scotch scrimflit, pinched.]

Shrine, shrln, . a case or reliquary for relics : a sacred place : an altar : anything hallowed by its associa-tions. v.t. to enshrine. adj. Shri'nal. [A.S. serin L. scrininni scribire, to write.]

Shrink, shringk, v.i. to contract : to wither : to occupy less space : to become wrinkled by contrac-tion : to recoil, as from fear, disgust, &c. v.t. to cause to shrink or contract : to withdraw : pn.t. shrank, shrunk; pa.p. shrunk. . act of shrink-ing : contraction : withdrawal or recoil. adj. Shrink'able. ns. Shrink'age, a contraction into a less compass : the extent of the reduction of anything in bulk by shrinking, evaporation, &c. ; Shrink'er. adv. Shrink'ingly, in a shrinking manner: by shrinking. [A.S. scrincan ; akin to Ger. schranken, to place obliquely.]

Shrive, shriv, v.t. to hear a confession from and give absolution to. v.i. to receive confession : to make such : pa.t. shrSve or shrived ; pa. p. shriv'en. ns. Shri'ver, one who shrives : a confessor ; Shri'Ving (Spens.\ shift, confession ; Shri'ving-time (Skak.), time for confession. [A.S. serf/an, to write, to pre-scribe penance L. scribere.}

Shrivel, shriv'l, v.i. and v.t. to contract into wrinkles : to blight :pr.p. shriv' elling ; pa.t. and/<r./. shriv' -elled. [Perh. conn, with Old Northumbrian screpa, to become dry; cf. Norw. skrypa, to waste.]

Shroff, shrof, . a banker or money-changer in India. v.t. to inspect the quality of coins. . Shroffage, such examination. [Hind, sarraf Ar. sarraf.]

Shroud, shrowd, n. the dress of the dead, a winding-sheet : that which clothes or covers : any under-ground hole, a vault, burrow, &c. : (//.) a set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to sup-

port the masts. v.t. to enclose in a shroud : to cover : to hide : to shelter. v.i. to take shelter. adjs. Shroudless, without a shroud ; Shroud'y, giving shelter. [A.S. scrtid ; Ice. skn'idh, clothing.]

Shroud, shrowd, v.t. (prov.) to lop the branches from, as a tree. . a cutting, a bough or branch, the foliage of a tree. [A variant of shred.}

Shrove-tide, shrov'-tld, . the name given to the days immediately preceding Ash-Wednesday, preparatory to Lent given up to football, cock-fighting, bull-baiting, &c. ns. Shrove'-cake, a pancake for Shrove-tide ; Shrove'-Tues'day, the day before Ash-Wednesday. [A. S. serf/an, to shrive.]

Shrow, shro, n. (Shak.). Same as Shrew.

Shrub, shrub, . a woody plant with several stems, from the same root: a bush or dwarf tree. v.t. (prov.) to win all a man's money at play. adj. Shrub'beried, abounding in shrubbery. ns. Shrub' -bery, a plantation of shrubs ; Shrub'biness, the state or quality of being shrubby. adjs. Shrub'by, full of shrubs : like a shrub : consisting of shrubs ; Shrubless. [A.S. scrob ; prov. Eng. shntff, light rubbish wood.]

Shrub, shrub, . a drink prepared from the juice of lemons, currants, raspberries, with spirits, as rum. [A variant of shrab.}

Shruff, shruf, n. (prov.) refuse wood. [Shnib.]

Shrug, shrug, v.t. to draw up : to contract. v.i. to draw up the shoulders, expressive of doubt, surprise, indifference, &c. : pr.p. shrug'ging ; j>a.t. and pa.p. shrugged. . an expressive drawing up of the shoulders. [Scand., Dan. skrugge, to stoop.]

Shrunk, pa. t. and/./. of shrink.

Shuck, shuk, . a husk, shell, or pod. v.t. to remove such, to strip off. ns. Shuck'er, one who shucks; Shucking, the act of taking off the shuck : a shucking-bee. interj. Shucks (slang-), expressive of contempt or disappointment.

Shudder, shud'er, v.i. to tremble from fear or horror. . a trembling from fear or horror. adj. Shudd'ering, trembling, tremulous. adv. Shildd'eiingly. [Cf. Old Dut. schudden ; Ger. schaudern, to shudder.]

Shuffle, shuf'l, v.t. to change the positions of: to confuse : to remove or introduce by purposed confusion. v.i, to change the order of cards in a pack : to shift ground : to evade fair questions : to move by shoving the feet along. n. act of" shuffling: an

evasion or artifice. . Shuffler. p. adj. Shuffling, evasive, as an excuse. aih>. Shufflingly, in a shuffling manner : with an irregular gait : evasively. TO shuffle Off, to thrust aside, put off. [A by-form of scitffle, thus conn, with shove and sfwvei.]

ShUg, shug, v.i. (J>rov.) to crawl, to shrug.

Shun, shun, v.t. to avoid: to keep clear of: to neglect \-pr.p. shun'ning ; /.;./. and /<./. shunned. adj. Shunless (Shak.), not able to be shunned : unavoidable. us. Shun'ner ; Shun'pike, a byroad. [A.S. scunian; Ice. skunda, to speed.]

Shunt, shunt, v.t. to turn aside, to turn off upon a side-rail : to shove off, free one's self from. v.i. to turn aside : to use a switch or shunt in railways and electrics. . a short side-rail for allowing the main-line to be kept free : (electr.) a conductor joining two points of a circuit, through which a part of the current is diverted. tu. Shun'ter ; Shun'ting. [A.S. scyndan, to hasten. Skeat derives from Ice. skunda, to speed.]

Shut, shut, v.t. to close, as a door : to forbid entrance into : to contract, close, or bring together the parts of: to confine : to catch in the act of shutting something. v.i. to close itself: to be closed '.pr.p. shut'ting ; pa.t. and pa. p. shut. p.adj. made fast, closed : not resonant, dull : formed by closing the mouth and nose passages completely, said of consonants, as /, d, p '. having the sound cut off sharply by a succeeding consonant, as the i in pi", &C. : freed from (with of). us. Shut'down, a discon-

tinuance of work in a factory, &c. ; Shut'ter, one who, or that which, shuts : a close cover for a window
or aperture : (J>hot.) a device for opening and closing a lens. v.t. to cover with shutters. . Shut'ter -
dam, a form of movable dam having large gates opened and closed by a turbine. Shut down, to stop working ; Shut in, to enclose, to confine : to settle down, or fall (said, e.g., of evening); Shut Off, to exclude ; Shut Out, to prevent from entering ; Shut up, to close, to confine : (coll.) to cease speaking, to make one do so, to make it impossible to answer. [A.S. scyttan, to \>axsce6ian, to shoot.]

Shuttle, shut'l, . an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving. v.t. and v.i. to move to and fro, like a shuttle. . Shuttlecock, a rounded cork stuck with feathers, driven with a battledore : the game itself. adv. Shuttle Wise, in the manner of a shuttle. adj. Shuttle-Wit'ted, flighty. [From base of A.S. sccitait, shoot; Dan. and Sw. skyttel.]

Shwanpan, shwan'pan, n. the Chinese abacus or reckoning board. Also Swan'pan.

Shy, shl, adj. timid : reserved : cautious : suspicious : elusive, hard to find. v.i. to start aside, as ahorse from fear. v.t. to avoid :pa.t. and pa. p. shTed.
. a sudden swerving aside. ad-vs. Shyly, Shily. ns. Shyness, Shi 'ness (o6s.); Shy'ster,

a tricky lawyer. Fight Shy of (see Fight) ; Look Shy at, or on, to regard with distrust. [A.S. scedh; Ger. sckeu, Dan. sky.}

Shy, shl, v.t. to fling, throw, toss. v.i. to jerk. n. a throw, a fling : a gibe, sneer : a trial.

Si, sg, . the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone.

Sialogogue, sl-al'o-gog, . a drug which increases the secretion of saliva also Sial'agogue. adjs. Sialo-goglc (-goj'-); Si'aloid. . Sialorrhe'a, excessive now of saliva [Gr. sialon, saliva, agdgos, leading agein, to lead.]

Siamang, se'a-mang, . the largest of the gibbons, found in Sumatra and Malacca. [Malay.]

Siamese, sl-am-iV, adj. pertaining or belonging to Siam, a country of Asia. . a native of Siam. Siamese twins, two famous Siamese men (1811-74), joined from their birth by a cartilaginous band.

Sib, Sibbe, sib, adj. (Spens.) related by blood, akin. *. a blood relation : a dose ally. [A.S. riM, relationship ; Gr. sifpe.]

Siberian, sl-be'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Siberia, a country of Asia. . a native of Siberia. n. Sibe'-rite, rubellite from Siberia.

Sibilance, sib'i-Ians, . a hissing sound also Sibl-lancy. adj. Sib ilant, making a hissing sound. . a sibilant letter, as s and z. v.t. Sibilate, to pronounce with a hissing sound. . Sibila'tion, a hissing sound. adjs. Sib'ilatory, Sib'ilous, hissing, sibilant. [L. sibildre, -dtuiit, to hiss.]

Sibyl, sib'il, . in ancient mythology, one of certain women possessing powers of divination and prophecy :
a prophetess, an old sorceress. adjs. Sibyl'lic, Sib'ylline, pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls : prophetical. . Sib'yllist, a believer in the so-called sibylline prophecies. Sibylline Oracles, a series of pretended prophecies in Greek hexameters, written by Alexandrian Jews and Christians, and supposed to date from the 2d century B.C. down to the 3d century A.D. , or, according to Ewald, even the 6th. [L. , Gr. sibylla, not ' she who reveals the will of Zeus,' Dios bottle. The root is sib- t as in L. pcr-sibus, acute, Gr. sopites, wise.]

Sic, sik, adv. so, thus printed within brackets in quoted matter to show that the original is being correctly reproduced, even though incorrect or wrong. Sic passim, so throughout.

Sic, sik, Siccan, sik'an, adj. Scotch forms of such. adj. Sic' -like, for suck-like, of the same kind.

Sicambrian, si-kam'bri-an, . one of a powerful ancient German tribe.

Sicanian, St-ka'ni-an, adj. pertaining to the Sica/iians, an aboriginal pre-Aryan race in Sicily.

Sicca, sik'a, aiij. newly coined. [Hind.]

Siccate, sik'at, v.t. to dry. . Sicca'tion. adj. Siccative, drying : causing to dry. . SiCCity (sik'si-ti), dryness. [L. siccdre, -dtuin siccus, dry.]

Sice, sis, . the number six at dice.

Sice, Syce, sis, . a groom, a mounted attendant. Also Saice. [Hind, sdis Ar. sdis.]

SiceliOt, bi-sel'i-ot, adj. pertaining to the Siceliots, the
colonies of immigrant Greeks in Sicily, who gradually became assimilated with the native Sicuiia\so Sikel'iot. . a Greek settler in Sicily : a Siculian.

Slch, sich, adj. (Spens.) such.

Sicilian, si-sil'yan, adj. of or pertaining to Sicily, an island south of Italy. //. a native of Sicily. ns. Sicilia'no, a Sicilian popular dance in slow movement, also the music for sucli ; Sicilienno', a ribbed silk fabric. Sicilian Vespers, the massacre of the French in Sicily on Easter Monday 1282 at the first stroke of the vesper-bell.

Sick, sik, adj. affected with disease : ill : inclined to vomit : disgusted : infirm : disordered : pining : depressed : indicating sickness : poor in quality : out of repair. v.i. (Skak.) to grow sick. ns. Sick'-bay, -berth, a compartment on a troop-ship, &c., for sick and wounded ; Sick'-bed, a bed on which a person lies sick. adj. Sick'-brained, mentally deranged. '..'. Sick'en, to make sick : to disgust : to make weary of anything. v.t. to become sick: to be disgusted : to become disgusting or tedious : to become weakened. . Sick'eher, any cause of disgu>t. adj. Sick'ening, causing sickness or disgust, loathsome. . a scum which forms on the surface of mercury from grease, sulphides, arsenides, &c. adv. Sick'enlngly. adj. Sick'-fall'en (Sluik.\ struck down with sickness. ns. Sick'-flag, a yt-llow flag indicating disease on board a ship ; SiCk'-head'-ache, headache accompanied with nausea. adj. Sick'ish, somewhat sick. adv. Sick'ishly. ns. Sicklshness ; Sick'-leave, leave of absence from duty owing to sickness. adj. Sicklied (SJtak.), tainted with the hue of sickness or disease. adv. Sicklily, in a sickly manner. ns. Sick'liness, the state of being sickly, or of appearing so ; Sick'-liSt, a list containing the names of the sick. adjs. Sick'-listed, entered on the sick-list ; Sickly, inclined to sickness : unhealthy ; somewhat kick ; weak : languid : producing disease : mawkish : feeble, mentally weak. adv. in a sick manner : feebly. v.t. (obs.) to make sickly or sickly-looking. ns. Sick ness, state of being sick, disease : disorder of the stomach : an enfeebled state of anything ; Sick'-report', a return regularly made of the state of the sick ; Sick'-room, a room to which a person is confined by sickness. adj. Sick'-thOUght'ed (Sliak.), love-sick. [A.S. sedc ; Ger. siech, Dut. ziek.}

Sick, sik, v.t. to set upon, chase : to incite to attack. [A variant of stek.]

Sicker, sik'er, adj. (Scot.) sure, certain, firm. adv. (Sprits.) surely, certainly also SiCC'ar. n. SiCk'erness (Spens.), the state of being sicker or certain. [A.S. tvter. L. sccunts ; Ger. sicker.}

Sickle, sik'I, . a hooked instrument for cutting grain. . Sickle-bill, a name applied to various birds with sickle-shaped bill. adj. Sic'kled, bearing a sickle. ns. SicTde-feath'er, one of the sickle-shaped middle feathers of the domestic cock ; Sic'kle-man, one who uses a sickle, a reaper. adj. Siclde-shaped. . Sic'kle-wort, the self-heal. [A.S. sicol, sicel L. secula, a sickle secare, to cut.]

SiCSac, sik'sak, n. the Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or black-headed plover. Also Zirzac.

SlCUlian, si-lcu'li-an, adj. pertaining to the Siciili, an ancient and most probably Aryan race of southern Italy who colonised Sicily. adjs. Sic'ulo-Ara'bian ; Sic'ulo-Pu'nic.

Sicyos, sis'i-os, . a genus of plants of the order Cucurbitacea, the gourd family.

Sida, sT'da, . a large genus of downy herbs of the mallow family. [Gr.]

Siddha, sid'da, n. one who has attained to Sid'dhi. accomplishment or perfection. . SiddhaFta, an epithet of Buddha. [Sans.]

Siddow, sid'o, adj. (fro-'.) soft, pulpy.

Side, sid, . the edge or border of anything : the surface of a solid : a part of a thing as seen by the eye : region : part, the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder : any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another : faction : line of descent : at billiards, a

certain bias or kind of spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise : (slang) a pretentious and supercilious manner, swagger. adj. being on or toward the side : lateral : indirect. v.i. to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another. v.t. (Spens.) to be on the same side with, to support : to cut into sides : to push aside, to set aside. ti.pl. Side'arms, arms or weapons worn on the side, as a sword or bayonet. ns. Side' -beam, either of the working-beams of a marine engine, placed below the crank -shaft, on each side of the cylinder, instead of a central beam above the crank-shaft ; Side'board. a piece of furniture on one side of a dining-room for holding dishes, &c. : (//.) side-whiskers, stiff standing collars (slang). .//. Side'-bones, enlargements situated above the quarters of a horse's feet, resulting from the conversion into bone of the elastic lateral cartilages. ns. Side'box. a box or seat at the side of a theatre ; Side'-chap'el. a chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church ; Side -comb, a small comb used to keep a lock of hair in place at the side of a woman's head ; Side'-COUS'in, a distant relative ;

Side' -cut, a cut from the side, an indirect attack; Side'-CUt'ting, an excavation of earth along the side .of a railway or canal to obtain material for an embankment. adj. Sid'ed, having a side : flattened on one or more sides. ns. Side -dish, any supplementary dish at a dinner, &c., specially flavoured ; Side'-drum, a small double-headed drum in military bands ; Side'-glance, a glance to one side ; Side'-is sue, a subordinate issue aside from the main business ; Side'light. light coming from the side, any incidental illustration : a window, as opposed to a sky-light, a window above or at the side of a door : one of the red or green lights carried on the side Of a wcw^l under way t night ; 81d -Im9, a line

attached to the side of anything : any additional or extra line of goods sold by a commercial traveller : (//.) the ropes binding the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse. adj. Sideling, inclining to a side, sloping. adv. sidewise, aslant. . Sidelock, a separate lock of hair worn at the side of the head. adj. Sidelong, oblique : not straight. adv. in the direction of the side : obliquely. . the slope of a hill. ns. Side'-note, a marginal note on a page, as opposed to a foot-note; Side' -partner (U.S^, one who shares a duty or employment with another alongside or alternately ; Sid'er, a partisan : one living in any particular quarter of a city ; Side'-rod, a coupling-rod of a locomotive : either of the rods of a side-beam engine connecting the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam: either of the rods of a side-beam engine connecting the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump ; Side'-sadd'le, a saddle for women sitting, not astride, but with both feet on one side ; Side'saddlO-flower, a name sometimes given to a plant of the genus Sarracenia ; Side'-screw, a screw on the front edge of a carpenter's bench to hold the work fast : one of the screws fastening the lockplate of a gun to the stock ; Side'-SCrip'tion (Scats latv), an old method of authenticating deeds written on several sheets of paper pasted together, by signing the name across each junction ; Side'-seat. a seat in a vehicle with the back against its side ; Side'-show, an exhibition subordinate to a larger one ; Side'-sleove (Shak.), a loose hanging sleeve ; Side'-Slip, an oblique offshoot : a bastard ; Sides'man, a deputy churchwarden : (Milt.) a partisan. adj. Side'-split'ting, affecting the sides convulsively, as in boisterous laughter. ns. Side'-stroke, a stroke given sideways; Side'-ta'ble, a table placed usually against the wall ; Side'-View, a view on or from one side ; Side'-walk, a foot-walk beside a street or road. advs. Sideways, Side'Wise, toward or on one side. adj. Side'- wheel, having side or paddle wheels. tis. Side'-wlnd, a wind blowing laterally : any indirect influence or means ; SId'ing, a short line of rails on which wagons are shunted from the main-line. v.i. Si die, to go or move side-foremost. v.t. to cause to move sideways. Side by Side, placed with sides near each other. Choose Sides, to pick out opposing parties to contend with each other ; Right, or Wrong, side, the side of anything (cloth, leather, &c.) intended to be turned outward or inward respectively ; Take a side, to join one party in opposition to another ; Tajf e Sides, to range one's self with one or other of contending parties ; To one Side, having a lateral inclination : out of sight. [A.S. side; Ger. seite, Dut. zijde.}

Side, sld, adj. (Scot.) wide, large: far. [A.S. sid, spacio

Sidereal, sT-de're-al, adj. relating to a star or stars : starry : (astron.) measured by the apparent motion of the stars. adj. Sid' oral (Milt.), relating to the stars: baleful, from astrology. n. Sidera tion, a sudden deprivation of sense, as a stroke of apoplexy : a blast of plants. Sidereal day, the time between two successive upper culminations of a fixed star or of the vernal equinox, shorter than a solar day ; Sidereal year (see Year). [L. sidus, sideris, a star.]

Siderite, sid'er-It, . the lodestone : native iron protocarbonate also Ckalybite, Spathic or Sparry iron, "Jiinckerite. [L. sideritis, the lodestone Gr. siderites, of iron sideros, iron.]

Siderography, sid-er-og'ra-fi, n. steel-engraving. adjs. Siderograph'ic, -al. . Siderog'raphist. [Gr. sideros, iron, graphein, engrave.]

Siderolite, sid'e-rO-ltt, n. a meteorite composed chiefly of iron. [Gr. sideros, iron, Ittkos, stone.]

Sideromancy, sid'er-o-mans-i, . divination by burning straws, &c., on a red-hot plate of iron. [Gr. tideros, iron, manttia, divination.]

Sideroscope, sid'er-o-k8p, n, an instrument for de-

tecting minute degrees of magnetism by means of a combination of magnetic needles. [Gr. sideros, iron, skopein, to view.]

Siderostat, sid'e-rO-stat, . a heliostat adapted to sidereal time. adj. Siderostat'iC. [L. sidus, sideris, a star, Gr. states, standing.]

Siege, sej, . a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place in order to take it by force : a continued endeavour to gain possession : (Skak.) a seat, throne, station : (Shak.) excrement : the floor of a glass-furnace : a workman's bench. v.t. to lay siege to. us. Siege' -piece, a coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a besieged place during stress of siege ; Siege' -train, the materials carried by an army for the purpose of laying siege to a place. State of Siege, a condition of things in which civil law is suspended or made subordinate to military law ; Minor State Of Siege, a modification of the more severe rule in cases of merely domestic trouble. [O. Fr. sege (Fr. siege), seat Low L. assedium = i.. obsidium, a siege sea/ere, to sit.]

Sleld, seld (Spots.). Cieled.

Sienese, si-e-nez', adj. pertaining to Siena, or Sienna, in central Italy, or its school of painting in the I3th and J4th centuries.

Slenite, Sienitic. Same as Syenite, &c.

Sienna, si-en'a, n. a fine orange-red pigment used in oil and water-colour painting. [It. terra di Siena, Sienna earth.]

Sierra, se-er'ra, . a ridge of mountains : a scombroid fish. [Sp., usually derived from L. serra, a saw. Some suggest Ar. sehrah, a desert place, whence also Sahara.}

Siesta, si-es'ta, . a short sleep taken about midday or after dinner. [Sp., L. sexto, (hora), the sixth. (hour) after sunrise, the hour of noon.]

Sieur, sier, n. a French title of respect, obsolete except in law-courts. [Fr., L. senior.]

Sieve, siv, n. a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse: a person who cannot keep a secret. v.t. to put through a sieve : to sift. [A.S. sife ; Ger. sieb.]

Siffle, sifl, n. a sibilant rale. v.i. to whistle, hiss. ns. Siff'let, a theatrical whistle; Siff'leur, a whi?tler. [Fr. siffler L. sibildre.}

Sift, sift, v.t. to separate with, or as with, a sieve : to examine closely. . Sift'er, one who, or that which, sifts. [A.S. si/Han sife, a sieve.]

Sigh, si, v.i. to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in love or grief: to sound like sighing. v.t. to express by sighs. . a long, deep, audible respiration.- . Sigh'er. adj. Sigh'fUL adv. Sighingly. [A.S. sican; Sw. sucka.]

Sight, sit, . act of seeing : view : faculty of seeing : that which is seen : a spectacle : an object of especial interest : space within vision : examination : a small opening for looking through at objects : a metal pin on the top of a barrel of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim : (slang) a great many or a great deal. v.t. to catch sight of : to present to sight or put under notice. adjs. Sight'ed, having sight of some special char-

acter, as short-sighted : fitted with a sight, as a firearm ; Sightless, wanting sight : blind : (Shak.) invisible: (Shak.) unsightly, ugly. adv. Sight' -lessly. ns. Sightlessness; Sightliness. adjs. Sightly, pleasing to the sight or eye : comely ; Sight'-OUtrun'ning (Shak.), running faster than the eye can follow. ns. Slght'-read'er, one who reads at sight, as musical notes, passages in a foreign tongue, &c. : Sight' -reading ; Slght'-see'-ing, the act of seeing sights : eagerness to see novelties or curiosities ; Sight'-Se'er, one who is eager to see novelties or curiosities ; Sights'man, a_ local guide ; Soc'ond-sight, a gift of prophetic-vision, long supposed in the Scottisii Highlands and elsewhere to belong to particular persons. At Sight, without previous study or practice ; At Sight, After Sight, terms applied to bills or notes payable on, or after, presentation ; Lose Sight of, to cease to see : to overlook ; Out Of Sight, too far away to be seen : not in sight : (coll.) beyond comparison ; Put out of Sight, to remove from vision : (sfang) to consume, as food. [A.S. siht, ge-sikt ge-segen, pa.p. of sedn, to see ; Ger. sic fit.]

Sight, sit (Spens.) = Sighed.

Sigil, sij'il, . a seal : a signature : an occult or magical mark. adjs. Sig'illary, pertaining to a seal ; Sig/illate, decorated, as pottery, with im-pressed patterns : (bot.) marked with seal-like scars. ns. Sigilla'tion ; Sigillog'raphy, knowledge of seals. n.pl. Sig'la, abbreviations of names, &c., on seals. [L. sigiliuiii, dim. of signuin, sign.]

Sigillaria, sij-il-a'ri-a, . a family of fossil lycopods, abundant in Carboniferous strata, with pillar-like trunks, the columnar stems ribbed and fluted longi-tudinally, the fluting marked by rows or whorls of scars left by fallen leaves. adjs Sigilla'rian, Sigillaroid, Sigilla'rioid. [L. sigillum, a seal.]

Sigma, sig'ma, n. the Greek letter corresponding to our j written 2 (capital), <r (small initial) or t (small final), adjs. SigTnate, Sigmat'ic. n s. Sigma'-tion, the adding of .r at the end of a word or syllable ; Sig'matism, repetition of s or the j-sound : defec-tive pronunciation of this sound. adjs. Sig'moid, -al, formed like s.

Sign, sin, n. mark, token : proof : that by which a thing is known or represented : a word, gesture, symbol, or mark, intended to signify something else : a remarkable event : an omen : a miraculous manifestation : a memorial : something set up as a notice in a public place : (math.) a mark showing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed : (nted.) a symptom : (astron.) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic. v.t. to represent or make known by a sign : to attach a signature to. v.i. to give one's signature : to make a particular sign. adj. Sign'able, capable of being, or requiring to be, signed. ns. Sign'board, a board with a sign telling a man's occupation or articles for sale ; Sign'er; Sig'net, the privy-seal: (B.) a seal. adj. Sig'neted, stamped or marked with a signet. n. Sig'net-ring, a ring with a signet or private seal. adj. Signless, making no sign. ns. Sign'-man'ual, the royal signature, usually only the initial of the sovereign's name, with R. for Rex or Regina; Sign' -paint' er, one who paints signs for shops, &c. ; Sign'post, a post on which a sign is hung: a direction-post. [Fr. signe L. signum.}

Signal, sig'nal, . a sign for giving notice, generally at a distance : token : the notice given : any initial impulse. v.t. and v.i. to make signals to : to con-vey by signals : pr.p. signalling ; pa.t. and pa.p. sig'nalled. adj. having a sign : remarkable : notable : eminent. ns. Sig'nal-book, a book containing a system of signals ; Sig'nal-DOX, -cab'ln, &c., a small house in which railway-signals are worked : the alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system ; Sig'nal-COde, a code or system of arbitrary signals, esp. at sea, by flags or lights ; Sig'nal-fire, a fire used for a signal ; Sig'nal-flag, a flag used in signalling^ its colour, shape, markings, and combinations indicat-ing various significations ; Sig'nal-gun, a gun fired as a signal. v.t. Sig'nalise, to make signal or eminent : to signal. ns. Sig'nal-lamp, a lamp by which signals are made by glasses or slides of dif-ferent colours, &c. ; Sig'nalling, the means of transmitting intelligence to a greater or less dis-tance by the agency of sight or hearing. adv. Sig'nally. ns. Sig'nalman, one who makes sig-nals and who interprets those made ; Slg'nalment, the act of communicating by signals : description by means of marks ; Sig'nal-post, a pole on which

movable flags, arms, lights, are displayed as signals ; Sig nal-ser Vice, the department in the army occupied with signalling. [Fr., L. signalis, signum.\
Signature, si^na-tur, . a sign or mark : the name of a person written by himself : (nms.) the flats and sharps after the clef to show the key : a sheet after being folded, the figure or letter at the foot of the page indicating such. adj. Sig'nate, designate : bearing spots resembling letters. ns. Signa'tion, anything used as a sign, an emblem ; Sig'natory, Sig'natary, Sig'nitary, one bound by signature to some agreement. adj. having signed, bound by signature. Doctrine of Signatures, an inveterate belief in early medicine that plants and minerals bore certain symbolical marks which indicated the diseases for which nature had intended them as special remedies. [Fr., Low L. signatura L. signdrc, -at urn, to sign.]

Signieur, . (Skak.). Same as Seignior.

Signify, sig'ni-fl, v.t. to make known by a sign or by words : to mean : to indicate or declare : to have consequence. v.i. to be of consequence :pa.t. and pa.f. sig'nif led. adj. Sig'nifiable, that may be signified or represented by symbols. . Significance, that which is signified : meaning : importance : moment also Signif 'icancy. rf/'. Significant, signifying : expressive of something : standing as a sign. adv. Signif 'icantly. .?. Signif'icate, in logic, one of several things signified by a common term ; Slgnifica tion, act of signifying : that which is signified : meaning. adj. Significative, signifying : denoting by a sign : having meaning : expressive. adi'. Signif 'icatively, in a significative manner : so as to betoken by an external sign. ns. Signif icativeness, the quality of being significative ; Signif icator, one who signifies : (astral.) a planet ruling a house. adj. Signif icatory. [L. significAre, -dtum, sigmtm, a *\%,n,facirt, to make.]

Signer, se'nyor, . an Italian word of address equivalent to Mr also Signior. ns. Signora (se-nyO'ra), feminine of signer; Signorina (se-nyC-re'na), the Italian equivalent of Miss; Sig'noiy, Sig'niory (same as Seigniory). [It. signore.}

Slke, slk, n. (Scat.) a small stream of water. Also Syke. [Ice. stk, sfki, a ditch.]

Sikh, sek, . one of a religious sect of northern India, which became a great military confederacy founded by Baba Nanak (bom 1469). . Sikh'ism. [Hind. Sikh, lit. follower or disciple.]

Sil, sil. n. a yellowish pigment of ancient painters.

Silage, sl'laj, n. the term applied to foddet which has been preserved by ensilage in a silo.

Sile, sil, v.t. (prov.) to strain. . a sieve, a strainer or colander. [Low Ger. silen ; Ger. sielen, to filter.]

Silence, sl'lens, . state of being silent : absence of sound or speech : muteness : cessation of agitation : calmness : oblivion. v.t. to cause to be silent : to put to rest : to stop. inter/, be silent ! adj. Silent, free from noise : not speaking : habitually taciturn : still : not pronounced : of distilled spirit, without flavour or odour. n. Silen'tiary, one who keeps order in an assembly. adv. Silently, n. Sllentness = Silence. [L. stlere, to :>e silent.]

Silene, sl-le'ne, n. a genus of plants of the natural order Caryephylittcttt t he BladderCa mfion, whose young shoots eat like asparagus the Catchfly, a general name for many British species.

Silenus, sl-le'nus, . the foster-father of Bacchus, a little pot-bellied old man, bald-headed and snub-nosed, generally astride of an ass, drunk, and attended by a troop of satyrs.

Silesia, si-le'shi-a, . a thin brown holland for window-blinds, &c. : a thin twilled cotton. adj. Sile'sian, pertaining to Silesia.

Silex, (Ticks, . silica, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, &c. [L. silex, silicis, flint.]

Silhouette, sil-SO-et', . a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark colour. v.t. to represent in silhouette : to bring out a shaded profile or outline view of. [Etienne de Silhouette (1709-67), French minister of finance for four months in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named,

from his excessive economy. According to Littre, the making of such shadow-portraits was a favourite pastime of his ; hence the name.]

Silica, sil'i-ka, . silicon dioxide, or silicic anhydride, a white or colourless substance, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe, existing both in the crystalline and in the amorphous form, the best examples of the former being rock-crystal, quartz, chalcedony, flint, sandstone, and quartzose sand ; of the latter, opal. . Sil'icate' a salt of silicic acid. adjs. Sil'icated, combined or impregnated with silica ; Sllic'iC, perlaming to, or obtained from, silica ; Silicif 'erous, producing or containing silica. . Silicifica'tion, conversion into silica. v.t. SiliC'lfy, to convert into silica: to render silicious. Z'.. to become silicious or flinty: pr.p. silic'ifying \ fa.f. silic'ifled. adjs. Silic'iOUS, Silic ecus, pertaining to, containing, or resembling silica. . Ptl'icon, or Silic'ium, the base of silica, a non-metallic elementary substance, obtainable in three different forms, the amorphous, the graphitoid, and the crystalline. [L. stlex, silicis, flint.]

Silicle, sil'i-kl, . (tot.) a seed-vessel shorter and containing fewer seeds than a silique also Sil'icule, Silic'ula. adj. Silic'ulose (bat.), having, pertaining to, or resembling silicles : husky.

ns. (tot.) Silique (si-Iek'), Siliqua, the two - valved elongated seed-vessel of the Cmcifera. adjs. Sil iqulf or m, Siliquose, Sil'i-

quous (hot.), pertaining to, resembling, or bearing siliques. [L. silicula, dim. of siliqua, a pod.]

Silk, silk, . the delicate, soft thread produced by the larvae of certain bombycid moths which feed on the leaves of the mulberry, &c. : thread or cloth woven from it : anything resembling silk, the styles of maize,

the silky lustre in the ruby. &c. adj. pertaining to, or consisting of, silk. n. Silk'-COtt'on, the silky seed-covering of various species of Bambax. adjs. Silk'en. made of silk : dressed in silk : resembling silk : soft : delicate ; Silk'-fig'ured, having the ornamental pattern in silk. ns. Silk'-gown, or The silk, the robe of a queen's or king s counsel, instead of the stuff-gown of the ordinary barrister hence ' to take silk' = to be appointed K.C. ; Silk' -grass, Adam's needle, or bear-grass; Silk'lness; Silk' -man (Shak.\ a dealer in silks ; Silk'-mer'cer, a mercer or dealer in silks ; Silk'-mill, a mill for the manufacture of silks ; Sllk'-pa'per, tissue-paper ; Silk'-reel, a machine in which raw cotton is unwound from the cocoons, and wound into a thread ; Silk'-throw'er, -throw'Ster, one who manufactures tkrown-silk or organzine, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles ; Silk'-weav'er, a weaver of silk stuffs : Sllk'worm, the bombycid moth whose larva produces silk ; Sllk'worm-gut, a

Silicle.

Silique.

material used by anglers for dressing the hook-end of the fishing-line, consisting of the drawn-out glands of the silkworm when these are fully distended. adj. Silk'y, like silk in texture : soft : smooth : glossy. [A.S. stole L. sericum Gr. serikon, neut. of adj. Serikos, pertaining to the Sires Scr, a native of China.]

Sill, stl, . the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window : the lowest piece in a window-frame : (fort.) the inner edge of the bottom of an embrasure : the floor of a mine-passage, also a miner's term for bed or stratum. [A.S. syl; Ice. sylla, Ger. sc/twetle.]

Sllladar, sil'a-dar, . a member of a troop of irregular cavalry. [Hind.]

SillagO, sil'a-g5, . a genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Sillery, sil'e-ri, . a celebrated still white wine produced near Rheims one of the most esteemed champagnes. [Sillery in Marne.]

Sillibub, sil'i-bub, . a dish made of wine or cider mixed with milk into a curd, flavoured, whipped into a froth, or made solid by gelatine and water, and boiling. Also Sillabub.

Sillograph, sil'o-graf, . a satirist. [From the Silloi of Timon of Phlius, c. 280 B.C.]

Siilometer, si-lom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the speed of a ship without a log-line. [Fr. filler, to make way, Gr. met ran, a measure.]

Sillon, sil'on, n. (fort.) a work raised in the middle of a very wide ditch, au envelope. [Fr.]

Sillsallat, sil'sal-at, n. a salad of pickled herring, with morsels of meat, eggs, onion, and beet. [Sw.]

ment (with tip). v.i. to percolate through pores : to become filled up. adj. Silt'y, full of, or resembling, silt. [Prov. Eng. sile, allied to Low Ger. sielen, Sw. sil<i, to let water off, to strain.]

Silurian, si-lu'ri-an, aitj. belonging to Siluria, the country of the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of the south-eastern part of South Wales : applied by Murchison in 1835 to a series of rocks well developed in the country of the Silures, a subdivision of the Palasozoic, containing hardly anv vertebrates and land-plants. adjs. SilU'lidan, SilU'rine, SilU'roid. ns. Silu'rist, a Silurian, a name applied to the poet Henry Vaughan (1621-95) ; Silu'rus, Silure', the typical genus of Siluridce, a family of physostoraous fishes the cat-fishes, &c.

Silvan, sil'van, adj. pertaining to woods, woody : inhabiting woods. ns. Sil'va, Syl'va, the forest-trees collectively of any region. [Fr., L. silva.}

Silver, sil'ver, . a soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver : anything having the appearance ofsilver. adj. made of silver : resembling silver : white : bright : precious : gentle : having a soft and clear tone : of high rank, but still second to the highest. v.t. to cover with silver : to make like silver : to make smooth and bright : to make silvery. v.i. to become silvery. ns. Sil'ver-bath (phot.), a solution of silver-nitrate for sensitising collodion-plates tor pruning ; Silver-beat er, one

blessed, and so innocent, simple, A.S. sxlig, gesalig, timely sxl, time ; Ger. selig, blest, happy, Goth, sels, good.]

Silo, si'lS, . a pit for packing and storing green crops for fodder in the state known as ensilage. v.t. to preserve in a silo. [Sp., L. sirtts Gr. siros, a pit.]

Silpha, sil'fa, n. a genus of clavicorn beetles, the carrion-beetles. [Gr. silphe, a beetle.]

Silphium, sil'fi-um, . a genus of American composites with resinous }uiaefrairit-dock, cup-plant, rosin-weed: an umbelliferous plant whose juice the ancient Greeks used the Latin laserpitium.

Silphology. sil-fol'O-ji, . the science of larval forms. [Gr. silplii, a beetle, logia. legcin, to say.]

Silt, silt, . that whicli is left by straining: sediment : the sand, &c., left by water. v.t. to fill with sedi-

who beats out silver into thin foil. adjs. Sil'ver-black, black silvered over with white ; Sil ; ver-bright (Shak.), as bright as silver ; SiTver-bus'kined, having buskins adorned with silver. ns. Sil'ver-fir, a coniferous tree of the genus Abies, whose leaves show two silvery lines on the under side ; Sil'ver-fish, a name given to the atherine, to artificially bred gold-fish, the sand-smelt, the tarpon : any species of L,episma, a thysanurous insect also Bristletail, Walking-fish, Silver-moth, Skiticr, &c. ; Sil'ver-fox, a species of fox found in northern regions, having
a rich and valuable fur ; Sil'ver-glanco, native silver sulphide ; Sil'ver -grain, the medullary rays in timber. adjs. Sil'ver-gray, having a gray or bluish-gray colour ; Sil'ver-haired, having white or lustrous gray hair ; SiTver-head'ed, having a silver head : with white hair. ns. Sil'verinesS, the state of being silvery ; Sil'vering, the operation of covering with silver: the silver so used. v.t. Sil'verise, to coat or cover with silver: pr.p. sil'verising ; pa. p. sil'verlsed. ns. Sil'verite, one who opposes the

demonetisation ofsilver ; Sil'ver-leaf, silver beaten into thin leaves ; Sil'verling (B.), a small silver coin. adv. Sil'verly (Shak.), with the appearance of silver. adjs. Sil'vern, made of silver; Sil'ver-pla'ted, plated with silver.;/. Sil ver-print'ing, the production of photographic prints by the use of a sensitising salt ofsilver. adj. Sil'ver-shaft'ed, carrying silver arrows, as Diana. ns. Sil'versmith, a smith who works in silver ; Sil'ver-Stick, an officer of the royal palace from his silvered wand. adjs. Silver-tongued, plausible, eloquent ; Sil'ver-VOiced (Shak.), having a clear, sweet voice like the sound of a silver musical instrument ; Sil'ver-white (Shak.), white like silver ; Sil'very, covered with silver : resembling silver : white : clear, soft, mellow. [A.S. silfer, seolfor ; Ice. silfr, Ger. silber.]

Simar, Simarre, si-mar', . a woman's robe : a scarf. [Fr. simarre O. Fr. chamarre Sp. chamarra, a sheep-skin coat, prob. Basque.]

Simambaceaa, sim-a-r6T5-ba'se-e, n.pl. a natural order
of tropical trees and shrubs bitter, used in dysentery, &c. including quassia, bitterwood, and ailanto.-adj. Simaruba'ceous.

Simbil, sim'bil, . a shortish-legged African stork.

Simeonite, sim'e-on-Tt, . a follower of the famous Cambridge evangelical preacher Charles Simeon (1750-1836), whose influence is perpetuated by the Simeon Trust, established for purchasing advow-sons : a low-churchman often Sim.

Simla, sim'i-a, . an anthropoid ape : a monkey gene-rally : the typical genus of Simiidie, containing the orang-utans the Simiidtf includes the anthropoid apes ; Siiniina is the higher of the two sub-families of Simiidae, comprising the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. adjs. Sim'ial, Sim'ian, Sim'ious, like an ape : anthropoid. [L.j

Similar, sim'i-lar, adj. like : resembling : uniform : (gei>t.) exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size. . Similafity. adv. Similarly.
. Similitude, the state of being similar or like : resemblance : comparison : simile : (B.) a parable. adj. Similitu'dinary. [Fr., L. similis, like.]

Simile, sim'i-Ie, n. something similar : similitude : (rhet.) a comparison to illustrate anything. n.pl. Simil'ia, things alike. v.t. Sim'ilise, to liken, compare. v.i. to use similitudes. adv. Simil'iter, in like manner. [L., neut. of similis, like.]

Simllor, sim'i-lOr, . a yellow alloy used for cheap jewellery. [Fr., L. similis, like, aurum, gold.]

Simitar. Same as Scimitar (Q.V.).

Simkin, sim'kin, . the usual Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also Simp'kin.

Simmer, sim'er, v.i. to boil with a gentle, hissing sound : to be on the point of boiling out, as into anger. n. a gentle heating. [Imit. ; cf. Sw. dial. summa, to hum, Ger. sitmmen.}

Simnel, sim'ncl. n. a sweet cake of fine flour for

Simon-pure

mCte ; mute ; mo75n ; Men.

Sinecure

Christmas, Easter, or Mothering Sunday. Also Sim'lin. [O. Fr. simenetL. simila, fine flour.]

Simon-pure, sl'mon-pur, adj. authentic, genuine. [From Simon Pure, a character in Mrs Cent-livre's comedy, A Bold Stroke for a Wife, who is counterfeited by an impostor.]

Simony, sim'on-i, . the crime of buying or selling presentation to a benefice, so named trom Simon Magus, who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money (Acts, viii.). . Simo niac. one guilty of simony. adjs. Simoni acal, Simo'-nious (oos.), pertaining to, guilty o:, or involving simony. adv. Simoni'acally. . Si'monist, one who practises or defends simony.

Simoom, si-mCOm', . a hot suffocating wind which blows in northern Africa and Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts. Also Simoon . [Ar. san;um samm, to poison.]

SimorhyncllUS, sim-o-ring'kus, n. a genus of small North Pacific birds, the snub-nosed auklets. [Gr. simos, flat-nosed, hryngchos, snout.]

SimoUS, srmus, adj. flat or snub nosed : concave. .

Simoslty.

Sim pal, stm'pl, *. the black -crested monkey of Sumatra.

Simper, sim'per, p.z. to smile in a silly, affected manner. . a silly or affected smile. n. Sim -perer, one who simpers. adj. Simp'ering.- Sim'peringly, in a simpering manner : with a foolish smile. [Prob. Scand. ; Norw. semper, smart.]

Simple, sim'pl, adj. single : undivided : resisting decomposition : elementary, undeveloped : plain, single, entire : homogeneous : open : unaffected : undesigning : true : clear : straightforward : artless : guileless : unsuspecting : credulous : not cunning : weak in intellect : silly : of mean birth opposed to Gentle. n. something not mixed or compounded : a medicinal herb : a simple feast opposed to a double or semidoutle. P.I. to gather simples or medicinal plants, ^adjs. Sim'ple-heart'ed, havir.z a simple heart : guileless ; Sim'ple-mind'ed, having a simple mind : unsuspecting : undesigning. ns. Sim ple-mind'edness, the state or quality of being simple-minded : artlessness ; Sim pleness, the sta:e or quality of being simple : artlessness : simplicity : folly ; Sjm'pler, a gatherer of simples : Sim'pless (Sfens.), simplicity : Sim'pleton, a weak or foolish person. n.:':: SlmpliC'iter, simply, not relatively. ns. Simplicity, the state or quality of being simple : singleness : want of complication : openness : clear-ness : freedom from excessive adornment : plainness :
sincerity: artlessness: credulity, silliness, folly; Simplifica'tion, the act of making simple. adj. Sim'plificative. . Sim'plificator, one who sim-plifies. ?./. Sim'pliry. to .make simple : to render less difficult : to make plain :pa.t. and fa.p. sim'plified. ns. Sim'plism. affected sin Sim plist, one skilled in simples, adj. SimpliS'tiC. adv. Sinr'ply, in a simple manner : artlessly : foolishly : weakly : plainly : considered by itself : alone: merely: solely. [Fr., L. simplex, the same sim- (L. semef), root of flicSre, to fold.]

Simson. Simpson, sim'son, n. (prov.) groundsel. (Earlier sencionG. Fr. senecion L. senecio.]

Simulacrum, sim-u-la'krum, n. an image, unreal phantom : a formal sign : pi. Simula era. [L.]

Simulate, sim'u-lat, r.t. to imitate : to counterfeit : to pretend : to assume the appearance of without the reality. adjs. Sim'ulant, simulating : replacing, or having the form or appearance of, esp. in biology ; Sim'Ular, counterfeit, feigned. n. one who pretends to be what he is not ns. Simula tion. the act of simulating or putting on what is not true: imita-tion in form of one word by another : resem-blance, similarity ; Sim'ulator, one who simulates. adj. Sim'ulatory. [L. simulare, -dtum, to make (something) similar to (another thing) similis, like.]

Simultaneous, sim-ul-tS'ne-us, adj. acting, existing,

or happening at the same time : {math.) satisfied by the same values of the variables or unknown quantities of a set of equations. ns. Simultane ity, Simulta neousness. adr. Simulta 'neously. [Low L. simultaneity L. simul, at the same time.]

Simurg, si-mCorg 7 , . a monstrous bird of Persian fable. Also Simorg', Simurgh'.

Sin, sin, adv. (Sfens.) since. [Since.']

Sin, sin, . wilful violation of law : neglect of duty : neglect of the laws of morality and religion, any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God : wickedness, iniquity. r.;'. to commit

bred, produced by sin. ns. Sin'-eat'er, one of a class of men formerly employed in Wales to eat a piece of bread and drink a cup of ale placed on a bier, and so symbolically take upon themselves the sins of the deceased due to the notion of the Leviti-

fully. . Sin'fulness. adj. Sin'less, without sin : innocent: pure: perfect. adv. Sinlessly. ns. Sin lessness ; Sinner, one who sins: an offender or criminal : (ifieol.) an unregenerate person. P.I". (Pofe) to act as a sinner (with indefinite it). n. Sin'-Off'ering, an offering for, or sacrifice in expia-tion of, sin. adjs. Sin' -Sick, morally sick from sin ; Sin' -wom, worn by sin. Like Sin (sfang), very much, very hard; 'Mortal, or Deadly, Sin, such as wilfully violates the divine law and separates the soul from God seven deadly sins, fride, caret-tntsness, lust, anger, gluttony, rmy, and sloth ; Original Sin, the innate depravity and corruption of the whole nature due to the sin of Adam as federal representative of the human race, and trans-mitted by ordinary generation to all his posterity ; Venial Sin. any transgression due to inadvertence, not alienating the friendship of God. [A.S. sjm, sinn; Ice. syn-d, Ger. siinde, L. sons.}

SinaitiC, sl-na-it'ik, adj. pertaining to, made, or given at Mount Sinai, Also Sina'iC.

Sinapis, ?i-na'pis. 11. the officinal name of mustard. n.
Sin apism, a mustard-plaster. [L., Gr. sinafi.]

Since, sin>. adr. from the time that : past : ago. Jrep. after : from the time of. conj. seeing hat : because : considering. [M. E. sins, tithens A.S. stth-thdm, lit. 'after that,' from sftk, late (Ger. seit\ and tham, dat. of tktrt, that.]

Sincere, sin-ser', adj. clean : pure : (/?.) unadulterated :
being in reality what it is in appearance : unfeigned : frank: honest: true, virtuous. adv. Sincerely. ns. Sincere'ness. Sincerity, state or quality of being sincere : honesty of mind : freedom from pretence. [Fr., L. sincerus, clean, generally derived from sine, without, cera, wax : better from sin-, single, -ceria_ for an assumed scents, bright.]

Sinciput, sin'a-put, n. the forepart of the head from the forehead to the vertex. adj. SlnCip'itaL [L., semi-, half, caput, the head.]

Sind, sind, r.t. (Scot.) to rinse. Also Synd.

Station, sin'don, . (Bacon) a wrapper. [X., Gr. -. fine Indian cloth, muslin, a garment, prob. from India, or Sinde in India.]

Sine, s'n, n. a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. sinus, a curve.]

Sine, Syne, s7n, adv. (Scot.) after that : ago. conj. since.

Sine, sfne,/n^. without, as in Sine die, without day, of an adjournment ; Sine qua non, an indispensable condition, &c. [L.]

Sinecure, sfnS-kur (or sin'-), n. an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure or care of souls : an office with salary b-.it -without work. adj. pertaining to such an office. ns. Si necurism, the state of having a

sinecure ; Si'necurlst, one who holds a sinecure. [L. situ, without, euro, care.]

Sinew, sin'u, . that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon : muscle, nerve : that which supplies vigour. v.t. to bind as by sinews: to strengthen. adj. Sin'ewed, furmshed with sinews : (Sluik.) strong, vigorous. . Sin'ewiness, the state or quality of being sinewy. adjs. Sin'OWlesS, having no sinews : without strength or power ; Sin'OW-Shrunk, applied to a horse which has become gaunt-bellied from being overdriven ; Sin'ewy, Sin ewous, furnished with sinews : consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews: strong: vigorous. Sinews Of war, money. [A.S. siitu; Ice. sin, Ger. seAtte.]

Sinfonla, sin-fO-ne'a, . symphony. [It.]

Sing, sing, v.i. to utter melodious sounds in musical succession : to make a small, shrill sound : to relate in verse : to squeal : to ring : to be capable of being sung. v.t. to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate : to attend on : to effect by singing : to celebrate or relate in verse :pa.t. sang or sung ; pa.p. sung. adj. Sing 1 able. .s. Sing'ableness ; Sing/er, one who sings : one whose occupation is to sing ; Sing'ing, the act or art of singing ; Sing'ing-bird, a bird that sings, a songster ; Sing'ing-book, a song-book ; Sing'ing -gall'ery, a gallery occupied by singers ; Sing ing-hinn'y, a currant cake baked on a girdle. adv. Singlngly. >ts. Singing-man (Shak.), one employed to sing, as in a cathedral ; Singlng-mas'ter, a master who teaches singing ; Singing-school, a place where singing is taught ; Sing'ing-VOice, the voice as used in singing ; Sing'-ing-wom an, a woman employed to sing. Sing another song, or tuno, to change one's tone or attitude, esp. to a humbler manner ; Sing OUt, to call out distinctly, to shout ; Sing small, to assume a humble tone: to play a minor part. [A.S. singan ; Ger. singen, Goth. siggioan.'}

Singe, sinj, v.t. to burn on the surface: to scorch: /*"/ singe'ing : pa.t. and pa. p. singed. . a burning of the surface : a slight burn. Singed Cat, a person who is better than he looks. [A.S. be-stngan, the causative of singan, to sing, from the singing noise produced by scorching.]

Singhalese. Same as Cingalese.

Single, sing'gl, adj. consisting of one only : individual,
unique : separate, private : alone : unmarried : not combined with others : unmixed : having one only on each side: straightforward: sincere: simple, normal : pure. v.t. to separate: to choose one from others : to select from a number. adjs. Sing le-act ing, acting effectively in one direction only of any reciprocating machine or implement ; Single-breast'ed, with a single row of buttons or loops only, of a coat, corsage, &c. n. Single-en'try, a system of book-keeping in which each entry appears only once on one side or other of an account. adj. Single-eyed, having but one eye : devoted, unselfish. Hi. Single-flow' OF, a flower containing a single set of petals, as a wild rose ; Single-foot, a gait of horses, the amble. adjs. Single-hand'ed, by one's self: unassisted: having only one workman ; Single-heart'ed, having a single or sincere heart : without duplicity. adv. Sing le-heart'edly. adj. Single-mind ed, having a single or sincere mind : upright. ns. Single-mind edness : Singleness, state of being single or alone : freedom from deceit : sincerity : simplicity. adj. Single-SOled, having a single sole, as a shoe : poor. ns. Single-Stick, a stick or cudgel for one hand : a fight or game with singlesticks; Singlet, an undershirt or waistcoat ; Singleton, in whist, a hand containing one card only of some suit ; Singletree (the same as Swingletree) ; Single- worn' an, an unmarried woman : (o6s.) a whore. adi: Singly, one by one : particularly : alone : by one's self : honestly : sincerely. [O. Fr., L. tin-gulia, one to each, separate, akin 10 stm-ti, once, Gr. ftam-a.}

Singsong, sing'song, . bad singing : drawling : a convivial meeting where every one must sing. adj. monotonously rhythmical, drawling. v.t. and v.i. to make songs : to chant monotonously.

Singspiel, sing'spel, . a semi-dramatic representation in which a series of incidents are set forth in alternate dialogue and song, now a kind of opera in which the music is subordinated to the words. [Ger., singen, to sing, spiel, play.]

Singular, sing'gu-lar, adj. alone : (gram.) denoting one person or thing : single : not complex or compound : standing alone, rare, unusual, uncommon : of more than common value or importance : unique, extraordinary, strange, odd: (B.) particular. n. that which is singular : (logic) that which is not general, that which is here and now, that which is determinate in every respect. . Singularisa'-tion. -:t. Sing'Ularise, to make singular, ns. Sing ularist, one who affects singularity ; Singularity, the state of being singular : peculiarity : anything curious or remarkable : particular privilege or distinction : (ninth.) an exceptional element or character of a continuum. ad": Sing'Ularly. in a singular manner : peculiarly : strangely : so as to express one or the singular number. [Fr., L. OMfulfru.']

Singult, siu'gult, . a sigh. adjs. Singul'tient, SingUl'tOUS, affected with hiccup. . SingUl'tUS, a hiccup. [L. singultus, a sob.]

Sinhalese, sin'ha-lez, . and adj. the same as Cingalese and Singhalese.

Sinic, sin'ik, adj. Chinese. adj. Sin'ian, a widely spread series of rocks in China, containing many trilobites and brachiopods. us. Sin icism, Chinese manners and customs ; Sin'ism, customs of China generally, esp. its ancient indigenous religion. [L. Sina, China, Siiue, the Chinese, Gr. Sinai, the Chinese.)

Sinical, sin'ik-al, adj. pertaining to, employing, or founded upon sines.

Sinister, sin'is-ter, adj. left : on the left hand : evil : unfair : dishonest : unlucky : inauspicious, malign. adj. Sin ister-hand'ed, left-handed. at/rs. Sinlsterly ; Sinls'tra (wus.), with the left hand ; Sin'istrad, towards the left. adj. Sinlstral. belonging or inclining to the left : reversed. . Sinistrallty. ativ. Sinlstrally. . Sinistra tion, a turning to the left. adj. SinlStroUS, on the left side : wrong : absurd : perverse. adv. Sin'istrously. [L.]

SiniStrorse, sin'is-trors, adj. rising from left to right, as a spiral line. Also SinlStrofs'al. [L. sinistrorsvi, sinistroversus, towards the left side sinister, left, vertere, versunt, to turn.)

Sink, singk, v.i. to fall to the bottom: to fall down: to descend lower : to fall gradually : to fall below the surface : to enter deeply : to be impressed : to be overwhelmed : to fail in strength. v.t. to cause to sink : to put under water : to keep out of sight : to suppress : to degrade : to cause to decline or fall : to plunge into destruction : to make by digging or delving : to pay absolutely : to lower in value or amount : to lessen : -pa.t. sank, sunk ; pa. p. sunk, sunk'en. . a drain to carry off dirty water: a

box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water : an abode of degraded persons : a general receptacle : an area in which a river sinks and disappears : a depression in a stereotype plate : a stage trap-door for shifting scenery : in mining, an excavation less than a shaft. ns. Sink'er, anything which causes a sinking, esp. a weight fixed to a fishing-line ; Sink' -hole, a hole for dirty water to run through ; Sinking, a subsidence : a depression. adj. causing to sink. . Sinking-fund, a fund formed by setting aside income every year to accumulate at interest for the purpose of paying off debt. adj. Sinking-ripe (Skak.), dead-ripe, about to fall off. . Slmc/room. a scullery. [A.S. sincan ; Ger. sinJten, Dut. /<.. j

Slnk-a-pace, singk'-a-pis, . (Shak.) = Cinquepace.
Sinologue, sin'G-log, . one versed in Chinese. udj. Sinolog'ical (-loj'-)- '" Sinologist; Sinol'ogy.

Sinople, sin'o-pl, . a ferruginous clay yielding the fine red pigment Sino'pia or Sind'piS. [Gr. sinopis, a. red earth brought from Sinofe,]

Sinsyne, sin-sin', adv. (Scot.) since, ago.

Sinter, sin'ter, n. a name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger.]

Sluto, $A.n\iOiSXO. = Shinto, Shintoisnt.

Sintoc, sin'tok, n. a Malayan tree with aromatic bark. Also Sin'doc.

Sinuate, -d, sin'u-at, -ed, adj. curved : (fat.) with a waved margin. v.t. to bend in and out. us. Sinua - tion ; Sinuos'ity, quality of being sinuous : a bend or series of bends and turns. adjs. Sin'UOUS, Sin - Udse, bending in and out, winding, undulating : morally crooked. adv. Sin'UOUSly. [L. sinuatus, pa.p. of sinudrt, to bend.]

Sinupalliate, sin-u-pal'i-at, adj. having a sinuous pallial margin on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Also Sinupallial. [L. sinus, a fold, pallium, a mantle.]

Sinus, si'nus, . a bending : a fold : an opening : a bay of the sea : a recess on the shore : (anat.) a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, one of the air-cavities contained in the interior of certain bones : a channel for transmitting venous blood : a narrow opening leading to an abscess, &c. . Si'nusoid, the curve of sines in which the abscisses are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine. atij. Sinusoi'dal. adv. Sinusoi dally. [L. sinus, a curve.)

SiOUZ, s675, . (//. SiOUX, SOT or sOOz) the principal tribe of the Dakota family of American Indians in South Dakota and Nebraska also adj. Also Siouan (sSO'an).

Sip, sip, .:. to sup or drink in small quantities : to draw into the mouth : to taste : to drink out of. v.i. to drink in small quantities : to drink by the lips :pr,p. sip'ping ; pa.t. and fa.p. sipped. . the taking of a liquor with the lips : a small draught. . Sip'per. [A.S. syppan (assumed), sipian, to soak. Related to sitpan, to sup, taste.]

Sipe, sip, v.i. (prov.) to soak through. Also Seep. (A.S. sipian, to soak ; Dut. zijpen, to drop.)

SiphiliS. Same as Syphilis (q.v.).

Siphon, sl'fun, . a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another. v.t. to convey by means of a siphon. n. Si'phon a ge. adjs. Si'phonal, Si'pbonate, Siphonic, pertaining to, resembling, a siphon. . Sl'-

phon-bott'le, a

glass bottle for

containing biphon.

aerated liquid, fitted with a glass tube reaching

nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at

the outlet. adjs. Siphonif 'erous ; Siphoniform ;

Siphonosto'matous, having a siphonate mouth.

us. Si phonostome. a siphonostomatous animal, as

a fish-louse ; Si phuncle, the siphon or funnel

of tetrabranchiate cephalopods : a nectary. adjs.

Si'phuncled, Slphunc'ular, Siphuntfulate, -d.

ns. Siphunc'ulus ; Sipunc ulus, a genus of worms

belonging to the class Gephyrea. [Fr., Gr., siphon

siphlos, hollow.]

Sippet, sip'et, . a small sop : (>/.) morsels of bread served in broth, &c. v.i. Sipp'le, to sup in sips.

Sipylite, sip'i-llt, . a niobite of erbium. [From Gr. Sipylos, one of the children of Niobe.]

Sir, ser, . a word of respect used in addressing a man: a gentleman : the title of a knight or baronet,

used along with the Christian name and surname, as ' Sir David Pole : ' formerly a common title of address for the clergy as a translation of L. dominns, the term used for a bachelor of arts, originally in contradistinction from the magister, or master of arts hence Sir John = a priest. v.t. to address as ' sir.' [O. Fr. sire, through O. Fr. senre, from L. senior, an elder, coinp. of senex, old. Cf. the parallel forms Sire, Senior, Seignior, Signer.]

Sircar, ser-kar', n. a Hindu clerk. Also Sirkar', Circar'. [Hind, sarkdr, a superintendent sar, head, kdr, Sans, kara, work.]

Sirdar, ser-daY, . a chief or military officer. [Hind. sarddt sar, head, -adr, holding.]

Sire, sir, . one in the place of a father, as a sovereign : an elder, a progenitor : the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse : (pi.) ancestors (poetry). v.t. to beget, used of animals. [.$"".]

Siredon, sl-re'don, . a larval salamander : pi. Sire'dones.

Siren, sl'ren, . (Gr. myth.) one of certain sea-nymphs who sat on the shores of an island between Circe's isle and Scylla, near the south-western coast of Italy, and sang with bewitching sweetness songs that allured the passing sailor to draw near, only to meet with death : a fascinating woman, any one insidious and deceptive : an instrument which produces musical sounds by introducing a regularly recurring discontinuity into an otherwise steady blast of air : an instrument for demonstrating the laws of beats and combination tones : an eel-like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet, inhabiting swamps in the southern states of North America. adj. pertaining to, or like, a siren : fascinating. . Sire'nia, an order of aquatic mammals now represented by the dugong (Halicore) and the manatee (Alanatus). adj. Sire'nian. v.i. Sirenise, to play the siren. [L. siren Gr. stirin, prob. seira, a cord.]

Sirgang, seKgang, >/. the Asiatic green jackdaw.

Sirih, bii^i, . the betel-leaf. [Malay.]

Sirius, sir'i-us, . the Dogstar or Canicula, the brightest star in the heavens, situated in the constellation of Cam's Major, or the Great Dog. n. Siri'asiS, sunstroke. (L., Gr. seirios.]

Sirloin, ser'loin, . the loin or upper part of the loin of beef. [Fr. surlongesur (L. super, above) and longe (cf. Loin). The first syllable has been modified by confusion with Eng. sir, and an absurd etymology constructed to suit.]

Slrname, ser'nam, . a corr. of surname.

Sirocco, si-rok'o, n. a name given in Italy to a dust-laden dry wind coming over sea from Africa ; but also applied to any south wind, often moist and warm, as opposed to the Tramontana or north wind, from the hills. Also Sir'OC. [It. sirocco (Sp. tiroco) scharq, the east.]

Sirop, sir'op, n. a form of syrup : a kettle used in making sugar by the open-kettle process.

Sirrah, ser'a, . sir, used in anger or contempt. [An extension of fir.]

Sir-reverence, ser-rev'e-rens, . a corr. of save-reference.

Sirup. See Syrup.

Slrvente, sir-vont', . a satirical song of the I2th-i3th

century trouveres and troubadours. [Fr.]
Sis, sis, . a girl, a sweetheart. Also Sis sy. [From

Cicely.]
Sisal-grass, sis'al-gras, . the prepared fibre of the

agave or American aloe, supplying cordage. Also

Sls'al-hemp.
Siscowet, sis'kS-et, n. a Lake Superior variety of the

great lake trout. Also Sis'kiwit, Sis'kowet.
Siserary, sis'e-ra-ri, '. a stroke, blow, originally a

legal writ transferring a cause to a higher court.

With a Siserary, with suddenness or vehemence.

f A corr. of certiorari.]
Siskin, sis'kin, . a genus of perching birds belonging

Slat

fate, fur ; m5, her ; mine :

Size

to the family Fringillilee, the true finches. [Dan. sisgrn, Sw. siska, Ger. zeisig.\

Bist, sist, v.t. {Scots l<nv)to present at the bar : cause to appear, summon : to delay, stop. . the act of staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts. [L. sist f re, to make to stand.]

Sister, sis'ter, . a female born of the same parents : a female closely allied to or associated with another. adj. closely related, akin. v.t. and v.i. to resemble closely : to be a sister to : to be allied. us. Sis'terhood, state of being a sister, the duty of a sister : a society of females, a community of women living together under a religious rule, and with a common object for their united life ; Sis'ter-hook, in a ship's rigging, one of a pair of hooks titling closely together and working on the same axis also Clip-hook and Clove-hook ; Sis'ter-in-law, a hus- Sister-hnoks Open band's or wife's sister, or a and Shut.

brother's wife. aelfs. Sis'ter-less, having no sister ; Sis'ter -like, Sis'terly, like or becoming a sister : kind : affectionate. [A.S. s^ueastor ; Dut. zuster, Ger. schuiester.}

SiStine, sis'tin, adj. pertaining to a pope of the name of Sixtus, esp. Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Sixtus V. (1585-90) also Six'tine. Sistine Chapel, the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, built in 1473 by Sixtus IV., covered with magnificent frescoes by Michael Angelo and the great Florentine masters ; Sistine Madonna, or Madonna of San Sisto, a famous painting by Raphael Santi, now at Dresden, representing the Virgin and Child in glory, St Sixtus on the left, St Barbara on the right, and two cherubs below.

Sistrum, sis'trum, n. a form of rattle used in ancient Kgypt in connection with the worship of Isis.

Sisyphean, sis-i-te'an, adj. relating to Sisyphus : incessantly recurring. [From Sisyphus, a king of Corinth, who was condemned in Tartarus to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled down again, making his task incessant.]

Sit, sit, v.i. to rest on the haunches : to perch, as birds: to rest: to remain, abide: to brood: to occupy a seat, esp. officially : to be officially engaged : to blow from a certain direction, as the wind : to be worn, to fit, to be becoming : to take an attitude of readiness, or for any special purpose : to hold a deliberative session. v.t. to keep

adj. Slt'-fast, fixed, stationary. . a callosity of the skin under the saddle, often leading to ulcer. iis. Sifter ; Sifting, state of resting on a seat : a seat, a special seat allotted to a seat-holder, at

church, &c. ; also the right to hold such : the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted : the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness : an official meeting to transact business : uninterrupted application to anything for a time : the time during which one continues at anything : a resting on eggs for hatching, the number hatched at one time ; Sit'ting-room, the parlour or most commonly used room in many houses. Sit down, to take a seat : to pause, rest : to begin a siege ; Sit loose, or loosely, to be careless or indifferent ; Sit on, or upon, to hold an official inquiry regarding : {slang) to repress, check; Sit out, to sit, or to sit apart, during : to await the close of; Sit under, to be in the habit of hearing the preaching of; Sit up, to raise the body from a recumbent to a sitting position : to keep watch during the night {with). [A.S. sittan ; Ger. sitzen, L. sedere.]

Sitar, sit'ar, . an Oriental form of guitar.

Site, sit, . the place where anything is set down or fixed : situation : a place chosen for any particular purpose: posture. adj. Sl'ted {Sfens.), placed, situated. [Fr., L. situs situm, pa. p. of sinere, to set down.]

Sith, sith, adv., prep., and conj. since {nlis.) Sith'ence, Sith'ens. [M. E. sitAeu.\.S. sith tlidm, after that, also written siththan. Cf. Since.]

Sithe, slth, n. {Spens.) time. [A.S. sftA, time.]

Sithe, sith, n. {Shak.) a scythe. v.t. {Shak.) to cut with a scythe.

Sithe, sith, . {Spetis.) a sigh.

SitolOgy, sT-tol'O-ji, . the science of the regulation of diet. Also Sltiol'Ogy. [Gr. sites, food, logia legein, to say.]

Sitophobia, sl-to-fO'ln-n, . morbid aversion to food. [Gr. sitos, food, phobia, fear.]

Sitta, sit'a, . the genus of nut-hatches. adj. Sit'tine. [Gr. si tie, a woodpecker.]

Situate, -d, sit'u-at, -ed, adj. set or permanently fixed : placed with respect to other objects : residing. ns. Sltua'tion, the place where anything is situated : position : temporary state : condition : any group of circumstances, a juncture : a critical point in the action of a play or the development of the plot of a novel : office, employment ; Si'tUS, site : the proper place of an organ, &c. : locality in law. [Low L. situatus L. sitnere, to place.]

Sitz-bath, sitz'-bath, n. a hip-bath : a tub adapted for such. [Ger. siz-bad.}

Sium, sT'um, n. a genus of umbelliferous plants the water-parsnips. [Gr. sion.]

Siva, se'va, . the third god of the Hindu Trimurti or triad, representing the principle of destruction and of reproduction. adj. Sivaist'iC. . Si'vaite. [Sans. fiva, happy.]

Sivan, siv'an, n. the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of May and June. [Heb.]

Sivatherium, siv-a-the'ri-um, . a very large fossil ruminant found in India.

Six, siks, adj. and . five and cne : a figure denoting six units (6, or vi.): a playing-card with six spots, the face of a die bearing six spots, or that die itself: beer sold at six shillings a barrel, small beer: (/.'.) in hymnology, a quatrain in trochaic measure, the lines of three feet or six syllables. adj. Six'fold, folded or multiplied six times. >ts. Six'footer, a person six feet high ; SiX'pence, a silver coin = six pence. adj. SiX'penny. worth sixpence : cheap, worthless. ns. Six'-Shoof er, a six-chambered revolver ; Sixte, a parry in which the hand is on guard opposite the right breast, the point of the sword raised and moved a little to the right. adjs. and ns. SiX'teen, six and ten ; Six'teenth, the sixth after the tenth. adj. Sixth, the last of six : the ordinal of six. . the sixth part : {inns.) an interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals. adv. Sixthly, in the sixth place. Sixth hour, noon-tide. Be at sixes and sevens, to be in disorder; Long Sixes, candles weighing six to the pound, about 8 inches long ; Short Sixes, candles weighing six to the pound, about 4 inches long. [A.S. siex ; Ger. sechs, Gael, se ; also L. MX, Gr. hex, Sans, shas/t.}

Sixteenmo = Sexto-dechno (q.v.).

Sixty, siks'ti, adj. and . six times ten. adj. and . Six'tieth, the sixth tenth : the ordinal of sixty. [A.S. sixtig.\

Sizar, sfzar, n. the name of an order of students at Cambridge and Dublin from the allowance of

victuals made to them from the college buttery.
. Si'zarship. [Size, fixed quantity.]

Size, slz, . extent of volume or surface: magnitude : an allotted portion: (//.) allowances {Shak.).v.t. to arrange according to size : at Cambridge, to buy rations at a certain fixed rate : to measure. ?'.;'. to

90:2

Size

mote ; mute ; mGon ; Men.

Skiru

increase in size. adjs. Si'zable, Size able, of suitable size : of considerable size or bulk; Sized, having a particular size. us. Sl'zer, one who, or that which, sizes or measures, a kind of gauge ; Sizing, act of sorting articles according to size, esp. crushed or stamped ores in milling : an order for extra food from a college buttery. Size Up, to measure, consider carefully. [Contr. of assize (q.v.).J

Size, siz, Sizing, si'zing, . a kind of weak glue, used as varnish : any gluey substance. v.t, to cover with size. adj. Sized, having size in its composition. it. Si'ziness. a<ij. Sl'zy, size-like : glutinous.

Sizel = Scissel (q.v.).

Sizzle, siz'l, v.t. to make a sound as if frying. . a hissing sound : extreme heat. . SiZZ'ling, a hissing.

Skain = Skein (q.v.).

Skainsmate, skanz'mat, . (Shak.) a companion, a scapegrace.

Skald, . = Scald, a poet.

Skat, skat, K. a game played with thirty-two cards as in Piquet, and said to have been invented in 1817 in Altenburg. Each of three players receives ten cards, the two others being laid aside (hence the name from O. Fr. escart, laying aside).

Skate, skat, . a kind of sandal or frame of wood on a steel blade for moving on ice. v.i. to slide on skates, us. Ska'ter ; Ska'ting ; Ska' ting-rink. [Dut. schaats; cf. also Dan. skoite.]

Skate, skat, . the popular name of several species of Ray, esp. those of the family Raiuice and genus Raia, with greatly extended pectoral fins. [Ice. skaia Low L. sqnatiis L. sqiMtina ; cf. Shad.]

Skathe. Same as Scathe.

Skaw, ska, . a promontory. Also Scaw. [Ice. skagi skaga, to jut out.]

Skean, sken, . a dagger. . Skean-dhu (sken'-d<3), the knife stuck in the stocking of the Highland dress. [Gael, sgian, a knife.]

Skeary, ske'ri, a dial, form of scary.

Skedaddle, ske-dad'l, v.t. (prov.) to spill, scatter. v.i. (coll.) to scamper off. K. a scurrying off. [Ely. unknown. Prob. conn, somehow with shed A.S. sccdiian, to pour.]

Skee, ske, n. a wooden runner for sliding down a declivity. v.i. to slide on skees. [Dan. ski Ice. skid ft.}

Skeel, skel, . (Scot.) a milking-pail, a washing-tub. [Scand., Ice. skjdla.}

Skeely, ska'li, adj. (Scot.) skilful.

Skeesicks, ske'ziks, it. (U.S.) a rascal.

Skeeter, ske'ter, n. a mosquito.

Skeg, skeg, . a stump, branch : the after-part of a ship's keel.

Skeg, skeg, . a wild-plum.

Skein, skan, . a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. escagite, from Celt. ; cf. Ir. sgainne, a skein.]

Skelder, skel'der, v.i. and v.i. to practise begging : to swindle.

Skeleton, skel'e-tun, . the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position : the framework or outline of any-thing : a very lean and emaciated person : a very thin form of light-faced type. adj. pertaining to a skeleton also Skeletal. *. Skeletog'eny (-toj'-) ; Skeletog'raphy; Skeletol'ogy. r.t. Skeletonise, to reduce to a skeleton. . Skel'eton-key, a key for picking locks, without the inner bits. Skeleton in the cupboard, closet, house, &c., some hidden domestic source of sorrow or shame. [Gr. skeleton (sor/ta), a dried (body)s&elet0s, dried skellein, to dry, to parch.]

Skelloch, skel'oh, v.i. (Scot.) to cry out with a shrill voice. . a squeal.

Skellum, skel'um, n. (Scot.) a ne'er-do-well [Dut. sckelm, a rogue.]

Skelly, skel'i, v.i. (Scot.) to squint. [Cf. Dan. skele, Sw. skela, Ger. schieUn, to squint.]

Skelp, skelp, v.t. (Scot.) to slap. v.i. to move briskly along, to bound along. . a slap : a heavy fall of pelting rain : a large portion. <i<//. Skelp'-ing, very big or full. [Gael, sgeulp, a slap.]

Skelter, skel'ter, v.i. to hurry or dash along.

Skep, skep, n. a grain-basket, or beehive made of straw or wicker-work. . Step fill, as much as a skep will hold. [A.S. scff Scand., Ice. skefpa.}

Skeptic = Sceptic ; Skepsis Scepsis.

Skerry, sker'i, . a rocky isle. [Ice. s&er.]

Sketch, skech, 11. a first draft of any plan or painting :
an outline, a short and slightly constructed play, essay, &c, : a short dramatic scene for representation by two persons : an artist's preliminary study of a work to be elaborated. v.t. to make a rough draft of: to draw the outline : to give the principal points of. v.i. to practise sketching. adj. Sketch/able, capable of being sketched effectively. us. Sketch-book, a blank book used for sketching by an artist or writer : a printed volume of literary sketches ; Sketch'er, one who sketches. atir. Sketch'ily. . Sketch'iness. adj. Sketch'y, containing a sketch or outline : incomplete, slight. [Dut. sc/iets, It. schizzo L. schedium sc/iedius, made off-hand Gr. schedios, sudden.]

Skew, sku, adj. oblique : intersecting a road, river, &c. not at right angles, as a bridge. adv. awry : obliquely. v.t. to turn aside. . a deviation, a mistake : a squint : (archil.) the sloping top of a buttress slanting off against a wall. us. Skew'-arch, an arch standing obliquely on its abutments ; Skew -back (archil.), the course of masonry on the top of an abutment with a slope for the ba>e of the arch to rest against. adj. Skew'-bald, spotted irregularly, piebald. . Skew'-blidge, a bridge having its arch or arches set obliquely on its abutments, as when a railway crosses a road, &c., at an oblique angle. adjs. Skewed, distorted ; Skew-gee' (coll.), crooked. . Skew -Wheel, a bevel-wheel with teeth formed obliquely on the rim. [Old Dut. scfrweu (Dut. sc/iu-wen) ; Ger. scheuen, to shun ; cf. Shy.]

Skewer, sku'er, . a pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting. v.t. to fasten with skewers. |Prov. Eng. skiver, prob. the same as shiver, a splinter of wood.]

Skiascopy, skl'a-sko-pi, . the shadow-test for measur-ing the refraction of an eye. Also Sci ascopy. [Gr. skia, a shadow, skopeiii, to view.]

Skid, skid, . a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury : a sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a stetp place : a slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground. v.t. to check with a skid. v.i. to slide along with-out revolving. . Skid'der, one who uses a skid. [Scand., Ice. sktdh', A.S. scfd, apiece split off.]

Skiey, ski'i, adj. Same as Skyey.

Skiff, skif, 11. a small light boat. [A doublet of ship.\

Skiff, skif, attj. (proz>.) distorted : awkward.

Skill, skil, . knowledge of anything : dexterity in practice. v.i. to understand, to be dexterous in : to make a difference, to signify. adj. Skll'ful, having or displaying skill : dexterous. adv. Skil'-fully. 11. Skif fulness. adjs. Skilled, having skill : skilful : expert ; Skil'lOSS (Sfiak.), wanting skill, artless. [Scand., as Ice. skil, a distinction, skilja, to separate.]

Skillet, skil'et, . a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, &c. [Prob. from O. Fr. esctiellette, dim of escuelle (Fr. ecitelle)\-:. scutella, dim. of sctttra, a dish.]

Skilligalee, skil-i-ga-le', . thin watery soup. Also Skilligolee', Skill'y. [Ety. dub.]

Skilling, skil'ing, . a small coin formerly current in North Germany and Scandinavia, in value from id. to id. [Dan.]

SkiltS, skills, n.pl. short loose trousers.

Skilvings, skil'vingz, n.pl. (prov.) the rails of a cart.

Skim, skim, v.t. to clear off scum: to take off by

skimming : to brush the surface of lightly. v.i. to pass over lightly : to glide along near the surface : to become coated over : fr.p. skim'ming ; pa.t, and pa. p. skimmed. n. the act of skimming: what is skimmed off. s. Skim mer, a utensil for skimming milk : a bird that skims the water ; Skim' -milk, skimmed milk : milk from which the cream has been skimmed ; Skim'ming, the act of taking off that which floats on the surface of a liquid, as cream : that which is taken off, scum. -adv. Skim'mlngly, by skimming alonq; the surfac* [Scum.]

Skimble-skamble, skim'bl-skam'bl, adj. wandering, wild, rambling, incoherent. adv. m a confused manner. [A reduplication of scamble.\

Skimmington, skim'ing-ton, n. a burlesque procession intended to ridicule a henpecked husband : a riot generally. Also Skim'ington, Sklm'merton, Skim'itry. [Ely. unknown.]

Skimp, skimp, v.t. to give scanty measure, to stint: to do a thing imperfectly. v.i, to be parsimonious.

adj. scanty, spare. adj. Skim'ping, sparing : meagre: done inefficiently. adv. Skim'plngly. adj. Skimpy. [A variant of scamp.]

Skin, skin, . the natural outer covering of an animal body : a hide : the bark or rind of plants, &c. : the inside covering of the ribs of a ship: a drink of whisky hot. v.t. to cover with skin: to cover the surface of: to strip the .-.kin from, to peel : to plunder, cheat : to answer an examination paper, &c., by unfair means. v.i. to become covered with skin : to sneak off : pr.p. skin'ning ; pa.t. and pa. p. skinned.

adj. Skin'-deop, as deep as the skin only : superficial. us. Skin'flint, one who takes the smallest gains : a very niggardly person ; Skin'ful, as much as one can hold, esp. of liquor. adj. Skin less, having no skin, or a very thin one. ns. Skin'ner ; Skln'niness. adjs. Skin'ny, consisting of skin or of skin only : wanting flesh ; Skin'-tight, fitting close to the skin. . Skln'-WOOl, wool pulled from the skin of a dead sheep. -By, or With, the Skin of one's teeth, very narrowly ; Clean Skins, unbranded cattle ; Save one's Skin, to escape without injury. [A.S. scinn; Ice. skinn, skin, Ger. schinden, to flay.]

Skink, skinijk, . drink. v.i. and v.t. to serve drink.

n. Skink er, one who serves drink, a tapster. adj. Skink'lng (Scot.), thin, watery. [A. S. scencan, to pour put drink ; Ger. schenken.]

Skink, skingk, . an African lizard. [L. scincus Gr. skingkos, the add <.]

Skink, skingk, . (Scot.) a. shin-bone of beef, soup made from such. [Cf. Dut. scfionk, a bone ; cf. Shank.]

Skio, skyO, . in Orkney, a fisherman's hut. Also Skeo. [Norw. skjna, a shed.]

Skip, skip, v.i. to leap : to bound lightly and joyfully : to pass over. v.t. to leap over: to omit : pr.p. skip'ping ; pa.t. and /<*./. skipped. . a light leap : a bound : the omission of a part: the captain of a side at bowls and curling : a college servant. ns. Skipjack, an impudent fellow : the blue-fish, saurel, &c. ; Skip'-ken'nel, one who has to jump the gutters, a lackey ; Skip' per, one who skips : a dancer : (Shak.) a youni; thoughtless person : a hesperian butterfly.

adj. Skip'ping, flighty, giddy, adv. Skip'pingly, in a skipping manner : by skips or leaps. . Skip'-plng-rppe, a rope used in skipping. [Either Celt.,

according to Skeat, from Ir. sgioo, to snatch, Gael. sgtab, to move suddenly, W. ysgipio, to snatch away ; or Teut., conn, with Ice. skopa, to run.]

Skip, skip, n. an iron box for raising ore running between guides, or in inclined shafts fitted with wheels to run on a track, a mine-truck.

Sklpetar, skip'e-tar, n. an Albanian : the Albanian language. [Albanian skipetar, a mountaineer.)

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Skipper, skip'er, n. the master of a merchant-ship. Skipper's daughters, w
ichipper ; Dan. skipptr.]

nt-sp.
es. [Dut.

Skipper, skip'er, . a barn, a shed in which to shelter for the night. z/.J. to shelter in such a place.

904

H. Skipper-bird, a tramp. [Prob. W. ysgubor, a barn.]

Skippet, skip'et, n. (Spens.) a small boat. [Dim. of A.S. scip, ship.]

Skippet, skip'et, n. a round flat box for holding a seal, which used to be attached to the parchment by ribbons passing through the lid.

Skirl, skirl, v.t. and v.i. (Scot.) to shriek shrilly. . a shrill cry. n. Skirling, a shrill sound.

Skirmish, sker'mish, . an irregular fight between two small parties: a contest. v.i. to fight slightly or irregularly. ns. Skir misher, a soldier belonging to troops dispersed to cover front or flank and prevent surprises ; Skir mishing. [O. Fr. escarmouche
Old High Ger. skerman, scirmatt, to fight.]

Skirr, sker, t'.t. (Shak.) to ramble over, to scour. v.i. to run in haste. [Scurry.]

Skirret, skir'et, n. an edible water-parsnip : a perennial plant, native to China and Japan. [Sugar-root.]

Skirt, skert, . the part of a garment below the waist : a woman's garment like a petticoat : the edge of any part of the dress: border: margin: extreme part. v.t. to border : to form the edge of. v.i. to be on the border : to live near the extremity. ns. Skirt'-danc'lng, a form of ballet-dancing in which the flowing skirts arc waved about in the hands ; Skitter, a huntsman who dodges his jumps by going round about ; Skir'ting, strong material made up in lengths for women's skirts : skirting-board ; Sklr'tlng-board, the narrow board next the floor round the walls of a room. Divided Skirt, a skirt in the form of loose trousers. [Scand., Ice. skvrta, a shirt. A doublet of shirt.]

Skit, skit, . any sarcastic squib, lampoon, or pamphlet. [Ice. skiiti, a taunt.]

Skite, skit, v.i. (Scot.) to glide or slip also Skyte. . a sudden blow : a trick. vs.i. Skit, to leap aside : to caper ; Skit ter, to skim lightly over : to void thin excrement : to draw a baited hook along the surface of water. [Scand., Sw. skutta, to leap, skjuta, to shoot.]

Skittish, skit'ish, adj. unsteady, light-headed, easily frightened: hasty, volatile, changeable: wanton. adv. Skittishly. . Skitt'ishness. [Skite.]

Skittles, skit'lz, n.pl. a game of ninepins in which a flattened ball or thick rounded disc is thrown to knock down the pins played in a Skitt le-all'ey, or -ground. In American Bowls, the game is played with ten pins arranged in the form of a triangle, the missile being rolled along a carefully constructed wooden floor. v.t. Skittle, to knock down. . Skittle-ball, the ball thrown in playing at skittles. [A variant of shittle or shuttle.]

Skiver, ski'ver, . a kind of leather made of split sheep-skins, used for bookbinding, &c. n. a machine for skiving leather. v.t. Skive, to cut, pare off. . Ski'Ving, the act of skiving : a piece skived off of leather, usually on the flesh side. [From root of shive, shiver.]

Skiver, ski'ver, v.t. (p rov.) to run through, to skewer.

Skivie, skiv'i, adj. (Scot.) deranged : askew.

Sklent, a Scotch form of slant.

Skoal, skOl, inter/, hail! a friendly exclamation of salutation before drinking, &c. [Ice. skal ; Norw. sknal, a bowl, Sw. skal.]

Skollon, sko'li-on, . a short drinking-song in ancient Greece, taken up by the guests in turn : //. Sko'lia. [Gr.]

Skrimmage. Same as Scrimmage.

Skryer, skri'er, . one who uses the divining-glass.

Skua, sku'a, n. a bird of the family Larida, esp. the Great Skua (Stercorariuscatarrhactes), a rapacious bird about two feet long, the plumage predominantly brown, breeding in the Shetlands. . Sku'a-gull. [Norw.]

Skue, sku, an obsolete form of skew.

Skug, Scug, skug, n. (prov.) shelter. v.t. to shelter : to expiate.//. Skug^gery, Scug'gery, secrecy.

Skug

tnOte ; mute ; mWn : Men.

Slant?

adjs. SkUg'gy, Scug'gy, shady. [Ice. skuggi, a shade.]
SkUg, skug, n. (prov.) a squirrel.

Skulduddery. See Soulduddery.

Skulk, skulk, v.i. to sneak out of the way : to lurk. ns. Skulk, Skulk' er, one who skulks, adv. Skulk'ingly. . Skulk'ing-place. [Scand., as in Dan. skulke, to sneak ; conn, with Ice. skjol, cover, hiding-place ; also with Eng. sctnvl.}

Skull, skul, . the bony case that encloses the brain : the head, the sconce, noddle : a crust formed on the ladle, &c., by the partial cooling of molten metal : in armour, the crown of the head-piece : (Scot.) a shallow, bow-handled basket. . Skullcap, a cap which fits closely to the head : the sinciput. adj. Skull'-less. Skull and cross-bones, a symbolic emblem of death and decay. [Ice. skdl, a shell; conn, with shell and scale, a thin plate.]

Skulpin = Sculpin.

Skunk, skungk, . a small North American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, defending Itself by emitting an offensive fluid : a low fellow : (U.S.) a complete defeat. v.t. to inflict such. ns. Skunk'-bird, -black'bird, the male bobolink in full plumage. [Indian seganku.]

Sku.psb.tina, skoopsh'ti-na, . the national assembly of Servia, having one chamber and 178 deputies, three-fourths elected and one-fourth nominated by the crown. Great Skupshtlna, specially elected for discussing graver questions.

Skurry = Scurry.

Sky, ski, . the apparent canopy over our heads : the heavens : the weather : the upper rows of pictures in a gallery. z'.t. to raise aloft, esp. to hang pictures above the line of sight, adjs. Sky'-blue, blue like the sky ; Sky'-born, of heavenly birth. . Sky'-COlOUT, the colour of the sky. adjs. Sky'-COl'OUTed, blue, azure ; Skyod, surrounded by sky ; Sky'ey, like the sky : ethereal ; Sky'-high, very high; Sky ish (Shak.), like or approaching the sky, lofty. . Sky'lark, a species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing. v.i. to engage in any kind of boisterous frolic. ns. Skylarking, running about the rigging of a ship in sport : frolicking ; Sky'-llgb.t, a window in a roof or ceiling towards the sky for the admission of light; Skyline, the horizon ; Sky'-par'lour, a lofty attic ; Sky'-pilot, a clergyman, adj. Sky'-plant'ed, placed in the sky. . Sky''-rock'et, a rocket that ascends high towards the sky and burns as it flies. v.i. to move like a sky-rocket, to rise and disappear as suddenly. ns. Sky'sail, the sail above the royal ; Sky scape, a view of a portion of the sky, or a picture of the same ; Sky'-scrap'er, a sky-sail of a triangular shape : anything shooting high into the sky. aiij. Sky'-tinc'tured, of the colour of the sky. adv. Sky'ward, toward the sky. [Ice. sky, a cloud ; akin to A.S. scita, Gr. skia, a shadow.]

Skye, ski, . for Skye terrier. [See Terrier.}

Skjrr, skir, . curds. [Ice.]

Skyrin, ski'rin, adj. (Scot.) shining, showy.

Slab, slab, . a thin slip of anything, esp. of stone,

having plane surfaces : a piece sawed from a log. v.t. to cut slabs from, as a log. adj. Slab'-Sid ed, having long flat sides, tall and lank. n. Slab -stone, flagstone. [Scand., Ice. sleppa, to slip, Norw. sleip, a slab of wood.]

Slab, slab, adj. thick. . mud. adj. Slab'by, muddy. [Celt., Ir., and Gael, s/aib, mud.]

Slabber, slab'er, v.i. to slaver : to let the saliva fall from the mouth : to drivel. v.t. to wet with saliva. n. Slabb'erer. adj. Slabb'ery. n. Slabb'iness. adj. Slabb'y. [Allied to Low Ger. and Dut. slattern ; imit. Doublet slaver.]

Slack, slak, adj. lax or loose : not firmly extended or drawn out : not holding fast, weak : not eager or diligent, inattentive : not violent or rapid, slow. adv. in a slack manner : partially : insufficiently.

. that part of a rope, belt, &c. which is slack or loose : a period of inactivity : a slack-water haul of a net. vs.i. Slack, Slack en, to become loose or less tight : to be remiss : to abate : to become slower: to fail or flag. v.t. to make less tight: to loosen : to relax : to remit : to abate : to withhold : to use liberally : to check: (B.) to delay, v.t. Slack' -bake, to half-bake. adj. Slack' -hand'ed, remiss. - . Slack' -]&W(sfang), impudent talk. atlv. Slack ly. n. Slackness. a,ij. Slack'-salt'ed, insufficiently salted. . Slack'- wa'ter, ebb-tide: slow-moving water, as that above a dam. adj. pertaining to slack-water. Slack away, to ease off freely; Slack-in-Stays, slow in going about, of a ship ; Slack off, to ease off; Slack up, to ease off: to slow. [A.S. sleac ; Sw. siak, Ice. slakr.}

Slack, slak, . coal-dross. [Ger. schlacke.}

Slack, slak, n. (Scot.)a cleft between hills : a common : a boggy place. [Scand., Ice. slakki, a hill-slope.]

Slade, slad, . a little valley or dell : a piece of low, moist ground. [A. S. slcrd, a plain ; prob. Celt., Ir. slad.}

Slade, slad, . a peat-spade.

Slae, a Scotch form of sloe.

Slag, slag, n. vitrified cinders from smelting-works, &c. : the scoris of a volcano. T.i. to cohere into slag. adj. Slag'gy, pertaining to, or like, slag. [Sw. slagg; cf. Ger. schlacke, dross.]

Slain, slan, pa.p. of slay.

Siaister, slaVter, n. (Scot.) a slobbery mess, slovenly work. v.t. to bedaub. v.i. to slabber: to move about in a dirty, slovenly manner. adj. Slais'tery. [Prob. Sw. slaska, to dabble, slash, wet.]

Slake, slak, v.t. to quench: to extinguish: to mix with water : to make slack or inactive. v.i. to go out r to become extinct. adj. Slake less, that cannot be slaked : inextinguishable. [A.S. sleacian, to grow slack sleccan, to make slack sleac, slack.]

Slake, slak, . a channel through a swamp or morass : slime. [Ice. slakki, a hill-slope.]

Slake, slak, v.t. (Scot.) to besmear. . a slabbery daub. [Prob. conn, with Ice. sleikja, to lick ; Ger. scklecken, to lick.]

Slam, slam, v.t. or r.i. to shut with violence and noise : to throw down with violence : to win all the tricks in a card-game :pr.p. slam'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. slammed. . the act of slamming : the sound so made : the winning of all the tricks at whist, &c. [Scand., Norw. slemma, Ice. slamra.}

Slam, slam, . an old card-game.

Slam, slam, . a shambling fellow. [Cf. Dut. slomp, Ger. scfilampe.]

Slamkln, slam'kin, . a loose 18th-century women's morning-gown. Also Slam merkin.

Slander, slan'der, . a false or malicious report : malicious defamation by words spoken : calumny. v.t. to defame : to calumniate. n. Slan derer. adj. Slan'derous, given to, or containing, slander : calumnious adv. Slan'derously. n. Slan derousneSS, the state or quality of being slanderous. [O. Fr. esclandre L. scandalitm Gr. skandalon,]

Slang, slang, . a conventional tongue with many dialects, which are, as a rule, unintelligible to outsiders, such as Gypsy, Canting or Flash, Back-slang, and Shelta or Tinkers' Talk : any kind of colloquial and familiar language serving as a kind of class or professional shibboleth. adj. pertaining to slang. v.i. to use slang, and esp. abusive language. v.t. to scold. adv. Slang'lly. . Slang'iness. adj. Slang'ular, slangy. r.i. Slang 7 -whang. 10 talk slangily or boisterously. . Slang'-whang'er, an

abusive and wordy fellow. adj. Slang'y. [Explained by Skeat as Scand., Norw. sleng, a slinging, a device, a burthen of a song, slengja, to sling. Leland boldly makes it Romany, and orig. applied to everything relating to shows in Hindustani, Swanri, also often Slangi.)
Slang, slang, . a narrow strip of land. Also Slank'et.

Slang, slang, n. (slang) a counterfeit weight or measure : a travelling show, or a performance of the same : a hawker's license : a watch-chain : (//.) convicts' leg-irons.

Slant, slant, adj. sloping : oblique : inclined from a direct line also Slan'ting. . a slope : a gibe : (slang) a chance. v.t. to turn in a sloping direction. v.i. to slope, to incline towards_: (Scot.) to exaggerate, to lie. adj. SlantendiC'Ular, oblique : indirect. advs. Slan'tingly, in a slanting direction : with a slope or inclination ; Slant'ly, Slantwise, in a sloping, oblique, or inclined manner. Slant-Of-Wlnd, a transitory breeze of favourable wind. [Scand., Sw. slinta, to slide.]

Slap, slap, . a blow with the hand or anything flat. v.t. to give a slap to: pr.p. slap'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. slapped. adv. with a slap : suddenly, violently. adj. (slang) first-rate. adv. Slap'-bang, violently, all at once. adj. dashing, violent. . a cheap eating-house. adv. Slap'-dash, in a bold, careless way. adj. off-hand, rash. n. rough-cast harling : carelessly done work. v.t. to do anything in a hasty, imperfect manner: to rough-cast with mortar. n. Slap' per (slans:), anything big of its kind. adjs. Slap'ping, very large ; Slap' -up, excellent, very grand. [Allied to Low Ger. slapp, Ger. schlappe ; unit.]

Slap, slap, n. (Scot.) a gap in a fence : a narrow cleft between hills. v.t. to break an opening in.

Slape, slap, adj. (prov.) slippery, crafty. [Ice. sleipr, sU'pf'r, slippery sltpa, to be smooth.]

Slapjack = Flapjack (q.v.).

Slash, slash, v.t. to cut by striking with violence and at random : to make long cuts : to ornament by cutting slits in the cloth in order to show some fine material underneath, v.i. to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument : to strike right and left : to move rapidly. n. a long cut : a cut at random : a cut in cloth to show colours underneath : a stripe on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve: a clearing in a wood. adj. Slashed, cut with slashes : gashed. us. Slash' er, anything which slashes ; Slash ing, a slash in a garment : the felling of trees as a military obstacle, also the trees so felled. adj. cutting mercilessly, unsparing: dashing: very big, slapping. [O. Fr. eslecher, to dismember Old High Ger. sliznn, to split.]

Slash, slash, v.i. (Scot.) to work in wet. . a large quantity of watery food, as broth, &c. adj. Slash'y, dirty, muddy. [Sw. slaska, dabble slask, wet.]

Slat, slat, v.t. to strike, beat. v.i. to flap violently. . a sudden sharp blow. [Scand., Ice. sletta, to slap, Norw. sletta, to cast.]

Slat, slat, . a thin piece of stone, a slate : a strip of wood. adj. made of slats. adj. Slatted, covered with slats. [O. Fr. esclat Old High Ger. slizan, to slit.]

Slatch, slach, n. the slack of a rope : an interval of fair weather : a short breeze. [Slack.]

Slate, slat, n. a highly metamorphosed argillaceous rock, fine-grained and fissile, and of a dull blue, gray, purple, or green colour used in thin slabs of small size for ordinary roofs, and in larger slabs for dairy-fittings, wash-tubs, cisterns, tables, &c., and when polished for writing-slates and ' black-boards : ' a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon : a

Ereliminary list of candidates before a caucus. adj. luish-gray, slate -coloured. v.t. to cover with slate : to enter on a slate. MS. Slate'-axe, a slater's tool, a sax; Slate'-clay, a fissile shale. adjs. Sla'ted, covered with slates ; Slate'-gray, of a light slate colour. ns. Slate'-pen'Cil, a cut or turned stick of soft slate, or of compressed moistened slate-

powder, for writing on slate ; Sla'ter ; Sla'tiness, the quality of being slaty ; Sla'ting, the act of

covering with slates : a covering of slates : material lor slating. adj. Sla'ty, resembling slate: havin

the nature or properties of slate. [O. Fr. esc/at Old High Ger. slizan, Ger. schleissen, to split.]

Slate, slat, v.t. to abuse, criticise severely : (p>'o i>.) to
set a dog at. . Sla'ting, a severe criticism. [A.S. sKtan, to slit.]

Slater, sla'ter, . a terrestrial oniscid isopod, as the common Porcellio scoter.

Slather, sla/A'er, w. (slang) a large quantity.

Slattern, slat'ern, . a woman negligent of her dress : an untidy woman. v.i. Slatter (prov.), to be untidy or slovenly. . Slatternliness. adj. Slatternly, like a slattern : negligent of person : slovenly : dirty : sluttish. adv. negligently : untidily. adj. Slatt'ery (J>rov.~), wet. [From slatter, a freq. of slat, to strike (q.v.).]

Slaughter, slaw'ter, . a killing : a great destruction of life : carnage : butchery. ns. Slaugh'terer ; Slaugh'terhouse, a place where beasts are killed for the market ; Slaugh'terman, a man employed in killing or butchering animals. adj. Slaugh'terOUS, given to slaughter : destructive : murderous. adv. SlaUgh'teroUSly. [Piob. Ice. sldtr, butchers' meat, whence sldtra, to slaughter cattle. The A.S. is sleaktsledn, to slay.]

Slav, Slave, slav, . one belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryans Bulgarians, Czechs, Poles, Russians, Servians, Wends, &c. adj. Slav'ic. {Slovene or Slova,it, from Polish slova, a word, thus meaning the people who spoke intelligibly, as distinguished from their neighbour, Nicinets, the German, lit. the dumb man. Miklosich considers both to be tribal names.]

Slave, slav, n. a captive in servitude : any one in bondage : a serf : one who labours like a slave : a drudge : one wholly under the will of another : one who has lost all power of resistance. v.i. to work like a slave : to drudge. adj. Slave'-born, born in

slavery. ns. Slave' -dri'ver, one who superintends slaves at their work ; Slave'-fork, a long and heavy branch into the forked end of which a slave's neck is fixed to prevent his escaping from the slave-trader's gang. adj. Slave'-grown, grown on land worked by slaves. ns. Slave'-hold'er, an owner

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006

slave : serfdom : the state of being entirely under the will of another : bondage : drudgery ; Slave'-Ship, a ship used for transporting slaves. n.pl. Slave'-states, those states of the American Union which maintained domestic slavery before the Civil War Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. ns. Slave'-trade, the trade of buying and selling slaves ; Slave'-tra'der, a trader in slaves; Sla'vey (slang), a domestic drudge, a maid-servant. adj. Sla'vish, of or belonging to slaves : becoming slaves : servile : mean : base : laborious. adv. Sla'Vishly. ns. Sla'vishnoss ; Slavoc'racy, slave-owners collectively, or their interests, &c. ; Sla'VOCrat, a member of the slavocracy. [O. Fr. esctavelAvi. High Ger. slave (Ger. sclave), from Slav, above.]

Slaver, slav'er, . spittle or saliva running from ths mouth. v.i. to let the saliva run out of the mouth.?/./, to smear with saliva. /;. Slav'erer.-nth'. SlaVeringly, in a slavering manner. adj. SlaVery, slabbery. [Slabber.]

Slavonic, sla-von'ik, adj. of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language also Sclavonic, Slavo'nian, Sclavo'nian. vs.t. Slavon'icise, Slav'onise, to render Slavonic in character, language, &c. its. Slav'ophil, one devoted to promoting the interests of the Slavonic peoples ; Slavophilism, Slavophil feelings and aims ; Slav'ophobist, one who dreads the growth of Slav influence.

Slaw

mote ; mute ; m5on ; Men.

Slaw, slaw, . sliced cabbage eaten as a salad. [Diit. slaa.]

Slay, slS, t'.i 1 . to strike : to kill : to put to death : to destroy: -pa.t. slew (sltio); pa.p. slain (slan). n. Slayer. [A.S. sledn; Ice. sld, Goth, slahan, Ger. scfilagen, to strike.]

Sleave, sl6v, n. the ravelled, knotty part of silk thread: (Shak.) floss-silk. v.t. to separate, as threads :pr.p. sleav'ing ; pa.p. sleaved. [Cf. Dan. sloife, a loose knot, Sw. slejf, a knot of ribbon, Ger. schleife, a loop.]

Sleazy, sla'zi, or sle'zi, adj. thin and flimsy. . Slea'Ziness. [Prob. Ger. schleissig, worn out, readily split schleissen, to split.]

Sled, sled, Sledge, slej, . a carriage with runners made for sliding upon snow : a sleigh : anything dragged without wheels along the ground. v.t. and v.i. to convey, or to travel, in a sled. -p.adj. Sled'ded (Shak.), sledged. ns. Sled'ding, the act of transporting on a sled ; Sledge'-ChaiT, a chair mounted on runners for ice. [Ice. sledhi ; from a root seen in A.S. slCdan, to slide.]

Sledge, slej, . an instrument for striking : a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [A.S. slecg sledn, to strike, slay (cf. Ger. schidgel, a beater schlagen).]

Sleek, slek, adj. smooth : glossy : soft, not rough : insinuating, plausible: dexterous. v.t. to make smooth or glossy : to calm or soothe. v.i. to glide. advs. Sleek, Slick, neatly. v.t. Sleek'en, to make smooth or sleek. ns. Sleek'er, SliCk'er, a tool for dressing the surface of leather. adj. Sleek' -head'ed, having a smooth head. n. Sleeking, the act of making smooth. adj. Sleek'lt (Scot.), having a smooth skin: sly, cunning, fair-spoken. adv. Sleek'ly. ns. Sleek'ness ; Sleek'-stone, a smooth stone used for polishing anything. adj. Sleek'y, smooth : sly, untrustworthy. [Scand., Ice. sltkr, sleek ; cf. Dut. slijk, Ger. schlick, grease.]

Sleep, slep, v.i. to take rest by relaxation : to become unconscious : to slumber : to rest : to be motionless or inactive : to remain unnoticed : to live thoughtlessly : to be dead : to rest in the grave : pa.t. and pa.p. slept. . the state of one who, or that which, sleeps : slumber : rest : the dormancy of some animals during winter : (bot.) nyctitropism. . Sleep'er, one who sleeps : a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, &c. adv. Sleepily. n. Sleep'iness.^.arf/. Sleep'ing, occupied with, or for, sleeping : dormant. n. the state of resting in sleep : (Shak.') the state of being at rest or in abeyance. ns. Sleep'ing-car, -carriage, a railway-carriage in which passengers have berths for sleeping in ; Sleeping-draught, a drink given to bring on sleep ; Sleeping-partner (see Partner). adj. Sleepless, without sleep : unable to sleep. adv. Sleep'lessly. ns. Sleeplessness ; Sleep'-walk'er, one who walks while asleep : a somnambulist ; Sleep'-walklng. adj. Sleep'y, inclined to sleep : drowsy : dull : lazy. . Sleep'y-head, a lazy person. On sleep (.), asleep. [A.S. slzpanslsp ; Ger. schlaf, Goth, sleps.]

Sleet, slet, n. rain mingled with snow or hail. v.i. to hail or snow with rain mingled. n. Sleetlness. adj. Sleety. [Scand., Norw. sletta, sleet.]

Sleeve, siev, . the part of a garment which covers the arm : a tube into which a rod or other tube is inserted. v.t. to furnish with sleeves. ns. Sleeve' -band (Snak.), the wristband ; Sleeve' -button, a button or stud for the wristband or cuff.ajjs. Sleeved, furnished with sleeves ; Sleeveless, without sleeves. r:s. Sleeve'-link, two buttons, &c., joined by a link for holding together the two edges of the cuff or wristband ; Sleeve'-nut, a double-nut for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes ; Sleeve' -waist'coat, Sleeved'-waistcoat, a waistcoat with long sleeves, worn by porters, boots, &c. Hang On the Sleeve, to be dependent on some one ; Have in one's Sleeve, to have in readiness for any emer-

gency ; Laugh In one's Sleeve, to laugh behind one's sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived ; Leg-Of-mutton Sleeve, a woman's sleeve full in the middle, tight at arm-hole and wrist. [A.S. slefe, slef, a sleeve slfrpan, to slip ; cog. with Ger. schlauf.}

Sleezy = Sleazy (q.v.).

Sleided, slad'ed, adj. (Sftak.) unwoven. [Sley.]

Sleigh, sift, n. same as Sled. ns. Sleigh' -bell, a small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness ; Sleighing, the act of riding in a sleigh or sled.

Sleight, slit, n. cunning : dexterity : an artful trick. . Sleight'-Of-hand, legerdemain. [Ice. slcfgth, cunning, slizgr, sly.]

Slender, slen'der, adj. thin or narrow : feeble : inconsiderable : simple : meagre, inadequate, poorly furnished. adv. Slen'derly. n. Slen'derness. [Old Dut. slinder, thin, slinderen, to drag ; cf. Ger. schlendern, to saunter.]

Slept, slept, pa.t. and pa.p. of sleep.

Sleuth-hound, slCZHb'-hownd, . a dog that tracks game by the scent, a blood-hound. [Sioi.]

Slew, sloo, pa.t. of slay.

Sley, slS, . the reed of a weaver's loom. [A.S. slse sledn, to strike.]

Slice, slls, v.t. to slit or divide into thin pieces. . a thin broad piece : a broad knife for serving fish. . Sll'cer, one who, or that which, slices: a broad, flat knife. [O. Fr. esclice Old H igh Ger. slizan, to split.]

Slick, slik, adj. smooth : smooth-tongued : dexterous in movement or action. adv. in a smooth manner, deftly. [Sleek.]

Slick, slik, n. ore finely powdered. [Ger. schlich.]

Slickensides, slik'en-sldz, . the smooth, polished, or striated, and generally glazed surfaces of joints and faults in rocks, considered to have been produced by the friction of the two surfaces during the movement of the rock. adj. Slick'ensided. [Sleek.]

Slid, slid, pa.t. and/rt./. of slide.

Slidden, slid'n, /<*.;. of slide.

Slidder, slid'er, v.i. to slip, slide. adj. Sllddery, slippery. [A.S. sliderian, to slip, slidor, slippery. slt'dan, to slide.]

Slide, slid, v.t. to slip or glide : to pass along smoothly :
to fall : to slip away quietly, to disappear : (slang) to slope, slip away from the police, &c. v. t. to thrust along : to slip: -pa.t. slid ; pa.p. slid or slidd'en. n. a smooth passage : the fall of a mass of earth or rock : a smooth declivity : anything, as a lid, that slides, a glass that slides in a frame in front of a magic-lantern, bearing the picture to be thrown on the screen, that part of a photographic plate-holder which serves to cover and uncover the negative : (>nus.) a melodic embellishment, two notes sliding into each other : (slang) a biscuit covered with ice-cream. adj. Sli'dable, capable of sliding or cf being slid. ns. Silver, one who, or that which, slides : the part of an instrument or machine that"! slides ; Slide'-rest, an apparatus adapted to a turning-lathe for carrying the cutting-tool ; Slide'-Valve, a valve in a steam-engine, made to slide backward and forward to cover a ^ Slide-valve, in two and uncover the openings positions,

through which steam

enters the cylinder ; Sll'ding, act of one who slides : falling: backsliding. p.adj. slippery: movable, changing ns. SH'ding-keel, an oblong frame let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel in order to deepen the draught and sustain against a side-wind ; Sli'ding-rule (see Rule); SU'dlng-scale, a scale of duties which slide or vary according to the

Slight

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Slope

value or market prices : a sliding-rule ; Sli' ding-seat, a kind of seat for racing-boats, moving witli the swing
pf the rower's body ; Sliciom eter, an instrument indicating the strain put on a railway-carriage by sudden stoppage. [A.S. slUia.it, to slide ; Dut. slidderen, to slip.)

Slight, slit, iiJj. weak : slender : of little value : trifling :
small : negligent : not decided, superficial, cursory : slighting, disdainful. v.t. to disregard, as of little value : to neglect : (pbs.) to demolish, smooth. . neglect : disregard, an act of discourtesy. advs. Slight'ingly ; Slightly. n. Slighfness. [Old Low Ger. slicht, plain ; Dut. sleckt, bad, Ger. scklecnt, straight.]

Slight, slit, . (Spens.), sleight, device, trick.

Silly, sll'li, adv. See under Sly.

Slim, slim, adj. (camp. Slim'mer, superl. Slim'mest) very thin, weak, slender : slight, trivial, unsubstantial : delicate: crafty. adv. Sllm'ly. adj. Slim'-mish, somewhat slim. . Slim'negs. adj. Slim'sy (U.S.), frail, flimsy. [Old Low Ger. slim, crafty ; Dan. slent, worthless, Ger. schlimm, bad.]

Slime, slim, n. glutinous mud : (/?.) probably bitumen.
n. Slime'-pit, a pit of slime or viscous mire. a</v. Slim'ily. . Slim'iness. euij. Slim'y, abounding with, or consisting of, slime : glutinous. [A.S. stim ; Ger. schleitn.]

Sliness, sll'nes, . Same as Slyness.

Sling, sling, n. a strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone : a throw : a hanging bandage for a wounded limb : a rope with hooks, used
in hoisting and lowering weights : a sweep or swing : a stroke as from a missile thrown from a sling. v.t. to throw with a sling : to hang so as to swing : to move or swing by means of a rope : to cast. v.i. to bound along with swinging steps : (slang) to blow the nose with the fingers :pa.t. and pa.p. slung. ns. Sling'er ; Sling'stone, a stone to be thrown from a sling. [A.S. tlingan, to turn in a circle; Ger. scklinpen, to move or twine round.]

Sling, sling, n. toddy with grated nutmeg.

Slink, slingk, v.i. to creep or crawl away, as if ashamed : to sneak : pa.t. and pa.p. slunk. [A.S. slincan, to creep ; Low Ger. sliken, Ger. schleichen.}

Slink, slingk, v.t. to cast prematurely, as a calf. v.i. to miscarry. . a calf prematurely born : the flesh of such : a bastard child. adj. prematurely born : unfit for food : lean, starved : mean. ns. Slink' -butch'er, one who kills and dresses for sale the carcasses of diseased animals ; Slink'skin, the skin of a slink, or leather made from it. adj. Slink'y, lean.

Slip, slip, v.i. to slide or glide along : to move out of place : to escape : to err : to slink : to enter by over-sight. v.t. to cause to slide : to convey secretly : to omit : to throw off: to let loose : to escape from : to part from the branch or stem \pr.p. slip'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. slipped. . act of slipping: that on which anything may slip : an error, a fault, a slight transgression : an escape : a twig : a strip, a narrow piece of anything : a leash : a smooth inclined plane, sloping down to the water, on which a ship is built : anything easily slipped on : (print.) a long galley-proof before being made up into pages. ns. Slip'-board, a board sliding in grooves ; Slip'-dock, a dock having a floor that slopes so that the lower end is submerged ; Slip' -knot, a knot which slips along the rope or line round which it is made; Sllp'-per, a loose shoe easily slipped on. adj. (Spens.) slippery. adj. Sllp'pered, wearing slippers. ad:'. Sllp'perily, in a slippery manner. ns. Slip'peri-ness, Sllp'pine8s.-<ir/;>. Slip'pery, Slip'py, apt to slip away : smooth : not affording firm footing or confidence : unstable : uncertain ; Slip'shod, shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers: careless. n. Slip'Stitch. Slip off, to take off noiselessly or hastily ; Slip on, to put on loosely or in haste ; Slip one's breath, or wind, to die ; Slip the leash, to disengage one's

self from a noose. Give a person the Slip, to escape stealthily from him. [A.S. slfpan ; Sw. slippa, Dut. slippen, to glide, Ger. schliefen.}

Slipe, slip, it. in mining, a skip or sledge without wheels.

Slipslop, slip'slop, adj. slipshod, slovenly. . thin watery food : a blunder. v.i. to slip loosely about. adj. Slip' Sloppy, slushy, sloppy.

Slish, slish, n. (S/utk.) a cut. [A corr. of slash.]

Silt, slit, v.t. to cut lengthwise : to split : to cut into strips : pr.p. slit'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. slit. . a long cut: a narrow opening. n. Sllt'ter, anything which slits, a slitting-shears for sheet-metal. adj. Slit'tered, cut into strips with square ends. . Slit'ting-mill, an establishment in which metal plates are cut into strips for nail-making : a rotating disc used by gem-cutters for slitting : a gang-saw used for resawing lumber for blind-slats, fence-pickets, &c. [A.S. slltan ; Ger. schleissen.]

Slither, sliM'er, v.i. to slide. adj. slippery. n. a limestone rubble. adjs. Slith'erlng, slow, deceitful ; Sllth'ery, slippery. [A variant pf slidder.]

Sliver, sliv'er, or sli'ver, v.t. to split, to tear off lengthwise, to slice. n. a piece cut or rent off, a slice : a continuous strain! of loose untwisted wool or other fibre. v.i. Slive, to slide, skulk. [A.S. sllfan, to cleave.]

Sloam, slOm, n. (prov.) in coal-mining, the under-clay.

Sloat, slot, . Same as Slot (i) and (2).

Slobber, slob'er, same as Slabber. . Slob, mire, muddy land. adj. Slobb'ery, moist, wet.

Slocken, slok'n, v.t. to quench, extinguish. Also Slok'en. [Ice. slokna, to go out.]

Sloe, slo, . the blackthorn, producing white flowers before the leaves, the shoots making excellent walking-sticks : the austere fruit, a good preserve. [A.S. sld ; Dut. slee, a sloe.]

Slog, slog, v.i. to hit hard. . SlOg'ger, a hard hitter.

Slogan, slo'gan, . a war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael., contracted from sluagh-gairnt, nn army-cry.]

Slombry, slom'bri, adj. (Spent.) sleepy. v.i. Sloom (prov.), to slumber. adj. Sloom'y, lazy, inactive.

Sloop, sloop, n. a light boat : a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel, differing from a cutter, according to old authorities, in having a fixed bowsprit and somewhat smaller sails in proportion to the hull. n. Sloop'- Of-war, formerly a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun - vessel, constituting the command of a commander, carrying from ten to eighteen guns. [Dut. sloep, prob. O. Fr. chaloupt, shallop.]

Slop, slop, . water carelessly spilled : a puddle : mean liquor or liquid food : (//.) dirty water. v.t. to soil by letting a liquid fall upon : pr-p. slop'ping ; pa.p. slopped. ns. Slop'-ba'sin, -bowl, a basin for slops, esp. for the dregs of tea and coffee cups at table ; Slop'-dash, weak cold tea, &c. ; Slop'-pall, a pail for collecting slops ; Slop'piness. adj. Slop'py, wet : muddy. [A.S. sloppe, slyppe, cow-droppings slupan, to slip.]

Slope, slop, . any incline down which a thing may slip : a direction downward. v.t. to form with a

Sloop.

JOH

slope, or obliquely. v.i. to be inclined, to slant : (slang) to decamp, disappear. aitv. in a sloping manner. adv. Slope Wise, obliquely. -p. adj. Sloping, inclining from a horizontal or other right line. adv. Slo'pingly, in a sloping manner : with a slope. .idj. S16 py, sloping, inclined : oblique. [A.S. sltpan, pa.t. slap, to slip.]

Slops, slops, it.pl. any loose lower garment that slips on easily, esp. trousers : ready-made clothing, &c. us. Slop'-sell'er, one who sells cheap ready-made clothes ; Slop'-shop, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold ; Slop'-work, the making of cheap cloth, any work superficially done ; Slop'-work'er, one who does slop-work. [Scaud., Ice. sioppr, a long robe sUppa, to slip.]

Slosh, slosh, . a watery mess. v.i. to flounder in slush : to go about in an easy way. adj. SlOSh'y. [A form of slush.}

Slot, slot, . a bar or bolt : a broad, flat, wooden bar which holds together larger pieces. [Allied to Low Ger. slot, Dut. slot, a lock.]

Slot, slot, . a hollow, narrow depression, to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism : a ditch, the continuous opening between the rails in a cable tramway along which the shank of the grip moves. . Slot'ting- machine', a machine lor cutting slots or square grooves in metal. [Slit.]

Slot, slot, . the track of a deer. [Ice. sldth, track, path ; Scot, sleuth, track by the scent.]

Sloth, sloth, or sloth, . laziness, sluggishness : a sluggish arboreal animal of tropical America, of two genera (Clulixpus, the two-toed sloth, and Bradypus, the three-toed sloth), adj. Sloth'ful, given to sloth : inactive: lazy. adv. Sloth'fully. . Sloth'fulness. [A.S. slxwth slaw, slow.]

Slotter, slot'er, . filth. v.t. to foul. adj. Slott'ery, foul.

Slouch, slowch, . a hanging down loosely of the head or other part : clownish gait : a down. v.i. to hang down : to have a clownish look or gait. v.t. to depress. . SlOUCh'-hat, a soft broad-brimmed hat. p.adj. Slouch'ing, walking with a downcast, awkward manner: hanging down. adj. SlOUCh'y, somewhat slouching. [Scand., Ice. sUkr, a slouching fellow ; slakr, slack.]

Slough, slow, x. a hollow filled with mud : a soft bog or marsh. adj. SlOUgh'y, full of sloughs : miry. [A.S. slth, a hollow place; perh. from Ir. sloe slug-aim, to swallow up.]

Slough, sluf, x. the cast-off skin of a serpent: the dead part which separates from a sore. v.i. to come away as a slough (with off) : to be in the state of sloughing. v.t. to cast off, as a slough. adj. SlOUgh'y, like, or containing, slough. [Scand. ; Sw. dial, slug ; cf. Ger. slauch, a skin.]

Slovak, slO-vak', adj. pertaining to the Slovaks, a branch of the Slavs in the mountainous districts of N.W. Hungary, their language little more than a dialect of Czech. . one of this race, or his language. adjs. Slovak'ian, Slovak'ish.

Sloven, sluv'n, x. a man carelessly or dirtily dressed : /em. Slut. x. Slovenliness. rt<# Slovenly, like a sloven : negligent of neatness or cleanliness : disorderly : done in an untidy manner. adv. negligently.//. SloVenry (Sftak.), slovenliness. [Old Dut. shf, sloef. Low Ger. sluf, slow, indolent.]

Slovenian, slu-ve'ni-an, adj. pertaining to the Slovenes, a branch of the South Slavonic stock to which the Serbs and Croats belong.

Slow, sl5, adj. not swift : late : behind in time : not hasty : not ready : not progressive. v.t. to delay, retard, slacken the speed of. v.i. to slacken in speed. x. SloWback, a lazy lubber. /.a*//. SloW-gait 9d (Shak.), accustomed to walk slowly. ns. Slow'-hound, sleuth-hound ; Slowing, a lessening of speed. adv. Slowly. ns. Slow 7 -match, generally rope steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime-water, used for firing guns before the introduction of friction tubes, and sometimes for firing

military mines, now superseded by Bickford's fuse, a train of gunpowder enclosed in two coatings of jute thread waterproofed; Slowness. aaj. SlOW'-Sight'ed, slow to discern; Slow' -Winged, flying slowly. . SlOW'-WOrm, a scincoid lizard, same as Blind-worm by popular etymology ' slow-worm,' but, according to Skeat, really 'jAy-worm,' A.S. sld-wyrm. [A.S. slaw, Dut. site, Ice. sljdr.]

Sloyd, Sloid, sloid, . the name given to a certain system of manual instruction which obtains in the schools of Finland and Sweden, the word properly denoting work of an artisan kind practised not as a trade or means of livelihood, but in the intervals of other employment. [Sw. slojd, dexterity.]

Slub, slub, v.t. to twist after carding to prepare for spinning.

Slubber, slub'er, v.t. to stain, to daub, slur over. x. Slubb'er-degull'ion, a wretch. adv. Slubb'er-

iBgly. [Dut. slobberen, to lap, Low Ger. slubbern.\

Sludge, sluj, . soft mud or mire : half-melted snow. adj. SlUdg'y, miry: muddy. [A form of slush.]

Slue, Slew, slu, v.t. (naut.) to turn anything about its axis without removing it from its place : to turn or twist about. v.i. to turn round :pr.p. slu'ing ; pa. p. slued. . the turning of a body upon an axis within its figure. adj. Slued, tipsy. [Scand., Ice. smia, to turn.]

Slug, sing, . a heavy, lazy fellow : a name for land-molluscs of order Pulmonata, with shell rudimentary or absent they do great damage to garden crops : any hindcrance. us. Slug'-a-bed (Shak.), one who is fond of lying in bed, a sluggard ; Slug'gard, one habitually idle or inactive. v.t. Slug gardisa (Shak.), to make lazy. adj. Slug'glsh, habitually lazy : slothful : having little motion : having little or no power. adv. SlUg'gishly. n. Slug'gishness. [Scand., Dan. slug, sluk, drooping, Norw. s/oka, to slouch ; Low Ger. slukkern, to be loose ; allied to slack.]

Slug, slug, n. a cylindrical or oval piece of metal for firing from a gun : a piece of crude metal. [Prob. from slug above, or slug = slog, to hit hard.]

Slugga, slug'a, . a deep cavity formed by the action ofsubterranean streams common in some limestone districts of Ireland. [Ir. slugaid, a slough.]

Slughom, slug'horn, . a word used to denote a kind of horn, but really a corruption of slogan.

Sluice, sloos, . a sliding gate in a frame for shutting off or regulating the flow of water : the stream whicli flows through it : that through which anything flows : a source of supply : in mining, a board trough for separating gold from placer-dirt carried through it by a current of water : the injection-valve in a steam-engine condenser. v.t. to wet or drench copiously : to wash in or by a sluice : to flush or clean out with a strong flow of water. adj. Sluir/y, falling in streams, as from a sluice. [O. Fr. escluse (Fr. ecluse) Low L. exclusa (aqua), a sluice (water) shut out, pa.p. of L. ex-cludere, to shut out.]

Slum, slum, n. a low street or neighbourhood. v.i. to visit the slums of a city, esp. from motives of curiosity. >is. Slum'mer, one who slums; Slum'-ming, the practice of visiting slums.

Slumber, slum'ber, v.i. to sleep lightly: to sleep: to be in a state of negligence or inactivity. . light sleep : repose. ns. SlumTjerer ; Slum'bering. adv. Slum'beringly, in a slumbering manner. . Slum'berland, the state of slumber. adjs. Slum -berless, without slumber : sleepless ; Slum'berous, Slum'brous, inviting or causing slumber : sleepy ; Slum'bery, sleepy: drowsy. [With intrusive 6 from M. E. slumeren A.S. slttma, slumber; cog. with Ger. schlummern.}

Slump, slump, v.i. to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud : to fail or fall through helplessly. . a boggy place : the act of sinking into slush, &c., also the sound so made : a sudden fall or failure.

adj. Slump'y, marshy. [Cf. Dan. slumpe, to stumble upon by chance ; Ger. schlumpen, to trail.]

Slump, slump, v.t. to throw into a lump or mass, to lump. . a gross amount, a lump. . Slump -Work, work in the lump. [Cf. Dan. slump, a lot, Dut. slomp, a mass.]

Slung, pa.t. and pa.p. of sling. n. Slung'-SllOt, a weight attached to a cord, used as a weapon.

Slunk, pa.t. and pa.p. of slink. adj. Slunk'en (pro~:\ shrivelled.

SlUT, slur, v.t. to soil : to contaminate : to disgrace : to pass over lightly : to conceal: (mus.) to sing or play in a gliding manner. v.i. (print.) to slip in making the impression, causing the printing to be blurred \-pr.p. slurVing ; pa.t. and pa.p. slurred. . a stain: slight reproach or disparagement: (nius.) a mark showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. /.<*#. Slurred (mus.), marked with ? slur, performed in a gliding style like notes marked with a slur. [Old Dut. stooren, sUurtn, Low Ger. sliiren, to drag along the ground.]

Slurry, slur"!, n. any one of several semi-fluid mixtures, esp. of ganister, used to make repairs in converter-linings.

Slush, slush, . li quid mud : melting snow : a mixture of grease for lubrication : the refuse of the cook's galley in a ship. v.t. to apply slush to, to grease : to wash by throwing water upon : to fill spaces in masjnry with mortar (with up)', to coat with a mixture of white-lead and lime the bright parts of machinery. adj. Slush'y. [Cf. Slosh.\

Slut, slut, n. (fern, of Sloven) a dirty, untidy woman : a wench, a jade : a bitch. adj. Slut tish, resembling a slut : dirty : careless. adv. Sluttishly. ns. Sluftishness, Slut'tery. [Scand., Ice. sKttr, a dull fellow slota, to droop.]

Sly, sll, adj. dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved : cunning : wily : secret : done with artful dexterity: illicit. n. Slyboots, a sly or cunning person or animal. advs. Slyly, Silly. ns. Sly'ness, Sli'ness. On the sly, slyly, secretly. [Prob. from Ice. slerg-r; cf. Ger. scklau.}

Slype, slip, . a covered passage from the transept of a cathedral to the chapter-house, &c. [Slip.]

Smack, smak, . taste : flavour : a pleasing taste : a small quantity: a flavour of something. v.i, to have a taste : to have a quality. [A.S. sittac.]

Smack, smak, n. a generic name for small decked or half-decked coasters and fishing-vessels, most rigged as cutters, sloops, or yawls. [Dut. stnk; Ger. schmackf, Ice. sxekja.]

Smack, smak, v.t. to strike smartly, to slap loudly : to kiss roughly and noisily. v.i. to make a sharp noise with, as the lips by separation. . a sharp sound : a crack : a hearty kiss. adv. sharply, straight. -p.adj. Smack'ing. making a sharp, brisk sound, a sharp noise, a smack. [Prob. imit., Dut. snt-ikken, to smite, Ger. sckmatzen, to smack.]

Small, smawl, adj. little in quantity or degree : minute : not great : unimportant : ungenerous, petty : of little worth or ability : short : having little strength : gentle : little in quality or quantity. adv. in a low tone : gently us. Small'-ale, ale with little malt and unhopped ; Small'-and-earl'y (coll.), an informal evening-party. n.pl. Small' -arms, muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., including all weapons that can be actually carried by a man. . Small' -beer, a kind of weak beer. adj. inferior generally. n.pl. Small'-clothes, knee-breeches, esp. those of the close-fitting 18th-century form. ns. Small' -coal, coal not in lumps but small pieces ; Small -craft, small vessels generally. n.pl. Small -debts, a phrase current in Scotland to denote debts under 12, recoverable in the Sheriff Court. . Small -hand, writing such as is ordinarily used in correspondence. n.pl. Small'- hours, the hours immediately following midnight. adj. Smallish, somewhat small. us. Small ness; Small -pica (see Pica) ; Small'pOX, or J 'aria/a, a contagious, febrile disease, 01 the class known as Exanthemata, characterised by small pocks or eruptions on the skin ; Smalls, the ' little-go ' or previous examination : small-clothes ; Small'-talk, light or trifling conversation. n.pl. Small -wares (see Ware). In a small way, with little capital or stock : unostentatiously. [A.S. smeel ; Ger. sckmal.\

Smallage, smawl'aj, . celery- [Small, Fr. ache L. apium, parsley.]

Smalt, smawlt, . glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. n. Smal tine, an arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. [Low L. smalt um Old High Ger. smalzjan (Ger. schmelzen), to melt.]

Smaragdine, sma-rag'din, adj. of an emerald green. n. Smarag dite, a peculiar variety of Amphibole,

light grass-green in colour, with a foliated, lamellar, or fibrous structure occurring as a constituent of the rock called Eklogite. [L. smaragdinus smaragdus Gr. smaragdos, the emerald.]

Smart, smart, . quick, stinging pain of body or mind: smart-money: a dandy. v.i, to feel a smart : to be punished. adj. causing a smart : severe : sharp : vigorous, brisk : acute, witty, pert, vivacious : well-dressed, fine, fashionable : keen in business: creditable, up- to- the- mark. v.t. Smarten, to make smart, to brighten (with up). adv. Smartly. ns. Smart -mon'ey, money paid by a recruit for his release before being sworn in : money paid for escape from any unpleasant situation or engagement : excessive damages : money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds ; Smart'ness ; Smart-tick et, a certificate granted to one entitled to smart-money ; Smart'-weed, a name given to some of the Milkworts from their acrid properties, esp. Polygonum Hydropiper, or Waterpepper ; Smart'y, a would-'ue smart fellow. [A.S. smeortan; Dut. smarten, Ger. schmerzen.]

Smash, smash, i'. t. to break in pieces violently : to crush : to dash violently. v.i. to act with crushing force : to be broken to pieces : to be ruined, to fail : to dash violently. . act of smashing, destmction, ruin, bankruptcy. ns. Smash'er, one who smashes: (slang) one who passes bad money, bad money itself : anything great or extraordinary ; Smash'ing. adj. crushing : dashing.- . Smash' -up, a serious smash. [Prob. Sw. dial, smaske, to smack.]

Smatch, smach, a. (Shak.) taste or tincture. v. t. and v.i. to have a taste. [Smack.]

Smatter, smat/er, v.i. to talk superficially : to have a superficial .knowledge. us. Smatt'erer ; Smattering, a superficial knowledge. adz: Smatteringly, in a smattering manner. [M. E. smateren, to rattle, to chatter Sw. smattra, to clatter ; Ger. scftnatfern.]

Smear, smer, v.t. to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease : to daub. . Smear'ineSS. adj. Smear'y. sticky : showing smears. [A.S. smeru, fat, grease : Ger. schmeer, grease, Ice. tmjor, butter.]

Smectite, smek'tlt, . a greenish clay. [Gr. smekiis smechein, to rub.]

Smectymnuus, smek-tim'nu-us, . a name compounded of the initials of the five Puritan divines Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calainy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow, joint-authors of An Answer (1641) to Bishop Hall's H umble Remonstrance to the High Court of Parliament (1641) in defence of the liturgy and episcopal government.

Smeddum, smed'um, n. fine powder: sagacity, spirit, mettle : ore small enough to go through the sieve. [A.S. smedema, fine flour.]

Smee, sme, . the pochard : widgeon : pintail-duck. Also Smeath.

Smegma, smeg'ma, . a sebaceous secretion, esp. that under the prepuce : an unguent. adj. Smegmat 1C. [Gr. smegma.1

Smell, smel, v.i. to affect the nose : to have odour : to use the sense of smell. v.t. to perceive by the nose : pa.t. and pa. p. smelled or smelt. . the quality of bodies which affects the nose : odour : perfume: the sense which perceives this quality.

us. Smeller; Smell'- feast, a greedy fellow; Smelling, the sense by which smells are perceived ; Smell'mg-bott'le, a bottle containing smelling-salts, or the like ; Smell'ing-salts, a preparation of ammonium carbonate with lavender, &c., used as a stimulant in faintness, &c. ; SmelT-trap, a drain-trap. adj. Smell'y, having a bad smell. Smell a rat (see Eat) ; Smell OUt, to find out by prying. [Allied to Low Ger. smelen, Dut. smeulen, to smoulder.]

Smelt, smelt, . a fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber -like smell and a delicious flavour. [A.S. smelt.}

Smelt, smelt, v.t. to melt ore in order to separate

the metal. us. Smel'ter ; Smel'tery, a place for smelting ; Smel'tlng ; Smel'ting-fur'nace, -house, -works. [Scand., Sw. smdlta, to smelt.]

Smerky, smerk'i, adj. (Spens.) neat. [Smirk.]

Smew, sinu, . a bird of the family Anatidce, in the same genus as the goosander and mergansers.

Smicker, smik'er, v.i. (ots.) to look amorously. . Smiok'ering, an inclination for a woman. adv. Smick'ly, amorously.

Smicket, snnk'et, . a smock.

Smiddy, smid'i, . a smithy.

Smidgen, smij'en, n. (U.S.) a small quantity, a trifle.

Smift, smift, . a piece of touchwood, &c., formerly used to ignite the train in blasting. Also Snuff.

Srnight, smit, v.t. (Spent.) to smite.

Sniilax, smi'laks, K. a genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe Smilacece the roots of several species yield sarsaparilla.

Smile, smll, v.i. to express pleasure by the countenance:
to express slight contempt : to look joyous : to be favourable. n. act of smiling : the expression of the features in smiling : favour : (slang) a drink, a treat. HS. Smi'ler, one who smiles ; Sml'let (SJtak.), a little smile. adj. Smi ling, wearing a smile, joyous. adv. Smi'lingly, in a smiling manner : with a smile or look of pleasure. . Snu'lingness, the state of being smiling. [Scand., Sw. smila, to smile.]

Smirch, smirch, v.t. to besmear, dirty : to degrade in fame, dignity, &c. . a stain. [A weakened form of ster-k, from M. E. smeren, to smear.]

Smirk, smerk, r.t. to smile affectedly: to look affec-tedly soft. . an affected smile. adjs. Smirk (ots.), Smirk'y, smart. [A. S. smercian ; akin to smile.]

Smit, smit, obsolete pa.t. and fa.p. of smile.

Smit, smit, v.t. (prov.) to infect. it. a stain : infection. v.t. Smit' tie, to infect. adj. infectious. . infec-tion. [A.S. sntittian, to spot, smit t a, a spot, an intens. of smttan, to smite.]

Smitch, smich,. a particle: dust. .(<&>.) Smitch'el.

Smite, smit, v.t. to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon : to beat : to kill : to overthrow in battle : to affect with feeling : (B.) to blast : to afflict. v.i. to strike :pa.t. smote ; pa. p. smitt'en. . Smi'ter. Smite off, to cut off; Smite out, to knock out;

Smite With the tongue (5.), to reproach, to revile. [A.S. siirftan : Dut. smijten, Ger. schmeisscn.)

Smith, smith, . one who forges with the hammer : a worker in metals : one who makes anything. us. Smith'ery, the workshop of a smith : work done by a smith also Smith'ing; Smith'y, the workshop of a smith ; Smlth'y-OOal, a kind of small coal much used by smiths. [A.S. smith; Ger. schmied.]

Smithereens, smi/A-er-enz', n.pl. (coll.) small frag-ments.

Smithsonian, smith-s6'ni-an, adj. pertaining to James Made Smit/ison (1765-1 829), founder of a great insti-
tution at Washington for ethnological and scientific investigations, organised by Congress in 1846.

Smitten, smit'n,/a./. of smite.

Smock, smok, n. a woman's shift : a smock-frock. v.t. to clothe in a smock or smock-frock. adj. Smock' -faced, pale-faced. ns. Smock'-frock, an outer garment of coarse white linen worn over the other clothes in the south of England ; Smock -race, a race for the prize of a smock. [A.S. sinoc, perh. from A.S. smedgan, to creep into.]

Smoke, smok, . the vapour from a burning body a common term for the volatile products of the imper-fect combustion of such organic substances as wood or
coal. v.t. to emit smoke : to smoke out instead of upward, owing to imperfect draught : to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco : to raise smoke by moving rapidly : to burn, to rage : to suffer, as from punishment. v.t. to apply smoke to : to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke : to inhale the smoke of: to use in smoking : to try to expel by smoking : to scent out, discover : to quiz, ridicule : to thrash. us. Smoke'-black, lampblack; Smoke' -hoard, a board suspended before the upper part of a fireplace to pre-vent the smoke coming out into the room ; Smoke -box, part of a steam-boiler where the smoke is collected before passing out at the chimney ; Smoke -COnsu'mer, an apparatus for burning all the smoke from a fire. adj. Smoke' -dried. r./. Sinoke'-dry,

to cure or dry by means of smoke. ns. Smoke-house, a building where meat or fish is cured by smoking, or where smoked meats are stored ; Smoke'-jack, a contrivance for turning a jack by means of a wheel turned by the current of air ascending a chimney. adj. Smoko less, destitute of smoke.

adv. Smoke'lessly. us. Smoke lessness ; Smo'ker, one who smokes tobacco : a smoking-carriage : one who smoke-dries meat : an evening entertainment at which smoking is permitted ; Smoke'-sail, a small sail hoisted between the galley-funnel and the fore-mast when a vessel rides head to the wind ; Smoke'-shade, a scale of tints ranging from o to 10, for comparison of different varieties of coal, according to the amount of unburnt carbon in their smoke ; Smoke'-stack, an upright pipe through which the combustion-gases from a steam-boiler pass into the open air. adj. Smoke'-tight. impervious to smoke. ns. Smoke'-tree, an ornamental shrub of the cashew family, with long light feathery or cloud-like fruit-stalks ; Smoke' -wash'er, an apparatus for removing soot and particles of unburnt carbon from smoke by making it pass through water ; Smoke'-wood, the virgin's bower (Clematis Vitaiba), whose porous stems are smoked by boys. adv. Srno kily. ns. Smo'kiness ; Smo'king, the act of emitting smoke : the act or habit of drawing into the mouth and emitting the fumes of tobacco by means of a pipe or .cigar a habit of great sedative value : a bantering ; Smo'king-cap, -jack'et, a light ornamental cap or jacket often worn by smokers ; Smo'king-carr'iage, -room, a railway-carriage, -room, supposed to be set apart for smokers. adj. Smo'ky, giving out smoke : like smoke : filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke : tarnished or noisome with smoke : (ots.) suspicious. On a smoke (B.), smoking, or on fire. [A.S. smccian, smoca ; Ger. schmauch.\

Smolder = Smoulder (q.v.).

Smolt, smSlt, . a name given to young river salmon when they are hlnish along the upper half of the body and silvery along the sides. [Smelt.}

Smooth, sm5o//t, adj. having an even surface : not tough : evenly spread : glossy : gently flowing : easy : regular : unobstructed : bland : mild, calm. v.t. to make smooth : to palliate : to soften : to calm : to ease : (Sftak.) to exonerate. v.i. to repeat flattering words. n. (B.) the smooth part. adj. Smooth'-bore, not rifled. n. a gun with smooth-bored barrel. adjs. Smooth' -browed, with unwrinkled brow ;

Smooth' -Chinned, having a smooth chin : beard-less ; Smooth'-dlt'tled, sweetly sung, with a flowing melody. v.t. Smooth' en, to make smooth. n. Smooth' or, one who, or that which, smooths ; in

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Smore

fete, far ; me, her ; mTne ;

Snap

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zlass-cutting, an abrading-wheel for polishing the races of the grooves cut by another wheel : (06s.) a flatterer. adj. Smooth -faced, having a smooth air, mild-looking. ns. Smooth lng-1'ron, an instrument of iron for smoothing clothes ; Smooth ing-plane, a small fine plane used for finishing. idv. Smoothly. n. Smooth ness. adjs. Smooth'-paced, having a regular easy pace ; Smooth' -Shod, having shoes without spikes; Smooth'-spo'ken, speaking pleasantly: plausible: flattering; Smooth' -tpngued, having a smooth tongue : flattering. [A.S. smtftAe, usually stnfthe; Ger. gt-schmcidig, soft.)

Smore, smflr, a Scotch form of smother.

Smote, sm5t,/rt./. and/o./. of smite.

Smother, smu/A'er, v.t. to suffocate by excluding the air : to conceal. v.i. to be suffocated or suppressed : to smoulder. n. smoke : thick floating dust j state of being smothered: confusion. ns. Smothera tion, suffocation : a sailor's dish of meat buried in potatoes ; Smoth'eriness. adv. Smoth'eringly. aiij. Smoth'ery, tending to smother : stifling. [M. E. smorther A.S. smorian, to smother; cf. Ger. sckmoren, to stew.]

Smouch, smowch, . a smack, a hearty kiss. v.t. to kiss, to buss.

Smouch, smowch, v.t. to take advantage of, to chouse.

Smouched, smowcht, adj. blotted, dirtied, smutched.

Smoulder, smoTder, v.i. to burn slowly or without vent. adjs. Smoul'dring, Smoul'dry. [M. E. smolderen smolder =-smor-thtr, stifling smoke ; cf. Smother.}

Smouse, Smous, smows, . a peddler, a German Jew.

Smout, smowt, n. (slang) a printer who gets chance jobs in various offices. v.i. to do occasional work.

Smudge, smuj, n. a spot, a stain : a choking smolce. v.t. to stifle : to fumigate with smoke. . Smud'ger, one who smudges: a plumber. aiij. Smud'gy, stained with smoke. [Scand., Sw. smuts, dirt, Dan. smitds, smut ; Ger. schmutz.]

Smug, smug, adj. neat, prim, spruce : affectedly smart : well satisfied with one's self. . a self-satisfied person. adj. Smug'-faced, prim or precise-looking. adv. Smugly. . Smug'ness. [Dan. smnk, handsome ; cf. Ger. schmuck, fine.]

Smug, smug, v.t. to seize without ceremony, to confiscate : (slang) to hush up.

Smuggle, smug'l, v.t. to import or export without paying the legal duty : to convey secretly. ns. Smuggler, one who smuggles : a vessel used in smuggling ; Smuggling, defrauding the government of revenue by the evasion of custom-duties or excise-taxes. [Low Ger. smu^geln, cog. with Ger. sckntug^eln ; Dut. smuigcn, to eat secretly.]

Smuggle, smug'l, v.t. to fondle, cuddle.

Smur, smur, n. (Scot.) fine misty rain. v.i. to drizzle. adj. SmurTy.

Smut, smut, . a spot of dirt, soot, &c. : foul matter, as soot : Bunt, sometimes also Dust-brand, the popular name of certain small fungi which infest flowering land-plants, esp. the grasses, the name derived from the appearance of the spores, which are nearly black and very numerous : obscene language. v.t. to soil with smut : to blacken or tarnish. v.i. to gather smut : to be turned into smut : pr.p. srniu'ting ; fa.t. and pa.p. smut'ted. n. Smut' -ball, a fungus of genus Tilletia: a puff-ball. adj. Smut'tled, made smutty, adv. Smut'tily. n. Smut'tlness. adj. Smutty, stained with smut : affected with smut or mildew : obscene, filthy. [Scand., Sw. tmuts ; Ger. schmuts, prob. from root of smite.}

Smutch, smuch, v.t. to blacken, as with soot. n. a dirty mark. [A form of smut.)

Smyrnlot, -e, smer'ni-ot, -Ot, n. a native or inhabitant of Smyrna. adj. of or pertaining to Smyrna.

Smyterie, Smytrle, smit'ri, . (Scot.) a large number of individuals of small size.

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Snabble. snab'l, v.t. (prov.) to plunder : to kill. -.'. to gobble up.

Snabby, snab'i, n. (Scot.) the chaffinch.

Snack, snak, n. a share : a slight, hasty meal. v.t. to snatch, to bite : to share. [A form of snatch.)

Snaffle, snaf'l, . a bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. v.t. to bridle : to clutch by the bridle. us. Snaffle-bit, a kind of slender bit ; Snaff'ling-lay, the trade of highwayman. [Dut. snavel, the muzzle ; cf. Snap.]

Snag, snag, n. a sharp protuberance : a short branch : a projecting tooth or stump : a tree lying in the water so as to impede navigation hence any stumbling-block or obstacle. v.t. to catch on a snag : to entangle : to fill with snags, or to clear from such. n. Snag boat, a steamboat with appliances for removing snags. adjs. Snag'ged, Snag'gy, full of snags. [Akin to Gael, and Ir. snaigh, to cut.]

Snag, snag, v.t. to lop superfluous branches from a tree. n. Snag'ger, the tool for this.

Snail, snal, n. a term for the species of terrestrial Gasteropoda which have well-formed spiral shells the more typical snails belonging to the genus Helix, of the family Helicidtr, having the shell of many whorls, globose, depressed, or conical, ns. Snail '-ClOVer, -treToil, a species of medic ; Snall'-flsh, a fish of genus Liparis, sticking to rocks; Snail'-floWer, a twining bean. adjs. Snail-like (S/ta i\),

in the manner of a snail, slowly ; Snail-paced (Shak.), as slow-moving as a snail ; Snail -slow, as sjow as a snail. . Snail' -wheel, in some striking time-pieces, a rotating piece with a spiral periphery having notches so arranged as to determine the number of strokes made on the bell. Snail's pace, a very slow pace. [A.S. snegl, sntrgl; Ger. schnecke.)

Snake, snak, n. a serpent Snakes (Ophidia) form one of the classes of reptiles, in shape limbless and much elongated, embracing tree-snakes, the water-snakes, and the very venomous sea-snakes (Hydropkida?), the borrowing-snakes (Typhlofider), and the majority, which may be called ground-snakes. ns. Snake'-bird, a darter: the wryneck; Snake'-eel, a long Mediterranean eel, its tail without a tail-fin. adj. Snake'-like (/>.), like a snake. ns. Snake'-root, the popular name of various plants of different genera, whose roots are considered good for snake-bites; Snake's'- head, the guinea-hen flower ; Snake'-Stone, a small rounded piece of stone or other hard substance, popularly believed to be efficacious in curing snake-bites ; Snake'-weed, the bistort ; Snake wood (same as Letter-wood). adjs. Snak'ish, having the qualities of a snake : cunning, deceitful ; Snak'y (Spfns.), belonging to, or resembling, a serpent : (.Milt.) cunning, deceitful : covered with, or having, serpents. [A.S. snaca, prob. from snfcan, to creep ; Ice. sndk-r.)

Snap, snap, v. t. to break short or at once : to bite, or catch at suddenly : to crack : to interrupt sharply (often with up) '. to shut with a sharp sound : to take an instantaneous photograph of, esp. with a hand-camera. v.i. to break short : to try to bite : to utter sharp words (with at) : to flash : pr.p. snap' ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. snapped. . act of snapping, or the noise made by it : a small catch or lock : a hasty repast, a snack : a crack, the spring-catch of a bracelet, &.C., an earring: a crisp kind of ginger-bread nut or cake : crispness, pithiness, epigrammatic point or force : vigour, energy : (slang) a brief theatrical engagement, an easy and profit-able plnce or task : a sharper, a cheat : a riveter's tool, also a glass-moulder's tool : the act of taking a snapshot. adj. sudden, unpremeditated, without preparation. ns. Snap'dragon, a plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla when parted shuts with a snap like a dragon's jaw : a Christmas pastime in which raisins are snatched out of a dish in which brandy is burning, in a room otherwise dark also the raisins so taken ; Snap'per ; Snap 7 -

per-up (Shak.), one who snaps up ; Snap'ping-tur'tle, a large fresh-water tortoise of the United States from its habit of snapping at things. adjs. Snap pish, Snap py, inclined to snap : eager to bite : sharp in reply. adv. Snap'pishly, in a snappish manner: peevishly: tartly. us. Snap'pisnness ; Snap'shot, an instantaneous photograph. [Dut. snappen, to snap; Ger. schnappen.]

Snaphance, snaf'ans, . a term originally applied to the spring-lock of a gun or pistol, but afterwards applied to the gun itself, a Dutch firelock of the 171(1 century: a snappish retort. Also Snaph'aunce. [Dut. siiaphaan snafipen, to snap, haan, a cock.]

Snar, snar, v.i. (Spens.) to snarl.

Snare, snar, . a running noose of string or wire, &c., for catching an animal : a trap : that by which any one is entrapped : a cord, esp. that stretched across the lower head of a drum : a surgical instrument for removing tumours, &C-, by an ever-tightening loop. v.t. same as Ensnare (q.v.). v.i. to use snares. . Snar'er. adj. Snar'y. [A.S. snear; Dut. snaar.]

Snarl, snarl, v.i. to growl, as a surly dog : to speak in a surly manner. v.t. to utter snarlingly. . a growl, a jealous quarrelsome utterance. . Snar'ler. adjs. Snarling, growling, snappish ; Snarly. [Prob. imit. ; Low Ger. snarren, Ger. schnarren ; conn, with Eng. snore.]

Snarl, snarl, v.t. to twist, entangle, confuse. v.i. to become entangled. . a knot or any kind of complication : a squabble. adj. Snarled, twisted. .r. Snarling-i'ron, -tool, a curved tool for snarling or fluting hollow metal-ware, &c.

Snash, snash, . (Scot.) insolence, abusive language. v.i. to talk impudently.

Snatch, snach, v.t. to seize quickly :

to take without permission : to seize and carry away. v. i. to try to seize hastily. n. a hasty catching or seizing : a short time of exertion : a small piece or fragment : a catching Snatch-block. of the voice : a hasty snack of food : a quibble. j. Snatch'-block, a kind of pulley-block, having an opening in the side to receive the bight of a rope ; Snatch'er, one who snatches. adv. Snatch'ingly. adj. Snatoh'y, irregular. [M. E. snacchen; cog. with Dut. snakken, Prov. Eng. snick, a bolt ; also conn, with snap.]

Snathe, snath, . the curved handle of a scythe. [A variant of snead.]

Snead, sned, K. the handle of a scythe, a snathe. [A.S. snsd sntthan, to cut.]

Sneak, snek, v.i. to creep or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly. v.t. (slang) to steal. . a mean, servile fellow : a mean thief. ns. Sneak'-cup (Shaft.), one who balks his glass: a cowardly, insidious scoundrel : Sneak'er. adj. Sneaking, mean, crouching : secret, underhand, not

openly avowed. adv. Sneak'lngly. ns. Sneak' -ingness, Sneak'lness, the quality of being sneaking : meanness ; Sneaks'by (obs.~), a sneak. adj. Sneak'y, somewhat sneaking. [A.S. snfcan, to creep ; Dan. snige. Cf. Snakf.)

Sneap, snep, v.t. to check, to rebuke : to nip. . a check, a reprimand, taunt, sarcasm. Also Snape.

Sneb. a form of snib, snub.

Sneck. snek, n. (Scot.) the catch of a door or a lid. v.t. to latch or shut a door. . Sneck'-draw'er, one who lifts the latch for thievish ends, a mean thief. adjs. Sneck'-drawlng, Sneck'-drawn, crafty, cunning. interj. Sneck-up' (Shak.), go hang ! [Prob. snack, to catch.]

Sneck, snek, v.t. (Scot.) to cut. [Snick 1 !}

Snee, sne, . a large knife. [Dut. snee, snede, a slice ; Ger. schneide, edge.]

Sneer, saer, v.i, to show contempt by the expression

of the face, as by turning up the nose : to insinuate contempt. v.t. to utter sneeringly. . an indirect expression of contempt. . Sneer Or. adj. Sneer' Ing. adv. Sneer'ingly. [Scand., Dan. sneerre, to grin like a dog ; cf. Snarl.}

Sneeshing, snesh'ing, . (Scot.) snuff, or a pinch of snuff.

Sneeze, snez, v.i. to make a sudden and involuntary violent expiration, preceded by one or more inspirations, the fauces being generally closed so that the current of air is directed through the nose. . a sneezing. ns. Sneeze'weed, any species of Hele-nintn ; Sneezo wood, the durable wood of a small South African tree whose sawdust causes sneezing j Sneeze'WOrt, the white hellebore: the Ackillea

Ptarmica ; Sneez'ing. Not to be sneezed at, not to be despised, of very considerable value or importance. [M. E. snesen, fnesen A.S. fncdsun, to sneeze ; \)ut.fniezen.]

Snell, snel, adj. (Scot.) keen, sharp, severe. [A.S. snel, snell, active ; Ger. schntll, swift.]

Snib, snib, . (Spens.) a check or reprimand. [Snub.]

Snib, snib, n. (Scot.) the bolt of a door. v.t. to bolt.

Snick, snik, v.t. to cut, snip, nick.- . a small cut : a knot in yarn when too tightly twisted. . Snick'er-snee, a knife. Snick and snee, a fight with knives, also a knife. [Ice. snikka, to nick, cut.]

Snicker, snik'er, v.i. to laugh, to giggle in a half-suppressed way. v.t. to say gigglingly. . a giggle, a half-smothered laugh. [Low Ger. sn-ukken, to sob, Dut. snikken, to gasp ; cf. Neigh and Scot. nicker ; all imit.]

Snide, snid, adj. (slang) sharp, dishonest. n. a sharper, a cheat.

Sniff, snif, v.t. to draw in with the breath through the nose. v.i. to snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose : to snuff. . perception of smell : a short sharp inhalation, or the sound made by such. v.i. Sniffle, to snuffle.- n. Sniffler, a slight breeze. adj. Sniffy, inclined to be disdainful. vs.i. Snift, to sniff, snivel ; Sniffer, to sniff. . a sniff: (//.) stoppage of the nasal passages in catarrh : (,s7rtf)adram : (U.S.) a severe storm. . Snifting-valve, an air-valve connecting with a steam-cylinder, as in a condensing engine also Tail-valve, Blow-valve. adj. Snlft'y (slang), having a tempting smell. [Scand.; Dan. snive, snuff; Ger. schnieben.}

Snlg, snig, v.t. (prov.) to cut.

Snigger, snig'er, v.i. to laugh in a half-suppressed, broken manner. . a half-suppressed laugh. [Imit.]

Sniggle, snigl, v.i. to fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their hiding-places. v.t. to catch by this means : to ensnare. . Snig (prov.), an eeL

Snip, snip, v.t. to cut off at once with scissors : to cut off the nib of : to cut off : to make signs with, as the fingers :pr.p. snip'ping ; pa.t. an&pa.p. snipped. . a single cut with scissors : a clip or small shred : a share, snack : a tailor. ns. Snip'per, one who snips, a tailor ; Snip'per-snap'per, a little trifling fellow ; Snip'pet, a little piece snipped off. adj. Snip'pety, trivial, fragmentary./:. Snip'ping, a clipping. adj. Snlp'py, fragmentary : stingy. n.pl. Snips, a pair of strong hand-shears for sheet-metal. . Snip'-snap, tart dialogue with quick replies. adj. (Shak.) quick, short. [Dut. sntppcn; Ger. schnip-pen; closely conn, with snap.)

Snipe, snip, . the name of a genus (Gallinago) and of a family (Scolopacida) of birds, order Gralla, having a long straight flexible bill, frequenting marshy places all over Europe : a fool : a simpleton : (U.S.) a half-smoked cigar picked up on the street : a long bill or account. [Scand., Ice. sntpa : Dut. snip, snep, Ger. schnepfe.]

Snipe, snip, v.i. to pick off stealthily by a long rifle-shot, as from the surrounding hills into a camp, &c. n. Snlp'ing, the foregoing practice.

Snirt, snirt, . a smothered laugh. v.i. Snirt le, to snicker. [A variant of snortie.]

Snitcher, snich'er, n. (slang) an informer : a handcuff.

Snivel, sniv'l, v.i. to run at the nose : to cry, as a child : pr.p. sniv'ellincr; pa..t. and pa.p, sniv'elled. . snot : cant, an affected tearful state. w. SniV'-eller, one prone to snivelling: one who cries for slight causes. adjs. Snivelling, snotty: weakly tearful ; SniVelly, snotty, whining. [A.S. snofel, mucus from the nose ; akin to sniff', snnjf.}

Snob, snob, n. a vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility, a tuft-hunter : a shoemaker : a workman who works for lower wages than his fellows, a rat, one who will not join a strike : a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman, in Cambridge slang. n. Snob'bery, the quality of being snobbish. adj. Snob bish. adv. Snob'bishly. us. Snob'bishness ; Snob'bism. adj. Snob'by. ns. Snobling, a little snob ; Snoboc'racy, snobs as a powerful class ; Snobog'rapher ; Snobog'raphy, the description of snobs and snobbery. [Prpb. prov. snap, a boy, from Ice. sndpr, a dolt ; Sw. dial, snopp, a boy.]

Snod. snod, adj. (Scot.) neat, trim. v.t. to trim, set in order (with -up). [Conn, with A.S. snxdan, to cut, prune.]

Snood, snoTSd, . the fillet which binds a maiden's hair : the hair-line, gut, &c. by which a fish-hook is fixed to the line. adj. Snood'ed, having, or wearing, a snood. [A.S. snfd ; cf. Ice. sntia, Sw. sno, to twist.]

Snook, sn675k, v.i. to lurk, prowl about : to smell out (Scot.') Snouk. [Low Ger. snoken, to search for; Ice. snaka, to snuff about.]

Snook, sniJok, . one of several fishes the cobia, a robalo, a garfish, a Cape carangoid fish. [Dut. snoek, a pike.)

Snool, snoul, v.i. (Scot.) to submit tamely to wrong or
oppression. . one who does so. [Contr. of snivel.]

Snoop, snSop, v.i. to go about sneakingly. [Snook.]

Snooze, snSBz, v.i. to doze : to slumber. . a quiet nap. n. Snooz'er. [Prob. the same as snore, influ-enced by sneeze.]

Snore, sn3r, v.i. to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep. n. a noisy breathing in sleep. ns. Snor'er ; Snor'lng, an abnormal and noisy mode of respiration produced by deep inspirations and expirations through

the nose and open mouth, the noise being caused by the vibration of the soft palate and uvula. [A.S. snora, a snore ; allied to snarl.}

Snort, snort, v.i. to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses : to laugh boisterously. v.t. to express by a snort: to force cm, as by a snort. ns. Snorter ; Snort'lng. adv. Snort'ingly. [Scand., Dan. snorke, to snort ; Dut. snorken, Ger. schnarcken.]

Snot, snot, . mucus of the nose : a mean fellow. -./. to blow the nose. v.i. Snot'ter, to breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils, to sob, cry. n. the wattles of a turkey-cock : (Scot.) snot. n. Snot'tery, snot, filthiness. adv. Snot'tlly. n. Snot'tlness. adjs. Snot'ty ; Snot'ty -nosed. [Nf. E. snotte; cf. Dut. snot; allied to snout.}

Snotter, snot'er, n. (naut.) the lower support of the sprit.

Snout, snowt, . the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine : any similar projecting proboscis, beak, &c. v.t. to furnish with a snout. adjs. Snouted; Snout'y. [Scand., Sw. snut ; Ger. schnauze, Dut, snnit.\

Snow, snB, . the crystalline form into which the excess of vapour in the atmosphere is condensed when the temperature is below freezing : a snowfall : a winter: (her.) white argent. v.i. and v.t. to fall in snow, to cover with snow. n. SnOW'ball, a ball made of snow pressed hard together : a shrub bearing a round white flower, the guelder-rose : a round pudding of rice with an apple in the centre, a mass of boiled rice shaped in a cup : white of egg beaten stiff and placed on the surface of a custard. v.t, to throw snowballs at. v.i. to throw snowballs. us.

Snow'-ber'ry, a bushy, deciduous shrub, bearing white berries ; Snow'-Dird, a North American bird of the Finch family, the upper parts lead-colour, the lower parts white. adj. Snow'-blind, affected with snow-blindness. ns. Snow'-blind'ness, amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from snow ; Snow''-blink, a peculiar reflection arising from fields of snow, like ice-blink ; Snow'-boot, a boot made to protect the feet while walking in snow ; SnoW-box, a theatrical apparatus for representing a snowfall ;

Snow'-break, a melting of snow ; Snow'-broth, snow and water mixed, any very cold liquid ; SnoW-bunt'ing, Snow'-flick, a bird of the Finch family, Bunting sub-family, abounding in the Arctic regions. adjs. Snow'-capped, -capt, covered with snow ; Snow'-COld, as cold as snow. ns. Snow'-drift, a bank of snow drifted together by the wind ; Snow'drop, a genus of plants of the natural order Amaryllis, with bell-shaped flower arising from a spathe, bulbous root, two leaves and one single-flowered leaflessstem. ns.pl. Snow'-eyes, -gogg'les, an Eskimo contrivance to prevent snow-blindness. . Snow-fall, a quiet fall of snow : the amount falling in a given time. adj. Snow' -fed, begun or increased by melted snow, as a stream. ns. Snow'-field, a wide range of snow, esp. where permanent ; SnoW-finch, the stone- or mountain-finch ; Snow'-flake, a feathery flake of snow : the snow-bunting : a bulbous -rooted garden flower, resembling the snowdrop, but larger ; Snow'-fly, a perlid insect or kind of stone-fly found leaping on the snow ; SnoW-ice, ice formed from freezing slush. adv. Snow'ily. . Snow'iness. adjs. Snow'ish, resembling snow ; Snow less ; Snow'-llke ; SnoW-limbed, with limbs white as snow. ns. Snow'line, the line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow ; Snow'-OWl, the great white owl of northern regions ; Snow'-plOUgh, a machine lor clearing roads and railways from snow ; Snow'-

s h o e, a great flat shoe worn to prevent sinking in the snow. v.i. to walk or travel on such. ns.

Snow-slip,

a mass of

snow which slips down a mountain's side ; SnoW-Storm, a storm accompanied with falling snow. adj. Snow'-whlte, as white as snow : very white. . Snow'-wreathC-SV^.), a snowdrift. adj. SnoWy, abounding or covered with snow : white, like snow : pure. [A.S. sndw; Ger. schnee, L. nix, a iris.]

Snow, snS, n. a vessel once much in use, differing only from a brig in having the boom-mainsail traversing on the trysail-mast, instead of hooped to the mainmast. [Dut. snaainv, a boat.]

Snub, snub, v.t. to check, to reprimand: to slight intentionally, to rebuff by a cutting remark or retort :/r./. snub'bing ; pa.t. and pa.p. snubbed. n. an act of snubbing, any deliberate slight. adjs. Snub, flat and broad, with the end slightly turned up; Snub bish, inclined to snub or check; SnubTiy, somewhat snub. . Snub'-nOSO, a short

or flat nose. adj. Snub'-nosed. ns. Snub'-, Snub'-bing-post, a post round which a rope is wound to check the motion of a horse or boat. -Snub a cable, to check it suddenly in running out. [Scand., Dan. sniooe, to reprove, Sw. snttMa.]

SnudgO, sntij, v.i. (ots.) to be snug and quiet.

Snudge. *nuj, r.i. to save in a miserly way. . a mean stingy fellow.

Snuff, snuf, v.t. to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose : to sniff: to smell at anything doubtfully: to take snuff into the no*c. v.t. to

Snow-shoe.

Snuff

mote ; mute ; mCon ; Men.

Sociable

Snuffers.

draw into the nose : to smell, to examine by smelling. . a powdered preparation of tobacco or other substance for snuffing, a pinch of such : a sniff: resentment, huff. us. Snuff'-bOX, a box for snuff; Snuff '-dip'ping, the habit of dipping a wetted stick into snuff and rubbing it on the gums ; Snuff'er, one who snuffs ; Snuff'iness, state of being snuffy. v.i. Snuffle, to breathe hard through the nose. . the sound made by such : a nasal twang : cant. n. Snuf 'fler, one who snuffles or speaks through his nose when obstructed. n.pl. Snuffles, nasal catarrh and consequent stoppage of the nose. ns. Snuff 'ling ; Snuff'-mill, a machine for grinding tobacco into snuff; Snuff'-mull, a snuff-box ; Snuff -spoon, a spoon for taking snuff from a snuff-box ; Snuff'-tak'er, one who snuffs habitually ; Snuff '-tak'ing. adj. Snuff'y, soiled with, or smelling of, snuff. Take a thing in snuff (Slia.k.), to take offence ; Up to Snuff knowing, not likely to be taken in. [Dut. snuffen, snuf; Ger. schnaufen, to snuff.]

Snuff, snuf, v.t. to crop or pinch the snuff from, as a burning candle. n. the charred portion of a candle or lamp-wick : a candle almost burnt out. ns.pl. ^ Snuff '-dishes (B.), dishes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle; Snuff'ers, an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle. Snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing, to end by a sudden stroke. [M. E. snuffen, for snufpen Scand., Sw. dial, sndppa, to snip off, Dan. snubbe, to nip off.]

Snug, snug, adj. lying close and warm : comfortable : not exposed to view or notice : being in good order : compact : fitting close. v.i. to move so as to lie close. v.t. to make smooth. . Snug'gery, a cosy little room. v.i. Snug'gle, to cuddle, nestle. v.t. Snug'ify (Lamb), to make suug.adv. Snug'ly. n. Snug'ness. [Scand., Ice. snogg-r, smooth.)

Snuzzle, snuz'l, v.i. (prov.) to rub the nose against

and snuff.

Sny, snT, . a gentle bend in timber, curving upwards.

[Prob. Ice. sniia, to turn.]

So, so, adv. in this manner or degree : thus : for like reason : in such manner or degree : in a high degree : as has been stated : on this account : an abbrev. for Is it so? be it so. conj. provided that : in case that. intcrj. stand as you are ! steady ! stop ! by way of command. adj. So'-Called, generally styled thus usually implying doubt. So and SO, an undetermined or imaginary person ; So as, in such a manner as, with such a purpose as : if only, on condition that : So far, to that extent, degree, or point ; So forth, denoting more of the same or a like kind ; So much, as much as is implied or mentioned : such an amount not determined or stated ; So much as,

to whatever extent ; So on, so forth ; So SO, only
thus, only tolerably ; So that, with the purpose that :
with the result that : if only ; So then, thus then it
is, therefore ; So to say, or Speak, to use that ex-
pression. Or SO, or thereabouts ; Quite SO, just as
you have said, exactly. [A.S. svjd; Ice. sva, Goth.
svva, Ger. so.]

Soak, s5k, v.t. to steep in a fluid : to wet thoroughly :
to drench : to draw in by the pores. v.i. to be
steeped in a liquid : to enter into pores : to drink to
excess, to guzzle. . processor actof soaking : a hard
drinker, a carouse. ns. Soak age. act of soaking :
the amount soaked in ; Soak er, a habitual drunkard.
fi.adj. Soak'ing. that wets thoroughly : drenching,
as rain. adv. Soak'ingly. adj. Soak'y, steeped,
wet. [A.ij. sucan, to suck, pa.t. tetic, pa.p. socen.}

Soap, s5p, n. a compound of oils or fats with soda
(hard soaps) or potash (soft soaps), used in washing :
(siang) soft words, flattery : (U.S. slang) money used
for bribery and other secret political purposes. v.t.
to rub or wash with soap : to flatter. ns. Soap'-ball,
soap made into a ball, often with starch, as an
emollient ; Soap'berry, the fruit of several species
of trees belonging to the genus Sapindus, containing
a pulp useful as a substitute for soap in washing ;
Soap'-boil'er, one whose occupation is to make soap ;
Soap' -boil' ing, the occupation of making soap ;
Soap'-
bub ble, a bubble made from soap-suds by blowing
through a pipe ; Soap'iness ; Soap'-lock, a lock of
hair brushed apart from the rest : a rowdy ; Soap'-
pan, a large tank for boiling the ingredients in soap-
making ; Soap'-plant, a plant the bulb of which
makes a thick lather when rubbed on clothes, and is
used as soap ; Soap'-stone, a soft kind of magnesian
rock having a soapy feel, also called Steatite; Soap'-
suds (s. and//.), soapy water, esp. when worked into
a foam ; Soap'-test, a test for determining the degree
of hardness of water ; Soap' -works, a place where
soap is made ; Soap'wort, a genus of plants, some
of the species of w hich have very beautiful flowers,
and the root and leaves of which contain saponin,
and hence are sometimes used in washing. adj.
Soap'y, like soap : having the qualities of soap :
covered with soap : flattering, or pertaining to
flattery. [A.S. sdpe ; Dut. zeep, Ger. serfe.}

Soar, sor, v.i. to mount into the air : to fly aloft : to
rise to a height, also mentally or morally. . act of
soaring : the height reached in soaring. adjs. Soar'-
ant (her.), flying aloft ; Soar'ing. <i</->. Soar'ingly,
having an upward direction. [O. Fr. essorer, to
expose to air L. ex, put of, aura, air.]

Sob, sob, v.i. to sigh in a convulsive manner, with
tears : to weep with convulsive catchings of the
breath, due to contractions of the diaphragm, accom-
panied by a closure of the glottis, preventing the
entrance of air into the lungs. v.t. to utter with
sobs : pr.p. sob'bing ; pa.t. and pa.p. sobbed. n.
a short, convulsive sigh, any similar sound. . Sob'-
bing. adv. Sob'bingly. [Conn, with A.S. seffian,
to sigh ; Ger. seiifzen.}

Sobeit, s5-be'it, conj. if it be so.

Sober, so'ber, adj. not wild or passionate : self-
possessed : sedate : grave : calm : regular : simple
in colour, sombre : not drunk : temperate, esp. in
the use of liquors : (Scot.) poor, feeble. v.~t. to
make sober : to free from intoxication. adj. So'ber-
blood'ed, cool. v.t. Soberise, to make sober.
adv. So'berly. adj. So'ber-mind'ed, habitually
calm and temperate. tis. So'ber-mind'edness, the
state of being sober-minded : freedom from inordi-
nate passion : calmness ; SolDerness ; So'bersides,
a sedate and solemn person. adj. So'ber-SUit'ed,
dressed in a suit of sad-coloured clothes. . Sobri'-
ety, state or habit of being sober : calmness : gravity.
[Fr. sobre L. sobriiis sf, apart, not, ebrius, drunk.]

Sobol, so'bol, . the Russian sable. [Polish.]

SobolCS, sob'0-lez, . (tot.) a shoot or sucker. adj.
Sobolif' erous. [L. subolessub, under, olere, to
grow.]

Sobranje, sO-bran'ye, . the national assembly of
Bulgaria.- Also Sobran'ye. [Bulg.]

Sobriquet, so-bre-ka', n. a contemptuous nickname :
an assumed name. Also Soubriquet'. [Fr. , O. Fr.
soubzbriquet, a chuck under the chin, soubz, sous
L. sub, under, briquet, breast ; cf. Brisket.)

Socage, Soccage, sok'aj, . the tenure of lands by
service fixed and determinate in quality. ns. Soc'-
ager, Soc man, a tenant by socage ; Soc'manry,
tenure by socage. [A.S. sdc, a right of holding a
court stic, pa.t. of sacan, to contend.]

So-called, sO'-kawld, adj. See under So.

Sociable, so'sha-bl, adj. inclined to society : fit for
company : companionable : affording opportunities
for intercourse. . a four-wheeled open carriage

with seals facing : a tricycle for two persons side by side: a couch with a curved S-shaped back: (U.S.) an informal party, a social church meeting. us. Sociability, So'ciableness, quality of being sociable : good-fellowship, adv. Sociably. adj. So'Cial, pertaining to society or companionship : relating to men united in a society : inclined for friendly intercourse : consisting in mutual converse : convivial : associating together, gregarious : growing in patches. v.t. Sd'cialise, to reduce to a social state : to render social. us. Sd'Cialism, the name given to any one of various schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp. by substituting the principle of association for that of competition ; So'cialist, an adherent of socialism.^//'. Socialistic. us. Sociality, So'cialness. adv. So'Cially. adjs. So'Ciative, expressing association ; Societa'rian, Sod'etary, of or pertaining to society. ns. Soci'ety, fellowship, companionship : a number of persons associated for a common interest : a community or partnership : the civilised body of mankind, those who are recognised as the leaders in fashionable life, the fashionable world generally : persons who associate : any organised association for purposes literary, scientific, philanthropic, or ecclesiastical ; Soci'ety-house, a printing office which conforms to the rules of a trade-union ; Sod'ety-verse, poetry light and entertaining, treating of the topics of society so called. Social science, sociology, esp. the branch treating of the existing institutions of men as members of society,
the science which treats of social relations ; Social War, the war (90-88 B.C.) in which the Italian tribes known as the allies (Socii) fought for admission into Roman citizenship. Socialism Of the Chair, a term first applied about 1872 in ridicule to the doctrines of a school of political economists in Germany whose aim was mainly to better the condition of the working-classes through remedial state-legislation, by factory-acts, savings-banks, insurances against sickness and old age, shortening the hours of labour, sanitation, &c. also called Professorial socialism, and having much the same ends and methods as the State socialism of Bismarck. Christian socialism, a movement for applying Christian ethics to social reform, led by Maurice, Kingsley, and others about 1848-52. The societies, bodies that began to be organised in 1681 for the maintenance of Presbyterian worship in the face of persecution ultimately forming the Reformed Presbyterian Church. [Fr., L. sociabilis socidre, to associate socius, a companion.]

Socinian, so-sin'i-an, adj. pertaining to Socinus, the name of two celebrated heresiarchs, uncle and nephew, who in the i6th century denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, &c. . a follower of Laelius and Faustus Socinus, one who refuses to accept the divinity of Christ, a Unitarian. . Socin'ianism, the doctrines of Socinus.

Sociology, sO-shi-ol'o-ji, . the science that treats of man as a social being, in the origin, organisation, and development of human society and human culture, esp. on the side of social and political institutions, including ethics, political economy, &c. ns. Sociog'eny, the science of the origin of society ; Sociog'raphy, the branch of sociology devoted to noting and describing the results of observation. adjs. Soclologlc, -al. adv. Sociologically. ns. Sociologist, one devoted to the study of sociology ; So Cius, an associate : a fellow of an academy, &c. [A hybrid from L,. socius, a companion, and Gr. logia legein, to speak.]

Sock, sok, . a kind of half-stocking : comedy, originally a low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy. [A.S. socc L. soccus.]

Sock, sok, n. a ploughshare. [O. Fr. soc Celt., Bret, souc'k, Gael, soc.}

Sock, sok, v.t. (prov. and slang) to throw : to strike hard, to give a drubbing.

Sockdologer, sok-dol'o-jer, n. (Atner. slang) 3. conclusive argument : a knock-down blow : anything very big, a whopper : a form of fish-hook. [A corr. of doxology as the closing act of a service.]

Socket, sok'et, . a hollow into which something is inserted, the receptacle of the eye, &c. : a hollow tool for grasping and lifting tools dropped in a well-boring : the hollow of a candlestick : a steel apparatus attached to the saddle to protect the

thighs and legs. v.t. to provide with or place in a socket. . Sock'et-bolt, a bolt for passing through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt. p.adj. Sock'eted, provided with, placed in, or received in a socket. [A dim. of sock.}

Socle, so'kl, n. (archil.) a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, &c. : a plain face or plinth at the foot of a wall. [Fr., It. zoccolo L. socculus, dim. of soccus, a high-heeled shoe, as if a support.]

Socratic, -al, so-krat'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher (469-399 B.C.), to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was an art of inducing his interlocutors to discover their own ignorance and need of knowledge by means of a series of simple questions. adv. Socrat'ically. ns. Soc'ratism, the philosophy of Socrates ; Soc'ratist, a disciple of Socrates.

Sod, sod, . any surface of earth grown with grass, &c. : turf. adj. consisting of sod. v.t. to cover with sod. adj. Sod'dy, covered with sod : turfy. The Old SOd, one's native soil. [Low Ger. sode ; Ger. sode; perh. conn, with A.S. sedth, a well sedthan (pa. p. soden), to boil.]

Sod, sod, obsolete^!./, of seethe.

Soda, so'da, . oxide of sodium, or its hydrate : the alkali obtained from the ashes of marine vegetables, or by decomposing sea-salt : (coil.) soda-water. ns. So'da-ash, sodium carbonate ; So'da-crack'er, a biscuit made of flour and water, with salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar; So'da-fount'ain, a metal or marble case for holding water charged with carbonic-acid gas. adj. Soda'iC, pertaining to, or containing, soda. ns. S6 da-lime, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime ; So'dalite, a mineral composed chiefly of soda, along with silica, alumina, and hydrochloric acid ; So da-pa'per, a paper saturated with sodium carbonate ; So da-salt, a salt having soda for its base ; So'da-wa'ter, water containing soda charged with carbonic acid ; So'diurn, a yellowish-white metal, the base of soda. [It. soda L. solida, firm.]

Sodality, sO-dal'i-ti, . a fellowship or fraternity. [L. sodalitas sodalis, a comrade.]

Sodden, sod'n, fa.p. of seethe, boiled : soaked thoroughly : boggy : doughy, not well baked : bloated, saturated with drink. . Sod'denness. adj. Sod'den-wit'ted (Shak.), heavy, stupid.

Sodomy, sod'om-i, . unnatural sexuality, so called because imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom. . Sod'omite, an inhabitant of Sodom : one guilty of sodomy. adj. Sodomit'ical. adv. Sodomit'ically.

Soever, so-ev'er, adv. generally used to extend or render
indefinite the sense of who, what, ivhere, how, &c.

Sofa, so'fa, . a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms formerly Sd'pha. . S6'fa-bed, a piece of furniture serving as a sofa by day, capable of being made into a bed at night. [Fr., Ar. sitffah saffa, to arrange.]

Soffit, sof"it, n. a ceiling, now generally restricted to the ornamented under-sides of staircases, entablatures, archways, Sec. ; also the larmier or drip. [Fr. , It., L. siiffixa, pa. p. of snjfflgere, to fasten beneath SHO, under, jtigere, to fix.]

Son, Sofism. See Sun, Sufisrn.

Soft, soft, adj. easily yielding to pressure : easily cut or acted upon : malleable : not rough to the touch :

smooth : pleasing or soothing to the senses : easily yielding to any influence : mild : sympathetic : gentle : effeminate : gentle in motion : easy : free from lime or salt, as water : bituminous, as opposed to anthracitic, of coal : unsized, of paper : wet, rainy : warm enough to melt ice, thawing: (phon.) pronounced with a somewhat sibilant sound, not guttural or explosive : vocal or sonant : not bony, cartilaginous, not spinous : soft-rayed, soft-shelled : of silk, having the natural gum cleaned or washed off opp. to Hard. . a silly person, a fool.
adv. gently : quietly. interj. hold ! not so fast !

adjs. Soft'-bod'ied, having a soft body ; Soft'-COn'SCienced, having a sensitive conscience. v.t. Soft' en, to make soft or softer : to mitigate : to tone down, make less glaring, make smoother in sound. v.i. to grow soft or softer. ns. Soft'ener ; Softening. adjs. Soft' -eyed, having gentle or tender eyes ; Soft' -finned, having no fin-spines. n.pl. Soff-gOOdS, cloth, and cloth articles, as opposed to hardware, &c. adjs. Sol t' -hand ed, having soft hands, unused to work, slack in discipline ; Soft'-head'ed, of weak intellect ; Soft'-heart'ed, kind-hearted : gentle : meek. n. Soft'-heart'edness. adj. Soft-

lSh, rather soft. adv. Softly. . Soft'ness. v.t. Soft'-saw'der(6 r .5'.), to flatter, blarney. . flattery. v.t. Soft-soar), to flatter for some end. . flattery. adj. Soft'-spp'ken, -voiced, having a mild or gentle voice : mild, affable. . Soft'y, a silly person, a weak fool. A soft thing, a snug place where the pay is good and the work light. [A.S. sdfte, sifte ; Dut. zacht, Ger. sanft.]

Softa, sof'ta, n. a Moslem theological student, attached
to a mosque. [Turk.]

Soger, so jer, n. (naut.) one who skulks his work. v.i. to shirk one's work.

Soggy, sog'i, adj. soaked with water. . Sog, a bog.

So-ho, so-h5', interj'. (Skak.) a form of call from a distance, a sportsman's halloo.

Soi-disant, swo-de-zong', adj. self-styled, pretended. [Fr.]

Soil, soil, n. the ground : the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. adj. Soil'-bound, attached to the soil. . Soil'-cap, the covering of soil on the bed-rock. adj. Soiled, having soil. [O. Fr. soel, suel, stteil'Lovr L. solea, soil, ground, L. solea, sole, allied to L. solum, ground, whence Fr. sol, soil.]

Soil, soil, . dirt : dung: foulness : a spot or stain : a marshy place in which a hunted boar finds refuge. v.t. to make dirty : to stain : to manure. v.i. to take a soil : to tarnish. . Soil'iness, stain : foulness. adj. Soilless, destitute of soil. us. Soil'-pipe, an upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, &c. , in a building ;
Soil'ure (Sftak.), stain : pollution. [O. Fr. soil, souil (Fr. sonitle), wallowing-place L. suilltts, piggish SHS, a pig, a hog.]

Soil, soil, v.t. to feed at the stall for the purpose of fattening. [O. Fr. saoulcr saol, saoul L. satullus satur, full.]

Soiree, swa-ra', n. an evening party : an evening social
meeting with tea, &c. [Fr. , soir, evening (Prov. sera) L. serus, late.]

Sojourn, sO'jurn, v.t. to stay for a day : to dwell for a time. . a temporary residence. ns. So'journer ; So'journing, So'journment, the act of dwelling in a place for a time. [O. Fr. sojournc* L. sub, under, diumare, to stay Low L. j'ornus L. dittrnus, relating to day dies, a day.]

Soko, sok, . the same as Soc (q.v.). ns. Soke'-man = Socinan ; So'ken, a district held by tenure of socage : a miller's right to the grinding of all the corn within a certain manor.

Sol, sol, . the sun, Phoebus : (her.) a tincture, the metal or. or gold, in blazoning by planets. [L.]

Sol. sol, n. an old French coin, ^th of a livre. equal

to 12 deniers, now superseded by the sou. [O. Fr. sol L. solidus, solid.]

Sola, sO-la', interj. a cry to a person at a distance.

Sola, sO'la, . the hat-plant or sponge-wood, also its pith. Also Solah. [Hind, shola.}

Solace, sol'as, . consolation, comfort in distress : relief : (obs.) pleasure, amusement. v.t. to comfort in distress : to console : to allay. . Sol'acement, the act of solacing: the state of being solaced. adj. Sola'CiOUS (obs.), affording pleasure. [O. Fr. solas L. solatium sotdri, -dtus, to comfort in distress.]

Solander, so-lan'der, n. a case or box, usually in the form of a book, opening on the side or front with hinges, for holding prints, drawings, or pamphlets named from the inventor, Daniel Solander (1736-81).

Solan-goose, so'lan-goos, . the gannet. Also Soland. [Ice. siila.]

Solano, so-la'no, . a hot south-east wind which occasionally visits Spain. [Sp., L. solanus (ventns), the cast wind sol, the sun.]

Solanum, so-la'num, . a genus of plants of the order Solanacece or Solanea, the nightshade family almost all the species containing a poisonous alkaloid, Sol'anine. adjs. Solana'ceous, belonging to the Solanacece ; Sol'anoid, potato-like, said of cancers. [L. solatium, the nightshade.]

Solar, so'lar, adj. pertaining to the sun : measured by the progress of the sun : produced by the sun. . Solarisa tion, exposure to the action of the sun's rays : the effect in photography of over-exposure. v.t. Solarise, to injure by exposing too long to the sun's light in a camera. v.i. to take injury by too long exposure to the sun's light in a camera : pr-p- so'larlsing ; pa.p. so'lansed. ns. So'larism, excessive use of solar-myths in the explanation of mythology ; Solarist, one addicted to solarism ; Sola'rium, a sun-dial : a place suited to receive the sun's rays in a hospital or sanatorium ; So'lar-mi'croscope, an apparatus for projecting upon a screen by means of sunlight an enlarged view of any object essentially the same as the combination of lenses used in the magic-lantern taken in conjunction with a heliostat ; Solar-myth, a myth allegorising the course of the sun, by some mythologists constantly invoked to explain the problems of mythology ; Solar-print, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative ; Solar-sys'tem, the planets and comets which circle round the sun also called Planetary-system. Solar flowers, flowers which open and shut daily at certain hours ; Solar spots = Sim-spots (see Sun) ; Solar time (see Time) ; Solar year (see Year). [L. sol, the sun, safaris, pertaining to the sun.]

Solas ter, so-las'ter, . the typical genus of Solasterida, a family of star-fishes, having more than five rays. [L. sol, the sun, aster, a star.]

Solatium, so-la'shi-um, . any compensation, a sum legally awarded, over and above actual damages, by way of compensation for wounded feelings. [L.]

Sold, sold, pa.t. and/rt./. of sell.

Sold, sold, n. (Spens.~) pay, remuneration. [Fr. solde L. solidus, a piece of money.]

SoldadO, sOl-da'd5, n. a soldier. [Sp.]

Soldan, sOl'dan, . (Milt.). Same as Sultan.

Soldanel, sol'da-nel, . a plant of the genus Soldanella, of the order Primulacca the blue moonwort.

Soldatesque, sol-da-tesk', adj. soldier-like. [Fr., soldat, a soldier.]

Solder, sod'er, or sol'der, v.t. to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement : to cement. . a fusible alloy for uniting metals. ns. Sol'derer ; Sol'dering ; Sol'dering-bolt, -1'ron, a tool with pointed or wedge-shaped copper bit for use in soldering. [O. Fr. soudre, souldure sender, soulder, to consolidate L. solidare, to make solid.]

Soldier. sOl'jer, . a man engaged in military service : privatej as distinguished from an officer : a man of uch military experience or of great valour : a soldier-

Soldo

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Soliloquy

ant, beetle, hermit-crab, &c. : (slang) a red herring. v.i. to serve as a soldier : to bully : to shirk one's work or duty : (slang) to take a mount on another man's horse. us. Sol'dier-craD, a hermit-crab; Sol dieting, the state of being a soldier : the occupation of a soldier. atijs. Sol'dier-like, Sol dierly, like a soldier : martial : brave. ns. Sol'dier-of-for tune, one ready to serve anywhere for pay or his own advancement ; Soldiership, state or quality of being a soldier : military qualities : martial skill ; Sol Cilery, soldiers collectively : the body of military men ; Fresh'water-SOl'dier, the Stmtiotts aloides, a European aquatic plant with sword-shaped leaves. Come the old soldier over one, to impose on any one. Old soldier, a bottle emptied at a sitting : a cigar-stump. [O. Fr. soldier(Vr. soldat) L.. solidus, or a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

Soldo, sol'dO, . an Italian coin, ^jth of the lira, a sol or sou : //. Sol'di. [It.]

Sole, sol, . the lowest part or under-side of the foot : the foot : the bottom of a boot or shoe : the bottom

of anything. v.t. to furnish with a sole. ndj. Sole 1-form, slipper -shaped. ns. Sole'- leather, strong leather for the soles of boots and shoes ; Sole' -tile, a form of tile for the bottoms of sewers, &c. ; Sole'US, a flat muscle of the calf of the leg beneath the gas-trocnemius. [A.S. sole L. solea solum, bottom.]

Sole, sol, . a genus (Soka) of flat-fish, elongate-oval in form, with flesh firm, white, and excellently flavoured. [Fr. sole L. soleti.)

Sole, sol, adj. alone : only : being or acting without another : single : (law) unmarried. oiivs. Sole ; Solely, alone: only: singly. . Sole ness. [Fr., L. solus, alone.]

Solecism, sol'e-sizm, . a breach of syntax : any absurdity or impropriety : any incongruity, prodigy. v.i. Sol ecise, to commit solecisms. . Sol'ecist, one who commits solecisms. adjs. Solecist'io, -al, pertaining to, or involving, a solecism : incorrect: in-congruous, adv. Solecist ically. [Fr. soUcisme L. soloxismus Gr. soloikismos soloikos, speaking incorrectly, awkward ; dubiously said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Soloi in Cilicia.]

Solein, sol'an, adj. (SJens.)sad. [Sullen.]

Solemn, sol'eni, adj. attended with religious cere-monies, pomp, or gravity, originally taking place every year, said esp. of religious ceremonies : im-pressing with seriousness : awful : devout : having the appearance of gravity : devotional : attended with an appeal to God, as an oath : serious : sober, gloomy, black. . Solemnisa'tion. v.t. Sol'em-nise, to perform religiously or solemnly once a year, or periodically : to celebrate with due rites : to render grave. ns. Sol'emniser ; Solem'nity, a solemn religious ceremony : a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe : reverence : seriousness : affected gravity. adv. Sol'emnly. , Sol'emnness. [O. Fr. solempne, solemne (Fr. solennel) L. sollemnis, solennis sollus, all, every, annus, a year.]

Solen, sO'Ien, H. a genus of bivalve molluscs Razor-shell and Razor-fish. adjs. Solana ceau, Solana'-ceous. n. Sol enite, a fossil razor-shell. [Gr. satin, a channel.]

Solenoid, sO-le'noid, . a helix of copper wound in the form of a cylinder, longitudinally magnetised with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section in different parts. adj. Solenoi dal. adv. Solenoi'dally. [Gr. sdlen, a pipe, fidos, form.]

Solenostomous, sol-e-nos't5-mus, adj. having a tubular or fistulous snout. . Solenos'tomus, the typical genus of the Solenostomida, a family of solenos-tomous lophobranchiate fishes. [Gr. soii-n, a pipe, stoma, mouth.]

Solert, sol'ert, adj. (obs.) subtle. n. Soler'tiousness. [L. tollers, crafty, seller tia, skill.]

Soleus. See Sole d).

Sol-fa, sol -ia, v.i. to king the notes of the scale in their

proper pitch, using the syllables do (or ut), re, mi, Ja, sol, ia, si:pr.f. soi-faing (sol'-fa-ing) ; pa.p. sol-faed (sol' -fad). ns. Sol'faism, singing by syl-lables, solmisation ; Sol faist, a teacher or advocate of solmisation ; Solfeggio, an exercise on the notes of the scale, as represented by do, re, mi, &c. [It.]

Solfatara, sol-fa-ta'ra, . a volcanic region no longer violently active, but emitting from crevices gases, steam, and chemical vapours, chiefly ol sulphurous origin Fr. soufriire, Ger. schivefelgrube or stawe-feiset. [It., solfo, sulphur.]

Solferino, sol-fe-re'no, . the colour of rosaniline from the French victory at Soiferino in Italy (1859).

Solicit, su-lis'it, v.t. to ask earnestly : to petition : to seek or try to obtain : to disturb. n. solicitation. ris. Solic itant, one who solicits ; Solicita tipn, a soliciting : earnest request : invitation ; Soliciting (SAa.), solicitation ; Solicitor, one who asks ear-nestly : one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp. a court of equity : a lawyer who prepares deeds, manages cases, instructs counsel in the superior courts, and acts as an advocate in the inferior courts ; Solicltor-gen'eral, in England, the law-officer of the crown next in rank to the attorney-general in Scotland, to the lord-advocate; Solic itorship. <K//. Solicitous, soliciting or ear-nestly asking or desiring : very desirous : anxious : careful. adv. Solic itously. us. Solic itousness, Solicitude, state of being solicitous : anxiety or uneasiness of mind: trouble. [Fr. solliciter L. sollicitare so Jicitus sollus, whole, citus, aroused

ciere, to cite.]

Solid, sol'id, adj. having the parts firmly adhering : hard : compact : full of matter : not hollow : strong : having length, breadth, and thickness (opposed to a mere surface) : cubic : substantial, reliable, worthy of credit, satisfactory: weighty: of uniform undivided substance : financially sound, wealthy : unanimous, smooth, unbroken, unvaried. . a substance having the parts firmly adhering together : a firm, compact body opp. to Fluid. ns. Solida'gO, a genus of composite plants, the goldenrods ; Solidare, spl'i-dar (Shak.\ a small piece of money ; Solidarity, the being made solid or compact : the being bound : a consolidation or oneness of interests. adj. Soli-dary, marked by solidarity, jointly responsible. v.t. Sol idate, to make solid or firm. adj. Solidlfi-able. . Solidifica'tion, act of making solid or hard. v.t. Solidify, to make solid or compact. v.i. to grow solid : to harden : pa.p. solid'ified. ns. Sol idism, the doctrine that refers all diseases to altera-tions of the solid parts of the body ; Solldist, a believer in the foregoing ; Solidity, being solid : fullness of matter : strength or firmness, moral or physical : soundness : (geom.) the solid content of a body. adv. Solidly. -. Sol idness. Solid colour, a colour covering the whole of an object : a uniform colour; Solid matter (/>rint.), matter set without leads between the lines. Be solid for (U.S.). to be hearty or unanimous in favour of: Be Solid with (U.S.), to have a firm footing with. [Fr. , L. solidus, solid.]

Solidum, sol'i-dum, . (archil.) the die of a pedestal : (Scots laiv) a complete sum. [L.]

SolidungUlar, sol-id-ung'gu-lar, adj. having hoofs solid, that are not cloven, denoting a certain tribe of mammalia. Also Solidung ulous, Solidung'u-late. [L. solitius, solid, vngula, a hoof.]

Solidus, sol'i-dus, M. a Roman gold coin introduced by
Constantine in place of the anteus, known l.iicr as the (V-uK/: a sign (/) denoting the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of s s. d. (libra, solidi, denarii), pounds, shillings, pence.

Solifidian, sol-i-fid'i-an, n. one who holds that faith alone is what is necessary for justification. adj. holding this view. n. Solifid'ianism. [L. solus, on\\,.ftdfs. faith. J

Soliloquy, bO-lil'o-kwe, . a talking when solitary or

to one's self: a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one. v.i. Solil'oquise, to speak to one's self or utter a soliloquy. [L. soliloquium solus, alone, logui, to speak.]

Soliped, sol'i-ped, . an animal with a single or uncloven
hoof on each foot. adjs. Sol'iped, Solip'edous. [L. solus, alone, ^.r, pedis, a. foot.J

Solipsism, sol'ip-sizm, it. the theory that self-existence
is the only certainty, absolute egoism the extreme form of subjective idealism. . Sol'ipsist, one who believes in this. adj. Sollpsis'tic. [L. solus, alone, ifse, self.]

SolisequioUS, sol-i-se'kwi-us, adj. following the sun, as the sunflower. [L. sol, the sun, segiii, to follow.]

Solitaire, sol-i-tar', . a recluse or one who lives alone : a game played by one person with a board and balls : a card-game for one patience : an orna-ment worn singly on the neck or wrist : a black silk tie fixed to the bag of the wig behind, worn in the i8th century.

Solitary, sol'i-tar-i, adj. being the sole person present :
alone or lonely: single, separate, simple: living alone, not social or gregarious : without company : remote from society : retired, secluded : gloomy. . one who lives alone : a recluse or hermit (obs.) Solita'rian. adv. Solitarily. . Solitariness. [Fr. soKtairt L. solitarius solus, alone.]

Solito, sol'i-iO, adv. (mus.) in the usual manner. [It.]

Solitude, sol'i-tud, . a being alone : a lonely life : want
of company : a lonely place or desert. [Fr., L. solitudo solus, alone.]

SolivagOUS, so-Iiv'a-gus, adj. wandering alone. Also Soliv'agant. [L., solus, alone, vagus, wandering.]

Solive, so-leV, n. a joist or beam of secondary import-
ance. [Fr., L. sublevare, to support.]

Sollar. sol'ar, . a platform in a mine : an upper gallery or balcony, a garret, loft. Also Soll'er. [O. Fr. soler, solier L. solarium, a terrace or flat roof sol, the sun.]

Solleret, sol'er-et, . the steel shoe worn in medieval armour. [O. Fr. soler, a slipper, sole, a sole.]

Sol-lunar, sol'-lu'nar, adj. pertaining to, or due to the influence of, both sun and moon. [L. sol, sun, luna, moon.]

Solmisation, sol-mi-za'shun, . sol-faing : a recital of the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, &c.

Solo, su'lo, . a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument : //. So'lOS. adj. S6'16, unconcerted. . Soloist. [It., L. solus, alone.]

Solograph, sol'S-graf, . a sun-print. [L. sol, the sun, Gr. graphein, to write.]

Solomon, sol'o-mon, . a person of unusual wisdom, from Solomon, king of Israel (see i Kings, iii. 5-15). adj. Solomon'ic. . Sol'omon's-seal, any one of several species of perennial herbs, of the lily family, genus Polygonatum, with simple stems bearing small greenish flowers : a symbol formed of one triangle interlaced or superposed, forming a six-pointed star.

So-long, sO-long 7 , inter/, good-bye ! [Not salaam.}

Solonian, sO-lo'ni-an, adj. pertaining to the Athenian lawgiver Solon (c. 640-*:. 558 B.C.), or to his legisla-
tion. Also Solonlc.

Solpuga, sol-pu'ga, . the typical genus of Solpugida, an order of arachnids.

Solstice, sol'stis, . that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, and where it is consequently at the turning-point of its apparent course the summer solstice, where it touches the tropic of Cancer ; the winter solstice, where it touches that of Capricorn : the time when the sun reaches these two points in its orbit, 2ist June and about zist December. adj. Solsti'tial, pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice, esp. at the north one. [Fr., L. solstitiumsol, the sun, fistire, to make to stand stare, to stand.]

Soluble, sol'u-bl, adj. capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid. us. Solubility, Sol uoleness.

capability of being dissolved in a fluid. [L. solubilis solver e, to solve.]

Solum, sO'lum, . ground, a piece of ground. [L., the ground.]

Solus, sS'lus, adj. alone, in dramatic directions feminine form Sola. [L., alone.]

Solution, sol-u'shun, . act of solving or dissolving, esp. a solid by a fluid : the separating of the parts of any body : the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid : explanation : removal of a doubt : construction or solving of a problem : the crisis of a disease. adj. Solute', loose, free : merry, cheerful : (hot.) not adhering. v.t. (Bacon) to dissolve. adj. Sol'Utive, tending to dissolve : loosening. Solution Of continuity (sitrg.), the separation of parts normally continuous, by fracture, &c. [L. solutio solvere, solutum, to loosen.]

Solve, solv, v.t. to loosen or separate the parts of: to clear up or explain : to remove. ns. Solvability, Sol vableness, capacity of being solve_d. adj. Solvable, capable of being solved or explained : capable of being paid. . Sol'vency, state of being solvent, or able to pay all debts. adj. Sol'vent, having power to solve or dissolve : able to pay all debts. n. anything that dissolves another. . Sol'ver, one who solves. [O. Fr. solver L. solvere, to loosen, prob. from se-, aside, luere, to loosen.]

Soma, so'ma, . a certain plant, most prob. of the milkweed family, and its juice used for the preparation of an intoxicating drink personified and worshipped, esp. in connection with the god Indra, the Jupiter pluvius of the Vedic pantheon. [Sans. soma (Zend haonta, juice) root su (cf. Gr. Zu), to pre^s out, distil, extract.]

Somatist, sO'ma-tist, . one who admits the existence of corporeal beings only. . So'ma, the trunk of an animal : the body as distinguished from the/jjcAf or

soul and the/*^><i or spirit. adjs. Somat 1C, -al, physical, corporeal : parietal : pertaining to the body cavity. . So'matism, materialism. adjs. SomatolOglC, -al, pertaining to somatology, corporeal, physical. ns. Somatol'Ogy, the doctrine or science of bodies or material substances, human anatomy and physiology ; Sd'matom.6, one of the homologous serial segments of which the body of a vertebrate is theoretically composed. adj. Somatopleu'ral, pertaining to the Somat'opleure, the outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ. n. Somatot'omy, the dissection of a body. adj. Somatroplc, showing Somatot'rpp-ism, any stimulative influence exerted upon growing organs by the substratum on which they grow. [Gr. soma, the body.]

Sombre, som'ber, adj. dull : gloomy : melancholy also Som'brous. adv. Som'brely, in a sombre or gloomy manner. n. Som'breness. ad-'. Som'-brously. . Som'brousness. [Fr. sombre (Sp. sombra, a shade) L. sub, under, umbra, a shade. So Diez ; others explain, on analogy of O. Fr. essombre, a shady place, as from L. ex, out, umbra, a shade.]

Sombrerite, som-bra'nt, . a hard impure calcium phosphate called also Rock-guano, Osite, and loosely Apatite. {Sombrero in the Antilles.]

Sombrero, som-bra'r5, . a broad - brimmed hat, generally of felt, much worn in Mexico and the south-western United States. [Sp., sombre, a shade.]

Some, sum, adj. denoting an indefinite number or quantity : certain, in distinction from others : moderate or in a certain degree : about. adv. (prov.) somewhat, in some degree. . Somo -body, some or any body or person : a person of importance. ad-i's. Some'deal, Some'dele (Sfens.), in some degree, somewhat ; Some'gate (Scot.), somewhere, somehow; Some'ho'W, in some way or other. adj. Some'-SUCh, somewhat of that kind. H. Some'thing, an indefinite thing or event : a portion, an indefinite quantity. adv. in some degree. advs. Some time, at a time not fixed : once : at one time or other ; Some'times, at certain times : now and then : at one time : (B.) once, formerly. . Some'what, an unfixed quantity or decree. adv. in some degree. advs. Some when, some time or other; Some' where, in some place: in one place or another ; Some while, sometimes, at times; Somewhither, to some place. [A.S. iunt ; Goth, sums, Ice. sumr.]

Somersault, sum'er-sawlt, n. a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head. Also Somerset [Corr. of Fr. soubresaut (It. soprasalto) L. supra, over, salt its, a leap satire, to leap.]

Somite, s6"mlt, n. a segment of the body of an articulated or vertebrate animal : an arthromore or metamere. adjs. So'mital, Soniit ic.

Somnambulate, som-naiu'bu-lat, v.i. to walk in sleep. adj._ Somnam'bulant, sleep-walking. . Som-nambula tion. adj. Somnam'bulic. ns. Som-nambulism, act or practice of walking in sleep ; Somnambulist. Somnam bulator, a sleep-walker. adj. Somnambulis tic, pertaining to a somnam-bulist or to somnambulism : affected by somnam-bulism. IL. somnits, sleep, ambuldre, -atum, to walk.)

Somniferous, som-nif'er-us, adj. bringing or causing sleep. adjs. Som'nial, pertaining to dreams ; Som niative, Som'niatory, relating to, or produc-ing, dreams. . Somnifa cient, a soporific. adjs. Somnifa Cient, Somnif ic, causing, or tending to induce, sleep. ns. SomnU'oquence. Somnil o-quism, the act of talking in sleep ; Somnil oquist, one who talks in his sleep, adj. Somnil' oquous, apt to talk in sleep, ns. Somnil'oquy, a talking in one's sleep ; Somnip'athy, a hypnotic sleep ; Som-nlv'qlenoy, any soporific. [L. sotnuus, sleep, ferre, to bring, loqui, to speak, velle, to will.]

Somnolence, som'no-lens, n. sleepiness : inclination to sleep also Som'nolency. adj. Som nolent, sleepy or inclined to sleep. adv. Som'nolently, in a somnolent or sleepy manner : drowsily. adj. Som-noles'cent, half-asleep. ns. Som'nolism, the state of mesmeric sleep ; Som'nus, sleep personified. [L. sotiinolcntia somnus, sleep.]

Son, sun, . a male child or descendant : any young male person spoken of as a child : a term of affection generally : a disciple : a native or inhabitant : the produce of anything. . Son'-in-law, the husband of one's daughter. adj. Son'less, without a son. ns. Son'ny, a little son : Son'-Bhip, state or character of a son. Son of man, Christ as the promised Messiah, the ideal man ; The Son, Christ, as the second person in the Trinity. [A. S. sunu ; Dut. zoon, Ger. sohn.]

Sonant, sO'nant, adj. sounding : pertaining to sound : uttered with sound, instead of breath alone, as certain alphabetic sounds. ns. So nance (Shaft.), a call ; So'nancy, sonant character. [L. tonans, antis, pr.p. of sondre, to sound.]

Sonata, so-na'ta, . a musical composition usually of three or more movements or divisions, designed chiefly for a solo instrument. . Sonatina (s6-na-tf'na), a short or simplified sonata. [It., L. sondre, to sound.]

Sondeli, son'de-li, . the musk-rat, or rat-tailed shrew of India.

Song, song, n. that which is sung : a short poem or ballad, adapted for singing, or set to music : the melody to which it is adapted : a poem, or poetry in general : the notes of birds : a mere trifle : (B.) an object of derision. its. Song'-bird, a bird that sings ; SongT)OOk, a collection of songs : a hymn-book ; Song'craft, the art of making songs, skill in such. adjs. SongTul, full of song: disposed to sing ; SongleSS. wanting the power of song. ns. Song'man (Shak.), n sinerer ; Song'-sparT'ow, the hedge-sparrow ; Song'ster, a singer, or one skilled

in singing, esp. a bird that sings :fem. Song'-Stress ; Song -thrush, the mavis or throstle.

Song of Songs, or of Solomon, Canticles ; Songs of degrees (see Degree). Old song (see Old). [A.S.

sang tingan, to sing ; Dut. zang, Ger. gesang, Goth, saggws. Ice. songr.]

Song, song (Spens.), sang, pa.t. of st'ttf.

Soniferous, son-if'er-us, adj. giving or conveying sound. [L. sonus, sound, ferre, to bring.]

Sonned, sund (Speits.). Same as Sunned.

Sonnet, son'et, . a poem in a stanza mostly iambic in movement, properly decasyllabic or hendecasyllabic in metre, always in fourteen lines originally composed of an octave and a sestet properly expressing two successive phases of one thought. v.t. and v.i. to celebrate in sonnets. adj. Sonn'Ot-ary. . Sonneteer', a composer of sonnets. v.i. Sonn etise, to compose sonnets. v.t. to celebrate in a sonnet. . Sonn etist (Shak.), a sonneteer. [Fr., It. sonetto, dim. of sondre, a sound, song L. sonus, a sound.]

Sonnite = Sunnite (q.v.).

Sonometer, sO-nom'e-ter, n. an instrument for measuring sounds or their intervals by means of a sounding-board with strings stretched above it, movable bridges, and weights for varying the tension. [L. sonus, a sound, Gr. metron, a measure.]

Sonorous, sS-n6'rus, adj. sounding when struck : giving a clear, loud sound: high-sounding. n. Sonores cence, the property possessed by hard rubber of emitting sound under intermittent radiant heat or light. adj. Sonorif 'ic, making sound, ns. Sonority, sonorousness ; Sono'rophone, a kind of bombardon. adv. Sono'rously. . Sono'rousness, sonorous quality or character. [L. sonorus sonar, sonus, a sound sanare, to sound.]

Sonsy, Soncy, son'si, adj. (Scot.) plump, buxom, good-natured. Also Son'Sie, Spn'Cie.

Sontag, son'tag, n. a woman's knitted cape, tied down round the waist. [From the famous German singer, Henrietta Sontag(1806-54).]

Sonty, son'ti, n. (Shak.) sanctity generally in plural, as in the oath, ' By God's sonlies ! '

SOQChong = Souchong (q.v.).

Soon, soon, adv. immediately or in a short time : without delay : early : readily, willingly. adj. Soon' -believing (Shak.\ believing readily. Soon at (Shak.), about ; Sooner or later, at some time in the future. As Soon as, immediately after ; No Sooner than, as soon as. [A.S. s6na ; Goth, suns.)

Soop, sOOp, v.t. (Scot.) to sweep. n. Soop ing, sweeping.

Soot, soot, n. the black powder condensed from smoke.
ns. Soot'erkin, a fabulous birth induced by the Dutch women sitting huddled over their stoves

hence anything fruitless or abortive ; Soot flake, a smut of soot ; Soot'iness. adj. Soot'y, consisting of, or like, soot. [A.S. s6t ; Dan. sod.}

Soote, soot, adv. (Spens.) sweetly.

Sooth, sSOth, . truth, reality. adj. true : pleasing. adv. indeed. adj. Sooth'fast, truthful, honest, faithful. adv. Sooth'fastly. . Sooth'f astness. advs. Sooth'ly, Sooth'llch (Sfens.), truly, indeed. v.i. Sooth' say, to foretell, to divine. ns. Sooth'-sayer, one who divines, esp. a pretender to the power; Sooth'saying, divination, prediction. [A.S. sfth, true ; Ice. sannr, true.]

Soothe. so75/A, v.i. to please with soft words : to flatter : to soften, allay. ns. Sooth'er, one who, or that which, soothes : (Shak.) one who gains by blandishments, a flatterer ; Sooth'ing (Shak.), flattery (also *<#.). adv. Sooth'lngly. [\.S. gestthian, to confirm as true sith t true.]

Sop, sop, . anything dipped or soaked, esp. in soup, to be eaten : anything given to satisfy or quieten. -^v.t. to steep in liquor : to take up by absorption (with /). v.i. to soak in, percolate : to bo soaked '.pr.p. sop'ping; pa,t. and pa.p. sopped.

. Sop-, Sops-, In-wine (SJens.), a flower resembling a carnation. [A.S. sop (in s6J>cuppa, a dish), from fUpan, to sip ; Ice. soppa, soup.]

Soph, sof, . an abbreviation of sophist er (q.v.) also of sophomore (q.v.).

Sopliarini, sO'fe-rim, n.pl. the scribes, the expounders of the Jewish oral law. adj. Sd'pheriC. [Heb.]

Sophi, so'fi, tt.(Milt.) a title of the king of Persia. [Pers. sufi, wise, pious.)

Sophie, -al, sof'ik, -al, adj. teaching wisdom, pertaining to wisdom. adv. Soph'ically.

Sophism, sof'izm, . a specious fallacy. . Sophist, one of a class of public teachers ot rhetoric, philosophy, &c. in Greece in the 5th century B.C. : a captious or fallacious reasoner also Soph'ister (Shak.) : a student at an English university in his second or third year, the students in these years being called_/'w/or and senior sophister respectively. adjs. Sophis'tic, -al, pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry: fallaciously subtle. aih>. Sophis'tically. . Sqphls'ticalness, the state or quality of being sophistical. v.t. Sophisticate, to render sophistical or unsound : to corrupt by mixture. adj. Sophisticated, adulterated : impure : not genuine. us. Sophistica'tion, act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture ; Sophis'ticator, one who sophisticates or adulterates ; SophiS'ticism, the philosophy or the methods of the sophists ; Soph'istress, a she-sophist ; Soph'istry, specious but fallacious reasoning. [Fr. sophisme Gr. sophisma sophizein, to make wise sopkos, wise.]

Sophoclean, sof-o-kle'an, adj. pertaining to Sophocles, Athenian tragic poet (496-405 B.C.).

Sophomore, sof '5-mOr, n.(U.S.) a second-year student. adj. pertaining to such. adjs. Sophomor'ic, -al. [Gr. sophos, wise, moros, foolish.]

Sophora, sO-fo'ra, . a genus of leguminous plants, natives of warm regions of both the Old and New World, with highly ornamental white, yellow, or violet flowers Sopkora Japonica is the Japanese or Chinese pagoda-tree. [Ar. sofara asfar, yellow.]

Sophrosyne, sO-fros'i-ne, . soundness of mind. [Gr.]

Sopient, so'pi-ent, . a soporific.

Sopite, s5'plt, v.t. to put to rest : to quash. . Sopi'-tion, lethargy.

Soporific, so-p6-rif'ik, adj. making or causing sleep. . anything that causes sleep. adj. Soporlf erous, bringing, causing, or tending to cause sleep : sleepy. adv. Soporif'erously. . Soporif'erousness.

adjs. So'porose, So'poroUS, sleepy, causing sleep. [Fr. scporifiqne L. so/>or, sleep, facere, to make.]

Soppy, sop'i, adj. sopped or soaked in liquid.

Sopra, so'pra, adv. (nuts.) above. [It.]

Soprano, sO-pra'no, . the highest variety of voice, treble : a singer with such a voice : //. Sopra'nos, Sopra'ni. . Sopra'nist, a singer of soprano. [It., from sopra L. supra or super, above.]

Sora, sO'ra, . a North American short-billed rail. Also So'ree.

Sorage, sOr'aj, . the time between a hawk's being taken from the aerie and her mewing her feathers. [See Sore (2).]

Sorastmm, s5-ras'trum, . a genus of fresh-water algae. [Gr. soros, a heap, astron, a star.]

Sorb, sorb, n. the mountain-ash or service-tree. us. Sorb'-app'le, the fruit of the service-tree ; Sor'bate Sor-bin or Sor'bine, Sor'bite. adj. Sor'bic, pertaining to, or from, the sorb. [Fr., L. sorbns.\

Sorb, sorb, . one of a Slavonic race in Saxony and the neighbouring parts of Prussia. Also Wend, or Lusatian Wend. adj. Sor'bian. pertaining to the Sorbs or their language.?/, a Sorb, or the Serbian tongue. adj. and . SorTjish.

Sorbefacient, sor-be-fa'shent, adj. producing absorption. n. a medicine which produces absorption. . Sor'bent, an absorbent. [L. sorbere, to suck in, faciens, -entis, pr.p. nf/acfre, to make.]

Sorbet, sor'bet, n. sherbet : water-ice.

30

Sorbonne, sor-bon', . the earliest and the most famous of all the colleges of the medieval university of Paris, founded in 1253 by Robert of Sorbon, in the diocese of Rheims. Exclusively devoted to theology, till the close of the isth century it controlled by its teaching and its dogmatic decisions the intellectual life of Europe. adj. Sorbon'ical. . Sor'bonist, a doctor of the Sorbonne.

Sorcery, sor'ser-i, . divination by the assistance of evil spirits : enchantment : magic : witchcraft. . Sor'cerer, one who practises sorcery : an enchanter : a magician :fem. Sor'ceress, a witch. adj. Sor 7 -cerous, using sorcery. [O. Fr. sorcerie Low L. sortiarius, one who tells fortunes by lots L. sortiri, to cast lots sors, sort is, a lot.]

Sord, surd, n. (Mill.) a form of siuard.

Sordamonte, sor-da-men'te, adv. (mus.) in a muffled manner, softly. [It.]

Sordid, sor'did, adj. dirty, squalid : of a dull colour : morally foul, vile : mean : meanly avaricious. n. Sor'des, filth, foul accretions on the teeth in low forms of fever, ailv. Sordidly. us. Sor'didness, state of being sordid ; Sor'dor, filth, dregs. [Fr. sordide L. sordidits sordere, to be dirty.]

Sordine, sor'din, . a mute, damper, or other device to soften or deaden the sound of a stringed instrument. advs. Sor'dO, Sor'da, damped with a mute. . Sordo'no, a musical instrument of the oboe family. [It. sordina L. surdus, deaf.]

Sore, sOr, n. a wounded or diseased spot on an animal
body : an ulcer or boil : (B.) grief, affliction. adj. wounded: tender: susceptible of pain : easily pained or grieved : bringing sorrow or regret : severe, violent, intense : wretched. adv. painfully : grievously: severely, thoroughly. . Sore'head (U.S.), a person discontented with the reward for his political services. <#. Sore'headed. adv. Sore'ly, in a sore manner : grievously. . Sore'neSS. [A.S. sdr ; Ger. sehr, very, Ice. sarr, sore.]

Sore, sOr, . (S^ens.) a hawk of the first year : (Shak.) a buck of the fourth year. [O. Fr. saur, sor, sorrel, reddish.]

Soredium, sO-re'di-um, . one or more algal cells in a lichen with enveloping fungus-threads, a brood-bud : pi. Sore'dia. adjs. Sore'dlal, Sore'diate, Soredir erous.

Sorehon, sor'hon, . an ancient Irish exaction of a lord from a freeholder or tenant.

Sorex, s6'reks, . the typical genus of the family Soricidtz and sub-family Soricina, one of this genus, a shrew. adjs. Soric'ident, having teeth like the shrew ; Sor'icine, pertaining to the shrew-mouse ; Sor'iCOid, soricine. [L., Gr. hyrax, a shrew-mouse.]

Sorghum, sor'gum, . a genus of grasses, also called Durra millet and Indian millet, or Sorgho grass. It is closely allied to sugar-cane and beard-grass. [Sp. sorgo Low L. sorgvm, surgwn, suricum, prob. an East Ind. word.]

Sorites, sO-n'tez, . an argument composed of an indeterminate number of propositions, so arranged that the predicate of the first becomes the subject of the second, and so on till the conclusion is reached, which unites the subject of the first with the predicate of the last. [Gr. , soros, a heap.]

Sorn, sorn, v.t. (Scot.) to obtrude one's self on another
as an uninvited guest. . Sor'ner, one who takes food and lodging by force or threats. [Prob. sojourn.}

SororiCide, sor-o?i-sTd, . the murder, or the murderer,
of a sister. [L. soror, a sister, cadere, to kill.]

Sororlse, sS'ror-Tz, v.i. to associate as sisters. adj. Soro'ral. adv. Soro'rially, in a sisterly manner.

SorosiS, s<5-rO'sis, n. a compound fleshy fruit, resulting
from many flowers, as the pine-apple. [Gr. soros, a heap.]

SorotrochOUS, sO-rot'r8-kus, adj. having the wheel-organ compound, as a rotifer. [Gr. soros, a heap, troclws, a wheel.]

Sorrel

fate, far; mS, her ; mine;

Sound

Sorrel, sor'el, . one of several species of the genus Rmiiex, allied to the dock, the leaves impregnated with oxalic acid the Scotch Sourock. The Wood-sorrel belongs to the genus Oxalis. [O. Fr. sorel (Fr. sitrctte)sur, sour; from Old High Ger. sur (Ger. sauer), sour.]

Sorrel, sor'el, adj. of a reddish-brown colour. . a reddish-brown colour. [O. Fr. sor (Fr. saure), sorrel, from Low Ger. soar, dried, withered.]

Sorrow, sot's, . pain of mind : grief: affliction : lamentation: the devil (Irish Sorra).v.i. to feel sorrow or pain of mind: to grieve. p.iidj. Sorrowed (Sk,ik.\ accompanied with sorrow. adj. Sorrowful, full of sorrow : causing, showing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected. ad-j. Sorrowfully. . Sorr'OWfulness. adj. Sorr'OWleSS, free from sorrow. [A.S. sorg, sorh; Ger. sorge, Ice. sorg.\

Sony, so^i, adj. grieved for something past : melancholy: poor: worthless. adj. Sorriest (S/uik.), most sorrowful, adv. Sorrily. . Sorriness.

[A.S. sdrig, wounded -sar t pain ; Dut. zeerig.]

Sort, sort, . a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind, or species: order or rank : manner. v.t. to separate into lots or classes : to put together : to select : to procure, adapt : to geld : (Scot.) to adjust, put right, dispose, fix : to punish. v.i. to be joined with others of the same sort : to associate : to suit. adj. Sort'able, capable of being sorted : (Bacon) suitable, befitting. ns. Sort'ance (Skab.), suitableness, agreement ; Sort'er, one who separates and arranges, as letters ; Sort'es, lots used in divination by passages selected by hazard from the Bible, Homer, Virgil, &c. ; Sortilege, the act or practice of divination by drawing lots ; Sorti'tlon, the casting of lots ; Sort'ment, act of sorting. In a sort (SJuik.), in a manner ; In sort, inasmuch as ; Out Of sorts, out of order, unwell : (print.) with some sorts of type in the font exhausted. [O. Fr. sorte L. sors, sortis, a lot serf re, to join.]

Sortie, sor'te, . the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr., sortir, to go out, to issue L. surgcre, to rise up.]

Sorus, sO'rus, . a heap://. So'ri. adj. So rose, bearing sori. [Gr. soros, a heap.]

So-SO, sO'-sO, adj. neither very good nor very bad : tolerable : indifferent.

Soss, iios, . a mess, a puddle: a heavy fall. v.t. to dirty : to throw carelessly about. v.i. to tumble into a chair, &c. adv. plump. v.t. and v.i. Sos'Sle, to dabble. [Prob. Gael, sos, a mixture.]

Sostenuto, sos-te-nCO't5, adj. (tnus.) sustained, prolonged. [It.]

Sostrum, sos'trum, . a reward given for saving one's

life, a physician's fee. [Gr., sdzein, to save.]

Sot, sot, . one stupefied by drinking : a habitual drunkard. !>.'. to play the sot, to tipple. adj. Sot'tish, like a sot : foolish : stupid with drink. adv. Sot'tishly. . Sot'tishness. [O. Fr. sot, perh. of Celt, origin ; Bret, sod, stupid.]

Sotadean, sot-a-de'an, adj. pertaining to Sotades, a lascivious Greek poet at Alexandria about 276 B.C. His Cincedi were malicious and indecent satires and travesties of mythology written in Ionic dialect and in a peculiar metre. . Sotadlc, a sotadean verse.

Soteriology, sO-te-ri-ol'8-ji, n. (t)uol.) the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ. adjs. Sote'rial, pertaining to redemption ; Sotertologlcal. [Gr. soterios, saving siter, saviour, logia tegein, to speak.]

SothiC, sO'thik, adj. of or pertaining to the dog-star Sothis or Sirius. SothiC Cycle, or period, a period of 1460 years ; SothiC year, the ancient Egyptian fixed year, according to the heliacal rising of Sirius.

Sotto, sot'to, adv. under, below, as in Sotto voce, in an undertone, aside. [It., L. subtrr, under.]

SOU, sOO, n. a French copper coin, the five-centime piece = ,\,th of a franc. [Fr. sou (It soldo) L. tolidus, a coin.]

Souari, sow-a'ri, . a tree of British Guiana yielding a durable timber and edible nuts.

Soubise. sSS-beY, . an i8th-cent. men's cravat. [Fr.]

Soubrette, soo-bret', . a maid-servant in a comedy, conventionally pert, coquettish, and intriguing. [Fr.]

Souchong, soo-shong', . a fine sort of black tea. [Fr., Chin, siao, small, cluing, sort.]

Souffle, sSo'fl, ft. a murmuring sound. [Fr.]

Souffle", soo-fla', . a light dish, consisting of the whites of eggs, with chocolate, cheese, vanilla, &c., whisked into a creamy froth. adj. prepared in this way. [Fr., soujfter, to blow L. suffidre, to blow.]

Sough, sow, suf, or, as Scot., sooh, r.i. to whistle or sigh, as the wind. v.t. to whine out cantingly. . a sighing of the wind, a gentle breeze : a vague rumour : a whining tone of voice in preaching, &c. Keep a calm SOUgh, to keep quiet. [Prob. Ice. siigr, a rushing sound, or A.S. s~ujgan, to rustle.]

Sough, suf, . a drain, sewer, mine-adit. n. Sough'-ing-tile, a drain-tile. [Prob. W. soch, a drain.]

Sought, sawt,/^./. and pa.p. of seek.

SOUl, sol, . that part of man which thinks, feels, desires, &c. : the seat of life and intellect : life : essence : internal power : energy or grandeur of mind : a human being, a person. us. Soul'-bell, the passing bell ; Soul'-CUTer (S/iaJS:.), a parson. adjs. Souled, full of soul or feeling ; Soul'-feaTing (S/ia&.), soul-terrifying ; Soul'ful, expressive of elevated feeling. adv. SOUl'fully. n. SouTfulness. adj. Soulless, without nobleness of mind, mean, spiritless. us. Soul'lessness ; Soul'-shot, -scot, a funeral payment. adj. Soul'-sick, morally diseased. All-SOUlS' Day, the ad November, when the souls of the faithful departed are commemorated. [M. E. Sfiule- A.S. sdvjol; Ger. seele.}

Soum, Sowm, sowm, n. (Scot.) the proportion of sheep or cattle suitable for any pasture. v.i. to determine such. [A form of sum.]

Sound, sownd, adj. safe, whole, entire : perfect : healthy, strong : profound : correct : orthodox : weighty. adv. soundly, completely fast, as in sleep. adv. Soundly. . Sound ness. [A.S. gesund; Ger. gesiind, and perh. L. saniis, sound.]

Sound, sownd, . a narrow passage of water : a strait. [A.S. sand, a narrow arm of the sea, from stviinman, to swim ; Ger. sund, a strait.]

Sound, sownd, . the air or swimming bladder of a fish. [A.S. sund, swimming.]

Sound, sownd, r r . i. to make a noise : to utter a voice : to spread or be spread : to appear on narration. v. t. to cause to make a noise : to utter audibly : to direct by a sound or audible signal : to examine by percussion : to publish audibly. . the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air : noise, particular quality of tone : report, hearing-distance : empty or meaningless noise. f.adj. Sounding, making a sound or noise : having a magnificent sound.* ns. Sound'ing-board, Sound'-board, the thin plate of wood or metal which increases and propagates the sound of a musical instrument : the horizontal board or structure over a pulpit, reading-

desk, &c., carrying the speaker's voice towards the audience; Sounding-post, Sound'-post, a support set under the bridge of a violin, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument. <*# Sound'-less, without sound, silent : not capable of being sounded, unfathomable. [M. E. sounen O. Fr. sontr L. sondre, to sound, sonns, a sound.]

Sound, sownd, v.t. to measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet '. to probe : to try to discover a man's secret thoughts, wishes, &C- : to test : to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it. v.i. to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water. n. a probe, an instrument to discover stone in the bladder. ns. Sounding, the ascertaining the depth of water: (//.) any part of the ocean where a sounding-line will reach the bottom ; Sound'ing-lead, the weight at the end of n

sounding-line ; Sound ing-line, a line with a plummet at the end for soundings ; Sound'ing-rod, a rod for measuring water in a ship's hold. [O. FT. sonder, to sound ; ace. to Diez, from Low L. subundare L. sub, under, unda, a wave.]

Sound, sownd, n. (Speits.) swoon.

Sounder, sown'der, . a herd of swine, a young boar. [A.S. sunor, a herd of swine.]

Soup, soup, ft. the nutritious liquid obtained by boiling meat or vegetables in stock named from the chief ingredient, as pea-, tomato-, vermicelli-, hare-, oxtail-soup, &c. - >ts. Soup'er, a convert for the sake of material benefits ; Soup'-kitch'en, a place for supplying soup to the poor gratis or at a nominal price ; Soup'-mai'gre, a thin fish or vegetable soup, originally for fast-days ; Soup' -tick 6t, a ticket authorising the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen. adj. Soup'y. [O. Fr. soupe Old Dut. sop, zap, broth, soppe, zoppe, a sop.]

Soupcon, soop-song', ii. a suspicion hence a very small quantity, as of spirits. [Fr.]

Souple, soOp'I, adj. a provincial form of supple denoting raw silk deprived of its silk-glue.

Sour, sowr, cuij. having a pungent, acid taste : turned, as milk : rancid : crabbed or peevish in temper : bitter: cold and wet, as soil. v.t. to make sour or acid : to make cross, peevish, or discontented. v.i. to become sour or acid : to become peevish or crabbed. . Sour'-crout (see Sauer-kraut). adj. Sour'-eyed, morose-looking. its. Sour'-gourd, the cream-of-tartar tree; Sour'ing, vinegar: the crab-apple : the process in bleaching fabrics that follows the treatment with bleaching-powder, consisting in treatment of the fabric with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, so as to wash out the lime. adj. Souxistl. somewhat sour. adv. Sour'ly, in a sour manner : with acidity : with acrimony : discontentedly. ns. Sour'ness, the state of being sour : acidity : peevishness: discontent; Sour'-sop, a tree of tropical America and its fruit, closely allied to the custard-apple : (prov.) an ill-natured person. [A.S. sur; Ger. saner. Ice. sfirr.}

Source, sOrs, . that from which anything rises or originates : origin : the spring from which a stream flows. [O. Fr. sorse (Fr. source), from sourdre (It. sorg-ere)L,. surgere, to raise up, to rise.]

Sourdeline, sOor'de-len, . a small bagpipe. [Fr.]

Sourdine, sCOr-den', n. a stop on the harmonium. [Fr., It. sordino, sordo, deaf L. surdus, deaf.]

Sourock, soo'rok, n. (Scot.) the common sorrel.

SOUS. Same as Sou.

Souse, sows, v.i. to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey. v.i. to rush with speed, as a bird on its prey. n. violent attack, as of a bird striking its prey. adj. (Shab.) sudden, violent. adv. with sudden violence, with swift descent downwards.

Souse, sows, . pickle made of salt : anything steeped in pickle: the ear, feet, &c. of swine pickled. v.t. to steep in pickle : to plunge into water. v.i. to fall on suddenly. [Written also sauce, a form of sauce.]

Sout, sowt, n. (Spens.). Same as Soot.

Soutache, soo-tash', . a narrow braid. fFr.]

Soutane, s5o-tan', . a cassock. [Fr., Low L. sub-
tana L. stibtus, beneath.]

Souter, soo'ter, . (Scot.) a. shoemaker, a cobbler also SoWter, Sou'tar. adv. Sou'terly. [A.S. sutere

(Ice. sutarf) L. sutor siure, to sew.]
South, sowth, . the direction in which the sun ap-
pears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer : any land opposite the north : the Southern States in U. S. history : the side of a church on the right hand of one facing the altar. adj. lying towards the south. adv. towards the south. v.i. to veer towards the south : to cross the meridian of a place. . South'-east', the direction equally distant from the south and east. adjs. South'-east', South' -east'erly, South'-east'ern. pertaining to. in the direction of, or coming from the south-east. n.

South'-east'er, a wind from the south-east. advs South'-east'ward, -ly, toward the south-east. n. Souther (sowj/t'-), a wind from the south. v.t. to veer toward the south. adj. Southering (su/A'-), turned toward the south, having a southern exposure. . Southerliness (su///-), the condition of being southerly. adjs. Southerly (su/A*-), Southern (su/A'-) (pertaining to, situated in, or

Eroceeding from or towards the south : superls. outhennost (suM'-), Southernmost (su///-), South'most, most southern, farthest towards the south. n. Southerner (su/Xt'-), an inhabitant of the south, esp. of the Southern States of America. v.t. and v.i. Southernise (su//t'-), to render southern in qualities or character, or to become such. . Southernism (sur/i'-), a form of expres-
sion peculiar to the south, esp. the Southern States of America. adv. Southernly (su//z'->, towards the south. ns. Southernwood (su///-), an aromatic plant of southern Europe, closely allied to worm-
wood ; Southing (sowM'-), tendency or motion to the south : the time at which the moon passes the meridian; Southland, the south (also adj.). adv. South'ly. . Southness, tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. adj. Southron (su//^-), southern, esp. English. . a native or inhabitant of a southern country or district : an Englishman. advs. South'ward (also suM'ard), toward the south (also . and adj.) ; South'-
wardly (also adj.); Southwards. . South' -
west', the direction equally distant from the south and west. adjs. South' -west', South' -west'erly, South'-west'ern, pertaining to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the south-west. . South'-west'er, a storm or gale from the south-west : a painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck (often Sou'west'er). South Sea, the Pacific Ocean. [A.S. sutk; Ger. sud, Ice. sudhr.]

SouthCOttian, sowth'kot-i-an, n. a follower of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), whose dropsy was taken by many, and perhaps herself, for the gestation of a second Shiloh or Prince of Peace.

Southdown, sowth'down, adj. pertaining to the South. Downs in Hampshire, the famous breed of sheep so named, or their mutton. . this bread of sheep, a sheep of the same, or its mutton.

Southsay, Southsayer, sooth'-. Same as Soothsay,

&.C.

Souvenir, s6~o-ve-ner', . a remembrancer, a keepsake.
. SouVenance (Spens.), remembrance, memory. [Fr., L. subvenire, to come up, to come to mind sub, under, venire, to come.]

Sovereign, suv'ran, or sov'e-ran, adj. supreme : pos-
sessing supreme power or dominion : superior to all others : utmost : most efficacious (Milt.) SoVran. n. a supreme ruler : a monarch : a gold coin = zos. v.t. to rule over as a sovereign. adj. SoVereign-
OSt (Skak.), most effectual. adv. Sovereignly, in a sovereign manner : in the highest degree : supremely. . Sovereignty, supreme power : dominion. [0. Fr. so-crain Low L. superaitus L. super, supra, above.]

SOW, sow, . a female pig : the metal solidified in parallel grooves or pigs, the iron o_f these being pig-
iron : a movable shed for protecting the men u.-ing a battering-ram. ns. Sow'back, a low ridge of sand or gravel ; Sow* -bread, a genus of plants, allied to the primrose, natives of the south of Europe, the tubers of which are eaten by swine ; Sow'-fcug, an air-breathing oniscoid isopod, a pill-bug, slater. adj. Sow'-drunk (prov.), beastly drunk. ns. SOW'-
geld'er, one who spays sows ; Sow'-thiS'tle, a genus of plants, the tender tops of which are used in the north of Europe as greens. [A.S. stf, sugu ; Ger. sau. Ice. syr; L. sus, Gr. hys.\

SOW, sO, v.t. to scatter seed that it may grow : to plant
by strewing : to scatter seed over : to spread, dis-

seminate. v.i. to scatter seed for r-rowth :pa.f.

Sowar

fate, fur ; mfi, her ; mine ;

Spaniel

sown and sowed. wj.Sow'er; Sow'ing ; Sowing-machine', a hand or horse -power seed -planting machine: a broadcast sower. [A. S. sdwan , Ger. siit'it. Ice. Sii, Goth, saian.\

Sowar, so-ay, . a native horse-soldier in the British Indian army, a mounted attendant. [Hind, sawdr, a horseman.]

Sowens, so'enz, n.pl. (Scot.) a dish made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, flummery. Also Sow'ans.

Sowl, Sowle, sowl, v.t. (Shak.) to pull by the ears.

Sownd, sownd, v.t. (Spens.) to wield.

Sownd, sownd, n. (Spens.) = s wound, the same as Swoon.

Sowne, sown, . (Spens.). Same as Sound.

Sowse, sows, v. and n. (Spens.). Same as Souse, to strike.

Sowth, sowth, v.t. and v.t. (Scot.) to whistle softly, to whistle over a tune.

Soy, soi, . a thick and piquant sauce made from the seeds of the soy bean or pea, a native of China, Japan, and the Moluccas. Also Soo'ja. [Jap. si-yan, Chin, sfii-yu.]

Soyle, soil, n. (Spelts.) prey.

Sozzla, sozM, v.t. to make wet or muddy. disorder. adj. Sozz'ly, sloppy.

Spa, spaw, n. a place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From Spa in Belgium.]

Space, spas, n. extension as distinct from material substances : room : largeness : distance between objects : interval between lines or words in books : quantity of time : distance between two points of time : opportunity, leisure : a short time : interval. v.t. to make or arrange intervals between. ns. Spa COr, one who, or that which, spaces : an instrument by which to reverse a telegraphic current, esp. in a marine cable, for increasing the speed of transmission : a space-bar ; Space'- writ'er, in journalism, one paid for his articles according to the space they occupy when printed; Spa'Cing. the act of dividing into spaces, placing at suitable intervals, as in printing, &c. : the space thus made : spaces collectively. adj. Spa'CiOUS, having large spnce : large in extent : roomy: wide. adv. Spaciously. . Spa'ciOUS-ness. [Fr. espace L. spatiunt; Gr. span.]

Spacial = Spatial (q. v.).

Spadassin, spad'a-sm, . a swordsman, a bravo. [Fr., It. spadaccino spada, a sword.]

Spade, spad, . a broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging : a playing-card of one of the two black suits, shaped like a heart with a triangular handle. v.t. to dig with a spade. ns. Spade' -bone, the scapula ; Spade -foot, a scaphiopod or spade-footed toad ; Spade'ful, as much as a spade will hold ; Spade'-guin'ea, a guinea coined 1787-99, so called from the shield on the reverse side having the shape of the spade in playing_-cards. Call a spade a Spade, to call things by their plain names, without softening : to speak out plainly. [A S. spadu, spadit ; L. spatha Gr. spat hi, any broad blade.]

Spade, spad, . a eunuch : a gelding. Also Spa' do. [Gr. spadln, a eunuch.]

Spadille, spa-dil', . the ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille. Also SpadiHo. [Fr., Sp. espadilla, dim. of espada, the ace of spades.]

Spadix, spa'diks, n. (hot.) a fleshy spike of flowers, usually covered by a leaf called a spathe : pi. Spadi'ces. adjs. Spadic'eous, Spad'icose. [Gr.]

Spadone, spa-dO'ne, . a long heavy sword for both h inds. Also Spadroon'. [It.]

Spae, spa, v.t. and v.t. (Scot.) to foretell, divine-also Spay. ns. Spae'man ; Spa'er ; Spae'wife. [Scand., Ice. spa; Ger. spdhen, to spy.]

Spaghetti, spa-get'ti, . an Italian cord-like paste in-

termediate in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [It., p|. of spaghetto, dim. of spago, a cord.]

SpaglriC, -al, spa-jir'ik, -al, adj. chemical, according to the chemistry of Paracelsus and his followers.

H. Spagir'ist, a follower of Paracelsus. [Gr. span, to tear, agcirein, to bring together.]
Spahi, spa'he, . one of the irregular cavalry of the Turkish armies before the reorganisation of 14*36.

Also Spa'hee. [Sepoy.]

Spairge, sparj, v.t. (Scot.) a form of sparge, to sprinkle.

Spake, spak, old/a.i. of speak.

Spalax, spa'laks, . the typical genus of mole-rats. [Gr., spalax, sphalax, a mole.]

Spale, spal, n. (Scot.) a splinter of wood also Spall : in shipbuilding, a temporary brace, cross- band also Spa'ling.

Spall, spawl, a. (Spens.) the shoulder. Also Spald. [O. Fr. cspaule L. spatula, a broad blade.]

Spall, spawl, v.t. and v.t. to split, splinter, to chip. n. a chip or splinter thrown off. v.t. and v.i. Spalt, to split off splinters. adj. brittle.

Spalpeen, spal' pen, . a rascal, a mischievous fellow. [Ir. spailpiti.}

Spalt, spalt, n. a scaly whitish mineral, used as a flux for metals. [Ger. spalt-stein spalten, to split.]

Span, span, n. the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little-finger when the fingers are extended: nine inches : the spread of an arch between its abutments : a space of time, the full duration of anything : extent of stretch, as the spread of a man's arms, in measuring trees, &c. v.t. to measure by spans : to measure : to embrace : pr.p. span'-ning ; pa.t. and pa. p. spanned. ns. Span -COUH ter, Span'-far thing, a game played by one throwing a coin or counter on the ground, and another trying to throw his so near it that he can span the distance between the two. adjs. Span less, that cannot be spanned or measured ; Span'-long, of the length of a span. . Span'ner, one who spans : an iron tool or lever used to tighten the nuts of screws. [A.S. span spannan; Ger. spanne spannen.]

Span, span, . a yoke of horses or oxen. [Borrowed from Dut. ; from the same root as above word.]

Span, span, adv. wholly in Span'-new, Spick'-and-span.

Spancel, span'sel, n. a tether for a cow's legs. y./. to fasten a cow with such. adj. Span'celed (her.), hobbled. [Old Dut. spansel.]

Spandrel, span'-drel, . the irregular tri-angular space between the curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle. Also Span'dril. [Ely. dub. ; prob. conn, with spa>t.]

a, a, Spandrels,

Spandy, span'di, adv. Same as Span (3).

Spane, Spean, span, v.t. (Scot:) to wean. [A.S. spanan ; Ger. spfinen.]

Spanemia, spa-ne'mi-a. . poverty of blood also Spanee'mia. adjs. Spane'mic, Spanae'rnic. [Gr. spanos, scarce, haima, blood.]

Spang, spang, . a spangle, shining ornament.

Spang, spang, v.i. (Scot.)to leap. v.t. to set in violent motion, to hurl. . a springing up : a sudden blow.

Spangle, spang'gl, . a small, thin plate or boss of shining metal : anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle. v.t. to adorn with spangles. v.i. to glitter. adjs. Spangled, Spangly. . Spangler. [A.S. spange ; Ger. spange, Ice. spdng.\

Spangolite, spang'go-llt, . a rare mineral found in hexagonal green crystals along with cuprite in Arizona. [Norman Spang of Pittsburg.]

Spaniard, span'yard, . a native of Spain.

Spaniel, sp.m'yel, . a kind of Hop, usually liver-and-white coloured, or black-and-white, with large pendent ears. adj. (Shak.) like a spaniel, fawning, mean. . Span'iolship, obsequious attention.

Blenheim spaniel, red-and-whitc, established by the Duke of Alariborough ; Clumber spaniel, handsome lemon-and-white, short in leg, long in body, with a coat like a setter, and massive head with large, drooping ears ; King Charles spaniel, black-and-tan, first brought into notice by diaries II. ; Sussex spaniel, htce the Clumber, golden-liver or brown. [O. Fr. tspagncul (Fr. epagneul) ^. Espanol, Spanish.]

Spanish, span'ish, adj. of or pertaining to Spain. n. the language of Spam. . Spaniard, a native or citizen of Spain. Spanish bayonet, any one of several species of yucca with .straight sword-shaped leaves ; Spanish broom, a hardy deciduous Mediterranean shrub with showy yellow fragrant flowers ;

Spanish chalk, a variety of talc ; Spanish cress,

a species of peppergrass ; Spanish fly, a blister-beetle, a canthand possessing a strong blistering principle, cantharidine : a preparation of cantharides used as a vesicant ; Spanish fowl, a breed of the domestic hen also Wkiit-factd black Spanish ; Spanish grass, esparto ; Spanish juice, extract of liquorice-root ; Spanish Main, a name given to the north coast of South America from the Orinoco to Darien, and to the shores of the former Central American provinces of Spain contiguous to the Caribbean Sea the name is often popularly applied to the Caribbean Sea itself : Spanish sheep, a merino ; Spanish soap, Castile soap. Walk Spanish, to be compelled to walk on tiptoe through being lifted up by the collar and the seat of the trousers hence to proceed or act under compulsion.

Spank, spangk, v.i. to move with speed or spirit.

n. Spank' or, one who walks with long strides : a fast-going horse : any person or thing particularly striking, a dashing person. adj. Spank' ing, spirited, going freely : striking, beyond expectation, very large. [Cf. Dan. spanke, to strut.]

Spank, spangk, v.i. to strike with the flat of the hand, to slap. n. a loud slap, esp. on the backside.

Spanker, spang'ker, . the after-sail of a ship or barque, so called from its flapping in the breeze.

Span-roof, span'-rSof, . a roof having two equal inclined planes or sides.

Spar, spar, . a rafter : a general term for masts, y.irds, booms, and gaffs, &c. . Spar'-deck, the upper deck of a vessel. [The A.S. spearra is assumed from the verb sparrian, to fasten with a bar ; cf. Ice. sparri, Dut. spar.]

Spar, spar, . a term applied by miners to any bright crystalline mineral, and adopted by mineralogists in the names of a number of minerals calcareous spar, fluor spar, Iceland spar, &c. adj. Spar'ry, resembling spar, spathic. [A.S. spacr\-stdn), gypsum ; cf. Ger. spar(-kalk).}

Spar, spar, T'. /. to box with the hands : to fight with showy action : to dispute : f r P- spar'ring ; pa.t. and pa.p. sparred. . a preliminary sparring, boxing-match, or cock-fight. ns. Spar 7 for ; Spar'ring. [O. Fr. fsj}arer(Fr. e'parer), to kick out, most prob. Teut. ; Low Ger. spam, a struggling.]

Sparable, spar'a-bl, n. a small nail used by shoemakers. Also Sper/rable. [Sparrow-bill.}

Sparadrap, spar'a-drap, . a cerecloth, a plaster. [Fr.]

Spare, spar, v.t. to use frugally : to do without : to save from any use : to withhold from : to forbear from harming, to treat tenderly : to part with willingly. T.i. to be frugal : to forbear : to be tender: to be forgiving. adj. sparing: frugal: scanty: lean: superfluous. . that which has been saved or stored away : in American bowling, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls. adv. Spare'ly, in a spare manner : sparingly. ns. Spare ness ; Spar'er, one who spares or avoids expense ; Spare'rib, a piece of pork consisting of ribs with the meat adhering to them. adj. Spar'ing, scarce : scanty : saving : merciful, forgiving. adv.

Sparingly, frugally : not abundantly : with absti-
nence : seldom : cautiously. n. Spar ingness, tna
quality of being sparing : want of liberality : caution.
[A.S. spartan, to spare sp<er, spare; Ger. spar-
lick, frugal.]

Sparganium, spar-ga'ni-um, . a genus of plants of
the order '2'ypfiacete, the bur-reeds. [Gr.]

Sparge, sparj, v.t. to sprinkle (Scot.) Spalrge. .
Spar'ger, a sprinkler. [L. spargere, to sprinkle.]

SpargosiS, spar-gO'sis, . great distention of the
breasts
with milk. Also Spargano'SiS. [Gr. spargosis
spar fan, to swell.]

Spar-hawk, spar' -hawk, . = Sparrow-hawk.

Spark, spark, . a small ignited particle shot oft" from
a burning body : any small shining body or light :
a small portion of anything active or vivid : a gay
sprightly person, a lover, a beau. v.i. to emit sparks :
to play the gallant. otij. Spark ish, gay, jaunty,
showy. [A.S. spfarca, a sparK ; Dut. spark.}

Sparke, spark, . (Spens.) a battle-axe. [Perh. an
error for spar t he. \

Sparkle, spark'l, . a little spark : lustre, brilliance :
the presence ot carbon dioxide, as in a wine, causing
effervescence ; the emission of sparks. v.i, t.- envt
sparks : to shine, glitter : to effervesce with glitter-
ing bubbles, or to contain much carbon dioxide, as
certain wines. v.t. to throw out sparklingly. n.
Sparkler, one who, or that which, sparkles. adj.
Spark less, not giving out sparks. adv. Spark' -
lossly. . Sparklet, a small spark. adj. Spark' -
ling, giving out sparks : glittering: brilliant: lively.
adv. Spark lingly, in a sparkling manner : with
vivid and twinkling lustre. . Spark'lingness, the
quality of being sparkling : vivid and twinkling
lustre. [A freq. of spark.]

Sparling, sparling, . the smelt. Also Spirllng.

Sparre, spar, . (Spens.) a bolt, a bar. [Spa>.\

Sparrer. See under Spar (3).

Sparrow, spar's, . an Old World genus of birds of
fringilline family. ns. Sparrow-bill, a small shoe-
nail, so called from its shape also Sparable;
Sparr'ow grass, asparagus; Sparr'ow -hawk, a
genus of long-legged, short-winged falcons, like th;

toshawks, but smaller. adj. Sparr'ow- tall (see
wallow- tail). [A.S. spearwa; Goth, spanva,
Ice. spdrr, Ger. sper-ling.]
Sparry, spar'i, adj. consisting of, or like, spar. .

Sparr'y-l'ron, a carbonite of iron, siderite.
Sparse, spars, adj. thinly scattered : scanty. adv.
Sparsely. . Sparse'ness. adj. Spar'sile. .

Spar'Slty. [L. sparsum, pa.p. of spargere, to
scatter ; Gr. speirein, to sow.]

Spartan, spar'tan, adj. of or pertaining to Sparta in
Greece : hardy, rigorously severe : fearless.

Sparteiie, spar'ter-i, . articles made from esparto-
mats, nets, ropes, &c.

Sparth, -0, sparth, . a halberd, mace.

Spasm, spazm, n. an irregular and violent contraction
of muscular parts involuntary even when the volun-
tary muscles are concerned. When persistent it is
tonic spasm or cramp, catalepsy, tetanus; when
the relaxations alternate with the contractions, it is
clonic spasm, as in epilepsy, convulsive hysteria,
chorea, &c. . Spasmodic, a medicine for re-
moving spasms. adjs. Spasmodic, -al, relating to,
or consisting in, spasms : convulsive. adv. Spas-
modically, in a spasmodic manner: in fits. ns.
Spas modist ; Spasmol'Ogy, scientific knowledge
of spasms. adj. Spas tic, relating to spasms, spas-
modic. adv. Spas'tically. . SpastiClty, ten-
dency to spasm. Spasmodic school, a group of
English poets, including P. j. Bailey, Sydney Dobell,
and Alexander Smith, marked by overstrained and
unnatural sentiment and expression. [Fr. spnsme
L. spasmus Gr. spasmos spaeitt, to draw.]

Spat, spat, pa.t. of spit, to throw from the mouth.

Spat, spat, . the spawn of shellfish. v.i. to shed
spawn. [From root of tpit.\

Spat, spat, n. a slap : a large drop, as of rain : a petty quarrel. v.t. to slap, to strike lightly. v.i, to engage in a petty quarrel.

Spat, spat, . a gaiter or legging usually in fl. {Spatter-dashes.]

SpatangUS, spa-tang'gus, . the typical genus of Spatangidtf, a family of irregular sea-urchins, the heart-urchins. n.pi. Spatang Ida, the spatangoid sea-urchins. adj. Spatang Oid, like a cordate

urc hin. . one of these. Hs.pl. SpatangOi'da,

SpatangOi dea, the Spatangida, an order of petalostichous sea-urchins, generally excluding the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins. [Gr. spatanges, a sea-urchin.]

Spatch-COCk, spach'-kok, H. a fowl killed and imme-
diately roasted or broiled for some sudden occasion. [Prob. a corr. of despatch and cock.]

Spate, Spait, spat, . a sudden flood, as in a stream after heavy rain. [Prob. Ir. speid.\

Spathe, spal/t, n. (bat.) a sheathing bract, which encloses one or more flowers, as in the narcissus. adjs. Spatha ceous, spathe-bearing ; Spathed, having a spathe. . Spathil'la, a secondary or diminutive spathe. adjs. Spa those, Spa tilOUS (bot.\ having a spathe or sheath-like bract, bursting longitudinally. [L. spatha Gr. spathe, a broad blade.]

Spathic, spath'ik, adj. (iniu.) foliated, lamellar. adj. Spath'lform, spatliic. [Ger. sfath, spar.]

Spathura, spa-lhu'ra, . a genus of humming-birds with peculiar tail-feathers expanding into a spatule at the end, and leg-muffs. [Gr. spathe t a blade, oitm, a tail.]

Spatial, spa'shal, adj. relating to space. . Spatial'ity. adv. Spa tially.

Spatilomancy, spa-tiro-m.ui-si, . divination by means of animal excrements. [Gr. spatile, excrement, manteia, divination.]

Spatter, spat'er, v.t. to throw out or scatter upon : to scatter about : to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame. . the act of spattering : what is spattered. .//. Spatt'er-dash es, coverings for the leg*, to keep them clean from water and mud, a kind of gaiters. . Spatt'er-work, a method of producing designs by covering the surface with the pattern and then spattering colouring matter on the parts exposed. [A freq. of *pot.\

Spatula, spat'u-la, Spattle, spat'l. n. a little spade : a broad kind of knife for spreading plasters. . Spat'ulamancy, a method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade. adj. Spat ulate, shaped Spatter-dashes, like a spatula. n. Spat'ule, a spatulate formation. adjs. Spat'uliform, Spatulig'eroUS. [L. spatula, spathula, dim. of spatlui Gr. sfiathi.}

Spavin, spav'in, . a disease of horses occurring under two different forms b"f-spavin, in which the hock-joint is distended with dark-coloured synovia or joint-oil, and bo>u-spavin t in which a bony enlargement occurs towards the inside of the hock, at the head of the shank-bone, or between some of the small bones of the hock. adj. SpaVined, affected with spavin. [O. FT. esparvaiit (Fr. eparviif) Old High Ger. spare, spanve, a sparrow.]

Bpawl, spawl, . spittle, slaver. v.i. to eject saliva.

Spawn, spawn, n. the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected : offspring. adj. containing spawn. v.t. to produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs : to bring forth. v.i. to deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs : to issue, as offspring. f. Spawn'er, the female fish from which the spawn is ejected ; Spawn ing ;

Spawn'ing-bed, -ground, a bed made in the bottom of a stream on which fish deposit their spawn. [O. Fr. espandre, to shed L. expandere, to spread out.]

Spay, spa, -v.t. to make an animal barren by destroying its ovaries. Also Spave. [L. spado Gr. spaddn,

a eunuch Gr. spaein, draw out.]

Speak, spek, v.i. to utter words or articulate sounds: to say : to talk : to converse : to sound : to give expression by any means, to intimate, to hint. v.t. to pronounce : to converse in : to address : to declare : to express by signs :pa.t. spoke or spake ; pa.p. spo'ken. adj. Speak'able, capable of being spoken : (Milt.) having the power of speech. as. Speak'-eas'y (l/.S.), an illicit dram-shop, shebeen ; Speak' er, one who speaks or proclaims : the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons ; Speak' ership, the office of Speaker ; Speak ing, the act of expressing ideas in words : discourse. adj. seeming to speak : natural : used to assist the voice. adv. Speak ingly. us. Speak'ing-trum'pet, an instrument for enabling the sound of the voice to be conveyed to a greater distance ; Speaking-tube, a tube communicating from one room to another for speaking through ; Speak'ing-VOice, the kind of voice used in speaking. Speak a Ship, to hail and speak to some one on board her : Speak fair, to address one in conciliatory terms : Speak for, to speak on behalf of: to be a proof of: to bespeak, engage; Speaking terms, a relationship between two persons not extending beyond the courtesy of verbal salutation, &c. ; Speak Of, to talk about : to mention, or to be worth mentioning ; Speak one's mind, to say frankly what one thinks ; Speak out, to assert boldly or loudly ; Speak to. to reprove : to attest, testify to ; Speak up, to speak out ; Speak well for, to witness favourably to. So to speak, as one might put it, as it were. [A.S. specan (for sfrecan) ; Dut. $preken t Ger. sprechcn.]

Speal-bone, speT-b5n, . the shoulder-blade.

Spear, sper, . a long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish. i'.t. to pierce or kill with a spear. its. Spear -fish, a kind of carp-sucker also Sail-fish and Skimback : the bill-fish, a histiophoroid fish related to the sword-fish ; Spear'-foot, the off or right hind-foot of a horse ; Spear'-grasS, a name applied to various grasses, esp. those known as meadou-grass, the Kentucky blue-gra^-s : either of two New Zealand plants of the parsley family with long spinous leaflets ; Spear 1 -head, the iron point of a spear ; Spear"-lil'y, a plant of one of the species of the Australian genus Doryanthes of the Amarj'llidete, with sword-shaped leaves ; Spearman, a man armed with a spear; Spear'mint, the common garden - mint ,

Spear'-this'tle, the common thistle ; Spear -wood, one of two Australian trees whose wood makes good spear-shafts; Spear'-wort, the name of several species of Ranunculus with lance-shaped leaves. [A.S. spere ; Ger. speer, L. sparus : cf. Spar.]

Spec, a colloquial abbrev. of speculation.

Special, spesh'al, adj. of a species or sort : particular : distinctive : uncommon : designed for a particular purpose : confined to a particular subject or application. . any special or particular person or thin? : any person or thing set apart for a particular duty a constable, a railway-train, &c. : a newspaper extra, a despatch from a special correspondent. n. Specialisation, the act or process of specialising : differentiation, as of organs, functions, &c. v.t. Specialise, to make specifically distinct, to limit to a particular kind of action or use. j'.t. to act in some particular way, to take a particular direction, as to devote one's self especially to some particular branch of study. as. Specialism, devotion to some particular study or pursuit ; Specialist, one who devotes himself to a special

Specify

mOte ; mute ; m675n ; Men.

Speech

subject. adj. Specialist'ic. . Speciality, the particular characteristic of a person or thing : a special occupation or object of attention. adv. Specially. ns. Specialty, something special or distinctive : any special product, article of sale or of manufacture : any special pursuit, department of study, &c. : a special contract for the payment of money ; Specie (spe'shi), gold and silver coin, metallic money (abl. of L. species, kind) ; Spe'Cies, a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics, specialised from others of the same genus to which it is subordinate : a group under a higher class, a kind or sort, a distinct constituent part, an element : an appearance to the senses, an image of an external object presented to the eye or the mind ; Spe'ciOS-mong'er, one who busies himself with classifications only, indifferent to wider biological relations, one who makes distinctions for

distinction's sake ; Specific, a remedy which has a special power in a particular disease : an infallible remedy. adjs. Specific, -al, pertaining to, or constituting, a species : that specifies : peculiar to : produced by some special cause : precise : infallible. adv. Specif ically. .r. Specif icalness, Specif -icness, the state or quality of being specific. Special constable (see Constable); Special license (see License) ; Special pleading (see Plead) ; Special verdict (see Verdict). Specific density, the mass of any given substance contained in unit volume; Specific gravity, the weightof any givensubstanceas compared with the weight of an equal bulk or volume of water or other standard substance at the same temperature and pressure ; Specific heat (see Heat).

Specify, spes'i-fl, v.t. to mention particularly : to set down as a requisite: pa.t. and pa.p. specified. v.t. Specificate, to specify. . Specifica'tion, the act of specifying: any point or particular specified : the description of his invention presented by an applicant lor a patent. Logical specification is the counterpart of generalisation implying that beings the most like or homogeneous disagree or are heterogeneous in some respect. [O. Fr., Low L. specificare L. species, \iina, fac/re, to make.]

Specillum, spe-sil'um, n. a surgical probe : a lens, eye-
glass. [L., specere, to look.]

Specimen, spes'i-men, . a portion of anything to show the kind and quality of the whole : a sample, a typical individual : a preparation in natural history, &c., exemplifying anything noticeable in a species or other group. [L. specimen specere, to see.]

Specious, spe'shus, adj. that looks well at first sight : showy : plausible : _appearing actual, not merely imaginary. ns. SpeciOS'ity,_Spe'CioUSness, plausible appearance. adv. Spe'Ciously. [Fr., L. speciosus, showy species, form specere, to see.]

Speck, spek, . a spot : a blemish : a mark betokening decay : a separate piece or particle, an atom, the least morsel or quantity : a percoid fish of the United States, a darter. v.t. to spot. [A.S. specca; Low Ger. spakig, spotted with wet.]

Speck, spek, n. fat, lard. . Specktioneer', the chief harpooner in whale-fishing. [A. S. spic, bacon ; Ger. speck, Dut. spek, fat.]

Speckle, spek'l, . a little speck or spot in anything iliflerent in substance or colour from the thing itself: (Scot.) kind, sort. v.t. to mark with speckles.

adj. Speckled, variegated, piebald. . Speckledness. adjs. Speck'less, spotless, perfectly clean; Speck'y, partially spotted.

Spectacle, spek'ta-kl, n. a sight : show, a pageant, exhibition : (pi.) a pair of lenses mounted in frames to assist the sight, aids to mental vision : a marking resembling spectacles, as in the cobra. adjs. Spec'tacled, wearing spectacles : marked like spectacles, as the bear, cobra, &c. ; Spectac'ular, marked by display. . Spectacularlty. adv. Spectac'ularly. [L. spectaculum spectdre, -atunt, in tens, of specere, to look at.]

Spectant, spek'tant, adj. looking_ forward. v.t. Spec'-tate, to survey. . Spec'tation. [L. spectans, -antis, pr.p. of spectdre.]

Spectator, spek-ta'tor, . one who looks on :fent.

Specta'tress, Specta'trix. adj. Spectato'rial.

n. Specta'torship, the office or quality of a spectator : (S/tak.) the act of beholding.

Spectre, spek'ter, . a ghost. adj. Spetftral, relating to, or like, a spectre. . Spectrallty, the state of being spectral, a spectral object. adv. Spec'trally. . Spetftre-bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire. [L. spectrum, a vision specere, to see.]

Spectrum, spek'trum, . the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed : the colours of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen : pi. Spec'tra. . Spec'trograph, an apparatus for photographing a spectrum. adjs. Spectrographlc, -al. . Spectrog'raphy, the art of using the spectrograph. adj. SpectrologlcaL adv. Spectrologlcally. ns. Spectrol'ogy, the

division of physical science that embraces spectrum analysis : demonology ; Spectrom'eter, an instrument like a spectroscope, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light in passing through a prism can be accurately measured. adj. Spectromet'ric. . Spec'trophone, an adaptation of the spectroscope, in which, on the principle of the radiophone, perception of a succession of sounds takes the place of observation by the eye. adj. Spectrophonlc. ns. Spec'tro-polar'iscope, a polariscope combined with a spectroscope ; Spec'troscope, an instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. adjs. Spectroscop'ic, _-al. adv. Spectro-

scop'ically. ns. Spec troscopist, one skilled in spectroscopy ; Spec'troscopy, the use of the spectroscope and the study of spectrum analysis. [L., specere, to see.]

Specular, spek'u-lar, adj. resembling a speculum : having a smooth reflecting surface : assisting vision, serving for inspection. Specular iron ore, a variety of hematite, with a brilliant metallic lustre. [L.]

Specularia, spek-u-la'ri-a, n. a genus of plants of the bellwort family (fanipannlacece), including the Venus' s-looking-glass.

Speculate, spek'u-lat, v.i. to look at or into with the mind : to consider : to theorise : to traffic for great profit. ns. Speculation, act of speculating : mental view: contemplation : theory: the buying goods, &c., to sell them at an advance, any more or less risky investment of money for the sake of unusually large profits ; Spec'ulatiSt, a speculative philosopher. adj. Spec'Ulative, given to speculation or theory : ideal : pertaining to speculation in business, &c. adr. Spec'ulatively. ns. Spec'ulativeness, the state of being speculative ; Spec'ulator, one who engages in mental speculations, or who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. adj. Spec'ulatory, exercising speculation : adapted for spying or viewing. . Spec'ulatrix, a female speculator. [L. speculatus, pa. p. of speculari specula, a lookout specere, to look.]

Speculum, spek'u-lum, n. (opt.) a reflector usually made of polished metal : (surf.) an instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden : an ocellus or eye-spot, the mirror of a wing : a lookout place : pL Spec'Ula. [L., spectre, to look.]

Sped, sped, /to.*, zn&pa.p. of speed.

Speech, spech, . that which is spoken : language : the power of speaking : manner of speech, oration : any declaration of thoughts : mention : colloquy : conference. ns. Speech' -craft, the science of language : the gift of speech ; Speech'-cri'er, one who hawked the broadsides containing the dying speeches of persons executed, once common ; Speech' -day, the public day at the close of a school year. adj. Speech'ful, loquacious. ns. Speechifica'tion, the act of making harangues ; Speechlf ier. .'.

Speschlfy, to make speeches, harangue (implying contempt)- adj. Speechless, destitute or deprived of the power of speech. adv. Speechlessly. ns. Speech'lessness ; Speech' -maker, one accustomed to speak in public ; Speech -mak ing, a formal speaking before an assembly ; Speech'-readlng, the art of following spoken words by observing the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes. [A.S. spare, sprxc ; Ger. sprache.]

Speed, sped, . quickness, velocity : success. v.i. to move quickly, to hurry : to succeed, to fare. v.t. to despatch quickly : to hasten, as to a conclusion : to cause to advance, to push forward : to give a certain speed to, regulate the speed of: to send off, to put forth, to rid of, to kill : to cause to be relieved (only in fossil e) : to execute : to aid : to make prosperous : pr.p. speed'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. sped. . Speed' er, one who, or that which, promotes speed. adj. Speedful, speedy. advs. Speed'fUlly ;

Speed'ily. ns. Speed iness, speed, haste ; Speed' -pull'ey, a pulley having different faces of different diameters giving various speeds according to the face the belt passes over ; Speed'well (Veronica), a genus of plants of tlie natural order Scrobkulariaceir, with blue, white, or pink flowers, the leaves of some species used medicinally. adj. Spoed'y, hasty: quick : nimble. [A.S. sptd: Dut. spad.\

Speir, Speer, sper, v.t. and v.i. (Seal.) to ask. [A.S. sfiyrian, to inquire after, spar, a trace.)

Speiss, spis, . the product first obtained (an arsenide of the metal) when arsenical ores are smelted. [Ger. spcise.]

Spekboom, spek'bOm, . a large South African shrub of the purslane family. [Dut.]

Spelaean, Spelean, spe-le'an, adj. cave-dwelling. [L. spclieumGr. spelaion, a cave.)

Speld, speld, . a chip, splinter. Also Spel'der.

Spolding, spel'ding, n. (Scot.) a small lish split and dried in the sun. Also Spel'drln, Spel'dron.

Spelin, spe-lin', . an artificial linguistic system devised by G. Bauer in 1888 for universal use.

Spelk, spelk, n. (prov.) a rod, switch. v.t. to use a spelk in or upon.

Spell, spel, . any form of words supposed to possess magical power: fascination. v.t. to tell or name the letters of: to name, write, or print the proper letters of. v.i. to form words with the proper letters : to study: pr.p. spell'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. spelled, spelt. adjs. Spell' able, capable of being spelled ; Spell' -bound, Spell'-Stopped (Shaft.), entranced, fascinated. ns. Spell er, one who spells : one skilled in spelling; Spell'ing, act of spelling or naming the letters of words : orthography ; Spell'ing- bee, a competition in spelling; ; Spelling-book, a book for teaching to spell ; Spell' -work, that which is wrought by spells or charms : power of magic. Spell back- Ward, to spell, repeat, or arrange in reverse order : to understand in a contrary sense : to turn wrong- side out, misconstrue one's qualities ; Spell baker, to do something difficult, that word being one of the earliest dissyllables in children's books. IA.S. spell, a narrative: Goth, spill. Ice. spjall, a tale.]

Spell, spel, v.t. to take another's place at work \pr.f>. spell ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. spelled. . a turn at work : a short period indefinitely: an interval of rest : a bad turn. [A.S. spelian, to act for another; cf. Dut. sp'-len, Ger. spirlen, to play.]

Spelt, *pelt. . a kind of wheat, probably only a race of common wheat, still grown in the mountainous parts of Europe and elsewhere also called German wli<:*t. [A.S. spelt -Low L. sfietta.}

ter, spel'ter, . zinc. [Allied to Dut. spiauter.}

Bpence, spens, n. (prov.) a place where provisions are
kept : a larder : a pantry. Also Spense. [O. Fr. ft'-if-nse, a \>Mlcrydespendre L. dispendfre.]

Spencer, spens'er, . a short over-jacket worn by men or women, named after Earl Spencer (1782-1845).

Spencer, spens'er, . (in ships and barques) a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts.

Spencerian, spen-se'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer (b. 1820). . a follower of Spencer. . Spence'rianism, the system of evolutionary cosmology propounded by Herbert Spencer the so-called synthetic philosophy.

Spend, spend, v.t. to expend or weigh out : to give for any purpose : to consume : to waste : to pass, as time. v.i. to make expense : to be lost, wasted, or dissipated : to emit milt, semen, &c. : pr.t>. spend'-ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. spent. adj. Spendable, that may be spent. ns. Spend' all, a spendthrift ; Spen'der ; Spen'ding ; Spense = Spence (q.v.). adj. Spent, exhausted : impotent: of fish, exhausted by spawning. [A.S. spendan\^. expendere or dispendere, to weigh out.]

Spendthrift, spend'thrift, . one who spends the savings of thrift : a prodigal. adj. excessively lavish. [Spend &n& thrift.]

Spenserian, spen-se'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Edmund Spenser (1552-1599) or his versification, esp. his stanza in 'J he Faerie Queene, a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, having three rhymes, the ist and 3d, the 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, and the 6th, 8th, and gth.

Spent, spent, pa.t. and pa.p. of spend.

Speos, spe'os, . a grotto-temple or tomb. [Gr.]

Sper, sper, v.t. (Spens.) to bolt, to shut, as a gate.

Sperable, spe'ra-bl, adj. (Bacon) that may be hoped. adj. Spe'rate, hoped for. [L. iperabilis sperare, to hope.]

Spergula, sper'gti-la, . a genus of polypetalous annuals belonging to the Caryophyllacece, with small white or pink flowers spurry or sandtveed. . Spergula'ria, an allied genus, the sand- spurry. [L. spargere, to scatter.]

Sperket, sper'ket, n. a hooked peg for hanging harness upon. Also Spir'ket.

Sperm, sperm, . animal seed : spawn of fishes or frogs: spermaceti. ns. Sper'maduct, a spermatic duct; Sper / maphore(fe/.), a placenta; Sper'niary,

the male germ-gland ; Spermathe'ca, a spermatic case or sheath also Spermatothe'ca. adjs. Spermathe'cal ; Spermatic, -al, pertaining to, or consisting of, sperm or seed, seminal : connected with the male function, testicular. v.i. Sper'matise, to yield or to discharge semen. ns. Sper'inatism = Spermism ; Sper'matist = Spermist ; Sperma'tium, a minute spore within a spermogonium : pi. Sperma'tia. adj. Spormato'al, pertaining to a spermatoon. n. Sper'niatoblast, the germ of a spermatozoon. adj. Spermatoblas'tic. ns. Sper'matocele, swelling of the testicle ; Sper'matocyst, a seminal vesicle ; Spennatocys'tis, inflammation of the seminal vesicles. adj. Spermatocy'tal. ns. Sper'matOCyte, a mother-cell from which spermatozoids are developed ; Spermatogem'ma, a mass of spermatocytes ; SpermatOgen'esiS, the formation of spermatozoa. adjs. Spermatogenetlc, Spermatog'enous. ns. Spermatog'eny, the generation of spermatozoa ; SpermatOgo'nium, one of the primitive seminal cells that by division form the spermatocytes. adjs. Sper'matoid, sperm-like ; Spermatologlcal, pertaining to spermatology. ns. Spermatol'Ogist, one versed in spermatology: Spermatol'Ogy, the knowledge of the facts about semen ; Spermato'on, the nucleus of a spermatozoon ; Spermat 0-phore. a case which in some Invertebrata encloses the spermatozoa. adj. Spermatoph'orous. ns. Spermatorrhe'a, involuntary seminal discharge ; Spermato'vum, a fecundated ovum ; Spermato-

ZO'id, SpermatOZO'on, one of the male reproductive cells of animals, the physiological complements of the egg-cells or ova : //. Spermatozo'a ; Sperm'-cell, a spermatozoon : a spermatoblast or a spermatocyte. adj. Sper'mlC = Spermatic. ns. Sper'mism, a seminal discharge : the theory that the male sperm

holds the whole germ of the future animal ; Sper 1 -mist, one who holds the theory of spermism ; Sperm'-nu'cleus, the nucleus of a spermatozoon ; Spor modenn, the whole integument of a seed ;

Spermogo'nlum , the cavity in which spermatia are produced ; Sperm'-oil, oil from the sperm-whale ; Spermol'ogy = spermatology ; Spermoph'-Orum, a seminal vesicle. n.pl. Spermoph yta, one of the four divisions of the vegetable_kingdom including flowering plants. >is. Sperm Ule, a sperm-cell ; Spenn'- Whale, the cachalot, a species of whale from which spermaceti is obtained. [Fr., L. sperma Gr. sperma, sperntatos speirein, to sow.]

Spermaceti, sper-ma-set'i, or -se'tl, . a waxy matter obtained mixed with oil from the head of the sperm-whale purified by draining off the oil and repeatedly washing with hot water and weak boiling potash-lye. adj. derived from, or yielding, spermaceti. . Spermaceti-whale, the sperm-whale. [L. sperma, cetus, a whale Gr. ketos.]

Spermophile, sper'mO-f II, . a rodent of the genus Spermophilns, a ground-squirrel. [Gr. sperntti, seed, philein, to love.]

Speire, sper, v.t. (Spens.). SameasSper. [Spar.]

Sperrylite, sper'i-llt, . an arsenide of platinum discovered in 1888 in the province of Ontario, Canada.

Sperse, spers, v.t. (Spens.) to disperse.

Spet, spet, v.i. (Milt.) a form of spit.

Spetch, spech, . a piece of skin used in making glue. (Speck.}

Spew, Spue, spu, 1'. t. and v.i. to vomit : to eject with loathing. ns. Spew'er ; Spew'iness, moistness. adj. Spew'y, boggy. [A.S. spfwan; Dut. sputven, Ger. sf>eien ; also L. sptiere, Gr. ptyeitt.}

Sphacelus, sfas'e-lus, . gangrene. adjs. Sphac'6-late, -d, necrosed. ns. Sjjhacela'tion, Sphace-liS'mUS, necrosis ; Sphacelo'ma, a genus of fungi containing anthracnose. [Gr. sphakelos.}

SphBsridium, sfe-rid'i-um, . one of the minute spheroidal bodies attached to the ambulacral plates of sea-urchins : //. Sphaarid'la. [Gr. spkairidion, dim. of sphaira, a sphere.]

Sphaeristerium, sfe-ris-te'ri-um, n. a tennis-court. [Gr., sphaira, a ball.]

Sphserite, sfe'nt, . a hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

Sphagnum, sfag'num, . a genus of mosses peat or bog-moss, belonging to the order Sphagnacea. ns. Sphagnol'OgiSt, one who has studied the fore-

oing ; Sphagnol'ogy, the study of the same. adj. phag'nous. [Gr. sphagnos, moss.)

SpheciUS, sfe'shi-us, . a genus of digger-wasps. [Gr. sphex, a wasp.]

Sphendone, sfen'dO-ne, . an ancient Greek form of women's head-band : an elliptical or semi-elliptical auditorium. [Gr., a sling.]

Sphene, sfen, . titanite. [Fr., Gr. spfien, wedge.]

Sphenic, sfe'nik,<^;'. wedge-like. [Gr. sphen, a wedge.]

SpheniSCUS, sfe-nis'kus, . a genus of penguins, of the family S plieniscidtz , the jackass-penguins.

Sphenodon, sfe'no-don, . a genus of South American fossil sloths': a genus of extinct New Zealand lizards. adj. Sphe'nodont. [Gr. sphen, a wedge, odous, edontos, a tooth.]

Sphenoid, -al, sfe'noid, -al, adj. wedge-shaped : inserted like a wedge, denoting a bone at the base of the skull. adjs. Spheneth'moid, pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone ; Sphe'no-fron'tal, -ma'lar, -palatine, -pari'etal, -tem'poral, pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal, malar, palatine, parietal, and temporal bones respectively. - n. Sphe nogram, a cuneiform character. adjs. Sphenograph'ic, -al. . Sphenog'raphy, the art of writing or deciphering cuneiform inscriptions. adjs. Sphenot ic, pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule ; Sphe'no-tur'binal, sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled. [Gr. sphen, sphenos, a wedge, eidos, form.]

Sphere, sfer, . a ball or globe : an orb or circle ' circuit of motion : province or duty : definite range: rank, position in society : (geoi.) a surface every point of which is equidistant from one and the same , point, called the centre. ndjs. Spher al ; Sphere -less. ns. Sphere'-met'al (Milt.), metal like that ' of which the celestial spheres were anciently supposed to be made ; Sphere' -mu'SiC, the music of the spheres. adjs. Spheric, -al, pertaining to, or like, a sphere. . Spherical'ity. adv. Spherically. *. SpheMcalness, Spheric'ity, state or quality of being spherical : roundness ; Spher'ic^e, a little sphere ; Spher'ics, the geometry and trigonometry of the sphere ; Sphe'roid, a body or figure nearly spherical, but not quite so a species of ellipsoid (prolate spheroid, a slightly lengthened sphere ; oblate spheroid, a slightly flattened sphere). adj. Spheroi'dal, having the form of a spheroid. ns. Spheroidi'city, Spherpid'ity, the state of being spheroidal ; Sphe romere, one of the symmetrical segments of a radiate ; Spherom'eter, an instrument for measuring the sphericity of portions of spherical surfaces for example, lenses ; Sphe'rosid'erite, the name given to impure or earthy and frequently concretionary varieties of carbonate of iron. adj. Spher'ular. ns. Spherule, a little

sphere ; Spher'Ulite, a radiating spherical group of minute acicular crystals common in silicious volcanic rocks. adjs. Spherullt'ic ; Sphe'ry, spherical, round : belonging to the celestial spheres. [Fr., L. sphcrra Gr. sphaira.\

Sphex, sfeks, . a genus of hymenopterous insects of the family Sphegidir, closely allied to the truo wasps (Vespidit). [Gr. sphex, a wasp.]

Sphincter, sfingk'ter, . (anat.) a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds around the anus, &c. adjs. Sphinc -terate, provided with a sphincter, contracted as if by a sphincter ; Sphincte'rial, Sphlncter'lc, relating to a sphincter or its function. . Sphlncterot'omy, the operation of cutting a sphincter. [Gr. sphingkter, sphinggein, to bind tight.]

Sphinx, sfingks, . a monster of Greek mythology, with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and strangled those who could not solve them : an enigmatic or inscrutable person : a hawk-moth : the Guinea baboon. [Gr.,spkinggein, to throttle.]

SphragistiCS, sfra-jis'tiks, . knowledge about seals, their age, history, &c. [Gr. sphragistikos, pertaining to seals sphragis, a seal.]

Sphrigosis, sfri-go'sis, . in fruit-trees, excessive growth in wood and leaves at the expense of fruit. [Gr. sphrigan, to be vigorous.]

Sphygmograph, sfig'mO-graf, . an instrument for ascertaining and recording the form, force, and frequency of the pulse-beat, and the changes it undergoes in certain morbid states. adj. Sphyg'-mic, pertaining to the pulse. . Sphyg'mogram. the record made by a sphygmograph. a<ij. Sphyg-

mograph'ic. . Sphygmog'raphy, the act or"

taking pulse-tracings. adj. Sphyg moid, pulse-like i:s. Sphygmol'Ogy, the science of the pulse Sphygmomanom'eter, Sphygmom'eter, an in strument for measuring the tension of blood in an artery ; Sphyg'mophone, an instrument by means of which a pulse-beat makes a sound ; Sphyg'mo-SCOpe, an instrument for making arterial pulsations visible ; Sphyg'mus, the pulse. [Gr. sphyg>tios % the pulse, graphein, to write.]

Sphyrna, sfer'na, . a genus of hammer-headed sharks. adj. Sphyr'nine. [Gr. sphyra, a hammer.]

Spial, spT'al, . (obs.) espial : a spy, a scout.

Spica, spT'ka, . a spiral bandage with reversed turns: (ornith.~) a spur. adjs. Spi'cal, Spi'cate, -d, arranged in, or having the form of, a spike. . Spica'tum, in ancient masonry, herring-bone work, [L. spica t us, pa- p. of spudre tpica, ear.]

Spice, spls, n. an aromatic and pungent vegetable substance used as a condiment and for seasoning food pepper, cayenne pepper, pimento, nutmeg, mace, vanilla, ginger, cinnamon, cassia, &c. : a characteristic touch or taste, smack, flavour: any-thing that adds piquancy or interest : an aromatic odour. v.t. to season with spice : to tincture, vary, or diversify. us. Spice'-bOX, an ornamental box for keeping spices : (coll.) a hot-tempered person ; Spice'-bush, an aromatic American shrub of the laurel family ; Splce'-cake, a cake flavoured with spice of some kind. adjs. Spiced, impregnated with a spicy odour : over-scrupulous ; Spice'ful, aromatic. f. Spl'cer, one who seasons with spice ; Spi'cery, spices in general : a repository of spices : spiciness; Spice'-tree, an evergreen tree of the Pacific United States, yielding a fine hard wood the Mountain-laurel, California-laurel, Olive- or Bay-tree, and Cajeput; Spioe'-WOOd, the spice-bush. [O. Fr. espice (Fr. fpice) Late L. species, kinds of goods, spices L. species, a particular kind, &c.]

Spiciferous, Spiciform, Spicous, &c. See Spike.

Spick, spile, n. a nail, a spike. adj. tidy, fresh. adj. Spick'-and-span, new and fresh, brand-new. Spick-and-span new, i.e. as new as a spike just made and a chip just split. [Spike, nail.]

Spicknel, spik'nel, n. the baldmoney. Also Spig/nel. [Prob. spike-nail.}

Spicy, spl'si, adj. producing or abounding with spices:
fragrant : pungent : piquant, pointed, racy : showy. adv. Spi'cily. n. Spi ciness.

Spider, spider, n. an arachnid of the order Araneida, the body divided into two distinct parts an unseg-mented cephalo-thorax, bearing six pairs of appen-dages, and a soft unsegmented abdomen, at the end of which are the spinnerets from each of which numerous 'spinning-spools' ooze forth the viscid fluid which hardens into the silken thread : a frying-pan with feet, a trivet. ns. Spi' der- catch' Of, the wall-creeper; Spi'der-crab, a spider-like crab, or sea-spider with long thin legs ; Spi der-dlVer, the little grebe, or dabchick ; Spi'derdom, spiders col-lectively. adj. Spi'dered, cobwebbed. n. Spl'der-fly, a pupiparpus fly, as a bird-louse, &c. adj. Spi'der-like, like a spider. ns. SpI'derllng, a young spider; Spl'der-mon'key, an American platyr-rine monkey, with long slender legs and tail ; Spi der-stitch, a stitch in lace or netting in which threads are carried diagonally and parallel to each other ; Spi'der-wasp, a pompilid wasp which fills its nest with spiders for its young ; Spl'der-WOb, the snare spun by the spider ; Spl'der-wheel, in em-broidery, a circular pattern with radiating lines ; Spi'der-work, lace worked by spider-stitch ; Spi'der-Wort, any plant of the genus Trade scantia, esp. T. virginica, an American perennial with deep-blue or reddish- violet flowers. adj. Spi'dery, spider-like. [M. E. spithet A.S. spinnan, to spin ; cf. Dan. spinder, Ger. spt'nne.]

Spie, spl, n. (Speiis.) a keen glance, the eye. [Spy.)

Spiegeleisen, spe'gl-I-zen, . a white cast-iron con-taining from eight to fifteen per cent, of manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the

Bessemer process. fGer., spiegel L. speculitni, a mirror, Ger. eisen, iron.)

SpifTy, spif'i, adj. (slang) smart, spruce, well-dressed.

Spiflicate, spif'h-kat, v.t. (slang) to suffocate, kill : to beat severely, to confound. n. Spiflica'tion.

Spigelia, spl-ja'li-a, n. a genus of plants of the natural order Loganiacea, containing the Worm-grass and Carolina-pink, the roo: Pink-root being purgative, narcotic, and poisonous, a powerful vermifuge. adj. Spige'lian, denoting the lobulus spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver. [From the Belgian Ad. van der Spiegel (i 5 s8- I 62 5).]

Spight, spit, v. and n. (Spens.). Same as Spite.

Spigot, spig'ut, n. a plug for stopping a small hole in a cask. [Gael, spiocaid, W. ysbigod'L. spica.)

Spike, splk, . an ear of corn : (hot.) an inflorescence in which sessile flowers, or flowers having very short stalks, are arranged around an axis : a small pointed rod : a large nail. v.t. to set with spikes : to stop the vent ofwith a cast-iron spike driven in hard and then broken off, as by soldiers obliged to abandon their own guns or unable to remove those of the enemy which they have captured. adjs. Spi'cate, Spi'COSe, Spi'COUS, having spikes or ears, like corn ;
Spiciferous, bearing spikes : having spurs ; Spi'ci-form, having the form of a spike. . SpiCOS'ity, state of being spicous or eared. adjs. Spic Ular, re-sembling a dart : in the shape of, or having, sharp points ; SpiC'Ulate, covered with, or divided into, minute points. n. Spic'Ule(<W.), a little spike also SpiC'Ula : a minute, slender granule or point. adjs.

Spic'uliform ; Spiculig'enous, Spiculif 'erous. pro-ducing spicules ; SpiC'ulose, SpiC'UlOUS, having spicules. ns. Spic'ulum, a spicule ; Spike'bill, a merganser, a sawbill : the marbled godwit. /. adj. Spiked, furnished, fastened, or stopped with spikes. ns. Spike'-extract'OT, an apparatus for drawing out spikes, as from railway-ties ; Spike'-fish, a kind of sail-fish ; Spike'-grass, one of several American grasses with conspicuous spiktlets of flowers ; Spike'let, a little spike ; Spike'-nail, a spike ;

Spike'-Oll, the oil of spike, a species of lavender ; Spike'-plank, a platform before the mizzen-mat of a vessel, used in Arctic voyages. adj. Spl'ky, fur-nished with spikes : having a sharp point. [L. spica, an ear of corn.]

Spikenard, splk'nard, . an aromatic oil or balsam yielded by an Indian plant, the Nardits, closely allied to valerian : the plant itself. [L. spica nardi.\

Spile, spll, . a wooden plug serving as a spigot, a wooden pin or wedge : a spout driven into a sugar-maple tree, a tapping-gouge : a pile, or large timber driven into the ground for a foundation. v.t. to pierce and provide with a spile : to drive piles into. n. Spiling, building-piles : the edge-curve of a plank or of a strake in a vessel's hull. [Cf. Spill(2).)

Spill, spil, v.t. to allow to run out of a vessel : to shed : to waste : (coll.) to throw from a vehicle or the saddle : to empty the belly of a sail of wind for reefing. v.i. to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted : pa.t. and pa.p. spilled, spilt. . a fall, a throw : a downpour. ns. Spill'er ; Spill'ing-line, a rope for spilling the wind out of a square sail to facilitate reefing or furling ; Spill' -Stream, a stream formed by overflow water, a bayou ; Spill' -Way, a passage for overflow-water from a clam. [A. S. spillan ; Dut. spillen, Ice. sfiilla, to destroy.]

Spill, spil, n. a small peg or pin to stop a hole : a thin strip of wood or twisted paper for lighting a candle, a pipe, &c. . SpiU'ikln, one of a number of small pieces of wood, ivory, &c. for playing a game with : the
game played also Spil ikin. [A.S. speld, a torch ; cf. Ger. spalten, to cleave, Dut. speld, a splinter.)

Spiloma, spi-lO'ma, . a birth-mark, a na:vus. [Gr.]

Spilosite, spil'o-sTt, . a greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite, occurring inthe Harz the German Fleckenscliiefer, [Gr. spilos, a spot.]

Spilotes, spT-lo'tez, >/. a genus of colubrine serpents.

Spilt, spilt, p. adj. (Spots.) pieced, inlaid.

Spilth, spilth, n. spilling, anything spilt or poured out lavishly, excess of supply.

Spilus, spi'lus, n. a uaevus or birth-mark. [Gr. spilos, a spot.]

Spin, spin, v.t. to draw out and twist into threads : to draw out a thread as spiders do : to draw out

tediously : to cause to whirl rapidly : to fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: to reject at an examination. v.i. to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning : to issue in a small or thread-like current : to whirl, to go fast '.pr.p. spin'nini; ; pa.t. and pa.p. spun. u. a rapid revolving motion, a spurt at nigh speed. ns. Spinner, one who spins : (Shak.) a spider : a spinneret ;

Spinach

mfite : mQte : mo"Bn ; //;en.

Spirit

Spln'neret, an organ, or one of the organs, with which insects lorm their webs. adj. Spinner'ular. its. Spin'nerule, one of the tubules of a .spinneret ; Spin'nery, a spinning-mill. adj. Spin'ning, used in spinning. as. Spin'ning-house, a place of correction where lewd and incorrigible women were made to spin ; Spin'ning-jenn'y, a machine by which a number of threads can be spun at the same time ; Spin'ning-mill, a factory where thread is spun ; Spln'nillg-wheel, a machine for spinning yarn, consisting of a wheel driven by the hand or by a treadle, which drives one or two spindles. Spin a yarn, to tell a lung story ; Spin out, to prolong tediously. [A.S. spinnan ; Ger. spinnen.}

Spinach, Spinage, spin'fij, . an esculent vegetable whose thick succulent young leaves are boiled and seasoned, or fried with butter, forming a wholesome dish. adj. Spina' ceous. [It. spinace'Lovi L. spindceus spina, a thorn.]

Spinal, spln'al, adj. pertaining to the spine or backbone. n. Spi na, a spine, the backbone : one of the quills of a spinet : a barrier dividing the Roman hippodrome longitudinally. adj. Spin'ate, covered with spines or spine-like processes. Spinal column, the backbone ; Spinal cord, marrow, the main neural axis of every vertebrate.

Spindle, spin'dl, . the pin from which the thread is twisted : a pin on which anything turns : the fusee of a watch : anything very slender. v.i. to grow long and slender. adjs. Spin' die-legged, -shanked, having long slender legs, like spindles. ns.pl. Spin' die -legs, -shanks, long slim legs hence an over -long and slender person. adj. Spin' die-Shaped, shaped like a spindle : thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends. us. Spin'dlS-Shell, a spindle-shaped shell ; Spin'dle-tree, a shrub whose hard-grained wood was formerly used for making musical instruments and for spindles, and is now for skewers, &c. ; Spin'dling, a person or thing too long and slender : a slender shoot. adj. long and slender. adj. Spin'dly, disproportionally long and slender. [A. S. spinl spinnan, to spin ; Ger. spindel.}

Spindrift, spin'drift, . the spray blown from the crests of waves. Also Spoon'drift.

Spine, spin, n. a thorn : a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes : the backbone of an animal : any ridge extending lengthways : the heart-wood of trees. adjs. Spined, having spines ; Spineless, having no spine, weak ; Spines'cent, somewhat spiny ; Splnif ' erous, bearing spines or thorns ; Spl'niform, shaped like a spine or thorn ; SpInig'erOUS, bearing spines, as a hedgehog ; Spl'nigrade, moving by means of spines, as an echinoderm. n. Spl'niness. adjs. Spinirec'tor, erecting the spine of the muscles of the back ; Spinispir'ular, spiny and somewhat spiral. ns. Spmi'tis, inflammation of the spinal cord in the horse, &c. ; Spin'ney, Spin'ny, a small thicket with underwood. adjs. Spi'nose, Spi'nous, full of spines: thorny. ns. Spinos'ity, thorniness ; Spin'Ula, Sjlin'Ule, a minute spine. adjs. Spin'U-late, Spin'ulose, Spin'ulOUS, covered with spinules or minute spines; Spl'ny, full of spines: thorny: troublesome : perplexed. [O. Fr. espine (Fr. epine) L. spina, a thorn.]

Spinel, spin'el, or spi-nel', . a mineral composed chiefly of magnesia and alumina, and crystallising in octahedra ruby, or magnesia spinel, reddish ; pleonaste, dark green to black ; picotite, or chrome spinel, black ; gahnite,or zinc spinel, green to brown ; hercynite, or iron spinel, black. [Low L. spinellus, dim. of spina, a thorn.]

Spinet, spin'et, n. (mus.) an old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [O. Fr. espinette It. spinetta, dim. of ipina L. spina, a thorn.]

Spinilex, spin'i-feks, . porcupine-grass, a very coarse, hard, and spiny grass which grows in tussocks, and in some interior parts of Australia covers hundreds of square miles together.

Spink, spingk, . the chaffinch.

Spink, spingk, . the primrose, the lady's-smock.

Spinnaker, spin'a-ker, . a jib-headed sail sometimes carried on the side opposite the mainsail by racing yachts. [Prob. formed from spin.}

Spinney. See under Spine.

Spinode, spT'nod, . (geom.) a cusp or stationary point of a curve.

Spinozism, spi-nCz'izm, . the doctrine of Benedict Spinoza (1632-1677), who taught that God is not only the creator, but also the original matter of the universe, which consists of and is a development of Himself. n. Spino'zist, a follower of Spinoza. adj. Spinozis'tic.

Spinster, spin'ster, . an unmarried female : an old maid : (pbs.) a woman of loose character, fit for the spinning-house. ns. Spin'sterdom, the world of old maids collectively ; Spin'sterhood, Spin'stership, the state of being a spinster ; Spin'stress, one who spins. [Orig. one who spins.}

Spintext, spin'tekst, . a lengthy preacher.

Spiracle, spir'a-kl, n. a breathing-hole : any minute passage. adjs. Spirac'ular ; Spirac'ulate ; Spir-aculif' erous ; Spirac'uliform. n. Spirac'ulum : //. Spirac'ula. [L. spiraculum, formed as a double dim. from spirdre, to breathe.]

Spiraea, spl-re'a, . a genus of plants of the natural order Rosaccct, containing many species of herba-ceous plants and low deciduous shrubs Dropu'ort, Meadow-sweet, &c. [L., Gr. speiraia, meadow-sweet speira, a coil.]

Spiral, spl'ral, adj. pertaining to, or like, a spire : wind-
ing like the thread of a screw. . a spiral line : a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves : a screw. n. Spiral'ity. aih>. Spl'rally, in a spiral form or direction. adj. Spira'ted, spiral, whorled.

Spirant, spl'rant, n. a consonant which is fricative or continuable opp. to explosive, esp. z/andy, th, dh ; by others made to include the sibilants, and the semi-vowels w and j.

Spiranthy, spi-ranth'i, . the spiral distortion some-times occurring 'in the parts of a flower. adj. Spiranth'ic. [Gr. speira, a spire, anthos, a flower.)

Spiraster, spT-ras'ter, . in sponges, a short curved axial rod-like spicule with thick spines. [Gr. speira, spire, aster, star.]

Spiration, spl-ra'shun, . a breathing : (fkeol.) the procession of the Holy Ghost.

Spire, spTr, . a winding line like the threads of a screw : a curl : a wreath : a tapering body, a slender stalk, a shoot or sprout : any one of various tall grasses, rushes, or sedges the Marram, Reed canary-grass, &c. '. the top or summit of anything : a very acute pyramidal roof in common use over the towers of churches. v.i. to sprout, shoot up. v.t. to furnish with a spire. adjs. Spired, having a spire ; Spir'ulate, spiral in form or arrangement ; Spl'ry, of a spiral form : wreathed : tapering like a spire or a pyramid: abounding in spires. [Fr., L. sfira ; Gr. speira, anything wound round or upon a thing ; akin to eirein, to fasten together in rows.]

Spiric, spT'rik, adj. like a tore or anchor-ring. w. a curve, the plane section of a tore. . Spir'icle, one of those threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes which uncoil when wet.

Spirifer, spir'i-fer, . a polyzoon of the Carboniferous system. adjs. Spirif 'erine ; Spirif 'eroid ; SpiriT -erOUS. [L. spira, a spire, ferre, to bear.]

Spirillum, spT-ril'um, . a genus of bacteria with cylindrical spirally twisted cells :pl. Spirilla.

Spirit, spir'it, n. vital force : the soul : a ghost : mental disposition: enthusiasm, animation, courage, mettle : real meaning : essence, chief quality : a very lively person : any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy : (j*/.) intellectual activity : liveliness : persons with particular qualities of mind : mental excitement : spirituous liquors.

v.t. to inspirit, encourage, cheer: to convey away secretly, to kidnap. ns. Spirit-blue, an aniline blue obtained from coal-tar; Spirit-duck, the bnffle-head, froin its rapid diving. adj. Spir'ited, full of spirit, life, or fire : animated. adf. Spir- itedly. . Spirttedness. adj. Spiritful. . Spiriting, the office of a spirit or sprite ; Spiritism = Spiritualism ; Spiritist = Spiritualist ; Spir'it- lamp, a lamp in which alcohol is burned, generally used for heating. adj. Spiritless, without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage : dejected : dead. adv. Spiritlessly. ns. Spir Itlessness, the state of being spiritless : want of animation or energy ; Spirlt-leVel, in surveying, a cylindrical glass tube, slightly convex on one side, and so nearly tilled with alcohol that only a small bubble of air remains inside from the position of the bubble the amount of variation from perfect levelness is determined. adj. Spir itous, of the nature of spirit, pure : ardent, spirituous. us. Spirltousness ; SpiTit-rap'per, one to whom spirits convey intelligence by raps or knocks; Spirlt-rap'ping. adjs. Spirit- stirring, rousing the spirit ; Spiritual, consisting of spirit : having the nature of a spirit : immaterial : relating to the mind : intellectual : pertaining to the soul : holy : divine : relating to sacred things : not lay or temporal. . Spiritualisa'tion. v.t. Spiritualise, to make spiritual : to imbue with spirituality : to refine : to free from sensuality : to give a spiritual meaning to. ns. SpiTitualiser ; Spiritualism, a being spiritual : the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit : the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter : the name applied to a varied series of abnormal phenomena purporting to be for the most part caused by spiritual beings acting upon specially sensitive persons or mediums ; Spiritualist, one who has a regard only to spiritual things : one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism or spiritism. adj. Spiritualistic, relating to, or connected with, spiritualism. n. Spirituality, state of being spiritual : essence distinct from matter. aiiv. Spiritually. ns. Spiritual - mind'edness, the state of having holy affections ; Spiritualness, the state or quality of being spiritual. adj. Spirituelle, showing great grace and delicacy. . SpiritUOSlty, spjrituous character : immateriality. advs. Spirit- UO so, Spirito so (mus.\ with spirit or animation. adj. Spirituous, possessing the qualities of spirit : _containing much alcohol : volatile. ns. Spir ituousness, the quality of being spirituous : stimulating quality : ardour : activity ; Spir'itus, a l>ro.<thing, an aspirate : any spirituous preparation ; Spir'itworld, the world of disembodied spirits. adj. Sfirity (Scat.), full of spirit, spirited. Spirit of Wine, alcohol ; Spiritual court, an ecclesiastical court ; Spiritus asper, a rough breathing ; SpiritUS lenis, a soft or smooth breathing. Animal spirits, constitutional liveliness of spirits ; Holy Spirit (see under Holy) ; The Spirit, the Holy Spirit : the human spirit under the influence of the Holy Spirit. [L. spiritits, a breath spirdre, to breathe.]

Spirket, spir'ket, n. a space forward and aft between floor-timbers.'/. Spir'ketting, quick-work.

Spirotneter, spl-rom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that one can breathe out after a forced inspiration. n. Spi rograph, an instrument for marking down the breathing movement. adj. Spiromet'ric. ns. Spirom'etry; Spi'rophore, an apparatus for inducing artificial respiration by means of an air-tight case for the body and an air-pump ; Spiroph'yton, a genus of fossil algae found in the Devonian in New York state ; Spiroxo'old, the filamentous defensive zooid of certain hydroids, coiled spirally when not in action. [L. spirdre, to breathe, Gr. metron, a measure.]

Spirt, spcrt. Same as Spun.

Spirtle = SfurtU (q.v.).

Spirula, spir'u-la, . a genus of sepioid cuttle-fishes. [L. sptra, a spire.]

Spirulate, Spiry. See under Spire.

Spissated, spis'a-ted, adj. inspissated, thickened. . Spissltude, density. [L. spissdre, -dtum, thicken.]

Spit, spit, . an iron prong on which meat is roasted : a long piece of land or a narrow shoal running into the sea : a wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle. v.t. to pierce with a spit : to string on a stick and hang up to dry : pr.p. spit'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. spit'ted. p. adj. Spit ted, put upon a spit, impaled : shot out to a point. . Spit'ter, one who puts meat on a spit : a young deer whose antlers have shot out but not branched. [A.S. spitu ; Dut. spit, Ger. spitze.]

Spit, spit, ~:t. to throw out from the mouth : to eject

with violence. v.i. to throw out saliva from the mouth : to fall in scattered drops, as rain at the beginning of a shower : to make a spitting sound, like an angry cat :pr.p. spit'ting ; pa.t. spit, spat ; pa.p. spit. n. saliva, spume : a light fall of rain or snow. ns. Spit-box, a spittoon ; Spit'-CUrl (coll.), a soap-lock; Spit'fire, a hot-tempered person; Spit'poison, a venomous calumniator. pa.p. Spit'-ted (B.), thrown out from the mouth. tis. Spit'ter, one who spits ; Spit'ting, the act of one who ot that which spits : an appearance on the surface o(melted silver or platinum allowed to cool slowly, jets of oxygen forming small cones and sometimes throwing up drops of molten metal also called Sprouting ; Spittle, the moist matter thrown from the mouth : saliva ; Spittoon', a vessel for the con-venience of such smokers as spit. [A.S. spittan,

' also spaetan ; Ice. spfta, Ger. spiitzen.]

Spital, spit'al, . Same as Hospital.

Spitch-COCk, spich'-kok, . an eel split and broiled. v.t. to split and broil, as an eel. \S patch-cock. \

Spite, spit, . grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred. v.t. to vex : to thwart : to hate. adj. Spite'ful, full of spite : desirous to vex or injure : malignant. adv. Spite'fully. . Spite'fulness. In spite of, in opposition to all efforts of, in defiance of, in contempt of. [Short for despite.]

Spitz, spitz, . a Pomeranian dog. [Ger.]

Spiza, spl'za, . a genus of fringilline birds, including the United States dickcissel or black - throated bunting, &c. adj. Spiz'ine. [Gr., a finch.]

Spizella, spl-zel'a, . a genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows adj. Spizelllne.

Splachnum, splak'num, n. a genus of bryaceous mosses. [Gr.]

Splanchnic, splangk'nik, adj. relating to the viscera, intestinal. us. Splanch'nocoele, a visceral cavity ; Splanchnog'rapny, descriptive splanchnology ; Splanchnol'Ogy, the knowledge of the viscera ; Splanch'no - skel'eton, the visceral skeleton ; Splanchnofomy, the anatomy of the viscera. [Or. splangchnmi (pi. splangchna), bowels.]

Splash, splash, v.t. to spatter with water or mud. v.i. to dabble in water, to dash about water or any liquid. . water or mud thrown on anything: a spot of dirt, a daub: a complexion powder. ns. Splash'board, a guard to keep those in a vehicle from being splashed with mini ; Splash'er, one who, or that which, splashes. adj. Splash'y, splashing : wet and muddy: full of dirty water, [flash.]

Splatter, splat'er. v.i. to spatter water or the like about. . Splatter-dash, an uproar, commotion. adj. Splatter-faced, flat-faced. [Spatter.]

Splay, spla, v.t. (archil.) to slope or slant : to dislo-cate, as the shoulder-bone. adj. turned outward, as in splay-foot, awkward. . Splay'-fOOt, a flat foot turned outward. adj. Splay -footed. . Splay'-mouth, a wide mouth, a mouth stretched out in grinning. adj. Splay 1 -mouthed. [Display.]

Spleen, splcn, . a soft, pulpy, blood-modifying gland

near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melan-choly hence spite : ill-humour : melancholy. atlj. Spleen'ful, displaying spleen, angry, fretful. adv. Spleen' fully. adj. Spleen'ish, affected with

spleen, fretful, peevish. adv. Spleen' ishly, in a spleenish manner. ns. Spleen'ishness, the state of being spleenish ; Spleen'-Stone, jade or nephrite ; Spleen'WOrt, any fern of the genus Asplenium.

adj. Spleen'y (S hak.), spleenish. ns. Splenal'gia, pain in the region of the spleen ; Splen'cule, Splen' -CUlUS, a supplementary spleen ; Splenec tomist, one who excises the spleen ; Splenec' tomy , excision of the spleen ; Splenecto'pia, displacement of the spleen ; Splen'etic, a splenetic person. adjs. Splenetic, -al, affected with spleen : peevish : melancholy. adv. Splenet'ically. adj. Splen'ic,

pertaining to the spleen. n. Splenisa'tion, a diseased condition of the lung, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen, in softness, &c. adj. Splenit'iC. n. Spleni'tiS, inflammation of the spleen. adj. Splen'itive, full of spleen, passionate, irritable. ns. Splen' OCOle, a splenic tumour ; Splenog'raphy, the description of the spleen. adjs. Sple'noid, like the spleen ; SplenOlOgTical. ns. Splenol'Ogy, knowledge about the spleen ; Splenop'athy, disease of the spleen ; Splenot'omy, splenological anatomy. Splenic fever (see Anthrax). [L. splenGr. splen.]

Splendid, splen'did, adj. magnificent : famous : illustrious : heroic. adj. Splen'dent. splendid, bright. adv. Splen'didly. ns. Splen didness ; Splen'dour, the appearance of anything splendid : brilliance : magnificence. [L. splendidus splendere, to shine.]

Splenial, sple'ni-al, adj. acting like a splint : pertaining to the splenium or the splenius. ns. Sple'nium, the round pad-like posterior border of the corpus callosum ; Sple'niUS, a large thick muscle on the back of the neck. [Gr. splenion, bandage.]

Splent = Splint (q.v.).

Spleuchan, sploOh'an, . a pouch, a tobacco-pouch. Also SplOUgh'an. [Gael, spliuchaii.]

Splice, splis, v.t. to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands : to join together two pieces of timber by
overlap-
ping. .
act of splic-
ing : joint
made by
splicing.
Splice the
mainbrace Method of making a sho rt ' splice.

(nautical

slang), to serve out an allowance of spirits, to fall to drinking. [Old Dut. splissen splitsen, splijten ; cf. Split, and Ger. splissen.]

Spline, splln, . in machines, the slot to receive a feather, the feather itself: a long flexible strip of wood or rubber used by draftsmen in laying out ., railway-curves, &c. v.t. to fit with a spline.

Splint, splint, . a small piece of wood split off: a thin piece of padded wood, &c., for keeping a fractured limb in its proper position : a bony enlargement on the horse's leg, between the knee and the fetlock, usually appearing on the inside of one or both forelegs, frequently situated between the large and small canon bones, depending upon concussion also Splent. v.t. to confine with splints. ns. Splint'-age, use of splints ; Splint' -arm' OUT, armour made of splints or narrow overlapping plates ; Splint' -COal.
cannel-coal of slaty structure; Splint'er, a piece of wood, &a, split off. v.t. and v.i. to split into splinters. ns. Splint'er - bar, the cross-bar of a coach, supporting the springs : Splint'er-bone, the fibula. adjs. Splint'er - proof, proof against the splinters of bursting shells ; Splint'ery, made of, or

like, splinters : apt to splinter. [Sw. splint splinta, to splinter; cf. Split.]

Split, split, v.t. to cleave lengthwise : to tear asunder violently : to divide : to throw into discord. v.t. to divide or part asunder : to be dashed to pieces : to divulge secrets : to vote for candidates of opposite parties : to burst with laughter : pr.p. split'ting ; pa.t. and/a.A split. n. a crack or rent lengthwise : a schism : a half-bottle of aerated water, a half-glass of spirits: (pi.) the acrobatic feat of going down to the floor with the legs spread out laterally. adj. Split' -new (Scot.), brand-new. n.pl. Split"' -pease, husked pease split for making pea-soup, &c. . Split'ter, one who, or that which, splits : one who splits hairs in argument, &c. : (U.S.) a wheaten cake split and buttered when hot. adj. Split'ting, very severe : very rapid. Split on a rock, to meet some unforeseen and disastrous difficulty, to go to ruin ; Split one's Sides, to laugh immoderately ; Split the difference, to divide equally the sum or matter in dispute, to take the mean. [Scand., Dan. split 'te, to split; Dut. splijten; Ger. spltissen.]

Splore, splOr, n. (Scat.) a frolic, a spree.

Splotch, sploch, n. a large spot, a stain. adj. Splotch'y.

Splurge, splurj, . any boisterous display. v.t. to make such a display. adj. Splur'gy, given to such.

Splutter, splut'er, v.t. to eject drops of saliva while speaking : to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen. . bustle. . Splutt'erer, one who splutters. [For spnitter, a freq. of sprout, orig. form of spout.]

Spodium, spO'di-um, . a powder obtained from calcination, as ivory-black, &c. n. Spode, animal or bone charcoal, of which ornaments may be made.

Spodogenous, spO-doj'e-nus, adj. caused by waste-products, applied esp. to an enlargement of the spleen caused by waste red blood-corpuscles. [Gr. spodos, ashes, genes, producing.]

Spodomancy, spod'O-man-si, . divination by means of ashes. adj. Spodoman'tic. [Gr. spodos, ashes, manteia, divination.]

Spodumene, spod'u-men, . a silicate of aluminium and lithium. [Gr. spodoun, to burn to ashes, spodos, ashes.]

Spofflsh, spof'ish, adj. fussy, officious also Spoff'y. v.i. Spoff'le, to fuss or bustle.

Spoil, spoil, v.t. to take by force : to plunder. v.i. to practise robbery. . prey, plunder : pillage : robbery. n. Spoil'er, one who spoils, a plunderer. n.pl. Spo'lia opi'ma, the most valued spoils taken by a _Roman commander from the enemy's commander in single combat ; hence supreme rewards or honours generally. [O. Fr. espoille L. spoliwn, spoil.]

Spoil, spoil, v.t. to corrupt : to mar : to make useless. v.i. to decay : to become useless. ns. Spoil'er, a comipter ; Spoil'-five, a round game of cards played with the whole pack, each one of the three to ten players receiving five cards. adj. Spoil'ful (.?/.), wasteful, rapacious. . Spoils man, one who looks for profit out of politics. [Same as above word.]

Spoke, spCk, pa.t. of speak.

Spoke, spOk, . one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. Put a spoke in one's wheel, to thwart a person by some impediment. [A.S. spdca; Dut. speek, Ger. speicke.}

Spoken, spSk'n, pa.p. of speak, used as adj. in ' civil-spoken,' &c.

Spokeshave, spSk'shav, . a carpenter's tool having a plane-bit between two handles for curved work, &c.

Spokesman,

spCks'man,

. one who Spokeshave,

speaks for

another, or for others, an advocate.
Spole, spol, n. the small wheel near the distaff in th;

spinning-wheel. [A variant of spool.]
Spoliate, spO'li-at, v.t. to spoil, to plunder, to pillage.

Spondee

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Spore

v.i. to practise robbery. MS. Spo'liary, the place in a Roman amphitheatre where the bodies of slaughtered gladiators were dragged to be stripped ; Spolia tion, act of spoiling : robbery. adj. Spo liative, serving to take away or diminish./;. Spo'liator, one who spoliates. enij. Spo'liatory, tending to spoil: destructive. . SpO'lium, the property of a benenced ecclesiastic not transmissible by will. [L. spoliatus, pa. p. of spolidre s^iut,.t.poil.]

Spondee, spon'de, . in classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables, as fato.adjs. Spondaic, -al, pertaining to, or consisting of, spondees. [Fr., L. spandeus (/*) Gr. spondeios (.pans), (a foot) of two syllables, so called because much used in the slow solemn hymns sung at a spondi or drink-offering spendein, to pour put, make a libation.]

Spondyl, -e, spon'dil, . a joint, joining. ns. Spondylal'gia, pain in the spine ; Spondyll'tis, arthritis of a vertebra. adj. Spon'dylouS, vertebral. [Gr. spondylos, a joint.]

Sponge, spunj, . a fixed, usually marine, animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles : the fibrous framework of such, remarkable for its power of sucking up water : any sponge-like substance, as dough before it is kneaded and formed : any cringing hanger-on or parasite, a drunken fellow : an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge : the heel of a horse's shoe. v.t. to wipe with a sponge : to wipe out, absorb up, with a sponge : to wipe out completely : to destroy. v.i. to suck in, as a sponge : to gain by mean tricks, to live on others by some

mean subterfuge or other. ns. Sponge'cake, a very light sweet cake of flour, eggs, and sugar ; Sponge'let, a little sponge, adjs. Sponge' ous, Spon'glose, Spongiolit'ic. . Spong'er, one who uses a sponge : a person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges : an apparatus for sponging cloth by means of a perforated adjustable cylinder : a sponge or parasite. adjs. Sponglc'olous, inhabiting sponges ; Spong'iform, resembling a sponge : porous. ns. Sponglness, porous quality ; Spong 7 -ing-house, a bailiff's lodging-house for debtors in his custody before their committal to prison ; Spon'giole, the spongy tissue of a root-tip ; Spon'giolite, a fossil sponge spicule. adj. Spongoid (spong'goid). ns. SpongblogiSt(spong-gol'5-jist), one devoted to the study of sponges; Spongology (spong-gol'o-ji), the knowledge about sponges. adj. Spong'y, like a sponge, absorptive : of open texture, porous : wet and soft : drunken. Set a sponge, to leaven a small mass of dough with which to leaven a large quantity ; Throw up the sponge, to acknowledge defeat by throwing into the air the sponge with which a boxer is rubbed down between rounds : to give up any contest. [O. Fr. espongtL. spongia Gr. sponggia.\

Sponsal, spon'sal, adj. pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse. . Spon'slon, the act of becoming surety for another. adj. Spon'sional. [L., spondere, sponsum, to promise.]

Sponslble, spon'si-bl, adj. (Scot.) reliable : respectable.

Sponson, spon'son, n. the curve of the timbers and planking towards the outer part of the wing, before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer. Also Spon'sing. [Ety. dub.]

Sponsor, spon'sur, n. one who promises solemnly for another : a surety : a godfather or godmother. adj. Sponso'rial. . Spon'sorship. [L,., spondere, sponsum, to promise.]

Spontaneous, spon-ta'ne'-us, adj. of one's free-will : involuntary: acting by its own impulse or natural law : produced of itself or without interference. ns. Spontaneity, Sponta'neousness, the state or quality of being spontaneous. adv. Sponta'neously. Spontaneous: combustion, a phenomenon that occasionally manifests itself in mineral and organic substances; Spontaneous generation, a term applied to the real or imaginary development of lowly organisms from non-living matter. [L. spontaneus sponte, of one's own accord.]

Spontoon, sppn-toOn', . a weapon somewhat like a halberd, which used to be carried by certain officers of foot. [Fr. sponton It. spontone spuntare, to break off the point punione junto, a point L. pungere, punctum, to point.]

Spook, spook, . a ghost. v.i. to play the spook. adjs. Spook'ish, Spook'y, like a ghost, haunted by ghosts : sensitive to the dread of ghosts, suggesting the presence of ghosts. [Dut. spook; Ger. (obs.) spucli, Sw. spoke ; not related to puck.]

Spool, spool, n. :\ hollow cylinder for winding yarn, &c., upon.- v.t. to wind on spools. [Low Ger. spole, Dut. spoel; Ger. spitlc.]

Spoom, spoOm, v.i. to scud before the wind. adj. Spoom ing (Keats), foaming.

Spoon, spoon, . an instrument with a shallow bowl and handle for use in preparing, serving, or in eating food : anything like a spoon or its bowl, as an oar ; in golf, a wooden-headed club of varying length, having the face more or less spooned, used in approaching the holes from varying distances. v.t. to use a spoon upon : to lie spoon fashion with. v.i. to fish with a spoon-hook : in croquet, to shove or scoop with the mallet : to be foolishly fond, to indulge in endearments openly. us. Spoon'-bait, a revolving metallic lure attached to a fishing-line by a swivel, used in trolling for fish ; Spoon'bill, a family of birds (Plataleida) allied to the Ibididce, and more distantly to the storks, with a bill long, flat, and broad throughout, and much dilated in a spoon form at the tip ; Spoon'-drift, light spray bprneon a gale ; Spoon'ful, as much as a spoon contains when full : a small quantity. adv. Spoon'ily, in a spoony or silly way. . Spoon'meat, food taken with a spoon, such as is given to young children. adv. Spoon'ways, applied to a way of packing slaves in ships very closely together. adjs. Spoon'y, Spoon'ey, silly, weakly affectionate, foolishly fond. . a simple fellow : one foolishly fond of a sweetheart. Apostle spoon (see Apostle) ; Dessert-spoon (see Dessert) ; Eucharistic spoon, the cochlear or labis ; Table-spoon (see Table).- -Be spoons on, to be silly in the manifestation of one's love for a woman. [A. S. span ; Ger. span, a chip, Ice. spdnn, a chip, a spoon.]

Spoor, spoor, . track or trail of an animal, esp. when hunted as game. . Spoor'er, one who tracks game by the spoor. [Dut. spoor, a track ; cf. Ger. spur, Ice. spor, a track, Scot, speir, to ask.]

Sporadic, -al, spo-rad'ik, -al, adj. scattered a term specially applied to any disease usually epidemic or contagious, when it attacks only a few persons in a district and does not spread in its ordinary manner. adv. Sporadically. . Sporad'icalness. [Gr. sporadikos sporas, sporados, scattered speirein, to sow.]

Spore, spor, . the reproductive body in flowerless plants like the fern, analogous to the seeds of ordinary flowering plants, but containing no embryo : a germ, a seed, a source of being generally. adjs. Sporan'gial ; Sporangif 'erous ; Sporan'giforin ; Sporan'gioid, like a sporangium. ns. Sporangi'-Olum, a small sporangium ; Sporan giophore, the receptacle which bears the sporangia ; Sporan'gi-OSpore, one of the peculiar spores of the Myxomycetes; Sporan'gium (//. Sporan' gia), a spore-case, the sac in which the spores are produced endogenously also Spore'-case ; Spo ridesm (fat.), a pluricellular body which becomes free like a simple spore, and in which every cell is capable of germinating ; SporidI olum, a secondary sporidium ; Sporid'ium, a secondary spore borne on a promycelium : an ascospore ; Sporifica'tion, spore-production ; Sporipar'ity, reproduction by means of spores. adj. Sporip'arous. .t. Spo'rocarp, a many-celled form of fruit produced in certain lower cryptogams in consequence of a sexual act ; Spo rocyst, Die cyst

Sporran

inSte ; mute ; mCon ;

Spread

or capsule developed in the process of sporular encystment. adj. Sporocyst'io. ns. Spo'roderm, the wall or covering of a spore ; Sporogen'eslS, reproduction by means of spores also SporOg'eny.

adj. Sporog'enous. . Sporogo'nium, the sporocarp, cagsule or so-called 'moss-fruit' in mosses. adj. Spo'roid, like a spore, ns. Sporol'oglst, a botanist who emphasises the spores in classification ; Spo'rophore, the part of the thallus which bears spores : the placenta in flowering plants : a sporophyte. adjs. Sporophor'ic, Sporoph'orous. ns.

Spo'rophyl, the leaf bearing the spores or spore receptacles ; Spo'rophyte, the spore-bearing stage in the life-cycle of a plant. adj. Sporophyt'ic. ns. Spo'rosao, one of the gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed : a redia or spiro-cyst, in Vermes ; Sporo-Ste'gium, the so-called fruit of plants in the Characeic,
consisting of the hard brownish spirally-twisted shell or covering of the spore. adjs. Spd'rOUS ; Spo'rular. ns. Spomla'tion, conversion into spores or sporules also Spora'tion; Spo'rule, a small spore. adjs. Sporulif'erous, Spor'uloid.
[Gr. sparos, a sowing, seed
spfircin, to sow.]

Sporran, spor'an, . an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael, sporan.)

Sport, spOrt, v.i. to play : to frolic : to practise field diversions : to trifle. v.t. to amuse : to make merry : to represent playfully : to spend in sport or , w display. . that which amuses i l^L .^^ r or makes merry : play : mirth : JWg

jest : contemptuous mirth : anything for playing with : a toy : Sporran, idle jingle : field diversion : an

animal or plant, or one of its organs, that varies singularly and spontaneously from the normal type. n. Sport er, one who sports: a sportsman. adj. Sportful, full of sport : merry: full of jesting. aih:

Sportfully. .Sport'fulness. adj. Sporting, relating to, or engaging in, sports. adv. Sport'ingly. adj. Sportive, inclined to sport : playful : merry : amorous, wanton. adv. Sportively, n. Sportiveness. adj. Sportless, without sport or mirth : sad. n. Sports'man, one who practises, or one skilled

in, field-sports, adj. Sports'man-like. ns. Sports'manship, practice or skill of a sportsman ; Sports'woman, a she-sportsman. Sport one's oak (see Oak). [Formed by aphseresis from disport.)

Sposh, sposh, n. slush. adj. Sposh'y.

Spot, spot, . a mark made by a drop of wet matter :

a blot : a discoloured place : a small part of a different colour : a small extent of space : any particular place : one of the marked points on a billiard-table, from which balls are played (for Centre-spot, Pyramid-spot, &c., see Billiards): one of the dark places on the surface of the sun, &c. : something that soils : a stain on character or reputation. v.t. to mark with drops of wet : to stain : to discolour : to taint : to tarnish, as reputation : to note or recognise by some point, to detect : to indicate, name : J>r.p. spot'ting; pa./, and pa.p. spot'ted. adj. Spotless, without a spot : untainted : pure. adv. Spotlessly. ns. Spotlessness ; Spot-stroke, a stroke in billiards when the player pockets the red ball from the 'spot,' leaving his own ball in position to repeat the stroke. adjs. Spotted, Spotty, marked with spots or discoloured places. ns. SpOttedneSS, the state of beinp spotted ; Spotter, one who spots or detects : Spottiness, state of being spotty. Spot-barred game, a game at billiards when the spot-stroke is forbidden to be played more than twice consecutively. [Cf. Dut. spat, Dan. spattt; prob. conn, with spit.)

Spouse, spowz, n. a husband or wife. adj. Spous'al, pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage : nuptial : matrimonial./*, usually in pi. nuptials : marriage. adj. Spouse'less, destitute of a spouse : unmarried. [O. Fr. espouse (Ft. epaux, fern, epouse) L. sponsus, pa. p. of spondere, to promise in marriage.]

Spout, spowt, v.t. to throw out, as from a pipe : to utter volubly : to pawn, pledge. v.i. to issue with violence, as from a pipe : to speak volubly, to speechify. . the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues : a pipe for conducting a liquid : a term applied to the blowing or breathing of whales and other cetaceans. ns. Spout'er, one who, or that which, spouts : a speechifier : a South Sea whale, a skilful whaler; Spout-hole, an orifice for discharging a liquid, a whale's spiracle. adj. Spoutless, wanting a spout. [Skeat explains that spout, like speak, has lost an r, thus standing for sprout, the r being preserved in spurt, with nearly the same sense as spout. Sw. sputa for spruta, to squirt ; Dut. spnitett.)

Sprack, sprak, adj. vigorous, sprightly. Also Sprag. [Ice. sprtekr, sparer, sprightly.]

Sprackle, sprak'l, v.i. (Scot.) to clamber up with difficulty. Also Sprach'le, Sprauch'le. [Ice. spraukla, to sprawl.]

Sprad, sprad (Spent.). Same as Spread.

Sprag, sprag, n. a piece of wood used to lock a wheel :
a punch-prop in mining. v.t. to prop, or to stop, by a sprag.

Sprag, sprag, n. (prov.) a young salmon.

Spraich, sprah, n. (Scot.) a shriek, cry. v.i. to shriek.

Spraid, sprad, adj. (prov.) chapped with cold. Also Sprayed.

Sprain, spran, v.t. to overstrain the muscles of a joint. . a term employed in surgery to designate a violent stretching of tendinous or ligamentous parts with or without rupture of some of their fibres. [O. Fr. espreindre (Fr. epreindre), to press L. exprimere, to press out.]

Spraint, sprant, . the dung of an otter.

Sprang, pa. t. of spring.

Sprangle, sprang'gl, v.i. to sprawl, struggle.

Sprat, sprat, . a fish of the family Clupeida, like the herring, but much smaller. . Sprat'-'weath'er, the dark days of November and December. [Dut. sprot ; Ger. sprat fe.]

Sprattle, sprat'l, v.t. (Scot.) to scramble.

Sprawl, sprawl, v.i. to toss or kick about the limbs : to stretch the body carelessly when lying : to spread ungracefully. . a sprawling posture. . Sprawl'er. [There is, an A.S. spreaivlian, to move convulsively ; but the word is most probably for Sprattle or sprottle Sw. sprattla, to sprawl ; cf. Dan. spreelle, to toss about the limbs.]

Spray, spra, . small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c. adj. Spray 7 ey, consisting of spray. [Skeat suggests that the word is from Dut. spreiden, to spread, scatter.]

Spray, spra, . a small shoot of a tree. adj. Spray'ey, branching. [Akin to Ice. sprek, a twig, Dan. sprag. Doublet sprig.)

Spread, spred, v.i. to scatter abroad or in all directions : to stretch : to extend : to overlay : to shoot out, as branches : to circulate, as news : to cause to affect numbers, as a disease : to diffuse : to set with provisions, as a table. v.i. to extend or expand in

all directions : to be extended or stretched : to be propagated or circulated: pa.t. and pa.p. spread. n. extent : compass : expansion of parts : that which is spread out, a feast : a cover for a bed or a table. adj. having a broad surface : shallower than the standard. adj. Spread'-ea'gle, like an eagle with the wings stretched out, bombastic, boastful. n. (naut.)a. person seized in the rigging, a passenger thus made to pay his entrance forfeit. ns. Spread'-ea'gleism, a bombastic and frothy patriotism ; Spread'er, one who, or that which, spreads, one

who publishes or extends : any machine or implement for helping to scatter. f.adj. Spread'ing. adv. Spread'ingly, increasingly. Spread a fleet, to keep more open order. [A.S. sfrxdan ; Dut. sprtidtn, Ger. sprciten.]

Spreagh, spreh, . plunder. . Spreagh' ery, cattle-lifting. [Gael, spreuik, cattle.]

Spreckled, sprek'ld, adj. speckled.

Spred, spred. pa.p. and . an obsolete form of spread. Also Spred'den.

Spree, spre, . a merry frolic : a drunken bout. v.i. to carouse. [Prob. Ir. spre, a spark, spraic, vigour.]

Spreut, sprent, adj. sprinkled. [M. E. sprengen (pa.t. sprente) A.S. sprengan, to cause to spring.]

Sprig, sprig, . a small shoot or twig : a scion, a young person : an ornament like a spray : one of various small pointed implements, a headless nail : one of the separate pieces of lace fastened on_ a ground in applique lace. v.t. to embroider with representations of twigs : pr.p. sprig'ging ; pa.t. and pa.p. sprigged. adj. Sprig'gy, full of sprigs or young branches. [Cf. Ice. sprek, a stick.]

Spright, sprit, . the same as Sprite (q.v.). adj. Spright'ful ($kak.\ full of spirit : brisk, gay. adv. Spright' fully, in a sprightful manner, briskly, vigorously. n. Spright fulness, the quality of being sprightful, briskness, liveliness. adj. Spright'-less, destitute of spirit or life : dull : sluggish. . Spright liness. <(?. Sprightly, airy : full of life :

lively : brisk. [Spright = sprite.]

Spring, spring, v.i. to bound : to leap : to rush hastily : to move suddenly by elastic force : to start up suddenly : to break forth : to appear : to issue : to come into existence : (B.) to rise, as the sun. v.t. to cause to spring up : to start : to produce quickly, cause to act suddenly : to leap over : to explode, as a mine : to open, as a leak : to crack, as a mast : to bend by force, strain : (arckit.) to start from an abutment, &c. : to set together with bevel-joints : -pa.t. sprang, sprung ; pti.p. sprung. . a leap : a flying back with elastic force : elastic power : an elastic body : any active power : that by which action is produced : cause or origin : a source : an outflow of water from the earth : (B.) the dawn : the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season March, April, May : a starting of a plank in a vessel : a crack in a mast. us. Spring' al, Spring'ald. an active springy young man, a youth ; Spring'-back, an inner false joint on a bound book, springing upward from the true or outer back when the book is opened flat ; Spring' -balance, an instrument for determining the weight of a body by the elasticity of a spiral spring ; Spring'-beam, a beam of considerable span, without central support, the tie-beam of a truss: in a steamer, a fore-and-aft beam for connecting the two paddle-beams: an elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, &c. ; Spring" -beau' ty, the Claytonia virginica; Spring' -bed, a mattress formed of spiral springs set in a wooden frame ; Spring'-bee'tle, an elater ; Spring 1 -board, a board fastened on elastic supports, used to spring from in performing feats of agility ; Spring bok, a beautiful South African antelope, larger than a roebuck [Dut.] ; Spring' -box, a box or barrel in which a spring is coiled : the frame of a sofa, &c., in which the springs are set ; Spring'-carr iage, a wheel-carriage mounted on springs ; Spring' cart, a light cart mounted upon springs; Springer, a kind of dog of the spaniel class, useful for springing game in copses : one who springs : the bottom stone of an arch ; Spring'-gun, a gun having wires connected with its trigger, and so fixed and planted as to be discharged when trespassers stumble against the wire ; Spring -halt, a jerking lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his leg or legs ; Spring'-

hamm'er, a machine-hammer in which the blow is delivered or augmented by the force of a spring ; Spring -head, a fountain-head, source : a head or end-piece ior a carriage-spring. adj. Spring -head ed (Spens.). having heads springing afresh. us. Spring -heeled Jack, one supposed capable of leaping a great height or distance in carrying out mischievous or frolicsome tricks ; Spring -hook, an angler's snap-hook or spear-hook : a latch or door-hook with a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple : in a loco-
motive, a hook fixing tne driving-wheel spring to the frame ; Spring 1 -house, a house for keeping meat in, or a dairy, built for coolness over a spring or brook ; Spring'iness ; Springing, the act of springing,

leaping, arising, or issuing : (B.) growth, increase : (arckit.) the lowest part of an arch on both sides ; Spring -jack, a device for inserting a loop in a main electric line-circuit, a plug being forced between two spring contacts; Spring'-latch, a latch that snaps into the keeper whenever the door is shut ; Spring'-let, a little spring : a small stream ; Spring -lig'a-ment, the inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot ; Spring'-lOCk, a lock wiiich fastens by a spring; Spring' - mattress = Spring-bed ; Spring'-net, a net that closes with a spring ; Spring'-pad lock, a padlock that snaps itself shut ; Spring'-pole, a pole whose elasticity serves as a spring; Spring'-sad die, a bent iron bar of jQ form on the top of a railway carriage journal-box, sur-rounding the arch-bar and supporting the spring ; Spring'-search'er, a steel-pronged tool to search for defects in the bore of a gun ; Spring -shack le, a shackle closed by a spring : a shackle joining one spring of a vehicle with another or with a rigid piece; Spring'-stay (naut.), a smaller stay, placed above the stays as a duplicate if needed ; Spring'-StUd, a rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to keep it in place ; Spring -tail, one of an order of primitive wingless insects (follemhola), so called popularly from a peculiar springing fork usually present on the abdomen; Spring'-tide, the periodical excess of the elevation and depression of the tide, after new and full moon, when both sun and moon act in the same direction ; Spring -tide, -time, the season of spring ; Sprtng'-tool, any tool bearing a spring, as a glass-blower's tongs ; Spring'-trap, a trap worked by a spring, a mouse-trap, &c. ; Spring 7 -
Valve, a valve fitted with a spring : a safety-v.ilve connected with a spring-balance ; Spring'-wa'ter, water issuing from a spring ; Spring'-wheat, wheat sown in the spring, rather than autumn or winter ; Spring' -wort, a plant which draws down lightning perh. the caperspurge. adj. Sprlng'y, pertaining to, or like, a spring, elastic, nimble : abounding with springs. Spring a leak, to commence leaking ; Spring a mine, to cause it to explode often used figuratively ; Spring a rattle, to cause a rattle to sound ; Spring at, to leap at ; Spring forth, to come forward with a leap : to shoot up rapidly ; Spring on, or upon, to attack with violence. [A.S. sfringan ; Ger. springen.}

Springe, sprinj, . a snare with a spring-noose : a gin. v.t. to catch in a springe. [Prov. Eng. springle spring; cf. Ger. sprenkel springen.}

Sprinkle, spring'kl, v.t. to scatter in small drops or particles : to scatter on : to baptise with a few drops of water : to purify. v.i. to scatter in drops. n. an aspersorium or utensil for sprinkling. ns. Sprin'kle, Sprin'kling, a small quantity sprinkled : in book-binding, the mottling of the edges of trimmed leaves by scattering a few drops of colour on them ; Sprin'kler. [Freq. formed from A.S. sprengan, the causal of springan, to spring ; cf. Ger. sprenkeln.}

Sprint, sprint, . a short-distance race at full speed. v.i. to run at full speed also Sprent. ns. Sprln'ter, a short - distance runner in races ; Sprin'ting ; Sprint'-race ; Sprint'-run'ner. [Cf. spurt.}

Sprit, sprit, n. (no-lit.) a spar set diagonally to ex-tend a fore-and-aft sail. [A..S. spreit, a pole ; Dut. and Ger. spriet, a bowsprit ; conn, with sprout.]

Sprite, sprit, n. a
spirit : a shade :
a ghost : (obs.)
frame of mind,
disposition. Also
Spright. [A doub-
let of spirit.]

Spriteful, Sprttely,

& c. Same as

Sprightful, &c.
Sprocket, sprok'et,

. a projection on

the periphery of Spnt-sail.

a wheel or capstan for engaging the chain.
Sprod, sprod, a. (prov.) a second-year salmon.
Sprong, sprong (Spens.), pa.t. of spring.
Sprout, sprowt, n. a germ or young shoot : (//.)

young shoots from old cabbages. v.i. to shoot : to

push out new shoots. adj. Sprout'ed, budded.

Brussels sprouts (see Brussels). [According to

Skeat, not from A. S. spreilan, nor spry tan, but from
Old Friesic spruta, to sprout, Low Ger. sprnten,
Dut. spruitrn, Ger. spriessen.}

Spruce, spr675s, adj. smart : neat, dapper : over-
fastidious, finical. n. Prussian leather. v.t. to
smarten. v.i. to become spruce or smart. n.
Spruce'-fir, or merely Spruce, any tree of the
genus Picea of the pine family (Coni/era), or the
wood of such a tree. adv. Sprucely. n. Spruce'-
ness. v.t. Spru'City, to smarten. [O. Fr. Pruce
Late L. Prussia, Ger. Preitssfn.]

Spruce-beer, sproos'-ber, . beer flavoured with a
decoction of the young shoots of the spruce-fir.
[Ger. sprpssen-tier, sprossen, young shoots, Eng-
lished as Pruce-bcer, i.e. Prussian beer.]

Sprue, sprOS, . in casting, one of the passages lead-
ing to the mould, also the metal which solidifies
in it deadhead. n. Spnie'-hole, ingate or pour-
ing-hole in a mould.

Sprug, sprug, v.t. and v.i. (prov.) to smarten, to dress
neatly.

Sprug, sprug, n. (prov,) a sparrow.

Spruit, spro5'it, . a small head-stream, a stream flow-
ing through a village, dry in summer. [S. Afr. Dut.]

Sprung, pa.t. and pa.p. of spring. adj. (coil.) tipsy,
tight.

Sprunny, sprun'i, adj. (prov.) neat. . a sweetheart.

Sprunt, spmnt, t'.. to spring up: sprout, germinate.
. a steep bit in a road : a rebellious curl, &c.
adv. Sprunt'ly, gaily, bravely. Sprunt up, to
bristle up.

Spry, sprl, adj. vigorous, lively, gay, pert. [Scand. ;
Sw. prov. sprygg, very active.]

Spud, spud, n. a small narrow spade with a short
handle: any short thick thing, a. baby's hand, a
potato, &c. adj. Spud'dy, short and fat, [Prob.
Scand., Dan. fpyd, a spear.]

Spue. Same as Spew.

Spulzie, Spuilzie, spuTye, (Scot.) spoil. Also
Spul'ye, Spul'yie. [Spoil.}

Spume, spurn, . scum or froth thrown up by liquid :
foam. v.i. to throw up scum : to foam. adj. Spu'-
meoUS, frothy. n. SpumeS'Cence, frothiness. adjs.

Spumes'cent, foaming ; Spumif 'erous, producing
foam. n. Spu miness, the quality of being spumy
or frothy. adjs. Spu'mous, Spu'my, consisting of
froth: frothy: foamy. [L. spuma spuert, to spew.]

Spun, pa.t. and pa.p. of spin. adj. Spun'-OUt, un-
duly lengthened. n. Spun' -yarn, rope-yarn twisted
into a cord.

Spunge, spunj, -'. and . a form of sponge.

Spunk, spungi-c, n. touchwood, tinder, a fungus from
which tinder is made, punk, amadou : (Scot.) a small

fire, a fiery spark, a lucifer-match : mettle, spirit,
pluck. v.i. to take fire, flame up. adj. Spunky,
spirited : fiery-tempered. [Cf. Ir. sponc, tinder,
sponge L. spongia, a sponge Gr. sponggia.]

Spur, spur, . an instrument on a horseman's heels,
with sharp points for goading the horse : that which

goads or instigates : something projecting : the hard projection on a cock's leg : a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range. v.t. to urge on with spurs : to urge onward : to impel : to put spurs on. v.i. to press forward : to travel in great haste \-pr.p. spur'ring ; fa.t. and pa.p. spurred. v.t. SpUT-gall (Snak.), to gall or wound with a spur. ns. SpUT'-gear, -gearing, gearing in which spur-wheels are used. adj. Spur'-heeled, havinga long straight hind -claw. . Spur'-leath'er, the strap by which the spur is fastened to the foot. p.adj. Spurred, wearing spurs : having shoots like spurs: affected with ergot, as rye. ns. Spur'rer, one who, or that which, spurs ; Spur'rier, one who makes spurs ; Spur'-roy'al, an ancient English coin, worth fifteen shillings, so called from having a star on one side resembling the rowel of a spur ; Spur -way, a bridle-road : Spur'-Whang = Spur-leather; Spur'-wheel (meek.), a wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur. adj. SpUT'-Winged, with a horny spur on the pinion, as with the plovers, &c. [AS. spora ; Ice. sport, Ger. sporn.)

Spurge, spurj, . a genus of plants of the natural order Ruphorbiacetf, all the species containing a resinous milky juice mostly very acrid. n. SpUTgO'-laU'rel, a European evergreen shrub, with yellowish-green flowers, thick leaves, and poisonous berries. [O. Fr. espurge (Fr. epurge)]^. expurgare, to purge tx, ott", purg-dre, to clear.)

Spurlffl, spu'ri-e, .//. the bastard quills forming the alula in birds.

Spurious, spur'i-us, adj. illegitimate : bastard : not genuine: false: resembling an organ, but without its function, or having the functions of an organ while morphologically different. adv. SpUT'iOUSly. n. SpurlOUSneSS. [L. spurius, false.)

Spurling = Sparling (q.v.).

Spurn, spurn, v.t. to drive away as with the foot: to kick : to reject with disdain. n. di.-dainful rejection. . Spurn or, one who spurns. [A. S. speoritan ; cog. with spur.]

Spume, spurn, v.t. (Spens.) to spur.

Spurry, spur'i, . a plant of the genus Spergula. [O. Fr. sporrie, of Teut. origin ; cf. Ger. sporgei.)

Spurt, spurt, v.t. to spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water. v.i. to gush out suddenly in a small stream : to flow out forcibly or at intervals. n. a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening : a jet : a sudden short effort, a special exertion of one's self for a short time, in running, rowing, &c. [Formerly spirt Ice. sprettr, a spurt spretta, to start, to sprout.)

Spurtle, spur'tl, n. (Scot.) a short stick for stirring porridge, broth, &c. . Spur'tle-blade, a sword.

Sputter, sput'er, v.i. to spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking : to throw out moisture in scattered drops : to speak rapidly and indistinctly, to jabber. -'.t. to throw out with haste and noise : to utter hastily and indistinctly. . moist matter thrown out in particles. . Sputt'erer, one who sputters. [The freq. of spout (q.v.).]

Sputum, spu'tum, . spittle, the matter expectorated : pi. Spu'ta. {L.,spuere, to spit.)

Spy, spT, n. one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c. : one who keeps a watch on others : one who secretly conveys information. v.t. to see: to discover, generally at a distance : to discover by close search : to inspect secretly: pa.t. and pa.p. spied. ns. 853^^! = Spial ; Spy'-craft. Spy'ism, the art or practice of spying ; Spy'glass, a small hand-telescope ; Spy-hole, a peep-hole ; Spy-mon'ey, money paid tor secret intelligence. [O. Fr. espier Old High Ger. spelidni L. spectre,]

Spyre, spir, v.i. (Sfens.) to shcx)t forth. [L. spirdre, to sprout.]

Squab, skwob, adj. fat, clumsy : curt, abrupt : unfledged, newly hatched: shy, coy. . a young

pigeon, the young of other animals before the hair or feathers are grown : a short stumpy person : a thickly-stuffed cushion, a sofa padded throughout, an ottoman. v. t. to stuff thickly and sew through, the stitches being concealed by buttons, &c. v.i. to fall heavily. adv. flat : heavily, as a fall. arijs. Squab'-bish, thick, heavy ; Squab'by, squat. us. Squab -Chick, a fledgling ; Squab' -pie, a pie made of strips of mutton, onions, and slices of apple. [Prob. Scand. ; cf. Sw. dial, sqvapp, a word imitative of a splash, sqvabb, loose flesh, sqriabbig, flabby.]

Squabash, skwa-bash', v.t. to crush, smash.

Squabble, skwob'l, v.i. to dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle. . a noisy, petty quarrel : a brawl. . Squabbler. [Scand., Sw. dial, skvabbel, a dispute.]

Squacco, skwak'O, . a small crested African heron.

Squad, skwod, . a small body of men assembled for drill, any small group or company of men. . Squad ron, a body of cavalry, consisting of two troops, or 120 to 200 men : a body of soldiers drawn up in a square : any regularly ranked body, or a group : section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer.
p. adj. Squadroned, formed into squadrons. Awkward squad, a body of recruits not yet competent in drill, &c. [O. Fr. esqutuirell. squadra, and L. cxqitndrare, to make square.]

Squaddy, skwad'i, adj. squabby.

Squail, skwal, . a disc or counter used in the game of squails : (//.) a parlour-game in which small discs are snapped from the edge of the table to a centre mark called the process: the game of ninepins. v.i. to throw a stick, &c., at any object, v. t. to pelt with s_ticks, &c. . Squail'er, a throwing-stick. [A variant of kail.}

Squalid, skwol'id, adj. filthy, foul.?/. Squalid'ity, the state of being squalid : filthiness. adv. Squal-idly. HS. Squal'idness ; Squal'or, state of being squalid: dirtiness: filthiness. [L. squalidus sqnalere, to be stiff; akin to Gr. skellein, to dry.]

Squall, skwawl, v.i. to cry out violently. . a loud cry or scream : a violent gust of wind. . SqualTer. adj. Squall'y, abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind : gusty, blustering : threatening a squall. White squall, a tropical whirlwind, coming on without warning other than a small white cloud, [-cand., Sw. sq-;'ala, to gush out.]

Squally, skwawl'i, adj. irregularly woven : having bare patches, of a field of corn, &c. (Prob. the same as scally. Cf. Scall.}

Squaloid, skwa'loid, adj. resembling a Squa'lus or shark. . Squalid, one of the Sqnalicf<r, a family of sharks. adj. Squa'liform, having the form of a shark. [L. squalus, a shark.)

Squama, skwa'ma, . a scale : the bractea of a deciduous spike, any scaly bractcd leaf: //. Squa'mSB. ~n.pl. Squama ta, a division of reptiles, including lizards and serpents. adjs. Squa'mate, Squa'mous, Squama'ceous, Squa'mose, covered with, or consisting of, scales : scaly. ns. Squame. a scale or squama ; Squamel la. a small scale. adjs. Squamif'erous, Squarnig'erous, bearing squama or scales ; Squa'miform, Squa'moid, like a scale. ns. Squamo'sal. the squamous portion of the temporal bone ; Squam'Ula. a very small scale also Squam'ule. -adjs. Squam'ulate, Squam uliform. [L. squamosus squama, a scale.]

Squander, skwon'der, ->.t. to spend lavishly or wastefully : to waste money or powers. . Squan'derer. adv. Squan'deringly, in a squandering manner, by squandering. ISkcat explains as a nasalised form of Lowland Scotch squatter, to splash water about, prov. Eng. rwatter, to throw water about. These are frequentatives from Dan. sqvatte, to splash, spurt, squander ; Sw. sqvatta, to squirt, Ice. skvetta, to squirt out water.]

Square, skwar, adj. having four equal sides and angles : forming a right angle : having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines : exact, suitable, fitting : true, that does equal justice, fair, honest : even, leaving no balance, settled, as accounts : directly opposed, complete, unequivocal : solid, full, satisfying. . that which is square : a square figure : a four-sided space enclosed by houses : a square body of troops : the length of the side of any figure squared : an instrument for measuring right angles : (aritli.) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself: due proportion, order, honesty, equity, fairness. v.t. to form like a square : to form with four equal sides and angles : (arit/i.) to multiply by itself: to reduce to any given measure or standard, to adjust, regulate : (tiant.) to place at right angles with the mast or keel. r.i. to suit, fit : to accord or agree : to take an attitude of offence and defence, as a boxer. adj. Square'-

built, of a square build or shape. ndr. Square'ly, in a square form or manner. ns. Square'-meas uro, a system of measures applied to surfaces, of which the unit is the square of the lineal unit ; Squareness. adj. Square'-

pierced (her.~), designating a charge perforated with a square opening so as to show the field. . Squa'rer, one who, or that which, squares : (Shak.) a fighting, quarrelsome person. adj. Square' - rigged, having the chief sails square, and extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the

Square-pierced.

masts opposed to Fore-and-aft. ns. Square' - root, thrt root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity ; Square - sail, a four-sided sail extended by yards suspended by the middle at right angles to the mast. aiij. Square'-toed. . Square'-'toes, an old-fashioned, punctilious person. adj. Squa'rish. Square the Circle, to determine the area of a circle in square measure. On the square, honestly. [O. Fr. esqnarre (Fr. (qnerre)-\i. ex-quadrare, to square quadras, conn, with qnatuor, four.]

Squarrose, skwar'os, adj. rough, with projecting or deflexed scales. adj. Squarrlllose, diminutively squarrose.

Squarson, skwaVsn, n. one who is both a beneficed clergyman and a squire or land-owner in a parish. n. Squar sonage, the residence of such.

Squash, skwosh, v.t. to press into pulp : to crush flat. r.i. to form a soft mass as from a fall : to make a noise similar to such. n. a sudden fall or shock of soft bodies : anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe, as a peascod. >ts. Squash'er ; Squash'iness, state of being squashy. adj. Squash'y, like a squash : muddy. [O. Fr. esquacker (Fr. ffachcr), to crush L. ex, out, coartdre, to restrain cogere, coactum, to drive together.]

Squash, skwosh, n. a term loosely used, esp. in the United States, for two or three kinds of gourd, including the pumpkin. [Amer. Ind. asqitask (pi. of asq*), green.)

Squat, skwot, !".. to sit down upon the hams or heels : to cower, as an animal : to settle on new land without title: pr.p. squat'ting ; fia.t. and pa.p. squat'ted. adj. short and thick, dumpy, clumsy. ns. SquatOC'racy, the squatters of Australia collectively ; Squat'ter, a settler on new land without title : one who leases pasture-land from the government; Squat'tiness. r.i. Squat'tle (Scot.), to squat down. adj. Squat'ty, very short and thick.

Squatter

[O. Fr. esquatir, to crush L. ex-, coactus, pa. p. of cogere, to drive together.]

Squatter, skwot'er, r>.z. to plunge through water.

Squaw, skwaw, ?/. an American Indian woman, esp. a wife. 71. SquaWman, a white man with an Indian wife.

Squeak, skwek, v.i. to utter a shrill and usually short cry. . a sudden, shrill cry. v.i. Squawk, to utter a harsh cry: (U.S.) to back out in a mean way. . a loud squeak. . Squeak'er, one who squeaks : a young bird. adv. Squeak ingly. A narrow-squeak, a narrow escape. [Imit. ; cf. Sw. sqvaka, to croak, Ger. quicken, to squeak.]

Squeal, skwel, v.i. to utter a shrill and prolonged sound : to turn informer. n. a shrill loud cry. . Squeal'er, a young pigeon : an informer. [Scand. ; Sw. dial, sqviila, to cry out.]

Squeamish, skwem'ish, adj. sickish at stomach :

easily disgusted or offended : fastidious in taste. adv. Squeam'ishly. n. Squeam'isliness. [Scand. ; Ice. sveiinr, stir ; prob. also influenced by qualmish. \

Squeegee, skwe'je, . a wooden implement edged with rubber for clearing water away from decks, floors, windows, &c. : a photographer's roller for squeezing the moisture from a print also Squil gee. v.t. to smooth down with a squeegee.

Squeeze, skwez, v.t. to crush or press between two bodies : to embrace closely : to force through a small hole : to cause to pass : to extort, oppress, harass. v.i. to push between close bodies: to press: to crowd. . act of squeezing : pressing between bodies: an impression of an inscription, &c. , made by taking a rubbing. n. Squeezability. adj. Squeez'able. ns. Squeez'er, one who, or that which, squeezes : (/*/.) playing-cards having the number of spots marked in the right-hand corner of each ; Squeezing, the act of exerting pressure. adj. Squeez'y, suggesting squeezing, small, contracted. [M. K. queisen A. S. cwfsan.]

Squelch, skwelch, . a heavy blow or a heavy fall. v.t. to crush down.

Squib, skwib, n. a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting : a petty lampoon. v.t. to aim squibs at: to lampoon. v.i. to write lampoons : to use squibs : to sound like a. squib exploding. [Scand. ; Ice. svipa, to flash.]

Squid, skwid, . a kind of cuttle-fish or calamary : a lure used in trolling for fish. v.i. to fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

Squiggle, skwig'I, v.i. (U.S.) to squirm, wriggle: (prtru.) to rinse out the mouth with a liquid.

Squilgee. See Squeegee.

Squill, skwil, n. a genus of bulbous-rooted plants of order Liliactee, with radical leaves, and flowers in terminal racemes or loose corymbs the officinal Squill is diuretic and expectorant. adj. Squillit'ic. [Fr. squille L. squilla, scilla Gr. skilZa.}

Squinch, skwinch, . a small stone arch, or series of arches, across an interior angle of a square tower to support the sides of an octagonal spire.

Squinny, skwin'i, v.i. (Sftak.) to look asquint.

Squint, skwint, adj. looking obliquely : having the vision distorted. v.i. to look obliquely : to have the vision distorted. v.i. to cause to squint. . act or habit of squinting : an oblique look : distortion of vision : a hagioscope, a narrow aperture cut in the wall of a church (generally about two feet wide) to enable persons standing in the side-chapels, &c., to see the elevation of the host at the high-altar. n. Squint'-eye, an eye that squints. <#. Squint' -eyed, looking obliquely : oblique, malignant. . Squinting, technically Strabismus, a common deformity w_hich may be defined as a want of parallelism in the visual axes, when the patient endeavours to direct both eyes to an object at the same time. adz>. Squint'ingly. [Scand. ; Sw. svinka, to shrink, a nasalised form of svika, to fail.]

Squire, skwlr, . an esquire, a knight's attendant : a beau or gallant : a country gentleman, an owner of land in England, esp. if of old family : (U.S.) one who has been a justice of the peace, &c. ns. Squire'age, Squirearchy, landed gentry collectively. adj. Squire'archal. ns. Squireen', a gentleman farmer, one almost a squire ; Squire'hood, the state or rank of a squire also Squire'ship. adjs. Squire'-like, Squire'ly, like or becoming a squire. ns. Squire ling, a squire of small possessions ; Squireoc'racy, government by the landed classes ; Squir'ess, a squire's wife. [Esquire.}

Squire, skwlr, n. (Shak.) a square. [Square.}

Squirm, skwirm, v.i. to wriggle or writhe, to climb by wriggling up : to escape with any awkward evasion or he. [A variant of sqitir = whir.'}

Squirrel, skwir'el, . a nimble, reddish-brown, rodent little animal with hairy tail and large eyes, mainly of arboreal habit. ns. Squirr'el-fish, a holocentroid tropical fish ; Squirr'el-tail, any one of several grasses of the genus Hordeum, with long hair-like awns : a cap of squirrel-skins, with a tail hanging down behind. [O. Fr. escurel Low L. scureilas, dim. of L. sciurus Gr. skiouros skia, shade, oura, tail.]

Squirt, skwert, v.i. to throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening. n. a small instrument for squirting : a small, quick stream. . Squirt'er. [Skeat says the r appears to be intrusive ; allied to prov. Eng. squiiter, to squirt, and squitter, diarrhoea. From Sw. dial, skvittar, to sprinkle all round, freq. otskwitta, to squirt, Sw. sqvdtta, to squirt ; cf. Dan. sqvatte, to splash.]

Squitch, skwich, . quitch-grass.

Sraddha, sra'da, . the offering cf rice and flowers to the manes of a deceased ancestor. [Sans.]

Stab, stab, v.t. to wound with a pointed weapon : to wound : to injure secretly, or by slander : to roughen a brick wall with a pick so as to hold plaster : to pierce folded sheets, near their back edges, for the passage of thread or wire. v.i. to give a stab or a mortal wound :pr.p. stab'bing ; pa.t. and pfi.p. stabbed. n. a wound with a pointed weapon : an injury given secretly. n. Stab'ber, one who stabs. adv. Stab'bingly. [Gael, stob, a stake.]

Stabat Mater, sta'bat ma'ter, n. a Latin hymn on the seven dolours of the Virgin, ascribed to Jacopone da Todi, a i3th-cent. Minorite : a musical setting of this sequence. [Its opening words.]

Stable, sta'bl, adj. that stands firm : firmly established : durable : firm in purpose or character : constant, unchangeable. ns. Stability, state of being stable : steadiness ; Stal>leness. adv. Sta'bly. [Fr., L. stabilis stare, to stand.]

Stable, sta'bl, . a building for horses and cattle. v.t. to put or keep in a stable. v.i. to dwell in a stable. us. Sta'ble-boy, -man, a boy, or man, who attends in a stable ; Sta'bler, a stable-keeper ; Sta'ble-room, room for stabling horses or cattle ; Sta'bling, act of putting into a stable : accommodation for horses and cattle. [O. Fr. es table (Fr. e table) L. stabulum stare, to stand.]

Stablish, stab'lish, i'.t. old form of establish. n. Stab'lishment = Establishment.

Staccato, stak-ka'to, adj. (tints.) with the notes to be played in an abrupt, disconnected manner opp. to Legato : marked by abrupt emphasis : giving a clear distinct sound to each note. adj. StaccatiS'Simo, as staccato as possible. [It., from staccare, for distatcare, to separate.]

Stachys, sta'kis, n. a genus of Labiatte, containing the Hedge-nettle, the Woundwort, and according to some botanists the Common Betony or Wood Betony.
[L., Gr. stachys, an ear of corn.)

Stack, stak, . a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c. : a number of chimneys standing together : a pyramid formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets interlocked and the stocks spread widely apart. v.t. to pile into a stack : to make up cards for cheating. ns. Stack' -stand, a frame of wood, iron, or

Stacte

file, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Stake

stone, supported on short props, for building a stack upon ; Stack'yard, a yard for stacks. [Scand. ; Ice. stakkr, a stack of hay.]

Stacte, stak'te, n. a Jewish spice, liquid myrrh.

Stactometer, stak-tom'e-ter, . a tube with a small hole at the bottom for measuring a liquid in drops. Also Stalagmom'eter. [Gr. staktos, dropping, metron, a measure.)

Stadda, stad'a, . a double-bladed hand-saw for cutting the teeth of combs.

Staddle, stad'l, . anything that serves for support : a staff or crutch : a stack-stand : a small tree. [A.S. stathol, foundation ; Ger. stadel.}

Stade = Stadium (q.v.).

Stadia, stii'di-a, . a temporary surveying station : an instrument for measuring distances. . Stadiom'eter, a self-recording theodolite.

Stadium, sta'di-um, . a Greek measure of length, 600 podes = 582 English feet, the Greek foot being 971 of an English foot : -pi. Sta'dia.

Stadtholder, stad-hol'der, . a barbarous English form of the Dutch Stadhouder, 'stead-holder,' of which the French lieu-tenant is a literal translation, Statthalter being the corresponding German.

Staff, staf, . a stick carried for support or defence : a prop : a long piece of wood : pole : a flagstaff : the long handle of an instrument : a stick or ensign of authority : the five lines and spaces on which music is written : a stanza (the previous meanings have //. Staffs or Staves, stavz) : a body of skilled

officers whose duty it is, under orders from the commanding officers of various grades, to arrange the movements and supply of the various bodies which go
to make up an army : a similar body of persons in any undertaking, acting under a manager or chief (the last two meanings have //. Staffs, stafs). ns. Staff '-cap tain, the senior grade in the navigating branch in the British navy : Staff'-COll'ege, a college where military officers are trained in the higher branches of professional knowledge, and prepared for holding staff-appointments ; Staff'-oorps, a body of intelligent officers and men who performed engineering and siege duties, made reconnaissances, &c. during the wars of Wellington ; (Indian) a body of British officers serving on the permanent Indian establishment, appointed from it to do duty with native regiments, &c. ; Staff'-du'ty, the occupation of an officer who serves on a staff, having been detached from his regiment; Staff* -notation, musical notation in which a staff is used, as opposed to the tonic-solfa system ; Staff' -BUT' geon, a navy surgeon of senior grade ; Staff -system, a block-system in use on single-line railways in which the station-master gives the engine-driver a staff authorising him to proceed over a given portion. [A.S. staf; Ice. sta/r, Ger. stab.}

Stag, stag, n. the male deer, esp. one of the red deer :/em. Hind : a speculator who applies for shares or stock in new concerns quoted at a premium, hoping to obtain an allotment and secure a profit without holding the stock, one who sells new securities quoted at a premium before allotment. v.t. to follow, to dog, to shadow. v.i. to act as a stag on the stock-exchange. HS. Stag' -bee' tie, a genus of Lamellicorn beetles, nearly allied to the Scarabees, the males with large projecting mandibles ;
Stag'-dance, -part'y, a dance or party of men only ; Stag'hound, a name applied both to the buck-hound and the Scottish deer-hound. (Ice. steggr, a male animal, stiga, to mount.]

Stage, staj, . an elevated platform, e;p. in a theatre : the theatre : theatrical representations, the theatrical calling : any place of exhibition or performance : a place of rest on a journey or road : distance between places : degree of progress. v.t. to represent or place for representation on the stage. ns. Stage-coach, a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage ; Stage'-craft, skill in putting a play on the stage ; Stage'-door, the actors' entrance to a theatre ; Stage'-driv'er, one who drives a stage ; Stage' -effect', theatrical effect; Stage' - fe'ver, a passion to go on the stage ; Stage' -fright, nervousness before an audience, esp. for the first time ; Stage' -manager, one who superintends the production of plays, and has general charge of everything behind the curtain ; Stage'-play, a play for representation on a stage ; Stage'- play" er, a player on the stage ; Sta'ger, a stage-horse : one who has had much experience in anything. adj. Stage -Struck, sorely smitten with stage-fever. ns. Stage' -wag'on, a wagon for conveying goods and passengers at fixed times ; Stage -whis per, a loud whisper, as that of an actor meant to be heard by the audience. adjs. Sta'gey, Sta'gy, suggesting the stage, theatrical. HS. Sta'giness ; Sta'ging, a structure for workmen in building. [O. Fr. estagt (Fr. ftagc\ a story of a house, through a L. form staticus, from stare, to stand.]

Stagger, stag'er, v.i. to reel from side to side : to begin to give way : to begin to doubt : to hesitate. v.t. to cause to reel : to cause to doubt or hesitate : to shock. adv. Stagg'eringly. . Stagg'ers, a popular term applied to several diseases of horses. Grass, or Stomach, Staggers, an acute indigestion ; Mad, or Sleepy, Staggers, an inflammation of the brain. [Ice. stakra, to push, freq. of staka, to push.]

Stagirite, Stagyrite, staj'i-rlt, adj. pertaining to Stageira in Macedonia. n. a native or inhabitant thereof, esp. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.).

Stagnant, stag'nant, adj. stagnating : not flowing : motionless : impure from being motionless : not brisk: dull. . Stagnancy, the state of being stagnant. adv. Stagnantly.-'./. Stagnate, to cease to flow : to become dull or motionless. . Stagnation, act of stagnating : state of being stagnant or motionless : dullness. [L. stagnatts, -anil's, pr.p. of stagntl re.]

Stahlianism. stal'i-an-izm, . the doctrines of Georg Ernst StaJtl, a German physician (1660-1734), wno held that there exists a mysterious force residing in, but independent of, matter, not only forming the body, but directing it in all its functions also Stahl'ism. adj. Stahl'ian.

Staid, stad, adj. steady: sober: grave. adv. Staidly. n. Staid'ness. [For stayed stay.}

Staig, stag, . (Scot.) a young horse, a stallion.

Stain, stan, v.t. to tinge or colour : to give a different colour to : to impregnate, as a tissue, with some substance whose reaction colours some parts but not others, thus making form or structure plainly visible : to dye : to mark with guilt /jr infamy : to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish. v.i. to take or impart a stain. n. a discoloration : a spot : taint of guilt : cause of reproach : shame. . Stain'er, one who stains or blots: a A-ycr.adj. Stainless, without or free from stain. nd-i. Stain'lessly. . Stain'lessness. Stained glass, glass painted with certain pigments fused into its surface. [Short for distain O. Fr. desteindre L. t/is-, away, tingfre, to dye.)

Stair, star, n. a series of steps for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of ste: -,, only in //. : (tyeits.) a degree. us. Stalr'-car'pet, carpet suitable for stairs ; Stair'case, a flight of stairs with balusters, &c. ; Stair'-rod, one of a number of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet in its place. adv. Down'stairs, in the lower part of a house opp. to Upstairs. Back-stairs, adjectively for secret, underhand ; Below Stairs, in a lower story, in the basement. [A.S. sticgerst{gan, to ascend ; Ger. steigen, to climb, Ice. sttgi, a step.]

Staith, Stathe. stath, . (prnv.) the extremity of a line of rails laid on a platform, for discharging coals, &c., into vessels. [A.S. stath, stetk, bank.]

Stake, stak, n. a strong stick pointed at one end : one of _the upright pieces of a fence : a post to which nn animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied

to be burned : martyrdom : a tinsmith's anvil : anything pledged in a wager : a prize, anything to gam or lose. v.t. to fasten, or pierce with a slake : to mark the bounds of with stakes (often with offa\\& out) : to wager, to hazard. us. Stake'-hold'er, the person with whom the stakes in a wager are deposited ; Stake'-net, a form of fishing-net hung on stakes. At Stake, hazarded, in danger. [A.S. stnca, a stake.]

Stalactite, sta-lak'tlt, . a deposit of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle from the roof of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water. adjs. Stalac tic, -al, Stalactit'iC, -al, having the form or properties of a stalactite ; Stalac tiform, like a stalactite. [Gr. stalaktos stalazein, to drip.]

Stalagmite, sta-lag'mlt, . a deposit of carbonate of lime, &c., on the floor of a cavern, usually cylindrical or conical in form, caused by the dripping from the roof of water holding some substance in solution ; it is the counterpart to a Stalactite, and both are often fused together, forming a Stalactitic column. adjs. Stalagmit'ic, -al, having the form of stalagmites. adv. Stalagmit'ically. [Gr. stalagmos, a dropping stalazein, to drip.]

Stal'd, staid, pa.p. (Spens.) stolen, taken. [Steal.]

Stalder, stal'der, n. (prov.) a pile of wood : a cask-stand.

Stale, stal, adj. too long kept : tainted : vapid or tasteless from age, as beer : not new : worn out by age : decayed : no longer fresh, trite : in athletics, over-trained, hence unfit, as in 'gone stale.' . anything become stale : urine of cattle, &c. : (Shak.) a whore. v.t. to render insipid, to make common. v.i. to make water, as beasts. adv. Stale'ly. . Stale'ness. [Prov. Eng. state, conn, with Old Dut. stel, old. Skeat makes stale that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, &c. Sw. stalla, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle) Sw. stall, a stable.]

Stale, stal, n. something offered or exhibited as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose : (Spens.) a decoy, a gull : (Shak.) a dupe, laughing-stock. . Stall, a thief's assistant. [A.S. sialu, theft stelan, to steal.]

Stale, stfil, . the handle of anything, a stalk. [A.S. sftrl, stel, a stalk.]

Stalemate, stal'mat, n. in chess-playing, the position of the king when he cannot move without being placed in check. v.t. to put into a condition of stalemate : to bring to a standstill.

Stalk, stawk, n. the stem of a plant : the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the stem of a quill : the handle of anything, the stem : a tall chimney.

p.adj. Stalked, having a stalk. adjs. Stalk'-eyed, podophthalmous, as a crustacean ; Stalk less, having no stalk ; Stalk'y, hard as a stalk : resembling a stalk. [An extension of A.S. star!, stel (cf. Ice. stilkr, Dan. stilk) ; cog. with Ger. stiel, which is aliied to, perh. borrowed from, L. stilus, a stake.]

Stalk, stawk, v.i. to walk as on stilts : to walk with long, slow steps : to walk behind a stalking-horse : to pursue game by approaching behind covers. v.t. to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer. . a stately step : the pursuit of game by stealthy approach. ns. Stalk'er, one who stalks, as a deer-stalker: a kind of fishing-net : (//.) the Gradatores ; Stalk ing, the act of approaching game warily or behind a cover; Stalk'ing-hprse, a horse behind which a sportsman hides while stalking game : a mask or pretence. [A.S. stalcan, to walk cautiously, stealc, high ; Dan. sta/ke, to walk with long steps.]

Stalkoes, staw'kOz, n.pl. walking gentlemen. [Ir. stalcaire, a bully.)

Stall, stawl, n. a place where a horse or other animal stands and is fed : a division of a stable for a single animal : a stable : a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale : one of the seats in churches reserved for the clergy and choir, usually lining the choir or chancel on both sides, also an office entitling one to such a seat, or its stipend : a reserved seat in a theatre, usually one of those in the front division of the parquet orchestra stalls. v.t. to put or keep in a stall. v.i. to inhabit. . StalTage, liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market : rent paid for this liberty. adj. Stalled, kept or fed in a stall, fatted. v.t. Stall'-feed, to feed and fatten in a stall or stable. ns. Stall'ing (7>.), stabling ; Stall'-inger (prov.), a keeper of a stall ; Stall'-man, one who keeps a stall for the sale of any article; Stall'-read'er, one who stands and reads books at : bookstall. [A.S. steal; Ice. stallr, Ger. stall.]

Stalls Henry VII. 's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

941

Stallion, stal'yun, . an uncastrated male horse, esp. one kept for breeding. [O. Fr. estalon (Fr. etalon) Late L. eqitns ad stallum, a horse at stall.)

Stalwart, stawl' wart, adj. stout, strong, sturdy : determined in one's partisanship. . a resolute person (arch.) Stal'worth. adv. Stal'wartly. . Stal'wartness (ar^OStarworthness. [M. E. stalwortk A.S. sttfl-wyrthe, serviceable. Prob. stathol, foundation, iveorth, good, worth.)

Stam, stam, v.t. (prov.) to confound. . confusion.

Stamen, sta'men, . one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen : pi. Sta'mens. adj. Sta mened, having stamens. . Stam'ina (prop, pi.), the principal strength of anything : the firm part of a body which supports the whole. adjs.

Stam'inal, Stamin'eous,
consisting of or possessing
stamens : pertaining to, or
attached to, the stamen :
apetalous, as certain
flowers; Stam'inate, -d, having or producing
stamens ; Staminif 'erous, Staminig'erous, bearing
or having stamens. ns. Stam'inode, Stamino'-
dium, an abortive stamen ; Stam'inody, a condition
of flowers in which sepals, pistils, &c. are metamor-
phosed into stamens. [L. stamen (pi. stamina)
stare, to stand.)

Stammel, stam'el, /. a kind of woollen cloth, dull red
in colour : red colour. adj. made of stammel, or like
it in colour. [Earlier staminO. Fr. estamine'Lovf
L. stamina L. staminens, stamen, a thread.)

Stammel, stam'el, n. (prov.) a stumbling horse : a
bouncing girl.

Stammer, stam'er, v.i. to halt in one's speech, the
result of failure in co-ordinate action of certain
muscles and their appropriate nerves : to falter in
speaking : to stutter.?/./, to utter with hesitation.
n. hesitation in speech : defective utterance.

a, a, Stamens.

Stamnos

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

ns. Stamm'erer ; Stamm'erlng. adv. Stamm'er

Ingly. [A. S. stamor; Dut. stameten.]
Staronos, stam'nos, n, an ancient Greek short-necke

two-handled wine-vase. (Gr.J

Stamp, stamp, ./. to strike with the sole of the foot
Dy thrusting it down : to impress with some mark o
figure : to imprint : to fix deeply : to coin : to form
to pound, bray, crush, bruise. v.i. to step or plan
the foot firmly down. . the act of stamping : th
mark made by pressing something on a soft body
an instrument for making impressions on othe
bodies : that which is stamped : an official mark pu
on things chargeable with duty, as proof that tin
duty is paid: an instrument for cutting material
into a certain shape by a downward pressure : cast
form, character : distinguishing mark, imprint, sign
evidence : a species of heavy pestle, raised by wate
or steam power, for crushing and pulverising ores
(pi.) stamp-duties : (slang) money, esp. pape
money. us. Stamp'-act, an act for regulating
stamp-duties ; Stamp'-COllect'or, an officer wh
collects stamp-duties : one who makes a collectio
of postage or other stamps; Stamp'-du'ty, a ta*
imposed on the paper on which legal documents
are written ; Stamp' er ; Stamping ; Stamping-
machine', a machine used for stamping coins, in the
stamping of brass-work, or in crushing metallic ores ;
Stamp'-, Stamp'ing-mill, a crushing-mill for ores ;
Stamp note, a certificate from a custom-house officer
for goods to be loaded as freight of a ship ; Stanip'-
off ice, an office where stamp-duties are received
and stamps issued. Stamp out, to extinguish,
extirpate. [A. S. stempan ; Ger. stamp/en,}
Stampede, stam-ped', n. a sudden fright seizing a
herd of horses or other cattle, causing them to run :
flight, or any sudden confused movement of a multi-
tude, caused by panic. v.i. to scamper off in panic.
[Sp. estampido, a crash estampar, to stamp.]
Stance, stans, . (Scot.) a station, site, stand.
Stanch, stansh, v.t. to stop the flowing of, as blood :
to quench, allay. v.i. (B.) to cease to flow. adj.

constant : trusty : zealous : sound, strong, firm

. Stanch'er. adj. Stanch'less (Shak.), that

cannot be stanched or stopped. adv. Stanch'ly

. Stanch'ness. [O. Fr. estancher (Fr. itancher)
Low L. stancare, to stanch L. stagndre, to be
or make stagnant.]

Stanch, stansh, adj. Same as Staunch.
Stanchion, stan'shun, . an upright iron bar of a
window or screen : (>tant.) an upright beam used
as a support. v.t. to fasten by means of or to a
stanchion. A Scotch form is Stan'cheL [O. Fr
estanfonestancer, to stop, estanceLovt L. stantia
L. stare, to stand.]

Stand, stand, v.i. to cease to move : to be stationary
to occupy a certain position : to stagnate : to be at
rest : to be fixed in an upright position, to be erect,
to be on the feet as opposed to sit, lie, kneel, &c. :
to become or remain erect : to have a position or
rank : to be in a particular state, to be with relation
to something else : to maintain an attitude : to be

fixed or firm : to keep one's ground: to remain unimpaired : to endure, to be consistent : to consist : to depend or be supported : to offer one's self as a candidate : to have a certain direction : to hold a course at sea. v.t. to endure : to sustain : to suffer: to abide by : to be at the expense of, to offer and pay for: pa.t. and pa.p. stood. ns. Slander; Stand'er-by (Ska*.), a spectator; Stand'er-up, one who stands up or who takes a side. adj. Standing, established: settled: permanent: fixed: stagnant: being erect. n. continuance : existence : place to stand in : position in society : a right or capacity to sue or maintain an action. n. Standing-ground, a place on which to stand, any basis or principle on which one rests. n.pl. Stand'ing-or'ders, the name given to permanent regulations made by either House of Parlia-

ment for the conduct of its proceedings, and enduring from parliament to parliament unless rescinded. us. Standing-pool (Sfuik.), a pool of stagnant water; Standing-ringing, the ropes in a ship that remain fixed ; -Stand ing room, place in which to stand. n.pl. Stand' ing-stones, monoliths of unhewn stone, erecwd singly or in groups. . Stand 'ish, a stamping dish for pen and ink. adj. Stand -off, holding others off, reserved also Stand -off 'ish.' us. Stand'-off'ishness, a distant, reserved, and haughty manner ; Stand' -pipe, a vertical pipe at a reservoir, into which the water is pumped up so as to give it a head : a small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main : a pipe permitting expansion, as of hot water: a pipe sufficiently high for its contents to be forced into a boiler against the steam-pressure ; Stand' -point, a station or position from which objects are viewed : a basis or fundamental principle according to which things are compared and judged ; Stand'still, a standing without moving forward: a stop. adj. Stand' -Up, standing erect : done standing, noting a fair boxing-match. Stand against, to resist; Stand by to support ; Stand fast, to be unmoved ; Stand fire, to remain steady under the fire of an enemy also figuratively; Stand for, to be a candidate for: (naut.) to direct the course towards; Stand from to direct the course from : Stand in, to cost ; Stand in with, to have a secret understanding with as policemen with publicans; Stand low (J>ri,tt.), to fall short of the standard height ; Stand off, to keep at a distance : to direct the course from : (Shak.) to forbear compliance or intimacy ; Stand off and on, to sail away from shore and then towards it ; Stand OH, to continue on the same tack or course : (Shak.) to be satisfied or convinced of : Stand one's ground, to maintain one's position ; Stand out, to project,' to be prominent : not to comply, to refuse to yield ; Stand to, to agree to, adhere to, abide by maintain ; Stand together, to agree, to be consistent with ; Stand trial, not to give up without trial ; Stand Under (Sliak:), to undergo, to sustain ; Stand up, to rise from a sitting posture ; Stand up for, to support or attempt to defend ; Stand upon (.), to attack ; Stand up to, to meet face to face, to fulfil manfully ; Stand up with, to dance with as a partner; Stand with, to be consistent. (A.S. standtin; Goth, standan, Ger. stefun; cf. Gr. /iis-tanai, to place, L. stare, to stand.]

Stand, stand, . a place where one stands or remains for any purpose : a place beyond which one does not go, the highest or ultimate point : an erection for spectators at races, &c. : the place of a witness in court : something on which anything rests, a frame for glasses, &c. : a stop, obstruction, rest, quiescence : a state of cessation from action, motion, or business : a state of perplexity or hesitation : a difficulty, resistance. Be at a Stand, to stop on account of doubt or difficulty : to hesitate, to be perplexed ; Make a Stand, to halt and offer resistance ; Put to a Stand, to stop, arrest.

itandard, stand'ard, . that which stands or is fixed, as a rule : the upright post of a truss : that which is established as a rule or model : a grade of classification in English elementary schools : a staff with a flag : an ensign of war : one of the two flags of a heavy cavalry regiment : (Jtort.) a standing shrub or tree, not supported by a wall. <idj. according to some standard : legal : usual : having a fixed or permanent value. . Stand ard bearer, the soldier or junior officer who carries the colours : the spokesman or representative of a movement. (O. Fr. estundarl Old High Ger. stattdan, to stand, with suff. -art.}

tang, stang, n. a wooden bar, a pole. Riding the Stang, a popular manner of punishing an unpopular man by carrying him astride of a stang. [A.S. stitng, a pole ; Dut. stanf.]

Stang, stang, v.i. (frav.) to throb with pain also a Scotch form of sting.

Stanhope, stan'hOp, . a light open one-seated carriage without a top, formerly with two wheels, now usually with four.

Staniel, stan'yel, . the kestrel or windhover. Also Stan'nel, Stan'yeL [A.S. stdngella,}

Stank, stangk,/a./. of stink.

Stank, stangk, n. (Scot.) a ditch, a pool, a tank. [O. Fr. estang, a pond L. stagnant, a stagnant pool.]

Stannary, stanar-i, adj. of or relating to tin mines or works. . a tin-mine. . Stann ate, a salt formed with stannic acid and a base. -adjs. Stannic, pertaining to, or procured from, tin ; Stanniferous, producing or containing tin. . Stann'ine, a mineral of a grayish-black colour, consisting chiefly of sulphur, tin, copper, and iron. adj. Stann OILS, containing tin. Stannary Courts, courts in Cornwall for the tin-miners. [L. stannunt, tin.]

Stanza, stan'za, n. a series of lines or verses connected
with and adjusted to each other in a fixed order of

a stop Low L. stantiaL. stare, stand.]

Stapelia, sta-pe'li-a, n. a genus of showy fleshy African plants of the milkweed family. [From J. B. van Stapel.}

Stapes, sta'pez, . the inmost of the three auditory ossicles, situated in the tympanum. adjs. Stape'dial, stirrup-shaped : pertaining to the stapes ; Stapedif'erous, having a stapes. . Stape'dius, a stapedial muscle. [Low L. stapes, a stirrup Old High Ger. staff, a step.]

Staphyline, stafi-lin, adj. of the form of a bunch of grapes. ns. Staph'yle, the uvula ; Staphylo ma, Staphylo'SiS, a protrusion of any of the coats of the eye. adjs. Staphylomat'ic ; Staphylo'matous. us. Staph'yloplasty, the operation for replacing the soft palate ; Staphyloraphy, the operation of uniting a cleft palate ; Staphylot'omy, the amputation of the uvula. [Gr. stapkyle, a bunch of grapes, the uvula.)

Staple, sta'pl, . a settled mart or market : the principal production or industry of a district or country : the principal element : the thread of textile fabrics : unmanufactured material. adj. established in commerce : regularly produced for market. . Sta'pler, a dealer. [O. Fr. (stapleLow Ger. stapel, a heap.]

Staple, sta'pl, n. a loop of iron, &c., for holding a bolt, &c. : the metallic tube to which the reed is fastened in the oboe, &c. [A.S. stapel, a prop stapan, step ; cf. Ger. stapel.}

Star, star, n. one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon : one of the heavenly bodies shining by their own light, and which keep the same relative position in the heavens : anything star-like or star-shaped : a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour : a person of brilliant or attractive qualities : the chief actor or act res:> in a dramatic company : (print.) an asterisk (*).
v.t. to set with stars : to bespangle. v.i. to shine, as a star : to attract attention : to appear as a star-actor (To Star It, esp. on a provincial tour) : pr.f. star'ring ; pa.t. and /<!./. starred. J. Starap pie, the fruit of the West Indian tree Chrysophyllunt Cainito; StaT-blastlng, the noxious influence of the stars. adjs. StaT-bllnd, so blind as not to see the stars : half-blind ; Star''-broi'dered (Tenn.), embroidered with figures in the shape of stars. ns. Star'-buzz'ard, an American goshawk ; Star'-cat alogue, a list of stars, with their places, magnitudes, &c. adj. Star'-crossed, not favoured by the stars. ns. Star-drift, a common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same region of the heavens ; Staf-dust, cosmic dust, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from some outside source, like meteorites ; Star -finch, the redstart ;

Starfish (A steroided), an Echinoderm, nearly allied to the Brittle-stars (Ophi-uroidea) and to the Sea-urchins (Eckinoidta) ; StaT-flOW'er, one of various

plants with bright star-shaped flowers, the Star-of-Bethlehem : chickweed ; Star" -fort, a fort surrounded with projecting angles, like the points of a star ; Star'-fruit, a small water-plant of southern Europe, with long -pointed radiating carpels; Star'-gaz'er. an astrologer: an astronomer ; Star 1 -gazing, astrology; Star-grass, a grass-like plant, with star-shaped, yellow flowers ; Star -hyacinth, a bulbous-rooted plant, a species of squill, with pinkish purple flowers, found on the coast in the south of England : Star y -jell'y, the common species of nostoc. adj. Starless, having no stars visible : having no light from stars. . Starlight, light or lustre of the stars. adjs. Star"-like, resembling a star : radiated like a star : bright, illustrious; Starlit, lighted by the stars. us. Star'-nose, a North American mole ; StaT-Of -Bethlehem, a garden plant of the lily family, with bright white star-like flowers : the miraculous star of the Nativity (Matt. ii. 2, 9, 10). <//'. Star" -proof (M lit.), impervious to starlight. . Star-read (Spens.), knowledge of the stars, astrology. adj. Starred, adorned or studded with stars. ns. Star-reed, a South American plant used in Peru against dysentery, &c. ; StaTriness. adj. Starry, abounding or adorned with stars : consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars:
like, or shining like, the stars. . Stars'-and-stripes, the flag of the L T nited States of America, with thirteen
stripes alternately red and white, and a blue field containing as many stars as there are states. adj. Star-spangled, spangled or studded with stars. n. Star-Stone, a variety of corundum which, when cut in a particular way, exhibits a reflection of light in the form of a star. adj. Star-strown ('/>.), strewn or studded with stars. ns. Star-this'tle. a species of centaury. so called from its star-like flowers ; Star-Wheel, a spur-wheel with V-shaped teeth ; StaTWOrt, a genus of plants nearly allied to the Asters, with star-like flowers. [A.S. steorra ; Ger. stern, L. stella (for stcrula), Gr. aster.]

Starboard, star'bCrd, . the right-hand side of a ship, to one looking toward the bow. adj. pertaining to, or lying on, the right side of a ship. [A.S. stedrbord stedr, a rudder, bord, a board, the side of a ship. Cf. Board and Larboard.}

Starch, starch, . the pure fecula or white farinaceous matter of vegetables, yielding a translucent jelly used for stiffening clothes in the laundry : stiffness, formality. adj. stiff, rigid, formal. adj. Starched, stiffened with starch : formal. adv. Starch'edly. ns. Starch'edness ; Starch'er ; Starch' -hyacinth, a plant allied to the hyacinth, so called from the smell of the flower. adv. Starch'ily, in a starch or stiff manner : formally. ns. Starch'iness, the state or quality of being starchy: stiffness of manner : formality; Starch'-su'gaf, glucose. adj. Starchy, consisting of, or like, starch : stiff : precise. [A special
use of adj. stark; cf. Ger. starke, starch stark, strong.]

Star-chamber, star'-cham'ber, . a tribunal with a civil and criminal jurisdiction, which met in the old council chamber of the palace of Westminster, abolished in the reign of Charles I. [Probably named from the gilt stars on the ceiling, hardly from the Jewish bonds (called stam, from Heb. she tar) kept in the council-room.]

Stare, star, v.i. to look at with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, &c. : to look fixedly. v.t. to influence in some way by staring. n. a fixed look. ns. StarSe", one who is stared at : Sta'rer, one who stares or gazes : Sta'ring. the act of staring. adv. Sta'ringly, in a staring manner : with a fixed look. [A.S. starian, from a Teut. root seen in Ger. starr, rigid ; also in Eng. stern.}

Stark, stark, adj. stiff: gross: absolute: entire: naked, an abbreviation of Stark -na'ked, quite

naked, which is really a corr. of M. E. start-naked = tail-naked (A.S. steort, a tail). adv. absolutely : completely. v.t. to make stark, as in death. v.t. Stark'en, to stiffen, to make obstinate. adv. Starkly. . Stark'ness, the state or quality of being stark: stiffness: stoutness. [A.S. stearc, hard, strong ; cog. Ice. sterk-r, Ger. stark.]

Starling, stalling, . a genus Sturnus and family Stnrnidtf of Passerine birds : (arch.it.) a ring of

piles supporting the pier of a bridge. [Dim. from obs. stiire A.S. steer; Ger. staar, L. sturniis.\

Starost, star'ost, n. a Polish noble holding a Star'OSty or domain by grant of life-estate from the crown. [Pol. starosta, elder stary, old.]

Starr. See under Star-chamber.

Start, start, v.i. to move suddenly aside : to wince : to deviate : to begin : to proceed : to give way somewhat. v.t. to cause to move suddenly : to disturb suddenly : to rouse suddenly from concealment : to set in motion : to call forth : to invent or discover : to move suddenly from its place : to loosen : to empty : to pour out. . a sudden movement : a sudden motion of the body : a sudden rousing to action : an unexpected movement : a sally : a sudden fit : a quick spring : the first motion from a point or place : the outset. n. Start'er, one who starts. adj. Start'ful, apt to start. adv. Start'ingly (Shak.), by fits or starts. us. Starting-point, the point from which anything starts, or from which motion begins ; Start'ing-post, the post or barrier from which the competitors in a race start or begin the race. adj. Starfish, apt to start, skittish. as. Start' -up (S/ui&.), an upstart ; Start'uppe (Spens.), a kind of high shoe or half-boot. Start after, to set out after, to pursue ; Start up, to rise suddenly, to come suddenly into notice. Get, or Have, the Start, to begin before another, to obtain an advantage over another. [M. E. sterten ; closely akin to Dut. and Low Ger. storten, to plunge, Ger. stiirzen.]

Startle, start'l, v.i. to start or move suddenly : to feel sudden alarm. v.t. to excite suddenly: to shock : to frighten. . sudden alarm or surprise. n. Startler. adj. Start ling, such as to strike with astonishment or alarm. adv. Start'lingly. adj. Start lish, apt to start. [Extension of start.]

Starve, starv, v.i. to die of hunger or cold : to suffer extreme hunger or want : to be in want of anything necessary, to deteriorate for want of anything essential. v.t. to kill with hunger or cold : to destroy by want: to deprive of power. n. Starva'tion, act of starving : state of being starved. adj. Starve ling, hungry : lean : weak. n. a thin, weak, pining animal or plant. [A.S. sieor/an, to die ; Dut. sterven, Ger. sterten, to die.]

Stasidion, sta-sid'i-on, . a stall in a Greek church.

Stasimon, stas'i-mon, . an ode sung by the whole chorus, after the parode : fl. Stas'ima. [Gr.]

Stasimorphy, stas'i-mor-fi, . any deviation from the normal form of a bodily organ due to arrested development. [Gr. stasis, standing.]

Stasis, sta'sis, . the arrest of the blood in its circulation : one of the sections of a cathisma or portion of the psalter. [Gr.]

Statant, sta'tant, adj. (her.) standing with all the feet on the ground. [L. stare, to stand.]

State, stat, n. position : condition : situation : circumstances at any time : the whole body of people under one government : the public : the civil power : estate, one of the orders or classes of men forming the body politic (as nobles, clergy, commonalty) : a body of men united by profession : rank, quality : pomp: dignity: style of living: stability, continuance : (pi.) the bodies constituting the legislature of a country : (obs.) a seat of dignity : a stage, condition, as of an etched or engraved plate at one particular stage of its progress. adjj. belonging to the state : public : royal : ceremonial : pompous : magnificent. v.t. to set forth : to express the details of: to set down fully and formally : to narrate : to set in order : to settle. adj. Statable, capable of being stated. ns. State'-craft, the art of managing state affairs ; State -Crim'inal, one who commits an offence against the state, as treason. adj. Stated, settled : established: fixed : regular. adv. Statedly. *. State'-house, the building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings ; State'liness. adj. Stately, showing state or dignity: majestic: grand. adv. majestically: (.Milt.) loftily. ns. State'ment, the act of stating: that which is stated : a narrative or recital ; State'-pa per, an official paper or document relating to affairs of state ; State' -prls'on ; State' -pris'oner, a prisoner confined for offence against the state ; State'-relig'iOU, the establishment or endowment by the government of a country of some particular form of religion ; State'room, a stately room in a palace or mansion : principal room in the cabin of a ship ; States'-gen'eral, the name given to the representative body of the three orders (nobility, clergy, burghers) of the French kingdom ; States'-man, a man acquainted with the affairs of government : one skilled in government : one employed in public affairs : a politician : one who farms his own estate, a small landholder. adj. States'man-like, like a statesman. adv. States'manly, in a manner becoming a statesman. n. Statesmanship. --State

Socialism, a scheme of government which would entrust to the state the carrying on of the great enterprises of private industry ; States Of the Church, the former temporal possessions of the popes. [O. Fr. estat (Fr. flat) L. status, from stare, stdtunt, to stand.]

Stater, stfi'ter, . the standard gold coin of ancient Greece.

Static, -al, stat'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to statics : pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium : resting: acting by mere weight. adv. Statically. . Statics, the science which treats of the action of force in maintaining rest or preventing change of motion. [Gr. statike (episteme, 'science,' being understood) A/J^WJ.]

Station, sta'shun, . the place where_ a person or thing stands : post assigned : position : office : situation : occupation, business : state : rank : condition in life : the place where railway trains come to a stand in order to take up and set down passengers and goods, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business : a regular stopping-place : a stock farm in Australia : a district or branch police-office : the place in India where the group of English officials or the officers of a garrison reside : a recess in a mine-shaft or passage for a pumping-machine : (//.) in R.C. usage, applied to certain places of reputed sanctity, appointed to be visited as places of prayer, any one of the fourteen (fifteen, or even eleven) images or pictures ranged round a church, starting from one side of the high altar and ending at the other, representing the several stages of the Passion the whole series the Way of Calvary. v.t. to assign a station to: to set : to appoint to a post, place, or office. adj. Sta'tional. . Sta'tionariness. adj. Sta'tlonary, pertaining to a station : standing : fixed : settled : acting from, or in, a fixed position (as an engine) : not progressing or retrogressing : not improving. . Sta'tioner, one who sells paper and other articles used in writing. adj. Stationery, belonging to a stationer. . the articles sold by a stationer. ns. Sta'tion-hoUSO, a temporary place of arrest ; Sta'tion-mas'ter, one who has charge of a station, esp. on a railway. Stationers' Hall, the hall in London belonging to the Company of the Stationers, who enjoyed until the passing of the Copyright Act in 1842 an absolute monopoly of printing and publishing ; Stationery Office, an office in London for providing books, stationery, &c. to the government offices at home and abroad, and for making contracts for the printing of government reports and other public papers. [Fr., L. statio stare, to stand.]

Statist, sta'tist, . a statesman, a politician.

Statistics, sta-tist'iks, w. a collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, &c. : the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of facts bearing on the condition social, moral, and material of a people. mij's. Statist 1C, -al, pertaining to, or containing, statistics. adv. Statistically. . Statistician, one skilled in statistics. [Coined (as if from a form statistike) from Gr. statizein, to set up.]

Stative, sta'tiv, adj. standing still, pertaining to a permanent camp : indicating a physical state or reflex action, of certain Hebrew verbs.

Statue, stat'u, . a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance : an image (pbs.) Stat'ua. . Stat'uary, the art of carving statues : a statue or a collection of statues : one who makes statues : one who deals in statues. adj. Stat'ued, furnished with statues. . Statuette', a small statue. [Fr., L. statna statitere, to cause to stand stare.}

Statuesque, stat-u-esk', adj. like a statue. adv. Statuesque'ly. [Fr.]

Stature, stat'ur, . the height of any animal. adj. Stat'ured, having a certain specified stature. [L. statura.}

Status, sta'tus, n. state : condition : rank. [L.]

Statute, stat'ut, . a law expressly enacted by the

legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont) : a written law : the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. adj. Stat'u table, made by statute: according to statute. adv. Stat'utably. ns. Stat'ute-bOOk, a record of statutes or enacted laws ; Stat'ute-cap (Shak.\ a kind of cap enjoined to be worn by a statute passed in 1571 in behalf of the cap-makers ; Stat'ute-roll, an enrolled statute. adj. Stat'Utory, enacted by statute : depending on statute for its authority. [L. statutum, that which is set up statuere.}

Staunch, stawnsh, adj. firm in principle, pursuit, or support: trusty, hearty, constant, zealous. adv. Staunchly. . Staunch'ness. [Stanch.}

Staurolite, stawr'5-llt, . a silicate of alumina with ferrous oxide, magnesia, and water, crystallising in trimetric forms, common as twinned cruciform crystals in certain slates. adj. Staurolit'ic.

Stave, stav, . one-of the pieces of which a cask is made : a staffer part of a piece of music : a stanza. v.t. to break a stave or the staves of: to break : to burst : to drive off, as with a staff : to delay : pa.t. and /./. staved or stOve. [By-form of stajff.\

Staves, stavz, plural of staffand of stave.

Stavesacre, stavz'a-ker, . a tall larkspur whose seeds yield delphinin for destroying lice. [O. Fr. stave-saigre Low L. staphisagria Gr. staphis, dried grapes, agrios, wild.]

Stow'', staw, v.i. (prov.) to stand still, become fixed. v.t. (Scot.) to surfeit, to scunner at. . a surfeit.

Staw, staw, a Scotch form of stole.

Stay, sta, v.i. to remain : to abide for any time : to continue in a state : to wait : to cease acting : to dwell : to trust. v.t. to cause to stand : to stop : to restrain : to delay : to prevent from falling : to prop.: to support, rest, rely: pa.t. and pa. p. stayed, staid. . continuance in a place: abode for a time : stand : stop : a fixed state : a stand-still : suspension of a legal proceeding : prop, sup-port : (//.) a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by women. ns. Stay'-at-home. one who keeps much at home also adj. : Stay'-bolt, a bolt or rod bind-ing together opposite plates ; Stay'er, one who, or that which, stops, holds, or supports : a person or animal of good lasting or staying qualities for a race, &c. ; Sta# lace, a lace for fastening a bodice ; Stay'-ma'ker, one whose occupation is to make stays. Stay the Stomach, to allay the cravings of hunger for the time. [O. Fr. estayer, estaye Old Dut. stade, a stay.]

Stay, sta, n. a large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast (' fore-and-aft ' stay), or to the side of the ship (' back '-stay) : the transverse piece in a chain-cable link. v.t. to sup-port or to incline to one side by means of stays: to put on the other tack, to cause to go about. v.i. to change tack, to go about, to be in stays. ns. Stay'-sail, a sail extended on a stay ; Stay'-tack'le, a large hoisting tackle fixed by a pendant to the main-stay of a ship. MiSS Stays (see Miss). [A.S. st<r ; Dut. stag, Ger. stag.\

Stayed, stad, adj. (Spens.). Same as Staid, constant.

Stayne, stan, v.t. (Spens.) to dim, deface, or dispar-age. [A form of stain.}

Stayre, star, n. (Spens.). Same as Stair, a step.

Stead, sted, . the place which another had or might have : a fixed place of abode : use, help, service, as in 'To stand in good stead.' . Stead'ing, the barns, stables, &c. of a farm. [A.S. stede, place; Ger. stadt, staff, place, Dut. stad, a town.]

Steadfast, sted'fast, adj. firmly fixed or established : firm : constant : resolute : steady. adv. Stead-fastly. - . Stead'fastness. [A. S. stedefast, stede, a p\a.ce,f&sf, firm, fast.]

Steady, sted'i, adj. (comp. Stead'ier, super!. Stead' -lest) firm in standing or in place : fixed : stable : constant : resolute : consistent : regular : uniform : sober, industrious. v.t. to make steady : to make or keep firm :pa.t. and /<!./. stead'ied. . a rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work. adv. Stead'ily. . Stead'iness. adj. Stead'y-go'ing, of steady habits or action. [A.S. sttstSCig sffft), stead, bank ; Ger. statig, continual.]

Steak, stak, . a slice of meat (esp. beef) broiled, or for broiling. [Prob. Ice. steik, steikja, to broil.)

Steal, stel, v.t. to take by theft or feloniously : to take away without notice : to gain or win by address, insidiously, or by gradual means : to snatch : in golf, to hole a long putt by a stealthy stroke the opposite of Gobble. v.i. to practise theft : to take feloniously : to pass secretly : to slip in or out un-

perceived :pa.t. stole : pa. p. stOl'en. ns. Steal'er ; Stealing, the act of taking another's property without his knowledge or consent : stolen property. adv. Steal'ingly. Steal a march on, to gain an advantage unperceived. [A.S. stelan; Ger. stehlen, Dut. stelen.)

Steal, stel, n. (Spens.) a handle.

Stealth, stelth, . the act of stealing : a secret manner of bringing anything to pass. adv. Stealthily. . Stealth' iness. adj. Stealth'y, done by stealth: unperceived : secret.

Steam, stem, . the vapour of water when dry, invisible and transparent like air, and not to be confused with the semi-liquid cloud which comes

the mist formed by condensed vapour : any vaporous exhalation : energy, force, spirit. v.i. to rise or pass off in steam or vapour: to move by steam. v.t. to expose to steam. ns. Steam'boat, Steam ship,

Steam' -VesS'el, a boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam ; Steam'-boil'er, a boiler for generating steam ; Steam'-carrlage, a carriage moved by steam on common roads ; Steam'-chest, -dome, a chamber above a steam-boiler serving as a reservoir for steam ;
Steam'-crane, a crane worked by a steam-engine ; Steam'-dig'ger, a machine for digging the soil by means of steam-power, the soil being thereby much more thoroughly pulverised than by ploughing ; Steam'-on'gine, an engine or machine which changes heat into useful work through the medium of steam ;

Steam' or, a vessel moved by steam : a road-locomotive, &c. : a vessel in which articles are steamed ; Steam'-gauge, an instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler ; Steam'-gOV'ernOT, the governor of a steam-engine ; Steam'-gun. a gun projecting a missile by means of steam ; Steam -hamm'er, a hammer consisting of a steam cylinder and piston placed vertically over an anvil, the hammer
moved by the action of the steam ; Steam'iness, the quality of being vaporous or misty ; Steam -jack'et, a hollow casing surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted ; Steam' -launch (see Launch) ; Steam '-navigation, the propulsion of vessels by steam ; Steam -nav'vy, an excavator operated by steam in the making of docks, canals, &c. ; Steam'-pack'et, a steam-vessel plying between certain ports ; Steam'-pipe, a pipe for conveying steam ; Steam'-plough, a plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine ; Steam'-pow'er, the force of steam when applied to machinery ; Steam -press, a printing-press worked by steam ; Steam' -printing, printing in which the presses are operated by steam ; Steam -trap, a contrivance for allowing the passage of water while preventing the passage of steam ; Steam -tug, a small steam-vessel used in towing ships ; Steam -whis tie, an apparatus attached to a steam-engine through which steam is discharged, producing a sound in the manner of a common whistle.
adj. Steam'y, consisting of, or like, steam : full of steam or vapour. . Steam'-yacht, a yacht propelled by steam. [A..S.stedm; cog. withDut. stoom.~\

Stean, Steen, sten, . a stone or earthenware vessel. . Stean'ing, the stone or brick lining of a well, &c. [A.S. stan, stone.]

Steare, ster, n. (Spens.) a steer or ox.

Stearine, ste'a-rln, . one of the fats occurring in animals and plants, the chief constituent of the more solid fats, such as mutton suet. . Ste'arate, a salt formed by the combination of stearic acid with a base. adj. Steafic. pertaining to, or obtained from, stearine. . Stearrhe'a, an abnormal increase of secretion from the oil-glands of the skin. Stearic add, an acid abundant in fats. [Gr. stear, steatos, suet histanai, to make to stand, to fix.]

Steatite, ste'a-tlt, . soapstone, a compact or massive variety of talc, a hydrous silicate of magnesia, white or yellow, soft and greasy to the touch used by tailors for marking cloth, and called Briatiftm Chalk, French Chalk, and Venice Talc.a<ij. Steatit'ic. ns. Steati'tis, inflammation of the fatty tissue ;

Ste'atocele, a fatty tumour in the scrotum ; Stea-td'ma, a fatty encysted tumour. /i<#. Steatom'a-tOUS. . Steatop'yga, an accumulation of fat on

the buttocks of the Bushmen women. adj. Stea-top'ygous, fat-buttocked. n. Steatd'sis, fatty de-generation of an organ, as the heart. [Gr. steatites stear, stratos, suet.]

Steboy, ste-boi', interj. a cry in setting on a dog. Also Hist'aboy.

Stedfast = Steadfast.

Steed, sted, . a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse. [A.S. stfda, from st6d, a stud ; Ger. stute, a stud-mare, ge-stiite, a stud.]

Steedy, sted'i, adj. (Spens.) steady.

Steek, stSk, n. (Scot.) a stitch. v.t. to pierce, to stitch : to close.

Steel, stel, . iron combined in varying proportions with carbon for making edged tools : any instrument or weapon of steel : an instrument of steel for sharpen-
ing knives on : a strip of steel for stiffening a corset : a piece of steel for striking fire from a flint : extreme hardness: a chalybeate medicine. adj. made of steel : hard, unfeeling. v.t. to overlay or edge with steel : to harden : to make obdurate. adj. Steel'-clad, clad with steel-mail. ns. Steel'-engrav'ing, the art of engraving pictures on steel plates from which
impressions may be taken, the impression or print so taken ; Steel'iness, state of being steely, great

hardness ; Steering, the welding of a steel edge on a cutting instrument ; Steel'-pen, a pen-nib made of steel ; Steel' -plate, a plate_ of steel : a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved, the print taken from such. adj. Steel'-plat'ed, plated with steel. .//. Steel'-toyS, smnll articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c. . Steel'-ware, articles made of steel collectively. adj. Steel'y, made of steel: steel-like. [A.S. style; Ger. stahl.]

SteelbdW, stel'bo, n. (Scots law)_a. term for goods, such as corn, cattle, straw, and implements of hus-bandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the latter is enabled to stock and labour the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

Steelyard, stel'yard, . the Roman balance, an instru-ment for weighing, consisting of a lever with unequal arms, in using which a single weight or counterpoise is employed, being moved along a graduated beam. [Orig. the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants.]

Steem, stem (Spens.). Same as Esteem.

Steen. See Stean.

Steenbok, stan'bok, . one of several small African antelopes. [Dut., steen, stone, bok, buck.]

Steenkirk, sten'kerk, . a lace cravat loosely worn, so named from the defeat of William III. by Luxem-bourg at Steenkerke, August 3, 1692.

Steep, step, adj. rising or descending with great in-clination : precipitous : difficult, excessive, exorbitant.
. a precipitous place : a precipice. adj. Steep'-down (Shak.), deep and precipitous. v.i. Steep'en, to become steep, ns. Steep'iness, Steep'ness, the state or quality of being steep. adv. Steep'ly. adj. Steep'y, steep. [A.S. steeifi; Ice. steypthr.]

Steep, step, v.t. to dip or soak in a liquid : to imbue. . something steeped or used in steeping : a fertilis-ing liquid for seed : rennet. . Steep'er, a vessel in which articles are steeped. [Scand., Ice. steypa, to make to stoop, pour out, causal of sttipa, to stoop.)

Steeple, step'l, . a tower of a church or building, ending in a point : the high head-dress of the 141!! century. adj. Steep led, furnished with a steeple : adorned with, or as with, steeples or towers. ns. Steep'le-hat, a high and narrow -crowned hat: Steeple-house, an old Quaker name for the build-ing in which believers meet for worship ; Steep'lo-jack, one who climbs steeples and chimney-stalks to make repairs. [A.S. sty pel, stepelstedp, steep.]

Steeplechase, step'1-chas, . a horserace run across the open country, over hedges, ditches, walls, and other obstacles. . Steeplechaser, one who rides such.

Steer, ster, n. a young ox, esp. a castrated one from

two to four years old. . Steer'ling, a little or young steer. [A.S. stedr; Ger. slier.]

Steer, ster, v.t. to direct with the helm : to guide : to govern. v.i. to direct a ship in its course : to be directed : to move. ns. Steer'age, act or practice of steering : the effect of a rudder on the ship : an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for passengers paying a lower rate of fare ; Steer' age-way, sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to be controlled by the helm ; Steer'er, Steers'man, a man, who steers a ship ; Steer'lng ; Steering-wheel, the wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned. [A.S. stefran, stjran, to steer ; Ger. steuern.)

Steer, ster, . a Scotch form of stir.

Steeve, stCv, . a spar with a block at the end for packing close certain kinds of cargo : the angle which the bowsprit of a ship makes with the horizon or the line of her keel. Also SteeVing.

Steeve, stev, adj. (Scat.) stiff, firm. adv. Steeve'ly.

Steeve, stov, --.(. to stuff, pack close. . Steering.

Steganography, steg-an-og'ra-fi, n. the art of writing in cipher or secret characters. . Steganog raphist, one who writes in cipher. [Gr. steganos, concealed steftin, to cover, graphein, to write.]

Steganopus

mOte ; mute ; mS3n ; then.

Steganopus, ste-gan'0-pus, . a genus of phalaropes with long slender bill. adjs. Steg'anopod, Steganop'odous, having all four toes webbed, totipalmate. n.pl. Steganop'odes, an order of swimming birds, with all four toes webbed and a gular pouch cormorants, frigate-birds, pelicans, gannets. [Gr. steganos, covered, pans, podos, foot.]

StegnosiS, steg-nO'sis, . constriction of the pores and vessels : constipation. adj. Stegnot. ic.

StegOCephalOUS, steg-5-sef'a-lus, adj. with the head mailed, loricate, cataphract. [Gr. stegein, to cover, kephale, the head.]

Stegognathous, ste-gog'na-thus, adj. having a jaw composed of imbricated plates. [Gr. stegein, to cover, gnatkos, the jaw.]

Stegopterous, ste-gop'te-rus, adj. roof-winged, keeping the wings deflexed when at rest. [Gr. stegein, to cover, pteron, a wing.]

Stegosaurian, steg-o-saw'ri-an, adj. pertaining to the StegOSail'ria, an order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families Stegosauridce and Sceiidosauridce. n. Stegosau'rus, the typical genus of Stegosauridtf, with enormous bucklers and spines. [Gr. stegein, to cover, sauros, a lizard.]

Steinberger, stln-ber'ger, . an esteemed Rhenish white wine, produced near Wiesbaden.

Steinbeck, Steenbok, sten'bok, . the name given in German Switzerland to the ibex of the Alps. [Ger. stein, stone, rock, bock, buck, he-goat.]

Stele, ste'le, . an upright stone slab or tablet, either sepulchral or on which laws, decrees, &c. are inscribedalso Stela. adj. Ste'lene. . Stelog'raphy, the practice of writing on steles. [L., Gr. stele kistanai, to set, stand.]

Stelechite, stel'e-klt, . a fine variety of storax.

Stell, stel, v.t. (Shak.) to place, set.

Stellar, stel'ar, Stellary, stel'ar-i, adj. relating to the stars : starry. . Stella'ria, a genus of tufted plants of the pink family the chickweeds or starworts. adjs. Stell'ate, -d. like a star : radiated ; Stelled (Milt.), starry : (S/iak.) set or fixed ; Stellif ' erous, thickly abounding with stars ; Stell'iform, star-shaped ; Stell'ular, formed like little stars ; Stell'Ulate (hot.), like a little star. [L. stetlaris stella, a star.]

Stellion, stel'yun, n. an agamoid lizard.

Stelths, stelths, n.pl. (Spens.) thefts.

Stem, stem, . the ascending axis of a plant, which usually bears leaves and flowers, and maintains communication between the roots and

the leaves : the little branch supporting the flower or fruit : a race or family : branch of a family. . Stem'-leaf, a leaf growing from the stem. adj. Stem'less (bot.), wanting a stem, or having it so little developed as to seem to be wanting. ns. Stem'let, a little or young stem ; Stera'ma, a pedigree or family tree : an ocellus. adjs. StenV-matous; Stemmed. [A.S. stafn, stefn, stemn, from stiff, a staff; Ger. stab.]

Stem, stem, . the prow of a ship : a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united. v.t. to cut, as with the stem : to resist or make progress against : to stop, to check :pr.p. stem'ming ; pa.t. and pa. p. stemmed. From stem to Stern, from one end of a vessel to the other : completely, throughout. [Same word as above.]

Steme, stem, v.t. an obsolete form of steam.

Stempel, stem'pel, n. a timber helping to support a platform. Also Stem'ple.

Stemson, stem'sun, n. an 'arching piece of compass-timber behind the apron of a vessel, and supporting its scarfs.

Stench, stensh, n. stink : a strong bad odour

Stellate Leaf.

Steppe

[A.S. stenc; Ger.

or smelL adj. Stench'y.
stank.]

Stencil, sten'sil, . a plate of metal, &c., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with colour over it. v.t. to print or paint by means of a stencil '.pr.p. sten'-cilling ; pa.t. and pa.p. sten'cilled. ns. Sten'Ciller, one who does stencil-work ; Sten'cilling, a method of printing letters or designs, the pattern cut out on a thin plate, and brushed over so as to mark the surface below. [O. Fr. estinceller, estincelle L. scintilla, a spark.]

Stend, stend, v.i. (prov.) to rear, leap, walk with long strides. n. a leap.

Stenochrome, sten'O-krom, . a print from a series of pigment-blocks arranged. n. Sten'ochromy, the art of printing in several colours at one impression. [Gr. stenos, narrow, chroma, colour.]

Stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, . art of writing very quickly by means of abbreviations : shorthand. . Sten'Ograph, a character used in stenography : a stenographic machine. v.i. to represent by means of

stenography. ns. Stenographer, Stenog'raphist. adjs. Stenographic, -al. [Gr. stenos, narrow, graphein, to write.]

Steuopaic, sten-o-pa'ik, adj. having a narrow opening. [Gr. stenos, narrow, ope, an opening.]

Stenosis, sten-0'sis, . constriction of the pores and vessels : constipation. adjs. Stenosed', contracted morbidly ; Stonot'ic, abnormally contracted. [Gr., stenos, narrow.]

Stenotypy, sten'o-tlp-i, . a system of shorthand representing by ordinary letters shortened signs of words or phrases. n. Sten'otype, such a symbolic letter or combination of letters. adj. Stenotyp'ic.

Stent, stent, v.t. (prov.) to stint, restrain. . extent, limit, amount of work required. [Stint.]

Stentor, stent' or, n. a very loud-voiced herald in the Iliad, hence any person with a remarkably loud voice : the ursine howler. adj. Stento'rian, very loud or powerful. [Gr.]

Step, step, . a pace : the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running : a small space : degree : one remove in ascending or descending a stair : round of a ladder : footprint : manner of walking I proceeding : action : the support on which the lower end of a mast, or staff, or a wheel rests : (pi.) walk, direction taken in walking : a self-supporting ladder with flat steps. v.i. to advance or retire by pacing : to walk : to walk slowly or gravely : to walk a short distance: to move mentally. v.t. to set, as a foot : to fix, as a mast \-pr.p. step'ping ; fa.t. and pa.p. stepped. ns. Step'per, one who steps; Step'ping-stone, a stone for stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud ; Step'Stone, a door-step. Step aside, to walk to a little distance, as from company : to err ; Step in, or into, to enter easily or unexpectedly ; Step out, to go out a little way : to increase the length of the

step and so the speed ; Step short, to shorten the length of one's step. [A.S. stcepe stapan, to go; Dut. stap, Ger. stapfe.]

Step-Child, step'-chlld, n. one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent also Step' -bairn. So Step' - broth' er; Step'-daugh'ter; Step'-fa'ther ; Step' - moth'er, or dame; Step'-sis'ter ; Step'-son. . Step'-coun'-try, an adopted country. [A.S. stetip-, as in stedp-ttiddor ; Ger. stieb-; orig. an adj. sig. bereft.}

Stephane, stef'a-ne, . an ancient Greek head-dress like a coronet. [Gr., stepliein, to crown.]

Stephanite, stef'a-nlt, n. a metallic iron-black silver sulph - antimonite. Also Brittle silver ore and Snlph-antitnonite of silver.

StephanotiS, stef-a-nS'tis, . a genus of shrubby twining plants of the milkweed family. [Gr. Stephanos, a crown, ous, otos, the ear.]

Steppe, step, . one of the vast uncultivated plains

in the south-east of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. stipe.}

Stercoral, ster'ko-ral, adj. pertaining to excrement

also Ster'corary, Stercora'ceous. ns. Stercora-

nlSt, Stercora rian, one who held that the sacramental bread was digested and evacuated like other food ; Stercora rianism ; Stercora rius, a genus of Larida, the dung-hunters or skuas. -v.t. Ster'-COrate, to manure.

Sterculia, ster-ku'li-a, . the typical genus of Sterculiateac, a family of large trees and shrubs, with mucilaginous and demulcent properties Gum-tragacanth, &c. [L. stercus, dung.]

Store, ster, . a cubic unit of metric measure a cubic metre, equivalent to 35-3156 English cubic feet. Decastere=\o steres ; Decisttre = -fa stere. [Fr. stfre Gr. stereos, solid.)

Stereo, ster'e-5, adj. and n. a contr. of stereotype.

StereobatO, ster'e-6-bat, . the substructure on which a building is based. adj. Stereobat'iC. [Gr. stereos, solid, bates, verbal of bainein, to go.]

Stereochromy, ster'e-S-krS-mi, . a process of painting on stone or plaster-work, the colours rendered per-
manent by a solution of fluoric acid. n. Ste'reo-Chrome, a picture of this kind adj. Stereochro'-mic. adv. Stereochro'mically. [Gr. stereos, hard,

chroma, colour.)

StereoelectriC, ster'e-5-e-lek'trik, adj. pertaining to electric currents produced when two solids are brought together at different temperatures.

Stereograph, ste're-C-graf, . a double photograph for viewing in a stereoscope also Ste'reogram. adjs. Stereograph ic. -al, pertaining to stereography : made according to stereography : delineated on a plane. ad-; Stereograph'ically. . Stereog'raphy, the art of showing solids on a plane. [Gr. stereos, hard, graphein, to write.)

Stereometer, ste-re-om'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies solid and liquid. adjs. Stereometric, -al. adv. Stereo-met'rically . Stereom'etry, the art of measuring the solid contents of solid bodies. [Gr. stereos, hard, metron, measure.)

Stereopticon, ster-e-op'ti-kon, . a double magic-lantern, by means of which the one picture appears to dissolve gradually into the other.

Stereoscope, ster'S-O-skOp, . an instrument in which each of two pictures is examined by a separate lens, and the two lenses are inclined so as to shift the images towards one another, and thus to ensure or to facilitate the blending of the two images into one, standing out in relief with solidity. adjs. Stereo-scop'ic. -al, pertaining to the stereoscope. adv. Stereoscop'ically. ns. Ste'reoscopist ; Stereos -copy. [Gr. stereos, solid, skopein, see.)

Stereotomy, ster-e-ot'0-mi, n. the art of cutting solids into figures by certain sections. adjs. Stereotom ic, -al. (Gr. stereos, solid, temnein, to cut.)

Stereotrope, ster^S-o-trOp, . an optical contrivance by which an object is brought into relief and made to appear as if in motion. [Gr. stereos, solid, trope, a turning.]

Stereotype, stS'rS-a-tTp, . a solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance : art of fabricating solid casts in type-metal from pages of movable type. adj. pertaining to, or done with, stereotypes. ?'./, to make a stereotype of: to print with stereotypes. p.atij. Stereotyped, transferred as letterpress from set-up movable type to a mould, and thence to a metal plate : fixed, unchangeable, as opinions. ns. Ste'reotyper, Ste'reotypist, one who makes stereotype plates. adj. Stereotyp'ic. ns. Stereo-typographer, a stereotype printer ; Stereotypog'-raphy, the art, practice, or business of printing from stereotype plates ; Ste'reotypy, the art or employ-ment of making stereotype plates. [Gr. stereos, solid, and tyfe.\

Sterlgma, ste-rig'ma, n. (hot.) a stalk or support. iidj. Sterigmat 1C. [Gr. sterigma, a prop.]

Sterile, ster'il, adj. unfruitful : barren : (hot.) pro-ducing no pistil, or no spurcs : destitute of ideas or sentiment. . Sterilisation, act of sterilising. t'./. Ster ilise, to cause to be fruitless : to destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms in. ns. Steriliser, anything which sterilises ; Sterility, quality of being sterile : unfruitfulness, barrenness, in regard to reproduction. [O. Fr., L. sterilis, barren.]

Sterlet, sterlet, n. a small sturgeon.

Sterling, ster'ling, adj. a designation of British money pure, genuine, of good quality also generally, of value or excellence, authoritative. [Orig. the name of a penny ; prob. from the Hanse merchants or Easterlings ('men from the east'), from North Germany, who had probably the privilege of coining money in England in the i3th century.)

Stern, stern, adj. severe of countenance, manner, or feeling : austere : harsh : unrelenting : steadfast. adv. Sternly. . Stern'ness. [A.S. styme.]

Stern, stern, . the hind-part of a vessel : the rump or tail of an animal. v.t. to back a boat, to row backward. ns. Stern'age (Slink.), the steerage or stern of a ship ; Stern board, backward motion of a ship : loss of way in tacking ; Stern -chase, a chase in which one ship follows directly in the wake of another ; Stern'-chas'er, a cannon in the stern of a ship. adj. Sterned, having a stern of a specified kind. ns. Stern'-fast, a rope or chain for making fast a ship's stern to a wharf, &c. ; Stern'-frame, the sternpost, transoms, and fashion-pieces of a ship's stern. adj. Stern most, farthest astern. ns. Stern'port, a port or opening in the stern of a ship ; Stern post, the aftermost timber of a ship which supports the rudder ; Stern'sheets, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers ; Stern son, the hinder extremity of a ship's keelson, to which the sternpost is bolted ; Stem'way, the backward motion of a vessel ; Stern'-wheel'er (U.S.), a small vessel with one large paddle-wheel at the stern. [Ice. stjtirn, a steering.)

Sternum, ster'num, . the breast-bone. adj. Ster'nal. . Sternal'gia, pain about the breast-bone, esp. angina pcctoris. adjs. Sternalgic ; Ster nebral, pertaining to the Ster'nebra or serial segments of which the sternum of a vertebrate is composed. . Ster'nite, the ventral portion of the somite of an arthropod. adjs. SternitiC; SternOCOSt'al, per-taining to, or connected with, the sternum and ribs : denoting those ribs and muscles attached to the sternum. [Gr. stenion, chest.)

Sternutation, ster-nu-ta'*hun, . the act of sneezing. adjs. Sternu'tative, Sternu'tatory, that causes sneezing. . a substance that causes sneezing. [I,. stermttatio sternutare,-dtum, inten. of ste rntiere, iituin, to sneeze.)

Stertorous, ster'tO-rus, adj. snoring. adv. Ster'tO-rously. . Ster'torousness. [L. stertire, to snore.)

Sterve, sterv, v.i. (S^fns.) to starve, to die. Also Ster-ven.

Stet, stet, v.t. to restore generally on proof-sheets, in imperative, with a line of dots under the words to be retained. [L., 'let it stand,' 3d sing. pres. subj. of stare, to stand.]

Stethiaeum, stcth-i-e'um, . the anterior half of a bird opp. to Urtrutn. . Stethid ium, in insect*, the thorax. [Gr., stethos, the breast.)

Stethometer, steth-om'e-ter, . an instrument for

measuring the relative mobility of the different sides of the chest in respiration. . Steth'Ograph, an instrument for marking the respiratory movements of the thorax. adj. Stethograph'ic. [Gr. stethos, chest, metron, measure.]

Stethoscope, steth'0-skOp, . an instrument for auscultation, consisting of a tubular piece of wood to be applied to the patient's body in the tinaural form

with tubes of rubber, &c., to convey the sounds to the physician's ears. adjs. StethOSCOp ic, -al, pertaining to, or perlormed by, the stethoscope. adv.

Stethoscop'ically. ns. S'teth'oscopist ; Steth'o-

SCOpy. [Gr. stetfws, the breast, skopein, to see.]

Stevedore, stev'e-dor, . one who loads and unloads vessels. [A. corr. of Sp. estivador, a wool-packer ativar, to stow L. stifdre, to press.]

Steven, ste'vn, . (Spens.) a cry, a loud clamour. [A.S. stefn, the voice,]

Stew, stu, v.t. to simmer or boil slowly with little moisture. v.i. to be boiled slowly and gently: (slang) to be in a state of worry or agitation : to read hard for an examination. n. meat stewed : mental agitation : worry : (slang) one who reads hard : a room for bathing purposes : (//.) a brothel. ns. Stew'-pan, -pot, a pan, pot, used for stewing. [O. Fr. estuvc (ftuve), a stove Old High Ger. stitpa (Ger. state), a heated room.)

Stew, stu, n. an artificial oyster-bed : a vivarium.

Steward, stu'ard, . one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution : one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm : the manager of the provision department, &c., at sea: a manager at races, games, c. : the treasurer of a congregation, a guild or society, &c. ns. Stew'ardess, a female steward : a female who waits on ladies on shipboard ; Stewardship, Stew'ardry, office of a steward : management ; Stew'artry (Scot.), a stewardship, or the extent of a stewardship still applied esp. to the county of Kirkcudbright. Lord High Steward, one of the great officers of state, and anciently the first officer of the crown in England. [A.S. st{g-ivcard stigo, a sty, iveard, a ward.]

Sthcnic, sthen'ik, adj. attended with increased action of the heart: strong, robust : inspiring. . Sthenia, strength. [Gr. sthenos, strength.]

Stibbler, stib'ler, n. one who cuts the handfuls left by the reaper : a clerical locum tenens.

Stibium, stib'i-um, . antimony. adj. Stib'ial, like antimony. n. Stib'ialism, poisoning by antimony. adj. Stib'iated, impregnated with antimony. n. Stib'nite, native antimony trisulphid. [Gr.]

Stibogram, stib'0-gram, . a graphic record of footprints. [Gr. stibos, a track, gramma, a letter.]

Stich, stik, . a verse or line of poetry, of whatever measure used in composition : a row of trees. ns. Sticha'rion, a Greek vestment like the Western alb ; Stiche'ron, a troparion. adj. Stich 1C, pertaining to a verse. . Stich'omancy, divination by the assumed meaning of a verse, text of Scripture, or literary passage taken at random. adjs. Stichomet'ric, -al, pertaining to stichometry, stating the number of lines. ns. StichOIQ'etry, measurement of manuscript by lines : a list stating such ; Stichomyth'ia, dialogue in alternate lines ; Stich'os, a line of ordinary length in measuring a manuscript : a verse or versicle in the usage of the Greek Church. [Gr. stichos, a row steichein, to ascend.]

Stick, stik, v.t. to stab: to thrust in: to fasten by piercing : to fix in : to set with something pointed : to cause to adhere. v.i. to hold to : to remain : to stop : to be hindered : to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled : to adhere closely in affection :a.t. and j>a.p. stuck. ns. Stick'er, one who kills pigs, &c. : one who sticks to anything ; Stick'ing, the act of stabbing ; Stick'ing-place, the point at which a tiling sticks or stays ; Stick' ing -plas'ter, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds ; Stick'-in-the-mud, an old fogy; Stick'it-min'ister (Scot.), a

licentiate who never gets a pastoral charge. Stick at, to hesitate : to persist at ; Stick by, to be firm in supporting, to adhere closely to ; Stick out, to be prominent, project ; Stick pigs, to hunt wild hogs on horseback and transfix them with the spear ; Stick to, to persevere in holding to ; Stick Up, to stand up : to waylay and plunder, as a mail-

coach by bushrangers ; Stick up for, to speak or act in defence of. Be Stuck on (U.S.), to be enamoured of; Stuck up, conceited. [A.S. stecan (assumed); Ger. slecaen, Dut. steken ; also A.S. stician, Ger. stecken, to set, stick fast.]

Stick, stik, n. a small shoot or branch cut off a tree : a staff or walking-stick : anything in the form of a stick, a cudgel : a piece of printers' furniture used to lock up a form in a chase, a printer's composing-stick : a stiff, stupidly obstinate person. v.t. to furnish or set with sticks : to arrange in a composing-stick. . Stick'-in sect, a walking-stick or phasmid insect. [A.S. sticca ; Ice. stika.]

Stickle, stik'l, v.i. to interpose between combatants: to contend obstinately : to hesitate. n. a sharp point, a prickle, a spine. ns. Stickleback, a small river-fish so called from the spines on its back ; Stickler, a second or umpire in a duel : an obstinate contender, esp. for something trifling. adj. Stickler-like (Shak.\ in the manner of a stickler. [A dim. of stick (n.).]

Stickle, stik'l, adj. high, rapid. . a current below a waterfall. [A.S. sticol, steep.]

Sticky, stik'i, adj. that sticks or adheres : adhesive : glutinous. . Stick'iness. [StifJk.]

Stie, stl, v.i. (Spens.) to ascend. [A.S. sifgaa.]

Stiff, stif, adj. not easily bent : rigid : not liquid : rather hard than soft : not easily overcome : obstinate : not natural and easy : constrained : formal : hard to overcome, difficult : firm, of prices, &c. : dead, rigid in death: (naut.) keeping upright. n. (slang) a corpse : negotiable paper : forged paper. v.t. Stiffen, to make stiff. v.i. to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate. ns. Stiff 'ener, one who, or that which, stiffens ; Stiffening, something used to make a substance more stiff. adj. Stiff '-hearted (B.\ obstinate, stubborn. adv. Stiif'ly. . Stiff'-neck, cervical myalgia, true torticollis. adj. Stiff -necked, obstinate, hard to move. ns. Stiff -neck edness ; Stiffness. Do a bit of Stiff, to accept or discount a bill. [A.S. stff, stiff; Dut. stijf, Dan. s/iv.}

Stifle, sti'fl, v.t. to stop the breath of by foul air or other means : to suffocate, smother : to extinguish : to suppress the sound of : to destroy : to suppress, conceal. v.i. to suffocate. adj. Sti'fling, close, oppressive. [Scand., Ice. sttfla, to choke up ; Norw. stivla.~\

Stifle, sti'fl, . the knee-joint on a horse's hind-leg, a disease of his knee-pan. [Perh. stiff.}

Stigma, stig'ma, n. a brand : a mark of infamy : (hot.) the top of a pistil : any special mark : a place on the skin which bleeds periodically://. Stig'mas or Stig'mata. . Stigma'ria, the root of the fossil plant sigillaria, found in the coal-measures. // Stigmata, the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them, claimed to have been miraculously impressed on the bodies of certain persons, as Francis of Assisi in 1224. adjs. Stigmat 1C, -al, marked or branded with a stigma : giving infamy or reproach. adr. Stigmat'ically. adj. Stigmatif 'erous (bat.), stigma-bearing. n. Stigmatisa'tion, the operation or effect of producing bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism . v.t. Stig'matise, to brand with a stigma.;/. Stig'matist, one impressed with the stigmata. -- adj. Stig'matose, stigmatic : stigmatised. . Stigmato'SiS, a form of inflammation of the skin, occurring in spots. adj. Stigmatyp'iC, pertaining to the making of impressions by means of scorching-hot plates. ns. Stig'matypy, a species of printing with points, that consists of their arrangement in pictures ; Stig'me (Gr. paleog.), a dot used as a punctuation mark, esp. at the top of the line, equivalent to a period. [L., Gr., stizein, to mark.]

Stilbite, stil'bit, . a pearly and foliated variety of zeolite. [Gr. stilbein, to shine.]

I Stile, stll, . a step, or set of steps, for climbing over

a wall or fence. [A.S. stigel, a step sHgan; cf. Ger. steigen, to mount.]

Stile, stll, . the pin of a dial. [Style.]

Stiletto, sti-Iet'O, . a dagger with a slender and narrow blade : a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes : -pi. Stilett'OS. v.t. to stab with a stiletto \-pr.p. stilett'oing \pa.t. an&pa.p. stilett'oed. [It., dim. of stilp, a dagger L. stilus, a stake.]

Still, stil, adj. silent : motionless : calm, subdued : not sparkling or effervescing: constant. v.t. to quiet : to silence : to appease : to restrain. adv. always, constantly : nevertheless, for all that : even yet : after that. . calm. . StilT-birth, the state of being still-born : anything born without life. adj. Still-bom, dead when born. us. Still'er, one who stills or quiets; Still'-life, the class of pictures representing inanimate objects ; Still'ness ; Still'-room, an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept, and where tea, &c., is prepared for the table : a housekeeper's pantry ; Still' -Stand (SAaA.), absence of motion. adj. Still'y, still: quiet: calm. adv. silently: gently. [A.S. stille, firm ; Dut. stil, Ger. still.}

Still, stil, v.t. to cause to fall by drops : to distil. . an apparatus for distillation, consisting essentially of a vessel in which the liquid to be distilled is placed, the vapour being conducted by means of a head or neck to the conJenser or worm, where it is cooled by water or other means, and again forms liquid. adj. StilTiform, drop-shaped. [L. stillfire, to cause to drop stilla, a drop, or simply a contr. for distil, like sport from disport.]

Stillage, stil'fij, n. a frame on which things are laid. . Still'ing, a stand.

Stillicide, stil'i-sTd, . an urban servitude among the Romans, where a proprietor was not allowed to build to the extremity of his estate, but must leave a space regulated by the charter by which the property was held, so as not to throw the eavesdrop on the land of his neighbour same as Eavesdrip. . Stillicid'ium, a morbid trickling. [L.]

Stilp. stilp, v.i. (Scot.) to go on crutches. n.pl. Stilp'ers, crutches.

Stilt, stilt, . one of a pair of props or poles with steps or supports at a sufficient distance from the lower end to allow a man standing on the steps to walk clear of the ground and with longer strides : a widely distributed genus (fjimantopia) of wading-birds belonging to the Snipe family, having long slender bills and very long wings and legs also Stilt' -bird, -ploVer. v.t. to raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means. adj's. Stilted, Stilt'y, elevated as if on stilts : pompous. . Stilt'edness. Stilted arch, an arch that does not spring directly from the impost, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on it. [Scand., Sw. stylta; Dut. sttlt, a stilt.]

Stilton, stil'ton, . a rich white cheese from Stilton in Huntingdonshire.

Stime, stlm, n. (Scat.) a ray of light, a glimmer. Also Styme. [A.S. scima, a light.]

Stimulant, stim'u-lant, adj. stimulating : increasing or exciting vital action. n. anything that stimulates or excites : a stimulating medicine that increases the activity of the vital functions generally, or of one system or organ. v.t. Stim'ulate, to prick with anything sharp : to incite : to instigate : (pkysiol.) to produce increased action in. . Stimula'tion, act of stimul.iting, or condition of being stimulated. adj. Stim'ulative, tending to stimulate. . that which stimulates or excites. ns. Stim'Ulator, one who stimulates : /em. Stlm'UlatreSS ; Stirn'ullsm, the practice of treating diseases by stimulation ; StinVulus, a goad : anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action : a stimulant : //. Stim'ull. [L. stimulus (for stigmulus) Or. stizein, to prick.]

Btiiig, sting, v.t. to stick anything sharp into, to pain acutely. v.i, to have a sting : to give pain : pa.t. and pa.f. stung. . the sharp-pointed weapon of some animals : the thrust of a sting into the flesh : anything that causes acute pain : any stimulus or impulse : the point in the last verse of an epigram. n. Sting'' er, one who, or that which, stings. adv. Sting/ingly, with stinging. adj. Stingless, having no sting. . Sting 1 -ray, a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of the order of Rays, and family Trygonidtc, the long tail bearing dorsally a long bi-serrated spine capable of giving an ugly wound. [A.S. stingan ; Ice. stinga.]

Stingo, sting'gO, n. strong malt liquor.

Stingy, stin'ji, adj. niggardly: avaricious. adv. Stin'gily. . Stin'giness. [Merely stingy.]

Stink, stingk, v.i. to give out a strong, offensive smell: to have a bad reputation '.pa.t. stank; pa.p. stunk. . a disagreeable smell. ns. Stink'-ard, one who stinks : a base fellow : the stinking badger of Java ; Stink'-ball, -pot, a ball or jar filled with a stinking, combustible mixture, used in boarding an enemy's vessel ; Stink'er, one who, or that which, stinks; Stink'ing. adv. Stink'-Ingly, in a stinking manner : with an offensive smell. ns. Stink'stone, a variety of limestone remarkable for the fetid urinous odour which it emits when rubbed ; Stink'-trap, a contrivance to prevent effluvia from drains ; Stink'-wood, the wood of a Cape tree, remarkable for its strong offensive smell, durable, taking an excellent polish resembling walnut. [A.S. stincan.]

Stint, stint, v.t. to shorten : to limit : to restrain. v.i. to cease, stop : to be saving. . limit : restraint, restriction : proportion allotted, fixed amount : one of several species of sandpiper, the dunlin. adj. Stint'ed, limited, ns. Stint'edness ; Stint'er. adv. Stint'ingly. adjs. Stintless ; Stint'y. [A.S. styntan stunt, stupid.]

Stipa, strpa, . a genus of grasses, the feather-grasses. [L. stipa, tow.]

Stipe, stlp, n. (hot.) the base of a frond of a fern : also a stalk, as of a pistil, of a fungus or mushroom, of the leaf of a fern, or even the trunk of a tree. . Stl'pel, the stipule of a leaflet. adj. Stipellate, having stipels. . Sti'pes, a stipe : a stalk or stem. adjs- Sti'pifonn, Stip'itate, Stipit'iform. [Fr., L. stipes, a stem.]

Stipend, stl'pend, . a salary paid for services, esp. to a clergyman in Scotland : settled pay. adj. Sti-pendiary, receiving stipend. . one who performs services for a salary, esp. a paid magistrate. v.t. Stipen'diate, to provide with a salary. [L. stipen-dium stips, donation, pendere, weigh.]

Stipple, stip'l, v.t. to engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line-engraving : pr.p. stipp'ling; pa.p. stipp'led. n. a mode of execution in engraving and miniature-painting, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines : in colour-decoration, a gradation or combination of tones or tints serving as a transition between decided colours. adj. Stipp'led. us. Stipp'ler, one who stipples : a coarse brush for stippling ; Stipp'ling, stippled work of any kind. [Dut. stipfelen, dim. of stippen, to dot.]

Stipulate, stip'fi-Iat, v.i. to contract : to settle terms. ns. Stipulation, act of stipulating : a contract ; Stip'Ulator. [I., stipuldri, -d/us,'pTob. from Old L. stipuhis, firm, conn, with stipdre, to press firm.]

Stipule, stip'ul, n. (bot.) an appendage or lobe at the base of certain leaves, resembling a small leaf : also, a small appendage at the base of petioles, usually softer than the latter also Stlp'UlZ.aajs. Stip'ular, Stip'Ulary; Stip'Ulate, Stip'uled. [L. stipula, a stalk, dim. of stipes.]

Stir, ster, v.t. to move : to rouse : to instigate. v.i. to move one's self: to be active: to draw notice: pr.p. stir'ring : pa.p. and pa.t. stirred. . tumult : bustle. . Stirabout, one who makes himseif

active : oatmeal porridge. adj. busy, active. adj. Starless, without stir. n. Stir'rer. p.adj. Stir-ring, putting in motion : active : accustomed to a busy life : animating, rousing. Stir Up, to instigate the passions of : to put into motion or action : to enliven: to disturb. [A.S. styrian; Dut. storen, Ger. storen, to drive.]

Stir, ster, v.t. (Spens.) to steer, to direct.

Stirk, sterk, n. (Scot.) a yearling ox or cow. [A.S. s:irc, a heifer stedr, a steer.]

Stirp, sterp, . (Bacon) a family, generation, or race : pi. Stir'pes. [L. stirps, stirpis.\

Stirrup, stir'up, w. a ring or hoop suspended by a rope

or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding : a rope secured to a yard, having a thimble in its lower end for reeving a foot-rope. ns. Stirr'up-cup, a cup taken by one who is departing on horseback ; Stirr'U.p-1'ron, the ring of iron attached to the stirrup-leather to receive the foot ; Stirr'up-leath'er, -Strap, the strap of leather that supports a stirrup. [A.S. stigerdp stlgan, to mount, rdp, a rope.]

Stitch, stich, . a pass of a needle and thread, the part of the thread left in the fabric, a single loop or link : the kind of work produced by stitching buttonhole-jftVcA, cross- stitch, c. : the space between two double furrows : a fastening, as of thread or wire, through the back of a book to connect the leaves : an acute pain, a sharp spasmodic pain, esp. in the intercostal muscles : a bit of clothing, a rag. 7'. t. to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches : to sew or unite. v.i. to practise stitching. ns. Stitch'er; Stitch'ery(-S7o.), needle-work; Stitch'-Ing, the act of one who stitches : needle- work done in such a way that a continuous line of stitches appears on the surface ; Stitch'wort, a genus of slender plants, including the chickweed, so called because once believed to cure 'stitch' in the side. [A.S.siice, a prick; Ger. sticken, to embroider ; conn, with stick.]

Stithy, stith'i, n. an anvil : a smith's shop. v.t. to forge on an anvil. [Ice. stethi ; Sw. stad, an anvil.]

Stive, stlv, zw'. (J>rw.) to stew, to be stifled. adj. Sti'vy, close, stuffy.

Stiver, stfver, . a Dutch coin, worth one penny sterling : any small coin. [Dut. stuiver.]

Stoa, stO'a, n. a portico or covered colonnade round a house, market-place, &c.

Stoat, slot, . a kind of weasel, called the ermine when in its winter dress. Also Stote. [Slot.]

Stob, stob, n. a small post for supporting paling : a wedge in coal-mining. [A variant of stub.]

Stoccade, stok-ad', Stoccado, stok-a'do, . a thrust in fencing (Shak.) Stocca'ta. [It. stoccata, a thrust stocco, a rapier Ger. stock, a stick.]

Stock, stok, ft. something stuck or thrust in : the stem of a tree or plant : the trunk which receives a graft : a post, a log : anything fixed solid and senseless : a stupid person : the crank-shaped handle of a centre-bit : the wood in which the barrel of a firearm is fixed : the cross-piece of timber into which the shank of an anchor is inserted : the part to which others are attached : the original progenitor : family: a fund, capita], shares of a public debt : store : the cattle, horses, and other useful animals kept on a farm : the liquor or broth obtained by boiling meat, the foundation for soup : a stiff band worn as a crn vat, often fastened with a buckle at the back : (/>/.)
an instrument in which the legs of offenders were confined : the frame for a ship while building : the public funds. v.t. to store: to supply: to fill: to supply with domestic animals or stock : to refrain from milking cows for 24 hours or more previous to sale. adj. kept in stock, standing. ns. Stock'-breed' er, one who raises live-stock ; Stockbroker, a broker who deals in stocks or shares ; Stocktroking, the business of a stockbroker ; Stock'-dove, the wild pigeon of Europe ; Stock'-eplthet, any ordinary and conventional epithet; Stock' -exchange', the place where stocks are bought and sold : an association of sharebrokers and dealers ; Stock' -farm er, a farmer who rears live-stock, as cattle, &c. ; Stock -feed'er, one who feeds or fattens live-stock ; Stock'-holder, one who holds stocks in the public funds, or in a company ; StOCk'-in- trade, the whole goods a shopkeeper keeps on sale : a person's mental resources ; Stock' -job'ber ; Stock'-job'bery, -jobbing, speculating in stocks ; Stock' -list, a list of stocks and current prices regularly issued ; Stock-man, a herdsman who has the charge of stock on a sheep-run in Australia ; StOCk'-mar'ket, a market for the sale of stocks, the stock-exchange; Stock -pot, the pot in which the stock for soup is kept ; Stock' -rid'er, a herdsman on an Australian station ; Stock'-Saddle, a saddle with heavy tree and iron horn ; Stock'-Sta'tion, a station where stock and cattle are reared ; Stock' -whip, a whip with short handle and long lash for use in herding ; Stock'work, a deposit in which the ore is distributed all over it ; Stock'-yard, a large yard with pens, stables, &c. where cattle are kept for slaughter, market, &c. Take stock, to make an inventory of goods on hand : to make an estimate of ; Take Stock in, to take a share in, to put confidence in. [A.S. stocc, a stick ; Ger. stock.]

Stock, stok, . a favourite garden-flower. [Orig. called stock-gillyflower, to distinguish it from the stemless clove-pink, called the gillyflower.}

Stockade, stok-ad', . a breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground. i'.t. to fortify with such. [Fr. estoceule estoc Ger. stock, stick.]

Stockfish, stok'fish, K. a commercial name of salted and dried cod and other fish of the same family, esp. ling, hake, and torsk.

Stock-gillyflower, stok'-jil'i-flow-er, . a genus of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants of the natural order Cruciferce, having their flowers in racemes, and generally beautiful and fragrant. [Stock, wood, and gillyflower.]

Stocking, stok'ing, . a close covering for the foot and lower leg. ns. Stockinet', an elastic knitted fabric for under-garments ; Stock inger, one who knits stockings ; Stock'ing-frame, a knitting-machine. [From stock, the stockings being the netlier-stocks when the long hose came to be cut at the knee.J

Stockish, stok'ish, adj. (Shak.) like a stock, stupid. . Stock'ishness, stupidity.^'. Stock'-still, still as a stock or post.

Stock-tackle, stok'-tak'l, . tackle used in hoisting an anchor on board ship to keep its stock clear of the ship's side.

Stock-taking, stok'-tak'ing, n. a periodical inventory made of the stock or goods in a shop or warehouse.

Stocky, stok'i, adj. short and stout, thick-set : having a strong stem. adv. Stock'ily.

Stodgy, stoj'i, adj. heavy, lumpy : ill put together : indigestible. v.t. Stodge, to stuff, cram. . Stodg'lness.

Stog. stog, v.t. (prov.) to plunge in mire : to probe a pool with a pole. [Related to stock.]

Stoic, st5'ik, n. a disciple of the philosopher Zeno (340-260 B.C.), who opened his school in a colonnade called the Stoa Poikile ('painted porch') at Athens later Roman Stoics were Cato the Younger, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius : one indifferent to pleasure or pain. adjs. Stole, -al, pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions : indifferent to pleasure or pain. adv. Stoically. ns. Sto icalness ; Stoicism, the doctrines of the Stoics, a school of ancient philosophy strongly opposed to Epicureanism in its views of life and duty : indifference to pleasure or pain. [L. Stoicvs Gr. Stoikos stoa, a porch.]

Stoke, st5k, v.i. to stir or tend a fire. ns. Stoke'-holo, the space about the mouth of a furnace : the space allotted to the stokers : a hole in a reverberatory furnace for introducing a stirring-tool ; Stok'er, one who, or that which, feeds a furnace with fuel. [Dut., sicken, to light a fire, stok, a stick.]

Stole, stOl, pa.t. of steal.

Stole, stGl, w. a long robe reaching to the feet : a narrow vestment, usually black silk, fringed at the ends, sometimes coloured according to the seasons, worn by bishops and priests in the Latin Church during mass. . StO la, the outer garment of the Roman matron : a chorister's surplice : (her.) a bearing showing a fringed scarf. [L. stola Gr. stole, a robestf/Sein, to array.]

Stolen, stOl'en, pa.p. of steal.

Stolid, stol'id, adj. dull : heavy: stupid: foolish. n. Stolidity, Stoi'idness, state of being stolid : dull-ness of intellect. adv. Stolidly. [L. stolidus.}

Stolon, sto'lon, n. a shoot from the root of a plant : a sucker. adjs. Sto'lonate, Stolonif'erous. [L. stolo, a twig.]

Stoma, sto'ma, . (tot.) one of the minute openings in the epidermis of leaves and tender green stems of plants, subserving the purpose of respiration : (zool.) one of the breathing-holes in the bodies of certain of the articulata : //. Std'mata. adjs. Stomat ic ; Stomatif 'erous. . Stomati'tis, in-flammation of the interior of the mouth. adj. Sto'matode, having a stoma. ns. Stomatol'ogy, the scientific knowledge of the mouth ; Sto'mato-SCOpe, an instrument for examining the interior of the mouth. [Gr. stoma, a mouth.]

Stomach, stum'ak, . the strong muscular bag into

which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested : the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food : appetite, relish for food, inclination generally : disposition, spirit, courage, pride, spleen. v.t. to brook or put up with : to turn the stomach of: to resent. adj. Stom'achal. ns. Storn acher, a part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front, sometimes richly ornamented : a large brooch ; Stomach'ic, a medicine for the stomach. adjs. Stomach 1C. -al, pertaining to the stomach : strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach ; Stom'achous (Spent.), angry, stout, obstinate. ns. Stom'ach-pump, a syringe with a flexible tube for withdrawing fluids from the stomach, or injecting them into it ; Stom ach-Stag'gers, a disease tn horses due to a paralytic affection of the stomach. [O. Fr. estomac L. stomacfiHSGr. stomachos, the throat, stomach stoma, a mouth.]

Stoma topod, sto'ma-to- pod, . one of the Stomatop'-Oda, an order of marine crustaceans, having most of their seven or eight pair of legs near the mouth. [Gr. stoma, mouth, pans, podos, foot.]

Stond, stond, n. (Speits.) station : also = stound.

Stone, stOn, . a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter, the hard material of which rock consists : a piece of rock of a certain size or form, or for a particular purpose, as grindstone, mMstone, &c. : a precious stone or gem, a crystal mirror : a tomb-stone : a concretion formed in the bladder : a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits : a standard weight of 14 Ib. avoirdupois (other stones occur, as that of 24 Ib. for wool, 22 Ib. for hay, 16 Ib. for cheese, &c.): torpor and insensibility. adj. made of stone, or of stoneware. v.t. to pelt with stones : to free from stones : to wall with stones. . Stone -age, the condition of a people using stone as the material for the cutting-tools and weapons which, in a higher condition of culture, were made of metals. adj. Stone'-blind, as blind as a stone, perfectly blind. ns. Stone'-boil'ing, a primitive method of making water boil by putting hot stones in it ; Stone'-bow, a crossbow for shooting stones : a children's catapult ; Stone'-brash, a soil made up of finely-broken rock ; Stone'-break, the meadow-saxifrage ; Stone'-break'er, one who, or that which, breaks stones, a stone-crushing machine ; Stone bruise, a bruise caused by a stone, esp. on the sole of the foot from walking barefooted ; Stone'-cast,

Stone's'-cast, Stone'-shot, Stone's'-throw, the distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand ; Stone'chat, Stone chatter, Stoneclink, one of the most common of the British Turdida, smaller than the redbreast the Wheat-ear is the true stone-chat.;/.//. Stone'-ClTCles, or Circles of Standing Stones, popularly but erroneously called Druidical Circles in Britain, and Cromlechs in France, consist of unhewn stones set up at intervals round the circumference of a circular area usually of level ground. . Stone'-COal, mineral coal, as opposed to charcoal : any hard coal, anthracite. adj. Stone'-cold, cold as a stone. . Stone'-col'our, the colour of stone, grayish. adj. Stone'-COl'OUrefi. ns. Stone'-cor al, massive coral, as distinguished from branching or tree coral ; Stone crop, the wall-pepper, Sedum acre; Stone'-CUT'lOW, a large species of plover ; Stone' -CUt'ter, one whose occupation is to hew stone ; Stone'-CUt'ting, the business of hewing and carving stones for walls, monuments, &c. adjs. Stoned, containing stones ; Stone'-dead, lifeless ; Stone'-deaf, quite deaf. ns. Stone' -dress'er, one who prepares stones for building ; Stone'-fal'con, a species of hawk or falcon which builds its nest among the rocks ; Stone' -fly, a genus of insects typical of the order Plecoptera several species are native to Britain, and furnish good lures to anglers ; Stone'-frult, a fruit whose seeds are enclosed in a hard kernel ; Stone'-hani'mer, a hammer for breaking stones. adjs. Stone' -hard (Shak.), as hard as a stone ; Stone'-heart'ed(.S"Art^.), hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless. >ts. Stone'horse, a stallion ; Stone'-lil'y, the popular name of an Encrinite ; Stone'-ma'SOn, a mason who works with stone ; Stone'- mill, a machine for breaking stone ; Stone'-oll, rock-oil, petroleum ; Stone'-plne, a Mediterranean nut-pine ; Stone- plov'er, the stone-curlew; Sto'ner, one who strikes or kills with stones ; Stone'-rag, -raw, a lichen, Parmelia saxatilis ; Stone' -snipe, the greater tell-tale or long-legged tattler, a common North American bird. adj. Stone'-stlll (S/t.ii:), as still as a stone, motionless. ns. Stone ware, a coarse kind of potter's ware baked hard and glazed ; Stone'- work, mason-work. adv. StO'nily. . Sto'niness, the state of being stony or abounding with stones: hardness of heart or mind. adjs. Sto'ny, made of, or resembling, stone : abounding with stones : hard : pitiless : obdurate : (.) rocky ; Sto'ny -heart'ed, hard-hearted, cruel, pitiless.

Leave no stone unturned, to do everything that can be done in order to secure the effect desired ; Mark With a White stone, to mark as particularly fortunate. [A.S. sttin ; Ger. stein, Dut. steen.]

Stonied, ston'id, adj. (Spens.) astonished, alarmed.

Stood, stood, pa.t. and pa. p. of stand.

Stock, stook, . (Scot.) a full shock of corn-sheaves, generally twelve, as set up in the field. v.t. to set up in stooks, as sheaves also Stouk. . Stook'er, one who sets up the corn in stooks. [Cf. Low Ger. stuke, a bundle.]

Stool, stool, . a seat without a back : a low bench for the feet or for kneeling on : the seat used in evacuating the bowels : the act of evacuating the bowels, also that which is evacuated : a root of any kind from which sprouts shoot up : a portable piece of wood to which a pigeon is fastened as a decoy for wild birds.?;. StOOl'-pi'geon, a decoy-pigeon : a gambler's decoy. Stool of repentance, same as Cutty-stool (q.v.X Fall between two stools, to lose both of two things between the choice of which one was hesitating. [A.S. stdl, Ger. stiM ; cC Ger. steMeri, to place.]

Stoop, stopp, T.I. to bend the body : to lean forward : to submit : to descend from rank or dignity : to condescend : to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey. v.t. to cause to incline downward. . the act of stooping : inclination forward : descent condescension : a swoop. an'j. Stooped, having a

Stoop

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Story

stoop, bent. . Stoop'er, one who stoops, f.adj. Stoop'ing. adv. Stoop'ingly. [A.S. stupian ; Old Dut. stuyptn, Ice. sti'tpa.}

Stoop, stoOp, n. (SJtak.) a vessel of liquor, a flagon : liquor for drinking : a basin for holy water. [A.S. stoppa, a cup steap, a cup ; Low Ger. stoop.]

Stoop, stOOp, n. an open platform before the entrance of a house. [DuL stoep.]

Stoop, stoop, . a prop, support, a patron.

Stoor, stOor, adj. (obs.) great, formidable : stiff, harsh, austere. Also Stour. [A.S. stdr, great.)

Stoor, stoor, . dust in motion hence commotion, bustle : a gush of water. v.t. to stir up, to pour out. adj. Stoor'y, dusty. [A.S. styrian, to stir.]

Stop, stop, v.t. to stuff or close up : to obstruct : to render impassable : to hinder from further motion, progress, effect, or change : to restrain, repress, suppress, suspend : to intercept : to apply musical stops to : to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers : (iiaut.) to make fast. v.t. to cease going forward: to cease from any motion or action, to stay, tarry : to leave off: to be at an end : to ward off a blow : pr.p. stop'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. stopped. n. act of stopping : state of being stopped : hinderance : obstacle : interruption : (mus.) one of the vent-holes in a wind instrument, or the place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the stopping or pressing of which certain notes are produced : a mark used in punctuation : an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs : a wooden batten on a door or window-frame against which it closes : a stop-thrust in fencing. ns. StOp'-COCk, a short pipe in a cask, &c., opened and stopped by turning a cock or key ; Stop'-gap, that which fills a gap or supplies a deficiency, esp. an expedient of emergency ;
Stop'-mo'tlon, a mechanical arrangement for producing an automatic stop in machinery, as for shutting off steam, &c. ; Stop'page, act of stop-

inj : state of being stopped : an obstruction ; top'per, one who stops : that which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle : (iiaut.) a short rope for making something fast. v.t. to close or secure with a stopper. ns. Stop'ping, that which fills up, material for filling up cracks, &c., filling material for teeth ; Stop'ping-OUt, the practice in etching of covering certain parts with a composition impervious to acid, to keep the acid off them while allowing it to remain on the other parts to mark them more ; Stop'-watch, a watch whose hands can be stopped to allow of time that has elapsed being calculated more exactly, used in timing a race, &c. [M. E. stoppen O. Fr.

estouper (Ice. stoppa, Ger. stopfen, to stuff) ; all from L. stitpa, the coarse part of flax, tow.]

Stope, st5p, v.t. to excavate, to remove the contents of a vein. n. an excavation for this purpose. . Sto'plng.

Stopple, stop'l, n. that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel : a cork or plug. v.t. to close with a stopple.

Storax, stO'raks, . a resin resembling benzoin, obtained from the stem of Styrax ojficinalis, a native of Greece and the Levant, formerly used as a stimulating expectorant. Liquid Storax, liquid-ambar. [L., Gr. styrax.}

Store, stor, . a hoard or quantity gathered : abundance : a storehouse : any place where goods are sold : (pi.) supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. for an army or a ship. v.t. to gather in quantities : to supply : to lay up in store : to hoard : to place in a warehouse. adj. Sto'rable, capable of being stored. ns. Sto'rage, the placing in a store : the safe-keeping of goods in a store : the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store ; Store'-farm (Scot.), a stock-farm, a cattle-farm ; Store'-farm'er ; Store'hpuse, a house for storing goods of any kind : a repository : a treasury ; Store'-keep'er, a man

who has charge of a store : one who owns a store : (U.S.) any unsaleable article ; StO'rer, one who stores ; Store'room, a room in which things are stored : a room in a store ; Store'-shlp, a vessel used for transporting naval stores. In Store (S/iak.), in hoard for future use, ready for supply ; Set Store by, to value greatly. [O. Fr. estor, estoire L. t us in urd re, to provide.]

Storey, sto'ri, . Same as Story.

Storge, stor'je, n. natural affection. [Gr.]

Storiated, Storied. See under Story.

Stork, stork, . a long-necked and long-legged wading-bird nearly allied to the heron, spoonbill, and ibis the Common stork or White stork (Ciconia alba) about 3J feet long, migratory in habit, common in Holland and northern Germany, often semi-domesticated, nesting on the tops of houses, &c. . Stork's'-bill, any plant of the genus Erodium, esp. the heron's-bill: aplant of the genus Pelargonium. [A.S.storc; Ger. stork.}

Storm, storm, . a violent commotion of the atmosphere producing wind, rain, &c. : a tempest : a fall of snow, a prolonged frost : an outbreak of anger, or the like : violent agitation of society : commotion : tumult : calamity : (mil.) an assault. v.t. to raise a tempest : to blow with violence : to be in a violent passion. v.t. to attack by open force : to assault. . Storm'-a'rea, the area covered by a storm. adjs. Storm' -beat, -beat'en, beaten or injured by storms.* ns. Storm'-belt, a belt of maximum storm frequency ; Storm'-blrd, a petrel. adj. Storm'bound, delayed by storms. ns. Storm'-card, a sailors' chart showing from the direction of the wind the ship's position in relation to a storm-centre, and accordingly the proper course to be shaped ; Storni'-Cen'tre, the position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm; Storm'-COCk, the fieldfare: the mislle-thnish ; Storm'-COne, a cone of canvas stretched on a frame 3 feet high as a storm-signal ; Storm'-door, an outer supplementary door to shelter the interior of a building ; Storm'-drum. a canvas cylinder extended on a hoop 3 feet high by 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. adj. Storm'flll, abounding with storms. ns. Storm'fUlness ; Storm'-glass, a tube containing a solution of camphor, the amount of the precipitate varying with the weather; Storm' - house, a tenporary shelter for men working on a railway, &c. ; Storm'iness ; Storm'lng-pai'ty, the party of men who first enter the breach or scale the walls in storming a fortress. adj. StOITO'lesS, without storms. ns. Storm'-sail, a sail of the strongest canvas, for stormy weather ; Storm'-slg'nal, a signal displayed on seacoasts, &c., to intimate the approach of a storm by the cone and drum, or by flags and lanterns in the United States; Stonn'-stay, a stay on which a storm-sail is set. adjs. Storm'-stayed, hindered from proceeding by storms ; Storm' -tossed, tossed about by storms : much agitated by conflicting passions. ns. Stonn'-wind, a wind that brings a storm, a hurricane ; Storm' -win'dow, a window raised above the roof, slated above and at the sides. adj. Storm'y, having many storms : agitated with furious winds : boisterous : violent : passionate. [A.S. storm; Ice. stormr ; from root of stir.}

Stornello, stor-nel'O, n. an Italian kind of improvised folk-song : pi. StornelTi. [It.]

Storthing, stoVting, . the legislative assembly of Norway. [Norw. stor, great, thing, assembly.)

Story, stO'ri, . history or narrative of incidents in their sequence : an account, report, statement : an anecdote : the plot of a novel or drama : a lie, a fib, a fictitious narrative. r'. /. to tell or describe historically, to relate : to adorn with sculptured or painted scenes from history. v.t. to relate. adjs. Storia'ted, decorated with elaborate ornamental designs ; Sto'lied, told or celebrated in a story : having a history : interesting from the stories be-

longing to it : adorned with scenes from history. ns. Storiol'OgiSt, one learned in the comparative study of folk-tales ; Storiol'ogy, the scientific study of folk-tales ; StO'ry-book, a book of stories or tales true or fictitious ; Sto'ry-tell'er, one who relates tales, a liar ; Sto'ry-tell'ing, act of relating stories : lying. [A short form of history,}

Story, Storey, sto'ri, . a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs : a set of rooms on the same floor. The upper Story, the brain. [O. Fr. estoree estorer L. instaurare, to build.]

Stosh, stosh, . fish-offal, pomace.

Stot, stot, n. a young ox, a steer. [Ice. stutr, a bull.]

Stot, stot, v.i. (prov.) to stumble. Also Stot'ter.

Stound, stownd, . (Spens.) a stunning influence, a blow, amazement : a shooting pain : a noise : sorrow, grief, mishap : effort. v.t. to stun, astound. [A contr. of astound.)

Stound, stownd, n. (Spens.) a moment of time : time, season, hour. [A.S. stand,}

Stound, stownd (Spens.). Same as Stunned.

Stoup, stowp, n. (Sfans.), Same as Stoop (2).

Stour, stowr, . a tumult, battle, assault : a paroxysm. [O. Fr. estour, tumult.]

Stout, stowt, adj. strong : robust : corpulent : resolute : proud : (B.) stubborn. . extra strong porter. adj. Stout -hearted, having a brave heart. adv. Stout-heartedly. . Stout -heart'ed-

neSS. adv. Stoutly. . Stout'ness (.), stubbornness. [O. Fr. estout, bold Old Dut. stolt, stout; Ger. stolz, bold.]

StOUthrief, stowth'ref, . (Scots law) theft attended with violence also Stouth'rie. . Stouth'-and-routh (Scot.), plenty, abundance.

Stove, stOv, . an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c. : a pottery-kiln : an oven for heating the blast of a blast-furnace : a drying-room. v.t. to heat or keep warm. ns. Stove'-pipe, a metal pipe for carrying smoke from a stove to a chimney-flue; Stove'pipe-hat, a high silk hat; Stove'-plant, a plant cultivated in a stove ; Stove'-plate, a lid or plate covering one of the holes in a cooking-stove. [A.S. stofa : Ger. stube.\

Stove, st5v, pa.t. an&pa.p. of stave.

Stover, stOVer, . (Skak.) fodder for cattle. [O. Fr. estover, necessity estover, estoveir, to fit.]

Stow, st<3, v.t. to place: to arrange: to fill by packing things in : (slang) to put away out of sight : to be silent about. ns. StOW'age, act of placing in order : state of being laid up : room for articles to be laid away : money paid for stowing goods ; StOW 1 away, one who hides himself in an outward-bound vessel in order to get a passage for nothing ; StoWdown, the process of stowing down in a ship's hold ; StOW'er, one who stows ; StOW'ing, in mining, rubbish thrown into the cavities out of which the ore, coal, &c. have been taken. [M. E. stovjen, to place A.S. stow, a place ; cf. Dut. stuwen, to stow, to push, Ger. stauen, to pack.]

Stow, stow, v.t. (Scot.) to cut off, crop.

Stowlins, stO'linz, adv. (Scot.) stealthily.

Stown, stown, a Scotch form of stolen.

Strabismus, stra-bis'mus, . squint. adjs. StrablS'-mal, Strabis'mic, -al. ns. Strabismoni'eter, Stra-

fcom'eter, an instrument for measuring strabismus ; Strabotomy, the surgical operation for the cure of squinting, by the division of the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball. [Gr., strabos, squinting slrep/tein, to twist.]

Straddle, strad'l, v.i. to stride or part the legs wide : to stand or walk with the legs far apart : to seem favourable to both sides in any question that divides opinion into parties, to trim with regard to any controversy. v.t. to stand or sit astride of. . act of striding : an attempt tn fill a non-committal position : a stock-transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call: a vertical mine-timber supporting a set. adv. astride. adj.

954

Straddle-legged, having the legs wide apart. [A freq. from A..V stised, pa.t. of strfdan, stride.]

StradivariUS, sir.id-i-va'ri-us, . a violin, esp. one made by the famous Antonio Stradivari(\ka,<)-\-]^i) of Cremona.

Strae, stra, . (Scot.) straw. Strae death, death in one's bed from natural causes, as opposed to death by accident, by violence, by the rope, &c.

Straggle, strag'l, v.i. to wander from the course: to ramble : to stretch beyond proper limits : to be dispersed. ns. Straggler, one who straggles from the course : a wandering fellow : a vagabond : a migratory animal found away from its usual range ; Straggle-tooth, a misshapen or misplaced tooth. adv. Stragglingly, in a straggling manner. . Straggling-mon'ey, money paid for apprehending deserters and men absent without leave : money deducted from the wages of such absentees. adj. Straggly, straggling, spread out. [For strackle, freq. of M. E. straken A.S. sirfcan, logo.]

StragUlum, strag'ii-lum, . the mantle or pallium in ornithology. [L., a cover.]

Straight, strat, adj. direct : being in a right line : not crooked : nearest : upright : free from disorder : honourable, fair : unqualified, out-and-out : consisting of a sequence at poker : (slang) undiluted, neat, as a dram of whisky, &c., direct, authoritative, reliable. adv. immediately: in the shortest time. v.t. to straighten. . Straight-arch, an arch in the form of two sides of an isosceles triangle. adjs. Straightaway, straight forward ; Straight-cut, cut lengthwise of the leaf, of tobacco. n. Straightedge, a narrow board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight for applying to a surface to ascertain whether it be exactly even. v.t. Straighten, to make straight. j. Straight'ener, one who, or that which, straightens ; Straight-face, a sober, unsmiling face. adv. Straightforth, directly : henceforth. adj. Straightforward, going forward in a straight course : honest : open : downright. adv. Straightforwardly. . Straightforwardness, direction in a straight course: undeviating rectitude. a,iv. Straight'ly, tightly : closely. . StraightnesS, narrowness : tightness.

adjs. Straight-out, out-and-out ; Straight-pight (Shak.\ straight, erect. adv. Straightway, directly: immediately: without loss of time. [A.S. sire/it, pa. p. of streccan, to stretch.]

Straik, strak, . a Scotch form of stroke.

Strain, strun, v.t. to stretch tight : to draw with force : to exert to the utmost : to injure by overtasking : to make tight : to constrain, make uneasy or unnatural : to press to one's self, to embrace: to press through a filter. v.i. to make violent efforts: to filter. . the act of straining: a violent effort: an injury inflicted by straining, esp. a wrenching of the muscles : a note, sound, or song, stretch of imagination, &c. : any change of form or bulk of a portion of matter either solid or fluid, the system of forces which sustains the strain being called the stress : mood, disposition. ns. Strain'er, one who, or that which, strains : an instrument for filtration : a sieve, colander, &c. : Straining, a piece of leather for stretching as a base for the seat of a saddle. Strain a point, to make a special effort : to exceed one's duty ; Strain at, in Matt, xxiii. 24, a misprint for Strain OUt. [O. Fr. strain<ireL. stringere, to stretch tight. Cf. StringscnA Strong.)

Strain, strfm, n. race, stock, generation : descent : natural tendency, any admixture or element in one's character.//. Strain'ing-beam, a tie-l>cam uniting the tops of the queen-posts. [M. E. st>efiiA.S. eestrfon, gain; confused in M.E. with the related M.E. strf>id\.f>. s.'rynd, linenge.]

Straint, strant, >i. (S/>ens.) violent tension.

Strait, strat, adj. difficult: distressful: (OPS. strict, rigorous : narrow, so in B.). . a narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of

land: difficulty, distress. v.t. to stretch, tighten: to distress. v.t. Strait'en, to make strait or narrow : to confine : to draw tight : to distress : to put into difficulties. adjs. Strait-hearted, stingy ; Strait'-laced, rigid or narrow in opinion. adv. Stralt'ly, narrowly : (B.) strictly. ns. Strait'ness, state of being strait or narrow : strictness : (.) distress or difficulty; Strait-waist coat, Strait' -jack'et, a dress made with long sleeves, which are tied behind, so that the arms are confined. [O. Fr. estrcit, estrait (Fr. {trait) L. strictus, pa.p. of stringere, to draw tight.]

Strake, strak, obsolete pa.t. of strike.

Strake, strak, . one breadth of plank in a ship, either within or without board, wrought from the stem to the sternpost : the hoop or tire of a wheel : (obs.) a bushel : the place where ore is assorted on a mine floor. Also Straik, (A variant of streak.}

Strainash, stra-mash', . (Scat.) a tumult, disturbance. --./. to beat, destroy.

Strammel, stram'el, . straw. adj. Stramineous, strawy, light like straw.

Stramonium, stra-mC'ni-um, . a common narcotic weed of the Nightshade family, called also the Thorn apple, Stink -weed, and Jimson - iveeti Datura. Stramonium : a drug prepared from its seeds and leaves, resembling belladonna, good in asthma. Also Stram'ony.

Strand, strand, . the margin or beach of the sea or of a lake: (Sea!.) a rivulet, a gutter. v.t. to run aground : to be stopped. -'./'. to drift or be driven ashore. -p.adj. Strand'ed, driven on shore : left helpless without further resource. [A.S. strand; Ger. strand, Ice. strand, border.}

Strand, strand, n. one of the strings or parts that compose a rope. v.t. to break a strand : to form by uniting strands, [Dut. streen, a skein ; Ger. striihiie.]

Strange, stranj, adj. foreign : belonging to another country : not formerly known, heard, or seen : not domestic : new : causing surprise or curiosity, marvellous : unusual, odd : estranged, reserved : unacquainted with, unversed : not lawfully belonging to one. adv. Strangely. ns. Str'ange'ness ; Stran'ger, a foreigner : one from home : one unknown or unacquainted : a guest or visitor : one not admitted to communion or fellowship : a popular premonition of the coming of a visitor by a bit of stalk in a cup of tea, guttering in a candle, c. Strange woman, a whore. [O. Fr. estrange (Fr. ftrange) L. extraneus extra, beyond.]

Strangle, strang'gl, v.t. to compress the throat so as to prevent breathing and destroy life : to choke: to hinder froin birth or appearance : to suppress. n. Strang ler. .//. Strangles, a contagious eruptive disorder peculiar to young horses. . Strangle-weed, the dodder, the broom-rape. v.t. Strang'Ulate, to strangle : to compress so as to suppress or suspend function. p.adj. Strang'ulated, having the function stopped by compression : constricted, much narrowed. n. Strangula'tion, act of strangling : compression of the throat and partial suffocation : the state of a part abnormally constricted. [O. Fr. estrangler (Fr. (trangler) L. stran^ularf, -atum Gr. strangaloein, to strangle, strangos, twisted.)

Strangury, strang'gu-ri, . painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, urine. adj. Strangu rious. [L. stranguria Gr. strangx, a drop, from stranggein, to squeeze, ouron, urine. J

Strap, strap, . a narrow strip of cloth or leather : a razor-strop : an iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers : (naut.) a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position : (slang) credit, esp. for liquor. v.t. to beat or bind with a strap : to strop, as a razor : (Scat.) to hang: pr.p. strap' ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. strapped. . Strap'-game, the swindling game better known as Prick-tke-gartcr, Fatt-and-loose.

n.pl. Strap'-mountS, the buckles, &c., fitted on leather straps. ns. Strap'-Oil, a thrashing ; Strapper, one who works with straps, esp. one who harnesses horses : something big, a tall large person ; Strap ping, the act of fastening with a strap : materials for straps : a thrashing. adj. tall, hand-

some. adj. Strap -Shaped, shaped like a strap, ligulate. . Strap'-work (archit.\ ornamentation consisting of crossed and interlaced fillets or bands. [Orig. strop, from A.S. stropp^. struppus ; cf. Gr. strophes, a twisted band.]

Strappado, strap-a'do, . (Shak.) a punishment which consisted in pulling the victim to the top of a beam and letting him fall so as to break his bones. Z'.t. (Milt.) to torture or punish by the strappado. [It. strappata strafparg, to pull.]

Strass, stras, . paste for making false gems. [J. Strasser.}

Strata, stra'ta,//. of stratum.

Stratagem, strat'a-jem, n. an artifice, esp. in war : a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage : any artifice generally. adjs. Strategef 1C, -al, Strategic, -al, pertaining to, or done by, strategy. adv. Strateget ically. ns. Strategetics, Strategy, generalship, or the art of conducting a campaign and manoeuvring an army : artifice or finesse generally. adv. Strategically. . strategist, one skilled in strategy. [Fr., L. stratagetnaGi. strategema strategos, a general stratos, an army, agein, to lead.]

Strath, strath, . in Scotland, an extensive valley through which a river runs. [Gael, sratk, a valley L. strata, a street.]

Strathspey, straih'spa, . a Scotch dance, allied to and danced alternately with the reel, differing from it in being slower, and abounding in the jerky motion of dotted notes and semiquavers (when the latter precede the former it constitutes the Scotch snap), while the reel is almost entirely in smooth, equal, gliding motion : the music for a strathspey, or its movement. [Strathspey, valley of the Spey.\

Stratify, strat'i-fl, v.t. to form or lay in strata or layers :/?./. strat'ifying ; pa.t. an&pa.p. strat'if led. adj. Stratic ulate, arranged in thin layers. n. Stratifica'tion, act of stratifying : state of being stratified : process of being arranged in layers. n/^'. Stratiform, in the form of strata. [Fr. stratifier L. stratum, facere, to make.]

StratiotOS. strat'i-o tez, . the water-soldier. See under Soldier. [Gr. stratidtes, a soldier.]

Stratocracy, stra-tok'ra-si, K. military despotism. [Gr. stratos, an army, kratein, to rule.]

Stratography, stra-tog'ra-fi, . description of an army and whatever pertains to it. adjs. StratOgraph'ic, -al. ad-: Stratograph'icaUy. [Gr. stratos, an army, grapheitt, to write.]

Stratum, stra'tum, . a bed of earth or rock formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers : any bed or layer : pi. Stra'ta. adj. Stratiform, formed like strata. ns. Stratig'rapher, Stratig'raphist, a student of stratigraphical geology. adjs. Stratigraphies, -al, concerned with the relative position of the strata forming the earth's crust. adv. Stratigraphlcally. . Stratigraphy, the order and position of the stratified groups : the study or description of these, descriptive geology. adj. Stra'tose, arranged in layers, stratified. n.pl. Stratula, thin layers in rock-strata. [L. stratum sternere, stratum, to spread out.]

Stratus, stra'tus, . the fall or night-cloud, the lowest of clouds, a widely-extended horizontal sheet, of varied thickness. ns. Stra'tO-CiT'rUS, better CiTTO-

stratus (see Cirrus) ; Stra'to-cu'mulus, better

CumulO-BtratUS (see Cumulus). fL. stratus, a coverlet sternere, stratum, to spread.]

Straught, strawt, obsolete pa.t. and pa.p. of stretch.

Straunge, strawnj, adj. (Sfens.), same as Strange: foreign, borrowed.

Stravaig, stra-vag', v.i. (Scot.) to wander about idly. . Stravaig"er. [Cf. Extravagant.]

Straw, straw, . the stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed : a quantity of these when

thrashed : anything worthless, the least possible thing.
us. Strawberry, the delicious and fragrant fruit of any of the species of the genus Fragaria, the plant itself; StraW berry-leaf, a symbolic ornament on the coronets of dukes, marquises, and earls in //. a dukedom ; Strawberry-mark, a soft reddish naevus or birth-mark ; StraWberry-tree, a species of Arbutus, which produces a fruit resembling the strawberry ; StraW-board, a kind of mill-board or thick card-board, made of straw after it has been boiled with lime or soda to soften it ; StraW-COl'OUr, the colour of dry straw, a delicate yellow. adj. Straw -col cured, of the colour of dry straw, of a delicate yellowish colour. ns. Straw' -CTlt'ter, an instrument for chopping straw for fodder ; StraW-embroi'dery, embroidery done by sewing straw on net ; StraW -hOUSO, a house for holding thrashed straw ; StraW -ing (slang), the sale of straws on the streets in order to cover the giving to the purchaser of things forbidden to be sold, as indecent books, &c. ; Straw'-plait, a narrow band of plaited wheat-straw, used in making straw hats, bonnets, &c. ; StraW -Stem, the fine stem of a wine-glass pulled out from the material of the bowl, instead of being attached separately : a wine-glass having such a stem. adj. StraWy, made of, or like, straw. Man Of Straw (see under Man). [A.S. streaw; Ger. stroJt, from the root of strew.)

Strawed (B.), for strewed, pa.t. and pa.p. of strew.

Stray, strii, t>.i. to wander : to go from the enclosure, company, or proper limits : to err : to rove : to deviate from duty or rectitude. v.t. (Shak.) to cause to stray. . a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost : a straggler, a waif, a truant : the act of wandering. adj. Strayed, wandering, astray. us. StrajTer, one who strays, a wanderer ; Strayling, a little waif or stray. [O. Fr. estraier, to wander estree, a street L. strata, a street.]

Strayne, stran, v.t. (Spens.) to stretch out, to embody or express in strains. [Strain.]

Strayt, strat, . (Spens.) a street.

Streak, strek, . a line or long mark different in colour from the ground, a band of marked colour of some length, a stripe : a slight characteristic, a trace, a passing mood : (mia.) the appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched : a strake or line of planking : a short piece of iron forming one section of a pieced tire on the wheel of an artillery-carriage. v.i. to form streaks in : to mark with streaks. adj. Streaked, streaky, striped : (U.S.) confused. . Streak iness. adj. Streak y, marked with streaks, striped: uneven in quality. [A.S. strica, a stroke stHcan, to go, Ger. strich ; cf. Strike. Skeat makes it Scand., Svr.slrek, Tizn.streg, a dash.]

Streak, strek, v.t. (Scot.) to lay out a corpse for burial. v.i. to stretch out

Streak, strek, v.i. (U.S.) to run swiftly.

Stream, strem, . a current of water, air, or light, &C. : anything flowing out from a source : anything forcible, flowing, and continuous : drift, tendency. v.i. to flow in a stream : to pour out abundantly : to be overflown with : to issue in rays : to stretch in a long line. v.t. to discharge in a stream : to wave. us. Stream'er, an ensign or flag streaming or flowing in the wind : a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon ; Stream'-gold, placer-gold, the gold of alluvial districts; Stream'-iCO, pieces of drift ice swept down in a current ; Stream'lness, streamy quality; Streaming, the working of alluvial deposits for the ores contained. adj. Stream'lesS, not watered by streams. .r.

Streamlet, Stream'ling, a little stream : Stream -tin, disintegrated tin-ore found in alluvial ground. adj. Stream'y, abounding in streams : flowing in i tream. [A.S. ttrettm; Ger. straum, Ice. itraumr.]

056

Street, stret, . a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane : those who live in a street : the part of the street for vehicles : the body of brokers. ns. Street age, toll for the use of a street ; Street car, a passenger-car on the streets of a city, drawn by horses, cable, traction, or electricity ; Street' -door, the door of a house which opens upon a street ; Street' -rail' road, a railroad or tramway constructed on a public street ; Street'-sweep'er, one who, or that which, sweeps the streets clean; Street'-walk'er, a whore who prowls about the streets ; Street'-ward, an officer who formerly took care of the streets ; Street'-way, theroadway. [A.S. strzt(C>M. straat, Ger. strasse, It. strada) L. strata (via), a paved (way), from sterner e, stratum, to strew.]

Straight, strat, adj. (Spens.) narrow, strict, close. adv. strictly, closely. . same as Strait. adv. Streightly = S trait iy. n. Streight'nOSS = Straitness.

Strelitz, strel'its, . one of the ancient Muscovite guards, a kind of hereditary standing army, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia, strel-it'si-a, n. a genus of South African plants of the banana family, with large showy flowers Strelitzia Regitue, also Queen-plant, Bird-of-Paradise flower with fine orange and purple flowers. [From Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., of the house of Mecklenburg-.SV>W;V2.]

Strene, stren, . (obs.) race, offspring. [Strain.]

Strength, strength, . quality of being strong : power of any kind, active or passive : force, vigour, violence : solidity or toughness : power to resist attack : excellence, boldness of conception or treatment : the required consistency or degree of the essential element in any compound : intensity : brightness : validity : vigour of style or expression : security : amount of force : potency of liquors : available force or support : a fortification, stronghold. v.t. Strengthen, to make strong or stronger : to confirm : to encourage : to increase in power or security. v.i. to become stronger. n. Strength'ener, one who, or that which, supplies strength. adjs. Strengthening, invigorating ; Strength'less, without strength. On the Strength, on the muster-rolls of; On, or Upon, the Strength of, in reliance upon. Proof-Strength (see under Proof). [A.S. strengthu strang, strong.]

Strenuous, stren'u-us, adj. active : vigorous : urgent : zealous : bold : necessitating exertion. . Strenu-OS'ity, strenuousness : a straining after effect. adv. Stren'uously. . Stren'uousness. [L. strenuus, akin to Gr. strenes, strong.]

Strepent, strep'ent, adj. (rare) noisy. [L. streftere, to make a noise.]

Strepera, strep'e-ra, . an Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, the crow-shrikes. adj. Strep'erine. [L. strepere, to make a noise.)

Strephon, stref'on, . a love-sick shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, hence a love-sick swain generally. . Streph'onade, a love-song.

Strepitant, strep'i-tant, adj. loud, noisy.

StrepitOSO, strep-i-tO'zo, adv. (inns.) in a loud, boisterous manner.

Stress, stres, . force : pressure : urgency : strain : violence, as of the weather : the relative loudness or emphasis with which certain syllables are pronounced, accent : weight, importance : (meek.) force exerted in any direction or manner between two bodies the greatest stress which a substance will bear without being torn asunder being its ultimate strength. v.t. to constrain : lay stress on : to emphasise. [O. Fr. estrecir, from L. strictus, stringere, to draw tight.]

Stress, stres, . distress : legal distraining.

Stretch, strech, v.t. to extend: to draw put: to expand : to reach out : to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right : to cause to lie at full length : (slang) to hang. v.i. to be drawn out : to be ex-

Strew

mOte : mute ; mOCn : then.

String

tended : to extend without breaking : to exaggerate. . act of stretching : effort : struggle : reach : extension : state of being stretched : utmost extent of meaning : course : one single uninterrupted sitting, turn, &c. : (slang) a year's imprisonment. us. Stretch er (anything used for stretching, as gloves, hats, &c. : a frame on which a painter's canvas is stretched by means of wedges forced into the corners : a frame for carrying the sick or dead : a footboard for a rower ; Stretch' er - bond, a method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in successive courses, the joints of the one falling at the middle of that above and below ; StretCh'ing-COUTSO, a course of bricks or stones having all the faces outward ; Stretch'ing-frame, a machine for stretching cotton rovings before being spun into yarn : a frame on which starched fabrics are dried ; Stretch'ing-l'ron, a currier's tool for dressing leather. adj. Stretch'y, apt to stretch too much : liable to stretch one's self from weariness. [A.S. streccan strec, straec, strong ; cf. Ger. strack, straight.]

Strew, str6"!5, v. t. to spread by scattering : to scatter loosely : pa.f. strewed or strewn. ns. Strewing, act of scattering or spreading over : anything fit to

be strewed : (Sftak.) litter for cattle ; StrewTnent (SJtak.), anything strewed or scattered in decoration. [A.S. streowian ; Ger. ftreuen, L. sterttert.)

Stria, strfa, n. a stripe or streak, a small channel or thread-like line running parallel to another : (arc/tit.) one of the fillets between the flutes of columns, &c. : pi. Strl'ffl (e). v.t. Striate', to score, stripe. adjs. Stri'ate, -d, marked with striae or small parallel channels. ns. Stria tion; Strla'tum, the corpus striatum, the great ganglion of the fore-brain ; Stri'ature, mode of striation. [L. stria, a streak, stridre.-atum, to furrow.]

Strich, Strick, strik, n. (Spens.) the screech-owl. (L. strix, strigis.]

Stricken, strik'n (B.), pa.p. of strike. Stricken in years, advanced in years. A Stricken hour, an hour as marked by the clock.

Strickle, strik'l, . a straight-edge for levelling the top of a measure of grain : a template. Also Strick'ler.

Strict, strikt, adj. exact : extremely nice : observing exact rules, regular : severe : restricted, taken strictly: thoroughly accurate: tense, stiff: closely intimate : absolute, unbroken : constricted. . Stric'-tion. adv. Strict'ly, narrowly, closely, rigorously, exclusively. ns. Strictness ; Stricture (svrg.), an unnatural contraction, either congenital or acquired, of a mucous canal, such as the urethra, oesophagus, or intestine : an unfavourable criticism : censure : critical remark. [L. sir ictus, pa.p. of stringere, to draw tight. Cf. Strain and Stringent.]

Striddle, strid'l, r.i. (frov.) to straddle.

Stride, strld, v.i. to walk with long steps : to straddle. -'.it. to pass over at a step : to bestride, ride upon : Pa.t. strode (pbs. strid) ; pa.p. strid'den. n. a long step, the space passed over in such. [A.S. strfdan, to stride ; Ger. itreiten, strive.]

Strident, strident, adj. creaking, grating, harsh. adr. Stri'dently. . Stri'dor, a harsh sound. adj. Stridulant, strident. n.pi. Stridulan'tia, a group of hemipterous insects, the cicadas. v.i. Strid'ulate, to make a stridulous sound. ns. Stridula tion, the act of stridulating ; Strid'u-lator, an insect which emits such a sound. adjs. Strid'Ulatory, stridulant ; Strid'ulous, emitting a harsh creaking sound. [L. stridens, -entis, pr.p. of stride re, to creak.)

Strife, strlf, . contention Tor superiority : struggle for victory : contest : discord. adj. Strife fill (Sfens.), full of strife, contentious, discordant also StriffuL [M. E. strif O. Fr. estrif Scand., Ice. strith, strife ; Ger. itreit, Dut. strij'd, strife.]

Strig, strig, n. the footstalk of a flower or leaf. v.t. to strip this off.

Striga, strl'ga, n. (tot.) a sharp bristle or hair-like scale : a stripe, stria : the flute of a column : -pi. Stri gae. adjs. Stri'gate, Stri'gose, having strigje : streaked ; Strig'ilose, minutely strigose. [L. strtga, a furrow stringere, to contract.]

Striges, strl'jez, n.pl. the owls or Strigida, a sub-order of Raptores.adj. Strig'ine, owl-like. [L. strix, strigis, an owl.]

Strigil, strij'il, K. a flesh-scraper. [L. strigilis, a scraper stringere, to contract]

Strigilis, strij'i-lis, . an organ for cleaning the an-tennae on the first tarsal-joint of a bee's foreleg.

Strigops, strl'gops, . a genus containing the kakapo or nocturnal New Zealand parrot, the owl-parrots. [L. strix, strigis, owl, Gr. ops, face.]

Strike, strik, v.t. to give a blow to : to hit with force, to smite : to pierce : to dash : to stamp : to coin : to thrust in : to cause to sound : to let down, as a sail : to ground upon, as a ship : to punish : to affect strongly : to affect suddenly with alarm or surprise : to make a compact or agreement, to ratify : to take down and remove : to erase (with out, off) : to come upon unexpectedly : to occur to : to appear to : to assume : to hook a fish by a quick turn of the wrist : (slang) to steal : (B.) to stroke. v.i. to give a quick blow : to hit : to dash : to sound by being struck : to touch : to run aground : to pass with a quick effect : to dart : to strike root : to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender : to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance : (U.S.) to do menial work for an officer : to become saturated with salt : to run, or fade in colour: pa.t. struck; pa.p. struck (pbs. strick'en). n. act of striking for higher wages : (geol.) the direction of the outcrop of a stratum the line which it makes when it appears at the surface of the earth, always being at right angles to the dip of the bend: (U.S.) any dishonest attempt to extort money by bringing in a bill in the hope of being bought off by those interested : full measure, esp. of malt : the whole coinage made at one time :

an imperfect matrix for type : the metal plate into which a door-latch strikes as the door closes : the crystalline appearance of hard soaps. ns. Strike'-pay, an allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike ; Strik'er, one who, or that which, strikes : a green-hand on shipboard. adj. Striking, affecting : surprising : forcible: impressive: exact. adv. Strik'ingly. . Strlk'ingness, quality of being striking, or of affecting or surprising. Strike a balance, to bring out the relative state of a debtor and creditor account ; Strike a tent, to take it down ; Strike down, to prostrate by a blow or by illness; Strike for, to start suddenly for; Strike from, to remove with a stroke ; Strike hands (B.), to become surety for any one ; Strike home, to strike right to the point aimed at ; Strike in, to enter suddenly : to interpose ; Strike into, to enter upon suddenly, to break into ; Strike Off, to erase from an account, to deduct : to print : to separate by a blow ; Strike Oil, to find petroleum when boring for it : to make a lucky hit ; Strike out, to efface : to bring into light : to direct one's course boldly outwards : to strike from the shoulder : to form by sudden effort ; Strike sail, to take in sail : to stop ; Strike up, to begin to beat, sing, or play ; Strike work, to cease work. [A.S. strican ; Ger. streichen, to move, to strike.]

String, string, . a small cord or slip of anything for tying, small cord, twine : a ribbon : nerve, tendon, a vegetable fibre : the chord (slender piece of wire or catgut stretched) of a musical instrument : (//.) stringed instruments collectively : a cord on which things are filed, a succession or series of things : a drove of horses : in billiards, the buttons strung on a wire by which the score is kept, the score itself : an expedient, object in view or of pursuit : the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling. v.t. to

Stringent

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Strong

supply with strings : to put in tune : to put on a string : to make tense or firm : to take the strings off. v.i. to stretch out into a long line: to form itself into strings : at billiards, to drive the ball against the length of the table and back, in order to determine which player is to open the game : pa.t. and pa.p. strung. ns. String' -band, a band composed chiefly of stringed instruments ; String 7 -board, a board which faces the well-hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps ; String'-COUTS6, a projecting horizontal course or line of mouldings running quite along the face of a building. adj. Stringed, having strings. ns. String'er, one who, or that which, strings: a lengthwise timber on which a rail is fastened resting on a transverse cross-tie or sleeper : any main lengthways timber in a bridge or other building : a small screw-hook to which piano-strings are sometimes attached : (tiaut.) a shelf-piece, an inside horizontal plank, supporting beam-ends, any heavy timber similarly carried round a vessel to strengthen her for special heavy service, as whaling, &c. ; Strlng'iness. adj. String'less, having no strings. ns. String'-or'gan, a reed-organ having a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds connected by rods which cause to vibrate corresponding wires or strings stretched over a sounding-board ; String' -pea, a pea with edible pods ; String'-piece, a supporting timber forming the edge of the framework of a floor or staircase, &c. ; String'-plate, a metal plate bearing the spring-block of a pianoforte. adj. String'y, consisting of strings or small threads : fibrous : capable of being drawn into strings. n. String'y-bark, one of a class of Australian gum-trees with very fibrous bark. Harp upon one string (see under Harp) ; Have one on a String, to gain complete influence or control over some one : to place a person under great anxiety ; Have two strings to one's bow, to have more than one expedient for attaining the object in view. [A.S. strenge, cord strung, strong ; Dut. streng, Ice. strengr, Ger. strang ; conn, with L. stringere, to draw tight.]

Stringent, strin'jent, adj. binding strongly : urgent. n. Strin'gency, state or quality of being stringent : severe pressure. advs. Stringen'do (tus.), hastening the time ; Strin'gently, in a stringent manner. n. Strin'gentnesS. [L. stringens, -entis, pr.p. of stringere.}

Stringhalt, string'hawlt, n. a peculiar catching up of a horse's limbs, usually of one or both hind-limbs, a variety of chorea or St Vitus's dance.

Strinkle, string'kl, v.t. and v.i. (Scot.) to sprinkle sparingly.?/. Strink'ling. [Sprinkle.]

Strip, strip, v.t. to pull off in strips or stripes : to tear off: to deprive of a covering : to skin, to peel,

to husk : to make bare : to expose : to remove the overlying earth from a deposit : to deprive : to impoverish or make destitute : to plunder : to press out the last milk at a milking : to press out the ripe roe or milt from fishes, for artificial fecundation : to separate
the leaves of tobacco from the stems. v.i. to undress : to lose the thread, as a screw : to come off: pr.p. strip'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. stripped. n. a long narrow piece of anything (cf. Stripe). ns. Strip'-leaf, tobacco which has been stripped of the stalks before packing ; Strip'per, one who, or that which, strips. n.pl. Strip'pingS, the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. Strip off, to pull or take off: to cast off. [A.S. stryfan; Ger. streifen.]

Stripe, strip, n. a blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, &c. : a wale or discoloured mark made by a lash or rod : a line, or long narrow division of a different colour from the ground : kind, particular sort : striped cloth. v.t. to make stripes upon : to form with lines of different colours. adjs. Striped, having stripes of different colours ; Stri'py, stripe-like. [Old Dut. strijpe, a stripe in cloth ; Dut. streep, Low Ger. stripe, Ger. streif*}

Stripling, stripping, n. a youth: one yet growing. [Dim. of strip.]

Strive, strlv, v.i. to make efforts (with with, against, for) : to endeavour earnestly : to labour hard : to struggle, to fight : to contend : to aim \-pa.t. strove ; pa.p. striv'en. ns. Striv'or ; Striv'ing. adv. Striv'lngly, with striving, struggles, or earnest efforts. [O. Fr. estriverestr(f, strife Scand., Ice. strtdh, strife.]

Strix, striks, n. a genus typical of Strigidie. [L. strix Gr. strix, a screech-owl.]

Stroam, strum, v.i. (prov.) to wander idly about.

Strob, strob, n. the angular velocity of one radian per second. adj. Strob ic, seeming to spin. [Gr. strobos strephcin, to twist.]

Strobila, stro-bl'Ia, n. a discomedusan at the stage succeeding the scyphistoma : a segmented tape-worm. adj. Strobila'ceous. ?'.?'. Strob'ilate. n. Strobila'tlon. [Gr. strobile, a twisted plug of lint.]

Strobile, strob'il, n. (hot.) a cone also Strob'ilUS. adjs. Strobilif 'erous ; Strobil'iform ; Strob iline ; Strob'iloid.

Stroboscppe, strob'o-skSp, n. an apparatus for observing periodic motion by throwing light at intervals on the rotating body. adj. StrobOSCOp'iC. [Gr. strobos, a turning, skopein, to see.]

Strode, strod,/a./. of stride.

Stroke, strok, . a blow : a sudden attack : calamity : the sound of a clock : a dash in writing : the sweep of an oar in rowing, the aftmost oar of a boat : the movement of the piston of a steam-engine : the touch of a pen or pencil : any characteristic feature : an effective action, a feat, a masterly effort : a mental act, the action of any faculty of the mind. v.t. and v.i. to act as stroke for, to row the stroke-oar of a boat. n. Stroke' -oar, the aftmost oar in a boat, or its rower, whose stroke leads the rest. [A.S. strdc, pa.t. of strican, to strike.]

Stroke, strOk, v.t. to rub gently in one direction : to rub gently in kindness. ns. Strok'er ; Strok'ing. [A.S. stracian, a causal of strfcan, as above; cf. Ger. streicheln, to stroke, horn, streichen, to rub.]

Stroke, strok, obsolete pa.p. of strike.

Stroken, str5k'n (Spens.), struck. [Strike.]

Stroll, strOl, v.i. to ramble idly or leisurely : to wander
on foot. n. a leisurely walk : a wandering on foot. n. Stroll' er. [Skeat explains as formerly stroule, stray te, a contracted form, as if for strtigle. Freq. of Dan. stryge, to stroll, Sw. stryka, to stroke, also to ramble. Allied to strike.]

Stroma, stro'ma, n. the subtentacular tissue or substance of an organ or cell : in fungi, the substance in which the perithecia are immersed : the solid mass left after all liquid is expressed from protoplasm. adjs. Stromat'ic ; Stro'matiform ; Stro'matous. [Gr. stroma, a covering.]

StromatolOgy, strom-a-tol'O-ji, n. the history of the formation of the stratified rocks. [Gr. stroma, a covering, logos, discourse.]

Strombus, strom'bus, n. a genus of marine gasteropoda, typical of the family Strombida, their shells, often called conch-shells, frequently used as decorative objects and in the manufacture of cameos. [Gr. strombos, a pine-cone.]

Strond, strond, n. (Skak.) the strand, beach.

Strong, strong, adj. firm : having_ physical power : hale, healthy : able to endure : solid : well fortified : having wealth or resources : moving with rapidity : impetuous : earnest : having great vigour, as the mind : forcible : energetic, determined, positive : affecting the senses, as smell and taste, forcibly offensive or intense in quality, pungent : loud, sten-torian : hard, indigestible: having a quality in a great degree : intoxicating, rich in alcohol : _bright : intense : well established, firm, steadily going up-ward without fluctuation: (grain.) inflecting by a change of radical vowel instead of by syllabic ;iddi-tion. n. Strong'hold, a place strong to hold out

against attack : a fastness or fortified place : a fortress. adj. Strong'-knit, firmly jointed or com-pacted. adv. Strongly. adj. Strong" -mind'ed, having a vigorous mind : unfeminine, applied to women who unsex themselves to obtain the freedom of men. ns. Strong 1 -mind'edness ; Strong'-room, a firmly secured place where valuables are stored ; Strong'-wa'ter, ardent spirits. Strong escape (Shak.), an escape accomplished by strength. [A.S. strung, strong ; Ice. strangr, Ger. streng, tight.]

Strongyle, stron'jil, n. a strongyloid nematode worm. adi. Stron'gylOid. [Gr. strongylos, round.]

Strontium, stron'shi-um, . a yellowish, ductile, malle-able metal somewhat harder than lead, existing as a carbonate in the mineral Strontianite (first found in 1790 near Strontian in Argyllshire), and as a sulphate in the mineral known as Celestine. ns. Stron tia, the oxide of strontium also Stron'tian ; Stron'-tianite, carbonate of strontia.

Strook, strook (Milt.), obsolete pa.t. and pa.p. of strike.

Strop, strop, n. a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, &c., for sharpening razors. v.t. to sharpen on a strop: pr.p. strop'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. stropped. [Older form of strap. \

StrophanthUS, strO-fan'thus, K. a genus of tropical African and Asiatic plants of order Apocynacea, often climbers, the seeds of several species in Africa yielding arrow-poison, those of S. hispidus yielding an extremely poisonous bitter principle, Strophan'-thtn, whose medicinal action is very similar to that of Digitalis. [Gr. strophos, twisted band, anthos, flower.]

Strophe, strSf'e, n. in the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while dancing towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse, the antistrophe, answers. adj. Stroph'ic. [Gr.]

Strophiole, strof'i-Ol, . (bot.) an aril-like appendage growing from the raphe in the fruits of Viola, &c. adjs. Stroph'iolate, -d. [Gr. strophion, dim. of sirofhos, a twisted band.]

Strossers, stros'erz, n. (Shak.) trousers. [A form of trossers = trousers.]

Strouding, strowd'ing, H. a coarse, warm cloth or blanketing.

Stroup, strSOp, . (Scat.) a spout, nozzle.

Strout, strowt, v.t. (Baton) to strut, to cause to project or swell out.

Strove, strOv./a.r'. of strive.

Strow, strO, same as Strew" : pa.p. strOwed or strown.

Stroy, stroi, v.t. (Shak.) to destroy.

Strut), strub, v.t. and v.i. (prov.) to rob.

Struck, Strucken,/<t./. znApa.p. of strike.

Structure, struk'tur, . manner of building : construc-tion : a building, esp. one of large size : arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance : manner of organisation: an organic form. adj. Struc'-tural, morphological. . Structuralisa'tion. aiiv. Struc'turally, in a structural manner. adjs. StrUC'tured, having a certain structure ; Struc'ture-163S. adv. Struc'turely, in structure, by construc-tion. . Struc'turiSt, one who rears structures.

[L. structura struere, slnictui, to build.]

Struggle, strug'l, v.i. to make great efforts with contortions of the body : to make great exertions : to contend : to labour in pain : to be in agony or distress. n. a violent effort with contortions of the body: great labour: agony. n. Struggler, one who struggles, strives, or contends. [Skeat explains M. E. strogelen as a weakened form of an assumed strokelen, a freq. verb, from Ice. strok-, stem of strokinn, pa.p. of strjtika, to strike ; cf. Ice. strokka, to churn, also Sw. stryka, to strike.]

Struldbrug, struld'bmg, . one of a class of immortals in Gulliver's Travels, born with a special mark in the forehead, kept by the public after eighty.

Strum, strum, v.t. to play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner : pr.p. strum'ming ; pa.t. and pa.p. strummed. [A variant of thrum.}

Struma, stroD'ma, n. scrofula : pi. Stru'maB. adjs. Strumat ic, Stru'mous, having scrofula : scrofulous also Strumose' ; Strumif 'eroua, bearing strumz or swellings; Stru'miform, having the form of a struma. ns. Strumi'tiS, inflammation ofthe thyroid gland ; Strumo'SiS, production of struma ; Stru'mousness. [L. strumosus struma, scrofula.]

Strumpet, strum'pet, tt.awhore. adj. like a strumpet : inconstant : false. v.t. to make a strumpet of : to call a strumpet. [O. Fr. strupe, stnpre'L. stupntm, dishonour, struprare, to debauch.]

Strung, strung, pa.t. and pa.p. of string.

Strunt, strum, v.i. (Scot.) to strut.

Strunt, strunt, . (Scot.) spirits, a dram of such : a sulky fit.

Strut, strut, v.t. to walk in a pompous manner : to walk with affected dignity :pr.p. strutting ; pa.t. and pa.p. strut'ted. n. a proud step or walk : affectation of dignity in walking. . Strutter, one who struts. adv. Struftingly, in a strutting manner. [Scand., Dan. strutte, to strut ; Low Ger. strutt, rigid ; Ger. strotzen, to be puffed up.]

Strut, strut, . a support for a rafter : an instrument for adjusting the plaits of a ruff. v.t. to brace.

StrutniO, strOO'thi-0, n. the sole genus of Struthionidte, the African ostriches. adjs. Stru'thionine, Stru'thioUS. [L., Gr. strouthion, an ostrich.]

Strychnine, strik'nin, . a poisonous alkaloid occurring in crystals, intensely bitter, colourless and inodorous, obtained from the seeds of mix vomica also Strych'nia. adj. Strych'nic. ns. Strych'ninism, the condition produced by a poisonous dose of strychnine ; Strych'nism, the morbid state of the spinal cord produced by strychnine. [Gr. strychnos, a kind of nightshade.]

Stryde, strld, . (Spens.) stride.

Stub, stub, . the stump left after a tree is cut down : anything short and thick, a stump or truncated end of anything, a worn horse-shoe nail, esp. in//. : the counterfoil in a cheque-book, &c. v.t. to take the stubs or roots of from the ground : to cut to a stub : to strike against a stub : -pr.p. stub'bing ; pa.t. and pa.p. stubbed. adj. Stubbed, short and thick like a stump : blunt : obtuse. ns. Stub'bedness ; Stub'biness, state of being stubby : stubbedness. adj. Stub by, abounding with stubs : short, thick, and strong. ns. Stub'-l'ron, that worked up from stubs for gun-barrels ; Stub'-nail, a short thick nail. [A.S. styb; Dut. stobhe, Ice. stubbi.}

Stubble, stub'l, . the stumps or root-ends of the stalks of corn left in the ground by the reaper or mower : anything like this, as a bristly beard, &c. : the sugar-cane in the field after the first year. adjs. StUbbled, covered with stubble ; Stubb'le-fed, fed on the natural grass growing among stubble. MS. Stubb'le-gOOSe, or Harvest-goose, the greylag goose ; Stubb'le-rake, a rake with long teeth for raking stubble together. adj. Stubbly, stubbled : having stubble : covered with stubble. [O. Fr. estouble, prob. Tent. (Old High Ger. stupjila), or directly from L. stipula, dim. of stipes, a stalk.]

Stubborn, stub'orn, adj. immovably fixed in opinion : obstinate: persevering: steady: stiff: inflexible: hardy : not easily melted or worked. v.t. (Keats) to make stubborn. adv. Stubb'ornly. . Stubtfornness. adj. StUbb'Om - Shafted, having strong shafts or trunks. [A.S. styb, a stub.]

StUCCO, stuk'O, . a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c., used as a coating for walls, for decorations, &c. : work done in stucco. v.t. to face or overlay with stucco : to form in stucco. . StUCC'oer, one who works or deals in stucco. [It. stucco; from Old High Ger. stuccfti, a crust, a shell.]

Stuck, stuk,/<i.r. and pa.p. of stick. adj. Stuclf-up, affectedly vain, self-important.

Stuck, stuk, . (Skak.) a thrust. [Stoccado.]

Stuckle, stuk'l, . (prov.) several sheaves set together.

Stud, stud, n. a. collection of breeding horses and mares,

also the place where they are kept : a collection of horses for racing or hunting, also of other animals, even of dogs in America. ns. Stud' -book, a record of the pedigrees of famous animals, esp. horses ; Stud' - farm, a farm where horses are bred ; Stud'-gTOOm, a groom at a stud, esp. the head-groom ; Stud' -horse, a stallion. [A.S. st6d; Ger. gestut.]

Stud, stud, . a nail with a large head : an ornamental double-headed button worn in a cuff or shirt-front : one of the intermediate posts in a partition to which laths are nailed : a cross-piece in the links of a chain-cable for strengthening : a small pin in a watch : a trunk, stem. v.t. to adorn with knobs : to set thickly, as with studs: pr.p. stud'ding; pa.t. and pa.p. stud'ded. ns. Stud' -Dolt, a bolt with a thread on each end, screwed into a fixed part at one end, receiving a nut upon the other ; Stud' ding-Sail, .1 narrow sail set temporarily at the outer edges of a square sail when the wind is light also Scudding-sail ; Stud'dle, a prop supporting a platform in a mine ; Stud'-WOTk, brickwork walls between studs : studded leather armour. [A.S. studu, a post.]

Student, stu'dent, . one who studies, a scholar at a higher school, college, or university : one devoted to the study of any subject : a man devoted_to books.

j.Stu'dentry, students collectively : Stu'dentship, an endowment for a student in a college.

Studio, stu'di-o, . the workshop of an artist or photographer : pi. StU'diOS. [It.]

Studious, stu'di-us, adj. given to study : thoughtful : diligent : careful (with of) : studied : deliberately

la_nned : favourable for study or meditation. adv. tu'diously. n. Stu'diousness.

Study, stud'i, v.t. to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to : to examine closely, in order to learn thoroughly : to form and arrange by thought : to con over. v.i. to apply the mind closely to a subject : to try hard : to muse, meditate, reflect : to apply the mind to books : pa.t. and pa.p. stud'ied. n. a setting of the mind upon a subject, earnest endeavour, application to books, &c. : absorbed attention : contrivance : any object of attentive consideration : any particular branch of learning : a room devoted to study : a first sketch from nature, a drawing or painting hastily done to facilitate later and more elaborate work, a student's exercise in painting or sculpture : a composition in music intended to help in acquiring mechanical facility : in theatrical phrase, one who commits a part to memory. adj. Studied, qualified by, or versed in, study : learned : planned with study or deliberation: premeditated. adv. Studiedly, in a studied or premeditated manner. . Stud'ier, one who studies. [O. Fr. estudie (Fr. 4tude)L. studium, real ; Gr. spoude, zeal.]

Stufa, stoTSf'a, . a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth. [It]

Stuff, stuf, . materials of which anything is made: that which fills anything : essence, elemental part : textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woollen : something trifling, worthless, or contemptible : a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c. used for paying masts, planks, &c. : a medicinal mixture : boards for building : (slang) money : worthless matter : possessions generally, esp. household furniture, &c. v.t, to fill by crowding : to fill very full : to press in : to crowd : to cram, as with nonsense or lies : to obstruct : to cause to bulge out by filling : to fill with seasoning, as a fowl : to fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form. v.i. to feed gluttonously : to practise taxidermy. ns. Stuff' er, one who stuffs, esp. the skins of animals ; Stuff '-gown, a gown of stuff, not silk, esp. that of a junior barrister ; Stuff ' ing, that which is used to stuff or fill anything straw, sawdust, feathers, hair, &c. : relishing ingredients put into meat, poultry, &c. in cooking ;

Stuff 'ing-box, a contrivance for keeping a piston-rod, &c., air-tight or water-tight by means of closely-

fitting packing, while allowing it free motion. [O. Fr. estoffe (Fr. ftoffe)^.. stuppa, tow.]

Stuffy, stuf 'i, adj. badly ventilated, musty : causing difficulty in breathing : (Scot.) stout : sturdy : (flan/) sulky. . Stuff 'iness. [O. Fr. ettouffer, to choke estoffe, stuff.]

Stug, slug, n. (Scot.) a thorn.

Stuggy, stug'i, adj. (prow.) thick-set, stout

Stull, stul, . (prov.) in mining, a cross-timber in an excavation.

Stulm, stulm, n. a small shaft used to drain a mine.

Stulp, stulp, n. (prov.) a post.

Stultify, stul'ti-f I, v.t. to make a fool of : to cause to appear foolish : to destroy the force of one's argument by self-contradiction : (law) to allege or prove to be of unsound mind I pa.t. and Pa.p. stul'tified. ns. Stultifies tion, act of stultifying or making foolish ; Stul'tifier, one who stultifies or makes a fool of; Stultil oquence, Stultiloquy, foolish talk or dis-course, babbling. adj. Stultil pquent. a<iz>. Stul-til oquently. [L. stultus, foolish, facere t to make.]

Stum, stum, . must, grape-juice unfermented : new wine used to revive dead or vapid wine : a mixture used to impart artificial strength, &c., to weak beer or wine : wine revived by the addition of stum or by a second fermentation. v.t. to renew or doctor with stum : to fume, as a cask of liquor, with burning sulphur. [Dut. stain, must stom, mute ; Ger. stumtn, dumb.]

Stumble, stum'bl, v.i. to strike the feet against some-thing, to trip in walking : to light on by chance (with upon) '. to slide into crime or error. v.t. to cause to trip or stop : to puzzle. . a trip in walking or run-ning : a blunder : a failure. ns. Stum'bler, one who stumbles; Stum'bling- block, -stone, a block or stone over which one would be likely to stumble : a causeof error. adv. Stum'blingly. adj. Stum'bly, apt to stumble. [Skeat explains the b as excrescent, the M. E. stombien, stomelen, stumlen, also stom-eren being from Ice. stitmra, to stumble. It is thus a doublet of stammer.)

Stummel, stum'el, n. the bowl and stem of a pipe.

Stump, stump, . the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down : the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed : (cricket) one of the three sticks forming a wicket. -\t. to reduce to a stump, to truncate, to cut off a part of: to strike unexpectedly, as the foot against something fixed : (cricket) to knock down the wickets when the batsman is out of his ground : to bring to a stop by means of some obstacle or other, to defeat, ruin: (U.S.) to challenge to do something difficult : to make stump-speeches throughout a district, constituency, &c. : (slang) to pay down, hand over (with up). v.i. to walk along heavily: to make stump- speeches. ns. Stump'er, one who stumps ; Stump'-or'ator, one who harangues the multitude from a temporary platform, as the stump of a tree : a speaker who travels about the country, and whose appeals are mainly to the passions of his audience ; Stump -or'atory ; Stump' -speech, an impromptu speech delivered on any improvised platform, any speech made all round a district by some frothy agitator. adj. Stump'y, full of stumps, short and thick. n. (slang) cash. Stump out (cricket), to put ut by knocking down the stump or wicket. [Ice. stumpr ; Ger. stumpf, nasalised form of stub.)

Stun, stun, -\t. to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow : to surprise completely : to amaze '.pr.p. stnn'ning ; pa.t. and pa.p. stunned. . a stroke, shock, stupefying blow. ns. Stun'ner. a person or an action that strikes with amazement ; Stun'ning, stupefaction. adj. very striking, aston-ishing. adr. Stun'ningly. [A.S. stunian, to make a din stun, a din.]

Stundist, stun'dist. . one of a body of Russian dis-senters who reject forms and ceremonies, and base

Stung

mate ; mute ; mODn ; ///en.

Subaerial

their faith and practice on the Bible alone. .

Stun'dism, the doctrines of the Stundists. [Ger. slunde, an hour, from their stated meetings for Bible-reading.]

Stung, stung, pa. t. and pa,p. of sting.

Stunk, stungk, pa.p. of stink.

Stunt, stunt, v.t. to hinder from growth, to dwarf, check. n. a check in growth : an animal whose growth is stunted. adj. Stunt'ed, dwarfed. . Stunt'edness, state of being stunted. [A.S. stunt, blunt ; Ice. stuttr, short.]

Stupa, stu'pa, n. a Buddhist monument : a dagoba or shrine of Buddha. [Sans.]

Stupe, stup, . a fomentation, or rather the tow or cloth dipped in it, and used in its application.^./, to treat with a stupe. adjs. Stu'peous, covered with loii loose filaments or scales also Stu'pose ; StU'-pulose, finely stupose. [L., Gr. stiippe, tow.]

Stupefy, stu'pe-fl, v.t. to make. stupid or senseless: to deaden the perception : to deprive of sensibility : pa.t. and pa. p. stu'pefied. adj. Stupefa'Cient, stupefying. n. anything that stupefies, a narcotic drug. . Stupefac'tion, the act of making stupid or senseless : insensibility : stupidity. adj. Stupe-fac'tive, causing stupefaction or insensibility. us. Stu pefiedness ; Stu'pefier. adj. Stu'pent, struck with stupor. [L. stupere, to be struck senseless, facere, to make.]

Stupendous, stu-pen'dus, adj. wonderful, amazing, astonishing for its magnitude, force, enormity. adv. Stupendously. . Stupen dousness. [L. stnpendus.]

Stupid, stu'pid, adj. struck senseless : insensible : deficient or dull in understanding : formed or done without reason or judgment : foolish : unskilful. tts. Stupe (coll.), a stupid person ; Stupidity, Stu'-pidness. adv. StU'pidly. [Fr., L. stupidtts.}

Stupor, stu'por, n. the state of being struck senseless : suspension of sense either complete or partial : in-sensibility, intellectual or moral : excessive amaze-ment or astonishment. adj. StU'poroUS.

Stuprum, stu'prum, . forcible violation of_ chastity : rape. v.t. Stu'prate, to ravish. . Stupra'tion. [L., stuprare, -dtut, to debauch.]

Sturdy, stur'di, adj. (comp. Sturdier, superl. Star 1 -diest) resolute : firm : forcible : strong : robust : stout : (pas.) stubborn or obstinate. adv. Stur'dily. . Stur'diness. [O. Fr. estovrdi, pa.p. of estour-dir (Fr. ttcurdir). It. stordire, to stun ; ace. to Diez, through an assumed Low L. form from L. torpidus, stupefied.]

Sturdy, stur'di, . the gid, a disease affecting young sheep with staggering and stupor, caused by a species of tapeworm in the brain. adj. Stur'died.

Sturgeon, stur'jun, . a genus of large Ganoid fishes, yielding palatable flesh, caviare from their roe, isin-

birds, its representative genus, Stur'nUS, the star-lings. adjs. Stur'niform ; Sturnoid.

Sturt, sturt, . strife, wrath, vexation. v.t. and v.t. to vex, annoy : start with fear.

Stutter, stut'er, v.t. to hesitate in speaking : to stammer. . the act of stuttering : a hesitation in speaking. n. Stutt'erer, one who stutters. adj. Stuttering, hesitating in speaking : stammering. adv. Stutt'eringly. [A freq. of obs. stut, to stutter, M. E. stoten\cc. stauta; cog. with Ger. stossen.}

Sty, stl, . a small inflamed tumour on the eyelid. [A.S. stfgend, from stfgan, to step up.]

Sty, stT, . an enclosure for swine : any place extremely
filthy, any place of gross debauchery. [A.S. stfgo ; Ger. steige.]

Stygian, stij'i-an, adj. relating to Styx, one of the rivers of Hades, across which Charon ferries the shades of the departed : hellish, infernal, deadly, impenetrable. [L., Gr. stygein, to hate.]

Style, stll, H. anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing : manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language : the distinctive manner peculiar to an author : characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts) : title : mode of address : practice, esp. in a law-court : manner : form : fashion : mode of reckoning time Old Style, when the system follows the Julian calen-dar, as still in Russia, and in England before 2d September 1752 ; New Style, when the system follows the Gregorian calendar (eleven days were omitted, thus the 3d September became the I4th) :

the pin of a dial : (bat.) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma (see Pistil). v.t. to entitle in addressing or speaking of: to name or designate, adjs. Stylar, pertaining to the pin of a dial ; Stylate, like a style, styliform. . Stylet, a stiletto : the perforator of a trocar, a probe : a little style. adjs. Styletiform, shaped like a stylet ; Stylif erous, having a style, stylate ; Styliform, style-shaped ; Stylish, displaying style : fashionable : showy : pretending to style. adv. Stylishly. ns. Stylishness ; Stylist, one with a distinctive and fine literary style. adj. Stylistic. adv. Stylistically. adj. Sty'loid, resembling a style or pen. . Sty lus, a style, pen. [Fr., L. stilus.]

Stylite, stl'lTt, . one of an early class of anchorets who lived unsheltered on the tops of pillars Simeon Stylites (c. 390-459) is said to have lived thirty years on such. [Gr. stylites stylos, a pillar.]

Stylobate, stl'lO-bat, . the substructure of a temple beneath the columns. [Gr. stylobates stylos, a column, bainein, to go.]

Stylography, stl-log'ra-fi, . a mode of writing or tracing lines with a style or pointed instrument on prepared paper, cards, or tablets. . Stylograph, a stylographic pen, a pencil-like pen from which ink is fed to a tubular writing-point through which runs a needle which when pressed on the paper releases the ink. adj. Stylograph' ic. adv. Stylograph!-cally. [Gr. stylos, a style, graphein, to write.]

Stymie, stl'mi, n. in golf, a position on the putting-green when the ball of one player lies between that of his opponent and the hole.

Styptic, stip'tik, adj. drawing together: astringent: that stops bleeding. n. an agent employed in surgery for the purpose of checking the now of blood by application to the bleeding surface : an astringent medicine. n. Styptic'ity. [Fr., L. stypticus Gr. styptikos styphein, to contract.]

Styrax, stl'raks, n. a genus of plants abounding in resinous and aromatic substances, one species of which produces storax, another benzoin. [L. Gr.]

Stythe, stlth, n. (prov.) choke-damp.

Styx, stiks. See Stygian.

Suable, su'a-bl, adj. that may be sued. . Suability.

Suage, swaj, v.t. {Milt.) to assunge.

Suasion, swa'zhun, . the act of persuading or advising : advice. adj. Sua'sive, tending to persuade : persuasive. adv. Sua'sively. . Sua'siveness. [Fr., L. suasiosuadere, to advise.]

Suave, swav, or swav, adj. pleasant : agreeable. adv. Suavely. . Suav'ity. [Fr., L. suavis, sweet.]

Sub, sub, n. (foil.) a subordinate, a subaltern : subsist money, being a part of a man's wages paid to him while the work is going on.

Subabdominal, sub-ab-dom'i-nal, adj. situated below the abdominal region, in the lower pan of the abdomen.

Subacid, sub-as'id, adj. moderately acid, not unpleasantly sour: somewhat sharp or biting. . Subacid'-ity. adj. Subacid'ulous, moderately acidulous.

Subacrid, sub-ak'rid, adj. moderately acrid.

Subacute, sub-a-kur/, adj. slightly or moderately acute.

Subaerial, sub-a-e'ri-al, adj. beneath the sky : in the open air. . Subae rialist, one who ascribes the

greater inequalities in the earth's surface to atmospheric influences. adv. Subae'rially.

Subagent, sub-aj'ent, . one employed by an agent to transact business in his stead.

Subahdar, sOO'ba-dar, . under the Mogul government, the title of the governor of a province (Su'bah) : now a native officer ranking as a captain

under European officers. . Su'bahdary, the office or jurisdiction of such.

Subalpine, sub-al'pln, adj. belonging to a mountainous region next below alpine i.e. near but not below the timber-line, alpestrine.

Subaltern, sub'al-tern, or sub-al'tern, adj. inferior : subordinate. . a subordinate: an officer in the army under the rank of captain : (logic) a specific class as included under a general one, or a particular statement as deducible from a universal one. adjs. Subalter nant, universal as opposed to particular ; Subalter'nate, succeeding by turns : subordinate. . a particular proposition or a species, as opposed to a universal proposition or a genus. . Subalter-na'tion. [Fr. , Low L. subalternus L. sub, under, alternus, one after the other, alter, the other.]

Subapostolic, sub-ap-os-tol'ik, adj. pertaining to the period just after that of the apostles that of Barna-bas, Clement of Rome, Hernias, Ignatius, Papias, and Polycarp. Just after these follow Justin Martyr, Irenseus, Clement of Alexandria, &c.

Subaqueous, sub-a'kwe-us, adj. lying under water : formed under water : living underwater. adj. Sub-aquat'ic, subaqueous : partially aquatic.

Subarborescent, sub-ar-bor-es'ent, adj. somewhat arborescent or tree-like.

Subarctic, sub-ark'tik, adj. of a region or climate next to the arctic.

Subarrhatlon, sub-ar-a'shun, n. the ancient custom of betrothal by gift of pledges. [L. sub, under, arrha, earnest-money.]

Subastral, sub-as'tral, adj. situated beneath the stars, terrestrial.

Subaudition, sub-aw-dish'un, n. a sense understood not expressed.

Subaxillary, sub-aks'i-lar-i, adj. below the armpit : under the axil or angle formed by a branch or leaf.

Subbing, sub'ing, . (print.) the act of working as a substitute : the practice of advancing part of the wages while the work is going on.

Subcarbonate, sub-kar'bon-at, . a carbonate con-taining more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of carbonic acid.

Subcaudal, sub-kaw'clal, adj. beneath the tail.

Subcelestial, sub-sel-est'yal, adj. under the heavens.

Subclass, sub'klas, . a primary subdivision of a class.

Subclavian, sub-kla'vi-an, aiij. under the clavicle or collar-bone. Also Subclavic'ular.

Subcommittee, sub'ko-mit-e, . an under-committee : a division of a committee.

Subconscious, sub-kon'shus ; adj. faintly conscious, applying to perceptions which are without conscious-ness or memory. adv. Subcon'sciously. . Sub-con'sciousness.

Subcontiguous, sub-kon-tig'u-us, . almost touching.

SUbCOntinuouS, sub-kon-tin'u-us, adj. nearly continu-ous, with but slight interruptions.

Subcontract, sub-kon'trakt, . a contract subordinate to another contract, as for the subletting of work. v. i. Subcontract'. adj. Subcon trac fed . . Subcontractor.

Subcontrary, sub-kon'tra-ri, adj. contrary in an in-ferior degree : (geotn.) said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base, which section is itself a circle : (logic) denoting the opposition of two sub-alternate propositions. . a subcontrary proposi-tion. . Subcontrari'ety.

Subcordate, sub-kor'dat, adj. heart-shaped.

Subcostal, sub-kos'tal, adj. under or between the ribs.

Subcrepitant, sub-krep'i-taut, adj. slightly crepitant. n. Subcrepita'tlon.

Subculture, sub-kul'tur, . in bacteriology, a culture derived from a previous one.

Subcutaneous, sub-ku-ta'ne-us, adj. under the skin. Subcutaneous syringe, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin.

Subdeacon, sub-de'kn, . a member of the order of the ministry next below that of deacon, preparing the vessels, &c., at the eucharist. ns. Subdea'conry, Subdea'conship, Subdiac'onate.

Subdean, sub-den', . an assistant or substitute dean. n. Subdean'ery.

Subdentate, sub-den'tfit, adj. imperfectly dentate, having indistinct teeth.

Subderivative, sub-de-riv'a-tiv, K. a word derived from the derivative, rather than directly from the primitive word.

Subdivide, sub-di-vTd', v. t. to divide into smaller divisions : to divide again. v.i. to be subdivided : to separate. a<#. Subdivisible. . Subdivision, the act of subdividing : the part made by subdividing. adjs. Subdivi'sional ; Subdivi'sive.

SubdolOUS, sub'd6-lus, adj. (obs.) crafty, subtle.

Subdominant, sub-dom'i-nant, n. (mus.) the tone next below the dominant.

Subduct, sub-dukt', v.t. to take away, to withdraw-also Subduce'. . Subduc'tion. [L. sub, under, ducere, duct inn, to lead.)

Subdue, sub-du', v.t. to conquer : to bring under dominion : to render submissive : to tame : to soften. adj. Subdu'able. . SubdU'al, the act of subduing. adj. Subdued', toned down. >is. Subdued' -ness; Subdue'ment(.M<*.), conquests; Subdu'er. [O. Fr. souduire L. sub, under, ducere, to lead.]

Subduple, sub'du-pl, adj. in the ratio of one to two. adj. Subdu'plicate, expressed by the square root.

Subeditor, sub-ed'i-tur, . an under or assistant editor. adj. Subedito'rial. . Subedltorship.

Subequal, sub-ek'wal, adj. approximately equal.

Suberic, su-ber'ik, adj. relating to, or extracted from, cork. . Su'berate, a salt of suberic acid. adj. Sube'reoUS. ns. Su'berine, the pure cellular tissue of cork; Suberisa'tion. T<./. Su'berise, to render corky. adjs. Su'berose, Su'berous, of the nature of cork, cork-like. [L. suber, the cork-tree.]

Suberose, sub-e-rOs', adj. appearing as if somewhat gnawed. [L. sub, under, erosus e, out, rodere, rostim, to gnaw.]

Subfamily, sub'fam-i-li, n. a primary division of a family, of one or more genera.

Subfeu, sub-fa', v.t. to make subinfeudation of. . Subfeuda'tion = Subinfeudation (q.v.).aiij. Sub feud'atory.

Subflavour, sub-flu'vur, . a secondary flavour.

Subflora, sub'flO-ra, . a more local flora included within one of wider range.

Subfluvial, sub-floo'vi-al, adj. situated under a stream.

Subfusc, Subfusk, sub-fusk', adj. somewhat dark, dusky, tawny. Also Subfus'COUS.

Subgens, sub-jen/, n. the sociological division of a people next below the gens or clan : pi. Subgen'tes.

SubgenuS, sub-je'nus, . a primary division of a genus including one or more species with common characters. adj. Subgenerlc. adv. Subgener'ically.

Subglacial, sub-gla'shal, adj. belonging to the under side of a glacier : under a glacier.

Subglobular, sub-glob'Q-lar, adj. somewhat globular.

Subgranular, sub-gran'u-lar, adj. somewhat granular.

Subgroup, sub'grOOp, . any subordinate group in a classification.

Subhastatlon, sub-has-ta'shun, n. a sale under the lance a Roman method of auction. [L. sub, under, hasta, a lance.]

Subhuman, sub-hQ'man, adj. next below the human.

SubimagO, sub'i-ma-gO, . a stage in the metamor-

phosis of certain insects, between the pupa and the imago. Also t'seudiinago.

Subindicate

mote ; mute ; mCOn ; />4en.

Submit

Subindicate, sub-in'di-kat, v.t. to indicate by a hint. . Subindica'tion. adj. Subindic'ative, sugges-tive.

Subinfeudatiqn, sub-in-fu-da'shun, . the right en-joyed by the inferior lord, in imitation of his superiors,
of making similar grants of portions of his land to others, to be held by them as his vassals. adjs. and ns. Subfeud'atory, Subinfeud'atory.

Subinspector, sub'in-spek-tor, . a subordinate or assistant inspector. n. Sub inspectorship.

Submtraut, sub-in'trant, adj. with paroxysms suc-ceeding one another so fast as to be almost con-tinuous.

Subirrigation, sub-ir-i-ga'shun, . irrigation by means of channels below the surface.

Subitamente, sub-it-a-men'te, adv. (inus.) suddenly. Also SubltO. [It.]

Subitaneous, sub-i-ta'ne-us, adj. (pbs.) sudden. . Subita neousness.

Subjacent, sub-ja'sent, adj. lying under or below : being in a lower situation. . Subja'cency. [L. subj.icens sub, under, jacere, to lie.]

Subject, sub'jekt, adj. under the power of another : liable, prone, disposed : exposed : subordinate, tributary : subservient. . one under the power of another : one under allegiance to a sovereign : that on which any operation is performed : that which is treated or handled : (anat.) a dead body for dissection : a person supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence : that which it is the object of the artist to express, the scheme or idea of a work of art : a picture representing action and incident : that of which anything is said or of which a discourse treats, bringing many things under a common head : the mind, regarded as the thinking power, in contrast with the object, that about which it thinks : topic : matter, materials : the general plan of any work of art. v.t. Subject', to throw or bring under : to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient : to subdue : to enslave : to expose or make liable to : to cause to undergo. . SuDjec'tion, the act of subjecting or subduing : the state of being subject to another. adj. Subject'ive, relating to the subject : derived from one's own consciousness : denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the con-scious subject opp. to Objective. adr. Subject-ively. . Subjectlveness. ->.t. Subject'ivise. ns. Subjectivism, a philosophical doctrine which refers all knowledge to, and founds it upon, sub-jective states ; Subject'ivist, one who holds to subjectivism. <z<r>'. Subj ectivist'ic. adv. Sub-jectivist'ically. ns. Subjectivity, state_ of being subjective : that which is treated subjectively ; Sub'jOCt - matt'er, a tautological compound for subject, theme, topic; Sub'ject-Ob'ject, the im-mediate object of cognition, or the thought itself; Sub'jectship, the state of being subject. [Fr. sujet L. subject-us sub, under, jacire, to throw.]

Subjoin, sub-join', v.t. to join under: to add at the end or afterwards : to fix or annex. ns. Subjoin'der, a remark following on another ; Sub'joint, a secon-dary joint.

Subjugate, sub'jo"0-gat, v.t. to bring under the yoke : to bring under power or dominion : to conquer. ns. Subjuga'tion ; Sub'jugator. [L. sub, under, jiifinn, a yoke.]

Subjunctive, sub-jungk'tiv, adj. subjoined : added to something '. denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency. . the subjunctive mood. [L. sub, under, jungere, to join.]

Subkingdom, sub-king'dum, n. a subordinate king-dom : a division of a kingdom : a subdivision.
Sublapsarian, sub-laps-a'ri-an, adj. relating to the sublapsarians or to their doctrines. . one of a class of moderate Calvinists, who hold that God merely ptrmitted the fall of Adam without pre-

ordaining it. . Sublapsa'rianism. [L. sub, under, lapsus, fall.]

Sublate, sub-lat', v.t. to deny opp. to Posit: to remove. n. Subla'tion. adj. Sub'lative.

Sublease, sub-les', . an under-lease or lease by a tenant to another. n. Sub lessee, the holder of a sublease.

Sublet, sub-let', v.t, to under-let or lease, as by one himself a tenant to another.

Sublevate, sub'le-vat, v.t. to raise, excite also Sol'levate. . Subleva'tion. [L. sublevare, -d'.um, to lift up.]

Sublibrarian, sub-lTb-ra'ri-an, . one who acts as an assistant to a librarian.

Sublieutenant, sub-lef-ten'ant, . formerly mate, or passed midshipman, the intermediate rank in the navy between midshipman and lieutenant. Second lieutenant, the rank given to officers on first joining the army, corresponding to the former Cornet and Ensign.

Sublimate, sub'lim-at, v.t. to elevate: to refine and exalt : to purify by raising by heat into vapour which again becomes solid. n. the product of sublimation. adj. Subli'mable. . Sublima'tion, the act of purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold : elevation : exaltation. adj. Sub'limatory. . a vessel used in sublimation. [L. sublimdre, -atum, to lift up.]

Sublime, sub-llm', adj. high : lofty : majestic : awaken-
ing feelings of awe or veneration. . that which is sublime : the lofty or grand in thought or style (The Sublime) : the emotion produced by sublime objects. -'./. to exalt : to dignify, to ennoble : to improve : to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold. v.i. to be sublimed or sublimated. adv. Sublimely, in a sublime manner : loftily : with elevated conceptions. us. Sublima'ness, Sublimity, loftiness : elevation : grandeur : loftiness of thought or style : nobleness of nature or character : excellence. [L. sublimis, high, ety. dub. ; perh. sub-limen, up to the lintel.]

Subliminal, sub-lim'i-nal, adj. beneath the level of consciousness, latent. [L. sub, under, limen, liminis, the door.]

Sublineation, sub-lin-e-a'shun, . an underlining, as of a word or words.

Sublingual, sub-ling'gwal, adj. under the tongue.

Sublittoral, sub-lit'6-ral, adj. being under the shore.

Sublunar, sub-lu'nar, adj. under the moon : earthly: belonging to this world also Sublunary. adj. SublU'nate, approaching the form of a crescent.

Submammary, sub-mam'a-ri, adj. situated under the mammae or paps.

Submarginal, sub-mar'ji-nal, adj. situated near the margin.

Submarine, sub-ma-ren', adj. under, or in, the sea. Submarine boat, one capable of being propelled under water, esp. for carrying and firing torpedoes.

Submaxillary, sub-mak'si-la-n, adj. under the jaw.

Submedian, sub-me'di-an, adj. situated near the middle.

Submental, sub-men'tal, adj. under the chin. [L. sub, under, mentum, the chin.]

Submerge, sub-merj', Submerse, sub-mers', v.t, to plunge under water : to overflow with water : to drown. v.i. to sink under water. ns. Submerg'ence, Submersion. adjs. Submerged', Submersed', being or growing under water. [L. submergere, -mersum sub, under, merrerc, to plunge.]

Submit, sub-mit', v.t. to refer to the judgment of another: to surrender to another. v.i. to yield one's self to another : to surrender : to yield one's opinion : to be subject : -f>r.p. submit'ting : pa.t. and pa.p. submit'ted. adj. SubmlSS' (Milt.), cast down, prostrate. n. Submission, act of submitting or yielding : acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault: humble behaviour: resignation. -adj. Submissive, willing or ready to submit : yielding :

humble : obedient. adv. Submis'Sively, humbly (obs.) Submiss'ly . Submis siveness. [L. sub-mittere sub, under, witter c, missum, to send.]

Submontane, sub-mon'tan, adj. situated at the foot of a mountain or range.

Submultiple, sub-mul'ti-pl, . a number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times an aliquot part.

Submundane, sub-mun'dan, adj. situated beneath the ground.

SubmUSCUlar, sub-mus'ku-lar, adj. under the muscles.

Subnasal, sub-na'sal, adj. situated below the nose.

Subnascent, sub-nas'ent, adj. growing underneath.

Subnatural, sub-nat'u-ral, adj. below nature, infra-natural.

Subneural, sub-nu'ral, adj. situated beneath a main neural axis or nervous cord.

Subnivean, sub-nl've-an, adj. situated under the snow.

Subnodal, sub-n5'dal, adj. situated beneath the nodus.

Subnormal, sub-nor'mal, adj. less than normal. . Subnormal'ity.

Subnubilar, sub-nu'bi-lar, adj. situated under the clouds.

Subnuvolar, sub-nu'vC-lar, adj. partially clouded.

Subobscure, sub-ob-skur', adj. somewhat obscure. ad->. Subobscure'ly.

Suboccipital, sub-ok-sip'i-tal, adj. situated behind the occiput, or on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.

Subocellate, sub-os'el-at, adj. somewhat like an ocellus.

Suboctave, sub'ok-tav, adj. existing in the proportion of i to 8. . an eighth part : (mus.) the octave below a given tone.

Suboctuple, sub-ok'tu-pl, adj. containing one part of 8.

Subocular, sub-ok'u-lar, adj. situated under the eye, suboptic.

Suboperculum, sub-5-per'ku-lum, n. a bone of the gill-cover below and partly behind the operculum. adj. Suboper'cular.

Suboibital, sub-or'bi-tal, adj. situated below the orbit of the eye.

Suborder, sub-or'der, . a subdivision in an order. adj. Subor'dinal.

Subordinary, sub-or'di-na-ri, n. (her.) one of a class of armorial charges less honourable than the ordi-naries the bordure, orle, bend sinister, &c.

Subordinate, sub-or'di-nat, adj. lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c. : descending in a regular series. . one in a lower order or rank : an inferior. v.t. to place in a lower order: to consider of less value : to make subject. ns. Subor'dinacy, Subor'dinance, the state of being subordinate. adv. Subofdinately. ns. Subor'dinateness ; Subordination, act of subordinating or placing in a lower order : state of being subordinate : inferiority of rank or position ; Subordina'tionism, the doctrine of the inferiority of the second and third Persons of the Trinity to the first. adj. Subor'di-native, tending to, or expressing, subordination. [L. sub, under, ordo, ordinis, order.]

Suborn, sub-orn', v.t. to cause to commit a perjury : to procure indirectly. ns. Suborna'tion, act of caus-ing a person to take a false oath : crime of procuring any one to do a bad action ; Suborn'er. [L. sub-onidresub, under, ortidre, to adorn.]

Subovate, sub-O'vSt, adj. almost ovate.

Subpanation, sub-pa-na'shun, . the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are locally and materially present in the eucharist under the form of bread and wine. [L. sub, under, panis, bread.]

Subperitoneal, sub-per-i-tO-ne'al, adj. situated under the peritoneum.

Subpermanent, sub-per'ma-nent, adj. somewhat permanent.

Subpoena, Subpena, sub-pe'na, . a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty.

v.t. to serve with a writ of subpoena. [L. sub, under, poena, punishment.]

Subpolar, sub-po'lar, adj. under or below the poles of the earth.

Subprefect, sub-pre'fekt, n. an assistant or deputy-prefect, esp. the official in France charged with the administration of the arrondissement under the prefect of the department. n. Sub prefecture, the office or jurisdiction of a subprefect.

Subprior, sub'prl-or, n. the vicegerent, deputy, or assistant of a prior.

Subprovince, sub'prov-ins, . a prime division of a province : in zoogeography, a division subordinate to a subregion.

Subpublc, sub-pu'bik, adj. situated below the pubis.

Subregion, sub're-jun, . a subdivision of a region, esp. of fauna in zoogeography. adj. Subre'gional.

Subreption, sub-rep'shun, K. a procuring of some advantage by fraudulent concealment, esp. in Scots law, the gaining of a gift of escheat by concealing the truth : false inference due to misrepresentation. adj. Subrep'tiVO, surreptitious, noting conceptions arising out of obscure and unconscious suggestions of experience.

Subrogation, sub-ro-ga'shun, n. the succession or substitution of one person or thing by or for another, in regard to a legal claim, &c.

Subsacral, sub-sa'kral, adj. situated on the anterior or ventral surface of the sacrum.

Subscapular, sub-skap'u-lar, adj. beneath the scapula. . a subscapular vessel or nerve.

Subscribe, sub-skrlb', v.t. to write underneath : to give consent to something written, or to attest, by writing one's name underneath : to sign one's name : to promise to give or pay, or to take, as a copy of a book, by attaching one's name : to attest by attaching one's signature. v.t. to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper : to enter one's name for anything. adj. Subscrib'able, capable of being subscribed. w. Subscriber. adj. Sub'-Script, written underneath. . Subscription, act of subscribing : a name subscribed : a paper with signatures : consent by signature : sum subscribed. [L. subscribere sub, under, scribere, serif turn, to write.]

SubSOCive, sub'se-siv, adj. left over, remaining, extra.
[L. subsecivussub, under, secare, to cut.]

Subsection, sub-sek'shun, n. an under section or division : a subdivision.

Subsensation, sub'sen-sa-shun, . a minor sensation.

Subsensible, sub-sen'si-bl, adj. beyond the range of the senses.

Subsequent, sub'se-kwent, adj. following or coming after. s. Sub'sequence, Sub'sequency, state of being subsequent. adv. Subsequently. [L. subseyuens, -entis, pr.p. of subseyui sub, under, after, sequi, to follow.]

Subserous, sub-se'rus, adj. somewhat serous or watery :
below a serous membrane.

Subserve, sub-serv', v.t. to serve subordinately or instrumentally : to help forward. ns. Subservience, Subserviency, state of being subservient: anything that promotes some purpose. adj. Sub-SOr'vlent, subserving : serving to promote : subject : submissive. adv. Subserviently. [L. subservlre sub, under, servtre, to serve.]

Subsessile, sub-ses'il, adj. not quite sessile.

Subside, sub-sTd', v.i. to settle down : to settle at the bottom : to fall into a state of quiet : to sink to a lower level : (coll.) to cease talking, to take a less prominent place. ns. Subsidence (also Sub'sidence), SubSl'dency, act or process of subsiding, settling, or sinking. [L. subsidere sub, down, sidere, to settle.]

Subsidy, sub'si-di, n. assistance : aid in money : a sum
of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war. ndr. Subsidiarily. adj. Subsidiary, furnishing n subsidy, help, or additional supplies:

aiding. . one who, or that which, aids or supplies : an assistant. v.t. Sub'Sidise, to furnish with a subsidy, grant, or regular allowance to : to purchase the aid of, to buy over. Subsidiary troops, mercenaries. [Fr., L. fubsidium, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve, aid sub, under, sidere, to settle.]

Subsimious, sub-sim'i-us, adj. almost monkey-like.

Subsist, sub-sisr/, v.i. to have existence : to remain, continue, inhere : to have the means of living. . Subsistence, state of being subsistent : real being : means of supporting life : livelihood. adjs. Sub-SiSt'ent, subsisting : having real being : inherent ; Subsisten'tial. . Subsist'er. [Fr., L. sub-
sistere, to stand still sub, under, sistere, to stand.]

Subsoil, sub'soil, . the under soil : the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil. v.t. to turn up the subsoil of. n. Sub'SOiler.

Subspecies, sub-spe'shez, . a division of a species, a geographical variety. adj. Subspecif 'io. adv. Subspecif'ically.

Subspherical, sub-sfer'i-kal, adj. not perfectly spherical. <!</;. Subspherlcally.

Subspinous, sub-spi'nus, adj. somewhat spinous : under the spinal column, or a spinous process.

Subspiral, sub-spi'ral, adj. somewhat spiral : indistinctly marked with a spiral line.

Substage, sub'staj, . an attachment below the stage of the compound microscope, to support the achromatic condenser, &c.

Substance, sub'stans, . that in which qualities or attributes exist, the existence to which qualities belong : that which constitutes anything what it is : the essential part : body : matter : property : foundation, ground, confidence. [L. substantia substare, to stand under sub, under, stare, to stand.]

Substantial, sub-stan'shal, adj. belonging to or having substance : actually existing : real : solid : having substance or strength : lasting, likely to be permanent : strong, stout, bulky : corporeal, material : having property or estate : considerable, pretty wealthy : conforming to what is essential : involving the essential rights or merits of. v.t. Substan'-
tialise, to give reality to. ns. Substan'tialism, the theory that there is a real existence or substratum underlying the phenomena of consciousness ; Substantiality. </!. Substantially. . Substan'-
tialness. .//. Substan'tials, essential parts.
v.t. Substantiate, to make substantial : to prove or confirm. n. Substantia 'tion.adjs. Substan-
tival ; Sub'stantive, expressing existence : real : of real, independent importance. . (grant.) the part of speech denoting something that exists : a noun. adv. Sub'stantively. . Sub'stantive-
ness r.t. Sub'stantiyise. [Fr. substantidL. substantialis substantia.]

Substation, sub-sta'shun, n. a subordinate station.

Substernal, sub-ster'nal, adj. situated beneath the sternum.

Substitute, sub'sti-tut, v.t. to put in place of another. n. one who, or that which, is put in place of another. adj. put instead of another. . Substitution, act of substituting or putting in place of another : (Shak.) the office of a substitute : the use of one word for another, syllepsis : (alg.~) the replacing one quantity by another which is equal to it but differently expressed : (chein.) the replacement of one or more equivalents of a body by a like number of equivalents of another. adjs. Substitu'tional, Substitu'tionary. adv. Substitu'tionally. adj. SUb Stitutive. [L. substituere, -utumsitb, under, statufre, to set.]

Substractor, subs-trakt'or, n. (Shak.) a detractor.

Substratum, sub-stra'tum, n. an under stratum or layer, a fundamental element : the substance in which qualities exist.

Substructure, sub'struk-tur, n. an under structure or building : foundation. r.t. Substruct', to build beneath. . Substruction. adj. Substruc'turaL

Substyle, sub'stTl, n. the right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected. adj. Sub'stylar.

Subsulphate, sub-sul'fat, . a basic sulphide.

Subsultive, sub-sul'tiv, adj. bounding, moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches. adi>. Sub-SUl'torily. . Subsul'tUS, a convulsive movement.

Subsume, sub-sum', v.t. to place any one cognition under another as belonging to it, as ' All horses are animals' the minor premiss is a SubSump tion under the major. adj. Subsurnp'tive.

Subsurface, sub'sur-fas, adj. below the surface.

Subtack, sub'tak, n. an under-lease in Scotland.

Subtangent, sub'tan-jent, . (gram.) the part of the axis of a curve contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

Subtemperate, sub-tem'per-5t, adj. pertaining to the colder parts of the temperate zone.

Subtenant, sub-ten'ant, . a tenant who hires or leases from one who is also a tenant. . Subten ancy.

Subtend, sub-tend', v.t. to extend under or be opposite to. n. Subtense' (geom.), a line subtending or stretching across.

Subtepid, sub-tep'id, adj. slightly tepid.

Subterfuge, sub'ter-fuj, n. that to which one resorts for escape or concealment : an artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument : evasion. [Fr., L. subterfugerc snbter, under, fngert, to flee.]

Subternatural, sub-ter-nat'u-ral, adj. less than, or below, the natural.

Subterposition, sub-ter-p5-zish'un, . the state of lying under something else.

Subterranean, sub-te-ra'ne-an, adj. under the earth or ground also Subterra'neous, Subterrene', Subterres'triaL adv. Subterra'neously. [L. sub, under, terra, the earth.]

SubthoraciC, sub-thO-ras'ik, adj. situated below the thorax : nearly thoracic in position.

Subtil, Subtilly. See Subtle.

Subtile, sub'til, adj. delicately constructed : fine : thin or rare : piercing ! shrewd. adv. Sub'tilely. ns. Sub'tileness ; Subtilisa'tion. v.t. Sub'tilise, to make subtile, thin, or rare : to spin into niceties. v.i. to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument. ns. Sub'tilism, the quality of being subtile ; Sub'tilty, state or quality of being subtile : fineness : extreme acuteness : cunning. [L. subtiiis snf>, under, iela, a web.]

Subtitle, sub'tl-tl, . an additional or second title to a book, a half-title.

Subtle, sut'l (B. Sub'til), adj. subtile in a figurative sense : acute, quick to discern or discriminate : insinuating, sly, artful : cunningly devised, ingenious. ns. Subtleness, Subtlety, quality of being subtle : artfulness : shrewdness : extreme acuteness. adj. Subt le-wit'ted, sharp-witted, adv. Subtly (B. Sub'tilly), ingeniously, cleverly : artfully, deceitfully. [Contr. of subtile.]

SubtoniC, sub'ton-ik, . (mus.) the seventh of the scale.

Subtorrid, sub-tortd, adj. approximately torrid.

Subtract, sub-trakt', v.t. to take away a part from the rest : to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. us. Subtrac'ter ; Subtraction, the act or operation of subtracting : the taking a less number or quantity from a greater. adj. Subtract'ive, subtracting : tending to subtract or lessen. . Sub'trahend, the sum or number to be subtracted from another. [L. sub, under, trahere, tract um, to draw away.]

Subtriangular, sub-trl-ang'gu-iar, adj. somewhat triangular.

Subtribo, sub'trlb, . a section or division of a tribe. adj. Sub' tribal

Subtriplicate, sub-tripli-kat, adj. expressed by the cube root.

Subtrist, sub-trist', adj. somewhat sad.

Subtropical, sub-trop'i-kal, adj. approaching the tropical or torrid zone in temperature : bordering on tropical regions. Also SubtropiC.

Subtype

Subtype, sub'tlp, . a type included in another and more general one. adj. Subtyp ical.

SubUCUla, su-buk'u-la, . a man's under-garment or shirt : in the early English church, a kind of cassock worn under the alb.

Subulate, su'bQ-lat, adj. awl-shaped. Also Su'bu-la ted, Su buliform. [L. subula, an awl.]

Subulicom, su'bu-li-korn, adj. with subulate antennae. n.pl. Subulicor nla, a division of neuroptera, including dragon-flies, May-flies, &c.

Subungulate, sub-ung'gu-lat, adj. hoofed, but with several digits. . a member of the Subungulata, as the elephant or the hyrax. n.pl. Subungula ta, a division of hoofed mammals, esp. those having the carpal bones primitive.

Suburb, sub'urb, Suburbs, sub'urbz, n. the district which is near but beyond the walls of a city : the confines, outskirts. adj. Suburban, situated or living in the suburbs. n. one living in a suburb. . Suburbanism, the state of being suburban. adj. Suburbica'rian, being near the city, esp. of the provinces of Italy forming the ancient diocese of Rome. [L. suburbium sub, under, near, urbs, a city.]

Subursine, sub-ur'sln, adj. somewhat bear-like.

Subvariety, sub-va-rl'e-u, . a subordinate variety.

Subvene, sub-ven', v.i. to occur so as to effect a result.
n, Subven'tion, act of coming to relief, support : a government aid or subsidy. [L. sub, under, venire, ventum, to come.]

Subverse, sub-vers', v.t. (S^fns.) to subvert.

Subvert, sub-vert', v.t. to turn upside down : to overthrow from the foundation : to ruin utterly : to corrupt. . Subversion, act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation : entire overthrow : ruin. adjs. Subver'sionary, Subversive, tending to subvert, overthrow, or destroy. -p.adj. Subverst' (Spens.\ subverted, overturned. . Subvert'er. adj. Subvert ible. [L. sub, under, Vfriere, vtrsunt, to turn.]

Subvertebral, sub-ver'to-bral, adj. placed under a vertebra.

Bubvertical, sub;ver'ti-kal, adj. almost vertical.

Subvlrate, sub'vi-rat, . one of stunted or imperfectly developed manhood.

Subvltalised, sub-vi'tal-Izd, /.<?#. deficient in vitality.

Subvltreous, sub-vit're-us, adj. partly vitreous or imperfectly so.

Subway, sub'w5, . an underground way for traffic under railways, &c., or for water-pipes, gas-pipes, sewers, &c.

Subzonal, sub-zo'nal, adj. somewhat zonal : lying below a zone or girdle.

Succade, suk-kad', . candied fruit.

Succedaneous, suk-se-d.Vne-us, adj. acting as a suecedaneum : supplying the place of something else : being a substitute. n. Succeda'neum, one who, or that which, comes in the place of another : a substitute. [L. succedaneus sucadere.)

Succeed, suk-sed', v.t. to come after, to follow up or in order: to follow: to take the place of. v.t. to follow in order: to lake the place of: to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted : to end with advantage. adjs. Succeed able, capable of success ; Succeed' ant (her.), following one another. ns. Succeed er, one who succeeds : a successor ; Success', act of succeeding or state of having succeeded : the prosperous termination of anything attempted : one who, or that which, succeeds, a successful person or affair. adj. Success'ful, resulting in success : having the desired effect or termination : prosperous. adv. Successfully. .r. Success fulness, state of being successful : success ; Succession, act of succeeding or following after : series of persons or things following each other in time or place : series of descendants : race : (agri.) rotation, as of crops : right to take possession : in Roman and Scots law, the taking of property by one person in place of another. adj. Succes sional, existing in a regular

succession or in order. adv. Succes Sionally. . Succes sionist, one who regards only that priesthood as valid which can be traced in a direct line of succession from the apostles. adj. Successive, following in succession or in order. adv. SUCCOS'siyely. n. Successiveness. adj. Successless, without success: unprosperous. us. Successor, one who succeeds or comes after : one who takes the place of another ; Succes'sorsbjp. adj. Succes'sory. Succession duty, a tax imposed on any succession to property, varying with the degree of relationship. Apostolical succession (see Apostle). [L. succedere sub, up, cedere, to go.]

Succentor, suk-sen'tor, . a subcantor : the bass soloist in a choir. [L. succinirc sub, under, cane re, to sing.]

Succiduous, suk-sid'u-us, adj. on the point of falling. [L., sticcidere sub, under, cadere, to fall.]

Succiferous, suk-sif'e-rus, adj. producing sap. [L. succus, }\iice,ferre, to bear.]

Succin, suk'sin, . amber. . Suc'cinate, a salt of succinic acid. adj. Succtn'iC, of, relating to, or drawn from amber. n. Succinite, amber. adj. SUGCinous, pertaining to amber. Succinic acid, a natural constituent of amber, pine-resins, leaves of lettuce, and wormwood, &c. [L. succinuin, amber.]

Succinct, suk-singkt', adj. short : concise. ad:: Succinctly. ns. Succinctness ; Succincto'rium, a band embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn hanging from the girdle by the pope on some occasions. [L. succinctus sub, up, cingere, to gird.]

Succivorous, suk-siv'O-rus, adj. feeding on the sap of plants. adj. SUCCOSO (suk'Cs), full of juice.

Succory, suk'or-i, n. a form of chicory.

Succotash, suk'o-tash, . a dish consisting of a stew of green Indian corn and beans. [Amer. Ind.]

Succour, suk'ur, v.t. to assist: to relieve. . aid: relief. . Succ'ourer. adj. Succ ourless, destitute of succour. [L. succurrere, to run up to sub, up, currere, to run.]

Succubus, suk'u-bus, . a demon in female form who consorts with men in their sleep also Succ'uba. v.t. Succ Ubate, to have carnal knowledge of a man by this means. adj. SuCC'Ubine, pertaining to a succubus. [L. succuba, a whore, succumbere, to lie down.]

Succulent, suk'u-lent, adj. full of juice or moisture : not dry or barren. ns. Succ ulence, Succ ulency. adv. Succ'ulently. [L. succulentus succus, juice sugcre, to suck.]

Succumb, suk-kum', v.i. to lie down under : to sink under : to yield, to submit, to die. [L. sub, under, cumbere, to lie down.]

Succursal, suk-ur'sal, adj. subsidiary, of the relation of a minor church to a cathedral, &c.

SUCCUS, suk'us, . a fluid secretion, expressed juice.

Successive, suk-kus'iv, adj. characterised by a shaking motion, as that of an earthquake. i'.t. SUCCUSS', to shake suddenly. as. Succussa'tion, a shaking ; SucCUS'sion, a shaking, a shock : a shaking of the thorax to detect pleural effusion. [L. succutere, succussum, to shake below sub, under, quatere, to shake.]

Such, such, adj. of the like kind : of that quality or character mentioned. pron. denoting a particular person or thing, as in such and such. adv. Such'wise, in such a manner. Such and such, Such or such, this or that, some, indefinitely ; Such like (B.) = Sue ft. [A.S. swylc, from swa, so, and Iff, like, cog. with Goth, fwaleiks.}

SUCK, suk, v.t. to draw in with the mouth : to draw milk from with the mouth : to imbibe : to drain. v.i. to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw in. n. act of sucking : milk drawn from the breast : (slang) a short drink, esp. a dram of spirits./*. Suck er, one who, or that which, sucks, a sucking-pig : one of various kinds of fish : the

organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies : the piston of a suction-pump : a shoot rising from a subterranean stem : a leather disc to the middle

of which a string is attached, used by children as a toy : a parasite, toady, sponge : a hard drinker : (l/.S.) a native of Illinois. v.t. to strip off suckers from : to provide with suckers. >:. Suck'et, a sugar-plum. adj. Suck'ing. still nourished by milk : young and inexperienced. ns. Suck ing-bot tie, a bottle of milk used for infants as a substitute for the breast ; Suck ing- fish, a name sometimes given to the Re-tnora or Eckineis, which has a dorsal sucker, and to other fishes which have a sucker formed by the union of the ventral fins, as the L umpsucker. Suck in, to draw in, imbibe, absorb (. a fraud) ; Suck out, to draw out with the mouth ; Suck the monkey (see Monkey); Suck up, to draw up into the mouth. [A.S. iucan, sugan ; Ger. saugen.]

Sucken, suk'n, n. (Scats la'jj) the district round a mill, the tenants farming which must grind their corn therein. . Suck ener, a tenant so bound. [Sekfn.]

Suckle, suk'l, i'. t. to give suck to : to nurse at the breast. . Suckler, a mammal that suckles its young, a suckling. n.pl. Suck lers, red clover. n. Suck ling, a young child or animal being nursed at the breast. adj. sucking. [Dim. of suck.]

Sucrose, su'kros, . the while crystalline com-pound known variously as caiu-sugar, beet-sugar, sugar.

Suction, suk'shun, . act or power of sucking : act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air. n. Suc-tion-pump, the common house-pump not the force-pump. adj. Sucto rial, adapted for sucking : living by sucking also Sucto riOUS.

Sudamina, su-dam'i-na, n.pl. also called Military eruption, one of the vesicular diseases of the skin almost always occurring in association with febrile disorders, particularly acute rheumatism. adj. Su-dani inal. [L. suddre, to sweat.]

Sudatory, su'da-t.ir-i, adj. sweating. . a sweating-bath. ns. Suda'rium, a cloth for wiping off sweat, esp. that of St Veronica on which the features of Jesus on His way to the Cross were miraculously im-pres-ed also Su'dary ; Suda tion. excessive sweat-ing ; Sudato'rium, a sweating- bath. [L. sudatorius suddre, -dtum.]

Sudden, sud'en, adj. unexpected : hasty : abrupt. adv. Sud'denly. . Sud'denness. (Sect.) Sud'-denty. On a sudden, Of a sudden, suddenly, sooner than was expected. (O. Fr. sodain L. subitaneus, sudden mbitus, coming stealthily s:ib, up. Ire, ttuin, to go.]

Sudder, sud'er, adj. supreme, chief in Bengal. [Ar. sadr. chief.]

Sudorific, su-dor-ifik, adj. causing sweat. n. any diaphoretic or remedy to excite the secretions of the skin, a medicine producing sweat. . Su'dOT, sweat. adjs. Su'doral ; Sudoriferous. [L. sudar, ytiK3\,factre, to make.]

Sudra. su'dra, . a member of the fourth and lowest of the Hindu castes. [Hind., Sans, fudra.]

Suds, sudz, n.pl. boiling water mixed with soap. [A.S. soden, pa. p. of sefthan, to seethe; cog. with Ger. sod steden.}

Sue. su, v.t. to prosecute at law : to seek after, to try to win. v.i. to make legal claim : to make applica-tion : to entreat : to demand (wither). n. Su'ing, the act of bringing a legal suit : wooing. Sue out, to petition for and take out [M. E. stien O. Fr. srrre, suir(Fr. suirre) L. sequi, srcutus, to follow.]

Suede, swad. K. undressed kid often adj., as 'suede gloves.' [Fr. Suede, Swede.]

Suet, su'et, n. a solid fatty tissue, accumulating about the kidneys and omentum of the ox, sheep, &c. adj. Su'ety. [O. Fr. seu (Fr. sut/)i.. sebum, fat.]

Suffer, suf 'er, v. t. to undergo : to endure : to be affected by : to permit. v.i. to feel pain or punish-ment : to sustain loss : to be injured. adj. Suff er-able, that may be suffered : allowable. n. Suff er-ableness. adv. Suff erahly. us. Sufferance, state of suffering : endurance : permission : tolera-tion ; Sufferer ; Suffering, distress, loss, or injury. [L. sufferresub, under, ferre, to bear.]

Suffete, suf'et, . one of the suffetes or chief adminis-trative officials of ancient Carthage. [L. su/es, -etis Punic ; cf. Heb. sh6phet, a judge.]

Suffice, suf'f Is, v.i. to be enough : to be equal to the end in view. v.t. to satisfy. . Suffi Ciency, state of being sufficient : competence : ability : capacity : conceit. adj. Sufficient, sufficing : enough : equal to any end or purpose : competent. adv. Suffi-ciently. . Suf'fisance (Spens.), sufficiency. [Fr., L. sufficere, to take the place of sub, under, facer e, to make.]

Suffionl, suf-e-G'ni, n.pl. a name given to the exhalations of hot sulphurous vapours, which are common in volcanic regions. [It.]

Suffix, suf'iks, . a particle added to the root of a word. v.t. Suffix', to add a letter or syllable to a word to mark different notions and relations. adj. Suff'ixal. . Suffix ion. [L. svffixus, sub, under, fif r t, to fix.]

Sufflaminate, suf-flam'i-nat, v.t. (obs.) to impede. [L. suffaminare, -atum sujffldnten, a clog.]

Sufflate, suf-flat', v.t. to blowup, inflate. . Suffla'tion. [L. sufflate, -dtutii.}

Suffocate, suf'S-kat, v.t. to choke by stopping the breath : to stifle : pa.p. sufT'ocated. p.adj. (Shak.) suffocated. p.adj. Suffocating, choking. adv. Suffocatingly. . Suffoca tipn, act of suffocating : state of being suffocated. adj. Suff'OCative, tending to suffocate. [L. suffocdre, -dtumsub, under, fauces, the throat.]

Suffragan, suf'ra-gan, adj. assisting. n. a coadjutor-bishop : any bishop in relation to his metropolitan. >.. Suff' raganship.

Suffrage, suf'raj, . a vote : a vote in approbation of any proposal, hence approval, assent : testimony, witness : any short intercessory prayer. . Suff'ragist. one who votes : one holding particular opinions about the right of voting. [1* suffragium, saffragari, to vote for.]

Suffrage, suf-fra'go, n. the joint between the tibia and tarsus, as the hock of a horse's hind-leg, the heel of a bird. adj. Sttffrag'inoUS. [L. suffrage, the hock sub, under, frangere, to break.]

Suffrutescent, suf-rOo-tes'ent, adj. somewhat woody at the base. . Suff TOteX, an under-shrub, a herb with permanent woody base. adj. SuffrU'tiCOSO, shrubby at base, small with woody stem also SuffrU'tiCOUS. adj. SuffrutiC'UlOSe, somewhat fruticulose. [L- sub, vtnfaT,/rutex, a shrub.]
Suffulted, su-fuTted, adj. gradually blending into another colour. [L. svjffulnre, suffultum, to support.]

Suffumigate, suf-fu' mi-gat, v.t. to apply fumes to. n. Suffumiga tion, the act of fumigating or burning perfumes.

Suffuse, suf-fuz', v.t. to pour underneath : to overspread er cover, as with a fluid. n. Suffu Sion, act or operation of suffusing : state of being suffused : that which is suffused. [L. sub, underneath l /Wfr*, fusttin, to pour.]

Sufism. su'fizm, . a form of pantheistic mysticism within Islam. ns. Su'fi, So'fi, one of such mystics. adjs. Sti'fic. Sufis tic. [Ar. sufi Gr. sofhos, wise.]
Sugar, shoog'ar, . a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane : anything sugary, honeyed words, flattery. -'..'. to sprinkle or mix with sugar : to compliment. ns. Sug ar-bak er, a sugar-refiner ; Sugar-beet, any one of several varieties of the common garden beet, grown for sugar ; Sug'ar-can'dy, sugar candied or in large crystals ; Sug' ar-cane, the saccharine grass (Saccharum officinaruni) from which sugar is chiefly obtained. adj. Sug'ar-coat ed, coated with sugar, p.adj. Sug ared,

sweetened with sugar. its. Sug'ar-gum, a large Australian eucalyptus yielding good timber, with sweetish foliage ; Sug'ar-house, a factory where sugar is made ; Sugariness, state or quality of being sugary or sweet ; Sug'ar-loaf, a loaf or mass of sugar, usually in the form of a truncated cone ; Sug'ar-ma'ple, the hard maple ; Sug'ar-mill, a machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane ; Sug'ar-mite, a mite infesting unrefined sugar ; Sug'ar-plum, a species of sweetmeat made up in small ornamental halls or lumps like a plum : any very pleasing piece of flattery ; Sug'ar-refi'ner, one who refines raw sugar ; Sug'ar-refi'nery .n.pl. Sug'ar-tongs, an implement for lifting pieces of sugar at table. adj. Sug'ary, sweetened with, tasting of, or like sugar : fond of sweets. Sugar of lead, acetate of lead. [Fr. sucre Sp. azucar Ar. assokhat Pers. shakat Sans, carkara, sugar, orig. grains of sand, applied to sugar because occurring in grains.]

Suggest, suj-jest', v.t. to introduce indirectly to the thoughts : to hint. v.t. to make suggestions. us. Sugges'ter; Suggestibility, capability of being suggested. adj. Sugges'tible. . Suggestion, act of suggesting : hint : proposal : incitement, temptation : (law) information without oath, not being pleadable : the act of exercising control over a hypnotised subject by communicating some belief or impulse by means of words or gestures, also the idea so suggested ; Sugges'tionism, the theory that hypnotic effects are entirely due to the action of suggestion upon weak persons ; Sugges'tionist, one who holds this view. adj. Sugges'tive, containing a hint : fitted to suggest : pertaining to hypnotic suggestion. aih'. Sugges'tively. us. Sugges'tiveness, state of being suggestive ; Sugges'tor ; Sugges'tress ; Sugges'tum, a raised platform. [L. sub, under, gerere, gestitm, to carry.]

Suggil, suj'il, v.t. (pbs.) to beat black and blue also Sugg'ilate. ;/. Suggila'tion, a livid mark, a blow. [L. sugillatio.]

Suicide, su'i-sld, . one who dies by his own hand : self-murder. adj. Suicidal, pertaining to, or partaking of, the crime of suicide. adv. Suici'dally. . Su'icidism, a tendency towards suicide. [Coined from L. sui, of himself, cadere, to kill.]

Suidae, su'i-de, n.pl. a family of even-toed, non-ruminant Ungulates, including pigs, hogs, or boars, the Babiroussa, and the wart-hogs (Phacoc/tcerus). adjs. Su'iform, like the SuUa ; Su'illine, swinish.

Suint, swint, . the natural grease of wool. [Fr.]

Suist, su'ist, . a self-seeker. . Su'icism, selfishness.

Suit, sut, . act of suing : an action at law : a petition : a series : a set : a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armour: courtship. v.t. to fit: to become: to

pi. ; Suit or, one who sues in love or law : a petitioner : a wooer :fem. Suit'ress. r.i. tp play the suitor. adj. Suit'Orcide, suitor-killing. [Fr., Low L. fectn, a suit L. sequi, to follow.]

Suitable, sut'a-bl, adj. that suits : fitting : agreeable to : adequate. us. Suitability, Suitableness. adv. Suitably.

Suite, swet, . a train of followers or attendants : a regular set, particularly of rooms : a series of dances arranged for instruments in the same or relative keys, and usually preceded by a prelude : a sequel. [Fr. Cf. Suit.]

Suivez, swe-va', n. (inus.) a direction to the accompanist to adapt his time and style to the soloist. [Fr., 'follow.']

Sujee, sOo'je, n. fine flour made from the heart of the wheat, for English tables in India. Also Soo'Jee, Sou'jee. [Hind. lO/i.]

Sulcate, -d, sul'kat, -ed, adj. furrowed, grooved.

968

. Sulca'tion.--<i<//. SuTciform. n. Sul'ous: //. Sul'Ci. [L. siilcus, a furrow.]

Sulk, sulk, v.t. to be sullen. adv. Sulk'ily, in a sulky, sullen, or morose manner. . Sulk'iness. n.pl. Sulks, a fit of sullenness. adj. Sulk'y, silently sullen. n. a light two -wheeled vehicle for one person, sometimes having no body. [A.S. solcen, slow seolcan, to be slow.]

Sullage, sul'aj, n. the floating scum on molten metal : silt : anything which sullies.

Sullen, sul'en, adj. gloomily angry and silent : malignant, baleful: dark: dull. adv. Sull'enly. n. SulTenness. n.pl. Sull'ens, sullen fits. [O. Fr. solain L. solus, alone.]

Sully, sul'i, v.t. to soil : to spot : to tarnish. v.t. to be soiled: pa.t. and pa. p. sull'ied. . spot: tarnish. [A.S. sylian, to defile sol, mud.]

Sulphur, sul'fur, . a yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable : brimstone. n. Sul'phate, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base. v.t. to form a deposit of lead sulphate on. iiiij. SulphafiC. its. Sul'phatile, native sulphuric acid ; SuTphide, a combination of sulphur with a

or operation of subjecting to the action of sulphur or sulphurous acid ; Sulphura'tor, an apparatus for sulphurating. adj. Sulphu'reous, consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of sulphur.

-adv. _ Sulphu'reously. ns. Sulphu'reousness ; Sul'phuret, a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. adjs. Sulphuretted, having sulphur in combination ; Sulphu'ric, pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur : denoting a certain well-known strong acid, formerly called oil of vitriol ; Sulphurous, pertaining to, resembling, or containing sulphur : denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned in air ; Sul'phury, partaking of the qualities of sulphur. Sulphuretted hydrogen, a compound of sulphur and hydrogen, stinking and noxious ; Sulphurous acid, an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two of oxygen. [L. sulphur; said to be conn, with Sans, fiilvari.]

Sultan, sul'tan, . a Mohammed.in sovereign, esp. the supreme head of the Ottoman empire : a purple or hyacinthine gallinule, or porphyrio : a small white variety of the domestic hen \-fetn. Sultana (sul-tii'na), the mother, a wife, or a daughter of a sultan also Sul'taness. ns. Sultana (sul-tfi'na). a king's mistress : a kind of viol : an old form of necklace : a small kind of raisin ; Sul'tanate, the authority or jurisdiction of a sultan. adj. Sultan'ic. . SuT-tanshlp. [Ar. sultan, victorious, a ruler.]

Sultry, sul'tri, adj. sweltering: very hot and oppressive : close. adv. Sul'trily. . Sul'triness. [Another form is stueltry, from root of swelter.]

Sum, sum, n. the amount of two or more things taken together : the whole of anything : a quantity of money : a problem in arithmetic : chief points : substance or result of reasoning : summary : height : completion. v. t. to collect into one amount or whole : to count : to bring into a few words : pr.p. sum'ming ; pa.t. and/to./. summed. adj. Sum'less, not to be summed or counted : incalculable. ns. Sum'mer, one who sums ; Sum'ming, the act of one who sums, arithmetic ; Sum'ming -Up, a recapitulation or review of the leading points, a judge's summary survey of the evidence given to a jury before it withdraws to consider its verdict ; Sum'mist, one who makes a summary, esp. a theological compendium. fFr., L. siititma sioiniiiis, sapremus, highest, superl. of stiff rus, on high super, above.]

Sumac, Sumach, sQ'mak, . a genus of small trees and shrubs of the natural order Anacardiacece the leaves of some species used in dyeing. [Fr. suinat Sp. znmaque Ar. summiig.]

Sumerian

mote ; mute ; mo"on ; then.

Sunday

Sumerian, su-mS'ri-an, adj. pertaining to Sumir, one of the two divisions of ancient Babylonia.

Summary, sum'a-ri, adj. summed up or condensed : short: brief: compendious: done by a short method. . an abstract abridgment, or compendium. adv. Summ'arily. . Summ'arlness. v.t. Summ'arise, to present in a summary or briefly. ns. Summ'arist, one who summarises ; Summ ula, a brief educational text-book. Summary diligence (Scots law), the process by which execution may proceed without the need of further application to the court, in the case of bonds and other instruments registered for execution.

Summation, sum-a'shun, . act of summing or forming a total amount : an aggregate. adjs. Summa'tional, Summ'ativo.

Summer, sum'er, . the second and warmest season of the year June, July, August. v.i. to pass the summer. v.t. to keep through the summer. adj. Summ'er-dried, dried by the heat of summer. . Summ'er-duck, a beautiful North American duck. adj. SlUnm'er-falTow, lying fallow during the summer. ns. Summ'er - house, a house in a

arden used in summer : a summer residence ; umm'ering, a kind of early apple. adv. Summ'er-VtiSR.adj. Summ'erly, warm and bright like summer. us. Summ'er-Shine, the summer colour of a bird, insect, &c. ; Summ'er-tide, Summ'er-time, the summer season. adj. Summ'ery, like summer. Indian summer (see Indian) ; St Luke's, St Martin's, summer (see Saint). [A.S. sumer, sumor; Dut. zomer, Ger. sommer.]

Summer, sum'er, . the first stone laid over columns or pilasters to form a cross vault : the central beam of a floor which receives the joists : any large piece of timber supported on two strong piers or posts, and serving as a lintel to a door, window, &c. : (obs.) a pack-horse, a sumpter-horse. {Snmpter.\

Summerset. Same as Somersault.

Summit, sum'it, . the highest point or degree : the top. niij ' . Summ'itleSS, having no summit or top. n. Summ'lt-lev'el, the highest level. [O. Fr. som, the top of a hill L. sumntioit, highest.]

Summon, sum'un, v.t. to call with authority : to command to appear, esp. in court : to rouse to exertion. ns. Summ'oner ; Summ'ons, a summoning or an authoritative call : a call to appear, esp. in court : a call to surrender. v.t. to serve with a summons. [O. Fr. somonet L. summonSresub, secretly, mcnei-e, to warn.]

Sump, sump, n. a round pit of stone lined with clay, for receiving metal on its first fusion or reduction : the reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which the water is pumped : (prov.) a bog, a puddle. [Dut. somp ; Ger. sttnipf.}

Sumph, sumf, n. (/rov.) a blockhead, a soft sheepish fellow. adj. Sumph'isli. . Sumph'ishness.

Sumpit, sum'pit, . the poisoned arrow thrown from the Sum'pitan, or Malay blow-gun.

Sumpsimus, sump'si-mus, . a correct expression displacing an incorrect but common one (see Mump-Simus). [L., ist pers. pi. perf. indie, of sumere, to take.]

Sumpter, sump'ter, . a horse for carrying burdens. [With inserted / from O. Fr. sontier'Lovi L. sagmariiis Gr. sagina, a pack-saddle Gr. sattein, to pack.]

Sumptuary, sumpt'u-ar-i, adj. pertaining to or regula.ting expense, as in Sumptuary Laws, which sought to prevent extravagance in banquets, dress, &c. [L. snmptuariiis sumere, snntptunt, to take, contr. of sub, up, emere, to buy.]

Sumptuous, sumpt'ii-us, adj. cnstly : magnificent. ns. Sumptuos'lty, Sumpt'iiousness. adv. Sumptuously. [L. stimptnosiis, costly suniptus, cost.]

Sun, sun, n. the body which is the source of light and heat to our planetary system : a body which forms the centre of a system of orbs : that which resembles the sun in brightness or value : the sunshine : a revolution of the earth round the sun, a year : sunrise, day : (lier.) a bearing representing the sun. v.t. to expose to the sun's rays. v.i. to become warm in the sunshine: pr.p. sun'ning ; pa.t. and pa. p. sunned. . Sun beam, a beam or ray of the sun. adjs. Sun'-beat, -en, smitten by the rays of the sun. ns. Sun' -bird, a family of small tropical birds, the male with resplendent metallic plumage ; Sun'-bitt'ern, a South American bird about the size of a small curlew, long-legged and long-necked, with brilliant many-coloured markings ; Sun'-boun'et, a light bonnet projecting beyond the face to protect from the sun ; Sun'bow, an iris formed by the sun, esp. in the spray of a cataract ; Sun burn, a burning or scorching by the sun, esp. the browning of the skin of the face, hands, &c. exposed to the sun. adjs. Sun'burned, Sun'burnt, burned or discoloured by the sun. . Sun burst, a strong outburst of sunlight. adj. Sun'-Clad, clothed in radiant light. ns. Sun'-crack, one of the superficial markings frequently seen on the surfaces of thin-bedded flagstones and argillaceous sandstones ; Sun'dawn, the light of the dawning sun ; Sun'-dew, a plant of the genus Drosera, found in bogs and moist heathy ground ; Sun'-dl'al, an instrument for measuring time by means of the motion of the sun's shadow cast by a style erected on its surface ; Sun' -dog, a mock sun or parhelion ; Sun'down, sunset : a hat with a wide brim to shade the eyes ; Sun'-downer, in Australia, a loafer who saunters from station to station in the interior, arriving about sundown in the hope of getting free rations and lodging for the night : a physician in government employment who practises for private fees after his official hours. adj. Sun'-dried, dried by exposure to the sun. ns. Sun'-fish, a fish whose body resembles the forepart of a larger fish cut short ofl", supposed to be so called from its nearly circular form ; Sun'-flOWer, a plant so called from its flower, which is a large disc with yellow rays ; Sun'god, the sun considered as a deity ; Sun'hat, a light hat with wide brim to shade the face from the sun. adj. Sunless, without the sun : deprived of the sun or its rays: shaded: dark. ns. Sun'lessness ; Sun'light, the light of the sun. adjs. Sun'like, like the sun ; Sun'llt, lighted up by the sun. . Sun'- myth, a solar myth (see Solar), p.adj. Sunned, exposed to the sun. . Sun'nlness. adj. Sun'ny, pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun : exposed to, warmed, or coloured by the sun's rays. ns. Sun'-pict'ure, -print, a photograph ; Sun'rlSO, Sun'rising, the rising or first appearance of the sun above the horizon : the time of this rising : the east ; Sun'set, Sun'setting, the setting or going down of the sun : the west ; Sun shade, a ladies'

parasol '. an awning ; Sun'shlnOj the shining light of the sun : the place on which it shines : warmth. adjs. Sun' shine, Sun'shiny, bright with sunshine: pleasant: bright like the sun ; Sun'-smltt'en, smitten by the rays of the sun. ns. Stin'spot, one of the dark irregular spots appearing on the surface of the sun : Sun'Stone, aventurine feldspar. adj. Sun'-strick'en. . Sun'stroke, a nervous disease, from exposure to the son. adv. Sun'ward, toward the sun. ns. Sun'-wor'ship, adoration of the sun; Sun'- wor' shipper. Be in the sunshine, Have the sun in one's eyes, to be in liquor, to be drunk ; Take the sun, to ascertain the latitude from the sun ; Under the sun, in the world, on earth. [A.S. snnne ; Ice. sunna, Ger. s uttrie.]

Sundari, sun'da-ri, n. a tree abundant in Burma and Borneo, with dark durable timber. Also Sun'dra-tree, Sun'der-tree.

Sunday, sun'da, . the first day of the week, so called because anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship. us. Sun'day-best, one's best clothes ; Sun' day-saint, one whose religion is confined tc

Sundays ; Sun day-school, a school for religious instruction for children, held on Sunday. [A.S. sunnan dceg; Ger. stt>itaf.]

Sunder, sun'der, v.t. to separate: to divide. ns. Sunderance; Sun'derment. In sunder (B.), asunder. [A.S. syndrian, to separate sunder, separate; Ice. suudr, asunder.]

Sundry, sun'dri, adj. separate : more than one or two: several: divers. ./>/. Sun' dries, sundry things : different small things. All and sundry, all collectively and individually.

Sung, sung, pii.t. and /<i./. of sing.

Sunk, snngk, Sunken, sungk'n, pa. p. of sink.

Sunket, sung'ket, n. (Scot.) a dainty.

Sunn, sun, n. an Indian leguminous plant cultivated for the fibre of its bark. [Hind, sail.]

Sunnite, sun'It, . the name commonly given to orthodox Muslims, because in their rule of faith and manners the Sunna, or traditional teaching of the prophet, is added to the Koran. Also Sonnlte.

Sup, sup, v.t. to take into the mouth, as a liquid : (.Scot.) to eat with a spoon. v.i. to eat the evening meal : (B.) to sip \-pr.p. sup'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. supped. . a small mouthful, as of a liquid. [A.S. siiptin ; Ice. sufia, Ger. saufen, to drink.]

Supawn, su-pan', n. niush, or Indian meal boiled in water, eaten with milk. Also Suppawn', Sepawn', Sepon'. [Amer. Ind.]

Supe, sup, n. (U.S.) a theatrical super : a toady.

Super, su'per, . a supernumerary actor.

Superable, su'per-a-bl, adj. capable of being overcome./;. Su'perableness. adv. Su'perabiy.

Superabundant, su-per-ab-nnd'ant, adj. abundant to excess : more than enough : copious. v.i. Superabound', to abound exceedingly : to be more than enough. n. Superabundance. adv. Superabundantly.

Superacidulated, su-per-a-sid'u-Ia-ted, adj. acidulated to excess.

Superadd, su-per-ad', v.t. to add over and above. n. Superaddi'tion.

Superaltar, su'per-awlt-ar, n. a small slab of stone used as a portable altar, to be laid on the top of an unconsecrated altar.

Superangelic, su-per-an-jel'ik, adj. more than angelic.

Superannuate, su-per-an'u-at, v.t. to impair or disqualify by living beyond the years of service or by old age : to pension on account of old age or infirmity. -'./. to become incapacitated by long service. . Superannuation, state of being superannuated : the allowance granted in consideration of such. [L. super, above, annas, a year.]

Superatlon, su-pe-ra'shun, . the apparent passing of one planet by another in longitude : the act of

surmounting.

Superb, su-pei b', adj. proud : magnificent : stately : elegant : showy : (coll.) first-class, very good. adv. Superb'ly. . Superb'ness, the state of being superb. [L. snperbiis, proud super, above.]

Supercalendered, su-per-kal'en-derd, adj. denoting paper of a very high degree of polish due to several courses of rolling.

Supercallosal, su-per-ka-lo'sal, adj. lying above the corpus callosum, specifying a fissure or sulcus of the median aspect of the cerebrum.

Supercanopy, sfl-per-kan'o-pi, . an upper arch or gable above a lesser or lower one.

Supercargo, su-per-kar'go, n. a person in a merchant-ship placed in charge of the cargo and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage. . Supercar'goshlp.

Supercelestlal, su-per-sel-est'yal, adj. situated above the firmament or vault of heaven.

Supercharge, su'per-charj, . (her.) a charge borne upon an ordinary or other charge.

Supercilious, su-per-sil'i-us, adj. lofty with pride : disdainful: dictatorial: overbearing. adj. Super-Cll iary, above the eyebrow. adv. Superciliously.

. Superciliousness. [L. superciliosus super-cittuin, an eyebrow super, above, ciliuiii, eyelid.]

SupercretaCOOUS, su-per-kre-ta'shus, adj. (;?0/.) lying above the chalk.

Superdainty^su-per-dan'ti, adj. (Shak.) over-dainty.

Superdominant, su-per-dom'i-nant, n. (tuns.) the tone just above the dominant, the sixth or submcdiaiit.

Superemlnent, su-per-em'i-nent, adj. eminent in a superior degree : excellent beyond others. n. Super-eminence, adv. Supereminently.

Supererogation, su-per-er-o-gii'shun, n. doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation, hence anything superfluous or uncalled for. adjs. Super-erog'ative, Supererog'atory (Supererer ogant). Works of supererogation (R.C.), works not absolutely required of each individual for salvation, but which may be done for the sake of greater perfection affording the church a store of surplus merit, to eke out the deficient merit of others. [L. safer, above, erogdre, -dtuin, to pay out.]

Superessential, su-per-e-sen'shal, adj. transcending mere being and essence.

Superexalt, su-per-egz-awh', v.t. to exalt to a superior degree. . Superexalta'tion.

Superexcellent, sO-per-ek'scl-lent, adj. excellent above others, or in an uncommon degree. . Superex'COl-lence.

Superfamily, su'per-fam-i-Ii, ti. a group in classification between a suborder and a family, a group of families.

Superfecundation, su-per-fek-un-da'shim, . the impregnation of two or more ova at the same stage of development by different acts of coition.

Superficies, su-per-fish'yez, . the upper face or surface : the outer face or part of a thing. adj. Super-fi'Cial, pertaining to, or being on, thesurface: shallow: slight : containing only what is apparent and simple : not learned. v.t. Superfi'cialise, to treat superficially. . Superfi'Cialist, a person of merely superficial knowledge. adv. Superfi'cially. ns. Superfi'cialness, Superficiality ; Superfi'ciary, one possessing a right to what stands on the surface of the lands of another. ^'. belonging to the surface : situated on another's land. [L. super, above, fades, face.]

Superfine, su'per-fin, adj. fine above others: finer than ordinary -. Superfinenesa . adj. Superfin'i-cal, very finical.

Superfluous, su-per'flSO-us, adj. more than enough : unnecessary or useless. n. Superfluity, a superfluous quantity or more than enough : state of being superfluous : superabundance. adv. Super''-fluonsly. us. Super'fluousness, superfluity ; Su'-perflUX (SJtak.), any superfluity. [L. superjlitus super, above, jJnere, to flow.]

Superfoetation, su-per-fe-ta'shun, . the circumstance

of two distinct conceptions occurring in the same woman at a considerable interval so that two foetuses of different ages the offspring possibly of different fathers may coexist in the uterus also Super-feta'tion. vs.i. Superfce'tate, Superfe'tate, to conceive after a prior conception.

Superfrontal, sO-per-fron'tal, adj. pertaining to the upper part of the frontal lobe of the brain. . a covering for the top of the altar, generally hanging down all round, and fringed.

Superfunctlon, su-per-fungk'shun, . action of some organ in excess of what is normal. adj. Super-func'tional.

Superfuse, su-per-fuz', v.t, to pour over something else.

Superheat, sii-per-het', v.t. to heat to excess. . Superheater.

Superhuman, su-per-hu'man, adj. above what is human : divine. . Superhumanlty. adv. Su-per hu' manly.

Superhumeral, sQ-per-hO'me-ral. . anything carried on the shoulders : the amice : the pallium : a Jewish ephod.

Superimpose

mote ; mute ; mo75n ; Men.

Supersolar

Superimpose, sO-per-im-pO/, v.t. to impose or lay above : (geol.) to establish a structural system over, independently of underlying structures. . Super-imposi'tion, the act of superimposing : state of being superimposed.

Superincumbent, su-per-in-kum'bent,a<//.
lyingabove.
us. Superincum'bence, Superincum bency.

Superinduce, su-per-in-dus', v.t. to bring in over and above something else, to superadd. us. Superin-duc'tion, Superinduce'ment.

Superinenarrable, su-per-in-e-nar'a-bl, adj. in the highest degree incapable of being described.

Superintend, su-per-in-tend', v.t. to have the over-sight or charge of: to control, manage. v.t. to exercise supervision. ns. Superintendence, Su-perinten'dency, oversight : direction : manage-ment. adj. Superintendent, superintending. . one who superintends : the head of a Sunday-school : in some Protestant churches a clergyman having the oversight of the clergy of a district : overseer. . Superinten'dentship.

Superior, su-pe'ri-or, adj. upper : higher in place, rank, or excellence : surpassing others : beyond the influence of: of wider application, generic : (print.) set above the level of the line. . one superior to others : the chief of a monastery, &c., and of certain churches and colleges : (Scots law) one who has made an original grant of heritable property to a tenant or vassal, on condition of a certain annual payment (feu-duty) or of the performance of certain services. us. Supe'rioress, a female superior or chief in a convent, nunnery, &c. ; Superiority, quality or state of being superior : pre-eminence : advantage : (Scots law) the right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal. adv. Supe'-riorly, in a superior manner. Superior planets, those more distant from the sun than the earth. [L., comp. of siiperus, high super, above.]

Super] acent, su-per-ja'sent, adj. lying above or upon.

Superlative, su-per'la-tiv, adj. raised above others or to the highest degree : superior to all others : most eminent : (gram.) expressing the highest degree of a quality. n. (gram.) the superlative or highest degree of adjectives and adverbs : any word or phrase full of exaggeration. adv. Superlatively. n. Superlativeness, state of being superlative or in the highest degree. [L. superlativus super-Itttus, pa. p. of superferre super, above, ferre, to carry.]

Superlunar, su-per-lu'nar, adj. above the moon : not of this world. Also Superlu'nary.

Supermedial, su-per-me'di-al, atij. being above the middle.

Supermundane, su-per-mun'dan, adj. above the world.

Supernacular, su-per-nak'u-lar, adj. very choice, of

liquor. n. Supernac'ulum, wine fit to be drunk to
the last drop with no heeltaps, anything very choice.
adv. to the last drop.

Supernal, su-per'nal, adj. that is above or in a higher place or region : relating to things above : celestial. [L. sHpemus super, above.]

Supernatant, su-per-na'tant, adj. floating on the surface. . Supernata'tion. [L. supernatdre super, above, natare, to swim.]

Supernational, su-per-nash'un al, adj. transcending the national, and belonging to mankind. . Supernationalism.

Supernatural, su-per-nat'u-ral, adj. above or beyond the powers of nature : not according to the usual course of nature : miraculous: spiritual. v. t. Supernat uralise, to bring into the supernatural sphere. us. Supernat'uralism, the belief in the influence of the supernatural in the world ; Supernat'uralist, a believer in the supernatural. adj. of or pertaining to the supernatural. adj. Supernaturalist 1C. adr. Supernat'urally. . Supernat'uralness.

Supernumerary, su-per-num'er-ar-i, adj. over and

above the number stated, or which is usual or necessary. . a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number : one who appears on the stage without a speaking part. [L. supernumerarius super, over, numerus, a number.]

Supernutrition, su-per-nu-trish'un, . excessive nutrition.

Superoccipital, su-per-ok-sip'e-tal, adj. pertaining to the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain.

Superoctave, su'per-ok-tav, n. (mus.) a coupler in the organ by means of which is sounded an octave higher than the one struck : an organ-stop two octaves above the principal.

Superolateral, su-pe-rO-lat'er-al, adj. situated above and at the side.

Superorder, su-per-or'der, n. a group in the classifications of natural history above the order but below the class. adj. Superor'dlnal.

Superordinary, su-per-or'di-na-ri, adj. above the ordinary.

Superordination, su-per-or-di-na'shun, . the ordination of a successor by an ecclesiastic : (logic) the relation of a universal proposition to a particular proposition in the same terms, adj. Superor'dinate.

Superorganic, su-per-or-gan'ik, adj. not dependent on organisation, psychical, spiritual : social.

Superparasitism, su-per-par'a-slt-izm, . the infestation of parasites by other parasites. . Su'perparasite, the parasite of a parasite. adj. Superparasit'ic.

Superphosphate, su-per-fos'fat, . a phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

Superphysical, su-per-fiz'i-kal, adj. superorganic, psychical.

Superpose, su-ger-p5z', v.t. to place over or upon. adjs. Superpo sable ; Superposed'.;/. Superposi'tion, act of superposing : state of being superposed : that which is above anything.

Superpraise, su-per-praz', v.t. (Shak.) to praise excessively.

Super-royal, su-per-roi'al, adj. larger than royal, denoting a size of paper, ipi X zji in. for writing and drawing paper, 2oJ X 2yi in. for printing-paper.

Supersacral, su-per-sa'kral, adj. situated on or over the sacrum.

Supersalt, su'per-sawlt, n. a salt having a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

Supersaturate, su-per-sat'u-rat, v.t. to saturate beyond the normal point.;/. Super Saturation.

Superscribe, su-per-skrib', v.t. to write or engrave over, on the outside or top : to write the name on the outside or cover of. us. Superscript, SuperSCrip'tion, act of superscribing : that which is written or engraved above or on the outside. [L. super, above, scribere, scriptum, to write.]

Supersede, su-per-sed', v. t. to take the place of another
by reason of superior right, power, &c. : to make useless by superior power : to come in the room of, to replace : to displace, set aside, render unnecessary. us. Superse'deas, a writ to stay proceedings, or

to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases ; Superse'dence, Superse'dure, Superses'sion, a setting aside, the act of superseding ; Supersede're (Scots law), a private agreement among^ creditors, under a trust-deed, to supersede or sist diligence for a certain period : an order of court granting protection to a debtor. [L. super, above, sedere, sessum, to sit.]

Supersensible, su-per-sen'si-bl, adj. above the range of the senses, spiritual. adv. Supersen'sibly. adj. Supersen Sitive, excessively sensitive. . Supersen'sitiveness. adjs. Supersen'sory, Supersen'sual, beyond the senses.

Superserviceable, su-per-serv'is-a-bl, adj. (Skak.) doing more than required, over-officious.

Supersolar, su-per-so'lar, adj. above the sun.

Superstition

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Suppose

Superstition, su-per-stish'un, . excessive reverence or fear, based on ignorance : excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice : false worship or religion : an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency, omens, divination, sorcery, &c. : belief in what is absurd, without evidence : rites or practices proceeding from superstitious belief or fear: over-nicety, exactness too scrupulous or morbid. adj. Supersti'tiOUS, pertaining to, or proceeding from, superstition: over-exact. adv. Supersti'tiously. . Supersti'tiousness. [L. superstitio, excessive religious belief super, over, above, statum, sis t ere stare, to stand.]

Superstratum, su-per-stra'tum, n. a stratum or layer situated above another.

Superstructure, su-per-strukt'ur, . a structure above or on something else : anything erected on a foundationalso Superstruc'tion. adjs. Superstruct'ive, Superstruct'ural.

Supersubtle, su-per-sut'I, adj. over- subtle. adj. Supersubt'ilised, subtilised or refined to excess. . Supersubt'lety, excessive subtlety, over-nicety.

Supertonic, su-per-tpn'ik, n. (nuts.) the tone in a scale next above the tonic or keynote.

Supervene, su-per-ve''n', v.i. to come in addition, or closely after : to occur, take place. adj. Superve'nlent, coming above, as something additional. n. Superven'tlon, act of supervening or taking place. [L. super, above, venire, ventum, come.]

Supervise, su-per-vlz', v.i. to oversee : to superintend. ns. SupervTsal, Supervision, act of supervising : inspection : control ; Supervisor, one who supervises : an overseer : an inspector : (Shak.) a spectator. adjs. Supervi'sory, _pertaining to, or having, supervision ; Supervis'ual, beyond the ordinary visual powers. [L. super, over, videre, visum, to see.]

Supervolute, su'per-vol-ut, adj. (6ot.) having a plaited or convolute arrangement in the bud.

Supine, su-pTn', adj. lying on the back : leaning back-
ward, inclined, sloping: negligent: indolent. v.t, Su'pinate, to bring the palm upward. ns. Supina'tlon, the state of being supine : the act of lying or being laid with the face upward : the act of turning the palm of the hand upward : the hand so turned ; Supina'tor, that which produces siipination : a muscle that turns the palm upward ; Su'pine, one of two parts of the Latin verb, really verbal nouns, ending in turn and tu, called the first and second supine respectively. adv. Supinely. n. Supine'ness. [L. supinus sub, under.]

Suppedaneum, sup-S-da'ng-um, . a foot-rest on a cross or crucifix. adj. Suppeda'neous, being under the feet. [L. sub, under, pes, pedis, the foot.]

Suppeditate, sup-ed'i-tat, v.t. to supply, furnish. . Suppedita'tion, supply. [L. suppeditare, -atunt, to supply suppetlre, to be in store sub, under, petere, to seek.]

Supper, sup'er, . a meal taken at the close of the day. adj. Supp'erless, without supper. ns. Supp'ing, the act of one who sups : that which is supped ; Lord's'-supp'er (see Lord). [O. Fr. soper (Fr. sonper) from Low Ger. supen, to sup.]

heels siw, under, planta, the sole of the foot.]
Supple, sup'l, adj. pliant : lithe : yielding to the humour of others : fawning. v.t. to make supple: to make soft or compliant. v.i. to become supple. n. Suppleness. adj. Supple-sln'ewed, having supple sinews: lithe. Supple Jack (U.S.), one of various climbing-shrubs with strong stems : a pliant cane. [Fr. sou^eL. snpfilcx, bending the knees sub, under, plicare, to fold.]

Supplement, sup'le-ment, . that which supplies or fills up : any addition by which defects are supplied : the quantity by which an angle or an arc fall* short

of 180 or a semicircle. v.t. Supplement', to supply or fill up : to add to. adjs. Supplement' al, Supplement'ary, added to supply what is wanting : additional. adv. Supplement'arily. ns. Supplementation ; Supplement'er. v.t. Supplete', to supplement. adjs. SuppletiVO, Supp'letOry, supplemental. . a supplement. [L. supplementunt supplere, to fill up.]

Suppliant, sup'li-ant, adj. supplicating : asking earnestly: entreating. . a humble petitioner. adv. Supp'liantly. . Supp'liantness. [Fr. suppliant, pr.p. of supplier L. supplicare.]

Supplicant, sup'li-kant, adj. supplicating : asking submissively. n. one who supplicates or entreats earnestly. adv. Supp'licantly. [L. supplicant, pr.p. of supplicare.]

Supplicate, sup'li-kat, v.t. to entreat earnestly : to address in prayer. n. Supp'licat, in the English universities, a petition. adv. Supp'licatingly. . Supplica'tion, act of supplicating : in ancient Rome, a solemn service or day decreed for giving formal thanks to the gods for victory, &c. : earnest prayer or entreaty, especially, in liturgies, a litany petition for some special blessing. adj. Supp'lf-catory, containing supplication or entreaty : humble. n. Supplica'vit, formerly a writ issued by the King's Bench or Chancery for taking the surety of the peace against a person. [L. supplicare, -atum supplex sub, under, plicare, to fold.]

Supply, sup-pli', v.t. to till up, esp. a deficiency: to add what is wanted : to furnish : to fill a vacant place: to serve instead of :pa.t. and pa.p. supplied'. [Fr., L. supplere sub, \\\i,plere, to fill.]

Supply, sup-plf, n. act of supplying : that which is supplied or which supplies a want : amount of food or money provided (used generally in //.) : a grant of money provided by a legislature for the expenses of government : a person who takes another's duty temporarily, a substitute, esp. a clergyman. ns. Suppli'al, the act of supplying, the thing supplied ;

D72

supplies; Supply'ment (Shak.\ a supply. Commissioner Of Supply, one of the body forming the chief county authority in Scotland for administrative and rating purposes, down to 1889.

Support, sup-pOrt', v.t. to bear up: to endure or sustain : to keep up as a part or character : to make good : to defend : to represent in acting : to supply with means of living : to uphold by countenance, patronise : to follow on same side as a speaker. . act of supporting or upholding : that which supports, sustains, or maintains : maintenance : an actor playing a subordinate part with a star : an accompaniment in music. adj. Support'able, capable of being supported : endurable : capable of being maintained. . Support'ableness. adv. Support'ably. n s. Support'ance (Shak.), support ; Supporter, one who, or that which, supports : an adherent : a defender : (her.) a figure on each side of the escutcheon. adjs. Supporting, Support'ive. n.feni. Support'ress. [L. supportare sub, up, port are, to bear.]

Suppose, sup-pcY, v.t. to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine. adj. Suppo'sable, that may-be supposed. n. supposition, presumption, opinion. . Suppd'sal (Shak.), supposition. adj. Supposed' (Shak.), counterfeit. adv. Supposedly, according to supposition. ns. Suppo'ser ; Supposi'tion, act of supposing : that which is supposed : assumption. adj. Suppositional, implying supposition. adv. Supposi'tionally. adjs. Supposi'tionary, hypothetical ; Suppos'itive, implying, expressing, or including a supposition. adv. Suppos'itlvely. ns. Suppository (tned.), a pill or any solid medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder intended for introduction into the

Supposititious

rectum or other canal : Suppos'itum, that which is supposed ; Suppd sure, supposition. [Fr. st<p-posei L. supponere, -positum sub, under, IT. ponere, to place.]

Supposititious, sup-poz-i-tish'us, adj. put by trick in the place of another : spurious : imaginary, hypothetical, supposed. adv. Suppositi'tipusly, in a supposititious manner. . Suppositi'tiousness, the state of being supposititious. [L. supposititius supponere, to put in the place of another sub, under, ponere, to place.]

Suppress, sup-pres', v.t. to crush, put down : to keep in : to retain or conceal : to stop, restrain. adv. Suppress edly. *. Suppress'er, Suppress'or. adj. Suppress ible.j. Suppression, act of suppressing : stoppage : concealment ; Suppres'Sionist, one who supports suppression.^'. Suppress'ive, tending to suppress : subduing. [L. suf>f>rimere, suppressum sub, under, premere, to press.]

Suppurate, sup'u-rat, v.i. to gather pus or matter. . Suppura'tion, a morbid process which gives rise to the formation of pus, one of the commonest products of inflammation. adj. Supp urative, tending to suppurate : promoting suppuration. n. a medicine which promotes suppuration. [L. sub, under, pus, pur-is, pus.]

Supraciliary, su-pra-sil'i-ar-i, adj. above the eyebrow. Also Superciliary.

Supraclavicular, su-pra-kla-vik'u-lar, adj. situated above the clavicle or collar-bone.

Supracostal, su-pra-kost'al, adj. above or upon the ribs.

Supracretaceous, su-pra-kre-ta'shus, adj. (geol.) denoting strata lying above the chalk.

Supralapsarian, su-pra-laps-a'ri-an, . one of a class of Calvinists who make the decree of election and predestination to precede the Creation and the Fall opp. to Sublapsarian. adj. pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their opinions. . Supralapsa rianism, [L. su^ra, above, beyond, labi, lapsus, to fall.]

Supralateral, su-pra-lat'er-al, adj. placed on the upper part of the side.

Supralunar, su-pra-lu'nar, adj. beyond the moon : very lofty.

Supramaxillary, su-pra-mak'si-la-ri, adj. pertaining to the upper jaw. . the superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone.

Supramundane, su-pra-mun'dan, adj. above the world.

Supra-orbital, su-pra-or'bi-tal, adj. being above the orbit of the eye.

Supraposition, su-pra-pO-zish'un, . the placing of one thing above another.

Sllpraprotest, su-pra-pr5'test, n. acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange, by one not a party to it, after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment.

Suprarenal, su-pra-re'nal, adj. situated above the kidneys.

Suprascapular, su-pra-skap'Q-lar, adj. situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade. Also Suprascap'U-lary.

Suprasensible, su-pra-sen'si-bl, adj. above the reach of the senses.

Supraspinal, su-pra-spfnal, adj. situated above the spine. adj. Supraspl'nous, above a spine or spinous process.

Supreme, su-prem', adj. highest : greatest : most excellent. . the highest point : the chief, the superior. it. Suprem'acy, state of being supreme : highest authority or power. adv. Supremely. tts. Supreme'ness, Suprem'ity. Oath of supremacy, an oath denying the supremacy of the pope ; The Supreme Being, God. [L. supremus, superl. of superus, high super, above.]

Sura, soTJ'ra, . a chapter of the Koran. Also Su'rah. [Ar. sura, a step.]

Sura, soo'ra, . the sap of the palmyra and coco-palm, &c. [Hind, sura.']

Suradditlon, sur-a-dish'un, n. (Shak.) something added, as to a name.

Surah, su'ra, . a soft twilled silk fabric. Also Surah Silk.

Sural, su'ral, adj. pertaining to the calf of the leg. [L. sura, the calf.]

Surance, shoOr'ans, n. (Skak.) assurance.

Surat, su-rat'', n. coarse uncoloured cotton made at Surat, 160 miles north of Bombay.

Surbase, sur'bas, . a cornice or series of mouldings above the base of a pedestal. adj. Surbased'. . Surbase ment.

Surbate, sur-bat', v.t. (S^fns.) to bruise, as the feet by travel. Also Surbet'. [Prob. Fr. solbatu, solbature sole, the sole, battn, pa. p. of battre, to beat.]

Surbed, sur-bed', v.t. to set edgewise, as a stone with reference to the grain.

Surcease, sur-seV, v.i. to cease. v.t. to cause to cease. n. cessation. [O. Fr. sursis, pa.p. of stir-seoir L. super-srdere, to refrain from.]

Surcharge, sur-charj', v.t. to overcharge or overload. . an excessive load : an overcharge : an extra charge : a painting in lighter enamel over a darker which serves as the ground. adj. Surcharged', overloaded. n. Surcharge'ment.

Surcingle, sur'sing-gl, . a girth or strap for holding a saddle on an animal's back : the girdle of a cassock. v. t. to surround with such. [L. super, above, cingulum, a belt.]

Surcoat, sur'kot, n. an overcoat, generally applied to the long flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of 1 plate-armour : a short robe worn by ladies over the tunic at the close of the nth century. fO. Fr. surcote, surcot sur, over, cote, a garment.]

Surculus, sur''ku-Ius, . a shoot from a root-stock, a sucker. adjs. Surculig'erOUS, bearing such ; Sur'cUlOSO, producing such. [L.]

Surd, surd, adj. (fllg.) involving surds : produced by the action of the speech organs on the breath (not the voice), as the 'hard' sounds k, t,p,f, &c. : deaf: (pbs.) unheard, senseless. . (alg.) a quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. tts. Surdimu'tism, the condition of being deaf and dumb ; Surdlty, want of sonant quality. [L. surdus, deaf.]

Sure, shSOr, adj. secure : fit to be depended on : certain : strong : confident beyond doubt. advs. Sure, Surely, firmly, safely : certainly, assuredly. adj. Sure'footed, walking firmly or securely: not liable to stumble. adv. SurefOOt'edly. ns. Surefoot'edness ; Sure'ness. Sure enough, certainly. Be sure, be certain, see to it ; Have a sure thing (stattf), to have a certainty; Make Sure, to make certain ; To be sure, without doubt. [O. Fr. seur (Fr. Jr) L. securus se-, apart from, cura, care.]

Surety, shOoVti, . certainty : he who, or that which, makes sure : security against loss : one who becomes bound for another, a sponsor. ns. Suretyship, Sure tiship, state of being surety : obligation of one person to answer for another. [Doublet security.}

Surf, surf, . the foam made by the dashing of waves. ns. Surf '-bird, a plover -like bird found on the Pacific coasts of North and South America, akin to sandpipers and turnstones, and sometimes called Boreal sandpiper and Plover-billed turnstone ; Surf '-duck, the scoter (q. v.) ; Surf 'man, one skilful in handling boats in surf. adj. Surf'y. [Skeat explains the r as intrusive, and suggests that jw^i is the '

Surcoat.

073

same as ' sougk of the sea,' M. E. svoovgh, ywoughen, swowm A.S. swrffan, to make a rushing sound.)

Surface

Surface, sur'fas, . the exterior part of anything. adj. Surfaced, having a surface. us. Surface-Tnan a miner employed in open-air working: a workman employed in keeping a railway-bed in repair ; Surface-printing, printing from a relief surface, as cotton-cloth ; SuTfacer, one who, or that which, smooths or levels a suriace ; SuTface-ten'-Sion, in liquids, that property in virtue of which a liquid surface behaves as if it were a stretched elastic membrane say a sheet of india-rubber ; Sur 7 -face-wa'ter, drainage-water ; Surfacing, the act of giving a certain surface to anything. [Fr., from stir Is. super, andfiicei..fafies.]

Surfeit, sur'fit, v.t. to fill to satiety and disgust. . excess in eating and drinking : sickness or satiety caused by overlullness. us. Sur'feiter (Sluik.), one who surfeits, a glutton ; Surfeiting, eating over-much : gluttony. [O. Fr. surfo.it, excess, sorfaire, to augment L. super, above, facere, to make.]

SurfiCial, sur-fish'al, adj. formed on the surface, as opposed to Subterranean.

Surfrappe', sur-frap'a, adj. restruck or restamped of a coin. [Fr.]

Surfusion, sur-fu'shun, . the condition of being liquid below fusing-point.

Surge, surj, n. the rising or swelling of a large wave. v.i. to rise high: to swell. adj. SuTgy, full of surges or waves : billowy. [L. surgere, to rise.]

Surgeon, sur'jun, . one who treats injuries or diseases by manual operations. ns. Surgeoncy, SuTgeon-Ship, the office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy ; Sur'gery, act and art of treating lesions or malformations of the human body by manual operations, mediate and immediate : a place for surgical operations. adj. Surgical, pertaining to surgeons, or to surgery : done by surgery. adv. Surgically. [A doublet of chirurgeon (q.v.).]

Suricate, su'ri-kat, /. a long-legged South African carnivore, allied to the civet, genette, and ichneumon.

Surinam-toad, su-ri-nam'-tOd, n. a South American toad-like amphibian.

Surloin, the preferable form of sirloin (q.v.).

Surly, sur'li, adj. morose : uncivil : tempestuous. adv. SuTllly. . SuTlineSS. [For sir-ly, for sir-like, arrogant.]

Sunnaster, sur'mas-ter, . a master in a school next in rank to a headmaster.

Surmise, sur-mi/, n. suspicion : conjecture. v.t. to imagine : to suspect. adjs. Surmi sable, Surmi'-sant. n. Surmi ser. [O. Fr., sumuttre, to accuse L. super, upon, mittere, to send.]

Surmount, sur-mownt', v.t. to mount above : to sur-pass : to overcome, get the better of. adj. Sur-mount'able, that may be surmounted. . Sur-mount ableness. rtr//. Surmount ed, surpassed : overcome : (archit.) denoting an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle : (her.') denoting a figure when another is laid over it. . Surmount'er. [Fr. stir (L. super), above, monter, to mount.]

Surmullet, sur-mul'et, . a mulloid food-fish of the genus Mullus, with two long barbels on the throat.

Surname, sur'nam, . a name over and above the Christian name : the family name. v.t. to call by a surname. adj. Surnom'inal. [Formed from Fr. sur L. super, over and above, and Eng. name, on the analogy of Fr. sur-nont.}

Surpass, sur-pas', v.t. to pass beyond : to exceed : to excel : to go past in space. -adj. Surpass able, that may be surpassed. p.adj. Surpassing, passing beyond others : excellent in a high degree. adv. Surpassingly. n. Surpass'ingness. [Fr. sur-passer, sur L. super, beyond, passer, to pass.]

Surplice, sur'plis, . a white linen garment worn over the cassock by clerks of all degrees, most commonly used for the service of the choir, and also employed, along with the stole, by priests in the administration of the sacraments and in preaching. adj. SuTpliced, wearing a surplice. [Fr. surf Us Low L. super-pelliciunt, an over-garment.]

Surplus, sur'plus, . the overplus : excess above what is required. . Surplusage, overplus. [Fr., from

sur L. super, over, plus, more.]

Surprise, sur-priz', . act of taking unawares : the emotion caused by anything sudden : amazement v.t. to come upon suddenly or unawares : to lead or bring unawares, to betray (with into) '. to strike with wonder or astonishment : to confuse. n. Surprls al, act of surprising. adv. Surpris edly. adj. Surprising, exciting surprise : wonderful : unexpected. adv. Surprisingly./;. Surpris ingness. [Fr., surpris, pa. p. of surprendre L. sufer, over,J>rehendere, to catch.]

Surquedry, sur'kwe-dri, n. (Spens.) pride, arrogance also SuTquldry. adj. Surquedous.

Surrebound, sur-e-bownd', v.i. to rebound again and again : to give back echoes.

Surrebut, sur-e-but', v.i. to reply to a defendant's rebutter. us. Surrebut'tal, a plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal ; Surrebut'ter, the plaintiffs reply, in common law pleading, to a defendant's rebutter ; Surrejoin der, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

Surreined, sur' rand, adj. (Shak.) injured by driving, overworked.

Surrenal, sur-re'nal, adj. situated above the kidneys.

Surrender, sur-ren'der, v.t. to deliver over : to resign. v.i. to yield up one's self to another. . act of yielding, or giving up to another. >is. Surrenderee', one to whom a legal surrender is made : Stirren'derer, one who surrenders ; Surren'deror (law), one who makes a surrender ; Suiren'dry, Surren'dery (ots.), a surrender. [O. Fr. surrendre, from sur, over L. super, over, rendre L. reddcre, to render.]

Surreptitious, sur-rep-tish'us, adj. done by stealth or fraud. ativ. Surreptitiously. [L., homsurriptre, surrcp:ui sub, under, rapere, to seize.]

Surrey, sur'a, . (U.S.) a light four-wheeled vehicle for lour persons, usually with two seats in a box mounted on side-bars.

Surrogate, sur'r<5-gat, . a substitute : the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. ns. SuTrogateship ; Surroga'tipn, subrogation ; Surroga'tum, that which comes in place of something else. [L. surrogdre, -atuin sub, in the place of, rogdre, to ask.]

Surround, sur-rownd , v. t. to go round about : to encompass, environ : to cut off from communication or retreat. . Surrounding, an encompassing: (//.) things which surround, external circumstances. [O. Fr. suronder L. superundare, to overflow, often confused with round.}

Sursize, sur-slz', . a penalty in feudal times for non-payment of castle-guard rent on the appointed day.

Surtax, sur'taks, . an additional tax on certain articles. v.t. to lay such a tax upon.

Surtout, sur-tOO', -topt', . a close-bodied frock-coat : (fort.)*, raised portion of the parapet of a work at the angles, to protect from enfilade fire. [Fr., Low L. super-totus, an outer garment.]

Surveillance, sur-vel'yans, . a being vigilant or watchful : inspection. adj. Surveill ant. [Fr., surveilUrsur, over L. super, veilier, to watch L. vigilare.\

Survey, sur-va', 7>. t. to see or look over: to inspect: to superintend : to examine : to measure and estimate, as land (obs.) SlUTiOW 1 . ns. Survey, oversight : view : examination : the measuring of land, or of a country : general view : a description of the condition, use, &c. of property to be insured : an auction at which a farm is let for three lives : (U.S.) a district for the collection of customs under a particular officer ; Survey'ing, the art of ascertaining the boundaries and superficial extent of any portion of the earth's surface ; Survey'or, an ovorwer : a measurer of land ; Survey'orship. [O. Fr. surveoir L. super, over, videre, to see.]

Survive, sur-vlv', v.t. to live beyond : to outlive. v.t. to remain alive. . Survi'yal, a surviving or living after : any custom or belief surviving in folklore from a more or less savage earlier state of society, long after the philosophy or rationale of it is forgotten. -p.adj. Surviving, continuing alive : put-living. ns. Survivor, one who survives or lives after another ; Survivorship. Survival of the fittest, the preservation of favourable variations, attended with the destruction of injurious ones, such being the result of Natural Selection (see Natural). [Fr., L. super, beyond, vivere, to live.]

Surya, sSOr'ya, . the sun-god in Hindu mythology. [Sans, surya, the sun.]

Susceptible, sus-sep'ti-bl, adj. capable of receiving anything : impressible : disposed to admit. ns. Susceptibility, Suscep'tibleness, quality of being susceptible : capability : sensibility. adv. Suscep'tibly. adj. Suscep'tive, capable of receiving or admitting : readily admitting. ns. Suscep'tiveness ; Susceptiv'ity ; Suscep'tor ; Suscip'iency. adj. Suscip'ient. [Fr., L. suscipere, susceptiiin, to take up snb, up, cafiere, to take.]

Suscitate, sus'i-tat, v.t. to excite, rouse. n. SUB-Cita'tion. [L. suscitare, -dtuni sub, under, citare, to arouse.]

Suspect, sus-pekt', v.t. to mistrust : to imagine to be guilty : to doubt : to have a slight opinion that something exists, but without sufficient evidence, to conjecture. i'.i. to imagine gnilt, to be suspicious. . a person suspected. adv. SuspeC'tedly. . Suspec'tedness. adj. Suspecfless, not suspected. [L. suspicere, suspecium, to look at secretly sub, up, specere, to look at.]

Suspend, sus-pend', v.t. to hang one thing beneath another : to make to depend on : to make to stop for a time : to delay : to debar from any privilege, office, emolument, &c. for a time. ns. Suspended-animation, the temporary cessation of the outward signs and of some of the functions of life due to asphyxia, drowning, strangulation ; Suspen'der, one who, or that which, suspends, one of a pair of straps crossing the shoulders to support the trousers ; Suspense', state of being suspended : act of withholding the judgment : uncertainty : indecision : stop betwixt two opposites ; Suspensibil'ity, susceptibility of being suspended. adj. Suspen'Sible, capable of being suspended. ns. Suspen'Sion, act of suspending : interruption : delay : temporary privation of office or privilege : a conditional withholding ; Suspen'sion-bridge, a bridge in which the roadway is supported by chains, which pass over elevated piers, and are secured below at each end. adj. Suspen'sive. attv. Suspen'sively. . Suspen'sor, a

suspensory bandage, adj. SllSpenso'r ial. . SUS-penso'rium, that which holds up a part, esp. the arrangement joining the lower jaw to the cranium in vertebrates below mammals. adj. Suspen'sory, that suspends : doubtful. . that which suspends : a bandage : having the effect of delaying or staying. Suspend payment, to publicly stop paying debts fiom insolvency. [L. suspendere sub, beneath, pendere, pensum, to hang.]

Supercollate, sus-per-kol'at, i>.t. to hang. [Susper coll., abbrev. for L. suspensio per collum, hanging by the neck.]

Suspicion, sus-pish'un, . act of suspecting : the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence : mistrust : (call.) a slight quantity of, as of spirits. adj. Suspi'cioUS, full of suspicion : showing suspicion : inclined to suspect : liable to suspicion, doubtful adv. Suspi'ciously. . Suspi'ciousness.

Suspire, sus-plr', v.i. to fetch a deep breath, to sigh, to breathe. n. Suspira tlOfl, act of sighing. adj.

Suspir'iOUS, sighing. [L. susplraresub, under, spirdre, to breathe.]

Sustain, sus-tan', v.t. to hold up : to bear : to maintain : to relieve : to prove : to sanction : to prolong. adj's. Sustain'able, that may be sustained ; Sustained', kept up at one uniform pitch. ns. Sustain' er, one who, or that which, sustains ; Sustain.'-ment, act of sustaining, sustenance ; Sus'tenance, that which sustains : maintenance : provisions. adj. Sustentac Ular, supporting, pertaining to a Sustentac ulum, a support or sustaining tissue, esp. an inferior spine of the tarsus in spiders of the genus Epeira. v.t. Sus'tentate, to sustain. . Sustenta'tion, that which sustains : support : maintenance. adj. Susten'tative, sustaining. ns. SUS'tentatOT, a sustaining part or structure ; SUS-ten'tion, the act of sustaining ; Susten'tor, one of two posterior projections of a butterfly-chrysalis. Sustentation Fund, the scheme by which the

ministers of the Free Church of Scotland are supported by voluntary contributions not local or congregational, but with a national altruism or solidarity paid into a great central fund, out of which equal stipends are paid to all alike. [L. sustinere sitl\ up, tenere, to hold.]

Susurrant, su-sur'ant, adj. murmuring, whispering. n. Susurra'tion, a soft murmur. adv. Susur'ringly. adj. Susur'roUS, whispering, rustling. . Su-Sur'rus, a soft murmuring, a whispering. [L. SMsurrare, -dtum, to whisper.]

Sutile, su'til, adj. done by stitching. [L. sutilis stiere, to sew.]

Sutler, sut'ler, . a person who follows an army and sells liquor or provisions : a camp-hawker. n. Sut'lery, a sutler's work : a sutler's store. adj. Sut ling, pertaining to sutlers : engaged in the occupation of a sutler. [Old Dut. soetelaar, zoetelaar, a small trader zoetelen, to do mean work ; Low Ger. suddeln, to do dirty work.]

Sutor, su'tor, n. a cobbler. adj. SutO'rial. [L.]

Sutra, soot'ra, . in Sanskrit literature, the technical name of aphoristic rules, and of works consisting of such rules the groundworks of the ritual, grammatical, metrical, and philosophical literature of India being written in this form.

Suttee, sut-te', n. a usage long prevalent in India, in accordance with which, on the death of her husband, the faithful widow burned herself on the funeral pyre along with her husband's body. it. Suttee'isni, the practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows. [Sans, satf, a true wife.]

Suttle, sut'l, adj. light. [Subtle.]

Suture, su'tur, n. the mode of connection between the various bones of the cranium and face serrated, when formed by the union of two edges of bone with projections and indentations fitting into one another syuamous, when formed by the overlapping of the bevelled edges of two contiguous bones : (stirg.) the sewing up of a wound by one or other mode, so as to maintain the opposed surfaces in contact: (bat.) the seam at the union of two margins in a plant. adj. Su'tural, relating to a suture. adv. Su'tUrally. . Sutura'tion. adj. Su'tured, having, or united by, sutures. [L. sutura suere, to sew.]

Suversed, su-verst', adj. versed and belonging to the supplement.

Suzerain, sii'ze-ran, . a feudal lord : supreme or paramount ruler. . Suzerainty, the dominion of a suzerain: paramount authority. [O. Fr. , sus Late L. SUSHIII, for sursiijn = sub-versum, above ; the termination in imitation of Fr. souverain, Eng. soi>ereig>i.\

Svelt, svelt, adj. in art, free, easy, bold. [Fr., It.]

Swab, swob, . a mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks, or for cleaning out the bore of a cannon : a bit of sponge, &c., for cleansing the mouth of a sick person : (slang) a naval officer's epaulet : a lubber or clumsy fellow in sailor's slang. v.t. to clean or

Swack

f5te, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Sway

dry with a swab :pr.p. swab'bing; pa.t. and pa.p. swabbed. . Swab'ber, one who uses a swab : a baker's implement for cleaning ovens. [Dut. zwabber, a swabber, zwabberen, to swab ; Ger. schivabber.]

Swack, swak, v.i. (Scot.) to drink greedily.

Swack, swak, adj. (Scot.) active, nimble.

Swad, swad, . a country lout.

Swaddle, swod'l, v.t. to swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. us. Swaddler, an Irish papist's name for a Methodist, &c. ; Swaddling-band Swadd'ling-Cloth, a cloth for swaddling an infant://. Swaddling-clothes (B.). [A.S. swethel, a swaddling-band, swathu, a bandage.]

Swaddy, swod'i, . a soldier, esp. a militiaman.

Swag, swag, n. (slang) anything obtained by plunder : baggage, esp. that carried by one tramping through the bush, a swagman's pack: the subsidence of a mine-roof: a festoon or hanging cluster of flowers. ns. Swag'ger, Swag'man, one who carries his swag about with him in his search for work ; Swag'Shop,

a place where cheap and trashy goods are sold. [Prob. swag(v.).]

Swag, swag, v.i. to sink down by its own weight. adj. Swag'-bell'ied, having a large projecting belly. [Prob. conn, with sivay.]

Swage, swaj, n. a tool used for making mouldings on sheet-iron.

Swage, swaj, v.t. and v.i. (Milt.) to assuage.

Swagger, swag'er, v.i. to swing the body in a blustering defiant way: to brag noisily, to bully. n. boastfulness : insolence of manner. adj. (slang) very fashionable. . Swagg'erer. adj. and n. Swagg'ering. adv. Swagg'eringly. [A freq. of swag = fivay.']

Swahul, sw" he'li, . the name given to the people of Zanzibar and the opposite coast belonging to the Bantu stock, with an Arab infusion, and speaking a Bantu tongue modified by Arabic. adj. Swahi'lian. [Ar. WasTuahili, 'coast people.']

Swain, swan, . a young man : a peasant : a country lover. . Swain'ing, love-making. adj. Swain'-ish, boorish. . Swain'ishness, boorishness. flee. sveinn, young man, servant, Dan. svend, servant.]

Swale, swal, . a shady spot : a lower tract of rolling prairie.

Swallow, swol'S, . a migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing : a genus (Hirundo) and family (Hinmdinida) of passerine birds, with long and pointed wings. adj. Swall'OW-tailed, like a swallow's tail in form, forked and pointed of a dress-coat. [A.S. swaletue ; Ger. schwalbe.]

Swallow, swol'O, v.t. to receive through the gullet into the stomach : to engulf : to absorb : to occupy : to exhaust. . Swall'ower. [A.S. siuelgan, to swallow ; cog. with Ger. schwelgen.\

Swam, swam, pa.t. of swim.

Swamp, swomp, n. wet, spongy land : low ground filleu with water. v.t. to sink in, or as in a swamp : to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. adj. Swamp'y, consisting of swamp : wet and spongy. [Scand., Dan. and Sw. svatnp, a sponge; from the root of swim.)

Swan, swon, . a genus of birds constituting a very distinct section of the Duck family Anatidir, having the neck as long as the body, noted for grace and stateliness of movement on the water. ns. Swan'-goose, the China goose ; Swan' -herd, one who tends swans ; Swan'-hop'ping, better Swan' -marking and Swan'-up'ping, the custom of marking the upper mandible of a swan to show ownership done annually to the royal swans on the Thames, the occasion being excuse for a festive expedition. adj. Swan'-llke. ns. Swan'-maid'en, a familiar figure in European folklore, changing at will into a maiden or a swan by means of the magic properties of her shift ; Swan' -mark, the notch made on the swan's upper mandible ; Swan'-neck, the end of a

pipe, &c., curved like a swan's neck; Swan'nery, a place where swans are kept and tended. adj. Swan'ny, swan-like. ns. Swan's' -down, the down or undcr-plumage of a swan, used for powder-puffs, &c. : a soft woollen cloth : a thick cotton with a soft nap on one side ; Swan' -shot, a shot of large size, like buck-shot ; Swan'-skin, the unplucked skin of a swan : a soft, nappy, fine-twilled flannel ; Swan'-song, the fabled song of a swan just before its death: a poet's or musician's last work. [A.S. swan; Ger. schwan, Dut. zwaan.}

Swang, swang, n. (prov.) a swamp.

Swank, swangk, adj. (Scot.) slender, pliant : agile, supple also Swank'ing. . Swank'y, an active fellow. [A.S. swancor, pliant; Ger. schwauk.]

Swanky, Swankie, swangk'i, . poor thin beer or any sloppy drink, even sweetened water and vinegar.

Swanpan. See Shwanpan.

Swap, swop, v.t. to barter. n. an exchange. adj. Swap'ping, large. (S-top.)

Swape, swap, n. (prov.) a pump-handle : a large oar or sweep : a sconce for holding a light. v.i. to sweep : to place aslant. n. Swape'-well, a well from which water is raised by a well-sweep.

Sward, swawrd, n. the grassy surface of land : green turf also Swarth. v.t. to cover with sward. adjs. Sward'ed, Sward'y, covered with sward. [A.S. sweard ; Dut. ziuoord, Ger. sckwarte.]

Sware, swar (B.),pa.t. of swear.

Swarf, swarf, v.i. to faint. . a swoon.

Swarf, swarf, n. the grit from a grindstone in grinding cutlery wet.

Swarm, swawrm, . a body of humming or buzzing insects : a cluster of insects, esp. of bees : a great number : throng. v.i. to gather as bees : to appear in a crowd : to throng : to abound : to breed multitudes. v.t. to cause to breed in swarms. [A.S. swearm ; Ger. sclvwarm ; from the same root as Ger. schwirren.]

Swarm, swawrm, v.i. to climb a tree by scrambling up by means of arms and legs (with up).

Swarth, swawrth, . (Shak). Same as Swath.

Swarth, swawrth, . a wraith, apparition of a person about to die.

Swarthy j swawrth'i, adj. of a blackish complexion : dark-skinned : tawny also Swart, Swarth. adv. Swarth'ily. ns. Swarth'iness ; Swart' star (Milt.), the dog-star, so called because at the time of its appearance it darkens the complexion. [A.S. sweart ; Ice. svartr, Ger. schwarz, black.]

Swarve, swawrv, v.i. to swerve.

Swash, swosh, v.t. to dash or splash. v.i. to make a splashing noise, to wash up against. ns. Swash'-buckler, a bully, a blusterer ; Swash'er (Shak.), one who swashes, a blusterer. adj. Swash'ing, slashing, crushing. n.pl. Swash'-lett'ers, Italic capitals with top and bottom flourishes, intended to fill out ugly gaps. ns. Swash'-plate, a disc set obliquely on a revolving axis, to give a reciprocating motion to a bar along its length ; Swash'-work, lathe-work in which the cuts are inclined to the axis of rotation. adj. Swash'y, swaggering. [Scand. ; cf. dial. Sw. svasska, Norw. svakka, prov. Eng. smack, a blow.]

Swastika, swas'ti-ka, w. the same as Fylfot (q.v.). Also SvaS'tika and Gammaiiion. [Sans., ' fortunate.']

Swat, swot (Spens.), pa.t. of swtat.

Swatch, swach, n. a strip of cloth as a sample. (Swath.}

Swath, swawth, . a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe : the sweep of a scythe. adj. Swath'y. [A.S. swathu, a track; Dut. zwade, also a scythe.]

Swathe, swa//(, v.t. to bind with a band or bandage. . a bandage. [A.S. sivcthian; cf. Swaddle.}

Swats, swats, n. (Scot.) new ale : thin sowens.

Swatter, swat'er, v.i. (prov.) to spill water about. [Cf. Dut. swaddren, to dabble in water.]

Sway, swa, v.t. to swing or wield with the hand : to

Sweal

mate ; mute ; moon ; Men.

Swell

incline to one side : to influence by power or moral force : to govern : to hoist, raise. v.i. to incline to one side : to govern : to have weight or influence. . the sweep of a weapon : that which moves with power : preponderance : power in governing : influence or authority inclining to one side : a thatcher's binding-switch. adj. Swayed (ShaJt.), bent down and injured in the back by heavy burdens said of a horse. [Prob. Scand., as Ice. sveigy'a, Dan. svaie, to sway ; akin to swing.]

Sweal, swel, v.t. to scorch. v.i. to melt and run down : to burn away slowly. [A.S. szuelan.]

Swear, swar, v.i. to affirm, calling God to witness : to give evidence on oath : to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely. v.t. to utter, calling God to witness : to administer an oath to : to declare on oath : pa.t. swOre ; pa.p. sworn. n. Swear er. Swear at, to aim profanity at : to be very incongruous with, esp. in colour ; Swear by, to put complete confidence in ; Swear in, to inaugurate by oath ; Swear Off, to renounce, promise to give up. [A.S. swerian ; Dut. ziveren, Ger. schworen.}

Sweard, swerd, . (Spens.) sword.

Sweat, swet, . the moisture from the skin, the state

of one who sweats, diaphoresis : labour : drudgery. v.i. to give out sweat or moisture : to toil, drudge for poor wages: to suffer penalty, smart. v.t. to give out, as sweat : to cause to sweat : to squeeze money or extortionate interest from, to compel to hard work for mean wayes: to wear away or pare down by friction or other means, as coins : to scrape the sweat from a horse. ns. Sweat'er, one who sweats, or that which causes sweating, a diaphoretic : a heavy kind of jersey used by persons in training for athletic contests, to reduce their weight : one who sweats coins: a London street ruffian in Queen Anne's time who prodded weak passengers with his sword-point ; Sweat iness ; Sweating-bath, a bath to promote perspiration ; Sweat ing-house, -room, a house, room, for sweating persons : a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices; Sweating-sickness, an extremely fatal epidemic disorder which ravaged Europe, and esp. England, in the 1510 and i6th centuries a violent inflammatory fever, with a fetid perspiration over the whole body; Sweat'ing-sys tern, the practice of working poor people at starvation wages, esp. in making up clothes in their own houses. adj. Sweat y, wet with sweat : consisting of sweat : laborious. [A.S. fwdt, sweat, swztan, to sweat; Dut. siveet ; Low Ger. sweet, Ger. scAweiss.]

Sweath-band, sweth'-band, . (Spent.) a swaddling-band. [Swathe.]

Swede, swed, . a native of Sweden : a Swedish turnip. adj. Swedish, pertaining to Sweden, to Swedish turnips, gloves of undressed kid, &c.

Swedenborgian, swe-dn-bor'ji-an, . one who holds the religious doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher (1688-1772), founder of the New
Jerusalem Church. . Swedenborgianism,

Sweeny, swe'ni, n. atrophy of a muscle.

Sweep, swep, v.t. to wipe or rub over with a brush or broom : to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force : to destroy or carry off at a stroke : to strike with a long stroke : to carry with pomp : to drag over: to pass rapidly over. v.i. to pass swiftly and forcibly : to pass with pomp : to move with a long reach :pa.t. and pa.p. swept. . act of sweeping : extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion : prevalence, range : direction of a curve : the act of bringing into a general movement : rapid or wide-spread destructiyeness : a curved approach before a building : a chimney-sweeper : (pi.) oars of great length used during a calm or in still water, either to assist the rudder or to propel the vessel. H.Sweep'er. </?. Sweep ingly, inasweep ing manner. . Sweep'ingness. n.pl. Sweep ings things collected by sweeping : rubbish. >is. Sweep

net, a net that embraces a large compass : Sweep'-Stake (Shak.), one who wins all usually in //. Sweep'stakes, a method of gambling by which several persons contribute each certain stakes, the whole of which fall to one in case of a certain event happening ; Sweep' -wash' er, one who scrapes a little gold or silver from the sweepings of refineries. adj. Sweep'y, swaying, sweeping, curving. [A.S. su'dpan; Ger. schwcifen. Cf. Swoop.)

Sweer, Sweir, swer, adj. (Scot.) lazy, unwilling. [A.S. swar, fivdr, heavy.]

Sweet, swet, adj. pleasing to the taste or senses: tasting like sugar : fragrant : melodious : beautiful, grateful to the eye : fresh, as opposed to salt or to sour : pure : recent, not stale, sour, or putrid : mild, soft, gentle : kind, obliging. . a sweet substance : a term of endearment : (//.) sweetmeats, confections : sweet dishes served at table, puddings, tarts, jellies, &c. v.t. (pbs.) to sweeten. adj. Sweet' -and-twen ty (Shak.), at once fair and young. ns. Sweet'-bay, the laurel (Lauras nobilis); Sweet'-bread, the pancreas of an animal used for food, both delicate and nutritious. adj. Sweet' -breathed, sweet-smelling. ns. Sweet' -bri'er, a thorny shrub of the rose kind resembling the brier, having a sweet smell; Sweet'- corn, a variety of maize. v.t. Sweet'en, to make sweet : to make pleasing, mild, or kind : to increase the agreeable qualities of : to make pure and healthy. ns. Sweet'ener, one who, or that which, sweetens ; Sweet ening. act of sweetening : that which sweetens ; Sweet -flag, -rush, an aromatic plant of the genus Acorns of the arum family ; Sweet heart, a lover or mistress. n.pl. Sweeties, confections. n. Sweet 'ing, a sweet apple : (Shak.) a darling, a word of endearment. adj. Sweet ish, somewhat sweet to the taste. ns. Sweet'ishness ; Sweet' -John, a flower of the narrow-leaved varieties of a species of pink, Dianthus barl-atns, as distinjguished from other varieties called Sweet-william ; Sweetleaf, a small tree in the southern United States, having sweetish leaves relished by cattle and horses ; Sweet'-lips, one whose lips are sweet a term of endearment : the ballanwrasse, or Labrusmaculatus. adv. Sweet'ly. ns. Sweet' -mar' joram, a fragrant species of marjoram ; Sweet meat, confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar ; Sweet'-nan'cy, the double-flowered

variety of A'arcissu s poeticus ; Sweet 'ness ; Sweet'-Oil, olive-oil ; Sweet'-pea, a pea cultivated for its fragrance and beauty ; Sweet'-pota'to, a twining plant common in tropical and sub-tropical countries, having large sweetish edible tubers. adj. Sweet' -SCented, having a sweet smell. . Sweet'-SOp, a tropical American evergreen, also its pulpy fruit. adj. Sweet'-tem pered. having a mild, amiable disposition. ns. Sweet'-wa'ter, a white variety of the European grape, with very sweet juice ; Sweet' -WilTiam, the bunch-pink, Dianthtts barbatus, a

tarden flower of many colours and varieties ; weet'WOOd, a name applied to various trees and shrubs of the laurel family found in South America and the West Indies. Be sweet on, or upon, to be in love with. [A.S. swfte; Ger. susz, Gr. hedys, L. sttat'is, sweet, Sans, svad, to taste.]

Swell, swel, v.i. to grow larger : to expand : to rise into waves : to heave : to be inflated : to bulge out : to grow louder : to be bombastic, to strut : to become elated, arrogant, or angry : to grow upon the view : to grow more violent : to grow louder, as a note. v. t. to increase the size of : to aggravate : to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance : to augment the sound of : pa.p. swelled or swollen (swoln). n. act of swelling : a bulge or protuberance : increase in size : an increase and a succeeding decrease in the volume of a tone : a gradual rise of ground : a wave or billow or succession of them in one direction, a? after a storm : a distinct set of pipes in an organ, enclosed in a case furnished with movable shutters,

which being more or less opened by means of a pedal, produce a swell of sound : (geol.) an upward protrusion of strata from whose central region the beds dip quaquaversally at a low angle : a strutting foppish fellow, a dandy. adj. fashionable. n. Swell'dom, the fashionable world generally. adj. Swelling (B.), inflated, proud, haughty. . protuberance: a tumour: a rising, as of passion : (.) inflation by pride. adj. Swell'ish, foppish, dandified. as. Swell' -mob, well-dressed pickpockets collectively ; Swell -mobs man, a well-dressed pickpocket. [A.S. swellan; Ger. schweltcn.]

Swelt, swell, v.i. (Spetts.) to swelter.

Swelter, swelt'er, v.i. to be faint or oppressed with heat : to perspire copiously from heat. v.t. to cause to faint, to overpower, as with heat. /. adj. Swelt'ering. adv. Swelt'eringly. adj. Swelt'ry, sultry, oppressive with heat. [A.S. sweltan, to die ; Ice. svelta, to hunger.]

Swept, swept, f>a.t. a.n& pn.p. of sweep.

Swerve, swerv, v.i. to turn, depart from any line, duty, or custom : to incline : to rove, wander. . an act of swerving. adj. Swerve'lOSS, that does not swerve. it. Swerv'er, one who swerves. [A.S. rtveorfan; Dut. zwerven.\

Sweven, swe'vn, . (obs.) a dream. v.i. and v.i, to sleep, dream. [A.S. siue/en, sleep, dream.]

Swift, swift, adj. moving quickly : fleet, rapid : speedy: ready. . a genus (Cypselus) and family (Cypselidir) of Picarian birds, resembling the swallows in general appearance and habits, but most closely allied by anatomical structure to the humming-birds with long pointed wings, a short tail, and remarkable powers of rapid and prolonged flight : the common newt : a reel for winding yarn : the main cylinder of a carding-machine : the current of a stream. . Swifter, any rope temporarily used to tighten or keep a thing in its place. adjs. Swift' -foot' ed ; Swiff -hand' ed ; Swiff -heeled. adv. Swiftly, with swiftness : rapidly. . Swiftness, quality of being swift : quickness : fleetness : rapidity: speed. adj. Swiff-winged. [A.S. swift, from same root as swoop.]

Swig, swig, n. a pulley with ropes not parallel. v.t. to tighten a rope by hauling at right angles to its lead : to castrate by ligating the scrotum and making the testicles slough off. [Prob. swag-.]

Swig, swig, n. a large draught : one who drinks deep. v.t. to drink by large draughts, to gulp down. [Prob. conn, with A.S. swelgan, to swallow.]

Swill, swil, v.t. or v.i, to drink greedily or largely, to drink habitually, to drench one's self with : to wash, rinse. . a large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine. ns. Swlll'er ; Swill'ing. .//. SwiU'ings, hog wash. [A.S. futiliaii, to wash ; cf. Sw. sqvala, to gush.]

Swim, swim, v.i. to float, as opposed to sink : to move
on or in water : to be borne along by a current : to glide along with a waving motion : to be dizzy : to be drenched: to overflow: to abound. v.t. to pass by swimming : to make to swim or float : pr.p. swim'ming ; fa.t. swam; pa.p. swum or swam. n. act of swimming: any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish. adj. Swim'mable, capable of being swum. ns. Swim'mer, one who swims : a web-footed aquatic bird ; Swlm'meret, one of the abdominal appendages which in the lobster and other Crustacea are used in swimming ; Swim'ming, the act of floating or moving on or in the water : dizziness ; Swim'ming-bath, a bath large enough for swimming in. adv. Swim'mingly, in a gliding manner, as if swimming : smoothly, successfully. ns. Swim mingness, the state of swimming : a melting look, tearfulness; Swim'ming-poncl, an artificial pond adapted for swimming in ; Swim'-mlng-sohool, a place where swimming is taught : Swim'ming-Stone, a cellular variety of flint float-stout. In the swim, in the main current, of

affairs, business, &c. [A.S. sivimntan; Ger. sc/iwimmen.]

Swinck, swingk, v.i. (Spfns.\ Same as Swink.

Swindge, swindj, v.t. (Milt.). Same as Swinge.

Swindle, swin'dl, v.t. to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing. . the act of swindling or defraud-ing : anything not really what it appears to be. adj. Swin'dleable, capable of being swindled. ns. Swln'dler, one who defrauds by imposition : a cheat or rogue ; Swin'dlery, roguery, swindling practices. adj. Swin dling, cheating. [Ger. schwindler, a cheat schwindeln, to be giddy, schwinden, to sink ; A.S. swindan, to droop.]

Swine, swin, n.sing. and //. a well-known quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh : a P'g : P'S S collectively. as. Swine'herd, a herd or keeper of swine ; Swine' - pox, chicken - pox ; Swin'ery, a place where pigs are kept ; Swine's'-snout, the dandelion ; Swine'-stone (same as Stink-stone) ; Swine'-sty, a pig-sty. [A.S. swin, a pig ; Ger. schwein, L. stis, Gr. hys.]

Swing, swing, v.i. to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air : to move forward with swaying gait : to vibrate : to practise swinging : to turn round at anchor : to be hanged. v.t. to move to and fro : to cause to wave or vibrate : to whirl, to brandish : to cause to wheel or turn as about some point : to fix up anything so as to hang freely : pa.t. and pa.p. swung. . the act of swinging : motion to and fro : a waving motion : anything suspended for swinging in : the sweep or compass of a swinging body : the sweep of a golf-club when driving : influ-ence or power of anything put in motion : free course, unrestrained liberty. ns. Swing'-back, a device for adjusting the plate-holder of a camera at any desired angle ; Swing"boat, a boat-shaped carriage swung from a frame, in use for swinging in at fairs, &c. ; Swing'-bridge, a bridge that may be moved aside by swinging, at the mouth of docks, &c. ; Swing'-chum, a churn-box so hung as to be worked by oscillation ; Swing'er ; Swing' -nan die, a pivoted handle of any utensil, esp. a bail or other arched handle ; Swingeing, the act of moving back and forth, esp. the pastime of moving in a swing. adj. having a free easy motion. . Swing'ing-boom, the spar which stretches the foot of a lower stud-ding-sail. adf. Swinglngly, in a swinging manner. >is. Swing'ing-post, the post to which a gate is hung ; Swing/ism, a form of intimidation common in England about 1830-33, which consisted mainly in sending letters signed 'Swing' or 'Captain Swing' to farmers, ordering them under threats to give up threshing-machines, &c. ; Swing'-mo'tion, a mechanism in the truck of a railway carriage, &c., permitting swaying from side to side ; Swing'-pan, a sugar-pan with spout, pivoted so that it may be emptied by tipping ; Swing'-plough, a plough with-out a fore-wheel under the beam ; Swing'-shelf, a hanging shelf; Swing'-Stock, an upright timber, with a blunt edge at top over which flax was beaten by the swingle also Swing'ing-block ; Swing'-SWang, a complete oscillation. adj. swinging, drawling. ns. Swing'- ta'ble, a movable bed on which plate-glass is cemented for polishing ; Swing'-tool, a holder swinging on horizontal centres, on which work is fastened so as to hold flat against the face of a file; Swing'-treo = Swingle-tree (q.v.); Swing'-trot, a swinging trot; Swing 1 -wheel, the wheel that drives a clock pendulum, correspond-ing to the balance-wheel in a watch. [A.S. nvingan ; Ger. schwingen, to swing ; allied to mag; sway.}

Swinge, swinj, v.t. to beat, chastise : to forge, weld together : to wave to and fro. n. a lash, a lashing movement. . Swinge'-buck'ler (Skak.), one who pretends to feats of arms, a blusterer. adj. Swinge'-ing, great, huge. adv. Swinge'ingly. n. Swinger (swinj'er), any person or thing great or astonishing,

& bold lie, a whopper. [A.S. rwengatt, to shake, a causal form of swingan, to swing.]

Swinge, swinj, v.t. (Spent.). Same as Singe.

Swingle, swing'gl, v.t. to dress or separate the fibrous parts of flax from the woody substance by beating. a. an implement for this purpose. us. Swinge!, the part of the flail which falls on the grain in threshing ; Swingle-tree, Single-tree, the cross-piece of a carriage, plough, &c. to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [Swing:}

Swinish, swrnish, adj. like or befitting swine : gross : brutal. adv. Swin'ishly. >/. Swin'ishness.

Swink, swingk, v.i. (Spins.) to labour, to toil, to drudge. v.t. to tire out with labour. . labour. adj. Swink' ed (,!////.), wearied with labour, fatigued. [A.S. s-uiitciin, to labour; cf. swingan, swing.]

Swipe, swlp, . a hard blow. v.t. to jjive a strong blow to : to steal by snatching. . Swiper, one who swipes. [A.S. swipe, a whip.)

Swipes, swlps, . bad or spoilt beer, also small-beer. adj. SwI'pey, fuddled with malt liquor.

Swire, swTr, . a hollow between two hills. [Prob. A.S. rweora, the neck.]

Swirl, swerl, v.i. to sweep along with a whirling motion. n. whirling motion, as of wind or water : a curl or twist : the rush of a fish through the water in rising to a Ay.attj. Swirl'y. [Skeat explains as Scand., Norw. svirla, to whirl round, a freq. of n-err-a, to whirl, orig. to hum.)

Swish, swish, v.t. to cause to move or to cut with a w histling sound : to flog, thrash. . a swishing sound. adv. in a swishing manneror with such a sound, us. Swish'er, one who swishes or flogs ; Swish'-swash, a swishing action or sound : a washy drink. [Imit.]

Swiss, swis, at//, of or belonging to Switzerland. . a native of Switzerland : the language of Switzerland : a High German patois, spoken in fifteen of the cantons. . Swit'zer, a native of Switzerland : one of a hired bodyguard of a king or pope. Swiss Guards, a celebrated corps or regiment of Swiss mercenaries in the French army of the old re'gime, constituted ' Gardes' by royal decree in 1616.

Swissing, swis'ing, . the calendering of bleached cloth, after dampening, by passing between bowls or pairs of rollers.

Switch, swich, n. a small flexible twig: a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another : a device to make or break a circuit, or transfer an electric current from one conductor to another. v.t. to strike with a switch: to swing, whisk : to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch : to shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current, to shunt. ns. Switch'back, a term applied to a zigzagging, alternate back-and-forward mode of progression up a slope ; Switch'back-rail'way, an apparatus for public amusement, consisting of a short length of elevated railway with a series of rounded inclines, so that the car gains enough of momentum descending the first steep incline to ascend one or more smaller inclines till it gradually and more slowly works its way to the original level at the far end of the course ; Switch'ing, a beating with a switch : trimming ; Switch'man, a pointsman. [Old Dut. fwick, a whip.]

Switchel, swich'el, n. treacle-beer, molasses and water, &c.

Swith. swith, adv. (obs.) quickly: away ! begone !

Swither, swiM'er, v.i. (J>rov.) to doubt, hesitate. . hesitation : a
fright, a sweat.

Swivel, swivl, .
something fixed
in another body Chain-swivel,

so as to turn

round in it : a ring or link that turns round on a

pin or neck : a small cannon turning on a swivel. v.i. to turn on a pin or pivot. ns. Swiv'el-eye, a

squint-eye ; SwlVel-hook, a hook secured to any-thing by means of a swivel. [A.S. twf/an, to move quickly, to turn round.]

Swizzle, swi/l, v.i. to drink to excess. n. a mixed or compounded drink.

Swollen, swCln,/a./. ofswttt.

Swoon, swCOn, v.i. to faint : to fall into a fainting-fit.
n. the act of swooning : a fainting-fit. Swoond'ed, obsolete pa.t. and pa.p. of swoon. . Swoon'lng. adv. Swoon'ingly. [M. E. swounen, swoghenen A.S. swdgan, to resound.]

Swoop, sw6"5p, v.t. to sweep down upon : to take witn a sweep : to catch while on the wing : to catch up. v.i. to descend with a sweep. . the act of swooping: a seizing, as a bird on its prey. [A.S. swdpan, to sweep ; Ger. schwetfen, to rove.]

Swop, swop, v.t. to exchange, to barter: pr.p. swop'ping ; pa.t. and pa.p. swopped. n. an ex-change. Also Swap. [Most prob. the same as obs. su-ap, swop, to beat, cog. with swoop.}

Sword, sCrd, . an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting : destruction by the sword or by war, war, military force : the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power. adj. Sword'-and-buckler, fought with sword and buckler, not the rapier : armed with sword and buckler. ns. Sword'-arm, -hand, the arm, hand, that wields the sword ; Sword'-bay'onet, a bayonet shaped some-what like a sword, and used as one ; Sword'-bear'er, a public officer who carries the sword of state ; Sword' -belt, a military belt from which the sword is hung ; Sword'-bill, a South American humming-bird with a bill longer than its body ; Sword'-break'er, an old weapon for grasping and breaking an adver-sary s sword ; Sword'-cane, -stick, a cane or stick containing a sword ; (a) Greek and

Swprd'craft, skill with the sword : (6) Roman military power ; Sword'-CUt, a blow, Swords, wound, or scar caused by the edge of a sword ; Sword'-dance, a dance in which the display of naked swords, or movements made with such, form a part ; Sword'-doll'ar, a Scotch silver coin under James VI., wortli as. 6d. in English money, having a sword on the reverse ; Sword'er (Shak.), a swordsman ; Sword'fish, a family of spiny-rayed Teleostean fishes, sometimes 12 to 15 feet in length, with a sword about 3 feet long, formed from a compressed prolongation of the upper jaw; Sword'-flag, the European water -flag or yellow iris ; Sword'-grass, a kind of sedge ; Sword'-guard, the part of a sword-hilt that protects the bearer's hand ; Sword'-knot, a ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword ; Sword'-law, government by the sword. adj. SwordlOSS, destitute of a sword. ns. Sword'play, fencing ; Sword'player, a fencer. adj. Sword' -proof, capable of resisting the blow or thrust of a sword. . Sword'-rack, a rack for holding swords. adj. Sword' -shaped, ensiform. ns. SwordS'man, a man skilled in the use of a sword; Swords'manship. [A.S. sweord; Ice. sverdk, Ger. schiuert.]

Swore, Sworn. See Swear.

Sworn, sw5rn, pa.p. of swear. Sworn broker, a London broker who swears before the court of aldermen to maintain honesty in dealing; Sworn enemies, enemies determined not to be reconciled ; Sworn friends, fast or close friends.

Swote, swOt, adv. (Spens.) sweetly.

Swound, swownd, v.i. (Sftak.) to swoon also .

Swum, swum, pa.p. of swim.

Swung, swung, pa.t. and /./*. of swing.

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Syb. sib, adj. (Spens.). Same as Sib.

Sybarite, sib'a-rlt, . an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Greek city in ancient Italy, on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants : one devoted to luxury. adjs. Sybaritic, -al. . Syb'aritism.

Sybo, si'bo, w. a Scotch form of Cibol (q.v.) :pl. Sy'boes.

Sybo tic, sl-bot'ik, adj. pertaining to a swineherd. . Sybotism. [Gr. sybdtis, swineherd.]

Sycamine, sik'a-mln, n. (.) supposed to be the black mulberry-tree (jlforus nigrd).

Sycamore, sik'a-mOr, . a fruit-tree of the fig family, common in Palestine, &c. : a species of maple, in Scotland usually called plane-tree : in America, the native plane. [Gr. sykomoros sykon, a fig, moron, black mulberry.]

Syce. Same as Sice (q.v.).

Sycophant, sik'o-fant, . a common informer : a servile flatterer. n. Syc'ophancy, the behaviour of a sycophant : mean tale-bearing : obsequious flattery : servility also Sycophant'ism. adjs. Sycophantic, -al, Sycophant ish, like a sycophant : obsequiously flattering : parasitic. v.i. Syc'ophantise. adv. Syc'ophantishly. . Syc'ophantry, the arts of the sycophant. [Gr. sykophantes, usually said to mean one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica or plundering the sacred fig-trees ; but more prob. one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree, hence one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by informations and other vile arts sykon, a fig, phainein, to show.]

Sycosis, sl-k6'sis, . a pustular eruption on the scalp or bearded part of the face, due to ringworm, acne, or impetigo. [Gr., sykon, a fig.]

Syenite, sl'en-It, . a rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. adj. Syenit ic, relating to Syene in Egypt : pertaining to syenite. [From Gr. Syene, Syene in Egypt.]

Syker, sik'er, adv. (Spens.) surely. [Sicker.}

Syllable, sil'a-bl, n. several letters taken together so as to form one sound : a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice : a small part of a sentence. v.t. to express by syllables, to utter. n. Syllabary, a list of characters representing syllables also Syllaba'rium. adjs. Syllable, -al, consisting of a syllable or syllables. adv. Syllablcally. vs.t. Syllabicate, Syllabify (pa.t. and pa.p. syllab'ified), to form into syllables ns. Syllabica tion, Syllabification ; Syll'abism, syllabic character, representation of syllables. [L. syllaba Gr. syllabi syn, with, lab-, lambanein, to take.]

Syllabub, sil'a-bub, . Same as Sillibub.

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, . an abstract : a table of contents : the catalogue of eighty heresies, annexed to the Encyclical Quanta Cura, addressed by Pius IX. to all Catholic bishops, 8th Dec. 1864. [L.]

Syllepsis, sil-lep'sis, . substitution : a figure in rhetoric by which we take the sense of words rather by the intention of the author than by the strictness of grammar : the agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next it, but with some other word in the sentence. adjs. Syllep'tic, -al. adv. Syllep'tically. [Gr. syllepsis syn, together, lambattein, to take.]

Syllogism, sil'O-jizm, . logical form of every_ argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion. n. Syllogisa'tion. v.i. Syll'ogise, to reason by syllogisms. v.t. to deduce consequences from. . SylTogiser. adjs. SyllogiS'tiC, -al, pertaining to a syllogism : in the form of a syllogism. adv. Syllogis'tically. [Gr. syllogismos syllogizesthai syn, together, logizesthai, to reckon logos, speech.)

Sylph, silf, n. one of the elemental spirits of the air, intermediate between immaterial and material beings, occasionally holding intercourse with human cre.i-

tures : a fairy. . Sylph'ld, a little sylph. adjs. Sylph'ine, Sylph'ish. [Fr. sylphe, of Celtic origin ; but cf. Gr. silpke, a kind of beetle.]

Sylva, Silva, sil'va, . the forest trees of any region collectively. adjs. Syl'van, Silvan. n. Sylviculture, arboriculture, forestry. [L.]

Symbal, sim'bal, n. Same as Cymbal.

Symbiosis, sim-bi-O'sis, n. a term introduced by De Bary to denote certain kinds of physiological partnership between organisms of different kinds best restricted to such intimate and complementary partnerships as exist between algoid and fungoid elements in lichens, or between unicellular Algae and Radiolarians. . Sym'bion, an organism living in such a state. adj. Symbiotic. adv. Symbiotlcally. [Gr. syn, together, bios, life.]

Symbol, sim'bol, . a sign by which one knows a thing : an arbitrary or other conventional mark, abbreviating methods of scientific expression, as in algebra, and esp. chemistry : an emblem : that which represents something else : a figure or letter representing something : (theol.) a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the Eucharist. adjs. Symbolic, -al, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a symbol : representing by signs : emblematic : figurative : typical. adv. Symbolically. ns. Symbolicalness ; Symbolics, the study of the history and contents of Christian creeds ; Symbolisa'tion. v.i. Sym'bolise, to be symbolical: to resemble in qualities. v.t. to represent by symbols. ns. Sym boliser, Symbolist, one who uses symbols ; Sym'bolism, representation by symbols or signs : a system of symbols : use of symbols : (theol.) the science of symbols or creeds. adjs. Symbolist 1C, -aL ns. Symbol'ogy, Symbolol'ogy, the art of representing by symbols ; Symbolol'atry, undue veneration for symbols ; SymTlOlry, the use of symbols generally. [Gr. symbolon, from symballein syn, together, ballein, to throw.]

Symmetry, sim'e-tri, . the state of one part being of the same measure with or proportionate to another : due proportion : harmony or adaptation of parts to each other. adj. Symm'etral, commensurable, symmetrical. . Symmet'rian, one who is careful about symmetry. adjs. Symmet'ric, -al, having symmetry or due proportion in its parts : harmonious. adv. Symmetrically, with symmetry. ns. Symmet'ricalness ; Symmetri'cian, Symm'etrist, one careful about symmetry ; Symmetrisa'tion. v.t. Symm'etrise, to make symmetrical. . Symmetropho'bia, fear or strong dislike of mechanical symmetry. [L. and Gr. symntetria syn, together, nietron, a measure.]

Symmorph, sim'morf, n. a character different in form from another, but representing the same notion. [Gr. symtnorphos, similar syn, with, morplii, form.]

Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, n. like feeling : an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation : compassion : pity : tenderness : an agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament: mutual conformity of parts in the fine arts : correspondence of parts in similar sensations or affections, or the affection of the whole body or system, or some part of it, in consequence of local injury or disease : propensity of inanimate bodies to union or mutual action : the effective union of colours. adjs. Sympathetic, -al, showing, or inclined to, sympathy : feeling with another : able to sympathise : compassionate : produced by sympathy : uniting viscera and blood- vessels in a nervous action common to them all :
noting sounds induced by vibrations conveyed through
air, &c., from a bodyalready in vibration. adv. Sympathetically. n. Sympathet icism, undue disposition to be sympathetic. v.i. Sym'pathise, to have sympathy : to feel with or for another : to be compassionate. ns. Sympathiser ; Sym'pathism ; Sym pathist. -Sympathetic ink (see Ink). [Gr. sympatkeia syn, \i\\h, pathos, suffering.]

Sympelmous, sim-pel'mus, adj. in birds, having the tendons of the deep flexors of the toes blended in one before separating to proceed one to each of the four digits opp. to Nomopelmous. [Gr. syn, with, pelma, the sole of the foot.]

Sympetalous, sim-pet'a-lus, adj. having all the petals united.

Symphenomenon, sim-fe-nom'e-non, . a phenomenon resembling others shown by the same object : /I. Symphenom'ena. adj. Sympnenom enal.

Symphony, sim'fO-ni, . an agreeing together in sound : unison, consonance, or harmony of sound : a musical composition for a full band of instruments : an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition. . Symphd'nla, concord in Greek music : a medieval name for the bagpipe, the virginal. adj. Symphon iC, relating to, or resembling, a symphony: symphonious. . Sympho nion, a combination of pianoforte and harmonium, the precursor of the orchestrion. adj. Sympho nious, agreeing or harmonising in sound : accordant : harmonious. n. Sym'phonlSt, a composer of symphonies. [Gr. symplionia syn, together, phone, a sound.]

SymphoricarpOUS, sim-fo-ri-kar'pus, adj. bearing several fruits clustered together.

Symphyla, sim'fi-la, n.pl. an order or suborder of insects related to typical Thysanura, but resembling chilopods and having many abdominal legs. adj. Sym'phyllOUS. [Gr. symphytos, of the same race syn, witti, phylon, a clan.]

Symphynote, sim'fi-not, adj. soldered together at the hiiijje, as the valves of some unios. [Gr. symfhyfs, growing together, ndton, the back.]

SymphyogenesiS, sim-fi-6-jen'e-sis, n. (bot.) the forming of an organ or part by union of parts formerly separate. adj. Symphyogenet'iC. [Gr. symplty-esthai, to grow together, genesis, generation.]

SymphysiS, sim'fi-sis, . the union of two parts of the skeleton, either by confluencCj by direct apposition, or by the intervention of cartilage or ligament : the union of parts normally separate, coalescence or growing together of parts. adj. Symphys eal. us. Symphys'ia, a malformation produced by the union of parts properly separate : Sym'phytism, a coalescence of word-elements. i<ir. syn, with, phyein, to grow.]

Symphytum, sim'fi-tum, . a genus of gamopetalous plants, of the natural order Boraginacett.

Sympiesometer. sim-pi-e-som'e-ter, n. a. barometer in w:iich oil and hydrogen gas replace mercury and the Toricellian vacuum : an instrument for measuring the pressure of a current. [Gr. sympiesis, a pressing together syn, with, piezein, to press, met roii, a measure.]

Symplectlc, sim-plek'tik, adj. placed in or among, as if woven together. . a bone in the Teleostean fishes which forms the lower ossification of the suspensorium, and which articulates below with the quadrate bone by which it is firmly held. [Gr. symplektikos syn, together, plekein, to weave.]

Symplesite, sim'ple-slt, . a pearly, vitreous arseniate of ferrous iron. [Gr. syn, together, plesios, near.]

Symploce, sim'plO-se, n. (rhet.) the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses. [Gr. symploki, an interweaving.]

Symploclum, sim-plo'si-tim, n. (hot.) the annulus in the sporangium of ferns.

Sympodium, sim-po'di-um, . (hot.) an axis or stem morphologically made up of a series of superposed branches imitating a simple stem. [Gr. syn, with, penis, podos, foot.]

Symposium, ?im-p5'zi-um, . a drinking together : a banquet with philosophic conversation : a merry feast. adjs. Sympo siac, Sympo'sial. >is. Sympo'Slarch, the master of the feast, a tonst-master ; Sympo Blast, one who takes part in a symposium.

[L., Gr. syiHposionsyn, together, posts, a drinking pinein, to drink.]

Symptom, simp'tum, . that which attends and indicates the existence of something else, not as a cause, but as a constant effect : (med.) that which indicates disease. adjs. Symptomatic, -al, pertaining to symptoms : indicating the existence of something else : (med.) proceeding from some prior disorder. adv. Symptomat'ically. . Symptomatology, the sum of knowledge concerning symptoms. [Gr. symptoma syn, with, piptein, to fall.]

Symptosis, simp-to'sis, n. the meeting of pplars of the same point with reference to different loci.

Synacmy, sin-ak'mi, . the simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower. adj. SynacmiC. [Gr. syn, with, akme, maturity.]

Synacral, sin-ak'ral, adj. having a common vertex, as faces of a polyhedron. [Gr. syn, with, acros, top.]

Synadelphic, sin-a-del'fik, adj. acting together, as different members of an animal body. [Gr. syn, with, adelphos, a brother.]

Synadelphite, sin-a-del'flt, . an arseniate of manganese.

Synaeresis. See Syneresis.

Synaasthesia, sin-es-the'si-a, . sensation produced at a point different from the point of stimulation.

Synagogue, sin'a-gog. . an assembly of Jews for worship : a Jewish place of worship. adjs. Syn'a-gogal, SynagOg'ical. [Fr., Gr. synagogesyn, together, agein, to lead.]

Synalepha, sin-a-le'fa,. a contraction by suppressing a final vowel or diphthong before another vowel or diphthong, so that the final syllable of one word runs or melts into the first of the other. Also Synale phe. [Gr. synaloiphe synaUiphein, to melt together syn, together with, aleiphein, to anoint.]

Synalgla, si-nal'ji-a, . sympathetic pain. [Gr. syn, with, algos, pain.]

SynallagmatiC, sin-a-lag-mat'ik, adj. mutually or reciprocally obligatory. [Gr. synallagmatikos s\na.!agtna, a covenant.]

Synancia, si-nan'si-a, . a genus of fishes with spines and poison-glands, of family Synanciidce. adj. Synan cioid. [Gr. synangchos, quinsy.)

Synangium. si-nan ji-um, . an arterial trunk : the boat-shaped sorus of certain ferns. [Gr. syn, with, angeion, a vessel.]

Synantherous, si-nan'ther-us, adj. (bot.) having the anthers united.

SynanthOUS, si-nan'thus, adj. (tot.) denoting plants whose flowers and leaves appear together or at the same time. . Synan'thy. [Gr. syn, together, anthos, a flower.]

Sjmaphea, sin-a-fe'a, . the metrical continuity between one colon and another, mutual connection of all the verses in a system, so that they are scanned as one verse, as in anapsestics : elision or synalepha, at the end of a line, of the final vowel of a dactylic hexameter before the initial vowel of the next. Also Synaphei'a. [Gr.,synaptein, to join together.]

Synapte, si-nap'te, . (Gr. ChitrcK) a litany. [Gr. iynapte (euche, a prayerX joined together.]

Synarchy, sin'ar-ki, . joint sovereignty. [Gr. synarchia syn, with, archein, to nile.]

SynartesiS, sin-ar-te'sis, n. a fastening together, close union. adj. Synartet'iC. [Gr. synartesissyn, with, artaein, to fasten to.]

SynarthroslS, sin-ar-thro'sis, . a join permitting no motion between the parts articulated. adj. Synarthro'diaL adv. Synarthro'dially. [Gr. synarthrosis syn, with, arthron, a joint.]

Synascete, sin'a-set, . a fellow-ascetic.

Synastry, si-nas'tri, . coincidence as regards stellar influences. [Gr. syn, together with, as t rent, a star.)

SynaxiS, si-nak'sis, . in the early Church, an assembly for worship, esp. for celebrating the Eucharist. it. Synaxa rion, in Greek usage, a lection containing

Syncarpous

fete, far ; mS, her ; mine ;

Synochus

an account of a saint's life. [Gr. synaxis, a bringing together syn, together, agein, to lead.]

Syncarpous, sin-kar'pus, adj. (/at.) having the carpels consolidated into one. [Gr. syn, together, karoos, a fruit.]

Syncategorematic, sin-kat-e-gor-e-mat'ik, adj. denoting words that can only form parts of terms, as adverbs, &c.adt>. Syncategoremat'ically.

Synohondrosis, sing-kon-dro'sis, n. an articulation

formed by the addition of a plate of cartilage. . Synchondrot'Omy, the section of such. [Gr. syngchondrosis syn, with, cftondros, a cartilage.]

Synchoresis, sing-kO-re'sis, n. (rliet.) an admission made for the purpose of making a more effective retort. [Gr. synchSresis syn, with, chores, space.)

Synchronal, sing'krC-nal, adj. happening or being at the same time : simultaneous : lasting lor the same time also Synchron'ical, Synchronous. adv. Synchron'ically . Synchronlsa'tion. v.i. Syn'cnronise, to be synchronal or simultaneous : to agree in time. v.t. to cause to be synchronous: to regulate a clock, &c., by some standard. ns. Syn'chroniser ; Synchronism, concurrence of events in time : the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c., in history. adj. Synchronis tic. showing synchronism. adv. Synchronis'tically. . Synchronol'ogy, chronological arrangement side by side. adv. Syn'chronously. ns. Syn'chronous-

neSS ; Syn'Chrony, simultaneity. [Gr. sytichronisntos synchronizein, to agree in time syn, together, chronos, time.]

SynchysiS, sing'ki-sis, n. (rhet.) confusion of meaning
due to unusual arrangement : fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye. [Gr. syngchysis syn, together with, chein, to pour.]

Synclastic, sin-klas'tik, adj. having the same kind of curvature in all directions opp. to A nticlastic. [Gr. syn, together, klastos, broken.]

Synclinal, sin-kli'nal, adj. sloping downwards in oppo-
site directions so as to meet in a common point or line : (geol.) denoting strata dipping toward a common central line or plane. ns. Syn'cline, a synclinal flexure also Syncll'nal ; Syncllnp'rium, a mountain with a synclinal structure. [Gr. syn, together, klinein, to bend.]

Syncopate, sing'kS-pat, v.t. to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle : (mus.) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next. adjs. Syn'coj>al, Syncop'ic, pertaining to syncope. us. Syncopa'tion, act of syncopating ; Syn'cope, the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as ue'er for never: (iited.) a fainting-fit, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint : (inns.) syncopation. v.t. Syn'COplse, to contract by syncope. . Syn'COpist. adj. Syn-

COp'tlC. [Low L. syncopare, -dtnm L. syncope Gr. syn, together, koptein, to cut off.]

Syncretism, sin'kre-tizm, . the attempted reconciliation of irreconcilable principles, theological compromise between Catholics and Protestants, between Lutherans and Reformed. adj. Syncret'io, pertaining to syncretism, tending to blend opposing parties and speculative systems by minimising differences. 11. t. Syn'cretise. . Syn'cretist. adj. Syncretis'tic. [Gr. synkretismos synkretiztin, to unite against.]

Syndactyl, sin-dak'til, adj. having the digits connected with a web, &c. n. Syndac'tylism, union of digits. adj. Syndac'tylous.

Syndesmosis, sin-des-m<Vsis, n. the connection of bones by ligaments. ns. Syndesmog'raphy, description of the ligaments and joints ; Syndesmol'Ogy, the knowledge of the ligaments. adj. Syndosmot ic. . Syndesmot'omy, the anatomy of the ligaments. [Gr. syndesinos syn, together with, dein, to bind.]

Syndetic, -al, sin-dct'ik, -al, adj. connecting by con-

junctions, &c. [Gr. syndetikcs, binding together syn, together, dein, to bind.]

Syndic, sin'dik, n. the chief magistrate in Geneva, one of those officers delegated as agents by cities in France under the old regime, &c. : one chosen to transact business for others, esp. the accredited legal representative of a corporation, society, or company. . Syn'dicate, a body of syndics : a council : the office of a syndic : a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property, esp. an association of merchants or others for the purpose of carrying through some great or important enterprise, or for securing a kind of artificial monopoly in the production or supply of some commodity. v. t. to effect by means of a syndicate. v.i. to join in a syndicate. ns. Syndica'tion ; Syn'dicator. [L. syndicnsGr. syndikos syn, with, dike, justice.]

Syndrome, sin'dro-me, . concurrence. [Gr., syn, together, dramein, to run.]

Syndyasmian, sin-di-as'mi-an, adj. coupling, noting the sexual relation. [Gr. syndyasmos, coupling.]

Synecdoche, sin-ek'd5-ke, . a figure of speech by

which a part is made to comprehend the whole, or the whole is put for a part. adj. Synecdoch'ical, expressed by, or implying, synecdoche. [Gr. synekdoche syn, together, ckdechestluii, 10 receive.]

Synechia, sin-e-ki'a. . morbid adhesion between the iris and the cornea. n. SynechiOl'Ogy, the doctrine of the connection of things by causation. adj. Synec'tlC, bringing into connection things of different nature. . Synectlc'ity. [Gr. syncktikos, holding together, synechcin syn, together with, echein, to hold.]

SynecphonesiS, si-nek-fO-ne'sis, . syneresis.

Synedral, si-ne'dral, adj. (hot.) growing on the angle of a stem. Also Syne'dTOUS. [Gr. synedros, sitting together syn, together, hedra, a seat.]

Synedrion, si-ned'ri-on, n. a judicial assembly, a sanhedrim also Syned'rium. adj. Syned'rial. [Sanhedriin.]

Synema, si-ne'ma, n. (hot.) the column of combined filaments in a monadelphous flower. [Gr. syn, together, netna, a thread.]

Syneresis, Synaaresls, si-ner'e-sis, . the coalescence of two vowels or syllables opp. to Diteresis. [Gr. syn, together, hairein, to take.]

Synergism, sin'er-jizm, H. the doctrine that the human
will and the Divine Spirit arc two efficient agents that co-operate in regeneration ascribed to Melanchthon. adj. Synerget'ic. . Syn'ergist, one maintain ing the doctrine of synergism. adj. Synergist'ic. . Syn'ergy, combined action. [Gr. synergia, co-operation syn, together, ergein, to work.]

SynesiS, sin'e-sis, . a grammatical construction in harmony with the sense rather than with strict syntax. [Gr., 'understanding.']

SyngenesiOUS, sin-je-nc'shus, adj. (lot.) cohering into
a ring, as the anthers of Composita, &c. those plants which show "this forming the igth class in the Linnean system, the Syngene'Sla. [Gr. syn, with, genesis, generation.]

Syngenesis, sin-jen'e-sis, . the theory of reproduction which makes the embryo the product of both male and female by the union of spermatozoon and ovum : the theory that the germ so formed contains the germs of all future generations opp. to Epigenesis. adj. Syngenet'ic. [Gr. syn, vt\l\\, genesis, generation.]

Syngraph, sing'graf, . a writing signed by both or all the parties thereto. [Gr. synggraphe syn, with, graphein, to write.]

SynizesiS, sin-i-ze'sis, . the union into one syllable of two vowels incapable of forming a diphthong : closure
of the pupil of the eye, with loss of sight. [Gr. syn, with, hizein, to place.]

Synochus, sin'0-kus, . a continued fever also Syn'ooha. adjs. Syn'ochal, Syn'ochold. [Gr.

Synocil

mOte ; mute ; m<50n ; Men.

Syrophoenlcian

synochos, joined together syn, with, echein, to hold.]

Synooil, sin'5-sil, . a filamentous formation of certain sponges, supposed to function as a sense-organ, probably an eye. [Gr. syn, with, L. ciliunt, an eyelid.]

Synocreate, si-nok'rS-at, adj. (hot.) uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf, and enclosing the stem in a sheath of stipules. [Or. syn, with, and ocreate.}

Synod, sin'nd, . a meeting : an ecclesiastical council : among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries, intermediate between these and the General Assembly, also the supreme court of the United Presbyterian Church until its union with the Free Church in 1900. adjs. Syn'Odal, Synod'ic, -al, pertaining to a synod : done in a synod. adv. Synod'ically. . Syn'odist. [L. synod us Gr. synodos syn, together, kudos, a way.]

Syncecious, si-ne'shi-us, adj. (bat.) having male and female flowers in one head as in the Composite^ : having antheridia'and archegonia on the same re-

ceptacle, as in many mosses. [Gr. synoikia, a living together syn, with, oikein, to dwell.]

Synomosy, sin'6-mo-si, . a body of political or other conspirators bound together by oath, a secret society. [Gr. synomosia, a conspiracy syn, with, otnnynai, to take an path.]

Synonym, sin'o-nim, . a name or word having the same meaning with another: one of two or more words which have the same meaning. adjs. Synonymat'ic, Synonym'ic, -al. ns. Synonyin'icon, a dictionary of synonymous words ; Synonymies, synonymy. i>.t. Synon'ymlse, to express by other words of the same meaning. ns. Synon'ymist, one who studies synonyms, or the different names of plants and animals ; Synonymity, the state of being synonymous. adj. Synon'ymous, pertaining to synonyms : expressing the same thing : having the same meaning. ativ. Synon'ymously. n. Synon'ymy, the quality of being synonymous : a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used. [Gr. synonyinon syn, with, enua, a name.]

Synopsis, si-nop'sis, . a view of the whole together: a collective or general view of any subject: //. Synop'ses. adjs. Synoptic, -al, affording a general view of the whole. ^ ,i~>. Synop'tically. . Synop'-tist, one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels. adj. SynoptiS'tic. Tlie Synoptic Gospels, a name first used by Grieshach for the first three gospels, those of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present such a similarity in matter and form that they readily admit of being brought under one and the same combined view or synopsis. [Gr. sy>wj>sis syn, with, together, cast's, a view.]

Synosteosis, si-nos-te-o'sis, . union of different parts of the skeleton by means of bone, co-ossification also SynOSto'siS. us. Synosteol'Ogy, the know-ledge of the joints of the body ; Synosteot'omy, the dissection of the joints. adj. Synostot'ic. [Gr. syn, together, osteon, a bone.]

Synotus, si-no'tus, . a genus of long-eared bats having the rim of the ear produced in front of the eye, in-cluding the European Barbastel : a double monster united above the umbilicus, the head incompletely double. [Gr. syn, together, ous, Stos, the ear.]

Synovial, sin-o'vi-al, adj. relating to Syno'Via, an unctuous albuminous fluid, secreted from certain glands in the joints. adv. Syno'vlally. . Synovl tis, inflammation of a synovial membrane. [Gr. syn, with, Ban, an egg.]

Syntax, sin'taks, n. (gram.) the correct arrangement of words in sentences. adjs. Syntac'tic, -al, per-taining to syntax : according to the rules of syntax. adv. Syntac'tically. [Gr. syntaxis syn, to-gether, tassein, taxein, to put in order.]

SyntenosiS, sin-te-no'sis, . the connection of bones by tendons. [Gr. syn, with, tendn, a sinew.]

SynteresiS, sin-tS-rS'sls, . preventive treatment, pro-phylaxis. adj. Synteret'ic. . Synteret ics, hygiene. [Gr. synteresis, observation syn, with, terein, to watch over.]

SyntexiS, sin-tek'sis, . a wasting of the body. adjs. Syntec'tic, -al. [Gr. syntexis, a wasting away syn, with, tekein, to melt.]

Synthermal, sin-therm'al, adj. having the same degree of heat. [Gr. syn, together, thertne, heat.]

Synthesis, sin'the-sis, n. a term applied to the building up of compound substances from the elements they contain or from other compounds, usually of less complexity than themselves : a making a whole out of parts : the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion, as opposed to analysis: (grant.) the uniting of ideas into a sen-tence : (ined.) the reunion of parts that have been divided : (cheat.) the uniting of elements to form a compound : pi. Syn'theses (-sez). r.t. Syn'the-

Sise. to unite by synthesis. ns. Syn'thesist, Syn'-thetist, one who synthetises. adjs. Synthetic, -al, pertaining to synthesis : consisting in synthesis or composition. adv. Synthetically. . Syn-thet'icism, the principles of synthesis, a synthetic system. ./. Syn'thetise. Synthetic philosophy,

the system of Herbert Spencer, so called by himself because conceived as a fusion of the different sciences
into a whole. [Gr. synthesis syn, with, together, thesis, a placing tttlicvii, I place.]

Synthronus, sin'thro-nus, . the seat of the bishop and his presbyters, behind the altar. [Gr. syn, together with, tlironos, a throne.]

Syntpnln, sin'to-nin, . a substance akin to fibrin, which is an important constituent of muscular tissue also called Muscle Fibrin.

Syntonous, sin'tO-nus, adj. intense in quality. Also Synton'iC. [Gr. syntonos, tightly drawn]

Syntropic, sin-trop'ik, adj. turning or pointing in the same direction, as several vertebrae. [Gr. syn, together with, trepein, to turn.]

Syphilis, sif'i-lis, . a markedly contagious, infective, and inoculable disease, capable of being transmitted to the offspring, propagated by direct contagion or by the transmission of the virus through some vessel or medium which has recently been contaminated most commonly caused by impure sexual intercourse. n. Syphilisa'tion. i>.t. Syph'ilise, to attempt to inoculate the system with the virus of syphilis as a preventive and curative measure. adj. Syphilitic. . Syphilog^raphy, the description of syj hilis. adj. Syph'ilOid, relating to syphilis. ns. Syphilol'OgiSt, one versed in syphilologY ; Syphilol'Ogy, the knowledge of syphilis ; Syphilo ma, a syphilitic tumour ; Syphilopho'bla, a morbid dread of contracting syphilis. [The word is borrowed from the name of a figure in Fracastoro's poem, Syphilidis Libri ///.]

Syphon, Syren. Same as Siphon, Siren.

Syriac, sir i-ak, adj. relating to Syria, or to its language. . the language, esp. the ancient language of Syria, a western dialect of Aramaic (q.v.). ns. Syr'iacism, Syrlanism, a Syrian idiom. adj. Syrian, relating to Syria. . a native of Syria. . Syr'iarch, the chief priest in the Roman province of Syria.

Syringa, sT-ring'ga, . the mock-orange.

Syringe, sir'inj, . a portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, used to draw in a quantity of liquid and eject it forcibly : a tube used by surgeons for injecting, &c. v.t. to inject or clean with a syringe. [L. syrinx, (gen.) syrin^os Gr. syringx, a reed.]

Syringotomy, sir-in-got'0-mi, . the operation of cutting for the fistula. . Syr'inx, a fistula or fistulous opening : a narrow gallery in the tombs of ancient Egypt. (Gr. syringx, a pipe, tome, a cutting temnein, to cut.]

Syrophcanician, sl-rO-fg-nish'an, adj. pertaining to

Syro- Phoenicia or its people, of mixed Phoenician and Syrian descent.

SyrtiS, ser'tis, n. (MUt.) a quicksand also Syrt. adj. Syr'tlO. [L., Gr. syrein, to draw along.]

Syrup, sir'up, n. a saturated solution of sugar boiled to prevent fermentation : the juice of fruits saturated with sugar and many flavoured liquids, treated in the same way-also Sir'up. adj. Syr'upy. [Fr. syrop Sp. xarope, a drink Ar. sharab.]

SyssarcosiS, sis-ar-k6'sis, . the connection of one bone with another by intervening muscle. adj. Syssarco sic. [Gr., syn, together, sarx, flesh.]

Syssitia, si-sit'i-a, n. the ancient Spartan custom of eating together in public the chief meal of the day. [Gr. syn, together with, siios, food.]

Systaltic, sis-tal'tik, adj. alternately contracting and dilating, pulsatory. [Gr. systaltikos syn, together, stellein, to place.]

Systasis, sis'ta-sis, . a union or confederation. adj. Systatic, introductory, recommendatory. [Gr. syn, with, histanai, to set up.]

System, sis'tem, . anything formed of parts placed together or adjusted into a regular and connected whole : an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole : an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end : regular method or order : a full and connected view of some department of knowledge : an explanatory hypothesis or theory : the universe. adjs. Systematic, -al, pertaining to, or consisting of, system : formed or done according to system : methodical. adv. Systematically. .j. Systemati'cian ; Systematise tion, Systemisa'tion. vs.t. Systematise, Systemise,

to reduce to a system. ns. Systematise!; Sys'-tematism; Sys tematist; Systematology. adjs. Systemic, systematic : pertaining to the human system ; Sys temless, without system : not exhibiting organic structure. ns. Sys tem-mak'er, -mon'ger, one unduly fond of constructing systems. [Gr. systcmasyn, together, histeini, I place.]

Systole, sis'tO-le, . the regular contraction of the heart for impelling the blood outward opp. to Diastole: (grain.) the shortening of a long syllable. adj. Systolic. [Gr. systole syn, together, stellein, to place.]

Systyle, sis' til, .(m - A//.)the arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart : a front or portico having columns so arranged. adj. Sys'-tylous (hot.), having the styles united into a single body. [Gr. syn, with, stylos, a column.]

Sythe = Scythe.

Syzygy, siz'i-ji, . the relative position of a planet (es;>. the moon) when either in conjunction or in oppo-
sition with tlie sun : the period of new or full moon : //. Syz'ygies. . Syz'ygant (-gant), a rational integral function of the invariants of a quantic that vanishes when expressed as a function of the co-efficients. adj. Syzyget'iC, pertaining to a linear relation. a<i\: Syzygetlcally. adj. Syzyg'ial, pertaining to a syzygy. [Gr. syzygia, union.]

the twentieth letter in our alphabet, its sound that of the hard dental mute, produced by the tip of the tongue being brought into contact with the base of the upper teeth : as a medieval numeral = 160 ; T = 160,000 : something fashioned like a T, or having a cross section like a T also written tee and sometimes tan, ns. T''-band'age, a bandage composed of two strips fashioned in the shape of the letter T, as for use about the perineum ; T'-cart, n four-wheeled pleasure-vehicle without top, having a T-shaped body ;
T-Cloth, a plain cotton made for the India and China market stamped with a T ; T-cross, a tau-cross ; T-plate, a T-shaped plate, as for strengthening a joint in a wooden framework ; T-rail, a rail, as for a railway, having a T-like cross section ; T-square, a ruler shaped like the letter T, used in mechanical and architectural drawing. To a T, with perfect exactness ; Be marked with a T, to be branded as a thief.

Tab, tab, . a small .tag, flap, or strap, forming an appendage of something: reckoning, tally, check.

Tabanus, ta-ba'nus, . a genus of flies, including the horse-flies. [L.J

Tabard, tab'ard, . a military cloak of the isth and i6th centuries, now a loose sleeveless coat worn by heralds. . Tab arder, one who wears a tabard. [O. Fr., Low L. tabardiitn; perh. conn, with L. tafete, tapestry.]

Tabaret, tab'a-ret, . an upholsterer's silk stuff, with alternate stripes of watered and satin surface. [Tabby.}

Tabasheer, Tabashir, tab-a-sher', . a substance, consisting chiefly of silica, sometimes found in the cavities or tubular parts of the stems of bamboos and other large grasses, and prized by the Hindus as a tonic, &c., prepared by imperfect calcination and tritnration. [Hind, tabashir.}

Tabby, tab'i, . a coarser kind of waved or watered silk : an artificial stone, a mixture of lime, shells, gravel, stones, and water : a female cat also Tabb'y-cat. adj. brindled : diversified in colour. a.t. to water or cause to look wavy : fia.t. and pa.f>. tabb'ied. . Tabb'inet, a more delicate kind of tabby resembling damask, used for window-curtains.

[Fr. talis Ar. 'attabi, a kind of rich, waved silk 'Attabiya, the quarter in Bagdad where first made.]

Tabofaction, tab-e-fak'shun, . a wasting away from disease. v.t. Tab'efy, to emaciate. v.i. to lose flesh, to waste away. ns. Ta'bes, a gradual wasting away ; Tabes'cence. adjs. Tabes'cent ; Tabetic ; Table; Tabld. <i<?r. Tab'idly. . Tabldness. a,ij. TabiflC, causing tabes. . Tabltude, state of one affected with tabes. Tabes dorsaliS, the same as locomotor ataxia. [L. tabes, a wasting, tabere, to waste away.]

Tabella, lu-bel'a, . a medicated lozenge or hard elec-tuary. adj. Tab'ellary, tabular./:. Tabell'ion, an official scrivener in the Roman empire, and in France down to 1761. [L. tabt-lia, dim. of tabula, a table.]

Taber, v.i. (/>.). Same as labour.

Taberd, tab'erd, . Same as Tabard.

Tabernacle, tab'er-n.i-kl, . (/>.) the movable tent carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as

a temple : a tent : the human body as the temporary abode of the soul : a place of worship or sacred place: (R.C.) the place in which the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are kept : a socket permitting a mast to be lowered beneath bridges. v.i. to dwell : to abide for a time. adj. Tabernac ular. Tabernacle work (archit.\ ornamental work over niches, stalls, &c. with canopies and pinnacles, or any
work in which such forms a characteristic feature. Feast of tabernacles, a Jewish autumn festival, celebrating the sojourning of the children of Israel in the wilderness (Lev. xxiii. 43), and the gathcring-in of
all the fruits of the year (Ex. xxiii. 16). [L. tabcmaculuin, double dim. of tabertta, a hut, shed of boards.]

Tablature, tab'la-tur, . something tabular : a painting on a wall or ceiling : a picture in general : a method of musical notation, principally employed in the isth and i6th centuries for the lute : (anal.) a division of the skull into two tables. [Fr., L. tabula, a board.]

Table, tii'bl, . a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture : supply of food, entertainment : the company at a table : the board or table on which a game is played, as _ billiards, backgammon, draughts : a surface on which something is written or engraved : that which is cut or written on a flat surface : a flat gravestone supported

Tableau

mOte ; mute ; m(5on ; t/ten.

Tack

on pillars : an inscription : a condensed statement : syllabus or index : (/>.) a writing tablet. aiij. of or pertaining to a table, or the food partaken from the table. v.t. to make into a table or catalogue: to lay (money) on the table : to pay down : to lay on the table i.e. to postpone consideration of. us. Ta ble-beer, light beer for common use ; Ta ble-book, a book of tablets, on which anything is written without ink : a note-book : a book of tables, as of weights, measures, &c. ; Ta'ble-ClOth, a cloth usually of linen, for covering a table, esp. at meals ;

Ta'ble-COVer, a cloth for covering a table, esp. at other than meal-times ; Table-d'hote (ta'bl-dot), a meal for several persons at the same hour and at fixed prices ; Ta'bleful, as many as a table will hold ; Ta bleland, an extensive region of elevated land with a plain-like or undulating surlace : a plateau ; Ta'ble-leaf, a board at the side of a table which can be put up or down to vary the size of the table ; Ta'ble-lin'en, linen table-cloths, napkins, &c. ; Ta'ble-mon'ey, an allowance granted to general officers in the army, and flag-officers in the navy, to enable them to fulfil the duties of hospitality within their respective commands: Ta'ble-rap'plng, production of raps on tables by alleged spiritual agency. n.pl. Ta'bles, the game of backgammon. us. Ta'ble-spoon, one of the largest spoons used at table ; Ta ble-spoon'ful, as much as will fill a table-spoon ; Table-talk, familiar conversation, as thru round a table, during and after meals ; Ta'ble-turn'ing, movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits by rational persons to involuntary muscular action similarly Ta'ble-lift'ing, Ta'ble-rap'ping ; TaT>le-ware, dishes, spoons, knives, forks, &c. for table use. adv. Ta'blewise, like a table of the communion-table, with the ends east and west opp. to Altar-wise. us. Ta'ble-WOrk, the setting of type for tables, columns of figures, &c. ; Tabling, the act of tabling or forming into tables : (carp.) a rude dove-tailing : (nant.) a broad hem on the skirts of sails. The Lord's Table, the table at which the Lord's Supper is partaken, or on which the elements are laid : the Lord's Supper. Fence the tables (see Fence); Lay On the table, to lay aside any proposed me.isure indefinitely, or for future discussion ;

Lie on the table, to be laid upon the table ; Turn the tables, to bring about a complete reversal of circumstances. [O. Fr. table L. tabula, a. board.]

Tableau, tab'lO, . a picture : a striking and vivid representation : -pi. Tableaux (tab'luz). Tableau Vivant, a representation of a historical or other personage by a motionless living person dressed in suitable costume. [Fr. , L. tabula, a painting.]

Tablet, tab'let, . a small flat surface : something flat on which to write, paint, &c. : a confection in a flat square form. . Tab'loid, a small tablet containing a certain definite portion of some drug, a troche or lozenge. [Dim. of table.]

Taboo. Tabu, ta-boo', . an institution among the Polynesians, forming a penal system based on religious sanctions, by which certain things are held sacred or consecrated, and hence prohibited to be

used by a natural transference of meaning by association of ideas becoming equivalent to ' unholy,' 'accursed' also Tamboo', Tambu', and Tapu' : any prohibition, interdict, restraint, ban, exclusion, ostracism. v. t. to forbid approach to : to forbid tlie use of : pr.p. taboo'ing ; pa.t. and pa.p. tabooed'. [Polynesian tapu prob. ta, to mark, pu, expressing intensity.]

Tabor, ta'bor. . a camp amongst the ancient nomadic Slavs and Turks, inside a ring of wagons.

Taborite, ta'bor-It, . one of the more extreme party of the Hussites, as opposed to the Calixiine- < r Utraquists. so named from their headquarters being at Mount Tabor, 24 miles N.E. of Pisek.

Tabour, Tabor, ta'bor, . a small drum like the

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timbrel or tambourine without jingles, usually played with one stick, and in combination with a fife. v.i. to play on a labour : to beat lightly and often : P r -p- ta'bouring ; pa.p. ti'boured. ns. Ta'borer (Skak.), one who beats the labour ; Tab orine (Sliak.), a labour or small drum ; Tab ouret, Tab'ret, a small labour or drum ; Tab'rere (Spem.), a labourer. [O. Fr. tabottr (Fr. tambour) Pers. tambiir, a kind of cithern.]

Tabouret, tab'oo-ret, . a cushioned seat, without arms or back, highly ornamented : a frame for embroidery : a needle-case.

Tabu. Same as Taboo.

Tabular, tab'u-lar, aaj. of the form of, or pertaining lo, a lable : having a flat surface : arranged in a table or schedule, computed from tables : having the form of laminae or plates. ns. Tab'Ula, a \vriting-lablel, a legal record : a frontal : a dissepiment in corals, &c. ; Tabularisa'tion, the act of tabularising or torming into tables : the state of being tabularised. v. t. Tab'ularise, to put in a tabular form : to tabulate :pr.p. tab'ularising : pa.p. lab'ularlsed. adv. Tab'ularly. --.(. Tabulate, io reduce to tables or_synopses: to shape with aflat surface. . Tabula'tion, the act of forming into tables.

Tacahout, tak'a-howt, . an Arab name for the small gall formed on ihe lamarisk-lree, and used as one source for obiaining gallic acid.

Tacamahac, lak'a-ma-hak, . a gum-resin yielded by several tropical trees. [Soulh American.]

Tac-au-tac, tak'-O-iak', . in fencing, the parry com-bined with the riposte, also a series of close attacks and parries between fencers of equal skill. [Fr.]

Tace, ta'se, be silent. Tace is Latin for a candle, a phrase understood as requesting or promising silence. [L., imper. of face re, to be silent.]

Tache, tash, n. (.) a fastening or catch. [Tack.]

Tache, tash, . a spot, stain, or freckle : a moral blemish : a characteristic. [Fr.]

Tachometer, ta-kom'e-ter, . an instrument for measuring variations in the velocity of machines. Also Tachym'eter. [Gr. tac/tos, speed, nietrou, a measure.]

Tachygraphy, ta-kig'ra-fi, . stenography, the art of writing in abbreviations. . Tachyg'rapher. atijs. Tachygraph'ic, -aL [Gr. tacky$, swift, grapluin, to write.]

Tachyllte, tak'i-llt, . a black opaque natural glass, which results from the rapid cooling of molten basalt, occurring as a thin selvage to dikes and veins of intrusive basalt. aiij. Tachylit'ic.

Tachymeter, ta-kim'e-ter, . a surveying instrument also Tacheom'eter. . Tachym'etry, scientific use of the tachymeter.

Tacit, tas'it, ,adj. implied, but not expressed bywords: silent, giving no sound. adv. Tac'itly. . Tac'it-ness. aiij. Taciturn, habitually tacit or silent: not fond of talking: reserved in speech. ns. Tac'itumiSt, one habitually taciturn ; Taciturn'-ity, habitual silence : reserve in speaking. an'-'. Taciturnly. [L. tacit us, pa.p. of tacirt, to be silent.]

Tack, tak, . a short, sharp nail with a broad head : a fastening, a long temporary stitch : the weather clew or foremost lower corner of any of the courses, or of any sail set with a boom or gaff, or of a flag, also the rope by which such clew or tack is confined or fastened : the course of a sl-ip in reference to the position ot her sails: a determinate course, the art of tacking, hence a change of policy, a strategical move : a shelf for drying cheese : term of a lease : adhesiveness, sticky condition, as of varnish, &c. r.t. to attach or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks. v.i. to change the course or tack of a

ship by shifting the position of the sails : to shift one's position, to veer. adj. Tack'y, adhesive, viscous. [Most prob. Celt., Ir. tafa, a pin, Bret. tad:, a nail.]

n

TacJs

(ate, far: me, her; mine ;

Tailor

Tack, tak, n. (prov.) any distinctive and permanent Havour.

Tack, tak, . food generally, fare, esp. of the bread kind, as hard tack, soft tack, &c.

Tacket, tak'et, n. (Scot.) a hobnail in the soles of strong shoes.

Tackle, tak'l, . the ropes, rigging, &c. of a ship : tools, weapons: ropes, &c., for raising heavy weights : a pulley. v.t. to harness: (prov.) to seize or take hold of, attack, fasten upon. v.i. to get a hold of. adj. Tack'led, made of ropes tackled together. ns. Tackling, furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c. of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage : tackle or instruments ; Tacks man, a tenant or lessee. [Scand., Sw. tackel Ice. taka, to take.]

Tacky, tak'i, . (U.S.) a poor ill-conditioned horse.

Tact, takt, . adroitness in managing the feelings of persons dealt with : nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is best in the circumstances : (inns.) the stroke in keeping time. adjs. Tactful ; Tac'tile, that may be touched or felt. >is. Tac-til'ity, state of being tactile : touchiness ; Tac'tion, act of touching : sense of touch. adj. Tactless, without tact. . Tactlessness, adj. Tactual, relating to, or derived from, the sense of touch. adv. Tact'ually. n. Tact'US, the sense of touch. [L. tactus tangere, tactum, to touch.]

Tactics, tak'tiks, n.sing. the science or art of manoeuvring military and naval forces in the presence of the enemy: way or method of proceeding. adjs. Tac'tic, -al, pertaining to tactics. aiiv.

Tar/tically. n . Tacti'cian, one skilled in tactics. [Gr. taktike (teckirf, art, understood), art of arranging men in a field of battle tassein, tajcein, to arrange.]

Tadpole, tad'pol, . a young toad or frog in its first state, before the tail is absorbed and the limbs pushed forth. . Tad (U.S.), a street-boy. [A toad with o.poll.\

Taodium, te'di-um, . weariness, tediousness. [L.]

Tael, tal, n. the Chinese Hang or ounce, equal to ij ox. avoir. : a money of account in China, equivalent to a tael weight of pure silver, or to about 1250 of the copper coin known as 'cash.' The value of the Haikwan tael, or customs tael, is about 43. gd. English, varying with the price of silver.

Ta en, tan, a contraction of taken.

Taenia, te'ni-a, . a ribbon or fillet : the fillet above the architrave of the Doric order : a tapeworm. . TSB'nicide, a drug that destroys tapeworms. adj. Tae'niform, ribbon-like. . TBB'nifuge, anything used to expel tapeworms. adj. Tae'nioid, ribbon-like. [L., Gr. tainia, a band.]

Tafferel, taf'er-el, Taffrail, taf'ral, . the upper part of a ship's stern timbers. [Dut. tafereel, a panel tafel, a table L. tabula, a table ; cf. Ger. ta/elei, flooring tafel, a table.]

Taffeta, taf'e-ta, n. a thin glossy silk-stuff having a wavy lustre : (orig.) silk-stuff plainly woven. Also Taff ety. [It. taffeta Pers. tdftah, woven tt'iftiin, to twist.)

Taffy, taf'i, . Same as Toffy.

Taffy, taf'i, . a Welshman from Davy.

Tafia, taf'i-a, . a variety of rum. [Malay.]

Taft, taft, v.t. in plumbing, to spread the end of a lead pipe outward so as to form a wide thin flange.

Tag, tag, . a tack or point of metal at the end of a striim : any small thing tacked or attached to another: any pendant or appendage, the tip of an animal's tail : the rabble collectively, anything mean. v.t. to fit a tag or point to : to tack, fasten,

or hang to : to dog or follow closely. v.i. to make tags, to string words or ideas together : to go be- hiixl as a follower :~~f>r.p. tag'ging ; fa. t. and/<i./. tagged. ns. Tag'-end, a loosely connected end, the concluding part ; Tag'ger, anything that tags, an appendage. n.pl. Tag'gers, thin sheet-iron. n. and

aiij. Tag/rag, a fluttering rag, a tatter : the rabble, or denoting it the same as Rag-tag, often in phrase Tagrag and bobtail. us. Tag'-sore, a disease in sheep, in which the tail is excoriated through diarrhoea ; Tag/-tail, a worm with a tail like a tag : a hanger-on, parasite. [A weaker form of tack.}

Tag, tag, . a children's game in which the object is lor the player to chase the rest until he touches one, who then takes his place as Tag'ger. v.t. to touch or hit in this game.

Taghairm, tag'erm, n. an ancient mode of divination among the Scotch Highlanders, in which a man was wrapped in a fresh bullock's hide and left by a running stream to wait for inspiration. [Gael.]

Taglia, tal'ya, n. a rope and pulleys, tackle with a set of sheaves in a fixed block and another set in a movable block to which the weight is attached. [It.]

Taglioni, tal-yG'ni, n. a kind of overcoat, so called from
the famous family of dancers, the most famous of whom was Maria Taglioni (1804-84).

Taha, ta'ha, . an African weaver-bird of the family / 'ioceidif.

Tahli, ta'li, . a Hindu gold ornament worn by the wives of Brahmans.

Tahona, ta-ho'na, . a crushing-mill for ores worked by horse-power. [Sp., Ar.]

Tai, tl, n. the Japanese bream.

Talc, ta'ik, adj. pertaining to the Tai, the chief race in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, the Laos, &c. . the group of languages spoken by the Tai.

Taigle, ta'gl, v.t. (Scot.) to entangle, hinder. v.i. to delay, tarry.

Tail, tal, . the posterior extremity of an animal, its caudal appendage : anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c. : the back, lower, or hinder part of anything : a retinue, suite : a queue or body of persons in single file : anything long and hang- ing, as a catkin, train of a comet, long curl of hair, &c. : in Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha as an emblem of relative rank.
. Tail'-board, the board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon, which can be let down or removed, for convenience in unloading. adj. Tailed, having a tail of a specified kind. its. Tail'-end, the hind part of any animal, the tip of the tail : the end or finish of anything, the fag-end : (//.) inferior corn sorted out from that of better quality ; Tail'-feath'er, one of the rectrices or rudder-feathers of a bird's tail ; Tail'-gate, the aft or lower gate of a canal lock. n.pl. Tail'ingS, refuse, dregs. adj. Tail less, having no tail. ns. Tail'piece, a piece at the tail or end, esp. of a series, as of engravings ; Tailpipe, the suction pipe in a pump. v.t. to fasten some thing to the tail of, as a dog, to fix something to one by way of joke. ns. Tail'race, the channel in which water runs away below a mill-wheel ; Tail'rope, in coal-mining, a rope extending from the hind part of a car or kibble in a slightly inclined passage, by means of which the empties are drawn ' inby, while the loaded cars are drawn 'outby.' Lay, or Put, salt on the tail of (see Salt) ; Make neither head nor tail of anything (see Head) ; Turn tail, to run away, to shirk a combat; Twist the lion's tail (U.S.\ to goad or insult the pacific and long-siilfer- ing British public feeling for political purposes in America ; with the tail between the legs, in a cowardly way, after the manner of a beaten cur when he sneaks away. [A.S. ttegel; Ger. zagel ; Goth, tagl, hair.]

Tail, tal, n. (law) the term applied to an estate which is cut off or limited to certain heirs. ns. Tail'age, Tall'age. [Fr. taille, cutting. Cf. Entail.}

Tailor, tal'ur, . one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes \-fem. Tail'OreSS. v.i. to work as a tailor. v.t. to make clothes for. ns. Tail'or-bird, one of several Oriental small passerine bird* which sew leaves together to form a nest;

Tailoring, the business or work of a tailor. adj. Tailor-made, made by a tailor, esp. of plain, close-fitting garments for women, in imitation of men's. [Fr. taitleurteuller, to cut.]

Tailzie, Tailye, tal'ye, . (law) a Scotch form of tail.

Taint, tant, v.t. to tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious : to infect : to stain. v.i. to be affected with something corrupting. . a stain or tincture : infection or corruption : a spot : a moral blemish. adj. Taint'less, without taint, pure. ativ.

Taint'lessly, without taint. . Taint ure (Skak.),

taint, tinge, stain. [O v Fr. taint (Fr. feint), pa.p. of teindre, to dye L. tinge re, tinctam, to wet.)

T ai-p ing, tl-ping / , . the name given by foreigners to one of the followers of Hung Hsifl-ch'wan (S'eiw-tseuen), who raised the standard of rebellion in China in 1851, and whose enterprise was finally suppressed in 1865 mainly through the vigour of Colonel Charles (' Chinese ') Gordon, the hero of Khartoum.

Taisch, tash, n. the sound of the voice of a person about to die heard by some one at a distance beyond the range of ordinary sounds. Also Task. [Gael. taibks, taibhse, an apparition.]

Taj, taj, n. a crown, a distinctive head-dress, esp. the tall conical cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes-applied as expressing pre-eminence to the 1 aj Mahal, the magnificent mausoleum of Shah Jehan (1628-58)31 Agra. [Pers.]

Take, tiik, v.t. to lay hold of: to get into one's possession : to catch : to capture : to captivate : to receive : to choose : to use : to allow : to understand : to agree to : to become affected with. v.i. to catch : to have the intended effect : to gain reception, to please : to move or direct the course of: to have recourse to :/>a.t. took ; pa.p. ta'ken. n. quantity of fish taken or capture'l at one time. ns. Take'-in, an imposition, fraud : that by which one is deceived ; Take'-Off. a burlesque representation of any one ; Ta'ker ; Ta'king, act of taking or gaining p_ossession : a seizing : agitation, excitement : (Spens.) sickness : (Shttk.) witchery : malignant influence. adj. captivating: alluring. a<i-'. Ta'kingly. . Ta'kingneSS, quality of bein? taking or attractive.

adj. Ta'ky, attractive. Take advantage of, to

employ to advantage : to make Use of circumstances to the prejudice of: Take after, to follow in resemblance ; Take air, to be disclosed or made public ; Take breath, to stop in order to breathe, to be refreshed ; Take care, care of (see Care) ; Take

down, to reduce : to bring down from a higher place, to lower : to swallow: to pull down : to write

down : Take for, to mistake ; Take French leave

(see French) ; Take from, to derogate or detract

from ; Take heed, to be careful ; Take heed to, to attend to with care ; Take in, to enclose, to embrace : to receive : to contract, to furl, as a sail : to comprehend : to accept as true : to cheat : (Shak.) to conquer : Take in hand, to undertake ; Take into one's head, to be seized with a sudden notion ; Take in vain, to use with unbecoming levity or profaneness; Take in With, to deceive by means of; Take it OUt of, to extort reparation from : to exhaust the strength or energy of; Take leave Csee Leave) ;

Taken in, deceived, cheated : Take notice, to

observe : to show that ob-ervation is made : (with of) to remark upon ; Take Off, to remove : to swallow : to mimic or imitate ; Take on, to take upon : to claim a character : (coll.) to grieve : Take Orders, to receive ordination : Take Order with (Bacon), to check ; Take out, to remove from within : to deduct: (Shak.) to copy; Take part, to share; Take place, tn happen : to prevail ; Take root, tn

strike out roots, to Jive and crow, as a plant : to be established ; Take the field, to begin military operations ; Take the wall Of, to pass on the side nearest the wall : to cet the advantage of; Take to, to apply to: to resort to: tT be fond of; Take to heart, "to feel sensibly ; Take up, to lift, to raise

(Shak.) to borrow money, to buy on credit, to make up a quarrel: to employ, occupy or fiil : to arrest : to comprise ; Take up arms, to commence to fight ; Take upon, to assume ; Take up with, to be

pleased or contented with, to form a connection with, to fall in love with : to lodge ; Take with, to be pleased with. [M. E. taken Scand. ; Ice. taka (pa.t. tdk, pa.p. tekirtn); conn, with L. tangere, te-tig-i, to touch, and with Eng. tack.}

Talaria, ta-la'ri-a, n.pt. the winged sandals of Hermes and other divinities. adj. Talar'iC, pertaining to the ankles. (L., tains, the ankle.]

Talaunt, tal'awnt, n. (S/>ens.) talon.

Talbot, tal'bot, . a broad-mouthed large-eared hound, usually white apparently the same as the St Hubert's breed. [From the Talbot family.]

Talbotype, tal'b5-tTp, . a photographic process invented by William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-77), a calotype.

Talc, talk, n. a mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green colour and a soapy feel. n. Tal'Cite, a massive variety of talc. adjs. Talc ky, Tal'COSO, Tal'COUS. containing, consisting of, or like talc. [Fr. talc (Ger. talk) Sp. talco Ar. taiq.}

Tale, tal, . a narrative or story : a fable : what is told or counted off: number: reckoning. v.i. (obs.) to speak. . Tale'-bear'er, one who maliciously tells tales or gives information. adj. TalO'-bear' ing, given to tell tales or give information officiously. . act of telling secrets. <K//. Tale'ful, abounding with stories. . Tale'-tell'er, one who tells stories, esp. officiously. Be in a (or one) tale, to be in full accord ; Old Wives' tale, any marvellous story appealing to one's credulity; Tell ones (or its) "own tale, to speak for one's self or itself; Tell tales, to play the informer ; Tell tales out of school, to reveal confidential matters. [A.S. tain, a reckoning, a tale, also speech ; Ger. zalil, a number.]

Talegalla, tal-e-gal'a, . the brush-tiirlcey, a genus of gallinaceous birds, in the same family as the mound-building Megapodes. Also Talegall'US. [The latter part is probably from L. gallus, a cock.)

Talent, talent, . an ancient weight or denomination of money in the Attic system of money (A^. 7'.), 100 drachma made a tuna (pound, Luke xix. 13), and 6000 made a talent ; this talent weighed 57 Ib. avoirdupois, and in value may be put roughly at about ^213-^235, the mna at about .4 : faculty: any natural or special gift : special aptitude : eminent ability: abundance. adjs. Talented, possessing mental gifts ; Talentless, without talent. [L. talentnm Gr. talanton. a weight, a talent, from a root meaning to lift, as in tlenai, to bear ; akin to L. tollere, Ger. dtilden, Scot, thoie.}

Tales, ta lez, n.pl. a list of persons, apparently a selection from spectators in court, made by the sheriff or judge at a trial, to supply any defect in a jury or pannel. . Talesman, a bystander so chosen. Pray a tales, to plead that the number of jurymen be completed in this way. [From the phrase ' tales de circumstantibus,' tales, pi. of L. talis, such.)

Taliacotian, tal-i-a-k5'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the rhinoplastic operation of Tagliacozzi or Taliacotius (1546-99), in which the skin for ihe new nose was taken from the arm of the patient, the arm requiring to be kept in apposition with the face for about twenty days.

Talian, tal'i-an, . an old Bohemian dnnce, or its music.

Talion, tal'i-on, n. the law of retaliation. adj. Talion'iC. [L. talio, like punishment talis, of such kind.]

Taliped, tnl'i-ped, adj. club-footed : walking like the sloth.'/, a club-footed person. . Talipes, a club-foot : clnb-footedness : the distorted formation of the feet of the sloth. [L. talus, the ankle, pet, the foot.]

Talipot, tal'i-pot, . an Eat Indian palm with fan-shatvd leaves. Also Tal'iput, Tal'ipat. [Hind. taipat.]

Talisman, tal'is-man, . a species of charm engraved on metal or stone when two planets are in conjunction, or when a star is at its culminating point, and supposed to exert some protective influence over the wearer of it: (Jif.) something that produces extraordinary effects://. Talismans, adjs. Talisman'ic, -al, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talism.in : magical. [Fr., Ar. tiisam Late Ger. teiesma, consociation, incantation Gr. tetetti,

to consecrate.]

Talk, tawk, v.t. to speak familiarly : to prattle : to reason. n. familiar conversation: that which is uitered in familiar intercourse : subject of discourse : rumour. adjs. Talk'able, capable of talking, or of being talked about ; Talk ative, given to much talking : prating. adv. Talk'atively. us. Talk'-ativeness; Talk' ee-talk'ee, a corrupt dialect : inces-sant chatter also a>ij. Talk'y-talk'y. n. Talk er. adj. Talk'ing, given to talking. Talk against time, to keep on talking merely to fill up time, as often in parliament : Talk big, to talk boastfully ; Talk down, to argue down ; Talk from the point, to wander away from the proper question : Talk Greek, to ta k above the understanding of one's hearers : Talking Of, apropos of, with regard to ; Talk over, to persu.ide, convince : to discuss, con-sider together ; Talk round, to exhaust the subject : to bring to one's way of thinking by persuasive talk ; Talk Shop (>ee Shop) ; Talk' to. to address : to rebuke : Talk up, to speak impudently or boldly to. [Prof. Skeat takes the M. E. talken from Scand., and that Irom Lithuanian ; Sw. tolka(\cc. tulka), to inter-pret Lith. tulkas, an interpreter. Prob., however, the M. E. talken is talen, fallen, to speak, with formative -k, giving a freq. or dim. force ; cf. Tale.]

Tall, tawl, a<//. high, esp. in stature : lofty : long : sturdy : bold : courageous : great, remarkable : de-manding much credulity, hardly to be believed. . Tallness. [Ely. very dub. ; perh. conn, with W. t,il, large.]

Tallage, tal'aj, . a name applied to those taxes to which, under the Anglo-Norman kings, the demesne lands of the crown and all royal towns were subject also Tall iage. v.t. to lay an impost upon also Tall'late. a<ij. Tall'iable, subject to tallage.

Tallat. t.d'at, n. (trov.) a hay-loft. Also "Tall'ot, Tall'et.

Talllth, tal'ith, n. the mantle worn by the Jews at prayer. [Heb.]

Tallow, tal'O, . the fat of animals melted : anv coarse, hard fat. v.t. to grease with tailow. -ns. Tall ow-can'dle, a candle made of tallow ; Tall'ow-catch, -keech (Skak.), a keech or lump of tallow : a low mean fellow ; TaH'OW-Chand'ler, a dealer in tallow, candles, &c. : Tall'ow-chand'lery, the trade or place of business of a tallow-chandler ; Tall'ower, a tallow-chandler : Tall'OW-face, a yellow pasty-faced person.- a,ij. Tall'o w-f aced. . Tall'ow-tree, the name given to trees of different kinds which produce a thick oil or vegetable tallow, or a somewhat resin-ous substance, capable of making candles. attj. Tallowy, like tallow, greasy. [Old Dut. talgh, talch; Low Ger. talq, Ice. tdlgr, tiilg.]

Tally, tal'i, . a stick cut or notched to match another stick, used to m.irk numbers or keep accounts by (down to the beginning of the igth century these were used in England for keeping accounts in Ex-chequer, answering the double purpose of receipts and public records) : anything made to suit another : //. Tallies. v.t. to score with corresponding notches : to make to fit v.i. to correspond : to suit : ,*./. and pa.p. tall'ied. ns. Tall'ier, one who keeps a tally ; Tall'yman, one who keeps a tally-shop : one who lives with a woman without mar-riage ; Tall'yshop, a shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one nccount-booV which tallies with the I uyer's : Tall'y-sys'tem, trade, a mode of dealing by which dealers furnish

Ml

certain articles on credit to their customers upon an agreement for the payment of the stipulated price by cert.iin weekly or monthly instalments. Live tally, to cohabit without marriage. [Fr. faille (It. tttg/ia) L. talea, a cutting. Cf. 7W/(law).]

Tally-ho, tal'i-hO, interj. the huntsman's cry betoken-in.: tiiat a fox has gone away : a four-in-hand pleasure-coach. v.t. to urge on, as hounds.

Talma, tal'ma, . a woman's loose cloak, generally hooded : a similar form of overcoat for men. [From F. J. Talma, the actor (1763-1826).]

Talmud, tal'mud, . the name of the fundamental code of the Jewish civil and canonical law, com-prising the Misluta and the Gemara, the former as the text, the latter as the commentary and comple-ment. There are two Talmuds, the one called the Talmud of the Occidentals, or the Jerusalem (Palestine) Talmud, which was closed al Tiberias in the end of the 4th century, and the other the Babylonian Talmud, emphatically styled 'our Talmud,' not completed till the end of the sth century, and making use of the former. adjs. Talmud'iC, -al. //. Tal'mudist, one learned in the Talmud. W/. Talmudist'ic,relating to.or contained in, the Talmud. [Chaldee talm&d, instruction lainad, to learn.]

Talon, tal'on, . the claw of a bird of prey. adj. Tal'oned. [Fr. talon, through Low L., from L. talus, the heel.]

Talpa, tal'pa, . the chief genus of the family Taljtida, the moles : an encysted tumour on the head, a wen. [L. , a mole.]

Taluk, ta-l5ok', . in south and western India, a sub-division of a district presided over as regards revenue matters by a taksiiadr in Bengal, a tract of pro-prietary land. . Taluk'dar. [Hind.]

Talus, ta'lus, . the ankle-bone: (arc/t.) a slope: (fort.) the sloping part of a work : (geol.) a sloping heap of fragments at the fot ol a steep rock. [L.]

Tamal, ta-mal', . a dish of crushed Indian corn highly seasoned, sold on the streets in Mexico, Texas. &c. Also Tama'le. [Sp.]

Tamandua, ta-man'du-a, . an arboreal ant-eater with prehensile tail. n. Tamanoir(tam'a-nwor), the great ant-eater of tropical America. [Braz.]

Tamanu, tam'a-nOS, n. a lofty gamboge tree of the East Indies and Pacific Islands, its trunk yielding tacamabac. [East Ind.)

Tamara, tam'a-ra, n. a condiment much used in Italy, made of powdered cinnamon, cloves, coriander, &c. [East Ind.]

Tamarack, tam'a-rak, n. the American or black larch. ;,\.ner. Ind.]

Tamarin, tam'a-rin, . a small South American ^ciuirrel-monkey.

Tamarind, tam'a-rind, n. a beautiful spreading East Indian tree, its pods filled with a pleasant, acidulous, sweet, reddish-black pulp, in which the seeds are embedded. [Tamarindus, Latinised from Ar. tainar-u'l Hind, 'date of India,' or perhaps rather, in Persian form, tam,ir-i-Hin,ii.\

Tamarisk, tam'ar-isk, . a genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs with small white or pink flowers. [L. tamariscus.]

Tambac, tam'bak, . agallochum or aloes-wood. Also Tombac.

Tamboo, Tambu. See Taboo.

Tambour, tam'bCOr, . a small, shallow drum : a frame on which muslin or other material is stretched for embroidering : a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery : silk or other stuff embroidered on a tambour : a cylindrical stone in the shaft of a column, a drum : a vestibule of timber-work serving to break the draught in a church-porch, &c. : a work formed of palisades, defending a gate, &c. v.t. to embroider on a tambour. v.i. to do tambour- work. [Fr. tain-ip:ir. Cf. Ttibo'ir.}

Tambourine, tam-bOo-ren', n. a shallow drum with

Tame

mate ; mute ; m50n ;

Taryib

one skin and bells or jingles, and played on with the hand : a Provencal dance, also the music for such (Spens.) Tam burin. [Fr. tumbourin, dim. of tambour.}

Tame, tarn, adj. having lost native wildness and shy-ness : domesticated : gentle : spiritless : without vigour : dull, flat, uninspiring : wonted, accustomed. v.t. to reduce to a domestic state : to make

fentle : to reclaim: to civilise. us. Tamabil'ity, ameabil'ity, Tam'ableness, Tame ableness. adjs. Tam'able, Tame able, that may be tamed ; Tameless. . Tamelessness. adv. Tamely. n s. Tame'ness ; Ta'mer, one who tames. [A. S. tain; cog. with Ger. zaJini.]

Tamil, tam'il, . one of the Dravidian languages spoken
in south-eastern Indiaand the northern halfof Ceylon, possessing a rich and varied literature : one of the Dravidian inhabitants of southern India and Ceylon. adjs. Tam'il, Tamil lian, Tamil'ic, Tamul'ic.

Tamin, tam'in, . a thin worsted stuff, highly glazed. Also Tam'ine, Tam'iny, Tam'my.

Tamise, ta-mez', . a trade name for various thin woollen fabrics. . Tam'is, a cloth for straining

liquids.

Tammany, tam'a-ni, . the Tammany Society, a Democratic organisation in New York, notorious for the corrupt influence it has exerted in city politics. [From the name of an Indian chief, Tammanend, who is said to have signed the treaty with Penu.J

Tammuz, tam'uz, . a Syrian deity, same as the Phoenician Adonis, a sun-god, worshipped with peculiar naturalistic rites by women among the Chaldaeans, and even in Jerusalem (Ezek. viii. 14).

Tamtny-norie, tam'i-no'ri, . (Scot.) a sea-bird, the auk or puffin.

Tam-o'-shanter, tam-o-shan'ter, ft. a. broad bonnet. (From the hero of Burns's famous poem.]

Tamp, tamp, v.t. to fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting: to pack earth, &c., round, as a mine, to prevent an explosion in a wrong direction. n. Tam'ping, the act of filling up a hole in a rock for blasting: the material used. [Tampion (q. v.).]

Tamper, tam'per, v.t. to try the temper of: to try little experiments without necessity or authority : to meddle : to practise secretly and unfairly. . Tam - perer. [A by-form of temper.]

Tampion, tamp'i-un, . the stopper used to close the mouth of a cannon or mortar. Also Tom'pion. [O. Fr. tampon, tapontape, a tap Dut. tap, a bung.]

Tampon, tamp'on, . (surg.) a plug inserted in a cavity of the body in order to arrest haemorrhage.

v.t. to plug tightly. us. Tamponade', Tam'ponage, Tam'poning, Tam'ponment. [Tampion.]

Tam-tam. See Tom-tom.

Tan, tan, . bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken for tanning : a yellowish-brown colour. v.t. to convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin : to make brown or tawny : to take the freshness from : (coll.) to beat. v.i. to become tanned : p r -f- tan'uing ; pa.t. and f>a.p. tanned. n.pl. Tan'-ballS, the spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into lumps, which harden on drying, and serve for fuel. . Tan'-bed (tiort.), a bark-bed. adj. Tan'-COl'OUred, of the colour of tan. us. Tanling (ShaA.), one tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun ; Tan'-liq'uor, -ooze, an aqueous extract of tan-bark. adj. Tan'nable. HS. Tan'nage, act of tanning : browning from exposure to the sun : the act of steeping cast slabs of artificial marble in a solution of potash alum to harden it and make it insoluble ; Tan'ner, one who .tans ; Tan'nery, a place for tanning ; Tan'ning, the art of tanning or converting into leather ; Tan'-plt, -vat, a vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan ; Tan' -yard, a yard or enclosure where leather is tanned. [A.S. tannian ; cf. Dut. tanen, or prob. O. Fr. tan Bret, tanti, an oak. If the latlcr, ihen Old H>gh Ger. tanna(Gzr. tanne), fir, oak, is borrowed.]

Tana, ta'na, . a military or police station in India also Tan'na, Than'nah. us. Ta'nadar, Tan'nadar,

the commandant of a tana. [Hind, tkana.}
Tanager, tan'a-jer, . any tanagrine bird, a member of the Tanagruia, a family of the Passeriformes or perching birds, closely allied to the finches. . Tan'agra, the name-giving genus of the family, now restricted to about a dozen species. adjs.

Tan'agrine, Tan'agroid. [Braz. tangara.]

Tandem, tan'dem, adv. applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast. . a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed : a bicycle or tricycle on which two ride one before the other. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L. adv. tandem, at length.]

Tane, tan, fa. p. ta'en, taken.

Tang, tan ? , n. seaweed. [Tangle.]

Tang, tang, . a twang or sharp sound. v.t. to cause to ring. v.i. to ring. [Imit., like twang.]

Tang, tang, . a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous : relish : taste : specific flavour.
adj. Tang'y. [A special use of tang, point.]

Tang, tang, . a point, the tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [Ice. tangi ; cog. with tongs.]

Tangent, tan'jent, . a line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. ns. Tan'gency , Tan'gence, state of being tangent : a contact or touching. adj. Tangen'tial, of or pertaining to a tangent : in the direction of a tangent.

. Tangential'ity. adv.
Tangen'tially, in the direction of a tangent. Go off, or Fly off, at a tangent, to break off suddenly into a different line of thought, &c. [L. tangens, -entis, pr.p. of tangere, to touch.]
Tangerine, tan-je-ren', adj.

a, o, Tangent.

relating to Tangiera on the Morocco coast. . a native of Tangiers : a Tangerine orange.

Tanghin, tang'gin, . a vegetable poison of Madagascar, acting upon the heart like digitalis formerly used for the judicial ordeal.

Tangible, tan'ji-bl, adj. perceptible by the touch : capable of being possessed or realised. ns. Tangib'ile, a tactile sensation or object ; Tangibility, quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch ; Tan'gibleness, the state or quality of being tangible. adv. Tan'gibly. [L. tangibilis tangere.}

Tangie, tang'i, . an Orcadian water-spirit, appearing as a seahorse, or man covered with seaweed.

Tangle, tang'gl, . a knot of things united confusedly : an edible seaweed : a perplexity, complication : (Scot.) any long hanging thing, even a lank person : an apparatus for dredging. v.t. to unite together confusedly : to interweave : to ensnare, entangle. . Tanglefoot (7.^.), whisky, &c.adj. Tang'lesome (frov.), quarrelsome. adv. Tang'lingly. adj. Tangly, in a tangle : united confusedly : covered with tangle or seaweed. [Scand. ; Dan. tang, Ice. tkang, seaweed.]

Tangram, tan'gram, . a Chinese puzzle, consisting of a
square of woodcut in to seven pieces of various shapes.

Tangum, tang'gum, . the Tibetan piebald horse.

Tanist, tan'ist, it. the chief or holder of lands, &c., in certain Celtic races, also the chiefs elective successor. . Tan'istry, an ancient Celtic mo -!e of tenure, according to which the right of succession lay not with the individual, but with the family in which it was hereditary, and by the family the holder of office or lands was elected. [Ir. and Gael. tanaiste, lord tail, country.)

Tanite, tan'Tt, . an emery cement.

Tanjib, tan'jib, . a kind of figured muslin made in Oude. AUo Tan'zib.

Tank

fate, far : mS, her ; mine ;

Tapestry

Tank, tangle, . a large basin or cistern : a reservoir of water. v.t. to cause to flow into a tank: to plunge into a tank. us. Tank age, the act ol storing oil, &c., in tanks: the price charged for such storage : the capacity of a tank or series of tanks ; Tank'-CaT, a railway-car for carrying petroleum in bulk in a long cylindrical tank ; Tank'-en'gine, a locomotive that carries the water and coal it requires ; Tank' -worm, a nematode worm in the mud of tanks in India. [Port. tanyue(Sp. estanque, O. Fr. e siting) L. stagnant, a stagnant pool.]

Tanka, tan'ka, . the boat population of Canton, inhabiting permanently the so-called tanka-boats, about 25 feet long. Also Tan'kia.

Tankard, tangk'ard, . a large vessel for holding liquors : a drinking-vessel with a lid. [O. Fr. tanguard, prob. from L. cantharus Gr. kantharos.\

Tanner, tan'er, . (slang) a sixpence. [Said to be (lipsy tano, little.]

Tannin, tan'in, . an astringent substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, of great use in tannins;. . Tann'ate, a salt of tannic acid. adjs, Tannic; Tannlf'erous, yielding tannin. . Tan'ride, an enclosure spread with tan for riding. Tannic acid, an acid forming the astringent principle of the bark of oak and other trees, used in tanning and in medicine. [Fr. tannin.]

Tanrec = Tenrec (q.v.).

Tansy, tan'zi, . a genus of composite plants allied to Artemisia Common tansy is a bitter, aromatic plant with small yellow flowers, common on old pasture : a pudding or cake flavoured with tansy, eaten at Easter. [O. Fr. tanasie, through Late L., from Gr. athanasia, immortality.]

Tantalise, tan'ta-llz, v.t. to torment by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping jt out of reach.
us. Tantalisa'tion, the act of tantalising : state of bein^ tantalised : Tan'taliser, one who, or that which, tantalises. adv. Tan'talisingly. ns. Tan'talism, the punishment of Tantalus : a tormenting; Tan'-talus, a spirit-case that locks ; Tan talus-cup, a philosophical toy, having a siphon within the figure of a man whose chin is on a level with its bend. [Tantalus, in Gr. mythology, who stood in Tartarus up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he wished to eat.]

Tantalum, tan'tal-um, . a very rare metal ofnopr.ic-tical importance, discovered in 1801, closely allied to columbium or niobium.

Tantalus, tan'ta-lns, . the wood-ibis, a genus of birds of the stork family, quite distinct from the true ibises.

Tantamount, tan'ta-mownt, adj. amounting to so much or to the same : equivalent : equal in value or meaning. . Tan'tity, the fact of being or having so much. adv. Tan'tO(wj.), so much or too much. [O. Fr., font L. tantum, so much, so great, and O Fr. amonter, to amount.]

Tantara, tan-tar'a, n. a blast on a trumpet or horn. [Imit.]

Tantivy, tan-tiv'i, adv. with great speed. adj. swift, ha-.ty. v.i. to hurry off. . a hunting cry : a rapid movement, a rush. [Imit.]

Tantony, tan'tO-ni, . the smallest pig in the litter also Tantony pig : a petted servant or follower. [From St Anthony, who was attended by a pig.]

Tantra, tan'tra, . in Sanscrit literature, one of the religious text-books of the numerous sects of S'Aktas i.e. worshippers of the ^akti, or active divine energy, personified in some female deity, esp. in one of the many forms of Parvati, the wife of S'lva. ns. Tan'trism, the doctrines of the tantras ; Tan'trlst, a devotee of tantrism. [Sans, tantra, thread, funda-mental doctrine.]

Tantrum, tan'trum, . a capricious fit of ill-temper with-
"lit adequate cause. [Prob. W. tant, a passion.

Tantum Ergo, tan'tum er'go, n. the fifth stanza of the hymn ' Panje, lingua, gloriosi corporis mysteriurn,'

Tap- bolt.

written for the office of the Festival of Corpus Christi,
which St Thomas of Aquino drew up in 1263. [From its opening words.]

Tanzimat, tan'zi-mat. . an organic statute of the Turkish empire, introducing reforms and granting fuller personal liberty, esp. applied to the hatti-skfrifoflhe sultan Abdul Medjid in 1839. [Turk.]

Taoism, ta'O-izm, or tow'izm, n. the religious system founded by the Chinese philosopher Lao-tsze (born 604 B.C.), set forth in the 1 ao Teh King. . Ta'oist, an adherent of Taoism. adj. Taoist'ic.

Tao-tai, ta'o-ti', . an officer presiding over a Chinese tao, or circuit, containing two or more_/, or depart-ments.

Tap, tap, n. a gentle blow or touch, esp. with some-thing small : a signal with a drum to put lights out. v.t. to strike lightly, touch gently. v.i. to give a gentle knock :/r./. tap'ping ;pa.t. and/rt./. tapped. IO. Fr. tapper Low Ger. tappen.)

Tap, tap, . a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn : a place where liquor is drawn : any par-ticular liquor drawn through a tap. v.t. to pierce, so as to let out fluid : to open a cask and draw off liquor : to broach a vessel. v.i. to act as a tapster : pr.p. tap'pinp; ; pa t. and pf.p.
tapped. ns. Tap 7 -bolt, a bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part instead of passing through and receiving a nut ; Tap'-Cin'der, slag produced during puddling ; Tap'-house, a tavern ; Tap'lash,

poor stale swipes ; Tapote'ment, percussion ; Tap'per, one who taps ; Tap'ping, an operation frequently resorted to for the removal of fluid accumulations, particularly in the pleural and peritoneal cavities, consisting in the introduction of one end of a small tube into the cavity and withdrawing the fluid by siphon action, or by means of a vacuum : the act or art of tapping or drawing out fluid : Tap'room, a room where beer is served from the tap or cask ; Tap'root, a root of a plant or tree striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering towards the end, as that of the carrot ; Tap'Ster, one who taps or draws off liquor, a publican, barman. On tap, kept in cask opp. to bottled : ready to be drawn upon. [A.S. tcft>pf, seen in ttrppere, one who taps casks ; Dut. tap, Ger. zap/en, a tap.)

Tap, tap, . a Scotch form of top.

Tap. tap, . an Indian malarial fever. [Hind.]

Tapa, ta'pa, . the bark of the paper-mulberry, much lived in the South Seas for mats, &c. Also Tap'pa.

Tapadera, tap-a-da'rn, . a leather guard tor the stirrup of the Californian saddle. [Sp., 'a cover' tapar, to cover.]

Tape, tap, n. a narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, &c. : a strong flexible band rotating on pulleys for directing the sheets in a printing-machine : the strip of paper used in a printing-telegraph instrument, &c. : (slang) liquor. v.t. to furnish, or tie up. with tape: to extend. ns. Tape'-line, -meas'ure, a measuring-line of tape, marked with inches, &c. adj. Ta pen. made of tape. n. Ta'pist. one who uses tape, an official formalist. Breast the tape, in foot-racing, to touch with the breast the tape or ribbon held by the judge at the finish-line. [A.S. ttrppe, a fillet L. tapeteC,r. tapes.)

Taper, ta'per, . a small wax-caudle or light : tapering form. adj. narrowed towards the point, like a taper: long and slender. v.i. to become gradually smaller towards one end. ?'./, to make to taper. adj. Ta'pering, growing gradually thinner. adv. Ta'peringly, in a tapering manner. . Ta'perneSS, state of being taper. [A.S. tapor, prob. Ir. tapar.)

Tapestry, tap'es-tri, n. an ornamental textile used for th- covering of walls and furniture, and for curtains and hangings divided into two classes, according as they are made in high-warp (haute lisse) or low-warp (passe iisse) looms. v.t. to adorn with tapestry. . Tap'et (Spens.). [O. Fr. lapissene tapis, a carpet L. tapete, a carpet, tapestry Gr. tapes, -e its Peru, tabsck.}

Tapeti, tap'e-ti, . the Brazilian hare.

Tapetum, ti-pe'tum, n. (tot.) the cells on the outside of an archesporiuiii : the pigmentary layer of the retina : pi. Ta'peta. [L. tapete Gr. tapes, tapetos, a carpet.]

Tapeworm, tap'wurm, . a term sometimes used as a popular synonym for Cestoda or Cestoid Worms, Imt especially for those which belong to the families Taniiitia and Bothriocephalidie.

Tapioca, tap-i-o'ka, . a farinaceous substance obtained from cassava or manioc by drying it while moist on hot plates, so that the starch grains swell or bur^t, and the whole agglomerates in small lumps. [Braz. tipioka, the poisonous juice of the cassava.]

Tapir, ta'pir, it. a genus of Ungulata, oi the section Perissodactyla, thick-skinned, short-necked, with a short flexible proboscis, found in South America. adjs. Tapir'odont, having teeth like the tapir ; Tap'i-roid, related to the tapirs. [Braz.]

Tapis, tap'is, or ta-pe', . tapestry, carpeting: formerly, the cover of a council-table. vs.i. (olis.) Tap'pish, Tap'pice, to hide. Upon the tapis, on the table : under consideration. [Fr.]

Tappet, tap'et, n. (Spens.) tapestry.

Tappet, tap'et, n. a projecting arm, lever, &c. from

any moving part of a machine supplying intermittent motion to some other part. us. Tapp'et-loom,

mo'tion, -ring, -rod, &c.

Tappit, tap'it, adj. (Scot.) having a top or crest. . Tapp'it-hen, a crested hen : a vessel for liquor holding about three quarts, a liberal allowance of drink generally.

Tapsalteede, tap-sal-te'ri, adj. (Scot.) topsy-turvy.

Also Tapsieteer'ie.

Tapsman, taps'man, n. (Scot.) a. servant with principal
charge, the chief of a company of drovers.

Tapu. See Taboo.

Tar, tar, v.t. to set on, incite to fight. [M. E. tanen, to irritate A.S. tergait, to provoke.]

Tar, tar, n. a viscous, liquid, resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees : a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes. ^>.t. to smear with tar: pr.p. tar'ring ; pa.t. and pa.p. tarred. us. Tar'hoel, a North Carolinian ; Tar'hood, sailors collectively. Tar and feather, to smear with tar and then cover with feathers. Be tarred With the Same brush, or Stick, to have the same faults as

another ; Have a touch of the tar-brush, to have

an infusion of negro blood in the veins. [A.S. teoro,

tent; Dut. teer.\

TarabOOka, ta-ra-bfJo'ka, . a drum-like instrument.
Tara-fern, ta'ra-fern, n. a New Zealand brake, with a

thickened edible rhizome.
Tarantass, tar-an-tas', . a four-wheeled vehicle having

a boat-shaped body, without springs. [Russ.]
Tarantella. See under Tarantism.
Tarantism, tar'ant-izm, K. an epidemic leaping or

dancing mania, somewhat resembling chorea also

Tar entism. us. Tarantella, Tarantella, a lively

Neapolitan dance in triplets for one couple thought a remedy for tarantism ; Taran'tula, Taren'tula, a species of spider found in South Italy, whose bite is much dreaded, and was long supposed to cause

tarantism. [It.tarantolaTaranto L. Tarentiutt, a town in South Italy where the spider abounds.]

Taratantara, tar-a-tan-tar'a, . or adv. a word imitati\e of the sound of a trumpet. Also Tantar'a, Tarantar'a.

Taraxacum, tar-aks'a-luim, . the root of the dandelion, a tonic laxative in diseases of the liver. . Tarax acine, a crystailisable substance extracted from the foregoing. [A botanical Latin word, coined from Gr. taraxis, trouble tarassein, to

Tarboosh.

trouble. Devic refers to Ar. taras-acon, a kind of

succory, Latinised in Avicenna as tnraxacon.}
Tarboosh, Tarbouche, tar-boosh',

. a red cap with dark tassel

worn by Moslem men. [Ar.

tarbfish.}
Tardigrade, tar'di-grad, adj. sic iv

in pace : belonging to the Tai'-

digrada, a group or suborder

of mammals containing the two

genera of sloth. . one of the

Tardigrada. [L. tardus, slow,

gradi, to step.]
Tardy, tar'di, adj. slow, late,

sluggish : out of season, advs. Tardamen'te (inns.),

slowly ; Tar'dily, slowly : reluctantly : late. . Tar 1 -

diness. adj. Tar'dy-gait'ed (Shak.), slow-paced.

[Fr. tardiflard'L. tardus, slow.]
Tare, tar, . any one of several species of vetch : (B.)

an unidentified weed, prob. darnel. [Prob. tear.]
Tare, tar, . the weight of the vessel or package in

which goods are contained : an allowance made for

it, the remainder being the net weight. [Fr., Sp.

tura Ar. tarha, thrown away.]
Tare, tar, obsolete pa.p. of tear (2).
Target, tar'get, n. a small buckler or shield : a mark

to fire at for practice or competition : any object of

Highland Target.

desire or ambition : the frame holding railway-signals : (her.) a bearing representing a buckler : (Scot.) a pendant, tassel also Targe. adj. Targeted, provided with a shield./^. Targeteer 7 , Targetier', one armed with a shield, a peltast. [A.S. targe; Old High Ger. zarga, a frame, wall ; Fr. targe is of Teut. origin.]

TargUm, tar'^um, . a general term for the Aramaic versions often paraphrases of the Old Testament, which became necessary when, after and perhaps during the Babylonian Exile, Hebrew began to die out as the popular language and was supplanted by Aramaic. adj. Tar'gumic. . Tar'gumist, a writer of a Targum : a student of the Targums. adj. Targumist'ic. [Assyr. ragamit, to speak, whence targnmanu, speaker.]

Tariff, tar'if, . a list of the duties, &c., fixed by law on merchandise : a list of charges, fees, or prices. [Fr., Sp., Ar. ta'rif, giving information, from 'arafa, to explain.]

Tarlatan, tar'la-tan, n. a fine, open, transparent muslin for women's dresses, often coarse in texture, made at Tarare in the department of Rhone. Also Tar'letan. [Prob. Milanese tarlantaiinit.}

Tarn, tiirn, . a small lake among the mountains. [Ice. tjorn.]

Tarnation, tar-na'shun, adj. and cuiv. a softened form of damnation, as Tar'nal, of eternal or infernal.

Tarnish, tar'nish, v.t. to soil by exposure to the air, &c. : to diminish the lustre or purity of, to stain, sully. v.t. to become dull : to lose lustre. n. a spot, stain, change in lustre of a mineral. . Tar'nisher. [Fr. ternir (pr.p. tertiissant); /erne, dull, wan Mid. High Ger. ternen, Old High Ger. tarnjan, to darken ; A.S. dernan, to cover.]

Taro, ta'rO, n. a plant of the arum family, widely

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

cultivated for its edible roots in the Islands of the Pacific. [Polynesian.]

Tarot, tar'ot, . a kind of playing-card used, and probably invented, in Italy about the middle of the i4th century, 78 to the pack I a game played witn such. Also Tar'OC. [Fr., so called prob. because tarotieon the back i.e. marked with plain or dotted lines crossing diagonally It. tarocchi.)

Tarpon, tar' pan, . the small wild horse of the steppes of Russia. [Tatar.]

Tarpaulin, tar-paw'lin, . strong linen or hempen cloth coated with tar or pitch to render it waterproof: a sailor's wide-brimmed storm-hat: (foil.) a sailor. Also Tarpau'ling. [From tar, and prov. Eng. panting, a cart cover ; cf. Pall.]

Tarpeian, tar-pe'an, adj. designating a cliff the Tarpeian Rock upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state criminals were thrown from the Roman traitress Tarpeia.

Tarpon, tar'pon, Tarpum, tar'pum, . a food-fish of America, of the herring family, common in the warmer Atlantic waters, and six feet long. Also Jew-fish. [Amer. Ind.)

Tarradiddle, tar-a-did'l, . a fib, a lie. [App. a coined word, the last part being the slang word diddle, to cheat.]

Tarragon, tar'a-gon, . the herb-dragon, an aromatic

plant used for flavouring vinegar, sauces, &c. [Sp. taragontia Ar. tarkhiin Gr. drakon, a dragon.]

Tarras, tar'ras, n. (.Spens.) terrace.

Tarre, tar, v.t, (Shak.) to set on, to encourage.

Tarriance, tar'i-ans, . (arch.) act of tarrying, delay.

Tarrier, tar'i-er, . old form of terrier: (slang) a rough fellow, a tough.

Tarrock, tar'ok, . the young of the kittiwake : the tern : guillemot.

Tarry, tar'i, adj. consisting of, covered with, or like tar.
. Tarr'y-breeks, a sailor. <idj. Tarr'y-nng'ered, thievish. n.pl. Tarr'y-fing'ers, thieving fingers.

Tarry, tar'i, v.i. to be tardy or slow : to loiter or stay behind: to delay: pa.t. and pa.p. tarr'ied. n. Tangier, one who tarries or delay's. v.i. Tarr'OW (Scot.), to hesitate, refuse. [M. E. targen, to delay (confused in form with tarien, to irritate) O. Fr. tarter (Fr. tarder) L. tardus, slow.]

Tarsia, taYsi-a, 11. an Italian mosaic, at first dealing with geometrical patterns in wood, but which developed into inlaid representations of architecture, views, figures, and drapery, and finally into foliaceous
scrolls of modern marquetry. [It.]

Tarsier, tar'si-er, . a small arboreal East Indian lemuroid, the malmag. adj. Tar'Siped, having the same tarsal structure as the foregoing. [Fr.]

Tarsus, tar'sus, n. the part of the foot to which the leg is articulated : pi. Tar'Sl. adj. Tar'sal, relating to the tarsus or ankle. ns. Tar'sal' gia, pain in the tarsus : a neuralgic affection of the foot from which persons walking much sometimes suffer ; Tar'slpes, a small Australian honey-sucking marsupial, of the family Plialanyistider, about the size of a mouse. adj. TarSOmetatar'Sal, pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus. . Tarsometatar'sus, the single compound bone of birds. adj. Tarsotar'sal, mediotarsal. [Gr. tarsos, the flat part of the foot.]

Tart, tart, adj. sharp or sour to the taste : (/if.) sharp : severe. adj. Tari'iSh, somewhat tart. adv. Tart'ly. . Tartness. [A.S. teartteran, to tear.]

Tart, tart, . a small pie, containing fruit or jelly baked in paste. . Tart'let, a small tart. [O. Fr. tarte L. torta, fern, of pa.p. of torqnire, twist.]

Tartan, tar'tan, . a woollen or worsted stuff checked with various colours, once the distinctive dress of the Scottish Highlanders, each cl.in having its own pattern. [Fr. tiretaine, linsey-woolsey Sp. tintana, a thin woollen stuff tiritar, to shiver.)

Tartan, tar'tan, . a Mediterranean vessel with lateen sail : a kind of long covered carriage. [Fr. , Ar. taridak a small ship.]

Tartar, tar' tar, . a mixture of bitartrate of potash and tartrate of lime, being a deposit formed from wine, and known in its crude form as argol : a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. atljs. TaTta'reous, Tar tarous, consisting of, or resembling, tartar ; Tartar'iC, pertaining to, or ob'.ained from, tartar. v.t. Tar'tarise, to impregnate or treat with tartar. adjs. Tartralic, Tartrel'iC, derived from tartar. . Tar'trate, a salt of tartaric acid.
Tartar emetic, a compound of potassium and antimony. Cream of tartar (see Cream). [Fr.

tartreLovr L. tartarum Ar. dnrd, dregs.]

Tartar, tar'tar, . a native of Tartary in Asia : an irritable person, or one too strong lor his assailant.

Tartarus, tar'ta-rus, . the lower world generally, but esp. the place of punishment for the wicked, according to Homer, a deep and sunless abyss, as far below Hades as earth is below heaven, and closed in by iron gates (Shak.) Tar'tar: (Spens.) Tartary.
adj. Tartarean. [L., Gr. tartaros.}

Tartuffe, tar-t50f', . a hypocritical pretender to religion, from the chief character in Moliere's most celebrated comedy (i 663). atijs. Tartuff'ish, Tartuf' ish. ns. Tartuff'ism, Tartuf'ism.

Tarve, tiirv, . (ptar.) a curve, bend.

Tar-water, tar'-waw'ter, n. cold infusion of tar in water, once used as a medicine for chest complaints.

Tascal. tas'kal, . a reward for information about cattle-stealing. -Also Tas'call. [Gael, taifgfal.]

Taseometer, tas-e-om'e-ter, . .-in instrument for measuring strains in a structure. [Gr. tasis, a stretching, nietron. measure.]

Tash, tash, . an Oriental silk fabric, with gold or

silver thread. Also Tass. [Hind, task, tas.]

Tasimeter, ta-sim'e-ter, . an apparatus for detecting changes in pressure by the variations in the electrical conductivity of carbon. adj. Tasimet'ric. . Tasini etry. [Gr. tasis teinein, stretch.]

Task, task, . a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another : work : drudgery. v.t. to impose a task on : to burden with severe work. ns. Task er, one who imposes a task, or who performs it ; Task'-ing. task-work ; Task master, a master who imposes a task : an overseer :fem. Task'mistress ; Task'-work, work done as a task, or by the job. Take to task, to reprove. [O. Fr. tasque (Fr. tacht) Low L. tasca, taxa L. taxdre, to r.tte.]

Taslet, tas'let, . a tass or piece of armour for the thigh prob. the same as Tasset.

Tasmanian, tas-ma'ni-an, adj. of or belonging to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land. . a native of Tasmania. Tasmanian devil, or Dasyure (see Devil) ; Tasmanian wolf, a nocturnal carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. [From Abel Jans Taxman (c. 1602-59), the discoverer.]

Tass, tas, . (prov.) a hay-mow, a heap. [O. Fr. tas, a heap, most prob. Teut.]

TaSS, las, . (obs.) a pouch. [Tasset.)

Tass, tas, . a drinking-cup or its contents. [Fr. tasse Ar. ids, a cup.]

Tass, tas, . a piece of armour for the thigh. [Tasset.)

Tassel. tas'el ; . a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material : anything like a tassel : the silk or ribbon-marker of a book : a thin plate of gold on the back of a bishop's gloves. v.t. to attach a tassel to, to ornament with tassels. adj. Tass'elled, adorned with tassels. [O. Fr. tassel, an ornament of a square shape, attached to the dress L. taxilins, dim. of talus, a die.]

Tassel-gentle, tas'el-ien'tl, . (Shak.) the tiercel or malegoshawk also Tass'el-gent properly Tier' cel-gen'tle.

Tasset, tas'et, n. an overlapping plate from the cuirass protectine; the thigh. [O. Fr. tassette tasse, a pouch Teut., Old High Ger. tasca, a pouch.)

Tassie, tas'i, . (Scot.)* drinking-cup. [See Tass (3).]

Taste, last, v.t. to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate : to try by eating a little : to eat a

little of: to partake of: to relish, enjoy : to experience : (SJiak.) to enjoy carnally. v.i. to try or perceive by the mouth : to have a flavour of. . the act or sense of tasting : the particular sensation caused by a substance on the tongue : the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing : the quality or flavour of anything : a small portion : intellectual relish or discernment : the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful : nice perception : choice, predilection. adjs. Tasfable, that may be tasted ; Taste'ful, full of taste : having a high relish : showing good taste. a.iv. Taste'fully. . Taste'fulness. cuij. Taste'less, without uste : insipid. adv. Tastelessly. 'is. Tastelessness ; Taster, one skilful in distinguishing flavours by the taste : one whose duty it is to test the quality of food by tasting it before serving it to his master. adv. Tastily, with good taste, neatly. . Tasting, the act or sense of tasting. adj. Tasty, having a good taste : possessing nice perception of excellence : in conformity with good taste. To one's taste, to one's liking, agreeable. [O. Fr. taster (Fr. tAter), as if from Low L. tajcitdre L. tajcdre, to touch repeatedly, to estimate tangere, to touch.]

Tat, tat, v. t. to make by hand, as an edging with a shuttle by knotting and looping thread. v.i. to make tatting. n. Tatting, a kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing-thread. [Prob. Scand., Ice. tffta, to tease, tteta, shreds.]

Tat, tat, n. East Indian matting, gunny-cloth.

Tat, tat, . a native-bred pony. [Anglo-Ind.]

Ta-ta, la-la, interj. (coll) good-bye.

Tatar, ta'tar, . a name originally applied to a native of certain Tungusic tribes in Chinese Tartary, but extended to the Mongol, Turkish, and other warriors, who swept over Asia under Genghis Khan. The term Tatars is used loosely for tribes of mixed origin in Tartary, Siberia, and the Russian steppes, including Kazan Tartars, Crim Tartars, Kipchaks, Kalmucks, .Sic. In the classification of languages Tartar'iC is used of the Turkish group. adjs. Tata'-rian, Tatar'iC. [The Turkish and Persian Tatar l)ecame Tartar, because they were supposed to be like fiends from hell Gr. tartoros.]

Tate, tat, n. {Scot.) a small portion of anything fibrous. Also Tait.

Tater, ta'ter, . a vulgar form of potato. Also Ta'tie.

Tath, tath, . (pro-s.) the dung of cattle. v.t. to manure.

Tatter, tat'er, . a torn piece : a loose hanging rag. v.t. and v.i. to tear to tatters: to fall into tatters.

. Tatterdemalion, a ragged fellow. /.*/#.

Tattered, in tatters or rags : torn. adj. Tattery, very ragged. [Ice. taturr(p\. tdtrar), rags, a torn garment.)

TattersallS, tat'er-salz, . a famous mart in London for the sale of racing and other high-class horses, and one of the principal haunts of racing men so called from Richard Tattersall (1724-95).

Tattle, tat'l, . trifling talk or chat. v.i. to talk idly or triflingly : to tell tales or secrets. . idle talk. MS. Tattler, one given to tattling ; Tattleiy. idle talk. p.adj. Tattling, given to tattling or telling tales. . (Shak.) the act of tale-telling. adv. Tattlingly. [M. E. taielftt; Low Ger. tateln, to gabble ; an imit. word.)

Tattoo, tat-t53', . a beat of drum and a bugle-call to call soldiers to quarters, originally to shut the taps or drinking -houses against them. The devil's tattoo, the act of drumming with the fingers on a table, &c., in absence of mind or impatience. [Dut. taptoetap, a tap, and toe, which is the prep., Eng. to, Ger. zu, in the sense of ' shut.']

Tattoo, tat-t615', v.t. to mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in colouring-matter. . marks or figures made by pricking colouring-matter into the skin. ns. Tat too' age ; Tattoo'er; Tattoo'-Ing. [Tahitian tatu.}

Tatty, tat'i, . an East Indian screen or mat made of the roots of the fragrant cuscus-grass, with which door or window openings are filled up in the season of hot winds. [Hind, tdti.]

Tau, taw, . the toad-fish: a tau-cross. ns. Tau'-bone, a T-shaped bone, as the interclavicle of a monotreme ; Tau'-CrOSS, a cross in the form of a T also Cross-tan and Cross of St Antlwny ; Tau'-Staff, a staff with a cross-piece at the top like a crutch. adj. Tau' -topped, having a handle like a tau-< TOSS. [See T.]

Taught, tawt,/rt./. and/<z./. of teach.

Taunt, tawnt, v.t. to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words: to censure sarcastically. . upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words : a bitter reproach. . Taunter. adj. Taunting, adv.

Tauntingly. [O. Fr. lat,rL. tentare, to tempt.]

Taupie, Tawpie, taw'pi, . (Scot.) a. thoughtless girl. [Ice. tdfii, a fool.]

Taurus, taw'rus, . the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac. adjs. Tau'rian, pertaining to a bull ; Tau'-riform, having the form of a bull ; Tau'rine, bull-like. ns. TaurobO'lium, the slaughter of a bull in the Mithraic rites, or an artistic representation of the same; Taurom'achy, bull-fighting. adj. Tauro-mor'phous, bull-shaped. [L., Gr.]

Taut, Taught, tawt, adj. tightly drawn : in good condition. v.t. Tauten, to make tight. . Taut-ness. [A form of tight.}

Tauted, taw'ted, adj. (Scot.) matted. Also Taw"tie, Tau'tie, Tat ty. [See Tat (i).]

TautOChronous, taw-tok 'ro-nus, adj. isochronous.

. Tau'tochrone.
Tautog, taw-tog 7 , . a labroid fish of the United States

Atlantic coast.
Tautology, taw-tol'o-jt, . needless repetition of the

same thing in different words. adjs. TautolOg'iO,

-al, containing tautology. adv. Tautologlcally.

v.i. Tautol'pgise, to use tautology : to repeat the

same thing in different words. ns. Tautol Ogism ;

Tautol'ogist. adjs. Tautol'ogous, tautological ;

Tautophonical. . Tautoph'ony, repetition of the

same sound. [Gr. tautologia tanto, the same,

Ugein, to speak.]
Tavern, tav'ern, . a licensed house for the sale of

liquors, with accommodation for travellers : an inn.

ns. TaVerner, an innkeeper; TaVerning. [Fr.

taverne L. taoerna, from root of tabula, a board.]

Tavers, Taivers, ta'vers, n.pl. (Scot.) tatters.
Tavert, Taivert, tu'vert, adj. (Scot.) muddled :

fuddled.
Taw, taw, n. a marble chosen to be played with, a

game at marbles, also the line from which to play.
Taw, taw, v.t. to prepare and dress, as skins into

white leather. ns. Taw'er, a maker of white

leather ; TaWery, a place where skins are dressed ;

Taw'ing. [A.S. taifian, to prepare; Old High

Ger. zoujan, make, Dut. tou'ven, curry.]
Tawdry, taw'dri. adj. showy without taste : gaudily

dressed. aiij. TayPdered, tawdrily dressed. ajiv.

Tawdrily. . Taw'driness. .//. Taw'drums,
finery. [Said to be corr. from St Awdrey = St
Etlielreda, at whose fair (lyth October) laces and
gay toys were sold.]

Tawie, taw'i, adj. (Scot.) tame.

Tawny, taw'ni, adj. of the colour of things tanned, a
yellowish brown. . Taw'nineSS. [Fr. taunt, pa.p.
of tnnner, to tan.]

TaWS. TaWSO, tawz, . (Scot.) a leather strap,
usually

fringed at the end, for chastising children.

Tax, taks, . a rate imposed on property or persons
for the benefit of the state : anything imposed: a
burdensome duty. v.t. to lay a tax on : to register
or enrol for fiscal purposes (Luke ii. i) : to burden :
to accuse : to examine accounts in order to allow or
disallow items. ns. Taxability, Tax'ableness.
adj. Tax'able, capable of being, or liable to be.
taxed. adv. Tax'ably. j. Taza'tion, act of

Taxiarch

fate, far ; mi, her ; mTne ;

Technic

taxing ; Tax' -cart, a light spring-cart ; Tax'er.
adj. Tax'-free, exempt from taxation. ns. Tax'-

gath'erer : Tax'ing-mas'ter, an officer of a court
of law who examines bills of costs ; Tax'-pay er.
fFr. taxe, a tax L. laxdre, to handle, value,
charge tangere. to touch.]

Taxiarch, tak'si-ark, . the commander of an ancient
Greek taxis or battalion.

Taxidermy, taks'i-der-mi, . the art of preparing and
stuffing the skins of animals. adjs. Taxider mal,
Taxider'mic. r.t. Tax'idennise. ;/. Taxider-
mist. [Fr., Gr. taxis, arrangement, derma, a skin.]

Taxing, taks'ing, . (Shak.) satire. [Tax.]

Taxis, tak'sis, . (surf.) the art of putting parts in
their natural place by means of pressure : orderly
arrangement, classification : a brigade in an ancient
Greek army. ns. Taxol'Ogy, the science of classifi-
cation ; Taxon'omer. a taxonomist. adjs. Taxo-
nom'ic, -ad.. adv. Taxonom'ically. us. Taxon'o-
mlst, one versed in taxonomy ; Taxon'omy. the
laws and principles of taxology or orderly classi-
fication, also their application to natural history.
[Gr., tassein, to arrange.]

Taxus. tak'sus, K. the yew genus of conifers.

Tayo, ta'y6, . a garment like an apron worn by South American Indians.

Tazza, tat'sa. . a shallow vessel mounted on a foot : a saucer-shaped bowl. [It.]

Tchick, chik, . a sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and then drawing it back quickly, as in urging a horse on. v.i. to make such a sound. [Imit.j

Tea, te, . the dried leaves of a shrub in China, Japan, Assam, and Ceylon : an infusion of the leaves in boiling water : any vegetable infusion. us. Tea'-bread. light spongy bread or buns to be eaten with tea ; Tea'-cadd'y, a caddy or small box for holding tea ; Tea' -cake, a light cake to be eaten with tea ; Tea'-can ister, an air-tight jar or box for holding tea : Tea' -Chest, a chest or case in which tea is imported ; Tea' -clip' per, a fast-sailing ship in the tea-trade ; Tea'-co'sy (see Cosy) ; Tea'-cup, a small cup used in drinking tea ; Tea' -deal' er, one who buys and sells tea ; Tea' -fight (slang), a tea-party ; Tea' -gar 1 den, a public garden where tea and other refreshments are served ; Tea' -gown, a loose gown for wearing at afternoon tea at home ; Tea' -house, a Chinese or Japanese house for tea, &c. ; Tea'-kett'le, a kettle in which to boil water for making tea : Tea'-lead, thin sheet-lead, used in lining tea-chests; Tea'-par'ty, a social gathering at which tea is served, also the persons present ; Tea -plant, the plant or shrub from which tea is obtained ; Tea' -pot, a pot or vessel in which the beverage tea is made ; Tea'-sau'cer, a saucer in which a tea-cup is set ; Tea'-ser'vice. -set, the utensils necessary for a tea-table ; Tea'-spoon, a small spoon used with the tea-cup, smaller still than the dessert-spoon ; Tea'-stick, a stick cut from the Australian tea-tree; Tea'-ta ble, a table at which te i Ls drunk; Tea -tast'er, one who ascertains the quality of tea by tasting it. n.pt. Tea' -things, the tea-pot, cups, &c. us. Tea' -tree, the common tea-plant or shrub : a name of various Australian myrtaceous and other plants ; Tea' -urn, a vessel for boiling water or keeping it hot, used on the tea-table. Black tea, that which in the process of manufacture is fermented between rolling and firing (heating with charcoal in a sieve), while Green tea is ihat which is fired immediately after rolling. Among black teas are bohea, congou, souchong, and pekoe ; among green, Jiysott, imferial, and gunpowder. The finest black is Pekoe ; the finest green, Gunpowder. [From South Chinese tf (pron. til), the common form being ck'a or ts'a.]

Teach, tech, v.t. to show: to impart knowledge to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind : to impart the knowledge <>t : to accustom : to coiuueL v.i. to practise giving instruction : pa.t. and pa.p. taught (tawt). . Teachability, adj. Teach'able, capable of being taugnt : apt or willing to learn. ns. Teach ableness ; Teach er, one who teaches or instructs ; Teach ing, the act of teaching or instructing : instruction. a<ij. Teach'less. indocile. [A.S. txcan, to show, teach ; Ger. zeigen, to show ; allied to L. docere, to teach, Gr. deiknunai, to show.]

Tead, ted, n. (Spfns.) a torch, a flambeau. [L. ttrda.\

Teagle, te'gl, . (frov.) a hoist or lift. [Prob. a form of tackle.}

Teague, teg, . an Irishman.

Teak, tek, . a tree in the East Indies and Africa, also its wood, remarkable for its hardness and durability. [Malayalam :ekka.]

Teal, tel, . a web-footed water-fowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Dut. teling, taling.}

Team, tern, . a number of animals moving together or in order : two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle : a number of persons associated for doing anything conjointly, playing a game, &c. v.t. to join together in a team : to give work to a gang under a sub-contractor. adj. Teamed (S/*ns.), arranged in a team. n. Team'-Ster. one who drives a team. adv. Team'Wlse, like a team, harnessed together. [A.S. tedm, offspring ; prob. tedn, to draw.]

Teapoy, te'poi, . a small table for the tea-service, &c. [Hind, ttpai Pers. slpdi.}

Tear, ter, . a drop of the fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, appearing in the eyes : anything like a tear. ns. Tear'-drop, a tear: Tear'-dUCt, the lachrymal or nasal duct. adjs. Tear -fall ing (Skak.), shedding tears, tender ; Tear'fuJ, abounding with or shedding tears : weeping. a<i-'. Tearfully.

. Tearfulness. adjs. Tearless, without te.<rs : unfeeling; Tear'-Stained (SAaA.), stained with tears ; Teai^y, tearful. [A.S. tear, tier; Goth. tagr ; cf. L. lacrima, Gr. dakru.]

Tear, tar, v.t. to draw asunder or separate with violence : to make a violent rent in : to lacerate. v.i. to move or act with violence: to rage: -pa.t.

tore, (B.) tare ; pa. p. torn. . something torn, a rent : (slang) a spree. . Tear'er, one who, or that which, tears: (slang) a boisterous person.

Tcar'ing, great, terrible, rushing. Tear and wear (see Wear) ; Tear one s self away, to go oft" with great unwillingness ; Tear the hair, to pull the hair in a frenzy of grief or rage ; Tear up, to remove from a fixed state by violence : to pull to pieces. [A.S. teran : cf. Ger. zehren.\

Tease, tez, v.t. to comb or card, as wool : to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap: to vex with importunity, jests, &c. : to torment, irritate. . one who teases or torments. . Teas er, one who teases oui any-thing : the stoker of a glass-works furnace. adj. Teas ing, vexatious. a<ir. Teas ingly. [A.S. f&siin, to pluck ; Dut. teezen, Ger. zeisen.\

Teasel, leVl, . a plant with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns, which are used in raising a nap on cloth also Teaz'el, Teaz'U 1 . to raise a nap on with the teasel: t>r./>. teas'eling;

pa.t. and/a.^t. teas'eled. us. Teas'eler ; Teas'eling, the act of raising a nap on cloth. [A.S. tastl, txsl fsesan, to pluck.]

Teat, tet, . the nipple of the female breast through which the young suck the milk. adj. Teat ed, mammiferous. [A.S. /// ; cog. with Ger. zitze; or perh. through O. Fr. tett, from Teut.]

Tebeth, teb'eth, . the tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and fourth of the secular, year, corre-sponding to parts of December and January.

Technic, -al, tek'nik, -al, adj. pertaining to art, esp. the useful arts : belonging to a particular art or profession. n. Technicality, state or quality <'f being technical: that which is technical. adv. Technically. us. Tech nicalness ; Technician, Technicist, one skilled m the practical arts.

n.pl. Tech'nlcs, the doctrine of arts in general : the branches that relate to the arts ; Technique (tek-nek'), method of performance, manipulation, esp. everything concerned with the mechanical part of a musical performance. atijs. Technolog'ic, -al, re-lating to technology. us. Technologist, one skilled in technology ; Technology, the systematic know-ledge of the industrial arts : a discourse or treatise on trie arts : an explanation of terms employed in the arts ; Technon'omy, the principles underlying technology. [Gr. tecnnikos techtie, art, akin to tekein, to produce.]

Techy. See Tetchy.

Tecnology, tek-nol'5-ji, . a treatise on children. [Gr. teknon, a child, logia, discourse.]

Tectaria, tek-ta'ri-a, . a genus of univalves with a turbinate or conic shell. adjs. Tectibranch'iate, having the gills covered ; Tec'tiform, roof-like : (entom.) ridged in the middle and sloping down on the sides. [L. tectmii, a roof.]

Tectology, tek-tol'0-ji, . structural morphology ac-cording to which an organism is regarded as com-posed of individuals of different orders. adj. Tectqlog'icaL [Gr. tckton, a builder.]

Tectonic, tek-ton'ik, adj. pertaining to building. n.sing. and //. Tecton iCS. building as an art : the shaping and ornamentation of furniture, weapons, &c. [Gr. tckton, a builder.]

Tectorial, tek-to'ri-al, adj. covering. n. Tecto'-rium, a covering : the coverts of the wing or tail of birds taken collectively.

Tectrices. tek-trl'sez, n.pl. wing or tail coverts of

birds :s/nf. Tec'trix. adj. Tectri cial.

Ted, ted, r'.r. to spread or turn, as new-mown grass, for drying :pr.p. ted'ding ; pa.t. and /a./, ted'ded. . Tedder, an implement for spreading hay. [Scand. ; Ice. ttdkja, spread manure.]

Tede, Tead, ted, w. (obs.) a torch. [L. ttxda.]

Tedesco. te-des'kO, adj. German. [It.]

Te deum, te de'um, . a famous Latin hymn of the Western Church, sung at the end of matins on all feasts except Innocents' Day, and on all Sundays

except during penitential seasons it begins with the words Te Deum laitnamns, ' We praise thee, O God : ' a thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

Tedious, te'di-us, adj. wearisome : tiresome from length or slowness: irksome: slow. . TediOS'ity, tedioiisuess. adv. Te'diously. . Te'diousness. [L. tirdiosus.}

Tedium, te'di-um, . wearisomeness : irksomeness. [L. t tedium tefdet. it wearies.]

Tee, te, . a mark for quoits, curling-stones, &c. : (golf) the raised sand from which the ball is played at the commencement of each hole. v.t. to place the golf-ball on this before striking off.

Tee, te, . a finial in the form of a conventionalised um-
brella, crowning adagoba in Indo-Chinese countries.

Teem, tern, v.i. to bring forth or produce : to bear or be fruitful : to be pregnant : to be full or prolific. . Teem'er. */>>. Teem'ful; Teem'ing; Teem'-less, barren. [A.S. tednt, offspring.]

Teem, tern, v.t. and v.i. to pour, empty.

Teen. ten. . (arch.) grief, affliction, injury. [A.S. tfdna, reproach, injury.)

Teen, ten, v.t. (Spins.) to excite, provoke. [A.S. tv'tan, to irritate, vex.]

Teen, ten, v.t. (Spent.) to allot, bestow.

Te'ens, tenz, n.pl. the years of one's age from \\mteen to nineteen.

Teeny, te'ni, adj. very small, tiny.

Teeny, te'ni, adj. (prtni.) pee vish.

Teer, ter, r.t. to stir, as a calico-printer's sieve.

Tee-tee, Titl, te'te, . a South American squirrel-monkey.

Teeter, te'ter, . (U.S.) a see-saw. v.i. to see-saw.

Teeth. See Tooth.

Teething, te/A'mg, . the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums. i'./. Teethe, 10 grow or cut the teeth.

Teetotaler, te-tO't^l-er, . one plunged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks. adj. Teeto'tal. . Teetptalism. [Piob. from a stammering pronunciation of the word Total by Richard Turner of Preston in 1833.]

Tee-tOtum, te-tO'tum, . a toy like a small top, twirled by the fingers.

Teff, tef, . an Abyssinian cereal-grass.

Tegmen, teg'men, n. a covering : (01.) the endopleura or inner coat of the seed : (anat.) the roof of the tympanic cavity of the ear : the covering of the posterior wing of some insects : pi. Teg mina. adj. Teg'minal. [L.]

Tegmentum, teg-men'tum, . the scaly covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees. adj. Tegmen'tal.

Tegulated, teg-u-lat'ed, adj. composed of plates overlapping like tiles. adj. Teg'ular. adv. Teg'U-larly. [L. tegitla, a tile tezcre, to cover.]

Tegument, teg^u-ment, . an integument. adjs.

Tegumen'tal, Tegumen'tary. [L. tegumeatum

tegere, to cover.]

Tehee, te'he', . a laugh. v.i. to titter. [Imit.]

Teian, Tean, te an, adj. pertaining to Teas in ancient

Ionia, or to the poet Anacreon, a native.

Te Igitur, te ij'i-tur, . the first paragraph of the

eucharistic canon in the Roman liturgy.

Tell, tel, n. the linden or lime tree : the terebinth.

[O. Fr. teill^. tilia.}

Teinds, tendz, n.fii. the name given in Scotland to

tithes, or, strictly, to that part of the estates of the

laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of

the clergy of the established church.

Teinoscope, ii'no-skup, >i. an optical instrument consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct the

chromatic aberration.

Teknonymy, tek-non'i-mi, . the naming of the parent

from the ch'M.attj. Teknon'ymoUB. [Gr. teknon, a child, ononta, a name.]

Tola, te'la, n. a tissue : pi. TelSB (te'lg). adjs. Telar, pertaining to a tela, web, or tissue ; Tela'lian, spinning a web. . a spinning spider. adj. Tel'ary, pertaining to a tela, woven, spun. [L.]

Telamon, tel'a-mon, n. (arckit.) a man's figure bearing an entablature. [Gr. teiaiada, bearer.]

Telangiectasia, te-lan-ji-ek-ta'si-a, . a dilation of the small arteries or capillaries also Telangiec"-tasis. atij. Telangiectat'ic. [Gr. telos, the end, angeion, a vessel, ektasis, extension.]

Telautograph, te-law'to-graf, . a writing or copying telegraph, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writings at a distance. [Gr. teie, far, aittas, self, graphein, to write.)

Teld, teld, (Spens.) told.

Taledu, tel'e-dOo, . the stinking badger of Java.

Telega, te-la'ga, . a Russian cart without springs.

Telegram, tel'e-gram, . a message scut by telegraph. adj. Telegram'miC, pertaining to a telegram, brief, succinct. [Gr. tele, at a distance, gramma, that which is written graphein, to write.]

Telegraph, tel'e-graf, . an apparatus for trans-mitting intelligible messages to a distance, csp. by means of electricity. v.t. to convey or announce by telegraph. ns. Teregraph-ca'hle, a cable con-taining wires for transmitting telegraphic messages ; Tel'egrapher (or te-leg 7 -). Tel'egraphist(or te-leg'-X one who works a telegraph. adjs. Telegraph'iC, -al, pertaining to, or communicated by, n telegraph. aav. Telegraphically, in a telegraphic manner : by means of the telegraph. ns. Tel'egraph-plant, an Indian leguminous plant, the small lateral leaflets of whose trifoliate leaves have a strange, spontaneous motion, jerking up and down (sometimes 180 times in a minute), as if signalling, and also rotate on their axes ; Tel'egraphy (or te-leg'-X the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs. [Gr. tile, at a distance, graphein, to write.]

Telekinesis, tel-S-ki-nS'sis, . the production of motion without contact, through supra-physical causes, be-yond the range of the senses. adj. Telekinet'iC. [Gr. tele, far, kinesis, movement.]

Telemeter, te-lem'e-ter, . an instrument for fixing distances in surveying, &c. adj. Telemet'ric. . Telem etry. [Gr. tele, far, metroti, measure.]

Teleology, tel-e-ol'O-ji, . the doctrine of the final causes of things, adjs. TeleolOg'iC, -al. m/v. Teleolog'ically. us. Teleol'ogism ; Teleol'ogist. [Gr. telos, issue, logos, a discourse.]

Teleosaurus, te-le-5-sawr'us, n. a genus of fossil saurians belonging to the Oolitic period. adj. and . Teleosau'lian. [Gr. teleios, perfect, sauros, a lizard.]

Teleost, tel'e-ost, aiij. osseous. . an osseous fish also Teleos'tean. [Gr. teleios, complete, osteon, bone.]

Telepathy, tel'e-path-i, orte-lep'a-thi, . the supposed fact that communication is possible between mind and mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses, as at a distance without external means. adj. Telepath'ic. adv. Telepath'ically. v.t. Tel'epathise, to affect or act upon through telepathy. v.i. to practise telepathy. . Tel'O-pathist (or te-lep'-), one who believes in telepathy. [Gr. tele, far, pathos, feeling.]

Telepheme, tel'e-fem, . a telephonic message. [Gr. tele, far, pheme, a saying.]

Telephone, tel'e-fOn, . an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance over a conducting wire or cord, esp. by means of electricity. v.t. and v.i. to communicate by telephone. . Tel'ephoner, one who uses a telephone. adj. Telephon'ic. adv. Telephon'ically. us. Tel'ephdnlst, one who uses the telephone, one skilled in its use ; TelephO'nograph, an apparatus for recording a telephone message. adj. Telephonograph'ic. . Tel'ephony, the art of telephoning. [Gr. tile, far, plwne, a sound.]

Telephote, tel'e-fCt, . an instrument for reproducing images of objects_at a distance by means of electricity. ns. Telepho'tOgraph, a picture so produced; Telephotography, the art of producing such still a dream of the future. [Gr. tele, far, phds, pliotos, light.]

TeleplastiC, tel-5-plas'tik, adj. pertaining to the materialisation of spiritualistic phenomena. Also Telesomat'iC. [Gr. tele, far, plassein, to form.]

Telerpeton, te-ler'pe-ton, . a remarkable genus of fossil reptiles of the Mesozoic period. [Gr. tele, far, herf>eton, a reptile.]

Telescope, tel'e-skOp, . an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. v.t. to drive together so that one thing, as a railway-carriage in a collision, slides into another like the movable joints of a spy-glass. v.i. to be forced into each other in such a way. adjs. Telescopic, -al, pertaining to, performed by, or like a telescope : seen only by a telescope. adv. Telescop'ically. ndj. Tel'escopiform. >ts. Tel'escopist, one who uses the telescope ; Tel'eSCOpy (or te-les'-), the art of constructing or of using the telescope. [Fr., Gr. tele, at a distance, skopein, to see.]

Teleseme, tel'e-sem, . a system of electric signalling for the automatic transmission of different signals, in use in large hotels, for police alarms, &c. [Gr. tele, far, slnta, a sign.]

Telesia, te-le'si-a, . the sapphire. [Gr. telesios, finishing telos, the end.]

TelespeCtrpSCOpe, tel-e-spek'trO-skOp, . a combined astronomical telescope and spectroscope.

TelesterOOSCOpe, tel-e-ster'e-O-skOp, . an optical instrument presenting distant objects in relief.

TelestiC, te-les'tik, adj. pertaining to the final end. [Gr. telos, an end.]

Telestich, tel'e-stik, . a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name.

Telethermograph, tel-4-ther'mo-graf, . a self-registering telethermometer.

Telethermometer, tel-e-ther-mom'e-ter, n. a thermometer that records its temperature at a distance.

Teleutospore, te-lu'tO-spor, . a thick-walled winter spore of the rust-fungi (Uredinea), producing on germination a promycelium. [Gr. teleute, completion, sfiora, seed.]

Telic, tel'ik, adj. denoting a final end or purpose.

Tell, tel, v.t. to number or give an account of: to utter : to narrate : to disclose : to inform : to discern : to explain. v.i. to give an account : to produce or take effect : to chat, gossip : to tell tales, play the informer :pa.t. and pa.p. told. adj. Tellable, capable of being told. ns. Tell'er, one who tells or counts : a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money ; Tell'ershlp, the office of a teller. -p. adj. Tell'ing, having great effect. adv. Tellingly, in a telling or effective manner. n. Tell'-tale, one who tells tales : one who officiously tells the private concerns of others : an indication or an indicator, as an automatic instrument : a bird of genus 'J otanus, a tattler. adj. given to reveal secrets, blabbing : apparent, openly seen : giving warning. Tell Off, to count off: to detach on some special duty. [A. S. tellan; Ice. telja, Ger. zalileii, to number.]

Tellural, tel'u-ral, adj. pertaining to the earth.

Tellurium, te-lu'ri-um, . an element by some classed as a metal, placed by others among the metalloids, brittle and crystalline, of high metallic lustre, bluish-white in colour, with close analogies to sulphur and selenium. ti. Tel'lurate, a salt of telluric acid. adjs. Tel'luretted, combined with tellurium ; Tellu'rian, pertaining to the earth. . an inhabitant of the earth. adj. Tellu'ric, pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth : of or from tellurium. . Tel'luride, a compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element adjs. TellUrif'eroUS, containing tellurium ; Tel'lUTOUS, pertaining to tellurium. [L. tellus, telluris, the earth.]

Teletype, tel'o-tlp, . a printing electric telegraph :

an automatically printed telegram.

Telpher, tel'fer, adj. pertaining to a system of tel-
pherage. n. Tel'pherage, a term coined by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin for a system of electric traction developed on an absolute automatic block system, the presence of a train on one section cutting off the supply of electric energy to the section behind, any mode of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. [Framed from ^/(egrapli) Gr. tele, far, plierein, to carry.]

Telson, tel'son, . the last somite of the plepn or abdomen of certain crustaceans and arachnidans. [Gr. telson, a boundary.]

TelugU, tel'oD-gOD, . the language spoken in the north-western portion of the Dravidian area in-
habited by the Tetingas.M*o Tel'OOgOO.

Temed, temd, adj. (Spois.) yoked in a team.

Temenos, tem'e-nos, . a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god, a precinct. [Gr., temnein, to cut off.]

Temerity, te-mer'i-ti, . rashness : unreasonable con-
tempt for danger. adj. Temera'riOUS (obs.), ra-,h,

reckless. adv. Temera'riously. adj. Tem'erous,

rash. adv. Tem'erously. [Kr. te'ierite'L. temeri-

tas temere, by chance, rashly.]

Temewise, tem'wlz, adv. (Spens.) like a team.

Tempean, tem-pe'an, adj. pertaining to, or resembling,

Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, praised by the classic

poets for its matchless beauty : beautiful: delightful.

Temper, tem'per, v.t. to mix in due proportion : to

modify by blending or mixture : to moderate : to

different or contrary qualities : state of a metal as to hardness, &c. : constitution of the body: constitu-
tional frame or state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings, disposition, temperament, mood : passion, irritation : calmness or moderation : in sugar-works.

lime or other substance used to neutralise the acidity of cane-juice. <uijs. Tem'perable, capable of being tempered ; Tem'pered, having a certain specified disposition or temper : brought to a certain temper, as steel : (tints.) tuned or adjusted to some mean, or to equal, temperament. adv. Tem'peredly. ns.

Tem'perer ; Tem'pering, the process ot giving the required degree of hardness or sottness to iron or steel, by heating to redness and cooling in different ways. [L. temperare, to combine properly, allied to tempus, time.]

Tempera, tem'pe-ra, . (faint.) same as Distemper.

Temperament, tem'per-a-ment, . state with respect to the predominance of any quality : internal con-
stitution or state : disposition, one of the peculiari-
ties of physical and mental organisation which to a certain extent influence our thoughts and actions choleric or bilious, lymphatic, nervous, sanguine : the adjustment of imperfect concords, so that the difference between two contiguous sounds is reduced to a minimum and the two appear identical a system of compromise in the tuning of keyed instru-
ments. adj. Temperamen'taL adv. Tempera-
men'tally. [L. temperamentnm temperare.]

Temperance, tem'per-ans, >t. moderation, esp. in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions in a narrower sense, moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors, and even entire abstinence from such. Temperance hotel, one which professes to supply

no alcoholic liquors; Temperance movement, a

political agitation for the restriction or abolition of

the use of alcoholic liquors ; Temperance society,

usually an association of total-abstainers from alco-
holic liquors. [L. temperaiitin.}

Temperate, tem'per-at, adj. moderate in degree of

any quality, esp. in the appetites and passions, self-restrained : calm: cool, mild, moderate in temperature: abstemious. adv. Tem'perately. . Tem'perateness. adj. Tem'perative. . Temperature, constitution: proportion: degree of any quality, esp. of heat or cold in weather or climate : tne thermal condition of a body which determines the interchange of heat between it and other bodies : state of a living body with respect to sensible heat. Temperate zones, the parts of the earth of more cool and equable temperature lying between the tropics and the polar circles the North Temperate Zone being the space between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle ; the South Temperate Zone, that between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

Tempest, tem'pest, . wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow : a violent storm : any violent commotion. adjs. Tem'pest-beat'en ; Tem'pest-tost (Shak.), driven about by storms ; Tempes'tUOUS, resembling, or pertaining to, a tempest : very stormy: turbulent. adv. Tempes'tU-

ously. . Tempes'tuousness. Tempest in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a trivial matter. [O. Fr. tfmpcste L. tempestas, a season, tempest tempiis, time.]

Templar, tem'plar, . one of a religious and military order founded in ntg for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither extinguished, 1307-14. in one of the darkest tragedies of history : a student or lawyer living in the Temple, London. Good Templar, a member of a teetotal society whose organisation is a travesty of that of the Freemasons. [Orig. called ' Poor fellow-soldiers of Christ and of the Temple of Solomon," from their first headquarters in the palace of King Baldwin II., which was built on the site of the temple of Solomon, close to the church of the Holy Sepulchre.]

Template, tem'plat, . a mould in wood or metal, showing the outline or profile of mouldings, ami from which the workmen execute the moulding. Also Tem'plet. [Low L. templatits, vaulted L. templum, a small timber.]

Temple, tem'pl, . an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes : a place of worship : in London, two inns of court, once occupied by the Knights Templars. [L. templum, prob. for temulum, a space marked out tor religious purposes, dim. of tempns, a piece cut off.]

Temple, tem'pl, . the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheekoone. adj. Tem'poral, pertaining to the temples. [O. Fr. temple L. tempora, the temples, pi. of tempus, time.]

Tempo, tem'po, n. (inus.) time, relative rapidity of rhythm. [It.]

Temporal, tem'por-al, adj. pertaining to time, esp. to this life or world opposed to eternal : worldly, secular, or civil opposed to sacred or ecclesiastical. . Temporality, what pertains to temporal welfare : (//.) secular possessions, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like. adv. Temporally. . Tem'poralness. adv. Tem'porarily. . Tem'porariness. adjs. Tem'porary,

Tempora'neous, fur a time only: transient. .

Tempoiisa'tion. v.i. Tem'porise, to comply with the time or occasion: to yield to circumstances. ns. Tem'poriser; Tem'porising. adv. Tem'por-

iSingiy. [Fr., L. tempus, time.]
Tempt, temt, v.t. to put to trial : to te;t : to try to persuade, esp. to evil : to emice._ adj. Temp'table.

ns. Temp'tableness ; Tempta tlon, act of tempting : state of being tempted : that which tempts : enticement to evil : trial. adj. Tempta'tiOUS, seductive. n. Temp'ter, one who tempts, esp. the

devil :jem. Temp'tress. adj. Temp ting, adapted

to tempt or entice. adv. Temp'tingly. n. Temp'-

tingness. [O. Fr. :empter(fr. tenter) L. teittdre,

an inten. of tindere, to stretch.]
Temse, Tems, terns, . a sieve. v.t. to sift. [Cf.

Dut. terns.]
Temulence, tem'u-lens, n. intoxication also Tem'U-

lency. adj. Tem'ulent. tuiv. Tem'ulently. [L.

temnlcntns, drunk.]

Ten, ten, adj. twice five. . a figure denoting ten units, as jo or x. : a playing-card with ten spots : ten o'clock in the morning or evening. . Up'perten (see under Upper). [A.S. ten, tfen ; Ger. zehn, W. deg, L. decent, Gr. deka, Sans, da fan. J

Tenable, ten'a-bl, adj. capable of being retained, kept,

or defended. ns. Tenabil'ity, Ten'ableness, the state or quality of being tenable. [Fr. tenable, frum tenir L. tenere, to hold.]

Tenace, ten'as, . at whist, a holding of the first and third best cards (major tenace), or the second and fourth best cards (minor tenace), in a suit. [Fr.]

Tenacious, te-na'shus, adj. retaining or holding fast : apt to stick : stubborn. adv. Tena'CiOUSly. ns. Tena'CiOUSness, Tenacity, quality ot being tenacious : the quality of bodies which makes them stick toothers. [L. tenax tenere. ,]

Tenaculum, te-nak'ii-lum, . a surgical hooked instrument for drawing out a divided blood-vessel to be tied.

Tenaille, te-nal', . (fort.) an outwork in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, of great use for protecting the ditch, cov< ring the postern from the enemy's view, &c. . Tenalllon (te-nal' yon), a work to strengthen the side of a small raveHn, and to support the shoulder of the bastion. [Fr., L. tenacnlum, a holder tenere, to hold.]

Tenant, ten'ant, it. one who holds or possesses land or property under another, the payments and services which he owes to his superior constituting his tenure : one who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place, an occupant. v.t. to hold as a tenant. . ten'ancy, a holding by private ownership : a temporary holding of land or property by a tenant. adj. Ten'antable, fit to be tenanted : in a state of repair suitable for a tenant. n. Ten'ant-farm'er, a farmer who rents a farm from the landlord. adj. Ten'antless, without a tenant. *.

Ten' ant-right, the customary right of the tenant to sit continuously at a reasonable rent, and to receive compensation for his interest from the incoming tenant, and for all permanent or unexhausted improvements from the landlord ; Ten'antry, the body of tenants on an estate. [Fr. terumt L. tenens, pr.p. of tenire, to hold.]

Tench, tensn, - a fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. tencke (\!T. tancht) L. tinea.]

Tend, tend, v.t. to accompany as assistant or protector : to take care of, to be attentive to, to wait upon so as to execute. us. Ten'dance (Sfens.), state of expectation : (Shak.) act of waiting or tending, also persons attendant ; Ten'der, a small vessel that attends a larger with stores, &C. : a carriage attached to locomotives to supply fuel and water. [Contracted from attend.]

Tend, tend, v.t. to stretch, aim at, move, or incline in a certain direction : to be directed to any end or purpose: to contribute. n. Ten'dency, direction, object, or result to which anything tends : inclination : drift. [Fr. tendrt L. tendere; Gr. teintin, to stretch.]

Tender, ten'der, v.t. to stretch out or offer for acceptance, esp. to offer to supply certain commodities for a certain period at rates specified. . an offer or proposal, esp. of some service, also the paper containing it : the thing offered, the actual production and formal offer of a sum due in legal money, or an offer of services to be performed, in order to save the consequences of non-payment or non-performance.

Tender, ten'der, aJj. soft, delicate : easily impressed or injured: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, &c. : careful not to injure (with of) : unwilling to cause pain : apt to cause pain : pathetic, expressive of the softer passions : compassionate, loving, affectionate : young and inexperienced : weakly in health : delicate, requiring careful handling;: quick, keen: apt to lean over under sail. n. Ten'der-foot, one not yet hardened to life in the prairie, mining-camp, &c. : a newcomer. adj. Ten'der-heart'ed, full of feeling. adv. Ten'der-heart'edly. . Ten'der-heart'edness. adj. Ten'der-heft'ed (Shak.\ having preat tenderness. us. Ten'derling, one too much coddled, an effeminate fellow : one of the first horns of a

deer ; Ten'der-loln, the tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, &c., lying close to the ventral side of the lumbar vertebrz. adv. Ten'derly. n. Ten'der-ness. [Fr. tendre L. tentr, allied to tennis, thin.]

Tendon, ten'don, . the white fibrous tissue reaching from the end of a muscle to bone or some other structure which is to serve as a fixed attachment for it, or which it is intended to move /w/f/r-, as the long tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm ; fasci-cular, as the short tendon of that muscle, and as most tendons generally ; aponetirotic, tendinous ex-pansions, as the tendons of the abdominal muscles L. Ten do: pi. Ten'dines. adj. Ten'dinous, consisting of, containing, or resembling tendons : full of tendons: sinewy. us. TenOg'raphy, the descrip-tion of tendons ; Tenol'ogy. that part of anatomy which relates to tendons ; Tenot'omy, the surgical operation of dividing a tendon. [Fr. tendon L.. tendlre, to stretch ; cf. Gr. tendn teinein, to stretch.]

Tendril, ten'dril, n. a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. adj. clasp-ing or climbing. adj. Ten'drllled. [O. Fr. ten-dri linns, tendre L. itner, tender.)

Tenebrous, ten'e-hrus, adj. dark : gloomy also Ten'ebrose. n.pl. Tenebra (ten'e-brg), an office held by Roman Catholics on Good Friday and the preceding two days, consisting of the matins and lauds of the following day. During it the church is gradually darkened by the putting out of all the candles but one, which for a tune (as a symbol of our Lord's death and burial) is hidden at the Epistle corner of the altar. adj. Tenebrlf'ic, producing darkness. us. Teneb'rlO, a genus of beetles, includ-ing the meal-worm ; Tenebros ity, darkness. [L. tenebrosits tenebrcr, dark ness.]

Tenement, ten'e-ment, . anything held, or that may be held, by a tenant : a dwelling or habitation, or part ol it, used by one family : one of a set ol apart-ments in one building, each occupied by a separate family. adjs. Tenement al ; Tenement'ary.

Tenendum, te-nen'dum, . that clause in a Heed wherein the tenure ol the land is defined and limited. [L., neut. of tenendus, ger. of tenere, to hold.]

Tenesmus, te-nes'mus, n. the term applied in medicine to a straining and painful eftort to relieve the bowels when no fcecal matter is present in the rectum, the effort being c.tused by some adjacent source of irrita-tion. adj. Tones mic.

Tenet, ten'et, . any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true. [L. tenet, he holds tenere, to hold.]

Tenfold, ten'iOld, adj. ten times folded : ten times m ire.

Tanlold = Ttrnioid.

Tenn<5, te-na', n. (her.) an orange-brown tincture.

[7VlTI'V.)

Tenner, ten'er, n. {slang) a ten-pound note.

Tennis, ten'is, . an ancient game for two to four per-sons, played with ball and rackets wkhin a building specially constructed for the purpose : lawn-tennis (q.v.), a modern imitation of the former. us. Tenn'iS-ball,aballusedin the game of tennis; Tenn' is court, a place or court for play ing at tennis. [Skeat suggests O. Fr. tenies, pi. of tenie, a fillet L. ttrnia.]

Tenon, ten'un, . a projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to hold the two together. v.t. to fit with tenons. ns. Ten' oner, a machine for forming tenons : Ten'on-saw, a tiiin back-saw for tenons, &c. [Fr. tenon tenir, to bold L. tenere.]

Tenor, ten'ur, n. continuity of state : general run or currency : purport : the higher ol'' the two kinds of v i, es usually belonging to adult males: the part next above the bass in a vocal quart<-t : one who sings tenor, adj. pertaining to the tenor in music. tis. Ten'or-Clef, the C clef, placed on the fourth line; Ten'Ortst. [L. tenor tenere, to hold.)

Tenpenny, ten'pen-i, adj. worth or sold at lenpence.

Tenpins, ten'pinz, n. a game played in a bowling-alley, the aim being to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end.

Tenrec, ten'rek, . a genus of Insectivora, of one species, 12 to 16 inches long, with squat body and hardly any tail, found in Madagascar and Mauritius. Also Ta'n'rec. [Malagasy.]

Tense, tens, . time in grammar, the form of a verb to indicate the time of the action. [O. Fr. tens (Fr. temps') L. tempns, time.)

Tense, tens, adj. strained to stiffness: rigid. adv. Tensely. ns. Tense'ness, state of being tense; TensibU'ity, Tensll'ity, quality of being tensi.e. adjs. Ten'sible, Ten'Sile, capable of being stretched. ns. Ten'Sion, act of stretching : state of being stretched or strained : strain : effort : strain in the direction of the length, or the degree of it : mental strain, excited feeling : a strained state of any k:nd ; Ten'Sion-rod, a rod in a structure holding together different parts ; Ten'Sity, tenseness : state of being tense. adj. Ten'Sive. giving the sensation of tense-ness or stiffness. n. Ten'sor, a muscle that tightens a part. fL. tensus, pa.p. of tendere, to stretch.]

Tenson, ten'son, . a competition in verse b-twecn two troubadours before a tribunal of love, also a sub-division of the chanson composed at such. Also Ten'ZOn. [Fr., L. tensia. a struggle.)

Tent. tent. . a portable lodge or shelter, grnerally of canvas stretched on poles : a plug or roll of lint Used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh. v.t. to

Tent

ni'i'e ; mute; nioou ; //ten.

Tergal

probe: to keep open with a tent. us. Tent'-bed, a bed having a canopy hanging from a central point overhead ; Tent'-Cloth, canvas, duck, &c. suitable (or terns. adj. Tented, covered with tents. 'is. Ten'ter. one who lives in a tent ; Tent'-fly, an ex-ternal piece of canvas stretched above the ridge-pole ol a tent, shading from sun or shielding from rain ; Tent' fill, as many ;is a tent will hold ; Tent'-guy, an additional rope for securing a tent against a storm. adjs. Ten'tiform, shaped like a tent ; Ten - ting (Keats), having the form of a tent. us. Tent'-mak'er, one who makes tents ; Tent'-peg, -pin, a stiong peg of notched wood, or of iron, driven into the ground to fasten one of the ropes of a tent to ; Tent'-peg' ging, a favourite cavalry exercise in India, in which the competitor, riding at full speed, tries to bear off a tent-peg on the point of 3 lance ; Tent'-pole, one of the poles used in pitching a tent ; Tent'-rope, one of the ropes by which a tent is secured to the tent-pins, generally one for each breadth of the canvas ; Tent'-Stitcb,, in worsted and embroidery, a series of parallel diagonal stitches also Petit point ; Tent'-work, work produced by embroidering with tent-stitch. [Fr. tente Low L. teiita L. tendere, to stretch.]

Tent, tent, . a Spanish wine of a deep-red colour. (Sp. tinto, deep-coloured L. tincfus, pa. p. of tin- ,'; to dye.]

Tent, tent, v.t. {Scot.) to take heed. v.i. to be careful. n. care, watchfulness. [Same as Intent.]

Tentacle, ten'ta-ki, . a thread-like organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. adjs. Ten'tacled ; Tentac'ular; Tentac'ulate ; Tentaculif erous. H. Tentac Ulite, a genus of annulated tapering shells, found abundantly in Silurian and Devonian strata. [Fr. teiitacule L. tentare, to feel tendere, to stretch.)

Tentation, ten-ta'shun, . old form of temptation.

Tentative, ten'ta-tiv, adj. trying : experimental. n. any attempt, conjecture. adv. Tentatively. [Fr., Late L., L. tentare, to try tendere, to stretch.]

Tenter, ten'ter, n. a machine for extending or stretch-ing cloth on by hooks. ~\t. to stretch on hooks. . Ten'ter-hOOK, a sharp, hooUed nail, anything that gives torture. Be on tenter-bopks, to be on the stretch : to be in suspense or anxiety. [Fr. tenture L. tentura tendere, to stretch.]

Tenter, ten'ter, n. one who has charge of something. adj. Ten'ty, attentive.

Tenth, tenth, adj. the last of ten : next in order after the ninth. n. one often equal parts. adv. Tenth'ly, in the tenth place.

Tentigo, ten-ti'go, n. morbid lasciviousness. adj. Tentig'inous.

Tentoritim, ten-tO'ri-um, . a sheet of the dura mater stretched between the cerebrum and the cerebel-lum. adj. TentO'rial. [L., 'a lew.' tendere, to stretch.]

Tenture, ten'tur, . hangings for walls.

Tenuity, te-nu'i-ti, . thinness : smallness of diameter : slenderness : rarity. v.t. Ten uate, to make tenu-

ous. adj. Tenuiros'tral. slender-billed, as a bird of the Tenuiros tres, a large division of passerine birds including humming-birds, nuthatches, &c. adj. Ten UOUS, thin, slender. [L. tenuitastenuis, thin, slender; cf. tetniere, to stretch.]

Tenure, ten'ur, n. a general name for the conditions on which land is held by the persons who occupy and use it. [Fr. tenure Low L. tenttra L. tenfre, to hold.)

Tenuto, te-nCS'tO, adj. (mus.) sustained opp. to Staccato. [It.]

Teocalli, te-o-kal'li, . one of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, which were erected on the top of a four-sided pyramid, and the remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.

Tepefy, tep'e-fl, z>./. to make tepid or moderately

warm :f>a.t. and pa.p. tep'ef led. . Tepefac tion, act of making tepid or lukewarm. [L. tepejacere tefierf, to be vmrn\,facere, to make.]

Tephrite, tef'rit, n. a name applied to certain modern volcanic rocks, adj. Tephrit'ic. ns. Teph'ritoid, a variety of tephrite ; Teph'roite, a reddish silicate of manganese.

Tephromancy, tef'ro-man-si, . divination from the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice. Also Teph'-ramancy. [Gr. tephra, ashes, manteia, divination.]

Tepid, tep'id, adj. moderately warm : lukewarm. ns. Tepida rium, an intermediate chamber in a Roman series of bathrooms, moderately hot : a boiler in which the water was heated : any room containing a warm bath ; Tepid'ity, Tep idn'ess. lukewarmness ; Top or, gentle heat. [L. tepidustepere, to be warm.]

Ter, ter, adv. thrice. [L.]

Teramorphous, ter-a-mor'fus, adj. monstrous in form or nature. [Gr. teras, a monster, inorphe, form.]

Teraphim, ter'a-fim, n.pl. a Hebrew word of uncertain derivation, denoting a certain kind of images, idols, or household gods, of a human figure, associated with divination, and commonly used in the popular worship : sing. Ter'aph. [Heb.]

Teratology, ter-a-tol'0-ji, n. the study of malformations or abnormal growths, animal or vegetable. adj.

Teratogen'ic, producing monsters. n. Teratog'eny ,

the production of monsters. atijs. Ter'atoid, monstrous ; TeratolOg'iC, -appertaining to teratology. ns. Teratol'OgiSt, one skilled in teratology ; Terato ma. an anomalous congenital tumour, oiten containing many different tissues. adj. Terato'matous. . Terato'SJS, monstrosity. [Gr. teras, teratos, a monster.]

Terbium, ter'bi-um, n. a rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals. adj. Ter bic.

Terce, ters, . (Scots law) a widow's right, where she has no conventional provision, to a hlerent of a third of the husband's heritable property : the office of the third hour, which should be said between sunrise and noon. [Tierce.]

Tercel, ters'el, . Same as Tiercel.

Tercentenary, ter-sen'te-na-ri, adj. including or relating to an interval of three hundred years. . the 3001:1 anniversary of anything. adj. Tercentennial.

Tercet, ter'set, n. a triplet.

Tercine. ter'sin, H. (hot.) a layer of the primine coat of
an ovule.

Terebene, ter'e-ben, . a light-yellow liquid, obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulphuric acid, used as a disinfectant. adj. Tereb'ic, pertaining to turpentine./;. Ter/ebinth, the turpentine-tree. adj. Terebinth'ine. [L., Gr. terebintkos.}

Terebra, ter'e-bra, . a Roman engine for making a breach in a wall : the 1-orer or ovipositor of various insects. adj. Tefebrant. . a borer, a bore. v.t. Ter'ebrate, to bore. adj. provided with a borer.

H. Terebra'tion. [L.]

Terebratula, ter-e-brat'u-la, n. a genus of deep-sea Brachiopods, from the form of the ventral valve of their shell termed Lamp-shells.//. Terebrat'ulid,

one of this genus, adj. Terebrat'uliform. n.

Terebrat'ulite, a fossil terebratulid. adj. Tere-

brat'uloid (also .).
Teredo, te-re'do, . the ship-worm, a worm very

destructive in boring into wood. Also Ter'edine.

[I.., Gr. teredon, from tei'ein, to we.ir away.]
Terek, ter'ek, . a kind of sandpiper, of the genus

Tere'kia.
Terentian, ter-en'shi-an, adj. pertaining to the Roman

comic poet Terence, P. Terentius Afer (b. 195 B.C.).
Teres, te'rez, . a terete muscle. adjs. Terete',

cylindrical and tapering, columnar ; Tereticau'-

date, round -tailed. [L. feres, teritis, smooth,

te'fre, to rub.]
Tergal, ter'gal. adj. pertaining to the hack, dorsal.

a.ijs. Ter'gant (ker,)> tMnr.ng the back, recnrsant ;

Teifreminate

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Terrestrial

Terglf'erous, bearing on the back. . Ter'gite,
the tergum or back of one of the somites or seg-
ments of an arthropod, &c. aiij. Tergit'ic. .
Ter'gum, the back, dorsum, or notum, as of an
arthropod://. Ter'ga. [L. tergum, the back.)

Tergeminate, ter-jem'i-nat, adj. thrice double. Also
Tergom inal, Tergem'inous.

Tergiversation, ter-ji-ver-sa'shun, . a shuffling or
shilling : subterfuge : fickleness of conduct. v.i.
Tergiversate, to practise or use evasion. .
Ter'giversator. [L., from tergum, the back,
versdri, to turn.]

Term, tdrm, . any limited period : the time for which
anything lasts : the time during which the courts of
law are open : certain days on which rent is paid :
that by which a thought is expressed, a word or ex-
pres>ion : a condition or arrangement (gener. in//.):
(alg.)a. member of a compound quantity. v.i. toapply
a term to : to name or call. . Term'er, one who
attends a court term, often with the sense of a shifty
rogue : one holding an estate for a term of years
also Term'or. adj. Terminological. adv. Ter-
minolog'ically. . Terminology, doctrine of
terms : the terms used in any art, science, &c.
adj. Term'less, having no term or end : (S/>ens.)
unlimited, boundless. adv. Term'ly, term by term.
Be on terms With, to be on friendly relations
with ; Bring to terms, to compel to the accept-
ance of conditions ; Come to terms, to come to
an agreement : to submit ; Eat one's terms (see
Eat) ; In terms Of, in the language peculiar to
anything, in modes of; Keep a term, to give the
regular attendance during a period of study ;
Major term, in a syllogism, that which is tiie
predicate of the conclusion ; the Minor term,
that which is the subject of the conclusion ;
Make terms, to come to an agreement ; Speak
in terms, to speak plainly ; Stand upon one's
terms (with), to insist upon conditions. [Fr.
tcrme L. terminus, a boundary.]

Terma, ter'ma, >t. the terminal lamina of the brain.
aiij. Termat'ic. . the termatic artery. [Gr.,
'a limit.']

Termagant, ter'ma-gant, . a boisterous, bold woman.
aiij. boisterous: brawling: tumultuous. --n. Tor-
magancy, state or quality of being a termagant :
turbulence. adv. TerTnagantly. [M. E. Terma-
gant or Tervagant, a supposed Mohammedan
idol, represented^ in the old plays and moralities
as of a violent character O. Fr. Tervagant, Ter-
vagan It. Trivigante, perh. from the moon as
wandering under three names of Selene (Luna') in
heaven, Artemis (Diana) on earth, and Persepltone
(Proserpine) in the lower world.]

Tonnes, ter'mez, . a genus of pseudoneuropterous
insects. [Termite.}

Terminate, ter'min-at, t'.t. to set a limit to : to set
the boundary : to put an end to : to finish. v.i. to
be limited : to end either in space or time : to
close. adj. Terminable, that may be limited :
that may terminate or cease. . Ter'minableness.
adj. Terminal, pertaining to, or growing at, the
end or extremity: ending a series or part: occur-
ring in every term. .//. Termina'lia, an annual
Roman festival in honour of Terminus, the god of
boundaries. adv. Terminally. . Tormina' tion,
act of terminating or ending : limit : end : result :
the ending of words ns varied by their significa-
tion. adjs. Termina'tional. pertaining to, or form-
ing, a termination ; Termlnative, tt-ndtns; to termi-

nate or determine : absolute. adv. Terminatlvely. n. Terminator, one who, or that which, terminates: the boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet. adj. Terminatory. [L. terminus.]

Terminus, ter'mi-nus, . the end or extreme point : one of the extreme points of a railway, &c. : the ancient Roman god of boundaries://. Ter-

mini (I). us. Terminer (law), the act of determining ; Ter'minism, the theological doctrine that there is a limit in the life of each man and of mankind for the operation of grace ; Ter'minist, one who believes in terminism.

Termite, ter'mit, . the white ant. ns. Termlta'rium, Ter'mitary, a mound of termites. adj. Termitine. [L. termes, termitis, a wood- worm.]

Tern, tern, . a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. . Ternery, a place where terns breed. [Allied to Dan. terne, sea-swallow, Ice. tkerna.]

Tern, tern, adj. threefold : consisting of three : growing in threes. . that which consists of three things or numbers together : a prize in a lottery got by drawing three favourable numbers. aiijs. Tei^nal, threefold ; Ternary, proceeding by, or consisting of, threes. . the number three. adj. Ter'nate, threefold, or arranged in threes. adv. Ternately. . Ternion, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages. [L. term', three each tres, three.)

Terne, tern, . an inferior tin-plate for roofs and the inside of packing-cases. [Fr. terne, dull.)

Terpene, ter'pen, . one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons. [Tereofne.]

Terpsichore, terp-sik'5-re, n, one of the nine muses, who presided over choral song and dancing. adj. Terpsichore'an, relating to Terpsichore, or to dancing. [Gr. terpsichore, delighting in dancing terpsis, delight terpein, to enjoy, c/toros, dancing.]

Terra, ter'a, . earth. ns. Terra-COt'ta, a composition of clay and sand used for statues, hardened like bricks by fire ; TerTaculture, agriculture ; Terr'aa-filius, a person of humble origin : formerly the title of a scholar at Oxford who composed annually a satirical lampoon in which considerable license was allowed ; Terr'a-fir'ma, a term frequently employed to denote continental land as distinguished from islands: (coil.) land as distinguished from water; TerTa-japon'ica, pale catechu or gambier ; TeiTa-mara (-ma'ra), an earthy deposit containing fertilising organic or mineral matter, any deposit containing prehistoric remains. adjs. Terra nean, being in the earth ; Terra'neous, growing on land. ns. Terra'rium, a vivarium for land animals ; Terra-ros'sa, a name given to a ferruginous red earth extensively developed in the limestone districts of south-eastern Europe, esp. in Istria and Dalmatia. [L. terra, earth ; L. cocta, pa.p. of cojuere, to cook ; L. firmus, firm ; It. amara, bitter ; rosso, red.]

Terrace, ter'as, . a raised level bank of earth : any raised flat place : the flat roof of a house : //. (geol.) comparatively level strips of land near the sea, lakes, or rivers, with a sharp descent at the edge towards the water, showing an ancient water-level. v.t. to form into a terrace. [Fr. terrasse It. terrazza L. terra, the earth.)

Terrain, ter'an, . (geol.) any series of rocks continuously related : any tract considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose. [Fr., L. terrennm.]

Terrapin, ter'a-pin, . the popular name of many species of fresh -water and tidal tortoises of the family Emydida, natives of tropical and the warmer temperate countries. [Supposed to be Amer. Ind. in origin.)

Terraqueous, ter-a'kwe-us, adj. consisting of land and water. Also Terra'quean. [Coined from L. terra, earth, aqua, water.)

Terreen, ter-en', . less common form of tureen.

Terremotive, ter-e-mO'tiv, adj. seismic.

Terrene, te-ren', adj. pertaining to the earth: earthy.' earthly. adv. Terrene'ly. . Terren'ity. [L. terremis terra, the earth.)

Terrestrial, te-res'tri-al, adj. pertaining to, or existing on, the earth : earthly : living on the ground : representing the earth. adv. Terres'trially. . Ter-

res'trialness. adj. Terres'trious, terrestrial. [L.

terrestris terra, the earth.]

Terret, ter'et, . one of the two round loops or rings on a pad-tree, through which the driving reins pass. Also Terr/it.

Terrible, ter'i-bl, adj. fitted to excite terror or awe : awful : dreadful. us. Terfible-in'fant, an inconveniently outspoken child the Fr. enfant terrible ; Terr ibleness, state of being terrible : terror, dread. tuiv. Terr'ibly. [L. tembilis terrere, to frighten.]

Terricolous, te-rik'o-lus, adj. terrestrial. Also Ter''ri-COle, Terric'oline. [L. terra, earth, colere, to inhabit.]

Terrier, ter'i-er, . a name originally applied to any breed of dog used to burrow underground, but now applied to any small dog varieties are the Fox terrier, Scotch terrier (sometimes Skye terrier), Dandie Diniiioiit (from the stout Borderer in Scott's 'Guy Marmering '), the Irish, terrier, Bedlington, &c. : a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c. secure themselves. [Fr. terrier terre, the earth L. terra.]

Terrier, ter'i-er, . a register or roll of a landed estate. [O. Fr., L. terrarius terra, land.]

Terrify, ter'i-fl, v.t. to cause terror in : to frighten greatly: to alarm :/<*./ and pa.fi. terr'ifled. adj. Terrif'iC, creating or causing terror : fitted to terrify : dreadful. (/?. Terrifically. [L. terrere, to terrify, fafcre, to make.]

Terrigenous, te-nj'e-nus, adj. produced by the earth.

Terrine, te-ren', . an earthenware vessel for containing some dainty : a tureen for soup. [Fr., L. terra, earth.]

Territory, ter'i-tS-ri, . the extent of land around or belonging to a city or state : domain : (U.S.) a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, and still under a provisional government. a</j. TerritO'rial, pertaining to territory : limited to a district. v.t. Territo'rialise, to enlarge by addition of territory : to reduce to the state of a territory. ns. Territo'rialism, a theory of church government according to which the ruler of a country has the natural right to rule also over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people ; Territorial'lty, the possession of territory. adv. Territorially. adj. Terrltoried, possessed of territory. [L. territoriunt terra, the earth.]

Terror, ter'or, n. extreme fear : an object of fear or dread (Milt.) Terr'our. *<#. Teir'or-haunt'ed, haunted with terror. . Terrorisa'tion. -./. Terrorise, to terrify : to govern by terror. j.

Terr'oriser, one who terrorises ; Terr'orisin, a state of terror : a state which impresses terror : an organised system of intimidation ; Terr'oriSt, one who rules by terror. adjs. Terr'orless, free from terror : harmless ; Tensor -smitten, -stricken, -struck, seized with terror, terrified. v.t. Terr'' or -Strike, to smite with terror. King of Terrors, death; Reign of Terror, or The Terror, the period of fever in the first French Revolution, during which the king, the queen, thousands of victims the innocent and the guilty the Girondists, Danton, Madame Roland, and at last Robespierre, were hurried to the guillotine. [L. terrot terrere, to frighten.]

Terry, ter'i, . a pile fabric with uncut loops.

Tersanctus. See Trisagion.

Terse, ters. adj. compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance : neat. adv. Tersely. n s. Terse ness, conciseness, brevity ; Ter'sion, act of wiping. [L. te> sus tergere, tersnm, to rub clean.]

Tertial, ter'shal, adj. of the third rank among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing. . a tertiary flight-feather.

Tertian, ter'shi-an, adj. occurring every third day. n. an ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. JL. trrtitinus tertius, third /r, three.]

Tertiary, ter'shi-ar-i, adj. of the third degree, order,

or formation : pertaining to the series of sedimentary

rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains the Cainozoic : (ornith.) tertial. . one who, or that which, is tertiary. n.pl. Ter'tiaries, a class in the R.C. Church, who, without entering into the seclusion of a monastery, aspire to practise in ordinary life all the substantial obligations of the scheme of virtue laid down in the Gospel. [L. lertiarius tertius.]

TerunciUS, te-run'shi-us, n. an ancient Roman coin, J as, weighing 3 oz.

Teru-tero, ter'CS-ter'o, . the Cayenne lapwing.

Tervy, ter'vi, v.i. (prm.) to struggle.

Terza-rima, ter'tsa-re'ma, . a form of Italian triplet in iambic decasyllabics, in which the middle line of the first triplet rhymes with the first and third lines of the next triplet, as in Dante's Divina Commedia and Longfellow's translation of it. . Terzet'to, a musical composition for three voices. [It., terza, fem. of terzo, third, n'/na, rhyme.]

Tesho-lama. See Lama.

Tessera, tes'e-ra. . one of the small square tiles or cut stones used in forming tessellated pavements : //. Tess'erae also Tessella : pi. Tessel lae. adjs. TeSS'ellar, composed of, or like, tessella: ; Tess'ellar, Tessera'ic, Tesseral, made up of tesserae.*./. Tess'ellate, to form into squares or lay with checkered work. adj. Tess'ellated. . Tessellation, tessellated or mosaic work : the operation of making it. [L. tessella, dim. of tessera, a square piece.]

Test, test, n. a pot in which metals are tried and refined: any critical trial: means of trial: (chetn.) anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence, a reagent : standard: proof: distinction : a witness, testimony : the hard covering of certain animals, shield, lorica. T. t. to put to proof: to examine critically. us. Test'-pa'per, a bibulous paper saturated with some chemical compound that readily changes colour when exposed to certain other chemicals ; Test' -plate, a white plate or tile on which to try verifiable colours by heat : a glass plate with a series of finely ruled lines used in testing the resolv-
ing power of microscopic ffr -T^
objectives; Test -tube, a ^Ofmefmrnm^^mamaf
cylinder of thin glass
closed at one end, used Test-tube,
in testing liquids. n.pl.

Test-types, letters or words in type of different sizes for testing the sight. Test Acts, acts meant to secure that none but rightly affected persons and members of the established religion shall hold office especially those of 1673 and 1685. [O. Fr. test L. testa, an earthen pot.]

Test, test, T.t. to attest legally and date. v.i. to make a will. adj. Tes'table, capable of being given by will, capable of witnessing. [Fr. tester 'L. testart, to testify.]

Testa, tes'ta, . the outer integument of a seed.

Testacea, tes-ta'se-a, n.pl. shelled or cnistaceous animals. adjs. Testa'cean (also .), Testaceous, consisting of, or having, a hard shell. ns. Testacell a, a genus of molluscs belonging to the Puintoiiifera, and represented in Britain by three species ; Testaoe-

og'raphy, descriptive tesiaceology ; Testaceol'ogy, conchology. [L. testaceus testa, a shell.)
Testament, tes'ta-ment, . that which testifies, or in which an attestation is made : the solemn declaration in writing of one's will : a will : a dispensation, as of the Mosaic or old and the Christian or new, one of the two great divisions of the Bible. . Tes'tacy, state of being testate. adjs. Testamen'tal. Testamen'tary, pertaining to a testament or will : bequeathed or done by will. adv. Testamen'tarily. adj. Tes'tate, having made and left a will. ns. Testa'tion, a witnessing, a giving by will ; Testa'-tor, one who leaves a will : fem. Testa trix ;

Testamur

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Tetrandrla

Testa'tum, one of the clauses of an English deed, enumerating the operative words of transfer, statement of consideration, money, &c. [L. testainentuiii testari, to be a witness testis, a witness.]
Testamur, tes-ta'mur, . a certificate that one has passed an examination at an English university from the opening word. [L., 'we testify.']
Tester, tcs'ter, . a fl.it canopy, esp. over the head of

a bed. [O. Fr. teste (Fr. tete), the head L. testa, an earthen pot, the skull.]

Tester, tcs'ter, . a sixpence also Tes'tern. t'.t. Tes'tern (Shak.), to present or reward with a six-pence. [O. Fr. teston teste (Fr. tite), the head, from that of Louis XII. on it.]

Testicle, tes'ti-kl, . a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males, a testis, one of the stones. adjs. Tes'ticond, having the testes concealed ; Testic'ular, pertaining to a testicle ; Testic U-late. -d, shaped like a testicle. . Tes'tis, a tes-ticle, a rounded body resembling it : pi. Tes'tes. [L. testiculus, dim. of testis, a testicle.]

Testiere, tes-ti-ar', n. complete armour for a horse's head. [O. Fr.]

Testify, tes'ti-fl, v.i. to bear witness : to make a solemn declaration : to protest or declare a charge (with against). v.t. to bear witness to : to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath: fa.t. and pa.p. tes'tifled. ns. Testificate (Scots la-u). a solemn written assertion ; Testifies/ tion, the act of testify-ing or of bearing witness ; Tes'tifier. [L. testificari testis, a witness, facere, to make.]

Testimony, tes'ti-m6-ni, . evidence : declaration to prove some fact : proof: (B.) the two tables of (he law : the whole divine revelation. v.t. (Sltak.) to witness. adj. Testimo'nial. containing testimony. . a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities : a sum of money raised by subscription and presented in any form to a person as a token of respect. v.t. Testimo'nialise, to present with a testimonial. [L. testimoiiium testdri, to witness.]

Testing, tes'ling, . the act of trying for proof: the operation of refining gold and silver : chemical analysis. Testing clause, in a Scotch deed, the last clause which narrates when and where the parties signed the deed, before what witnesses, by whose hand written, &c.

Testril, tes'tril, n. (Shalt.) same as Tester, a six-pence.

Testudinal, tes-tu'din-al, adj. relating to, or resem-bling, the tortoise. adjs. Testu'dinate, -d, Testu-din'eous, arched, vaulted, resembling the carapace of a tortoise.//. Testu'dp, a cover for the protection of Roman soldiers attacking a wall, formed by over-lapping their oblong shields above their heads : any similarly shaped shelter for miners, &c. : an encysted tumour: the fornix : a kind of lyre, the lute. [L. testndo, -inis, the tortoise. |

Testy, tes'ti, adj. heady: easily irritated: fretful: peevish. adv. Tes'tlly. . Tes tiness. [From O. Fr. teste (Fr. tite), the head.]

Tetanus, tet'a-nus, . an involuntary, persistent, intense, and painful contraction or cramp of more or less extensive groups of the voluntary muscles : lockjaw : the state of prolonged contraction of a muscle under stimuli repeated quickly. adjs. Tetan'lo; Tet'anlform ; Tetanig'enous. . Teta-nisation. v.t. Tet'anise. adj. Tet'anoid. . Tet'any, a rare and little understood disease of the nervous system, occurring both in children and adults, characterised by recurring attacks of tonic spasm of various muscles, particularly those of the fingers and toes, associated with defective hygienic conditions, imperfect ventilation, poor diet, and in children with rickets. [L., Gr. , tetanos, stretched leiitetii, to stretch.]

Tetchy, Techy, tech'i, adj. touchy, peevish, fretful.

adll.

Tetch'ily, in a tetchy or fretful manner.

. Tetch'iness, the state of being tetchy or fretful. \Toncliy. \

Tete, tat, . a head, head-dress. n. Tete-a-tete (tat'-a-iai'), a private confidential interview: a sofa for two. adj. confidential, secret. adv. in private con-versation : face to face. [Fr.]

Tether, te/A'er, . a rope or chain for tying a beast, while feeding, within certain limits. v.t. to confine with a tether : to restrain within certain limits. [M. E. tfdir, ace. to Skeat, prob. Celt., Gael, tcaa-hair, a tether, W. tid, a chain. The Low Gcr. tider, Ice. tjoBir, are prob. borrowed.]

Tetrabranchiate, tet-ra-brang'ki-at, adj. having four

gills. .//. Tetrabranch'iata.

Tetrachord, tet'ra-kord, . a series of four sounds, forming a scale of two tones and a half. adj. Tet'ra-Chordal. [Gr. tetrachordos, four-stringed tetra, for tetara = tessares, four, c horde t chord.]

Tetrachotomous. tet-ra-kot'o-mus, adj. doubly dicho-
tomous, arranged in four rows. . Tetrac'tomy, a
division into four parts. [Gr. tetracha, in four parts,
teittnein, to cut.]

Tetract, tet'rakt, adj. having four rays. Also Tetrac'-
tinal, Tetrac'tine. [Gr., tetra-, four, aktis, a r.iy.]

Tetrad, tet'rad, . a group of lour : (cktm.) an atom,
radical, or element having a combining power of

f our . a djs. Tet rad, Tetrad'ic. . Tet'radite, one

who attaches mystic properties to the number four,
one born in the fourth month or on the lourth day
of the month.

Tetradactyl, tet-ra-dak'til, adj. having four fingers
or toes also Tetradac'tylous. . Tetradac'tyl,
a four-toed animal.

Tetradecapod, tet-ra-dek'a-pod, adj. having fourteen
feet. n.pl. Tetradecap'oda, founeen-footed crusta-
ceans. adj. Tetradecap'odous.

Tetragamy, te-trag'a-mi, . marriage for the fourth
time. [Gr., tetra-, four, gantas, marriage.)

Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, . a figure of four angles. adj.
Tetrag'onal. [Gr. tetragonon tetra-, four, gdnia,
an angle.]

Tetragram, tet'ra-gram, . a word of four letters :
the Tetragrammaton : (geoin.) a quadrilateral. .
Tetragram'maton, the name JeHoVaH as written
with four Hebrew letters, regarded as a mystic
symbol : similarly some other sacred word of four
letters, as the Latin Dens. [Gr., tetra-, four,
gratnma, a letter.]

TetragynOUS, tet-raj'i-nus. adj. (^/.)having four
styles

or pistils also Tetragyn'ian. .//. Tetragyn'ia.

Tetrahedron, tet-ra-he'dron, . a solid figure enclosed
by four bases or triangles. adjs. Tetrahe'dral,
having four sides : bounded
by four triantrles ; Tetra-

hexahe'dral. . Tetrahex'-
ahedron, a solid of twenty-
four triangular faces. [Gr.,
tetra-, four, hedra, a base.]
Tetralogy, te-tral'0-ji, . a

group of four dramas, three
ic and one satiric, ex-
hibited together at the fes-
tivals of Dionysos at Athens

Tetrahedron.

my series of four related dramatic or operatic works.

Tetramera. te-tram'e-ra, tt.pl. a division of beetles
with four-jointed tarsi. adj. Tetram'eral, four-
parted. . Tetram'erism, division into four parts.
adj. Tetram'erous, having four parts. [Gr.,
tetra-. four, meros, part.)

Tetrameter, te-tram'e-ter, adj. having four measures,
each of two iambic or trochaic feet. . a verse of
four measures. [Gr. tetrametros tetra-, four,
ntetron. measure.]

Tetrandrla, te-tran'dri-a, n. the fourth class of the
I.miKcan classification of plants, containing those
with four stamens in a flower. adjt. Tetran'drian,
Tetran'drOUS. [Gr., tetra-, four, anir, anaros, a
man.]

Tetrao, tet'ra-o, n. the chief genus of the family
TetraoiLidtf, which also includes quails and par-
tridges. From these the grouse (forming a sub-
family, Tetraonina) are distinguished. The genus
Tetrao is represented by the Capercailzie and the
Blackcock or Black Grouse. [L., Gr. teiraon, a
pneasant.]

Tetrapetalous, tet-ra-pet'a-lus, adj. (bot.) having four distinct peta.s or flower-leaves.

TetraphylloUS, tet-ra-fiTus, adj. having four leaves : consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets. [Gr., tetra-, four, phyllon, a leaf.)

Teirapla, let ra-pla, . a Bible consisting of four different versions in parallel columns, originally the edition of the Old Testament published by Ongen, containing four Greek versions (those of Aquila, Symmachus, Theodotion, and the Septuagint). [Gr. tetrapious, fourfold.]

Tetrapod, tet'ra-pod, . an insect distinguished by having but fourperfect legs. adj. four-footed, with four

legs also Tetrap'odous. . Tetrap'ody, a group

of four feet [Gr., tetra.-, four, pous, pados, foot.]
Tetrapolitan, tet-ra-pol'i-tan, adj. pertaining to a

Tetrap'olis or a group of four towns. Tetrapolitan Confession, the Confession which the four cities of Strasburg, Constance, Memmingen, and Lindau presented to the Diet of Augsburg (nth July 1530), and, properly speaking, the first Confession of the Reformed Church.

TetrapterOUS, te-trap'te-rus, adj. having four wings. Also Tetrap teran, [Gr., tetra-, four, pteron, a wing.]

Tetraptote, tet'rap-tOt, n. a noun with but four cases. [Gr., tetra-, four, ptdsis, a case.]

Tetrarch, tet'rark, or te", . under the Romans, the ruler of the fourth part of a province : a subordinate prince : the commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx. ns. Tet'rarchate, Tet'rarchy, office or

jurisdiction of a tetrarch : the fourth part of a province. [Gr., tetra-, four, arches, a ruler.)

TetrasemiC, tet-ra-se'mik, adj. (pros.) equivalent to four short syllables, as a dactyl, anapaest, or spondee. [Gr., tetra-. four, serna, a sign.)

Tetraspermous. tet-ra-sper'mus, adj. four-seeded. [Gr., tetra-, four, speria, seed.)

Tetraspore, tet'ra-spar, . a reproductive body, composed of four spores or germs, found in alga:. adjs. Tetraspor'ic, Tet'rasporous. [Gr., tetra-, four,

s flora, seed.]

Tetrastich, tet'ra-stik, . a stanza, &c., of four lines, a quartet. adjs. Tetrastich'ic, Tetras tichous. (Gr.,

tetra-. four, sticlws, a row.]

Tetrastyle, tet'ra-stll, . a temple or other building having four front columns in its portico : a group of four pillars. adj.. having four pillars. [Gr., tetra-, four, stylos, a column.]

Tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, . a word of four syllables. adjs. Tetrasyllable, -al, consisting of four syllables.

Tetratheism, tet'ra-the-izm, . the belief in four elements in the Godhead the three persons of the Trinity and a divine essence out of which each of these originates. [Gr., tetra-, four, theos, God.]

Tett. tet, n. (rfs.) a plait.

Tetter, tet'er, . a popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. v.t. to affect with such. adj. Tett'eroUS. [A.S. teter.}

Tettix, tet'iks, . a cicada : an ornament for the hair of that shape. [Gr., 'grasshopper.']

Touch, Teugh, tuh, adj. a Scotch form of tough.

Teucrian, tu'kri-an, adj. relating to the ancient Trojans (Teiicrf) or to the Troad. n. a Trojan.

Teuton, tu'ton, . one of the ancient inhabitants of Germany, esp. of a tribe living north of the Elbe who invaded Gaul, along with the Cimbri, and were cut to pieces by Marius near Aix in 102 B.C. : one belonging to that division of the Aryans including High and Low Germans and Scandinavians. adj.

Teuton'lc, belonging to the race so called, including Germans, Scandinavians, English, &c. : also to their language. us. Teuton'icism, Teu'tonism, a Germanism; Teutonisa tion, the act of Germanising. v.t. ana v.i. Teu tonise, to Germanise, to adopt German ways. Teutonic Knights, one of the three military -religious orders of knighthood lounded during the period of the Crusades, their distinguishing habiliment a white mantle with a black cross. [L. Ttutones Goth, tkiuda, a nation. Ct. Dutch.}

Tew, tu, T.t. to make anything ready, to work up: to

beat, mix, pound : to taw, us leather : to scourge, drub. v.i. to work, to bustle, to potter about. . trouble, worry.

Text, tekst, . the original words of an author: that on which a comment is written: a passage of Scripture on
which a sermon is supposed to be based. us. Text'-book, a book containing the leading principles of a science ; Text'-hand, a large hand tn writing so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in large-hand ; Text-man, Tex'tualist, one ready in citing Scripture texts : one who adheres to the text. adj. Tex'tual, pertaining to, or contained in, the text : serving for a text. adv.

Tex tually. >is. Tex'tuary, a textualist ; Tex tus, the authoritative text, esp. of the Bible. TextUS receptus. the received text of the Greek Testament. [L. textus texere, textinn, to weave.]

Textile, teks'til, adj. woven : capable of being woven. . a woven fabric. adj. Texto'rial. pertaining to weaving. [L. textilis texere, texnttn, to weave.]

Texture, teks'tur, n. anything woven, a web : manner of weaving or connecting : disposition of the pnrts of a body. adj. Textural. [L. textnra texere.}

Thack. thak, n. a Scotch form of thatch. Under thack and rape, safely secured under thatch and rope, snug generally.

Thairm, Miirm, *. (Scot.) an intestine : catgut, a musical string.

Thalamus. thara-mus, . the receptacle of a flower, the thallus of a fungus : the thalamus of the optic nerve: an inner room, nuptial chamber: //. Thal'ami. adjs. Thai amic, pertaining to the optic thalamus ; Thal'ami-flo ral, having the parts of the flower inserted on the thalamus or receptacle. . Thala'mium, the layer of reproductive cells in the apothecia of lichens : -fl. Thala mia. [Gr., 'chamber.']

Thalassic. tha-las'ik, adj. pertaining to the smaller seas opp. to Oceanic: (zovl.) pelagic. us. Thalas-SOC'racy, ThalaSSOC'raty, the sovereignty of the seas ; ThalaSSOg rapher, a student of the phenomena of the ocean. adj Thalassograph'ic. ns. Thalassog'raphy. the science of the ocean, oceanography ; Thalassom'eter, a tide-gauge. [Gr. thalassa, the sea.]

Thaler, ta'ler, . a dollar, in Germany a silver coin worth about 35. [Ger. Cf. Dollar.}

Thalia, tha-lfa, . one of the nine muses, who presided over pastoral and comic poetry. adj. Thali'an. [Gr. Thaleia, Thalia thallein, to bloom.]

ThaliCtnim, tha-lik'trum, . a genus of perennial herbs of the Crowfoot family, the meadow-rues : a plant of this genus. [f,r. thaliktron thallein, to bloom.]

Thallium, thal'i-um, . a metal closely resembling lead in colour and softness, but slightly heavier, first discovered in 1861, and so called from the presence of an intense green line in the spectrum of the flame in which it is volatilised. adjs. Thall'ic. Thall'ioUS. [Gr. t hallos, a green shoot.)

Thallus, thal'us, n. a vegetative body showing little or no differentiation into leaf, stem, and root, and characteristic of the Thall'ophytes or lower Cryptogamia, including algae, fungi, and lichens. adjs. ThalTiform, of the form of a thallus ; Thall ine, Thallod'ic, pertaining to a thallus. n. Thall' ogen, a thallophyte. adjs. Thallog enous, belonging to the thallogens ; Thall'oid, Thall ose, resembling a

thallus. ns. Thall'dme, a thallus ; Tham'nium, the branched shrub-like thallus of fruticulose lichens. [Gr. thallos, a young shoot.]

Thalweg, tal'vah, . the deepest part of a valley. [Ger., thai, valley, -weg, way.]

ThammUZ = Tammuz (q.v.).

Than, Man, con/, when, as, if compared with a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared. [A.S. thonne,

in its use a relative or conjunctive adverb, equivalent to our when, used after comparatives to introduce the standard of comparison ; closely allied to tlione, accus. masc. of def. art. Cf. The.]

Thanatoid, than'a-toid, adj. looking like dead : deadly.
aiij. Thanatognomon'iC, indicating death.
ns. ThanatOg'raphy, an account of one's death ; Thanatol'Ogy, the scientific consideration of death ; Thanatopho'bia, a morbid dread of death ; Thanatop'sis, a view of, or reflection upon, death ; Thanato'sis, death of a part, gangrene. [Gr. thanatos, death.)

"Thane, than, n. a member of a class in the old English
community that stood distinctly below the old nobi- 'lity (eorlas, &c.), but above the mere landowners or -ceorls a kind of nobility of service rather than blood. ns. Tha'nage, Thane'dom, the jurisdiction or the dignity of a thane ; Thane'hood, Thane' ship. [A.S. thegen, thegn, a servant, nobleman thfhan, to grow ; cog. with Ice. thegn, a man, warrior, Ger. degen, a soldier, servant, Gr. teknon, child.]

Thank, thangk, v.t. to express gratitude for a favour. n. (usually in //.) expression of gratitude for favour received, often elliptically = My thanks to you. adj. Thank'ful, fullol thanks : grateful. <?rrV. Thank' fully, n. Thank'fulness. a</j. Thank' - less, unthankful : not expressing thanks for favours : not gaining thanks. adv. Thanklessly, in a thank- less manner : unthankfully. ns. Thanklessness, the state of being thankless : ingratitude ; Thank - off'ering, an offering made to express thanks for mercies received ; Thanks'giver, one who gives thanks, or acknowledges a favour ; Thanks'giving, act of giving thanks : a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy : a day set apart for this, esp. that in the United States on the last Thursday of November : a form of giving thanks, -a grace, that form preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany the General Thanks- firing; Thank worthiness, the state of being thank- worthy. adj. Thank'worthy, worthy of, or deserv- ing, thanks.;/. Thank'-you-ma'am, a ridge or hollow across a road from the sudden bobbing of the head of a person in a vehicle crossing it. [A.S. thane, thonc, will, thanks ; cog. with Ger. dank ; from the root of think.]

Thapsia, thap'si-a, . a genus of umbelliferous plants round the Mediterranean. [L., Gr. , a plant that dyed yellow, prob. Thapsia garganica, brought from Thapsus, Sicily.]

Thargelia, thar-ge'li-a, n.pl. one of the more im- portant ancient Greek festivals, held at Athens n honour of Apollo, in the month of Thargelion (May-June).

That, Mat, pron. demons, and rel. as a demons, (pi. Those) it points out a person or thing : the former or more distant thing : not this but the other : as a rel., who or which. conj. used to introduce a clause : because: for: in order that. [A.S. thtrt t neut. of the article the (CV, Ce<f, Ca-t, usually replaced by se,
set, drr) ; cog. with Ger. das, dass ; Gr. to. Sans. tat. Cf. The.}

Thatch, thach, v.t. to cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, &c. n. straw, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks. ns. Thatch'er ; Thatch'ing, the act or art of covering with thatch : the materials used for thatching. |A.S. thac, thatch, whence theccan, to cover ; cog. with Ger. deckeit, L. tegerc, Gr. stegein, to cover.]

Thaumasite, thaw'ma-slt, . a dull white mineral calcium compound. [Gr. thanmazein, to wonder.)

Thaumatrope, thaw'ma-tr6p, . a variation of the Zoetrope (q.v.). [Gr. thauma, wonder, irofos trepein, to turn.]

Thaumaturgy, thaw'ma-tur-ji, n. the art of working wonders or miracles, adj. Thauman tian (Ritskin), wonderful. ns. Thaumatog eny, the doctrine of the miraculous origination of life ; Thaumatog'- raphy, description of natural wonders ; Thauma- tol'atry, undue wonder-worship ; Thau maturge, a wonder-worker. adjs. Thaumatur gic, -al, wonder- working. .//. Thaumatur' giCS, wonderful, especi- ally magical, performances : feats of legerdemain. ns. Thaumatur' gism, thaumaturgy ; Thaumatur' - gist, a wonder-worker ; Thaumatur gus, a wonder- worker : a worker of miracles, applied to certain saints. [Gr., thauma, a wonder, ergon, work.)

Thaw, thaw, v.t. to melt or grow liquid, as ice : to become so warm as to melt ice. v.t. to cause to melt. . the melting of ice or snow by heat : the change of weather which causes it. aaj. Thaw'y, inclined to thaw. [A.S. thdwian; cog. with Ger.

thauen, to thaw, to fall in dew.]

The, //re, or (when emphatic) Me, demons, pron. usually called the definite article, used to denote a particular person or thing : also to denote a species. [A.S. the, rarely used as nom. masc. of def. art., but common as an indeclinable relative. [Cf. That.]

The, the, adv. used before comparatives, as, ' the more the better.' (A.S. thy, by that, by that much, the instrumental case of the def. art.)

Theandric, the an'drik, adj. pertaining to the union and co-operation of the divine and human natures. [Gr., theos, a god, aner, andros, man.]

Theanthropos, the-an-thrO'pos, . the God-man, Christ as having both a divine and human person. adjs. Theanthrop'lc, -al, being at once divine and human: embodying deity in human forms. ns. Thean'thropism, Thean'thropy, the ascribing of human qualities to deity, also of divine qualities to man ; Thean'throplst, one who believes in thean-thropism. [Gr. theos, a god, anthrcpos, man.)

Thearchy, the'ark-i, . a theocracy : a body of divine rulers. adj. Theafchic. (Gr. thearchia theos, a god, archein, to be first, to rule arche, beginning.)

Theatin. the'a-tin, . a member of a R.C. religious brotherhood founded in 1524, taking its name from Theate (It. Chief i), of which one of its first founders, John Peter Caraffa, was bishop.

Theatre, the'a-ter, . a place where public repre-sentations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen, a play-house : any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre : a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c. : scene of action, field of operations: the drama, the stage. adjs. Theat'riC, -al, relating or suitable to a theatre, or to actors : pompous : artificial, affected. v.t. and T.i. Theatricalise, to adapt to dramatic representa-tion : to make stagy. ns. Theat ricalism. Theat rlcal'lty, staginess, artificiality, adv. Theat'rl-cally, in a theatrical manner : in a manner suiting the stage. . Theat'ricalness. .//. Theatricals, dramatic perform nces. v.i. Theat ricise, to play a part. ns. Theat'rlcism, theatricality, affectation, slaginess ; Theatroma'nia, a craze for play -going ; Theat'rophone, a telephone connected with a theatre. [Gr. iheatron theaomai, I see.]

Theave. thev, . (f>rov.) a ewe of the first year.

Thebaine, the'ha-in, n. an alkaloid obtained from opium. Also Theba'la.

Theban, the'ban, . a native of Thebes : (Shak.) :\ wise man. adjs. Theba'ic, The'ban. . Theba id, the district around Egyptian Thebes. Theban year, the Egyptian year of 365$ days.

Theca, the'ka, . a sheath, case, or sac, a spore-case : a case for a corporal-cloth: pi. The'Cffl. adjs. The'cal, The'cate. ns. The'caphore, a receptacle

Thecla

mBte ; mflte : mCSn ; Men.

Theophilanthropy

bearing thecae ; The'caspore, a spore produced in a theca. adjs. Thecaspo rous ; Thecif 'erous, bear-ing thecae; The'Ciform, thecal in use or form. . The ciuin, the part of the apothecium containing the organs of the fruit in lichens. [Gr. thike.\

Thecla, thek'Ia, . a genus of butterflies, containing the hair-streaks.

Thee, the, pron. objective of thou. [A.S. the, dat. accus. of tku (cf. Tftoti).]

Thee, the, v.L (Spens.) to prosper, to thrive. [A.S. thedn, thijn, to thrive, to grow ; Ger. ge-deihen, to increase.]

Theft, theft, . act of thieving. adj. Theft'UOUS, thievish. adv. Theft'UOUSly. [A.S. theofth, thyfth theof, thief.]

Theine, the'in, n. a bitter crystallisable volatile prin-ciple found in tea. ns. The'ic, a tea-drunkard ; The'ism, a morbid state resulting from over-much tea-drinking.

Their, //;ar, pass. adj. pron. of or belonging to them. [A.S. \>dra, gen. pi. of the def. art. (replaced the older hira).]

Theirs, than, poss. of they. [Like hers, ours, yours, a double genitive containing a plural suffix r + a

sing. -s. These forms were confined in the 1310 and i4th centuries to the Northern dialects, and are probably due to Scandinavian influence.]

Theism, the'izm, . belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation. . The'ist, one who believes in God. adjs. Theist'ic, al, pertaining to theism, or to a theist : according to the doctrines of theists. [Gr. theos, God.]

Them, them, pron. objective of they. [A.S. Ceim, dat. pi. of the def. art. (this replaced the older heont, hem).
It is the result of two cross influences ; the th is taken from Old Norse \eirn, the e from A.S. hem.)

Theme, them, . a subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes, a thesis, a brief essay: a verb in its radical form unmodified by inflections : (mus.) subject, a short melody developed with variations : an administrative division under the Byzantine empire. . The ma, that which constitutes a subject of thought. adj. Thematic. (uiv. Thematically. . The matis't, a writer of themes. [Fr. theme L. tliema Gr. tithemi, I place, set.]

Themis, them'is, . daughter of Uranus and Ge, mother of the Hours and the Fates, the personification of the order of things established by law, custom, and equity. [Gr.]

Themselves, Mem-seW, pron. pi. of himself, herself, and itself. [Them and self.}

Then, Men, adv. at that time : afterward : immediately : at another time. conj. for that reason, therefore : in that case. adj. being at that time. . a specific time already mentioned. By then, by that time. [A doublet of than.]

Thenar, the'nar, . the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. adj. of or pertaining to the thenar. [Gr. thenar theinein, to stretch.]

Thence, //iens, aeht. from that time or place : for that reason. adrs. Thence'forth, from that time forth or forward ; Thenceforward, from that time forward or onward. [M. E. theiine-s, tkt-nne (cf. Then), with the gen. ending -s A.S. Canart. Cf. Hence and Whtnce.)

Theobroma, the-5-brO'ma, . a small tropical American genus of trees of the sterculia or kola-nut family. Th best-known species, Thtoi-roma cacao, yields the cocoa and chocolate of commerce. . Theobro'mine. .in alkaloid principle, similar to theine and caffeine, existing in the chocolate nut. [Gr., theos, a god, brdma, food.]

Theocracy, the-ok'ra-si, n. that constitution of a state in which the Almighty is regarded as the sole sovereign, and the laws of the realm as divine commands rather than human ordinances the priesthood necessarily becoming the officers of the invisible ruler :

the state thus governed. ns. The'ocrat, Theoc"-ratist. adjs. Theocratic, -aL [Gr. theokratia theos, God, kratein, to rule.]

Theocrasy, the-o-kra'si, . the mixed worship of polytheism : a mystic intimacy with deity reached through profound contemplation. [Gr. tkeos, a god, krasis, a mixing.]

Theocritean, the-ok-ri-te'an, adj. after the manner of T/uocritus (sd century B.C.), the greatest of Greek pastoral poets : pastoral, idyllic.

Theodicy, the-od'i-si, n. a name given to the exposition of the theory of Divine Providence, w ith a view especially to the vindication of the sanctity and justice of God in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, so largely appears to prevail. adj. Theodice'an. [Gr. theos, God, dike, justice.]

Theodolite, the-od'0-lit, . an instrument used in land-surveying for the measurement of angles horizontal and vertical, being neither more nor less than an altitude and azimuth instrument, proportioned and constructed so as to be conveniently portable. adj. Theodolit'iC. [Ety. unknown ; Gr. theasthai, to see + hados, way + litos, smooth ; theasthai + dolichos, long. &c.]

Theogony, the-og'O-ni, . the birth and genealogy of the gods, esp. as told in ancient poetry. adj. Theogon'ic. M. Theog'oniSt, a writer on theogony. [Gr. theogonia theos, a god, gone, genos, race genein, to beget.]

Theology, the-ol'O-ji, n. the science which treats of God, and of man's duty to Him Natural, as discoverable by the light of reason alone; arParitiftor Revealed, based on the study of divine revelation. ns. Theol'Ogaster (-gas-), a shallow fellow who pretends to a knowledge of theology; Theol Ogate (-gat), the course of study for R.C. priests ; Theol'-pger, a theologian ; Theolo'gian, one well versed

in theology : a divine, a professor of or writer on divinity, esp. in R.C. usage, a theological lecturer attached to a cathedral church also TheolO'gUS (gus). adjs. TheolOgic, -al, pertaining to theology or divinity, adv. Theolog'ically. w. Theologies, theological disputation. r.t. Theol'Ogise, to render theological. v.i. to make a system of theology. ns. Theol'pgiser, one who theologises ; Theol'Ogist, a student in the science of theology : a theologian ; The'ologue (-log), a theologian, esp. a theological student. [Gr. theolagia theos, God, logos, a treatise.]

Theomachy, the-om'a-ki, K. a fighting against the gods, as by the Titans and giants : (Bacon) opposition to the divine will. . Theom'achist. [Gr. theomachia theos, a god, mache, a battle.]

Theomancy, th'o-man-si, . divination by means of oracles, sibyls, and other persons inspired immediately by some divinity. adj. Theoman tic. [Gr., thens, a god, ntanteia, divination.]

Theomania, the-5-ma'ni-a, . a madman's belief that he himself is God, or that God dwells in him. . Theomaniac, one who shows theomania. [Gr., theos, God, mania, madness.)

TheomorphiC, the-0-mor'fik, adj. having the form or likeness of a god. . Theomor'phism. [Gr., theos, a god, morphe, form.]

Theopaschite, the-5-pas'kTt, . a by-name applied to such as accepted the formula, that, in the passion of Christ, ' God had suffered and been crucified.' It was applied to the Monophysites. . Theopas - chitism. [Gr., theos, God, pascftein, to suffer.)

Theopathy, the-Op'a-thi, n, religious emotion aroused by meditation about God. - adj. Theopathet'ic.

Theophany, the-of'a-ni, . a manifestation or appearance of deity or the gods to man, esp. the appearance of God to the patriarchs in the form of an angel or in human form : the incarnation and second coming of Christ. adj. Theophan'iC. [Gr., theos, God, phainotnai, I appear.)

Theophilanthropy, the-O-fil-an'thrO-pi, *. a deistical

system of religion drawn up under the French Directory in 1796, and designed to take the place of Christianity. adj. Theophilanthrop'ic.

us. Theophilan'thfopism ; Theophilan'thropist ; The'ophile, one who loves God.

Theopneusty, thfop-nQs-ti, . divine inspiration. , idj. TheopneUS'tiC. [Gr., tkeos, God, pwustos, inspired /"', to breathe.)

Theorbo, the-oru'O, n. a large lute with two necks, one above the other, formerly used for the bass. . Theorb'lSt. [It. tiorba.}

Theorem, the'6-rem, . a proposition to be proved. adjs. Theoremat'io, Theorem ic. . Theorem'a-tlst. adjs. Theoret'iC, -al, pertaining to theory : not practical : speculative. adi>. Theoret'ically. n.pi. Theoret'iCS, the speculative parts of a science. . The'oriC (Sh,tk.\ theory, speculation. v.i. The'orise, to form a theory : to form opinions solely by theories : to speculate. its. The'orlser ; The'O-rist, a theoriser : one given to theory and speculation ; The'ory, an explanation or system of anything : an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art : speculation as opposed to practice. [Gr. theore'na tkeorein, to view theasthai, to see.]

TheOSOphy, the-os'5-fi, . immediate divine illumination or inspiration claimed to be possessed by specially gifted men, who also possess abnormal control over natural forces. ns. The'osoph, Theos'p-pher, Theos'ophiSt, one who claims to believe in immediate divine illumination. adjs. Theosopll ic, -al, pertaining to theosophy. adv. Theosoph'ically. v.i. Theos'ophise, to practise theosophy. n. Theos'ophism, theo^ophical tenets. adj. TheoSO-phist'ical, thepsophical. [Gr. theosophia theos, God, sophia, wisdom.]

Theotechny, the-o-tek'ni, . the scheme of divine intervention, the art of introducing deities into poetry. adj. Theotech'nlo. [Gr., theos, a god, tecftiie, art.]

TheotOCOS, the-ot'0-kos, . the mother of God, a

title of the Virgin Mary repudiated by Nestorius it being not God the Lo^os but only the human nature which had a mother and suffered pain and deatru Also Theot'okOS. [Gr., theos, God, tiktein, tekein, to brinj forth.]

TherapeutSB, ther-a-pu'tg, n.pl. a traditional ascetic sect, allied to the Essenes, living chiefly on the Lake Mareotis, near Alexandria.

Therapeutic, ther-a-pu'tik, adj. pertaining to the healing art : curative. adv. Therapeu'tically. n.sing. Therapeu'tiCS, that part of medicine concerned with the treatment ana cure of diseases. . Therapeu'tist, one versed in therapeutics. [Gr. therapenein, to take care of, to heal.]

There, tk:a, a>iv. in that place opp. to Here, at that point it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb. inter j. expressing certainty, alarm, &c., and in interjectional phrases equivalent to that, as 'There's a good boy.' advs. Thereabout' or -abouts', about or near that place : near that number, quantity, or degree ; Thereaft'er, after or according to that ; There'among, among them ; There'-anent' (Scot.), concerning that matter ; Thereat', at that place or occurrence : on that account ; There'away, from that place or direction, thence : in those parts, thereabout ; Thereby', by that means : in consequence of that ; Therefor', for that, this, or it ; Therefore (MerTur), for that or this reason : consequently ; Therefrom', from that or this ; Therein', in that or this place, time, or thing ; Thereinafter, later in the same document ; Therein'to, into that place. . There ness, the property of having relative situation or existence. advs. Thereof, of that or this; Thereon', on that or this : Thereout', out of that or this : outside ; Therethrough', through that, by that means ; Thereto', Thereun'to, to that or this ; There'tofore. before that time ; Thereunder, under that ; Thereupon', upon or in consequence of that

or this : immediately ; Therewith', with that or this, thereupon ; There'withal, with that or this : at the same time, over and above. [A.S. 0*?r, Gtr; conn, with the stem of the .]

ThereolOgy, ther-e-ol'o-ji, . the art of healing, therapeutics. n. Thereol'OgiSt, one versed in thereology. [Gr. therein = therapenem, to tend the sick, iogia legeitt, to speak.]

Theriaca, the-rl'a-ka, . one of the various preparations of opium : a medicine in the form of an electuary, supposed jto be an antidote to snakebites, &c. also The'riac. adjs. The'riac, -al, The'rial, medicinal. [L., Gr. theriikctlu-rion, a wild beast.]

Therianthropism, the-ri-an'thrO-pizm, n. the representation of deities in combined man and beast forms. adj. Therianthrop ic, pertaining to superhuman beings pt combined human and bestial forms, or their worship. . The'riomancy, divination by observation of beasts. adjs. Theriomor phic, Theriomor phous, beast-like. . Theriot'omy, the dissection of beasts, zootomy.

Theriatrica, the-ri-at'ri-ka, . the art of veterinary medicine.

Thermal, ther'mal, adj. pertaining to heat : warm. . Therm, a thermal unit. n.fil. Ther'mse, hot springs or baths. adv. Ther'mally. n. Thennatol'Ogy, the science of the treatment of disease by heat, esp. by thermal mineral waters. adj. Ther'mic, thermal. ad->. Ther'inically. ns. Thermobarom'eter, an apparatus for measuring pressure of the atmosphere from the boiling-point of water ; Thermochemistry, that branch of chemistry which treats of the relations between chemical action and heat; Ther'niOChrosy, the property possessed by rays of radiant heat of having varying wave-lengtlis and degrees of refrangibihty ; Ther'mo-CUlT'ent, a thermo-electric cur. -M. adj. Ther'mo-dynam'ic. . Ther'mo-dynam'ics. the branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical aaent. adj. Ther'mo-elec'tric. ns. Ther'mo-electric'ity, electricity developed bv the unequal heating of bodies; Ther'mo-electrom'eter, an instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricity by its effect in producing heat ; Thermogen'esiS, the production of heat, esp. in the body by physiological processes. ai>js. Thermogenet'ic, Thennogen'ic. >is. Ther'mogram, the record made by a thermograph ; Ther'mograph, an automatic self-registering thermometer ; Thermog'raphy, any process of writing involving the use of heat ; Ther'mo-mag'netism, magnetism as modified or produced by the action of heat on the body magnetised or on the medium surrounding it ; Thermomet'rograph, a sell-registering thermometer; Ther'mo-pile, a thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer ; Ther'mOSCOpe, an instrument for

detecting changes of temperature without measuring them accurately. adj. Thermoscop ic. adv. Thermoscop'ically. . Ther'mostat, an appliance for showing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances used in regulating steam pressures, &.c.adj. Thermostat'ic. adv. Thermostat'ically. adjs. Thermotic, -al. pertaining to heat. . Thennot'ics, the science of heat. [Gr. thermos, hot t/ierme, heat therein, to heat.)

Thermidor, ther-mi-dor', K. the eleventh month in the calendar of the first French Republic, lasting from the igth of July to the i8th of August. The gth Thermidor of the Republican year 2 (July 27, 1794) is historically memorable as the date of Kobe-., fall and the termination of the Reign of Terror. . Thennldo'rian, one who took part in this fortunate coup d'etat.

Thermometer, ther-mom'e-ter, . nn instrument for measuring the variations of sensible heat or temperature. adjs. Thermomet'riC, -al. pertainim: to, or made with, a thermometer. adv. Thermomet'rt-

cally. For the Centigrade and the Fahrenheit scale and their relations to each other, see Centigrade and Fahrenheit. In the Re'aumur scale, still largely used in Russia and Germany, the freezing-point is marked zero, and the space between this and boiling-point is divided into 80 degrees. To reduce it to Fahrenheit, multiply by zj and add 32 ; to Centigrade, increase the number by one-fourth of itself. Thus: F = f C+32=J R + 32; C = j(F-32) =JR; R = J(F 32)=! C. Maximum thermometer, une that registers the maximum temperature

to which it is exposed ; Minimum thermometer, one that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed. [Gr. therine, heat, metron, a measure.]

Thesaurus, the-saw'rus, n. a treasury or repository, esp. of knowledge : a lexicon or cyclopaedia. [L., Gr. thisaiiros tithe 'fit, I place.]

These, //*ez, demons, pron., //. of this. [A. S. thxs, pi. of tlies, this. Doublet those.}

Thesis, the'si-, . a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument : a subject for a scholastic exercise : an essay on a theme : //. Theses (the'sez). adj. Tb.9Vlo.-aJv. Thet'ically. [L.

Gr. ti-the-mi, I set.]

Thesmophoria, thes-m5-phS'ri-a, tt.pl. an ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honour of Demeter (Ceres) five days about October.

Thesmothete, thes'mo-thet, n. a. lawgiver, esp. one of the six junior archons in ancient Athens.

Thespian, thes'pi-an. adj. pertaining to tragedy : tragic. [Gr. Tkespit, founder of the Greek drama.]

Thetch, thech, n. (Spens). Same as Thatch.

Thether, the/A'er, adv. (Sftens.). Same as Thither.

Theurgy, the'ur-;i, . that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency, as distinguished from natural magic and necromancy. adjs. Theur - gic, -al. . Theur'glst, a magician. [Gr. theonrgia tkfts, a god, ergein, to work.]

Thew, thu, . (used chiefly in//.) muscle or strength : sinews. adjs. Thewed (Spens.), furnished with thews or sinews ; ThewTess, weak ; Thew'y, muscul.ir, strong. [Peril, a form of thigh.}

Thewed, thud, adj. (Spens.) mannered, behaved, educated. [A.S. theaw, manner, habit.]

They, Ma, pcrs. pron., pi. of he, she, or it. [The form tlui, tha, that came into use in the north of England in the i3th cent., replacing the older hi, heo. It is the A.S.]>a, nom. pi. of the definite article, prob. modified by Scandinavian influence.]

Thible, thib'l, . (prm<) a pot-stick.

Thick, thik, adj. dense : imperfectly mobile : com-

pact : not transparent or clear: misty: dull, mentally clouded : crowded : closely set : abundant : frequent, in quick succession : having great depth or circumference : (coll.) in fast friendship. n. the thickest part of anything : a stupid person. adv. closely : frequently : fast : to a great depth. adjs. Thick'-and-thin, thorough, completely devoted ; Thick'-COm'lng (Skak.), coming fast or close together. v.t. Thick'en, to make thick or close: to strengthen. v.i. to become thick or obscure: to crowd or press. ns. Thick' ening, something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick ; Thick'et, a collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set: close wood or copse. adjs. Thick - head'ed. having a thick head or skull : stupid ; Thick'ish, somewhat thick. . Thick'-knee, a stone-plover. adj. ThlCl? -lipped (Shak.), having thick lips. aa'r. Thickly. . Thick'ness. -a,ijs. Thick - pleached (Shak.), closely interwoven ; Thick'-set, closely planted: having a short, thick body. >/. Thick'-skin, a person wanting sensibility : a dull, stupid person, a blockhead. adj. Thief -skinned, having a thick skin : wanting sensibility : dull : obtuse. n. ThiCk'-SkUll (same as Thick-Skin). - adjs. Thick'-skuUed. having a thick skull : dull :

stupid ; Thick'-sprung (Shak), that have sprung up thick or clo>e together. n. Thick'un (siang), a sovereign : a crown. Lay it on thick, to flatter or praise extravagantly ; Through thick and thin, iu spite of all obstacles, without any wavering. [A.S. thicce ; cog. with Ger. dick.]

Thick, thik, n. (Spcns.) a thicket. v.i. (Sfcns.) to grow dense.

Thief, thef, H. one who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own. ns. Thief '-catch'er, -ta'ker, one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice: a detective. [A.S. theof- Ice. thjof-r, Ger. diet.}

Thieve, thev, v.i. to practise theft: to steal. . Thievery, the practice of thieving. adj. ThieVish, given to, or like, theft or stealing : acting by stealth : secret: sly. adv. Thievishly. n. Thiev ishness [A.S. thedfian.)

Thig, thig, v.i. to make supplication, to live on alms. v.t. to beseech, beg. . Thlg'ger, a beggar, a corner. [A.S. thicgan, to take.]

Thigh, thT, . the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. . Thigh'-bone, the bone of the leg between the hip-joint and the knee. [A.S. theti, thedh; Ice. fAj'tf, Old High Ger. deoh.)

Thilk, thilk, pron. (Spens.) the same. [A.S. thylc, thylltc, the like, such tht, instrumental case of that, that, and Me, like.]

Thill, thil, . one of the shafts of a cart or other carriage, ns. Thill'er, Thill'-horse (Shak.), the horse that goes between the thills or shafts of a carriage, or the last of a team. [A.S. thille, a board, a plank.]

Thimble, thim'bl, . a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. J. Thim'ble-case, a case for holding a thimble ; Thim'bleful. as much as a thimble will hojd : a small quantity ; Thim'ble-rig, a sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups. v.i. to cheat by such means. ns. Thim'ble-rig'ger : Thim'ble rig'ging. [A.S. thfmel, a thumb-stall thiinia, a thumb. An extension of thumb.}

Thin, thin, adj. having little thickness : slim : lean : freely mobile : small : fine : not close or crowded : transparent, flimsy, shallow : not full or well grown, meagre, weak. adv. not thickly or closely: in a scattered state. v.t. to make thin : to make less close or crowded (with aivay, out, &c.): to make rare or less thick or dense. v.i. to grow or become thin : pr.fi. thin'ning ; fia.t. and pa.p. thinned. adj. Thin' -faced (Shak.), having a thin face. adv.

Thin'ly. . Thin'ness. adjs. Thin'nish, somewhat thin ; Thin'-skinned, having a thin skin : sensitive : irritable. n. Thin'-skinned'ness. [A.S. thyme; Ice. thunnr, Ger. dfitin.)

Thine, thin, pron. (poss. form of than) belonging to thee : thy. [A.S. thin, thy thin, gen. of thu, thou; Ger. dein.\

Thing, thing, . an inanimate object : a living being (in tenderness or in contempt) : an event : a part : (//.) clothes, wraps. ns. Thinglness, reality, objectivity : disposition to take a materialistic view of things ; Thing' -in-itself', a nonmenon, the Ger. ding an sich ; Thing'umbob, Thing'ummy (coll.), a thing, anything, an indefinite name for some person whom one cannot be troubled to name distinctly. adj. Thing'y, materialistic. Do the handsome

thing by, to treat generously ; Know a thing or two, to be shrewd ; Make a jpod thing of it. to reap a good advantage from ; The thing, the proper or right thing. [A.S. thing, thine', Ger. ding.)

Thing, ting, . a parliament, or a court of law, in Scandinavian countries. [Ice. thing, an assembly.]

Think, thingk, v.i. to exercise the mind (with about, of,
on) : to revolve ideas in the mind : to judge : to form or hold as an opinion : to consider : to purpose or design. v.t. to imagine : to judge : to believe or

consider :pa.t. and pa.p. thought. adj. Think' - able, capable of being thought.?/. Think'er. p.adj. Thinking, having the faculty of thought. . the act or state of one who thinks : (JSIiak.) thought, imagination, judgment. adv. Think'ingly. Think little of, to have a poor opinion of oppo- site to Think much, or well, of ; Think long, to yearn for : to become weary in waiting ; Think out, to device, project : to solve by a process of thought. [A.S. tlietican, thencean; cog. with Ger. denken, from root of thank.}

Third, therd, adj. the last of three. . one of three equal parts : (golf) a handicap of a stroke every third hole. ns. Third' -bor'OUgn (Shale.), an under- constable ; Third'ing, the third part of anything. adv. Thirdly, in the third place. adj. Third'-rate, of the third order. n. Thirds'man, a mediator. Third estate, in England, the House of Commons ; Third person in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit.

[A.S. thridda thrcd, three.]

Thirl, therl, . (prov.) a hole : an opening : a short passage between two headings in a mine. v.t. to pierce, wound: cause to quiver. v.i. to vibrate, tingle, thrill.

Thirl, therl, . a form of thrall. v.t. to bind or sub- ject. . Thirl'age, a form of servitude by which the grain produced on certain lands had to be ground at a certain mill and a certain proportion paid.

Thirst, therst, . the uneasiness caused by want of drink : vehement desire for drink : eager desire for anything, v.i. to feel thirst : to desire vehemently. n. Thirst' or. adv. Thirst'ily. . Thirst'iness. adj. Thirst'y, suffering from thirst : dry : parched : vehemently desiring. [A.S. tliurst, thyrst ; Ger. durst ; cf. Gr. tersesthai, L. torrere, to dry.]

Thirteen, ther'ten, adj. and n. three and ten. adj. and . Thirteenth, the last of thirteen : a thirteenth part. [A.S. threii/n* Hired, three, tyn, ten.]'

Thirty, ther'ti, adj. and . three times ten. adj. Thirtieth, the last of thirty. n. a thirtieth part. [A.S. tMtigthred, three, -tig, sutf. denoting ten.]

This, Mis, demons, pron. or adj. denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be men- tioned : (B.) the last past : pi. These. . This'- ness, haxxity. [A.S. this, the neut. of the adj. pron. M(masc.), theds (fern.), this (neut.) pi. thxs (= lhese), thds (= those); Ice. thessi, Ger. dieser.]

Thistle, this'l, . a genus of prickly plants. . ThiS'tle-dOWn, the tufted feathery bristles of the seeds of the thistle. adj. Thls'tly, overgrown with thistles. [A.S. thistel; Ger. distel.]

Thither, thith'er, adv. to that place : to that end or result. adv. Thith'erward, toward that place. [A.S. Oider.]

Thlipsis, thlip'sis, . constriction of a blood-vessel by external compression. [Gr.,thlibein, to press.]

Tho, thO, adv. (Spens.) then, also the sing, of those.

Tho'= Though.

Thoft, thoft, n. (prtw.) a rowing-bench. [A.S. tho/te.}

TholO, thOl, . a pin in the side; of a boat to keep the oar in place. Also Thole'-pin, Thowl, Thowel. [A.S. thai; Dut. dol. Ice. thollr.}

Thole, thai, v.t. to endure, to suffer : to yield. v.i. to be patient, to wait. [A.S. tholian, to suffer; Goth. thnlan. Ice. thola ; Old H igh Ger. doleti, whence Ger. gt-duldi patience, dulden, to suffer.]

Tholobate, tho')5-bat, . (archil.) the substructure on

which a dome or cupola rests. [Gr. tholos, a dome, baiitein, to go.]

Tholus, tho'lus. . a round building, dome, cupola : pi. Tho'lL Also Thole. [Gr.]

Thomism, tO'mizm, . the doctrines of the followers of the prince of scholastic theologians, Thomas Aquinas (1226-74), es P- as these are set forth in his Summa Theologies, which still represent, with few exceptions, the general teaching of the R.C. Church. . Tho'lolst, a follower of Aquinas. adjs. Thomist'ic, -al.

Thong, thong, n. a piece or strap of leather to fasten anything. [A.S. thwang.\

Thor, thor, . the second principal Scandinavian divinity, the god of thunder. [Ice. Th6rr.\

Thorah= Torah.

Thoral, thO'ral, adj. nuptial. [L. torus, the bed.]

Thorax, tho'raks, . the part of the body between the neck and belly : the chest. adj. Thoracic (-ras'-), pertaining to the thorax or breast. [L. , Gr.]

Thorium, tho'ri-um, . a rare metal resembling aluminium, but taking fire below a red heat, and burning with great brilliancy. Also Thori'num.

Thorn, thorn, . a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant : a spine : a plant having spines or thorns : anything prickly or troublesome. >is. Thorn' -apple, a plant of genus Datum : a haw, a thorn-tree ; Thorn back, a species of ray or skate which has nail-like crooked spines in its back ; Thorn bill, a variety of humming-bird with short, straight bill ; Thorn'-bUSh, a shrub producing thorns ; Thorn' -hedge, a hedge of hawthorn. - adjs. Thornless, without thorns ; Thorn'set, set or beset with thorns ; Thorn'y, full of thorns : prickly : troublesome : harassing (A.S. tAorui&t). Thorn, in the flesh, any cause of constant irritation, from 2 Cor. xii. 7. [A.S. tlwrn ; Ice. thorn, Ger. darn.}

Thorough, thur'o, adj. passing through or to the end : complete: entire. prep, (obs.) through. . that which goes through, a passage : the blind and obstinately tyrannical policy of Strafford and Laud in administering civil and ecclesiastical affairs without regard to opposite convictions. . Thor'OUgh-bass (nuts.), a bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played [to each. adj. Thoroughbred, thoroughly or completely bred : bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse, and having the qualities supposed to depend thereon. . an animal, esp. a horse, of pure blood of race-horses, one all of whose ancestors for seven generations (five in America) are recorded in the stud-book. . Thor'OUghfare, a fare or passage for going through : a public way or street : right of passing through. adj. Thor'OUgh-go'ing, going through or to the end: got i IE; all lengths : complete. adv. Thoroughly. . Thoroughness. adj. Thor'ough-paced, thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained : complete. [The longer form of through.}

Thorp, Thorpe, thorp, . a homestead : a hamlet. [A.S. thorp; Goth, thaurp, Ger. dor/.]

Those, /Aoz, pron., pi. of that. [From A.S. thds, the old pi. of tkes, this. Cf. This. Doublet these.]

Thoth, thoth, it. the ancient Egyptian god of wisdom, and the inventor of art, science, letters, &c., ibis-headed, with a tau-cross in his hand.

Thou, thovr, pron. of the second person sing., the person addressed (now generally used only in solemn address). [A.S. 0; cog. with Goth, tint, Gr. tit, L. tn. Sans, tva-m.]

Though, thS, conj. admitting : allowing : even if:

notwithstanding. [Lit. 'on that" (condition), A.S. kau-h. Ice. thtf, Ger. docli; from the stem of the.]

eiiA, 0/4; cog. with Goth. th<\

Thought, thawt, pa.t. and /n./. of think. [A.S. \oht \enciin, to think.]

Thought, thawt, . the act of thinking : reasoning : deliberation : that which one thinks : idea : fancy : consideration : opinion : meditation: design: care. adis. Thought' ed, having thoughts ; Thoughtful, full of thought : employed in meditation : attentive : considerate : promoting serious thought : favourable to meditation. ath>. Thoughtfully.^;;. ThOUght'-fulness. adj. Thoughtless, without thought or

care: careless: inattentive: stupid: dull. adv.

Thoughtlessly. ns. Thoughtlessness ; Thought-read' er ; Thought-read'ing, the dubious act or art of discerning what is passing in another's mind by some direct and unexplained method, depending

neither on gesture, facial expression, nor any articulate or other voluntary indication. adj. Thought - SiCk (Shak.), uneasy with reflection. . Thought - trans'ference, telepathy. adj. Thought-transferen'tial, telepathic.?/. Thought-wave, a supposed undulatory movement of a hypothetical medium by which the phenomena of thought-transference are explained. Take thought (Shak.), to give way to grief. [A.S. ge-thjht ; Ice. tlidttr, Ger. bedacht. Ct. Think.}

ThOUS, ///owz (Spens.), Thou art.

Thous, tho'us, it. a genus of canines, the African jackals. [L. thos Gr. thos, a wild dog.]

Thousand, tliow'zand, adj. denoting ten hundred : proverbially, denoting any great number. . the number ten hundred: any large number. adj. Thousandfold, folded a thousand times : multiplied by a thousand.;/. Thou'sand-legS, any one of the Myriapoda. adj. Thousandth, the last of a thousand or of any great number. . one of a thousand or of any great number. One in [of] a thousand, anything exceedingly rare, implying a high degree of rarity or excellence. [A.S. thusend ; Ger. tausend, Goth, thiisundi.}

Thowel, Thowl. See Thole (i>

ThOWless, thoVles, <w>'. (-SVcA) pithless: lazy. [Tftew.]

Thrall, thrawl, n. a slave, serf: slavery, servitude : a shelf for barrels. adj. (arch.) subject. v.t. to enslave. us. Thral'dom, Thrall'dom, the condition of a thrall or slave : slavery : bondage. atfj. Thrall' -like (Milt.), resembling a thrall or slave : resembling slavery : slavish. [Old Northumbrian Ora?/ Ice. \rcell, a slave ; cf. Old High Ger. drigil, a slave, one who ruus errands. From root of A.S. ~$r<fgian, to run.]

Thrap, thrap, v.t. to fasten about. [Prob. frap.]

Thrapple, thrap'l, n. (Scat.) the windpipe. Also Thropp'le. [Throttle.]

Thrash, thrash, v.t. to beat out grain from the straw, to beat soundly also Thresh. ns. Thrash er, Thresh'er ; Thrashing, Thrashing, the act of beating out grain from the straw : a sound beating or drubbing ; Thrash'lng-floor, Thresh'ing-flpor, a floor on which grain is thrashed ; Thrash ing-machine', -mill, a machine or apparatus for thrashing corn. [A.S. therscan; cog. with Ger. dreschen.\

Thrash, thrash, n. (Scot.) a rush. Also Thresh.

Thrasher, thrash'er, . an American throstle or thrush, the brown thrush or sandy mocking-bird. Also Thresh'er.

Thrasonical, thra-son'ik-al, adj. resembling Thraso, a boastful soldier in Terence's Eunuchus : boastful, bragging. adv. Thrason'ically.

Thratch, thrach, v.i. (Scot.) to gasp for breath. . laboured breathing.

Thrave, thrav, . twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in two stooks of twelve sheaves each : the number of two dozen, a good number. Also Threave (threv). [Scand., Ice. yrefi]>r(/a, to grasp.]

Thraw, thraw, ~.>.t. (Scot.) to twist, wrench. v.i. to writhe, to wriggle : to be perverse. adjs. Thra'-ward, Thra'wart, obstinate ; Thrawn, twisted : perverse. Heads and thraws, lying beside each other, the head of the one by the feet of the other ; In the dead thraw, in the agony of death. [Throw.]

Thread, thred, . a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out : a filament of any fibrous substance : a fine line of yarn : anything resembling a thread : the prominent spiral part of a screw :

something continued in long course : the uniform tenor of a discourse.?'./, to pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle) : to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way : to furnish with a thread. adj. Thread'bare, worn to the bare thread : having the nap worn off: hackneyed : used till its novelty or interest is gone. . Thread'bareness. adj. Thread' en (Shak), made of thread. ns. Thread'er ; Thread'iness, the state of being thread-like or

slender: the quality of containing threads ; Thread'-lace, lace made of linen thread ; Thread'-pa'per, a piece of thin soft paper for wrapping up a skein of thread. n.pl. Thread' -Worms, a popular name for Nematoda, a class of more or less thread-like worms, many parasitic, others free-living. adj. Thread'y, like thread : slender : containing, or consisting of, thread. Thread and thrum, all, the good and bad together ; Thread of life, the thread imagined to be spun and cut by the Fates. Lisle thread, a fine hard-twisted linen thread originally made at Liile in France. [A.S. thraed- thrdivan, to wind, to twist ; Ger. dreiien.}

Threap, Threep, threp, v.t. (Scot.) to maintain persistently : to contradict : to urge, to press eagerly. v.i. to dispute. . stubborn insistence : contradiction : a freet. [A.S. thredpian, to rebuke. J

Threat, thret, . declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another : menace. v.t. Threat'en, to declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another : to terrify by menaces : to present the appearance of coming evil or of something unpleasant. . Threat ener. adj. Threatening, indicating a threat or menace : indicating something approaching or impending. adv. Threateningly, adj. Threatful (Spens.), full of threats, having a menacing appearance. [A.S.]>reat \re6tan, to afflict ; cog. with Ger. verdries-seii, Goth, thriutan, to vex.]

Three, thre, adj. and n. two and one. adj. Three'-COr'nered, having three corners or angles : (bot.) having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. . Three'-deck'er, ship of war carrying guns on three decks: an old - fashioned pulpit. adjs. Three'fOld, folded thrice : thrice repeated : consisting of three ; Three'-foot, measuring three feet, or having three feet ; Three' -leafed, -leaved (bot.), having three distinct leaflets : having the leaves arranged in threes; Three' - lobed (bot.), having three lobes ; Three'-man (Shak.), worked by three men. . Three' -mas'ter, a ship with three masts. adjs. Three'-nerved, having three nerves : (tot.) having three distinct nerves running longitudinally without branching, as a leaf; Three' -nooked(-SV/<z/t.),
three-cornered ; Three'-parted, consisting of three parts : (bot.) divided into three parts down to the base, as a leaf. ?/. Threepence (thre'pens, coil. thrip'ens), three pennies : a silver coin of the value of threepence. adj. Threepenny, worth three-pence : of little worth : mean, vulgar. ns. Three' -per-cents., bonds or other securities paying three per cent, interest, esp. a portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain ; Three'-pile (Shak.), the finest kind of velvet. adjs. Three' -piled, set with a thick pile, as velvet: (Shak.) of the best quality: (Shak.) piled one on another ; Three'ply, having three plies or folds ; Three'SCOre, three times a score, sixty (also .) ; Three'-sid'ed, having three sides; Three'some, triple; Three' -suited, having but three suits of clothes ; Three' -Valved, consisting of, or opening with, three valves. Three F'S, free sale, fixity of tenure, fair rent the three demands of the Irish Land League ; Three R's (see R) ; Three times three, three cheers thrice repeated. [A.S. \ref, \ry, \{r ; Ice. 'prfr, Gael, tn, Goth, threis, Ger. drei, L. ires, Gr. tret's, Sans. tri.\

Thremmatology, threm-a-tol'0-ji, . the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication. [Gr. thremnta trephein, to nurse, logia legein, to say.]

Threnody, thren'o-di, . an ode or song of lamentation.?/. Throne, a lament, lamentation. adjs.

Threnetic, -al ; Threno'dial, Threnod'ic. . Thren'odist, a writer of threnodies. [Gr. threrwdia threitos, a lament, ode, a song.]

Threpsology, threp-spl'O-ji, n. the science of the nutrition of living organisms, or a treatise thereon. [Gr. tkrepsis trephein, to nourish, logia legein, to say.]

Thresh, thresh (see Thrash). ns. Thresh'el, a flail ; Thresh'er, the fox-shark ; Thresh'er-whale, the grampus.

Threshold, threshold, . a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house : door : entrance : the place or point of entering. [M. E. thresh-voM A.S. thersczuald therscan, to thresh, wald, wood.]

Throstle, thres'l, . a three-legged stool. [Trestle.]

Thretty, thret'i, a dial, form of thirty.

Threw, thrOO, pa.t. of throw.

Thrice, thrls, ad-: three times. [M. E. thries A.S. \rlwa, thrice \r{, three.]

Thrid, thrid, n. (Spens.)^ thread. v.t. to slip through, as a narrow passage. [Thread.]

Thridacium, thri-da'si-um, . the inspissated juice of lettuce. Also Thrid'ace. [L. thridaxGr. thridax, lettuce.]

Thrift, thrift, . state of thriving : frugality : prosperity : increase of wealth : gain : a plant of genus Anneria, order Pluntbajritiete, the marsh-rosemary.

adv. Thriftily. . Thriftlness. adj. Thrift'-

less. not thrifty : extravagant : not thriving. adv.

Thriftlessly.?/. Thrift lessness. adj. Thrift'y (fontp. Thrift'ier, sufrrl. Thriftiest), showing thrift or economy : thriving by frugality. [Thrive.]

Thrill, thril, v.t. to pierce : to affect strongly. v.i. to pierce, as something sharp : to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body : to feel a sharp, shivering sensation. n. a thrilling sensation. adjs. Thlifl'ant (Stem.), thrilling, piercing ; Thrill'ing, causing to thrill. -adv. Thrftl'ingly, in a thrilling manner : with thrilling sensations. . Thrill'ingness. [A.S. thyrlian, to bore a hole thyrel, a hole ; Ger. drillen, to drill a hole.]

Thrips, thrips, . a genus of the family Thripida, which is the sole family of the order '1 hysanoptera, any member of the same, the corn-thrips, the jassid, the grape-vine thrips. [Gr. thrips, a wood-worm.)

Thrist, thrist, r.i. (Speiis.) same as Thirst. adj. ThriSt'y = Thirsty.

Thrive, thrlv, v.i. to prosper: to increase in goods: to be successful: to grow: to flourish: pa.t. throve and thrived ; fia.p. thriVen. adj. Thrive' - less. thriftless. . Thri'ver, one who succeeds. P_JJ- Thri'Ving, fli)urishing, successful. adv. Thri'Vingly, in a thriving or prosperous manner. n. Thrl'Vlngness. [Ice. thrffa, to grasp.]

Thro', Thro = Through.

Throat, thrOt, . the lorepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe : an entrance : a narrow part of anything : (natit.) the widened and hollowed end of a gaff next the rnast opp. to Peak, the outer end. ns. Throat' - band, -strap, -latch, a band about the throat ; Throat' -bolt, an eye-bolt to which to hook the throat-halyards. n.pl. Throat'-bralls, those which are attached to the gaff for tru- the sail close to the gaff as well as the mast. adj. Throated, with a throat of a specified kind. n.pl. Throat'-hal'yards, those for hoisting the throat of a gaff. adj. Throat'y, formed in the throat, guttural in sound. Clergyman's sore throat, an affection commonly arising from too prolonged or powerful exercise of the voice by persons in whom the mucous membrane of the throat is in a relaxed condition ; Cut one's own, or another's, throat, to pursue some course ruinous to one's own or to another's interests ; Give one the lie in his throat, to accuse one to his face of a lie. [A.S. throte ; Dut. strot, Ger. drossel, the throat.]

Throb, throb, v.i. to beat or palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force : pr-p. throb'bing ; fa.t. and pa.p. throbbed. . a beat or strong pulsation. adv. Throb'bingly. adj. Throb'less. [M. E. throbbtn; cf. L. trrpidus, trembling.]

Throe, thro, n. suffering, pain : agony : the pains of childbirth. v.i. to be in agony. v.t. to put in agony. [A.S. thred, threddiv, suffering thredwan, to suffer.]

Thrombosis, throm-bo'sis, n. an affection of the blood-

vessels (either veins or arteries), which essentially consists in a coagulation of blood, forming a true clot, at a certain fixed spot. adjs. Throm Dosed, Thrombot'ic.- . Thrombus, the blood-clot formed in thrombosis.

Throne, thrOn, . a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy : seat of a bishop in the cathedral-church of his diocese : sovereign power and dignity : (pi.) the third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. f./. to place on a royal seat : to exalt. v.i. to stt in state, as on a throne :pr.p. thriSn'ing ; pa.t. and fa.p. thrSned. adjs. Thro'nal ; Throne'less. [O. Fr., L. thronus Gr. thrones, a seat.]

Throng, throng, n. a large number of people pressed or crowded together : a crowd : a great multitude. v.t. to press or crowd : to annoy with numbers. r.i. to crowd together : to come in multitudes. adj. (prov.) crowded : busy. adj. ThrongTul, thronged. [A.S. ge-thrnng thringan, to press.]

Thropple. Same as Thrapple.

Throstle, thros'l, n. the song-thrush or mavis : a machine for twisting and winding fibres from roves, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and fliers also Water-frame. n. Thros'tle-cock, the missel-thrush. [A.S. throstle ; Ger. drossel, I.. tnrdus, a thrush.]

Throstling, thros'ling, n. a swelling on the throat of cattle causing strangulation.

Throttle, throt'l, . the throat or windpipe. v.t. to choke by pressure on the windpipe : to shut off the steam from a steain-pipi?,en^ine, &c. 7'.;. to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. ns. Thrott'le-pipe, the vertical pipe between the throttle-valve ana the dry -pipe of a locomotive; Thrott'ler, one who throttles ; Throttle-Valve, a valve regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder. [Dim. of throat.]

Through, thrSO, prep, from end to end, or from side to side of: between the sides of: over the whole extent of: among: from beginning to end: by means of: in consequence of. adv. from one end or side to the other : from beginning to end : to the end or purpose. adj. clear, unobstructed, serving for an entire route. adv. Through' -and- through, thoroughly. ns. Through' - bolt, a bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens ; Through/fare (Stuik.), same as Thoroughfare ; Through' - gang (Stvt.), a thoroughfare. adj. Through'-gang'ing, thorough-going.//. Through'-going (Scot.), a scolding. adj. active, energetic. adv. Throughly (ots.), same a- Thoroughly. prep. Throughout', through to the outside: in every part of: from one end to the other. a.-i-j. in every part: every where. ns. Through'-Stone, a bonder or bond-stone in building : a grave-stone made so as to lie flat ; Through' -ticket, a ticket for the whole of a journey ; Through' -traffic, the traffic between two centres at a distance from each other opp. to Local tiaffic ; Through'-traln, a train which goes the whole length of a Ions route. Be through, to be finished ; Carry through (see Carry) ; Go through (see GO). [A.S. \<rh ; Ger. durcA, Sans, tiras.]

Throve, thrOv, pa.t. of thrive.

Throw, thro, v.t. to hurl : to fling: to wind or twist together, as yarn : to form on a wheel, as pottery : to venture at dice : to put off: to put on or spread carelessly: to cast down in wrestling. v.i. to cast or hurl: to cast dice: -pa.t. threw (thrOo); pa.f-. thrown. n. the act of throwing : a cast, esp. of dice: the distance to which anything may be thr-wn : a violent effort. ns. Throw'er ; Throw'ing-ta'ble, a potter's wheel. adj. Thrown, twisted. us. Thrown' -Silk, organzine, silk thread formed by twUting together two or more threads or singles ; Throwster, one who throws silk : a gambler ; Throw'-stick, a weapon thrown whirling from the hand, as the boomerang. Throw about (Spms.), to cast about or try expedients ; Throw away, to lose

Thrum

mate : mOte ; mOon ; then.

Thus

by neglect or folly, to spend in vain, to reject ; Throw back, to retort, to refuse : to revert to some ancestral character, to show atavism ; Throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use ; Throw down, to destroy, to subvert : to depress ; Throw in. to in-ject, as a fluid, to put in or deposit along with others, to add as an extra ; Thl'OW light On, to make clear ; Throw Off, to expel, to reject, to renounce : to give forth in an unpremeditated manner ; Throw on, to put on hastily ; Throw one's self into, to engage

heartily in ; Throw one's self on, or upon, to cast one's confidence upon, to resign one's self to ; Throw Open, to cause to swing wide open, to make freely accessible ; Throw out, to cast out, to reject, to expel : to emit, to utter carelessly, to cause to project : to put into confusion, to confuse : to distance, leave behind ; Throw over, to discard or desert ; Throw Up, to hoist or raise, to raise hastily : to enlarge, as a picture reflected on a screen : to give up, to resign: to vomit. [A.S. tltrdivan, to turn, to twist; Ger. dre>,en, to twist, L. torquere.}

Thrum, thrum, n. the end of a weaver's thread, any loose thread or fringe : coarse yarn. v.t. to furnish with thrums : to fringe : to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas : /**"./. thrum'-mmg ; pa.t. and pa. p. thrummed. ns. Thrum'-cap, -hat (Skak.), a cap or hat made of thrums or of coarse, shaggy cloth. adj. Thrum'my, made of, or like, thrums. [Ice. ^rinir, the edge; Ger. trninm, a fragment.]

Thrum, thrum, v.i. to play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers. . a monotonous sound, as that made by unskilled fingers on a harp, &C.-H. Thrum' mer.

Thrush, thrush, . a genus of Passerine birds of the family TurJidtf, specifically the throstle, song-thrush, or mavis of Europe. [A.S.]>rys<:e, a thnish.]

Thrush, thrush, . an inflammatory and suppurating affection of the sensitive surfaces within the frog of the horse : an infantile disease of the mouth and throat. [Scand., Ice.]>nrr, dry.]

Thrust, thrust, T-..-. to push or drive with force: to stab, pierce. v.i. to make a push, esp. with a pointed weapon : to squeeze in : to intrude : pa.t. and pJ.p. thrust. n. a stab: an assault: the horizontal outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c. against the walls or bearings : the white whey, the last to be squeezed from the curd. ns. Thrust er ; Thrust'-hoe, a hoe worked by pushing. Thrust aside, to push away,

to reject ; Thrust off. to push away ; Thrust on, to urge or impel ; Thrust one's self into, to intrude ; Thrust out, to drive out or away ; Thrust through

(S/i,i/t.), to pierce, to stab ; Thrust to (Sfens). to rush upon ; Thrust together, to compress ; Thrust upon, to force upon. [Ice. t/insta, to press.]

Thrust, thrust, v.i. (Spens.) to thirst. . thirst.

Thud, thud, . a dull, hollow sound, caused by a Mow or a heavy body falling : a loud noise, concussion, or blast. v.i. to make a thudding sound : (Scot.) to move quickly. v.t. (Scot.) to beat, strike. [A.S. \fdfii, noise.]

Thug, thug, . one of a class of professional robbers and assassins in India a kind of secret religious fraternity, murdering stealthily by strangling or poisoning with datura, extirpated 1826-35 : an Y cllt-throat ruffian. ns. Thuggee', Thug'gery, Thug'-gism, ihe practice and superstition of the Thugs. [Hind., tliag, thug, cheat.]

Thule, thu'le, . (he name generally given by the anoients to the most northerly part of Furope known to them, of which their want of knowledge was eked out by the imagination the Orkney and Shetland groups, Iceland, &c. The usual Roman phrase was Ultima Thule. [L., Gr. tfyle.}

Thumb, thum, >t. the short, thick digit, consisting of two phalanges, on the radial side of the human hand : the corresponding member in other animals. v.i. to

handle awkwardly : to play or soil with the thumb or fingers. v.i. to finger. adj. Thumbed, having thumbs: marked by the thumb, worn. ns. Thumb -kin, Thumb'SCrew, an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw. adj. Thumb'less. .v. Thumb'-mark, a mark left by the impression of the thumb on the pages of a book, &c. ; Thumb'piece, a piece serving as a support for the thumo : a knob or projection by means of which a spring is worked by pressure of the thumb ; Thumb'pot, a very small pot used by florists for starting slips or seedlings ; Thumb'-ring (Stiaic.), a ring worn ou the thumb: a ring for the thumb fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword ; Thumb -stall, a covering or sheath for the thumb. By rule of thumb, in a rough-and-ready practical manner, found by experience to be convenient ; Under one's thumb, under one's influence. [With intrusive b from A.S. \urna ; cog. ith Ger. daumen.]

Thummim, thmn'irn, n.pi. perfection. [Heb., lum-miin (pi. of idm), perfection ttimatn, to be perfect. Cf. Lrim.\

Thump, thump, . a heavy blow. v.t. to beat with something heavy. v.i. to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow. >i. Thump'er, one who, or that which, thumps : anything very big, a big lie, &c. adj. Thump'ing, unusually big. [Prob. imit., like Ice.

dump.i, to thump.]

Thunder, thun der, . the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning, a thunderbolt : any loud noise : an alarming denunciation. v.i. to make thunder: to sound as thunder. v.t. to give out with noise and tenor : to publish a denunciation. us. Thun'der-bolt, a bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder : anything sudden and irresistible : a daring or irresistible hero : ecclesiastical denunciation ; Thun'der-clap, a sudden peal of thunder : the report of an explosion of electricity in the clouds ; Thunder-cloud, a cloud charged with electricity, which generally produces lightning and thunder ; Thun'derer; Thun'dering, the report of a discharge of electricity in the clouds : thunder. adj. unusually big, tremendous. adv. Thun'deringly. adjs. fhun'derless, without thunder ; Thun'der-like (Shak.\ like thunder, as a loud noise ; Thun'-derous, giving forth a sound like thunder, awful adv. Thun'derously. ns. Thun'der-peal, a clap of thunder ; Thun'der -plump, a heavy fall of rain in a thunder-storm ; Thun'der-show er, a shower accompanied with thunder, or a short heavy shower from a thunder-cloud ; Thun'der- Stone (Shak.\ a stone fabulously supposed to be hurled by thunder, and to do the damage of lightning, a thunderbolt : (geol.)a belemnite, so called from its dart-like shape ;

Thun'der-Storm, continued discharges of electricity from the clouds, producing lightning and thunder, and generally accompanied with heavy rain. v.t. Thun'der - Strike, to strike as by lightning. n. Thun'der - Stroke (Sh<>&.), a stroke or blast by liahming. adjs. Thun'der-Struck. struck by lightning : astonished : struck dumb; Thun'dery, indicative of thunder, or attended by it. [With intrusive d from A.S. \unrn]>unt'an, to rattle; cog. with Ger. donner. Ice. \orr lor \onr, L. tondre.}

Thurible, thu'ri-bl, . a censer of metal for burning frankincense. . Thu'rifer, the server who carries the thurible. adjs. Thurif 'erOUS, producing or bearing frankincense ; Thurif 'icate. having offered incense. . Thurifica'tion. -:t. Thu'rify, to cense. . ThUS, frankincense. [L. thuribul-umthus, thttris, frankincense ; akin to Gr. thyos, a sacrifice.]

Thursday, thurz'da, . the fifth day of the week, so called because originally sacred to Thor, the old Teutonic god of thunder. fA.S. thunres dag tkunres, gen. of tkunor, thunder, dag, day ; Ice. Th4rsdag-r, Thor's day, Ger. Donnerstag^

Thus, thus, adv. in this or that manner : to this degree or c.\:.:,L -.-;. iliiii'U-iS, state of being thus. adv.

Thus wise, in thU mariner [A.S. Stt-r, prob. Cjts, instrumental case of 0, this.]

Thwack, thwak, v.t. to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash. . a heavy blow. [A.S. thaccian, to stroke.]

Thwaite, thwat, . a piece of land reclaimed to tillage common in place-names, as Bassen//a/jte, Cross-tkwaite. [Ice. thveit.}

Thwart, thwawrt, atij. cross : being crosswise. v.t. to cross : to oppose : to defeat. . the bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. advs. Thwart ; Thwar -tedly. . Thwar' ter.ac/;. Thwarting, perverse. advs. Thwar'tingly, perversely ; Thwart'ly ; Thwart'ShipS, across the ship. [Ice. thvert, neut. of thverr, perverse; cog. with A.S. tkwcorh, Ger.

Thy, th\, pass. adj. thine, of or pertaining to thee. [Short for thine, A.S. C/, gen. of tSu, thou.]

Thyine-WOOd, thT'in-w5od, . a wood named in Rev. xviii. 12, probably that of the sandarac-tree. [Gr.]

Thylacine, thl'la-sen, . the largest of the extant predaceous marsupials, represented by one species, now restricted to Tasmania.

Thyme, tlm, . a genus of humble half-shrubby plants

of the natural order Labiatie: the common garden-thyme, cultivated for its fragrance, wild-thyme, &c. . Thy'mol, an antiseptic phenol, obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. adj. Thy'my. [Fr., L. thymuin Gr. thyein, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.]

Thymus, thl'mus, n. a ductless gland near the root of the neck, of no known function, vestigial in adult man that of veal and lamb called neck-s'weetbread. [Gr. thyntos. sweet thyme.]

Thyroid, thl'roid, atij. in the form of a shield : denoting a cartilage constituting the anterior, upper part of the larynx, popularly called Adam's apple : denoting a vascular or ductless gland which arises in the earlier human embryo as an ingrowth from the lower part of the pharynx (see Myxosdema). [Gr. thyreos, a shield, eidos, form.]

ThyrsUS, ther'sus, n. (hot.) an inflorescence consisting of a panicle with the lower branches shorter than the middle ones: the wand of Bacchus, a staff wreathed with ivy also ThyTSe. adjs. Thyr'SOid, al, having the form of a thyrsus. [Gr. thyrsos.\

Thysanura, this-a-nu'ra, . an order of wingless insects of small size, undergoing no metamorphosis, the abdomen usually bearing peculiar structures which seem to be abortive limbs, the spring-tails or bristle-tails. adjs. Thysanu'rian ; Thysahu'ri-form. [Gr. thysanos, a fringe, aura, a tail.]

Thyself ,//4l-self,i>r<v/. thou or thee, in person used for emphasis.

Ti, te, . a small Pacific tree of the lily family whose fleshy roots are eaten, and yield sugar and spirit.

Tiara, tl-a'ra, *. the lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians: a head-dress: the mitre of the Jewish high-priest : the pope's triple crown, the papal dignity also (poet.) Tlar. adj. Tia'raed, wearing a tiara. [Fr. tiare 'L. tiara Gr. tiara.}

Tib, tib, n. (Shak.) a punk, whore.

Tibet, Thibet, ti-bet', . a woollen stuff generally printed in colours : a heavy fabric used for the same purposes as furs, made of goat's hair, black and finely curled also Tibet Cloth. adj. Tib'etan, pertaining to Tibet, its language or people. n. the language or people of Tibet.

Tibia, tib'i-a, n. the lanje shinbone. adj. Tibia!, pertaining to the tibia : pertaining to a pipe or flute. us. TibialiS, a tibial muscle; Tibi can, a flute-player. [L., the shinbone, hence a Hute.]

Tic, tik, . a convulsive motion of certain muscles,

Tiara.

esp. of the face. . Tie' -douloureux, painful convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in [he face. [Fr. tic, a twitching ; cf. Low Ger. tukken, to twitch.]

Tice, tls, v.t. (SAaXi.) to entice.

Tick, tik, . the popular name for several acaridan arachnids which infest dogs, sheep. &c. [M. E. ieke; Dut. teek, Ger. zeckc. \

Tick, tik, n. the case or cover in which feathers, &c., are put for bedding. MS. Tick'en, Ticking, the cloth of which ticks are made. [L. thtca Gr. theke, a case titfienti, I put.]

Tick, tik, v.i. to make a small, quick noise : to beat, as a watch. as. Tick'er, anything which ticks, a watch; Tick'-tack, a noise like that made by a clock : (Shak.) a game somewhat like backgammon. adv. with a recurring ticking sound. [Imii. ; cf. Ger. tickcn.]

Tick, tik, v.i. to get or give credit. . credit : trust. . Tick'-shop, a shop where goods are given on credit. Buy on tick, to buy on credit. [Ticket.}

Tick, tik, v.i. to touch lightly. . a tap or light touch : a slight speck. atij. Ticked, speckled. v.t. Tickle, to touch lightly and cause to laugh : to please by slight gratification. v.i. to feel titillation or tickling. ns. Tickler ; Tick'ling. [Tickle is a dim. of tick, to touch lightly, M. E. teck, a touch ; Dut. tik.}

Ticket, tik'et, it. a marked card : a token of any right or debt, as for admission, &c. : a list of candidates put forward by a party for election : (o6s.) a visiting-card. v.t. to mark by a ticket. us. TiCk'et-day, the day before settling day on the Stock Exchange ; Tick'et-Of -leave, a license to be at large, granted

to a convict lor good conduct ; Tick et-por'ter, a licensed porter wearing a badge or ticket ; Cou'pon-tick'et (see Coupon) ; Straight-ticket, a ticket bearing the names of the nominees of a political party, and them only. Season ticket, a ticket entitling the holder to admission to lectures, &c., or to travel between certain places on a line of rail-way, for a certain specified period ; The ticket, the correct thing. [Short for O. Fr. etiquet, a label, from Teut. ; Ger. stecken, to stick.]

Tickle, tik'l, adj. (S/>ens.) uncertain, insecure :(Shak.)
tottering, insecure, easily tickled, ticklish. . Tickler, something difficult, a puzzle : a banker's memorandum-book : a dram of spirits. adj. Tick'-lish, easily tickled : easily affected : nice : critical. a,i;: Tick'lishly. . Tick'lishness. adj. Tickly, ticklish. . Tickly-bend'er, risky ice that bends under a skater : (pi.) any game, as tag, played on such ice. [M. E. tikel, unstable, tikeien, freq. of tick, to touch lightly.]

Tid, tid, n. (Seal.) fit time or condition.

Tidbit. Same as Titbit.

Tiddle, tid'l, v.t. to fondle also Tid'der. v.i. to potter, trifle.

Tiddlywink, tid'li-wingk, . (prov.) an unlicensed pawn-shop or beer-house. .//. Tiddledywinks, a parlour-game in which small discs of ivory, &c., are snapped from the level of the table into a cup in the centre of it also Tiddly-Winks.

Tiddy, tid'i, n. (/>rov.) the European wren.

Tide, tid, . time : season : the regular flux and reflux or rhythmic ebb and flow of the sea : course : a tide, time, or season, a feast-day, festival, a certain time, a day of twelve hours : commotion : turning-point. v.t. to drive with the stream. v.i. to pour a tide or flood : to work in or out of a_ river or har-bour with the tide adj. Tidal, pertaining to tides: flowing and ebbing periodically. us. Tide'-gate, a gate through which the water flows into a basin or dock wiih the tide, and which is shut to keep it from flowing out again when the tide ebbs : a place where the tide runs with great velocity ; Tide'-gauge, an instrument for registering the state of the_tide C"ii-tinuously. adj. TidelesS, having no tides. us. Tide'-lock, a lock placed between an entrano and a harbour, canal, or river, and furnished with double Rates, so that vessels can pass either out or in at all times of the tide ; Tide'mill, a mill moved by tide-water : a mill for clearing lands of tide-water ;

Tides'-man, Tide'-wait'er, an officer who waits the

arrival of vessels, to secure tlie payment of the duties :
one who watches public opinion before declaring his own ; TidO'-ta'ble, a table giving the time of high-tide at any place ; Tide'-wa'ter, the water of the portion of a river affected by the tide, the seaboard ; Tide' -Wave, the great wave which follows the appa-rent motion of the moon; Tide' -way, the channel in which the tide sets ; Neap'-tide (see Neap) ; Spring' -tide (see Spring). Tide over, to surmount difficul-ties, for the time at least, by favourable accidents or by skill. [A.S. ltd; Dut. tijd, Ger. zeit.]

Tidings, ti'dingz, n.pl. news : intelligence. [Ice. ttG-iiuii tiG, time ; cf. Ger. zeit-ung, news, from zeit.]

Tidy, t I'di, adj. neat : in good order : fairly large : (foil.) comfortable. . a cover for chairs, &c. : a child's pinafore. v.t. to make neat : to put in good order :pa.t. and pa.p. tl'died. ativ. Tl'dily, in a tidy manner : with neat simplicity. n. Ti diness, the state or quality of being tidy : neatness. [M.. E. tidy, seasonable / 1 /^, tide, time; Ger. zeitig.]

Tie, tl, v.t. to bind : to fasten with a cord : to unite : to constrain : (nuts.) to unite notes with a tie : to score equally with : to bind with a ligature. v.i. to make an exactly equal number of points with : pr.p. ty'ing ; pa. t. and p<t.f>. tied (tid). . a knot, bow, &c. : a bond : something for tying : a necktie : a member fastening parts together, one of a set of timbers laid crosswise : an equality in numbers, as of votes, or of points in a game : (tnns.) a curved

line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the stave, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. J. Tie' -beam, a beam resting on the walls and stretching across, keeping the rafters fast ; Ti'er, one who ties : a child's apron ; Tie'-rod, a rod serving as a tie between two pieces ; Tie'-Wig, a court-wig tied with ribbon at the back. Play off a tie, to take part in a final contest to decide a tie in a game. [M. E. teyen teye, a band A.S. tedg, teak, tyge, a rope.]

Tier, ter, . a row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [Fr. tire tirer, to draw.]

Tierce, ters, . a cask containing one-third of a pipe that is, 42 gallons : a sequence of three cards of the same colour : (mus.) a third : a thrust, in fencing : (her.) a field tripartitely divided in three different tinctures: the third hour of the day, or the office of that hour, the terce. us. Tier'Cerori (arc/tit.), in vaulting, a rib springing from the intersection of two other ribs ; Tier'cet, a stanza of three rhymed verses, a triplet. [O. Fr. tiers, tierce L. tertia (/vjr.v), a third (part) ires, three.]

Tiercel, ters'el, . a male hawk. Also Tierce'let. (O. Fr. tiercelet tiers, tierce, third.]

Tiers e'tat, tyfirz a-ta', . the third estate of the realm, the common people in relation to political power. See Estate. [Fr.]

Tiff, tif, T.t. to sip, quaff. . a dram.

Tiff, tif, v.t. (ois.)to dress, trick out. [O. Fr. tiffer, atijffer, to adorn ; of Teut. origin.]

Tiff, til. 71. i. to be in a pet. . a display of irritation, a pet, huff. Also Tlft. [Orig. a sntff'. Norw. tev, a drawing in of the breath, teva, to sniff.]

Tiffany, tif'a-ni, . a silk-like gauze. adj. made of tiffany, transparent. [Tiff, to adorn.]

Tiffin, tif'in, . the East Indian name for luncheon. v.i. Tiff, to take lunch Tiff 'in is less correct. [From Prov. Eng. tiff, .\ draught of beer.]

Tig, tig, n. a game in which one tries to taz or touch another.

Tig. tig, . an old four-handed drinking-cup.

Tigo, iTxli, . a stalk : the shaft of a column. [Fr., L. tiiia, a pipe.]

TigellUS, tij-el'us, n. the internode of a stem. [Fr.J

Tiger, ti'ger, n. a fierce and rapacious feline quadr rnped, nearly as large as a lion : the jaguar : a servant in livery who rides with his master : a swaggering bully, a low ruffian : {U.S.) one more cheer after a round of cheers : a tiger-beetle '.fent Tigress. us. Ti'ger-bee'tle, a cicindella; Ti'ger-cat, a wild-cat : the margay, ocelot, and serval ; Ti'ger-flow'er, a Mexican plant cultivated in flower-gardens for its streaked flowers. adjs. Tl'ger-foot'ed (Shaft.), hastening to devour, fierce and! rapacious ; Ti'gerish, like a tiger in disposition. us. Ti'gerism ; Ti'ger-lil'y, a species of lily with spotted flowers; Tl'ger-moth, any one of the Arc-tiidce, whose larvae are called woolly bears ; Ti'ger-WOlf, a name given to the spotted hyena and to the Thylacine. atij. Tl'grine, like a tiger. [Fr. tigre L. tigris Gr. tigris Zend, tighri, an arrow, whence the river Tigris.]

Tight, tit, adj. close : compact : rigid : hampered from want of money : snug, trim : not leaky : fitting closely, also too closely : scarce, not easily obtain-able : (coll.) unwilling to part with money : tipsy : not loose or free in treatment. v.t. Tight' en, to make tight or tighter: to straiten. v.i. to grow tight or tighter. . Tight'ener, one who, or that which, tightens: (anat.)z. tensor: (slang) a heavy meal. adv. Tightly. //*. Tightness ; Tight' -rope, a tightly-stretched rope on which rope-dancers perform. npl. TightS, a garment often of silk, closely fitting the body, or at least the legs, worn by acrobats, dancers, &c. [Scand., Ice. \ittr; cf. Dan. tiet, Dut. digt, Ger. dicht.)

Tight, t!t (Spens.), pa.t. and pa.p. of tie.

Tike, tlk, . (Shak.) a dog, a cur, a boor : an uncouth fellow : a Yorkshireman. [Ice. ttk, a bitch.]

Tilbury, til'ber-i, //. a kind of eig for two. [Said to be so named from its first maker.]

Tilde, til'de, . the diacritical sign over in Spanish thus . [Sp., L. tituliis, a title.]

Tile, til, n. a piece of baked clay used for covering

roofs, floors, &c. : a tube or pipe of baked clay used in drains : (slang) a tall cylindrical silk hat. v.t. to cover with tiles : to drain by means of tiles : to secure against the intrusion of unauthorised persons by placing a person at the door of a lodge or close meeting. tis. Tiler, one who makes or who lays tiles : the keeper of the door in a Freemasons' lodge also Tyler ; Tlle'-red, a brownish-red, the colour of baked tiles ; Tilery, a place where tiles are made ; Tile'-Stone, a tile : (//., geol.) the uppermost group of the Silurian period, consisting of a reddish, thin-bedded, slightly micaceous sandstone ; Tiling, a roof of tiles : tiles in general. Dutch tiles, enamelled earthenware tiles, usually blue, with scriptural subjects, for chimney pieces, &c. [A.S. tigele L. tegiila. tegere, to cover.]

Tiliaceae, til-i-a'se-e, n.pl. a natural order of exogenous , trees and shrubs, mostly native to the tropics the linden family. [L. tilia, a lime-tree.]

Tilka, til'ka, . the caste-mark on the forehead of Hindus. [Sans.]

Till, til, . a money-box or drawer in a desk, counter, . or trunk. [M. E. tillen, to draw out A.S. tyllan, \nfor-tyllan, to draw aside.]

Till, til, pref>. to the time of. adv. to the time when : ; to the degree that. [Old Northumbrian til Scand., Ice. til.]

Till, til, v.t. to cultivate. adj. Till' able, arable. us. Till'age. act or practice of tilling : husbandry : a place tilled ; TilVer ; Till'tog. [A.S. tilian, to till . til, good, a limit ; Ger. zielen, to arrange.]

Till, til, . the usual name in Scotland for Boulder-clav, a widely-distributed stony clay, usually tough . and hard, unquestionably the result of glaciati-^n, probably being merely the bottom-moraine or ground-mor.iine of extinct glaciers.

Tillandsia. ti-land'zi-.i. n. .1 genus of mainly epiphytic

plants of the pine -apple family (Bromeliacea [From the Swedish botanist, Tiltands.]

Tiller, til'er, . the handle or lever for turning rudder. ns. Till er-Chain, -rope, the chain or rope uniting the fore-end of the tiller with the steering wheel. [M. E. tilltn, to draw out A.S. tyila Cf. 7Y//(i).]

Tllly-vally, til'i-val'i, n. (S fiak.) An expression of con tempt at what h:is been said. Also TUlle-valHe.

Tilt, tilt, n. the canvas covering of a cart or wagon an awning in a boat. v.t. to cover with an awning [A.S. teld teidan, to cover ; cog. with Ger. zelt.\

Tilt, tiit, v.i. to ride against another and thrust with a lance : to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier : t fall into a sloping posture, to heel over. v.t. u point or thrust with, as a lance: to slant: to raise one end_ of: to forge with a tilt-hammer. n. a thrust : in the Middle Ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances inclination forward, dip, slant. tts. Tilt'er ; Tilt' hamm'er, a heavy hammer used in ironworks which is tilted or lifted by means of projections 01 the axis of a wheel ; Tilt'ing ; Tilt'-yard, a place for tilting. [A.S. teatt, tottering; Ice. tolta. to trot ; Ger. zelirr.}

Tilth, tilth, . cultivation : cultivated land : the depth of soil turned up in cultivation. [From till (3).]

Timariot, ti-ma'n-ot, n. a soldier of the Turkish feudal militia. [Turk. timdr.]

Timbal, tim'bal, . a kettledrum. [Fr., It. tim ballo.\

Timbale, tang-bal', . a dish of fowl or fish pounded and mixed with white of egg, sweet cream. &c., poured into a mould. [Fr.]

Timber, tim'ber, . wood for building purposes : the trunk of a tree: materi.il for any structure : one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, &c. : one of the planks forming the sides and roof of a gallery in a mine. v.t. to furnish with timber or beams. /.<#. Tim'bered, furnished with timber : (Shaft.) built, formed, contrived : (Spens.) made like timlier, massive. ns. Tim'bering, timber materials; Tim'ber-man, one responsible for the timbers in a

mine ; Tim'ber-toes, a person with a wooden leg ; Tim ber-tree, a tree suitable for timber ; Tim'ber-yard, a yard or place where timber is stored. [A.S. timber, building, wood ; Ger. zimmer. an apartment.]

Timbre, tim'ber, . tone, character, or quality of a musical sound. [O. Fr., L. tympanum, a drum.)

Timbrel, tim brel, . an ancient musical instrument, carried in the hand, apparently like a tambourine adj. Tim'brelled (Milt.), sung to the sound of the timbrel. [O. Fr. timbre *. tympanum, a drum.]

TlmbrolOgy, tim-brol'5-ji, . the study of posta -e-stamps.- . Timbroph ily, love for this harmless pursuit, [fr. timbre, postage-stamp, -ology.]

Time, tim, . a point at which, or period during which things happen : a season or proper time : an opjxjr-tumty : absolute duration : an interval : past time the duration of one's life : allotted period : repetition of anything or mention with reference to repetition : musical measure, or rate of movement : a measured interval in verse : (gram.) the relation of a verb with regard to tense : the umpire's call in prize-fights, &c. : hour of travail : the state of things at any period, usually in pi. : the history of the world, as oppo-ed to eternity : addition of a thing to itself. v.t. to do at the proper season : to ,-egulate as to time : (MMK.)to measure. v.t. to keep or beat time. ns. Tlme'-ball, a ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole at a particular time ; Time'-bar'-gain, a contract to buy or sell merchandise or stock at a certain time in the future. adjs. Time'-beguU'-Ing, making the time pass quickly ; Time'-bett'er-ing, improving the state of things as time goes on ; Time bewast ed (SAak.), wasted or worn by time. us. Tiine'-bill, a time-table ; Time'-book, a book

for keeping an account of the time men have worked ;

Time'- card, a card bearing a time-table: a card with blank spaces for workmen's hours, &c., being filled in ; Time'-fuse, a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time ; Time'-gun, a gun which is fired by means of a mechanical contrivance and a current of electricity at a particular time. a>ij. Tune -hon'oured, honoured tor a long time : vener-able on account of antiquity, -ns. Time'ist, Tim'lst, a musical performer in relation to his sense for time Time'-keer/er, a clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time : one who keeps the time of workmen. a,ij. Timeless, done at an improper time, unseasonable : (.Skak.) done before the proper time. adv. Timelessly. before the proper time: unseasonably.?/. Timeliness. adj. Timely, in good time : sufficiently early : (abs.) keeping time. adv. early, soon.adjs. Time ly-part'ed"(5/^>fr.), having died in time i.e. at a natural time ; Time'-0113, in Scot, legal phraseology, in good time : seasonable. adv. Time'OUSly, in good time. ns. Time'piece, a piece of machinery for keeping time, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece ; Time -pleas'er (S/iak.), one who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be ; Time'-serVer, one who serves or meanly suits his opinions to the times. adj. Time'-servlng, complying with the spirit of the times or with present power. . mean compliance with the spirit of the times or with present power. ns. Time'-ta ble, a table or list showing the times of certain things, as trains, steamers, &c. ; Time'-thrust, a thrust made in fencing at the moment the opponent draws breath for his thrust ; Time'-work, labour paid for by the hour or the day opp. to Piece-work. adjs. Time'-worn, worn or decayed by time; Tim' ous (Bacon), timely. Time out of mind, from time immemorial. Apparent time, true >o ar time as shown by a carefully adjusted sun-dial ; Astronomical time, the time past mean noon of that day, and reckoned on to twenty-four hours in mean time; At times, at distinct intervals: occa-sionally ; Be master of one's time, to be free to do what one likes ; Civil time, common time, or mean time, in which the day begins at midnight, and is divided into equal portions of twelve hours each ; Fill time, to book vacant dates ; In time, Time enough, in good season, sufficiently early ; Keep time, to indicate the time correctly : to make any regular rhythmical movements at the same time with others ; Lose time, to let time pass without making use of it : to run slow of a watch, &c. ; Make time, to recover lost time : to perform in a certain time ; Mean time, the mean or average of apparent time, as shown by a good clock ; Sidereal time, the portion of a sidereal day which has elapsed since the transit of the first point of Aries : Solar time, time as shown by the sun or sun-dial ; The time being, the present time. [A.S. t(ma; c Ice. if mi : and Tide.)

Timenoguy, tT-men'O-gT, n. (nant.) a rope stretched so as to prevent gear from getting fouled,

"imid, tim'id, adj. fearful : wanting courage : faint-hearted. . Timidity, quality or state of being timid : want of courage. adv. Timidly. . Timid-ness. adv. Timor6 7 SO (//.), timid, hesitating, to be so rendered. adj. Tim'orous, timid : indicating fear. adr. Tim'orously. . Tim'orousness. adj.

Tim'orsome (Scot.), easily frightened. [Fr., L. timidui timrre, to fear.]

Timqcracy, tl-mok'ra-si, n. a form of government in which a certain amount of property is a necessary qualification for office. adj. Timocratlc. [Gr. titnokratia time, honour, kratein, to rule.]
imon, ti'mon, . (obs.) a helm. . Timoneer', a helmsman. [L. temo, a beam.]

["imonist, tfmon-ist, . a misanthrope from Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakespeare's play so named, which was based upon the story in Plutarch's I.

Timothy

mote ; mute ; moon ; tkcn.

Tip

Alcibiades. as in North's translation. r.i. Ti mon-ise. to play the misanthiope.

Timothy, tim'5-thi, >.. tia.othy-grass, the name commonly given to Pkltum pratense, a grass much valued for feeding cattle called also Cat' s-tail grass or Mfa<ioiu cats-tail. [So named from Timotky Hanson, who introduced it to America about 1720.]

Timpano, urn pa-no, . an orchestral kettledrum '.pi-Tim pani. Auo Tympano. [It.]

Tim-whisky, tim'-hwis ki, . a kind of light one-horse chaise.

Tin, tin, . a silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible, and malleable metal : (slang) money : a vessel of tin, a can. &c. adj. made of tin. v.t. to cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil : to pack in tins : pr.p. tin'ning ; pa.t. and pa. p. tinned. its. Tin'man, Tin ner, a tinsmith ; Tin'ning. the art of coating with tin, or of repairing tin-ware : the act ot packing in tin cans for preservation. adj. Tin'ny. like tin. . a small vessel of tin. us. Tin-plate, thin sheet-iron coated with tin ; Tin-smith, a manufacturer of tin vessels : a worker in tin : a dealer in tin-ware ; Tin' -type, a ferrotype ; Tin'-ware, articles made of tin. tts.pl. Tin Witts, dressed tin ore containing pyrites, &c. ; Tin' -works, works for working tin. [A.S. tin; Ice. tin, Ger. sittn.}

Tinarnou, tin'a-m&o, n. a South American genus of birds sometimes called partridges, but really more akin to bustards, and having affinities with the rhea and emu. [Fr. , native name,]

Tincal. Tinkal, ting'kal, . crude borax. [Malay.]

Tinchel, tin'chel, . a circle of men who close in round a herd of deer. Also Tin chiL [Gael, tim-chiall, a circuit.]

Tincture, tingk'tur, n. a tinge or shade of colour : a slight taste added to anything : (mtd.) a solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine : (ner.) one of the metals, colours, or furs in achievements. v.t. to tinge : to imbue : to mix with anything foreign. adj. Tinct (Spens.), tinged, coloured. . (Term.) colour, stain, spot. adj. Tincto'rial, giving a tmje : colouring. [L. tincttira.]

Tind. tind, v.t. (Sfens.) to kindle. [A.S. tendon.]

Tindal, tin'dal, n. a. native petty-officer of lascars.

Tinder, tin'der, n. anything used for kindling fire from a spark. n. Tin der-box, a box in which tinder is kept. odjs. Tin'der-like (Sh<ik.), inflammable as tinder; Tin'dery, irascible. [A.S. tynder; Ice. tundr, Ger. sunder. The root is found in A.S. tendan, Ger. ziiiiden, to kindle.]

Tine, tin, n. the spike of a fork or harrow, or of a deer's antler. adj. Tilled, furnished with spikes. [A.S. tind, a point; cog. with Ice. !ind-r, a tooth, a prickle ; and prob. conn, with tooth.]

Tine, tin, v.t. (Spens.) same as Tind. v.i. (Sfens.) to rage, to smart.

Tine, tin, . (Sfent.). Same as Teen.

Tine, tin, v.t. (Scat.) to lose. v.i. to be lost, to perish. [M. E. tinen, tynen Scand, Ice. tyno, to lose.]

Tine, tin, v.t. and v.i. (prov.) to enclose. [A.S. in, to surround.]

Tine, tin, . (frov.) a wild vetch or tare.

Tinea, tin'e-a, n. the generic name of certain diseases of the skin caused by the growth of microscopic fungi : a genus of small moths of the family Tintida and superfamily Tineina. adj. Tin'eid. relating to

these moths. [L., a worm.]

Tinewald = Tyneu<aU(t\.\.).

Tinfoil, tin'foil, . tin in thin leaves fc
articles. v.t. to cover with such.

Ting, ting, v.t. and r.. to tinkle like a bell. n. a sharp sound, a tinkling. n. Ting'-a-ling, the sound of a bell tinkling used adverbially.

Tinge, tinj, r.t. to tint or colour: to mix with something : to give in some degree the qualities of a substance- n. a small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance. [L. tingere, tinetum ; conn, with Gr. tenfrrt*, to, wet, to stain.)

for wrapping

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Tingl, tine'gi, n. a Brazilian tree whose seeds yield soap. Also Tin' guy.

Tingis, tin jis, n. a genus of heteropterous insects.

Tingle, ting'gl, v.i. to feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shriil sound : to feel a sharp, thrilling pain : to tinkle. t'.t. to cause to tingle, to ring. n. a tingling sensation. adj. Tlnglish, capable of tingling or thrilling. [M. E. tingien, a variant of tinkle*, itself a freq. of tinhen, to tmk.]

Tinker, tingk'er, n. a mender of brazen or tin kettles, pans, &c. (Scot.) Tinkler : the act of doing tinkerwork : a botcher or bungler : a botch or bungle : a young mackerel. v.t. to repair, esp. unskilfully. v. i. to do tinker's work : to make a botch or mess of anything. [M. E. tinJtere tmken. to tink, to make a sharp, shrill sound ; cf. Scot, tinkler, a worker in tin.]

Tinkle, tingk'I, r.i. to make small, sharp sounds: to clink: to jingle: to clink repeatedly or continuously. v.t. to cause to make quick, sharp sounds. n. a sharp, clinking sound. ns. Tinkler, a small bell ; Tintling, a tinkling noise. [A frcq. of M. E.

tlHkfH.]

Tinnitus ti-nl'tus. n. a ringing in the ears. [L. ' a ringing ' tinnire, to ring.]

Tinsel, lin'sel, n. something sparkling or shining : glittering metallic sheets, as ol burnished trass, copper, or tin, almost as thin as foil, and used in discs, patches, strips, or threads, for giving clothing, &c., a striking appearance : anything showy, but of little value : anything having a false lustre. adj. like tinsel : gaudy : superficial. v.t. to adorn with, or as with, tinsel : to make glittering or gaudy : pr.p. tin' selling; pa.t. and pa.p. tin'selled. adj. Tin selly, like tinsel, gaudy, showy. . Tinselry, glittering and tawdry material. [O. Fr. estiHceUe L. sciiniua, a spark.]

Tint, tint, K. a slight tinge distinct from the principal colour : a series ol" parallel lines in engraving, producing a uniform shading. v.t. to give a slight colouring to. ns. Tin tsge, the colouring or shading of anything ; Tint -block, a surface prepared for printing a background ; Tint' -drawing, drawing in a wash of uniform tint ; Tin'ter, one who, or that which, tints: a special kind of slide used with the magic-lantern to give moonlight effects, &c. ; Tin'tiness, stale of being tinty ; Tin'ting, the method of producing a uniform shading. a..y. Tint'less, having no tint or colour. ns. Tihtom eter, an appliance for determining tints ; Tint'-tool. an implement lor producing a tint by parallel lines. adj. Tin'ty, inharmoniously tinted. [L. tincttts.]

Tintinnabulation, tin-tin-ab-u-la'shun, n. the tinkling sound of bells. djs. Tintinnab'ulant. Tintinnabular. Tintinnab ulary, Tintinnab'ulous. . Tintinnab ulum, a bell :pl. Tintinnab'ula. [L. tintinnatuittm, a bell tintinna.re t to jingle, reduplicated from tinnire, to jingle.]

Tiny, tfni, adj. (comp. TTnier, nperl. Tiniest) thin: very small. [Prob. teen, and therefore 'fretful,' 'peevish.']

Tip, tip, n, the top or point of anything small : the end, as of a fishing-rod, a billiard-cue, &c- v.t. to form a point to : to cover the tip or end of : pr.p. tip'ping ; pa.t. and/rt/. tipped. On the tip of the tongue, on the very point of being spoken. [A variant of top ; cf. Dut. tip ; Ger. tiff-el, point.]

Tip, tip, v.t. to strike lightly : to cause to slant : (slang) to communicate, give : (slung) to give private information to, about betting, &c. : (coll.) to give a small gift of money to, as a gratuity. v.i. to slant : to give tips. .-. a tap or light stroke : a place for tipping any refuse into, a damp : a tram for expedi-

tiously transferring coal : private information about horse-racing, stock speculations, &c. : a gratuity. ns. Tip' -Cart, a cart emptied by being canted up ; Tip -cat, a game in which a pointed riece of wood called a cat is made to rebound from the ground by

being struck on the tip with a stick ; Tlp'-oheese, a boys' game in which a small stick is struck forward ; Tip'per, a means of tipping, esp. an arrangement for dumping coal : one who tips : one who gives gratuities : one who gives private hints about speculation, racing, &c. ; Tip'ping, act of tilting : the habit of giving gratuities to servants ; Tip'ster, one whose business is to give private hints about racing, the rise and fall of stocks, &c. adj. Tip'-tilt'ed, having the tip tilted up. Tip off liquor, to turn up the vessel till quite empty ; Tip one the Wink, to wink as a caution, or in mutual understanding ; Tip over, to overturn by tipping ; Tip the scale, to depress one end of the scales. Foul tip, a foul hit in base-ball ; Straight tip, a reliable hint about betting, &c. [Scaucl., Sw. tippa, to tap; Ger. tupfen.}

Tipper, tip'er, . a kind of ale from Thomas Tipper,

who brewed it in Sussex.

Tippet, tip'et, . the cape of a coat : a cape of fur, &c. : the stuff cape worn in the English Church by a literate or non-graduate : a bird's ruffle : one of the patagia, or pieces at the side of the pronotum of a moth. ns. Tipp'et-grebe, -grouse, a ruffed grebe or grouse. [A.S. tappet L. tapete, cloth.]

Tipple, tip'l, v.i. to drink in small quantities : to drink strong liquors often or habitually. v.t. to drink, as strong liquors, to excess. n. liquor tippled. ns. Tipp'ler, a constant toper; Tipp'ling-house. adj. Tipp'y, unsteady : smart, fine. [A freq. of tip, to tilt up a vessel in drinking ; Norw. tipla ; Ger. zipfeln.]

Tipstaff, tip'staf, . a staff tipped with metal, or an officer who carries it : a constable.

Tipsy, tip'si, adj. prmially intoxicated. v.t. Tip'sify, to fuddle. aiiv. Tip'sily. ns. Tip siness ; Tip'sy-cake, a cake made ot pastry and almonds, with wine, served with custard-sauce ; Tip'sy-key, a watch-key in which the head is released if an attempt is made to turn it backward. [Tipple.]

Tiptoe, tip'tO, . the end of the toe. adv. on tiptoe, literally or figuratively, through excitement, expectation, &c. v.i. to walk on tiptoe, to go lightly and slyly.

Tiptop, tip'top, . the extreme top : the height of excellence. adj. first-rate. adv. in a first-rate manner.

Tipula, tip'u-la, . a genus of crane-flies. . Tipula'ria, a genus of fossil crane-flies : a genus of terrestrial orchids, including the American crane-fly orchis. adj. Tipula'rian. (L., a water-spider.]

Tirade, ti-rad', . a strain of censure or reproof: a long vehement reproof. [Fr., It. tirata tirare, to pull.]

Tirailleur, ti-ra-lyer', . a skirmisher, sharpshooter.

Tirasse, ti-ras', . a pedal-coupler in organ-building.

Tiraz, te'raz, . an ancient Moorish silk fabric.

Tire, tlr, . attire, apparel : furniture : a head-dress. v.t. to dress, as the head. ns. Tire'-val'iant (Shak), a kind of fanciful head-dress ; Tire'-wom an, a lady's-maid ; Tir'ing-house, -room, the place where actors dress. [Short for at' ire. \

Tire, tlr, . the hoop of iron that ties or binds the fellies of wheels. ns. Tire'-meas'urer, -press, -roll'er, -setter, -shrink'er, -smith. [From tie.}

Tire, tlr, . (Speits., Milt.) rank or row, esp. of guns, train. [Same as tier.]

Tire, tlr, v.i. (Shak.) to rend as a bird of prey: to feed : to dwell upon, gloat over \pr.p. tTr'ing ; pa.p. tired. [O. Fr. tirer, to draw Low L. tirare, to draw; prob. Teut., Goth, tairan, to tear.]

Tire, tlr, v.t. to harass, to vex : to exhaust the strength of: to weary. v.i. to become weary : to be fatigued : to have the patience exhausted. adj. Tired, wearied: fatigued. . Tired'ness. adj. Tire less, untiring. adv. Tirelessly. . Tire'lessness. adj. Tire'some, that tires: fatiguing: tedi-

ous. adv. Tire'somely. . Tire'someness. [A.S. teorian, to be tired teran, to tear.)

Tlrl, tirl, v.i. (Scot.) to quiver, vibrate : to make a twirling noise. v.t. to twist : to strip, unroof. . a

lO'C

twirl, vibration : a substitute for a trundle or lantern wheel in a mill. . Tir'lie-whirlie, a whirligig: an ornamental combination of irregular lines. adj. irregular, twisting. [A variant of twirl.']

Tiro. See Tyro.

Tirocinium, tl-rO-sin'i-um, . the first service of a soldier, any novitiate. [L., tiro, a raw soldier.]

Tironian, tT-rO'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Tiro, Cicero's amanuensis. Tironian notes, the shorthand signs of the ancient Romans.

Tirr, tir, v.t. (Scot.) to tear or strip off.

Tirra-lirra, tir'ra-lir'ra, . (Shak., Tenn) an imitation of a musical sound.

Tirret, tir'et, . (her.) a manacle.

Tirrit, tir'it, . (Shak.) Mrs Quickly's word for terror.

Tirrivee, tir'i-ve, . (Scot.) a tantrum or fit of passion. Also Tirr ivie.

'TiS, tiz, a contraction of it is.

Tisane, te-zan', . a medicinal decoction. See Ptisan.

TiSiC, tiz'ik, n. (Shak.)a.n obsolete spelling ot phthisic.

Tisiphone, ti-sif'O-ne, . one of the Furies. [Gr., tinein, to avenge, phonos, murder.]

Tisri, tiz'ri, . the first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to part of September and October.

Tissue, tish'u, . cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours : (aunt.) the substance of which organs are composed : a connected series. v.t. to form, as tissue : to interweave : to variegate. . Tis'sue-pa'per, a thin, soft, semi-transparent kind of paper. [Fr. tissu, woven, pa.p. of tistre L. texere, to weave.]

Tit, tit, . a teat.

Tit, tit, . one of various small birds, a pipit, tomtit, or titmouse. [Ice. tittr, a little bird, Norw. tita. J

Tit, tit, . in phrase Tit for tat, properly tip for tap, blow for blow.

Titan, tl'tan, Titanic, tT-tan'ik, adj. relating to the Titans, giants of mythology, sons and daughters of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaea (earth), enormous in size and strength : gigantic, huge generally. . Tl'tan, any of the descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus : the sun personified : any one of commanding force or ability : -fem. Ti'taness. adj. Titanesque', like the Titans, Titanic in character. . Titanom'achy, the battle of the Titans with the gods.

Titania, tT-ta'ni-a, . the queen of Fairyland, wife of Oberon. [L., applied to Diana.]

Titanium, tl-ta'ni-um, . a comparatively rare metal, occurring as a gray heavy iron-like powder, burning with brilliant scintillations in the air, forming titanium dioxide and nitride. adjs. Tita'nian, Titan'iC, Titanit'ic ; Titanlf 'erous, containing titanium. . Tl'tanite, or Spheiic, a soft greenish mineral often present in syenite.

Titbit, tit'bit, . a choice little bit

Titely, tlt'li, adv. (Shak.) quickly sometimes Tithe'ly, and erroneously Tightly. [M. E. tytfy Scand., Ice. ttdkr, frequent.)

Tithe, tlM, . a tenth part, hence any indefinitely small part: the tenth of the produce of land and stock allotted for the maintenance of the clergy and other church purposes : any rateable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. v.t. to tax to a tenth. adjs. Ti'thable, subject to the payment of tithes ; Tithe'-free, exempt from paying tithes. . Tithe'-gath'erer, one who collects tithes. adj. Tithe'-pay'ing, subjected to pay tithes. us. Tithe' -pig, one pig out of ten paid as a tithe ; Tithe 7 -
proc'tor, a levier or collector of tithes ; Tl'ther, one who collects tithes ; Ti'thing, an old Saxon district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behaviour of the rest ; TTthing-man, the chief man of a tithing. [A.S. tfjtia, tenth tefn, or tyn, ten ; cog. with Ger. zehnte zehn.]

Tithonic, ti-thon'ik, adj. denoting such rays of light as produce chemical effects. . Tithonitfity, actin-ism. adj. Tithonograph'ic, fixed by the tithonic

Titianesque

mate ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Toboggan

rays of light. n. Tithonom'eter, an instrument for measuring the tithonicity of light-rays.

Titianesque, tish-an-esk', adj. in the manner of the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio), 1477-1576, a combination of the richest surface with the most magnificent colour.

Titillate, tit'il-lat, v.t. to tickle. K. Titilla'tion, act of titillating : state of being titillated : a pleasant feeling. adj. Tit'illative. [L. titilldre, -dtitm.\

Titivate, Tittivate, tit'i-vat, v.i. and v.t. (slang) to smarten up, by dress or otherwise. [Most prob. a factitious word, perh. based on tidy.]

Titlark, tit'lark, . a titling, a pipit. [Tit and lark.}

Title, tl'tl, . an inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known, a tule-page : a name of distinction : that which gives a just right to possession : ownership : the writing that proves a right : (B.) a sign : a fixed sphere of work required as a condition for ordination, a parish in Rome of these fifty give titles 10 cardinal-priests : in bookbinding, the panel on the back on which the name of the book is printed. adj. Tl'Ued, having a title. its. Title-deed, a deed or document that moves a title or just right to exclusive possession ; Tl tie-leaf, the leaf oa which is the title of a book. adj. Ti'tleless (Shak.), wanting a title or name. us. Title-page, the page of a book containing its title and usually the autnor's name ; Tl'tle-role, the part in a play which gives its name to it, as ' Macbeth ; ' TTtle sheet, the first sheet of a book as printed, containing title, bastard-title, &c. ; Tl'tling, the act of impressing the title on the back of a book ; Tl'tlonym, a title taken as a pseudonym ; Bas'tard-ti tie (see Bastard). [O. Fr. title (Fr. titre}L. tititlus.)

Titling, tir/ling, . the hedge-sparrow. ns. Tit'man, a puny man ; Tit'mOUSe, a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c. : //. Titmice (tit'mls). [Obs. Eng. tit, anything small; A.S. mdse; Ger. meise, a small bird.]

Titrate, tit'rSt, v.t. to subject to titration. n. Titra'-tion, volumetric analysis, the process of ascertaining the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing it under the application of standaH solutions.

Ti-tree. te'-tre, . a palm-lily, a tea-tree or manuka.

Tit-tat-to, tit'-tat-t55 (or -to), . a child's game, same as Criss-cross (q.v.).

Titter, tit'er, v.i. to giggle, snicker, or laugh with the tongue striking the teeth : to laugh restrainedly. . a restrained laugh. ns. Tittera'tion, a fit of giggling ; Titt'erer, one who titters. [M. E. titeren, to tattle. Prob. imit.]

Tittle, tit'l, . a small particle : an iota. . Titt'le-bat, the stickleback. [O. Fr. title titulus, a title.]

Tittle, tit'l, v.t. (Scot.) to chatter. . Titt'le-tatt'le, idle, empty talk. r'./. to prate idly. us. Titt'le-tatt'ler, a trifling tattler ; Titt'le-tatt'ling, the act of talking idly.

Tittup, Titup, tit'up, v.i. to skip about eaily. . a light springy step, a canter. adjs. Titt'Uppy, Tit'uppy, gay, lively : unsteady.

Titty, tit'i, n. a teat, the breast.

Rtty, tit'i, n. (Scot.) sister.

Titubant, tit'fl-bant, adj. staggering, stumbling. v.i. Titubate, to stagger, stumble. . Tituba'tlon, reeling, stumbling : restlessness. [L. titubdre, -dtuin, to stagger.]

Titular, tit'u-lar, adj. existing in name or title only : nominal : having the title without the duties of an office. . one who enjoys the bare title of an office, without the actual possession of that office : a person invested with a title in virtue of which he holds a benefice, whether he performs its duties or not. n. Titularlty. a,iv. Tit ularly. adj. Tit u-lary, consisting in, or pertaining to, a title. . one

having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not. Titular bishop, in R.C. usage, a

bishop without a diocese, taking his title from a place where there is no longer a bishop's see, as in the countries once conquered by Crusaders in the East before 1882 called ' bishop in partibus infidelium ; ' Titular Church, one of the parish churches of Rome supplying a title to cardinal-priests ; Titular of a church, that from which a church takes its special name distinguished from a patron, who must lie a canonised person or an angel ; Titulars of the tithes, laymen invested with church lands after the Reformation in Scotland.

Tiver, tiv'er, . a kind of ochre for marking sheep. v.t. to mark with such.

Tivy, tiv'i, adv. with speed.

Tizzy, tiz'i, K. (slang) a sixpence.

Tmesis, tmg'sis, . (gram.) the separation of the parts of a compound word by one or more words inserted between them, as ' Saxo cere-comminuil-brnin ;' 'of whom be thon ware also' (2 Tim. iv. 15^ [L., Gr. tmfsis temnein, to cut.]

To, t5S, prep, in the direction of: in order to : as far as: in accordance with, in the character of: regarding, concerning, in connection with : expressing the end or purpose of an action, as in many uses of the gerundial infinitive, the sign of the infinitive mood : (B.) sometimes = for. adv. to a place in view, forward: to its place, together. To and fro, backwards and forwards. [A.S. id; per. zu, Goth. </.]

Toad, tOd, . a genus of amphibians, typical of the family Bufonida, represented in Britain by two species the Common Toad and the Natterjack. fts. Toad'-eat'er, a fawning sycophant originally a mountebank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow, or pretend to swallow, any kind of garbage ; Toad'-eat ing, sycophancy. adj. sycophantic. us. Toad'-fish, the sapo of the United States Atlantic coast ; Toad'-flax, a genus of herbaceous plants, closely allied to the Snapdragon ; Toad'-in-a-hole, a piece of beef baked in batter ; Toad'-spit, cuckoo-spit. adj. Toad'-spot'ted, thickly stained or spotted like a toad. ns. Toad'-stone, a soft and earthy variety of trap-rock of a brownish-gray colour, looking like an argillaceous deposit ; Toad/stool, a poisonous kind of mushroom ; Toad'y, a mean hanger-on and flatterer. v.t. to fawn as a sycophant :fa.t. and pa.p. toad'ied. adj. Toad'yish.-. Toad'yism, the practice of a toady. [A-S. ladige, tddie, a toad.]

Toast, t5?t, -;'.t. to dry and scorch at the fire : to name when a health is drunk : to drink to the health of. v.i. to drink toasts. . bread toasted : a slice of such dipped in liquor : the person or thing named whose health is to be drunk. us. Toast'er. one who, or that which, toasts ; Toast'ing-fork, -i'ron, a long-handled fork for toasting bread : a sword ; Toast'-mas'ter, the master and announcer of toasts at public dinners ; Toast'-rack, a stand, with partitions for slices of toast, for setting on the table. [O. Fr. tostei L. tosttts, roasted, pa.p. of torrere.]

Tobacco, to-bak'6, ft. a plant of genus Xicotiana. order Solanacetr, esp. one of several species, the most generally cultivated being the stately Nicotiana Tabacnin, a native of America the dried leaves used for the sedative effects for smoking in pipes, &c. . and also in the form of snuff ns. Tobaccana'-lian. a smoker; TobaCC'O-heart, a functional disorder of the heart, due to excessive use of tobacco ; Tobacc'onist, one who sells or manufactures tobacco ; Tobacc'0-pipe, a pipe used for smoking tobacco ; Tobacc 0-pouch, a small pouch for holding tobacco; Tobacc 0-StOp'per, an instrument for pressing down the tobacco in a pipe. [Through Sp. taeaco, from the Haytian.]

Tobit. to'bit, . an apocryphal Old Testament book, containing the story of Tobit.

Toboggan, tO-bog'gan, . a kind of sled turned up at the front, much used in Canada lor sliding down snow-covered slopes. v.i. to slide down over snow on such. Earlier also Tobog'gin. Tabog'gan, Tar-

. us. Tobog'ganer; Tobogganing; To-
bog'ganist. [A native word.]

To-braKe, too-brak', v.t. (Judges ix. 53) broke in pieces. [A.S. tfbrecan pfx. td- t asunder, and brecan, to break.]

Toby, to'bi, . a beer-mug shaped like an old man with three-cornered hat.

Toccata, tok-ka'ta, . (mus.) a work primarily intended to display the performer's touch. us. Toccatel'la, Toccatina (-te'na), a short toccata. [It., tofcare, to touch.]

Tocher, toh'er, . (Scot.) a woman's dowry. v.t. to give a dowry to. adj. Toch'erless, without a marriage portion. [Ir. tpchar, Gael. iochradh..\

Toco, to'ko, . (slang) punishment. Also To'ko. [Gr. tokos, interest.]

Tocology, tS-kol'O-ji, n. obstetrics. Also Tokol'ogy. [Gr. tokos, birth, logia legein, to speak.]

Tocsin, tok'sin, . an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [O. FT. toqiicsin (Fr. tocsin) toquer, to strike ; O. Fr. sing (Fr. si%ne), a sign.)

Tod, tod, n. (Scot.) a fox. n. TodlowTie, a fox, a crafty fellow.

Tod, tod, . an ivy-bush (Spcns.) Todde : an old weight of about 28 Ib. v.i. to weigh a tod.

To-day, too-dfi', . this or the present day. [A.S. td dtfge.]

Toddle, tod'I, v.i. to walk with short feeble steps, as a child. ;/, a toddling gait: an aimless stroll. . Toddler, one who toddles. adj. Todd'llng. [Prob. a by-form of totter.}

Toddy, tod'i, n. the fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies : a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water. us. Todd'y-la'dle, a small ladle like a punch-ladle for use in mixing or serving out toddy; Todd'y-palm, a palm yielding toddy, as the jaggery-palm ; Todd'y-stick, a small stick used in mixing toddy. [Hind, tari tar, a palm-tree.]

To-do, to75-d<53', . bustle : stir : commotion.

Tody, to'di, . a small West Indian insectivorous bird the green sparrow, green humming-bird, &c.

Toe. to, . one of the five small members at the point of the foot : the corresponding member of a beast's foot : the front of an animal's ho >f. v.t. to touch or reach with the toes : to furnish with a toe, as a stocking.?/./, to place the toe-* in any particular way. . Toe'-cap, a cap of leather, &c., covering the toe of a shoe. adj. Toed (tod), having toes. ns. Toe'-nall; Toe'-plece. [A.S. td (pL tan); Ice. td, Ger. zehe.}

Toff, tof, n. (slang) a dandy, a swell. [Ety. dub.]

Toffee, Toffy, tof'i, . a hard-baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter. Also Taff'Y. [Ety. unknown.]

Tofore, too-foV, adv. , prep. (SJtak.) before : formerly. fA.S. Uforan.]

Toft, toft, . a hillock : a messuage with right of common. vj. Toft'man; Toft'stead. [Ice.]

Tog, tog, n. (siting) a garment generally in //. v.t. to dress. . Tog'gery, clothes. .//. Long'-togS (naut.), shore clothes. [Prob. through Fr. from L. toga, a robe.]

Toga, tC'ga, . the mantle or outer garment of a Roman citizen. adjs. Toga'ted, To'ged, dressed in a logi or gown. . Toge (Sh,ik.\ a robe. Toga

praatexta, the purple-hemmed toga worn by curule magistrates and censors, and by freeborn boys till fourteen ; Toga' virilis, the garb of manhood, put on by boys at four-teen. [L.,teg-frf, to cover.]

Together, tfio-geM'er, adv. gathered to one place : in the same place, time, or company : in or into union : in concert. fA.S. t6e;iedere itf, to, gtador, together.]

Toggle, tog*!. 11. (tifiut.) a short bar of wood, tapering from the middle tow:ird* each end, placed in an eye it the end of a rop-. to keep

a, Toggle.

the end from passing through a loop or knot: an appliance for transmitting force at right angles to its direction. v.t. to rix like a toggle-iron : to fix fast. ns. Togg'le-l'ron, a whaler's harpoon with movable blade instead of barbs ; Togg'le-JOint, an elbow or knee joint. [Conn, with tug- and tow.\

Togue, tog, . the mackinaw or great lake-trout.

Toho, tO-ho', inter/, a call to pointers to stop.

Tohu bohu, tO'hSD bo'hoo, . chaos. [From the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, ' without form' and 'void.']

Toil, toil, . a net or snare. [O. Fr. toile, cloth L. tela, from tejcere, to weave.]

Toil, toil, v.i. to labour: to work with fatigue. n. labour, esp. of a fatiguing kind. n. Toil'er. adjs. Toll'fttl, Toil'some, full of fatigue : wearisome ; Toil'less. adv. Toil'somely. . Toil'someness. adj. Toil' -worn, orn out with toil. [O. Fr. toiiUler, to entangle ; of dubious origin prob., ace. to Skeat, from a freq. form of Old High Ger. zncchen (Ger. zncken), to twitch ; cf. Old High Ger. zocckin, to pull, zogon, to tear ; all derivatives from Old High G< r. zikan (Ger. ziehen), to pull.]

Toile, twol, . cloth. . Toilinet', -te', a fabric with silk and cotton chain and woollen filling : a kind of German quilting. [Fr.]

Toilet, Toilette, toilet, . a dressing-table with a mirror: also a cover for ?-ich a table: the whole articles used in dressing : mode or operation of dressing : the whole dress and appearance of a person, any particular costume. ns. Toil'et-cloth, -COV'er, a cover for a dressing-table. adj. Toil'eted, dressed. ns. Toil'et- glass, a mirror set on the dressing-table ; Toilet set, -service, the ui. nsils collectively used in dressing ; Toil'et-SOap, a fine kind of soap made up in cakes ; Toil et-ta'ble, a dressing-table. Make one's toilet, to dress. [Fr. toilette, dim. of toile, cloth ; cf. Toil(i).\

Toise, tniz, . an old French lineal measure = 6. -595 Eng. feet. [Fr., L. tendere, tcnsntn, to stretch.)

ToiSOn, toi'zon, n. the fleece of a sheep. Toison d'or, the golden fleece. [Fr., Low L. tonsion-eiL. tondet'e, to shear.]

Tolt. toit, . (prov.) a cushion.

Tokay, tp-ka', . a sweetish and henvy wine with an aromatic flavour, produced at Tokay in Hungary : a variety of grape.

Token, tO'kn, . a mark : something represent intr another thing or event: a ?ign : a memorial of friendship : a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money : in old Presbyterian use, a voucher of lead or tin, inscribed with the name of the church or parish, admitting a qualified communicant to the celebra-tion of the Lord's Supper : a measure of press-work, 250 impressions on one form : a thin bed of coal showing the vicinity of a thicker seam. v.t.(o!'s.) to set a mark upon. By the same token, further in corroboration ; More by token (see More). [A.S. titcen; Ger. zeichen. a mark.]

Tola, tG'la. . the Indian unit of weight = 180 grains troy. [Hind.]

Told, told,/rt./. and /./. of tell.

Tole, Toll, tol, v.t. to draw as with a lure, to attract, entice. its. Toling, Tolling, the use of toll-bait to allure fish : a method of decoying ducks. [See Tnil(i).]

Toledo, tO-le'dS, . a sword-blade made at Toledo in Spain, -adj. Tol'letan, of Toledo. [L. Toletmn.\

Tolerable, tol'er-a-bl, adj. that may be tolerated or endured : moderately good or agreeable : not contemptible. us. Tolerabil'ity, Tol'erableness.

adv. Tol'erably. >/. Tol'erance, the tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions, charity, patience, indulgence. adj. Tol'erant, tolerating : enduring: indulgent: favouring toleration. adii. Tol'erantly. r.t. Tol'erate, to bear: to endure: to allow by not hindering. ns. Tplera'tion, act of toleratins; allowance of what is not approved :

liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions, and to be admitted to_the same civil privileges as the majority; Tolera'tionist ; Tol' orator. [L. toterare, -dtum, from tollere, to lift up.]

Toll, tol, . a tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c. : a portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. v.t. \Shak?) to exact as a tribute. adj. Tollable, subject to toll. us. Toll'age, payment of toll : the amount paid as toll ; Toll'bar, a movable bar across a road, &c., to stop passengers liable to toll ; Toll'-booth, a booth where tolls are collected ; TolT-bridge, a bridge where toll is taken ; Toll' dish, a dish for measuring the toll in mills ; Toll'er, Toll'-gath'erer ; Toll' gate, a gate where toll is taken; Toll'hOUSe, the house of a toll-gatherer ; Toll'man, the man who collects toll : atoll-gatherer; Tol'sey (pbs.), a tollbooth : an exchange. [A.S. tol, toll; cf. Dut. tol,Ger. zoll; and tell, to count.]

Toll, tol, v.i. to sound, as a large bell, esp. a measured sound, as a funeral bell. - v.t. to cause to sound, as a bell : to strike, or signal by ^riking. . the sound of a bell when tolling.//. Toll'er. [M. E. tollen, to pull A.S. tyilan, in for-tyllan, to allure.]

Toll, tol, v.t. (law) to take, annul. [L. tollere, to take away.]

Tol-lol, tol-lol', adj. (slang) pretty good. adj. Tol-lol'ish, tolerable.

Tolt, toll, . an old English writ removing a court-baron cause to a county-court. [O. Fr. tolte Low L. tolta L. tollere, to take away.]

Toltec, tol'tek, n. a member of the earlier race who occupied Mexico, their power passing later into the hands of the Aztecs. adj. Tol'tecan.

Toltor, tol'ter, v.i. (ptov.) to flounder about.

Tolu, tu'lii, n. Tolu balsam, yielded by Myroxylon Toluijera, a native of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil^ employed in medicine and perfumery. >i. Tol'uene, methyl benzene. - adj. Tol'UiC. [From Santiago de Tolu in Columbia.]

Tom, torn, n. a dim. of Thomas used generically for man in ' tomfool,' &c. : a male, esp. a male cat : (prov.) a close-stool. ns. Tom'-and-Jer'ry, a drink of hot rum and eggs, spiced and sweetened ; Tom'-trot, a toffee made with treacle, sugar, and butter. Tom, Dick, and Harry, any persons taken at random. Long Tom, a long gun, as distinguished from a carronade, a gun carried amidships on a swivel-carriage.

Tomahawk, tom'a-hawk, . a light war-hatchet of the North American Indians, either wielded or thrown. v.t. to cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name.]

Tomalley, to-mnl'i, . the so-called liver of the lobster. Al*o Tomall'y. [Prob. tourmalin, from the greenish colour.]

Toman, to-man', n. a Persian gold coin worth 75. 2d. Also Tomaun'. [Pers.]

Tomato, tO-ma'tO, or to-ma'tp, . the pulpy edible fruit of a plant of the Nightshade family (Sola-

nacete), or the plant itself, native to South America, but now much cultivated in Europe earlier called the 'love-apple'://. Toma'toes. [Sp. tomate Mex. tomate.\

Tomb, to<5m, . a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed : a tombstone. aiijs. Tomb'io ; Tomb'less, without a tomb. n. Tomb'stone, a

stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory

6f the dead. [Fr. foinAe L.. tititibn(j\. tymbos.}
Tombac, torn') ak, ;/. a name given to an alloy of

copper and zinc like Prince's metal, or to an alloy

of copper and arsenic. Also Tom'bak. [Malay

tamhiga, copper.]

TombOC, tom'bok, . a Javanese long-handled weapon.
Tombola, tom'l>5-la, >/. a kind of lotterv game played

in France and the southern United States. [It.,

tombolare, to tumble.]

Tomboy, tom'boi, H. a wild romping girl, a hoyden '. (S/uiit.)a. strumpet. [Torn and boy.}

Tomcat, tom'kat, . a full-grown male cat. [Torn.]

Tome, torn, . part of a book : a volume of a large work : a book. [Fr., L. tomus Gr. tontos ton-nein, to cut.]

Tomentum, to-men'tum, . (tot.) a species of pubes-cence. adjs. Tomen'tose, Tomen'tous. [L.]

Tomfool, tom'fOpl, . a great fool : a trifling fellow. v.i. to act foolishly. n. Tornfool'ery, foolish trifling or jesting: buffoonery. adj. Tom'foolish. [Tom.]

Tomium, to'mi-um, . the cutting edge of a bird's bill. adj. To'mial. [Gr. tomos, temnein, to cut.]

Tommy, tom'i, n. a penny roll, bread, provisions : the system of giving food as part wages. v.t. to oppress by the tommy or truck-system. ns. Tomm'y-Shop, a truck-shop ; Tom' -nod' dy, the puffin or sea-parrot : a fool. Tommy Atkins, or Tomm'y, a generic name for the English private soldier. Soft tommy, soft bread, as opposed to hard tack or sea-biscuit.

To-morrOW, too-mor'O, . the morrow after this. adv. on the morrow. [A.S. td morgeit.]

Tompion, tom'pi-on, . the inking-pad of the litho-graphic printer. Also Tom'pon. [Tampion.]

Tompion, tom'pi-on, n. {ol'S.) a watch.

Tomtit, torn' tit, . the titmouse. [Tom, a common name like Jack, and tit, as in titmouse.}

Tom-tom, tom'-tom, . the drum used in India by musicians, jugglers, &c. : a gong. v.i. Tam'-tam, to beat on a tom-tom.

Tomundar, to-mnn'-dar, n. the head chief of a Baluchi tribe.

Ton, tun, n. a measure of capacity, varying with the substance measured timber, wheat, gravel, lime, coke, &c. in the carrying capacity of ships, 40 cubic feet : a measure of weight, equal to 20 cwt. or 2240 Ib. avoirdupois. [A.S. tunne, a vat, tub; Ger. tonne, cask.]

Ton, ton, . fashion, style. adj. Ton'ish, stylish. aih: Ton'ishly.

Tonalite, to'nal-n, n. an igneous rock having a granitic structure, and composed essentially of plagioclase, biolite, and quartzite.

To-name, too'-nam, . a byname, nickname, or name in addition to Christian name and surname.

Tone, ton, . the character of a sound : quality of the voice : harmony of the colours of a painting, also its characteristic or prevailing effect as due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of colour : (phot.) the shade or colour of a finished positive picture : {gram.) syl-labic stress, special accent given to a syllable : character or style : state of mind : mood : a healthy state of the body. v.t. to utter with an affected tone : to intone, to utter in a drawling way : to give

tone or quality to, in respect either of sound or colour : to alter or modify the colour. adj. To naL . Tonal'ity. adjs. Toned, having a tone (in compounds); Tone'less. Tone down, to give a lower tone to, to moderate, to soften, to harmonise the colours of as to light and shade, as a painting. [L. tonns Gr. tonos, a sound teino, to stretch.]

Tong, tung, . (Sffns.) the tongue of a buckle.

Tonga, tong'ga, . a light two-wheeled cart for four, in use in Burma.

Tonga-bean, tong'ga-ben, . Same as Tonka-bean.

Tongs, tongz, n.pl. a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces or shafts of metal, used for lifting. [A.S. tange ; Ice. tong, Ger. zange.\

Tongue, tung, . the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech : power of speech : manner of speaking : speech: discourse: a language;

anything like a. tongue in shape : the catch of a buckle : the pointer of a balance : a point of land. adjs. Tongued, having a tongue ; Tongue'less, having no tongue. -n. Tongue'let, a little tongue. p.adj. Tongue' -Shaped, shaped like a tongue : (bat.) linear and fleshy and blunt at the point, as a leaf. n. Tongue'ster, a babbler. adjs. Tongue'-tied, tacked, having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied : unable to speak freely. . TongUO'-WOrk, babble, chatter. Hold one's tongue (see Hold). [A.S. tunge ; Ice. tunga, Ger. zunge, the tongue ; L. lingua (old form dingua).\

Tonic, ton'ik, adj. relating to tones or sounds : (meet.) giving tone and vigour to the system : giving or increasing strength. n. a medicine which gives tone and vigour to the system. n. TonlC'ity, the healthy state of muscular fibres when at rest. Tonic spasm (see Spasm).

Tonic SOlfa, ton'ik sol-fa', . a modern system of musical notation, in which the notes are indicated by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons.

To-night, tOO-nTt', . this night : the night after the present day.

Tonite, tO'nlt, . an explosive made from pulverised gun-cotton.

Tonka-bean, tong'ka-ben, . the seed of a large tree of Guiana, used for flavouring snuff. Also Ton'-quln-bean.

Tonnage, tun'aj, . in regard to ships, a measure both of cubical capacity and of dead-weight carrying capability the freight ton simply means 40 cubic feet of space available for cargo, and is therefore two-fifths of a register ton : a duty on ships, esti-mated per ton. Also Tun'nage.

Tonsil, ton'sil, n. one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape, n. Tonsill'tis, inflammation of the tonsils, adjs. Ton'Sillar, Ton'-Silar, Tonsilit'ic. [L. tonsilla, a stake, a tonsil, dim. of tonsa, an oar.]

Tonsile, ton'sil, adj. that may be clipped. . Ton'-SOr, a barber. adj. Tonso'rial, pertaining to a barber or to shaving. [L. tonsilis tondere, tonsnm, to clip.]

Tonsure, ton'shOOr, . act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head : a religious observance of the R.C. and Eastern Churches, which consists in shaving or cutting part of the hair of the head as a sign of the dedication of the person to the special service of God, and commonly to the public ministry of religion.
adj. Ton'SUred, having the crown of the head shaven as a priest : shaven : bald. [L. tonsura, a shearing tondere.\

Tontine, ton-ten', n. a kind of life-annuity, increasing as the subscribers die: a loan raised with the benefit of survivorship also adj. . Tontin'er.

[From Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan, its inventor.]

Tony, to'ni, . a simpleton. [Antony.]

Tony, to'ni, adj. (U.S.) genteel, high-toned.

Too, top, adv. over : more than enough : extremely : likewise. adj. ToO-tOO, quite too: extreme, superlative : (slang) extravagantly and affectedly sentimental, gushing. [A form of to, sig. lit. 'added to.']

Tooart, tOO'art, . a eucalyptus of south-western Australia, with remarkably heavy and durable wood. Also Tu'art, TeWart.

Took, took, pa.t. and obsolete pa.p. of take.

Tool, tool, . an instrument used by workmen : one who acts as the mere instrument of another. v.t. to mark with a tool, esp. to ornament or imprint designs upon, of bookbinders : (slang) to drive, as a coach or other vehicle : to carry in a vehicle. v.i. to travel in a vehicle, to drive. . Tool'lng, workmanship done with a tool. [A.S. tfl, tokl ; peril, from the root of tarn.]

Tooley Street, tool'i strnt, . a street in Southwark, at the foot of London Bridge, famous throu. ning's story of its three tailors who began ilx-ir

petition to parliament with ' We, the people of England.'

Toom, tOOm, adj. empty. . a dumping-ground for rubbish. [Ice. tdiitr, empty.]

Toon, toOn, . a large tree of the bead-tree family, with red wood and astringent bark. Also East Indian mahogany, Indian cedar.

Toot, tOSt, v.i. to pry or peep about : (obs.) to be prominent. . Toot'er, anything projecting. [A.S. totian, to elevate.]

Toot, toot, v.i. to make short unmusical sounds on a flute or horn. v.t. to blow, as a horn, &c. n. a sound, as of a horn, a blast: (U.S.) a spree. n. Toot'er, one who toots, or that upon which he toots. [Old Dut. tityten; cf. Ice. thjdta, to resound, A.S. thedtan, to howl.]

Toot, tOOt, n. (slang) an idle worthless creature : the devil.

Tooth, tOSth, . one of the hard bodies in the mouth, attached to the skeleton, but not forming part of it, developed from the dermis or true skin, their function primarily the mastication of the food : the taste or palate, relish : anything tooth-like : a prong : one of the projections on a saw or wheel : pi. Teeth. v.t. to furnish with teeth : to cut into teeth. ns. Tooth'ache, an ache or pain in a tooth ; Tooth'-brush, a brush for cleaning the teeth ; Tooth' -draw'er (Shak.), one whose business is to extract teeth with instruments, a dentist ; Tooth'-draw ing, the act of extracting a tooth : the practice of extracting teeth. adjs. Toothed, having teeth: (bat.) having tooth-like projections on the edge, as a leaf; Tooth'ful, full of teeth. . a small drink of spirits, Sic. adj. Toothless, having no teeth. its. Tooth' -or'nament, a Romanesque and Early Pointed moulding, consisting of a square four-leaved flower pointed in the centre ; Tooth'pick, an instrument for picking out anything in the teeth ; Tooth'-pow'der, a powder used with a tooth-brush for cleaning the teeth. adj. Tooth'SOme, pleasant to the taste. ns. Tooth'someness ; Tooth' -wash, a liquid preparation for cleansing the teeth ; Tooth'-Wort, a name for Lathma syiiamaria, one of the insectivorous plants, as well as for Dentaria bill-bi/era, one of the Crucifers, common in England, also known as 'coral-wort' and ' tooth-violet.' adj. Tooth'y, having teeth : toothsome : biting. Tooth and nail, with all possible vigour and fury. A Sweet tOOth, a relish for sweet things ; In spite

of one's teeth, In the teeth of, in defiance of opposition ; Show one's teeth, to threaten, to show one's anger and power to injure ; Throw, Cast, in one's teeth, to fling at one, as a taunt, or in challenge ; To the teeth (Shak.), in open opposition or defiance. [A.S. /WA (pi. ttth, also tfthas); coi. with Goth, titntiius, L. dens, dent-is, Gr. o-dous t o-dont-os, Sans, danta.}

Tootle, tOOt'l, v.i. to make a series of feeble sounds, as
a poor player on the flute. [Freq. of toot.]

Top, top, . the highest part of anything : the upper end or surface : the upper part of a plant : the crown of the head : the highest place, rank, or crown, consummation : the chief or highest person : (naiit.) a small platform at the head of the lower mast : the end-piece of a jointed fishing-rod : the same as top-boot, esp. in //. adj: highest, foremost, chief : good, capital. v.t. to cover on the top : to tip : to rise above : to surpass : to rise to the top of : to take off the top of : to hit a golf-ball above its centre. v.i. to be eminent ;pr.p.

top'pins; ; pa.t. and pa.f>. topped. adj. Top'-boot'ed, wearing top - boots. n.pl. Top' - boots, long-legged boots with an ornamental band of briiiht-coloured leather round the top. MS. Top'-Coat, a coat worn outside one's other clothes ; Top'-drain'ing, the act m pi ICtice of draining the surface of land. v.t. Top'-dreSS, to spread manure on the surface of. . Top'-dress'ing, a dressing of manure

laid on the surface of land : (_/ig.) any superficial covering. adjs. Top fUil (SAaJk.\ full to the top or brim ; Top gallant, applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail and below the royal-mast. . Top -hamp'er, unnecessary weight on a ship's upper-deck. adj. Top'-heaVy, having the upper part too heavy for the lower : tipsy. . Top -knot, a crest or knot of feathers upon the head of a bird : a knot of ribbons worn by women on the top of the head : the popular name of some small fishes of the same genus as the turbot and brill. adjs. Top'-knotted ; Top'less (Shak.), supreme, without superior ; Top'loftical, Top lofty, having a high top, pompous, bombastic. rts. Top loftiness ; Top'man, a man stationed in one of the tops : a top-sawyer ; Top mast, the second mast, or that immediately above the lower mast. adj. Top'most, next the top: highest. as. Top'per, one who, or that which, excels ; Top'ping, the act of one who tops, that which tops : (//.) that cut off in topping. adj. surpassing, pre-eminent: arrogant. adv. Top'pingly. adj. Top'-proud (S/tak.), proud in the highest degree. its. Topsail (top'sal, or -si), a sail across the topmast ; Top'-saw J yer, the upper sawyer in a sawpit : (call.) a superior, a person of importance ; Top'-Slde, the upper part ; Tops'man, a head -drover, a foreman; Top'- soil, the upper part or surface of the soil ; Top' -soil ing, removal of the top-soil ; Top'-Stone, a stone placed on the top, or which forms the top. [A.S. top ; Ger. zof>f.\

Top, top, . a child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip. [Prob. Old Dut. top. toppe, dap, doppe ; Mid. High Ger. toff, tnpfen, a pot.]

Toparch, to'park, . the ruler or principal _man in a place : the governor of a toparchy. //. To'parchy, a small state or government consisting of only a few cities : command in a small state or subdivision of a country. [Gr. loparchestopos, a place, arc/it in, to rule arche, beginning.]

Topaz, to'paz, . a mineral, ranked among gems, found generally in primitive rocks, colourless, light blue or gjeen, rose-pink, orange or .straw-yellow, in great variety of shades, the most prized generally from Brazil. adj. To'pazine. . Topaz'Olite, a garnet resembling a topaz. [O. Fr. topase, topazt Gr. tofiazion, also topazos.\

Topaza, tO-pa'za, . a genus of humming-birds.

Tope, tOp, v.i, to drink hard or to excess : to tipple : pr.p. tO'ping ; pa. p. toped. . To'per, a drunkard. [From tope, an obs. verb 'to drink hard,' from the phrase to top off, sig. ' to drink oft at one draught. *]

Tope, top, n. a Buddhist tumulus fur the preservation of relics, of more or less solid masonry, in which the relics are deposited the oldest spherical, others having polygonal bases, originally crowned with an umbrella-shaped finial, and surrounded by a carved stone railing with elaborately carved gateway. [Corr. from Sans, stftpa, a heap.)

Tope, top, . a small species of British shark the Miller s t&fand Penny dog.

Tophet, to'fet, n. a place at the south-east corner of Gehenna, or vale of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem, once the scene of idolatrous rites, later the common lay-stall of the city, in which fires were kept burning : the future place of torment for the damned. (Heb. tdf>heth.\

Tophus, to'ftis, . a gouty deposit : //. To'phl. adj. Tppha'ceous. [L.. 'sandstone.']

Topia, toj)i-a, n. a kind of mural decoration common .in old Roman houses. adj. To'piary, clipped into ornamental shapes, of trees and shrubs also Topia'rian. [L., Gr. topes, a place.]

Topic, top'ik, n. a subject of discourse or argument :

a matter. adj. Top'ical, pertaining to a place : local : relating to a topic or subject : relating to things of local interest. adit. Topically, with reference to a particular place or topic- [Fr., Low L.,

Gr. ta topika, the general principles of iirgument /. pus, a place.]

Topograpner, to-pog'raf-er, . one who describes a plac:e, &c. : one skilled in topography. adjs. lopograph 1C, -al, pertaining to topograpuy. adv. Topograph'ically, in a topographical manner. its. Topog'rapuist; Topography, the description of a place : a detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country : the art of describing places. [Gr. topos, a place, graphein, to describe.]

Topolatry, to-pol'a-tri, n. veneration for a place. [Gr. topos, a place, latreia, worship.]

Topology, tO-pol'o-ji, . the art of aiding the memory by associating things with places. [Gr. topos, a place, legcin, to speak.]

Toponym, top'3-nim, . (aiiat.) a topographical name, the technical designation of any region of an animal. n. Topon'omy, topical terminology, the place-names of a district. adjs. Topon'ymal, Toponym'-ic, -al. n. Topon ymy, the nomenclature of anatomical regions. [Gr. topos, a place, onoma, a name.]

Topple, top'l, v.i, to fall forward : to tumble down. [Freq. of top.]

Topsyturvy, top'si-tur-vi, adv. bottom upwards. adj, turned upside down. . confusion. v.t. to turn upside down. . Topsyturvifica'tion, a turning upside down. adv. Topsytur'vily. us. Topsytur'viness ; Topsytur'vydom. [Explained by S keat as top 4- f>(adv.) -(- tervy, overturned M. E. te>T>e>t,
to throw A.S. tor/tan, to throw.]

Toque, tok, . a form of hat or cap worn in the i6th century : a modern close-fitting brimless bonnet lor women : an African nominal money of account, equal to 40 cowries : the bonnet-macaque. [Fr., prob. Celt., Bret, tok, W. toe, a hat.)

Tor, tor, . a hill, a rocky height. [A.S. torr, tor \V. tor; Gael, torr.}

Torah, to'ra, . the Mosaic law : the book of the law, ihe Pentateuch. Also Thd'rah. [Heb.]

Torbite, tOr'bit, . a preparation of peat for fuel.

Torch, torch, . a light termed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material : a large candle or flambeau. us. Torch'-bear'er ; Torch'-dance ; Torch'er (S/iak.), one who gives light with, or as with, a torch ; Torch'ing, a way of catching fish at night w'th torch-light and spear; Torch-light ; Torch'-race. n.pt. Torch'-staves (Slwk.\

staves for carrying torches. [Fr. torclie L. tortnni, pa. p. of torqtierc, to twist.]

Torchere, tor-shar', . a large ornamental candelabrum. [Fr.]

Torcular, torTcu-lar, . the tourniquet. [L.]

Tore, t5r, pa.t. of tear.

Tore, tOr, . (prov.) dead grass.

Tore = 'torus.

Toreador, tor-e-a-dSr', n. a bull-fighter, esp. on horse-back. (Sp.]

To-rent, toD'-rent', p.adj. (Spens.~) rent asunder.

Toreutic, to-rCO'tik, adj. pertaining to chased or embossed metal-work. us. ToreumatOg'rapliy, a treatise on ancient work in metal ; Toreumatol'Ogy, the art of ancient art-work on metal ; Toreu'tes, an artist in metal. fGr., toreuein^ to bore.]

TorgOCh, tor'goh, n. the red-bellied char. [W.]

Torment, tor'ment, n. torture : anguish : that winch causes pain. v.t. Torment', to torture: to put to extreme pain, physical or mental : to distress : to afflict. p.adj. Tprmen'ted (U.S.), a euphemism for damned. adj. Tormen'ting, causing torment. adv. Tormen'tingly, in a tormenting manner. us. Tormen'tor, -er, one who, or that which, torments : (/?.) a torturer, an executioner : a long meat-fork : a wing in the first groove of a stage ; TOTmen'tUm, a whirligig. [O. Fr., L. tormentnm, an engine for hurling stones L. toronere, to twist.]

Tormentil, tor'men-til, . a genus of plants, one species with an astringent woody root. [Fr., Low L. tormentiila L. tormtntutit.]

Tormina, tor'mi-na, ti.pl. gripes, colic. adjs. Tor"-minal, Tor'minous.

Tormodont, tor'mo-dont, adj. socketed, of teeth. [Gr. tornios, a hole, oaous, odontos, a tooth.]

Torn, torn, f-a.p. of tear: (A'.) stolen. atij. Torn'-down, rebellious, ungovernable.

Tornado, tor-na'dO, . a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries : pi. Torna'does. adj. Tor-nad'ic. (Sp., tornada tornar L. tornare.\

Tomeament, an obsolete form of tournament.

Toroidal, to-roi'dal, atij. shaped like an anchor-ring.

Torous, to'rus, adj. swelling, muscular. . Toros'ity, muscularity.

Torpedo, tor-pe'do, . a genus of cartilaginous fishes of family Torpedinidir,K\a.led to the skates and rays, with electric organs on each side of the head, giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce torpor or numbness, the cramp-fish : a submarine weapon of offence, carrying a charge of gun-cotton or other explosive, and possessing powers ol locomotion in distinction to a submarine mine, which is stationary and used for defensive purposes:^/. Torpe'does. v. t. to attack with torpedoes, to explode a torpedo in or under. adj. Torped'inoUS. ns. Torpe' do-boat, a small swift steamer from which torpedoes are discharged ; Torpe'do-boom, a spar for carrying a torpedo, projecting from a boat or

. anchored in a channel ; Torpe'do-catch'er, a swift vessel for capturing torpedo-boats ; Torpe doist, one skilled in the management of torpedoes ; Torpe'do-net, a net of wire hung at some distance round a ship to intercept torpedoes. [L., torpere, to be stiff.]

Torpescent, tor-pes'ent, adj. becoming torpid or numb.
-. Torpes'cence. [L., pr.p. of torpescere, to become stiff torpere, to be stiff.]

Torpid, tor'pid, atij. stiff, numb: haying lost the power of motion and feeling : sluggish, dormant : pertaining to the torpids, or Lent boat-races, at Oxford. . a second-class racing boat, or one of its crew. . Torpid'ity. adv. Tor'pidly. . Toi"pid-ness. v.t. Torpify, to make torpid. ns. Tor'pi-tude, siate of being torpid : numbness : dullness : stupidity; Tor'por, numbness : inactivity : dullness: stupidity. [L. torpidus torpere.}

Torque, tork, n. a twisting force: a necklace of metal rings interlaced. adjs. Tor'quate, -d, collared ; Torqued', twisted. [L. torquts torquere, to twist.]

Torrefy, tor'e-fl, v.t. to scorch : to parch :--pa.t. and pa.p. torr'efied. . Torrefac'tion, act of torrefying : state of being torrefied. [L. torrere, to dry, to burn, facere, to make.]

Torrent, tor'ent, . a rushing stream : a strong or turbulent current. adj. rushing in a stream. its. Torr'ent-bow, a bow of prismatic colours formed above the spray of a torrent ; Torr'ent-duck, a merganser of genus Merganetta, found in the swift water-courses of the Ancles. atij. Torren'tial, of the nature of a torrent, produced by the agencv of rapid streams : overwhelmingly voluble. . Tor-rential'ity. adv. Torren'tially. [L. torrcns, -entis, boiling, pr.p. of torrlre, to dry.]

Torricellian, tor-i-sel'i-an, or tor-i-cheTi-an, adj. pertaining to the Italian mathematician Evangelista Torricelli (1608-47), who discovered in 1643 the principle on which the barometer is constructed. Torricellian tube, the barometer; Torricellian vacuum, the vacuum in the barometer.

Torrid, tpr'id, adj. burning or parching : violently hot : dried with heat. ns. Torrld'ity, Torr'idness. Torrid zone, the broad belt round the earth betwixt the tropics, on either side of the equator. [L. torridtu torrere, to burn.]

Torse, tors, . a heraldic wreath. ns. Torsade', an ornament like a twisted cord ; Tor'sel, a twisted scroll : a plate in a brick wall to support the end of a beam.

Torshent, tor'shent, tt. (U.S.) the youngest child and pet of a family. Also Torsb..

Torsion, tor'shun, . act of twisting or turning a body : the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted, the kind ot strain produced in a bar or wire when one end is kept fixed and the other is rotated about the axis : (surf.) a method of common application lor the purpose of checking arterial haemorrhage in certain cases, by twisting the cut end of the artery. . Torsibil'ity. adj. Tor'-Sional, pertaining to, or resulting from, torsion. n. Tor'Sion-bal'anCO, an instrument for measuring very minute forces by a delicate horizontal bar or needle, suspended by a very fine thread or wire. adj. Tor'slve, twisted spirally. [L. torsio tor-quere, tortum, to twist.]

Torsk, torsk, . a genus of fish of the cod family, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean, characterised by a single long dorsal fin, and by having the vertical tins separate. [Sw. tank . Ger. dorsch, a haddock.]

Torso, tor'so, . the trunk of a statue without head or limbs : pi. Tor'sos. Also Torse. [It. ; prob. Tent., Old High Ger. turso, torso, stalk.]

Tort, tort, . a term in the law of England including all those wrongs, not arising out of contract, for which a remedy by compensation or damages is given in a court of law : (Spens!) wrong, injury, calamity. adj. Tor'tiOUS (Speiis.), wrongful, in-jurious. [Low L. tortum L. torqucre, tortnm, to twist.]

Torticollis, tor-ti-kol'is, n. wryneck.

Tortile, tor'til, adj. twisted : wreathed : coiled. . Tor-tility. adj. Tor'tive(6V;rt/i-.), twisted, wreathed.

Tortilla, tor-te'lya, . a round flat cake made from maize in Mexico. [Sp., dim. of torta, a tart.]

Tortoise, tor'tis, or -tois, . together with turtles, a well-defined order of reptiles, distinguished espec> ally by the dorsal {carapace) and ventral (plastron) shields which protect the body. . Tor'toise-shell, the horny epidermic plate of a species of turtle. adj. of the colour of the foregoing, mottled in yellow and black. [O. Fr. tortisL.. tortus, twisted.]

TortriX, tor'triks, . the typical genus of Tortricidte, a family of small lepidopterous insects.

Tqrtulous, tor'tu-lus, titij. having swellings at regular intervals.

Tortuous, tor'tu-us, adj. twisted, winding : (fig.) deceitful. adj. Tortuose, twisted: wreathed: winding. -. Tortuos'ity, state of being tortuous. adv. Tor'tuously. . Tor'tuousness. [Fr., L.

tortiiosustorquere, tortum, to twist.]

Torture, tor'tur. . a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment : extreme pain : anguish of body or mind. v.t. to put to torture or to the rack : to put to extreme pain: to annoy: to vex. . Tor'turer. ativ. Tor'turingly. in a torturing manner : so as to torment or punish. adj. ToPtUTOUS, causing tor-ture. [Late L. tortura, torment torquere.}

Toruffled, too-ruf'ld, adj. (Milt.) ruffled.

Torula, tor'u-la, . a small torus : the yeast-plant. adjs. Tor'uliform ; Tor'uloid ; Tor'ulose ; Tor'u-lous. . Tofulus, the socket of the antenna. [L. toriilus, dim. of torus, swelling.]

Torus, tO'rus, . (archil.) a moulding in the base of columns, the profile of which is semicircular: (bot.) the receptacle or part of the flower on which the carpels stand : (anat.) a rounded ridge, esp. one on the occipital bone of the skull :/>/. To'ri. [L., a round, swelling place, an elevation.]

Tory, tii'ri, n. a Conservative in English politics a term since 1830 largely superseded by Conservative, but since 1880 a good deal revived in the sense frequently of a non-conservative Conservative. v.t. To'rify, to infect with Tory principles. . To'ryism, the principles of the Tories. [Ir. toiridhe, a pursuer ; first applied to the Irish bog-trotters and robbers ; next, about 1680, to the mobt hot-headed asscrters of the royal prerogative.]

Tose, tdz, v.t. (obs.) to pull about, esp. to tease. adj. Td'sy, teased, soft.

Tosh, tosh, adj. (Scat.) neat, trim.

TOSS, tos, v.t. to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall : to make restless : to agitate, pass from one to another : to toss up with : to drink off: to dress out smartly. v.i. to be tossed : to be in violent commotion : to tumble about : to fling. . act of throwing upward : a throwing up of the head : confusion, commotion: a toss-up. v.t. ToSS'en (Sflens.), to toss, to brandish. . Toss'er. adv.

decide anything : an even ch:mce or Hazard. adj.

Toss'jr, pert, contemptuous Toss Off, to drink off;

TOSS up, to throw up a coin and wager on which side it

will fall. [Celt. , as W. fosio, to jerk, tos, a quick jerk.]
Tost, a form of tossed, fa.p. of toss.
Tosticated. tos'ti-ka-ted. adj. fuddled : perplexed

also Tos'sicated. . Tostica'tion, perplexity.

Tot, tot, . anything little, esp. a child : a drinking-cup holding but half-a-pint, a small dram. . Tot'tie, a dim. of tot. [Cf. Ice. toltr, a dwarf.]

Tot. tot, v.t. to add or sum up. . an addition of a long column. [Coll. abbrev. of total.'}

Total, tO'tal, adj. whole : complete : undivided : unqualified, absolute. . the whole: the entire amount. v.t. to bring to a toial, add up : to amount to. ns. Totalisation : Totalisa'tor, To'taliser, an automatic betting -machine. v.t. To'talise. ns To'taliser ; Total'ity, the whoje sum. quantity, or amount. adv. To'tally. n. To'talness, entireness. [Fr.. Low L. totalisL. totus, whole.]

Tote, tOt, v.t. to carry as a personal burden, to bear. . Tote'-road, a rough road for carriers.

Totem, t5'tem, . a natural object, not an individual but one of a class, taken by a tribe, a family, or a single person, and treated with superstitious respect as an outward symbol of an existing intimate unseen relation. adj. Totem'lC. us. To'temism, the use of totems as the foundation of a vast social system of alternate obligation and restriction ; To'-toinist, one designated by a totem. adj. To'tem-Istic. [Algonquin otent, which must be preceded by the personal article, as kitotem = the family-mark, nind-otem = my family-mark.]

T'other, tu/A'er, indef. pron. that other.

Totient, tO'shi-ent, n. the number of totitives of a number. [L. toties, so many.]

Totipalmate, tO-ti-pal'mat, adj. fully webbed in all four
too. n. a bird snowing this. .~Totipalma'tion.

Totitive, tot'i-tiv, . a number less than another having with it no common divisor but unity.

To-torne, t<5o-tCrn', f.adj. (Spens.) torn to pieces.

Totter, tor/er, v.i. to shake as if about to fall : to be unsteady: to stasjger : to shake. . Tott'erer. adv. Tott'eringly, in a tottering manner. adjs. Tott'ery, shaky; Tott'y (Sfiens.\ tottering, unsteady. [For t alter *A. E. ///* A. S. tealtritut, to totter, tealt, unsteady.)

Toucan. t5o-kan', or too'-, . a genus of South American
Picarian birds, with an immense beak. [Fr., Braz.]

Touch, tuch, v.t. to come in contact with : to perceive by feeling : to reach : to relate to : to handle or treat gently or slightly, as in ' to touch the hat,' &c. : to take, taste : to move or soften : to influence : to move to pity : to taint : (slang) to cheat : to lay the hand upon for the purpose of curing scrofula or king's evil a practice that ceased only with the accession of the House of Brunswick. v.i. to be in contact with : to make a passing call : to speak of anything slightly: (frrov.) to salute by touching the cap. . act of touching : a movement on a musical instrument, skill or nicety in such, a musical note or strain : any impression conveyed by contact, a hint, a slight sound : a stroke with a pen, brush,

&c. : a tinge, smack, trace, a slight degree of a thing : sense of tecling, contact, close sympathy, harmony : peculiar or characteristic manner : a style ot anything at a certain expenditure : a touchstone,

test. adj. Touch'able, capable of being touched.
K. TOUCh'ableness, the state or quality of being touchable. adj. Touch'-and-gO, of uncertain issue, ticklish, difficult. ns. Touoh'-back, the act of touching the football to the ground behind the player's own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent ; Touch'-DOX, a box containing tinder, which used to be carried by soldiers armed with matchlocks ; Touch'-down, the touching to the ground of a football by a player behind the opponents' goal ; Touch'er ; Touch'-hole, the small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge. adv. Touch'ily, in a touchy manner : peevishly. . Touch Iness. the quality of being touchy : peevishness : irritability. adj. TOUCh'ing, affecting : moving : pathetic. prtp. concerning : with regard to. ajiv. Touch'ingly. ns. Touch'ingness ; Touoh'-me-not, a plant of genus I m fattens: lupus ; Touch'-nee'dle, a small bar or needle of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touchstone with those made by the needle ; Touch'-pa'per, paper steeped in saltpetre for firing a tram of powder, &c. ; Touch'-piece, a coin or medal formerly given by English sovereigns to those whom they touched for the cure of the king's evil ; Touch/Stone, a kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver by the streak of the touch-needle : any test ; Touch'WOOd, some solt combustible material, as amadou, used as tinder. adj. Touch'y, irritable : peevish. Touch up, to improve by a series of small touches, to elaborate, embellUh. A near touch, a close shave. [Fr. toucJier from Old High Ger. tucchett (Ger. tuckeit), to move, to draw.]

Tough, tuf, adj. not easily broken : firm : stiff, viscous, sticky : stubborn, hard to manage, trying : violent : tenacious : able to endure hardship. . a rough, a bully. v.t. or r.i. Tough'en, to make or become tough. adj. Tough'ish, rather tough.

ad--. Tough ly.H. Toughness. [A.S. tik; cog. with Ger. zake.]

Toupee. too-pe", . a little tuft or lock of hair, the top of a periwig, a small wig. [Fr. tiitfet.}

Tour, t<5or, . a going round : a journey in a circuit : a prolonged journey : a ramble. . Tour'lst, one who makes a tour, a traveller for sight-seeing. adj. ToUliS'tlC. [Fr., L. tomns, a turn.]

TouraCO, t05'ra-ko, or t5o-rii'-, . a bird about the sire of a pheasant found in the Amazon region, whose structure shows many anomalies the sternal apparatus, the divided muscular crop, and the reptilian character of the head of the unmatched chick.

Tourbillon, tOor-bil'yun. . anything with a -piral movement : a whirlwind : a kind of firework which gyrate> in the air. [Fr., a whirlwind L. tnrbo.)

Tourmalin, -e, toor'nia-lin, . a beautiful mineral, with vitreous lustre, mostly black, brownish- black, and bluish-black. [From Teurmali, in Ceylon, whence a variety of the stone was first brought.)

Tournament, toor'na-ment, n. a military sport of the Middle Ages in which combatants engaged one another to display their courage and skill in arms : any contest in skill involving a number of competitors
and a series of games. Also ToUT'ney. [O. Fr. t.'iirnoiement, tornai tornff L. torndre,to turn.)

Tourniquet, tOor'ni-ket, . an instrument for compressing the main artery of the thigh or arm, either for the purpose of preventing too great a loss of bloo 1 in amputation, or to check dangerous haemorrhage from accidental wounds, or to stop the circulation through an aneurism. [Fr., tournet L. torndre, to turn.]

Tournure. tOCr-nur', . contour, the characteristic turn of a drawing : a pad worn by women to give tha

hips a well-rounded outline, the drapery at the back of a gown.

Touse, towz, v.t. (Spens.) to pull, to tear, to tease or worry : pr.p. tous'ing ; pa.p. toused. n. a pull : a disturbance. . ToUS'er, one who, or that which, louses. v.t. Tous'le(f <?//.), to disarrange, to tumble. adj. Tous'y, shaggy, unkempt, tousled.

Tout, towt, v.i. to look out lor custom in an obtrusive way. . one who does so : a low fellow who hangs about racing-stables, &c., to pick up profitable information. . Tout'er, one who touts. [A.S. tftian, to look out.]

Tout, towt, v.i. (Scot.) to pout. K. a pet, a fit of the sulks, a sudden illness. adj. Tout'ie. petulant.

Tow, tO, v.t. to pull a vessel through the water with a rope. . originally a rope for towing with : the coarse part of flax or hemp : the act of towing. ns. Tow'age, act of towing : money for towing ; ToW-boat, a boat that is towed, or one used for towing other vessels. M.//. Tow'lng-bitts, upright timbers projecting above the deck for fastening tow-lines to. us. Tow'ing-net, a drag-net for collecting objects of natural history, &c. ; Tow'ing-path, Tow'-path, a path, generally by the side of a canal or river, for horses towing barges ; Tow'-l'ron, a toggle-iron used in whaling ; Tow'llne, a line used in towing. tuij. ToWy, like tow. [A.S. tedhan, tedn. Cf. Tug.}

Toward, tO'ard, Towards, tO'ardz, prep, in the direction of: with a tendency to : for, as a help to : near, about. adv. nearly : in a state of preparation. [A.S. toweard, adj. t<f, to, and ward, sig. direction.]

Toward, -ly, to' ward, -li, adj. ready to do or learn : apt. ns. To wardness, To'wardliness.

Towel, tow'el, n. a cloth lor wiping the skin after it is washed, and for other purposes : an altar-cloth. ns. Tow' el-horse, -rack, a fr.tme for hanging towels on ; Tow'elling, cloth for towels: a thrashing. A lead towel, a bullet ; An oaken towel, a cudgel. [O. Fr. toruuMeQld High Ger. twahUla. (Ger. zwehle) Old High Ger. ttuahan, to wash.]

Tower, tow'er, . a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another : a fortress : (Iter.) a bearing representing a tower with battlements, &c. : a high head-dress worn by women under William III. and Anne. v.i. to rise into the air : to be lofty. v.t. (Milt.) to rise aloft into. adjs. ToWered, having towers ; Tow'ering, very high, elevated : very violent; Tow^ery, having towers: lofty. [O. Fr. tnt L. turris, a tower.]

Towhee, tow'hS, . the chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin of the United States. [Imil.]

Town, town, . a place larger than a village, not a city : the inhabitants of a town. as. Town' -Clerk, a cleric who keeps the records of a town ; Town -COUn ell, the governing body in a town, elected by the ratepayers ; Town'-COUn'Clllor, a member of a town-council ; Tpwn'-cri'er, one who cries or makes public proclamations in a town ; Town'hall, a public hall for the official business of a town ; Town'house, a house or building for transacting the public business of a town : a house in town as opposed to one in the country. a<ij. Town'lsh, characteristic of town as opposed to country. ns. Town'land, a township ; Town'-meet ing, in New England, a primary meeting of the voters of a town. ii.pl. Towns'folk, the folk or people of a town. >is. Town'Ship, the territory or district of a town : the corporation of a town : a district ; Towns'man. an inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town. .//. Towns'people, towns-folk. >. Town'-talk, the general talk of a town: the subject of common conversation ; Town'y, a townsman. [A.S. tun, an enclosure, town ; Ice. tii'i, an enclosure, Ger. taun, a hedge.]

To-worne, tOO-worn', p-adf. (Sptns.) worn-out.

Toxicology, tok-si-kol'o-ji, n. the science of poisons. ns. Toxe'mla, Toxae'mla, Toxlce'mla, Toxicae'-mia, blood-poisoning. aaj's. Toxe'mlc, Toxaa'mic,

septicemic ; Tox'lc, -al, pertaining to poisons, toxicological. adv. Tox'ically. adj. Tox'icant, poisoning. n. a poison. naj. Toxicolog'ical, pertaining to toxicology. adv. Toxicolog'ically. ns. Toxi-COl'oglst, one versed in toxicology ; Toxico'sis, a morbid condition caused by the action of a poison ; Toxin, -6, a poisonous ptomaine. [Gr. taxikon, arrow-poison /0_ri60.s, for the bow tojcoti, a bow, lagia, legein, to say.]

Toxophilite, t^k-sof i-!lt, r. a lover of archery : an archer. adj. Toxophillt'lc. [Gr. toxon, a bow, philein, to love.]

Toy, toi, . a child's plaything : a trifle : a thing only for amusement or look : a curious conceit, a story : a matter of no importance : amorous sport. v.i. to trifle: to dally amorously. . Toy'er, one who toys. adj. Toy'lsh, given to toying or trifling : playful: wanton. -adv. Toy'ishly. -ns. Toy ishness ; Toy'man, one who deals in toys ; Toy shop, a shop where toys are sold. adj. Toy'some, dis-

posed to toy : wanton. [Dut. tuig, tools ; Ger. zeng, stuff.]

Toyle, toil (Spens.). Same as Toil (i).

Toze, tOz, r.t. (SA<t&.) to pull by violence or importunity :pr.p. toz'mg ; pa.p. tOzed.

Trabeated, tra-be-a'ted, adj. having an entablature : belonging to beam or lintel construction. adj. Trab'al. ns. Tra'bea, a robe of state worn by consuls, augurs, &c. in ancient Rome : //. Tra be<B ; Trabea'tion, an entablature : combination of beams in a structure ; Trabec Ula (tot.), a projection from the cell-wall across the cell-cavity of the ducts of certain plants : one of the fibrous cords of connective tissue in the substance of spleen, kidneys, &c. : one of the fleshy columns, or columntt carnca, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chorda; tendinex are attached : (entoin.) one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, in front of the antennae of some mallophagous insects also Trabec'ulus : //. Trabec ulae.W/. Trabec'ular. . Trabec ularism. ^<>i. Trabec'ulate, -d, having a trabecula. [L. trabs, a beam.]

Trace, tras, . a mark left : footprint : a small quantity : (fort.) the ground-plan of a work. v.t. to follow by tracks or footsteps, to discover the tracks of, to follow step by step, to traverse : to follow with exactness : to sketch : to cover with traced lines or tracery. v.i. to move, travel: to dance. adj. Trace' able, that may be traced. n. Trace'ableness. adv. Trace ably. as. Tra'cer; Tra'cery, ornamentation traced in flowing outline : the beautiful forms in stone with which the arches of Gothic windows are filled for the support of the glass. [Fr., L. tructus, pa.p. of trakere, to draw.]

Trace, tras, . one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. [O. Fr. trays, trais, same as traits, pi. of trait; cf. Trait.]

Trachea, tra-ke'a, . that part of the air-passages which lies between the larynx and the bronchi : //. Trache'89. adis. Tra'cheal, pertaining to the trachea; Tra'chean, having tracheae. n.pl. Trachea'ria, the tracheate arachnidans. adjs. Trachea'rian, pertaining to the tiacheate arachnidans ; Tra'cheary, pertaining to the trachea ; Tra'cheate, -d, having a trachea. ns. Trachench'yma, tracheary tissue; Tracheobranch'ia, a breathing-organ of certain aquatic insect larvae. adj. Tracheobronch'ial, pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi. . Trache'OcelOj an enlargement of the thyroid gland. adj. Tracheoscop 1C, pertaining to tracheoscopy. ns. Trache'oscoplst, one who practises tracheoscopy ; Trache'OSCOpy, the inspection of the trachea ; Tra'cheotome, a k::ife used in tracheotomy ; Tracheot'omist, one who practises tracheotomy ; Tracheotomy, the operation of making an opening in the trachea; Trachi'tls, Trachei'tis, inflammation of the trachea. [L. trnchJaGr. trachys, tracheia, rough.]

Trachelium

mote ; mute ; m5on ; Men.

Tragedy

Trachelium, tra-ke'li-um, . the neck of a column : a genus of Campaniilficetr, native to the Mediterranean region, adj. Trache'lO-OCCip'ital, pertaining to the nape of the neck and the hind-head. [Gr. trachelos, the neck.]

TrachinUS, tra-ki'nus, . the typical genus of Trachinidie, a tamily of acanthopterygian fishes, the weevers. [Gr. trachys, rough.]

Trachle, Trauchle, trah'l, v.t. (Scot.) to draggle : to fatigue. . a long and exhausting effort, adj. Trach ly, dirty, slovenly.

Trachoma, tra-ko'ma, . a disease of the eye, with hard pustules on the inner surface of the eyelids.

Trachurus, tra-ku'rus, . a genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels. [Gr. trachys, rough, aura, tail.]

Trachyte, tra'klt, . a crystalline igneous rock, generally grayish in colour, usually fine-grained or compact, more or less markedly porphyritic, with large crystals of sanidine and scales of black mica. adjs. Trachyt ic ; Trach ytoid. [Gr. trachys, rough.]

Tracing, trii'sing, . act of one who traces : act of copving by marking on thin paper the lines of a paltern placed beneath : the copy so produced. . Tra'Cing-pa'per, a transparent paper which, when laid over a drawing, &c., allows the drawing to be seen through it, so that a copy can be made by tracing the lines of the original on the paper.

Track, trak, v.t. to follow by marks or footsteps : to tow : to traverse : to make marks upon. . a mark left : footprint : a beaten path : course laid out for horse, foot, or bicycle races : the two continuous lines of rails on which railway carriages run. us. Track'age, a drawing or towing, as of a boat ; Track'-uoat, a boat towed by a line from the shore ; Track'-Cleafer, a guard in front of the wheels of a locomotive, &c. , to clear any obstruction from the track ; Track'er, one who, or that which, tracks ; Track -lay er, a workman engaged in laying railway-tracks. adj. Trackless, without a path : untrodden. atir. Track'leSSly. >is.

Track'lessness ; Track'man, one who has charge

of a railway-track; Track'-road, a towing-path; Track -walk'er, a trackman having charge of a certain section of railway-track. In one 8 tracks, ju^t where one stands ; Make tracks, to go away hastily, to dt.-c.imp; Make tracks for, to go after; Off the track, derailed, of a railway carriage, &c. : away from the proper subject. [Fr. trac Dut. trek, draught, trtkketi, to draw.)

Tract, trakt, . something drawn out or extended : continued duration : a region, area : a short treatise : an anthem sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of it, from Seuluagesima till Ea-ter-eve. n. Tractabil'lty, quality or state of being tractable : docility. ndj. Trac'table, easily drawn, managed, or taught: docile. . Trac'tableness. a ./?. Trac'tably. . Trac'tate. a

treatise, tract. adj. Trac'tile, that may be drawn out. ns. Tractil'ity, the quality of being tractile: ductility ; Trac'tion, act of drawing or state of being drawn ; Trac'tion-en'gine, a steam vehicle for hauling heavy weights along a road, &c. mij. TraC'tive, that draws or pulls. ns. Trac'tor, that which draws, esp. in //. metallic tractors, two bars of iron and of steel, drawn over diseased parts of the body to give supposed relief; Tractora'tion, the use of metallic tractors in medicine. [L. tractns, pa.p. of trafiere, to draw.]

Tractarian, tralct-Sr'i-an, . one of the writers of the famous Tracts /or the Times, published at Oxford during the years 1833-41 Pusey, Newman, Keble, Hurrell Froude, and Isaac William*.**. Tractar'i-anism, the system of religious opinion promulgated in these, its main aim to assert the authority and dignity of the Anglican Church ; Tracta tor, one of the writers of the foregoing.

Trade, trad, . buying and selling : commerce : occupation, craft : men engaged in the same occupation :

rubbish. v.f. to buy and sell : to act merely for money.?/./, to traffic with. adjs. Trad'ed(6"^i/t.X versed, practised ; Trade'ful (Sptns.), commercial, busy in traffic, ns. Trade'- hall, a hall for the meetings of any trade or guild ; Trade' -mark, any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm ; Trade'-price, the price at which goods are sold to members of the same Jrade, or are sold by wholesale to retail dealers ; Tra'der ; Trade'-sale, an auction sale of goods by producers, &c., to persons in the trade. .//. Trades'-lolk, people employed in trade. . Trades'man, a common name for a shopkeeper : a

mechanic :fem. Trades woman. n.pl. Trades' -

peo'ple, people employed in various trades, esp.

shopkeepmg, &c. tis. Trades' - un'ion, Trade' - UB ion, an organised association ol the workmen of any trade or industry for the protection of their common interests; Trade' - unionism ; Trade' - tm'ionist ; Trade'-wind, a wind blowing steadily toward the thermal equator and deflected westwardly by the eastward rotation of the earth. adj. Tra'ding, carrying on commerce (also .) : (Miit.) frequented by traders, denoting places where the trade-winds blow. Trade on, to take advantage of. Board Of Trade, a department of government for control of railways, mercantile marine, harbours, and commercial matters generally. [A. S. treed, pa.t. of trcdan, to tread. Not Fr. traite, transport of goods L. true/are, freq. of tralterc, to draw.]

Trade, trad, . (Speits.) same as Tread: (SAaA.) beaten path.

Tradition, tra-dish'un, . the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. atijs. Tradi'-tional, Traditionary, delivered by tradition. ns.

Traditionalism ; Traditional' ttg.-advs. Tradi'-tionally, Tradi tionarily. . Tradi'tionist, one

who adheres to tradition. adj. Trad'itlVO, traditional. [L., trans, over, dare, to give.]

Traditor, trnd'i-tor, tt. one of those early Christians who under persecution pave up copies of the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, or the names o' their fellow-Christians. [L., tradere, to give up.]

Traduce, tra-dus', v.t. to calumniate : to defame. nt. Traduce ment, the act of traducing : (SAat.) misrepresentation, calumny; Tradu'cer. i-dj. Tradu'cible. adv. Tradu'cingly. [L. tradncere, to

lead along trans, across, iixcere, to lead.]
TradUCtion, tra-dnk'shun, n. the act of transferring, conveyance: (Sfens.) transfer: transmission from one to another, tradition : derivation from one of the same kind. ns. Tradu'cian. one who believes

in traducianism ; TradU'cianism, the belief long

ng to which
children receive soul as well as body from their

,
prevalent in the Western Church, according

1025

parents through natural generation every soul being a fresh creation also Generationism. adj. Traduc'trve.

Traffic, traf ik, . commerce : large trade : the business done on a railway, &c. v.i. to trade : to trade meanly, -v.t. to exchange :pr.f. trafficking ; pa.t.

nmi/rt./. trafficked.?/. Trafficker adj. Traff'lc-

less. n. Traff'iC-man'ager, the manager of the traffic on a railway, &c. [O. Fr. trajiguf : cf. It. trafficare, prob. from L. trans, across, and Low L. I'icare, to exchange L. vicis, change; not from facere, to make.]

Tragacanth. trag'a-kanth, . a name given to *ewral low spiny shrubs of the genus Asfngalns, found in western Asia, as well as to the mucilaginous substance or glim derived from them.

Tragalism. trag'a-lizm, . goatishness, lust.

Tragedy, traj'e-di, n. a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad : any mournful and dreadful event. tt. Trage'-

dian, an actor of tragedy :fem. Trage'dienne. adjs. Tragic, -al, pertaining to tragedy : sorrowful : calamitous. adv. Tragically. ns. Trag'lcalness;

Tragelaphus

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Transatlantic

Trag'i-com'edy, a dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended. adjs. Trag'i-Com'lC,

al.aih>. Trag'i-com ically. [Lit. 'goat-song,' so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or from a goat being the prize, or because the actors were dressed in goat-skins
L. tragaedia Gr. tragodiatragos, a he-goat, aoi.ios, ados, a singer aeidein, adein, to sing.]

TragelaphUS, tra-jel'a-fus, . a fabulous animal associated in mythology with Diana : a genus of African antelopes, the boschbok, &c. IGr., tragos, a goat, elapkoi, a deer.j

Tragopan, (rag'O-pan, n. a genus of birds in the pheasant family, represented by five species in India and Chin:>, of most brilliant plumage.

Traguline, trag'u-lin, adj. goat-like.

TragUS, tra'gus, n. a small prominence at the entrance of the external ear : a corresponding process in bats, &c. [Gr. tragos.]

Traik, trak, v.i. (Scot.) to wander about, to get lost : to decline in health. . a misfortune : the mutton of sheep that have died of disease or accident. adj. Traik'et, worn out. Traik after, to dangle after.

Trail. trSl, v.t. to draw along the ground : to hunt by tracking : to draw out, lead on : to tread down, as grass, by walking through : to carry, as a musket or pike, in an oblique forward position, the breach or the butt near the ground. v.i. to be drawn out

in length, to hang or drag loosely behind : to run or climb as a plant : to move with slow sweeping motion : to drag one's self lazily along. . anything drawn out in length : track followed by the hunter. ns. Trail'er, one who trails: a climbing plant; Trail'-net, a drag-net. [O. Fr. traail Low L. trak'ile L. traha, a sledge traliere, to draw.]

Train, tran, v.t. to draw along : to allure : to educate : to discipline : to tame for use, as animals : to cause to grow properly : to prepare men for athletic feats, or horses for the race. v.i. to exercise, to prepare one's self for anything : to be under drill : to travel by train : (coll.) to be on intimate terms with. n. that which is drawn along after something else : the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer : a retinue : a series: process: a clue, trace: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge : a line of carnages on a railway : a set of wheels acting on each other, for transmitting motion : a string of animals, &c. : a lure, stratagem, adj. Traln'able, capable of being trained. ns. Train'-band, a band of citizens trained to bear arms ; Train'- bear 7 er, one who bears or holds up a train, as of a robe or gown. adj. Trained, formed by training, skilled. ns. Train'er, one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like ; Training, practical education in any profession, art, or handicraft : the method adopted
by athletes for developing their physical strength, endurance, or dexterity, or to qualify them for victory in competitive trials of skill, races, matches, &c. including both bodily exercise and regulated dieting; Train'ing-col'lege, -school, the same as Normal school (see Norm) ; Train'ing-ship, a ship equipped with instructors, &c., to train boys for the sea ; Train'-mile, one of the aggregate number of miles traversed by the trains of any system a unit of calculation. Train fine, to discipline the body to a high pitch of effectiveness : to train the intellectual powers. [Fr. train, trainer, through Low L. forms from L. trahlre, to draw.]

Train-Oil, tran'-oil, . whale-oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [Old Dut. traen, whale-oil.]

Traipse. See Trape.

Trait, tra, or trat, n. a drawing : a touch : a feature. [Fr., L. tractus, trahere, to draw.)

Traitor, tra'tur, . one who, being trusted, betrays : one guilty of treason : a deceiver :fem. Trait'ress. H. Trait'orism. adv. Trait'orly (Shak.). adj. Trait'orous, like a traitor : perfidious : treasonable.

adv. Traitorously. . Trait'orousness. [Fr.

traltre L. traditor tradere, to give up.]

Trajectory, tra-jek'to-ri, n. the curve described by a body (as a planet or a projectile) under the action of given forces. v.t. Traject', to throw across. ns. Traj'ect, a ferry : transmission ; Trajec'tion, a crossing. [From L. trajicere, -jectum trans, across, jacere, to throw.]

Tram, tram, n. a tramway or tramway-line : a four-wheeled coal-wagon in pits : a beam, bar, the shaft of a cart, barrow, &c. ns. Tram' -car, a tramway-car ; Tram'pot, the socket in which an upright spindle is stepped ; Tram' -road, Tram'way, a road or way for carriages or wagons to run along easily; Tram'way-car, a carriage for conveying passengers along the public streets, running on rails, drawn by horses or impelled by cable traction, electrical power, or steam. [Prov. Eng. tram, a beam, is prob. cog. with Sw. dial, troinm, a log, Low Ger. traam, a beam, &c.]

Trammel, tram'el, n. a net used in fowling and fishing : shackles for making a horse amble : anything that confines. v.t. to shackle: to confine: pr.p. tramm'elling ; pa.t. and pa. p. tramm'elled. . Tramm'eller. [O. Fr. tramail, a net Low L. trainacula, from L. tres, three, macula, a mesh.]

Tramontane, tra-mon'tan, adj. lying beyond the moun-
tains (originally the Alps), from Rome : foreign : uncivilised. . Tramonta'na, the north wind. [L. trans, beyond, tnons, mantis, a mountain.]

Tramp, tramp, v.t. to tread, to travel over on foot: (Scot.) to tread clothes in a tub of water so as to cleanse them. v.i. to walk, to go on foot : to wander about as a vagrant. . a foot-journey : a vagrant : a plate of iron worn by diggers under the hollow of the foot to save the shoe. . Tramp'er. vs.i. Tram'-pous, Tram'poose, to tramp about. n. Tramp'-pick, an iron pick forced by the foot into the ground. [M. E. trampen ; an extension of trap, trip; cf. Ger. trampen.}

Trample, tramp'l, v.t. to tread under foot : to treat with pride, to insult. v.i. to tread in contempt : to tread forcibly and rapidly.- . a trampling. . Tramp'ler. [A freq. of tramp.}

Trance, trans, . a morbid sleep, differing from natural

repose in duration, in profound insensibility, &c. the concomitant or symptom of diseases of the nervous system, particularly hysteria : catalepsy adj. Tranced (Shak.), lying in a trance or ecstasy. adv. Tranc'edly. [Fr. transe L. transit urn trans-Ire, to go across, in Late L. to die.]

Tranect, tra-nekt', n. (Shak.) a ferry. [L. trans, across, nectere, to join.]

Trangle, trang'gl, . (her.) one of the diminutives of the fesse.

Trangram. trans'gram, . a trumpery gimcrack. Also Trank'um.

Trank, trangk, . an oblong piece of skin from which the pieces for a glove are cut.

Tranka, trang'ka, . a long cylindrical box balanced on their feet by jugglers.

Tranquil, trang'kwil, adj. quiet : peaceful. n. Tranquillisa'tion. v.t. Tran'quillise, to make tranquil. . Tranquilliser. adv. Tran'quillisingly. . Tranquillity. adv. Tran'quilly. . Tran'quilneSS, state of being tranquil : quietness. [Fr., L. tranqiiillus.]

Transact, trans-akt', v.t. to manage: to perform. v.i. to manage anything. ns. Transaction, act of transacting : management of any affair : an affair : (pi.) the reports or publications of certain learned societies; Transac'tor. [L. transactum, pa. p. of transigere trans, through, agere, carry on.]

Transalpine, trans-al'pin, adj. beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome). [L. transalpinus trans, beyond, Alfiinus, pertaining to the Alps.]

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, adj. beyond the Atlantic Ocean : crossing the Atlantic.

Transcend, tran-send', v.t. to rise above : to surmount : to surpass: to exceed. us. Transcen'dence, Transcen'dency. adjs. Transcen dent, transcending : superior or supreme in excellence : surpassing others : as applicable to being, relating to the absolute, transcending all limitation as applicable to knowledge, pertaining to what transcends experience, being given a priori: beyond human knowledge: abstrusely speculative, fantastic ; TranSCenden'tal, transcending : supereminent, surpassing others : concerned with what is independent of experience : vague. v.t. Transcenden talise. us.

Transcendentalism, the investigation of what is d priori in human knowledge, or independent of experience : that which is vague and illusive in philosophy : the American reaction against Puritan prejudices, humdrum orthodoxy, old-fashioned metaphysics, materialistic philUtinism, and materialism best associated with the name of R. W. Emerson

(1803-82) ; Transcenden'talist. advs. Transcenden'tally ; Transcen'dently. . Transcen'dent-

ness. [L, trans, beyond, scandere, to climb.]

Transcribe, tran-skriu', -v.t. to write over from one book into another : to copy. us. Transcriber ; Trans cript, that which is transcribed : a copy ; Transcrip'tion, the act of copying : a transcript : a copy. adjs. Transcrip'tional ; Transcrip'tive. adv. Transcrip' lively. [L. transcribers, -scriptum trans, over, scribere, to write.]

TranSGVUTent, trans-kur'ent, adj. passing transversely,
as the posttrena of a beetle.

TransdUCtor, trans-duk'tor, . that which draws across, esp. a muscle of the great-toe. . Transdue tion, the act of carrying over.

Transenna, tran-sen'a, . a lattice-grating for enclosing shrines, as those of martyrs, while yet allowing the coffer to be seen.

Transept, tran'sept, . one of the wings or cross-aisles of a church, at right angles to the nave. [L. trans, across, septum, an enclosure sepes, a hedge.]

Transfard, trans-fard', /).<#. (Spens.) transferred.

Transfer, trans-fer', v.t. to carry or bring over: to convey to another place : to remove : to transport : pr.p. transferring; pa. t. and pa.p. transferred'. ns.

Trans'fer, the act of transferring : the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another : that which is transferred ; Transferabil'ity, Trans- ferribil'ity. adjs. Transfer'able. Transferable,

that may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another. ns. Trans'fer-bOOk, a register of the transfer of property, shares, &c. ; Trans'fer- day, one of certain regular days for registering transfer of bank-stock and government funds at the Bank of England ; TransferSS', the person to whom a thing is transferred ; Transference, the act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another : passage from one place to another ; Trans'fer-pa'per, a kind of prepared paper used for transferring impressions with copying-presses, &c. ; Transformer. [L. trans, across, ferre, to carry.] Transfiguration, trans-fig-ur-a'shun, . a change of form. v.t. Transfig'ure (rare), to change the figure or form of: to change the appearance of also Transfig'urate. . Transflg'urement. The

Transfiguration, the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii. : a festival on 6th August, in commemoration of it. Transfix, trans-fiks', v.t, to pierce through. .

Transfis'sion, cross-section, adj. Transfixed'.

u. Transfix'ion.
Transfluent, trans'flfJo-ent, adj. flowing through. .

Transflux', a flowing through.
Transforate, trans'fo-rat, v.t. to bore through. .

Transfora'tion.

Transform, trans-form', v.t. to change the shape of: to change into another substance : to change the disposition.?'./, to be changed in form or substance. adj. Transfor'mable. ns. Transforma'tion,

change of form or substance, metamorphosis : tne change of one metal into another : (putk.) any morbid change in a part ; Translorma'tion-scene, any scene on the stage which changes in presence of

the audience. adj. Transior mative. us. Trans- for'mator, Transformer. p. adj. Transforming, effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state. ns. Transfor'mism, the theory of the develop- ment of one species from another ; Transfor'mist. adj. Transformis'tic.

Transfrontier, trans-fron'ter, adj. beyond the frontier.

Transfuge, trans' fuj, . a deserter. Also TranstU'- gitive. [L. transfnga, a deserter.]

Transfund, trans-fund', v.t. to transfuse.

Transfuse, trans-friz', v.t. to pour out into another vessel : to cause to pass Irom one to another: to cause to be imbibed. H. Transfu'ser. adj. Trans-

fU'Sible, capable of being transfused. ns. TransfU'- Sion, the act of transfusing, esp. blood from the veins of one animal into another ; Transfu'sionist. aiij. TransfU'sive, tending or having power to transfuse. adv. TransfU'Sively. [L. trans, over, Jitndere.fusum, to pour.J

Transgress, trans-gres', v.t. to pass beyond a limit: to break, as a law. v.i. to offend by violating a law: to sin. adj. Transgres'sible. . Trans- gres'sion, the act of transgressing : violation of a law or command: offence: fault: crime: sin. adjs. Transgres'sional ; Transgres'sive. adv. Transgres'sively. n. Transgres'sor, one who transgresses : one who violates a law or command : a sinner. [L. trans, across, gradi, gressus, to step.]

Tranship, trail-ship', r./. to convey from one ship

into another. ns. Transhipment ; Tranship'per ; Tranship'ping.

Transhuman, trans-hu'man, adj. more than human. v.t. Transhu'manise, to elevate into a higher or heavenly nature.

Transient, tran'shent, adj. passing : of short dura- tion : not lasting: momentary: (inns.) intermediate.

us. Tran'sience, Tran'slency, transientness. adv. Tran'siently. . Tran'sientness. [L. trau-

siens trans, across, i>e, ituin, to go.]

Transilient, tran-sil'i-ent, adj. leaping across. . Transi!' iency. |L. transilire, to leap across.]

Transillumination, trans-il-Iu-mi-na'shun, . a shining through.

Transisthmian, trans-ist'mi-an, adj. extending across an isthmus.

Transit, tran'sit, . a passing over : conveyance : (astron.) the passage of a heavenly body over the

meridian of a place : the passage of a planet over the sun's disc : a transit circle, or instrument, for observing the transit of a_heavenly body across the meridian. ns. TranS'it-dU'ty, a duty chargeable on goods passing through a country ; Trans'it-in'stru-ment, an astronomical telescope mounted in the meridian and turning on a fixed east and west axis ; Transition, passage from one place or state to another: change: (mus.) a change of key. adjs.

Transi'tional, Transi'tionary, containing or de-noting transition : of intermediate character between species or genera, transmutational : characteristic of one epoch or style in its transition to another. adv. Transi'tionally. adj. Trans'itive, passing over : having the power of passing : (gram.) denoting a verb which has a direct object adv. Trans itively.

n. Trans'itiveness. adv. Trans itorily. . Trans'itoriness. adj. Transitory, going or pass-ing away : lasting for a short time : speedily vanishing. n. Trans'it-trade, the trade of carry-ing foreign goods through a country.
Translate, trans-lat', v.t. to remove to another place : to render into another language : to explain : to transfer from one office to another : to transform. adj. Transla'table, capable of being translated or rendered into another language. n. Translation, the act of translating : removal to another place :

the rendering into another language : a version : (slang) the process of working up new things from old materials : motion free from rotation : the auto-matic retransmission of a telegraphic message. aiijs. Transla'tional, Trans latory. . Transla-tor: fern. Transla'treSS. [Fr., L. trans, over, ferre, latiint, to carry.]

Transleithan, trans-li'than, adj. beyond the Leitlui, the boundary river between the archduchy of Austria and Hungary.

Transliterate, trans-lit'e-r.it, v.t. to express the words of one language in the alphabetic characters of another. us. Transliteration ; Translit orator.

Translucent, trans-Iu'sent, adj. shining through : allowing light to pass, but not transparent : clear. us. Translu'conce, Translucency. adv. Trans-lu'cently. atlj. Translu'cid, translucent. [L. translucent traits, across, tucere, to shine lux, Incis, light.]

Translunar, trans-lu'nar, adj. beyond the moon. Also Trans'lunary.

Transmarine, trans-ma-rn', adj. across or beyond the sea.

Transmeable, trans'mg-a-bl, a<ij. capable of being traversed. v.t. Trans' meate. n. Transmea'tiori.

Transmew, tran.s-mu', v.t. (Spens.) to transmute, to transpose.

Transmigrate, trans'mi-grat, v.i. to migrate or re-move across, esp. to another country : to pass into another country or state. adj. Trans'migrant.
ns. Transmigration, the act of removing to another country : the passing into another state : the passage of the soul after death into another body ; Trans'-migrator. adj. TransmTgratory, passing to another place, body, or state.

Transmit, trans-mit', v.t. to send across to another person or place : to suffer to pass through '.pr.p. transmit'ting : pa. I. and pa.p. transmit'ted. . Transmission ity. -adjs. Transmissible, Trans-mll'tibie, that may be transmitted from one to another, or through any body or substance. ns. Transmission, Transmit'tal, act of transmitting : the sending from one place or person to another : passage through. <<//'. TransmiS'SiVO, transmitted : Jenved from one to another. us. Transmit'tance, transfer ; Transmit ter. [L. trans, across, mittere, tnissum. to send.]

Transmogrity, trans-mog'ri-fl, v.t. (coll.) to transform into something else, as by magic. . Transmogri-fication.

Tran smontane, trans-mon-tan', adj. across a moun-tain.

Transmorphism, trans-mor'fizm, . the evolution of one thing from another. [L. trans, over, Gr. morphe, form.)

Transmove, trans-mfioV, v.t. (Spens.) to transpose.

Transmute, trans-mut', v.t. to change to another form or substance. aiij. Transmu'table, that may be transmuted or changed into a different form,

nature, or substance. ns. Transmu'tablenessj Transmutabil'ity. adv. Transmu'tably. adj. Transmu'tant. ns. Transmuta'tion, a changing

into a different form, nature, or substance ; Trans-

muta tlonlst. adj. Transmu'tatlve. . Trans-

mu'ter. [L. trans, over, tiiutdre, to change.]

Transnormal, trans-nor'mal, adj. beyond what is normal.

Transoceanic, trans-6-she-.-\n'ik, adj. crossing the ocean.

Transom, tran'sum, . a thwart beam or lintel, esp. the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window : in ships, the beam across the sternpost to strengthen the afterpart. n. Trans' om-Win'dow, a window divided into two parts by a transom. [L. traiistruin, a cros-i-bnnk trans, across.]

Transpadane, trang-pa'dan, atij. situated beyond the Po(l,. t'aifaniix), with reference to Koine.

Transparency, tram.-par'cn-si, . the quality of being

I transparent: clearness: that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through, a positive picture on glass, to be viewed by transmitted light : a humorous translation of the German title Durchlauclit

also Transparence. adj. Transparent, that may be distinctly seen through : clear. adv. Transpar'-ently. . Transpar entness. [L. trans, through,

pare re, to appear, j

Transpicuous, tran-spik'u-us, atij. (Milt.) that can be seen through, transparent. [L. transpicere, to see through trans, through, spectre, to look.]

Transpierce, trans-pers', v.t. to pierce through: to permeate.

Transpire, trau-spir / , v.t. to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin. v.i. to exhale : to become public, to come to light : to occur (a bad use). adj. Trahspir'able. . Transpiration, act or process of transpiring : exhalation through the skin. adj. Transplr'atory. . Trans'piry, act of transpiring.

[L. trans, through, spirare, to breathe.]

Transplant, trans-plant', v.t. to remove and plant in anolner place : to remove. atij. Transplan' table. ns. Transplanta tion, act of transplanting, the removal of a living plant to another place, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body, or from one individual, to another ; Transplan'ter, a machine for moving trees.

Transpontine, trans pon'tin, adj. situated across a bridge, esp. belonging to the part ol London on the Surrey side of the Thames, hence melodramatic from the tastes of the theatres there.

Transport, trans-port', v.t. to carry across or from one place to another : to banish : to carry away by violence of passion or pleasure. ns. Trans'port, carriage from one place to another : a ves.se! for conveyance : the conveyance of troops and their necessaries by sea or land : ecstasy ; Transportability. adj. Transportable, that may be carried across.

ns. Transpor tal, transportation ; Transpor 1 -tance (Skak), conveyance, removal ; Transporta'-tion, removal : banishment. p.adj. Transported, carried away with ecstatic emotion. nth'. Trans-por''tedly. ns. Transpor tedness; Transpor' ter.

p.adj. Transporting, carrying away with emotion: passionate: ravishing. aJv. Transpor''-tingly. us. Trans'port-rid'er, a carrier ; Trans'-port- ship, -VOSS'el, a ship used for transporting, esp. for conveying troops, stores, &c. [L. trans, across, portare, to carry.]

Transpose, trans-pOz', v.t. to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key

in music. adj. Transpo sable. ns. Transpo'sal, a change of place or order ; Transpo'ser ; Trans-posi tion, act of putting one thing in place of another : state of being transposed : a change of the order of words : (mus.) a change of key into a higher or lower scale. adjs. Transposi'tional ; Transpos'itive. adv. Transpps'itively. . Transpos'itor. [Fr., L. tra>tsf>tilte trans, across, ppnere, to place.]

Transprint. trans-print', v.t. to print out of place.

Trans-shape, trans-shap'. v.t. (Shak.) to change into another shape, to transform.

Trans-ship. Same as Tranship.

Transubstantiate, tran-sub-stan'shi-at, v.t. to change to another substance. ns. Transubstantia'tlon. a change into another substance : (K.C.) the conversion, in the consecration of the elements of the Eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread and wine into Christ's body and blood, only the appearances of bread and wine remaining ; Transubstantia'tionalist, Transubstan'tiator. [L. trans,

across, substantia, a substance.)

Transude, tran-sud', r.i. to ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance : pr.fi. transud'ing; pa.f>. transud'ed. . TranSUda'-

tion. adj. Transu'datory. (L. trans, through, sudtirc, to sweat.]

Transumptive, tran-sump'tiv, adj. transferred from one to another. us. TranSUmpt', a copy of a writing ; Transump'tion, the act of taking from one place to another.

Transverberate, trans- ver'be-rat, v.t. to beat or strike through.

Transverse, trans-vers', adj. turned or lying across. ativ. crosswise. //. Transversal, a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all. adv. Transversally. adj. Trans' versary. ^z/. Transverse ly, in a transverse or cross direction. . Transver Sion. [L. trans, across, vertere, vrrsum, to turn.J

Transylvanian, tran-sil-va'ni-an, adj. belonging to Transylvania, in Austro-Hungary.

Trant, trant, v.i. (pr<n>.) to go about. . Tran'ter, a peddler.

Trap, trap, . an instniment for snaring animals : an ambush : a stratagem : a contrivance lor hindering the passage of foul air from a waste-pipe, &c. : a trap-door : any rickety structure : a carriage, a vehicle : (slang) a policeman. v.t. to catch in a trap :pr.p. trap'ping; pa.t. and pa. p. trapped. ns. Trap -ball, an old game played with a ball or bat and trap ; Trap'-door, a door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap ; Trap'-fall, a trap-door which gives way beneath the feet ; Trap'per, one who traps animals for their fur, &c. ; Trap'piness, the state of being trappy or unsafe ; Trap'ping ; Trap'-Stair, a stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door. adj. Trap'py, treacherous. [A.S. trceppe ; cog. with Old High Ger. trapa, a snare (whence Fr. trappe, by which the Eng. word has been modified).]

Trap, trap, n. a term loosely applied to many rocks of volcanic origin, so called because lying often in steps or terraces. adjs. Trap'pean. Trap'pous, Trap'py. ns. Trap'-tU'fa, -tuff, a variety ot tufa consisting of the detrital matter of trap-rock. [Sw. trapp trappa, a stair.]

Trap, trap, v.t. to drape or adorn with gay clothes: to ornament '.pr.p. trap'ping; pa.t. and fia.p. trapped. n. a horse-cloth : (//.) one's personal belongings, luggage. n.pl. Trap'pingS, gay clothes : ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [Fr. drop Low L. drappus, cloth ; cf. Drab, Drape.]

Trapan, tra-pan', v.t. to trap : to ensnare : pr.p. trapan'ning ; fa. t. and pa. p. trapanned'. . a snare: a stratagem: a trnpanner. . Trapan'ner. [From trap, instrument for snaring.]

Trape, trap, v.i. to run about idly or like a slattern. n. Trapes, a slattern : a tramp. v.i. Trapes, Traipse, to gad about idly.

Trapezium, tra-pe'zi-um, . a plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel : one of

the wrist-bones also Trapeze'://. Trape'zia, Trape ziums. . Trapeze', a swing of one or more crossbars used in gymnastic exercises. adjs. Trape'zian, having opposed trapeziform faces ; Trape'-

liform. having the form of a trapeze. . Trap ezoid (also Trape'zoid), a plane four-sided figure like a trapezium, having two of its opposite sides parallel. adj. Trapezoid'al, having the form of a trapezoid. [Gr. trapezian, dim. of trapesa, a table ; from tetra, four, pous, pmios, a foot.]

Trappist, trap'ist, . a member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercians, noted for the extreme austerity of the rule so named from the abbey of La Trappe in the French department of Orne. . Trap'piStine, a nun of this order of La Trappe.

Trash, trash, . a clog fastened to a dog or other animal ' to restrain his movements v.t. to encumber, check.

Trash, trash, v.t. to crop : to strip off superfluous leaves. . refuse, matter unfit for food, rubbish good for nothing, a worthless person. . Trash' ery, trash, rubbish. adv. Trasn'ily. ns. Trash'iness, the state or quality of being trashy ; Trash'trie (Scot.), trash. adj. Trash'y, like trash: worthless. [Pr.ib. Scand., Ice. trot, fallen f

Trash, trash, v.t. to wear out, to harass.

Trass, tras, n. a volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. [Dut. tras.]

Trattoria, trat-tO-re'a, . a cook-shop. [It.]

Trauma, traw'ma, . an abnormal condition of the body caused by external injury. adj. Traumatic, produced by wounds. adv. Traumat'ically. . Traum'atism, trauma. [Gr., a wound.]

Travail, trav'al, . excessive labour : toil : labour in childbirth. v.i. to labour: to suffer the pains of childbirth. p.adj. Travelled (Spens.\ toiled. [O. Fr. travail Low L. travaculum, a shackle L. trots, a beam.]

Travail, tra-va'ye, . an appliance used among some North American Indians as a means of transporting sick persons, goods, &c. a kino of litter attached by two poles on each side to a pack-saddle, the other ends
trailing on the ground :pl. Travaux (tra-vo"). [Fr.]

Trave, trav, . a beam : a wooden frame to confine unruly horses while being shod. [O. Fr. traf, tref L. trabs, trails, a beam.]

Travel, trav'el, v.i. to walk : to journey : to pass : to move. v.t. to pass: to journey over :pr.p. travel- ' m g ! P a - * and pn.p. trav'elled. . act of passing from place to place : journey : labour : (pi.) an account of a journey. p.aiij. Trav'elled, having made journeys : knowing. ns. Traveller, one who travels : a wayfarer : one who travels (or a mercantile house : a ring that slides along a rope or spar ; Trav eller'S-joy, the virgin's-bower, Clematis Vitalba ; TraVeller'S-tale, a story that cannot be accepted, a tall story, an astounding lie, a whopper; TraVeller'S-tree, a remarkable Madagascar tree, its stem resembling a plantain, but sending out leaves only on two opposite sides, like a great expanded fan. adj. Travelling. ns. TraVelling-bag, a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey, toilet articles, &c. ; TraVelling-carr'iage, a heavy carriage, fitted up for travelling in before railways ; TraV elling-cqu' vert, a set of table utensils, arranged to pack up easily for travelling ; TraVelling-crane, a crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails ; TraVelling-dress, a plain and easy dre^s to wear when travelling. p. adjs. TraVel-SOiled, -Stained, showing the marks of travel ; TraVel-tainted (Shak.), fatigued with travel, harassed. [A form of travail.]

Traverse, trav'ers, adj. turned or lying across : denoting a method of cross-sailing. . anything laid or built across: something that crosses or obstructs : a turn : {law) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent : a work for protection from the fire of an enemy : a gallery from one side of a large building to another. v.t. to cross : to pass over : to survey : to plane across the grain of the wood : (law) to deny an opponent's allegation. v.i. (fencing) to use the motions of opposition or counteraction : to direct a gun to the right or left of its position. adv. athwart, crosswise (obs.) TraVers. adj. TraVersable, that may be traversed or denied. ns. TraVerser ; Traverse-ta'ble, a table or platform for shifting carriages to other rails; Trav'ersing-plat'form, a platform to support a gun and carriage which can easily be turned round. [L. trans, across, vertere, versum, to turn.]

Travertin, -e, trav'er-tin, . the Italian name for limestone formed by springs holding lime in solution. [It. travertine L. tiburtinus (lapis), stone ofTibur.]

Travesty, trav'es-ti, adj. having on the vesture or appearance of another : disguised so as to be ridiculous. n. a kind of burlesque in which the original characters are preserved, the situations parodied. v.t. to turn into burlesque. [Fr. travestir, to disguise L. trans, over, vestlre, to clothe.]

Trawl, trawl, v.i. to fish by dragging a trawl along the bottom. v.t. to drag, to take with a trawl. n. a wide-mouthed bag-net for trawling : a long line buoyed upon water, with baited hooks at intervals, ns. TraWler, one who, or that which, trawls : a

vessel engaged in trawling a method adopted in

deep-sea fishing ; Trawling. [O. Fr. traitler, also

trotter, to go hither and thitner.]
Tray, tra, . a shallow trough-like vessel : a salver.

[M. E. trtye A.S. treg.\

Tray, Trey, tra, . the third branch of a deer's antler.
Trayled, trald, p.ctdj. (Spens.) interwoven, adorned.
Tray-trip, tra'-trip, n. (Shak.) a game at dice.
Treachery, trech'er-i, . faithlessness. ns. Treach'er,

Treach'etour, Treach'our (ol>s.), a traitor, adj.

Treach'eroua, full of treachery : faithless. adv.

Treach'erously. . Treach'erousness. [O. Fr.

tnilierie tri-;!i,-r Tent., Mid. High Ger. treclitn, to draw. Trick is a doublet.]

Treacle, tre'kl, . the dark, viscous uncrystallisable syrup obtained in refining sugar, also the draining* of crude sugar, properly distinguished from treacle as molasses. ns. Trea'cle-sleep, a sweet and refreshing sleep ; Trea'cliness, viscosity. adj. Trea'cly, composed of, or like, treacle. [Orig. ' an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals,' O. Fr. triacle L. theriacunt Gr. ttteriaka (fharniakei), antidotes against the bites of wild beasts therion, a wild beast.]

Tread, tred, v.i. to set the foot down : to walk or go : to copulate, as fowls. v. t. to walk on : to press with the foot: to trample in contempt: to subdue: pa.t. trod ; pa.p. trod or trod'den. . pressure with the foot: a step, way of stepping. ns. Tread'er; Tread'ing; Treadle, Tred' die, the part of any machine which the foot moves. vs.i. to work a treadle. ns. Tread'ler ; Treadling ; Tread-mill, a null in which a rotary motion is produced by the weight of a person or persons treading or stepping from one to another of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline ; Tread'-Wheel, a form of tread-mill with steps on its exterior surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned. Tread down, to trample to destruction ; Tread in one's footsteps, or steps, to follow one's example ; Tread on, or upon, to trample with contempt : to come close after ; Tread on one's toes, to give offence to one ; Tread on, or upon, tiie heels of, to follow close after ; Tread out, to press out with the feet : to extinguish ; Tread underfoot, to treat with scorn : to destroy. [A.S. tredan; Ice. trodkit, Ger. treten.}

Treague, treg, n. (Spens.) a truce. [It. tregua Low L. treuga Goth. triggwa.}

Treason, tre'zn, . betraying of the government or an attempt to overthrow it : treachery : disloyalty. adj. Treasonable, pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason. . Trea'sonableness. adv. Trea'sonably. adj. Treasonous. Treason felony, the crime of desiring to depose the sovereign, intimidate parliament, stir up a foreign invasion, &c. declared by statute in 1848. Constructive treason, anything which may be interpreted as equivalent to actual treason by leading naturally to it ; High treason, offences against the state ; Misprision of treason, knowledge of the principal crime and concealment thereof; Petty treason, the murder of a husband iiy a wife, a mailer by a servant, &c. [O. Fr. itatson (Fr. trahison)trahii L. tradere, to betray.]

Treasure, trezh'Qr, . wealth stored up : riches : a gre.it quantity collected : great abundance : anything much valued : (obs.) a treasure-house. v.t. to hoard up : to collect for future use : to value greatly : to enrich. ns. Treas'ure-chest, a box for keeping articles of value ; Treas'ure-cit'y, a citv for stores, magazines, &c. ; Treas'ure-house, a house for holding treasures ; Treas'urer, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury : one who has charge of collected funds ; Treas'urership ; Treas'ury, a place where treasure is deposited : a

department of a government which has charge of the finances : one of a class of subterranean structures, now believed to be merely sepulchral ;

Treas'ury-bfinch, the first row of seats on the Speaker's right hand in the House of Commons, occupied by the members of the government. [Fr. trcsor L. tliesaurtis Gr. thesatiros.]

Treasure-trove, trezh'ur-trov, . treasure or money found in the earth, the owner unknown. [Treasure and trovt, pa.p. of O. Fr. trover, to find.]

Treat, tret, ?>.t. to handle in a particular manner : to discourse on : to entertain, as with food or drink, &c. : to manage in the application of remedies: to use. v.i. to handle a subject in writing or speaking : to negotiate : to give an entertainment.- /;. an entertainment, esp. if of anything unusual : one's turn to provide such. adj. Treat'able, moderate. ns. Treat er; Treating; Treatise, a written composition in which a subject is treated : a formal essay ; Treatment, the act or manner of treating : management : behaviour to any one : way of applying remedies; Treaty, the act of treating, negotiation : a formal agreement between states: (Sr:ak. , same as Entreaty). [O. Fr. trailer L. tractare, to manage trahire, tract um, to draw.]

Treble, treb'l, adj. triple : threefold : (mus.) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble. . the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale. v.t. to make three times as much. v.i. to become threefold: pa.p. treb'led (-Id). adj. Treble-da'ted, living three times as long as man. . Trebleness. -p.adj. Treb'le-sin'ewed (Skak.), having threefold sinews, very strong. adv. Trebly. [O. Fr., L. triplns.}

Trebuchet, treb'u-shet, . a military engine like the ballista. [O. Fr.]

Trecento, tra-chen't5, n. the I4th century in Italian art, &c. . Trecen'tist, an admirer of it. [It.]

Trechometer, tre-Uom'e-ter, it. an odometer. [Gr. trechein, to run, inetron, measure.]

Treddle. See Tread.

Treddle, tred'l, . (prov.) dung : (slang) a strumpet.

Tredille, tre-dil', . a game at cards for three. Also Tredrille'.

Tree, tre, . a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size : anything like a tree : wood, as in the compounds axle-tree, saddle-tree, &c. : a cudgel : (B.) a cross. v.t. to drive into a tree, to corner : to form on a tree. v.i. to take refuge in a tree. ns. Tree'-cac'tus, the giant cactus or saguaro ; Tree'-calf, a light-brown calf book-binding, stained by acids into a conventional pattern, supposed to resemble the trunk of a tree and its branches; Treo'-dove, one of many arboricole Indian pigeons ; Tree' -fern, a fern with a tree-like, woody stem, and a head of fronds resemt ling the leaves of palms, found only in tropical countries ; Tree'-frog, a family of Amphibians, more closely related in structure to the toads than to frogs proper. adjs. Treeless, having no trees; Treen, wooden, ni.-vle of wood : (Spcrts.)of trees. ns. Tree'nail. Tre'nail, a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of n ship to the timbers; Tree'-nymph, a hatnndi y.ul ; Tree'-Of-lib'erty, a tree dedicated to liberty, set up in some public place ; Treo'-Of-life, arbor vita: : a tree in tne garden of F.den, described in Gen. ii. 9; Treo'-Ship, existence as a tree ; Tree'-top, the top of a tree; Tree* - WOr'ship, dendrolatry. (A.S. tred, trefav; Ice. tri, Gr. drus. Sans, dm.}

Treen, tron, . a territorial division in the Isle of Man.

Trefoil, tre'foil, n. a three-leaved plant, as the white and red clover : (arcJiit.) an ornament like trefoil. . Tref'le. a trefoil. adj. Trefle ftref'hT), ending in a three-lobed figure (krr.\ [L. trifolium ires, three, folium, a leaf.]

Trehala, ire-ha'Ia, . a kind of manna excreted by the insect L.aritms maculatus, in the form of cocoons also Turkish manna. . Trelialose, a sugar extracted from trehaia.

Treillage, trei'aj, n. a frame to train shrubs and fruit-trees upon. r ,Fr.]

Trek, trek, v.i. to drag a vehicle : to journey by ox-

n. n. the distance from one station to another.

n. TrekTcer, a traveller, [put. trckken, to draw.]

Trellis, trel'is, . a structure of cross-barred or lattice work, for supportingplants, &c. : a shed, &c., of trellis-work. adj. Trell'ised, having a trellis, or formed as a trellis. . TrelTiS-WOrk, lattice- work. [O. Fr. treillis'L. trichila, a bower.]

Tremando, trS-man'do, adv. (inns.) in a trembling, wavering manner. [It.]

Trematoda, trem-a-to'da, n.pl. a class of flat-worms whose members are parasitic in or on a great variety of animals, the body unsegmented, leaf-like or more or less cylindrical, and provided with adhesive suckers.
'!. Trem'atode, one of the foregoing also Trem'a-toid, adj. Trem'atOid, suctorial. [Gr. trematodes, porous trfma, a hole.]

Tremble, trem'bl, v.i. to shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness : to shiver : to shake, as sound. . the act of trembling : a morbid trembling. us. Trem'-blement ; Trem'bler ; Trembling. ad?. Trem'-blingly. . Trem' Wing-poplar, the aspen. adj.

Trem'Dly, tremulous. ad--, tremulously. adjs. Trem'ulant, Trem'uloUS, trembling : affected with fear: quivering. adv. Trem'ulously. . Trem'U-lousness. [O. Fr. trembler L. tremulus, trem-bling tremere, to shake.]

Tremella, trg-inel'a, . a genus of fungi, of the division Hymenomycetes, soft and gelatinous, mostly growing on decaying wood ll'ittlies Meaty Fairy Butter.

adjs. Trem'ellold, Trem'ellose.

Tremendous, tre-men'dus, adj. such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness : dreadful. adv.

Tremen'dously. . Tremen'dousness.

Tremex, tre'meks, . a genus of hymenopterous in-sects. [Gr. trlma, a hole.]

Tremolite, trein'o-llt, . one of the amphibole group of minerals, composed of silica, magnesia, and lime, occurring usually in long prisms, white or gray, vitreous, translucent to opaque, usually associated with crystalline schistose rocks. adj. Tremolit'ic. [From the Val Tremola in the Alps.]

Tremolo, trem S-lo, . (mus.) a tremulous effect sug-gesting passion : the device in an organ by which this is produced also Trem'olant, Tremulant. oil-: Tremolan do, in a tremulous manner. [It.]

Tremor, trem'or, . a shaking or quivering, any in-voluntary shaking. adj. Trem'prlesS. {Tremble.}

Trench, trensh, v.t. to dig a ditch : to dig deeply with the spade or plough. v.i. to encroach.
n. a long narrow cut in the earth : (fort?) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy : the excavated approaches made by besiegers.
. Tren'chancy, causticity, adjs. Tren'chant, Tren'ching, cuttinc : sharp : severe (Spens.) Tren'chand. ns. Tren'cher; Trench'-plough, a plough for trenching or turning up the land more deeply than usual. v.t. to plough with a trench-plough. [O. Fr. trencher (Fr. trancher), ace. to I.ittre'from L. truncare, to maim truncus, maimed.]

Trencher, tren'sher, . a wooden plate formerly used for cutting meat on at meals : the table : food :

pleasures of the table. ns. Tren'cher-cap, a style of college-cap : a mortar-board ; Tren'cher-friend (,S"A/,t.), one who frequents the table of another, a parasite ; Tren'cher - knight, -man (Shak.), one who can do feats in the way of eating, a feeder ; Tren cher-mate. a table-companion, parasite. [O. Fr. trenchoir trencher, to cut.]

Trend, trend, v.i. to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction: to incline, lean. <*. tendency. [A.S. trendan.\

Trental, tren'tal, . a service of thirty masses for thirty days, one each day, for a deceased person. [Low L. trentau L. triginta, thirty.)

Trente-et-quarante. See Rouge-et-noir.

Trepan, tre-pan', v.t. to ensnare : pr.f. trepan'ning : fa,:, and pa.p. trepanned'. [Same as trapan, of which it is an erroneous spelling.]

Trepan, tre-pan'. n. (sitrg.) a small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skul! : a powerful rock-boring tool. v ./. to remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. j. Trepana'tlon, Trepan'ning; Trepan'ner. [Fr., Low L. trepanumGt. tyr-p'tnon trypan, to bore.]

Trepang, tre-pang', n. ti.e Malay name for a species of Holothuria, much esteemed in China as a food delicacy bicke -de-mer, sea-slug.

Trephine, tre-feu', or tre-fin', . the modern trepan, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin. v.t. to perforate with the trephine.

Trepidation, trep-i-da'-shun, n. a state of confused hurry or alarm : an involuntary trembling. adj. Tr'ep'id, quaking. [L. trepidare, -dtuitt, to hurry with alarm trepidus, restless.]

Trespass, tres'pas, v.L to pass over a limit or boundary : to enter unlawfully upon another's land : to inconvenience by importunity : to intrude : to injure or annoy another : to sin. . act of trespassing : any injury to another's person or property: a sin. ns. Trespasser ; Tres'pass-off'ering, an offering in expiation of a trespass or sin (see Lev. xiv. 12-18). [O. Fr. trespasser (Fr. trespasser) L. trans, across, fassdre, to pass.]

Tress, tres, n. a lock or curl of hair : a ringlet (esp. in //.). v.t. to form into tresses. adjs. Tressed, having tresses : formed into tresses or ringlets : curled ; Tress'y, pertaining to tresses, like tresses. [Fr. tresse, through Low L. tricia, trifa, from Gr. tricha, threefold treis, three.]

Tressure, tresh'ur, . (her.) a snbordinary, half the breadth of the orle, and usually borne double, and flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis. p.adj. Tres'sured, having a tressure : arranged in the form of, or occupying the position of, a tressure.

[Fr., from tresser, to plait.]
Trestle, tres'l, . a movable support fastened to a top-

piere : the frame of a table also Tress'eL ns.

Trest (Scot.), a beam : a stool ; Tres'tle-bridge,

one whose bed rests on framed sections or trestles ;

Tres'tle-WOrk, a series of trestles forming a viaduct.

[O. Fr. trestel($<t. treteau); ety. dub.; perh. through

a Low L. dim. from L. transtrum, a beam.]
Tret, tret, . an allowance to purchasers of 4 Ib. on

every 104 Ib. for waste. [Norm. Fr. trett, deduction

(Fr. trait) O. Fr. traire L. trahere, to draw.]
TreviSS, treVis, . a bar or beam separating stalls : a

stall itself. [O. Fr. Iravers, across.)
Trews, trOOz, n.pl. trousers, esp. of tartan cloth. n.

Trews'man, one wearing trews. [Ir. trius, Ga..'

triubhas. Cf. Trousers.)
Trey, tra, . (Shak.) a three at cnrds or dice : a c^ru

or die of three spots. [O. Fr. tuis L, tres,

three.]

Trephine.

1031

Triable

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Trichogenous

Triable, trl'a-bl, adj. subject to legal trial. . TrT-
ableness.

Triact, tn'akt, aiij. having three rays. Also Triac'-
tinal, Tri'actine.

Triad, tri'ad, . the union of three: a Welsh com-
position arranged in groups of three : an association
of three kindred deities. -a*#. Trtad'iC. n. Tri'a-
dlst, a composer of triads. [L. trias, triadis Gr.
trios, triados treis, three.]

TriadelphoUS, trl-a-del'fus, adj. (hot.) having stamens
unitea into three bundles. [Gr. treis, tria, three,
adelphos, a brother.]

Triage, trl'aj, . what is picked out, esp. broken
coffee-beans.

Trial, trl'al, . a trying : the act of trying : examina-
tion by a test : the state of being tried : suffering :
temptation : judicial examination : attempt : a piece
of ware used to test the heat of a kiln. us. Tri'al-
day (Shak.), day of trial ; Tri'al-fire (Sfiak.), a fire
for trying or proving ; Tri'al-trip, an experimental
trip of a new vessel, to test her sailing-powers, &c.
On trial, on probation, as an experiment.

Trialism, tri'a-lizm, n. the doctrine of the existence
of body, soul, and spirit in man. ns. Trlal'ity,
threeness ; Tn'alogue, a colloquy of three persons.

Triandria, tri-an'dri-a, n. an order of plants having
three equal stamens. n. Trian'der, such a plant.
adjs. Trian'drian, Trian'drous. [Gr. treis, tria,
three, nner, andros, a male.]

Triangle, tri'ang-gl, . (ttuttk.) a plane figure with
three angles and three sides : a musical instrument
of percussion, formed of a steel
rod bent in triangle-form, open
at one angle : a frame of three
halberds stuck in the ground to
which soldiers were formerly
bound to be flogged (gener-
ally //.). adjs. Tri'angled,
Triang'ular, having three
angles. . Triangularity.
adv. Triang'ularly. v.t. Tri- Triangle:
ang'ulato, to survey by means a, the beater,
of a series of triangles. adv.
Triang'ulately. . Triangula'tion, act of tri-
angulating: the series of triangles so used. adj.
Triang'uloid. [Fr., L. triangulumtres, three,
angulus, an angle.]

Trlapsal, trl-ap'sal, adj. having three apses. Also Triap'sidal.

Triarchy, tr!'ar-ki, . government by three persons : a state governed by three persons. [Gr. triarcliia treis, tria, three, arcftf, beginning, sovereignty.]

Triarian, trl-a'ri-an, adj. of the third rank.

Trias, trl'as, . (geol.) the oldest group of the Meso-zoic or Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the New Red Sandstone. adj. Trias'sic. [So called by the German geologists, from their threefold grouping of the system, from Gr. trias, union of three.]

Triatomlo, trl-a-tom'ik, adj. consisting of three atoms :
trivalent.

Triaxial, tri-ak'si-al, adj. having three axes. n. Triax'on. [L. tres, tri-, three, axis, axis.]

TrlbasiO, trl-ba'sik, adj. having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base of some acids.

Tribble, trib'l, n. a horizontal frame for drying paper, having wires stretched across it.

Tribe, trlb, . an aggregate of stocks a stock being an aggregate of persons considered to be kindred or an aggregate of families, forming a community usually under the government of a chief: a number of things having certain common qualities. adj. Trib'al. . Trib'alism. adv. Trib'ally. ns. Tribe'let; Tribes'man. [L. tribus, orig. applied to one of the three divisions of the ancient Roman people tri-, ires, three.]

Triblet, trib'let, . a tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts, &c. are forged.

Tribometer, trT-bom'e-ter, . a sled-like apparatus for measuring sliding friction.

Tribonyx, trib'0-mkg, . a genus of Australian galli-miles. [Gr. tribeiit, to rub, onyx, a claw.]

Tribrach, trl'brak, . (poet.) a foot of three short syllables. /*#. Tribrach'iC. [L., Gr. tribrachys, tri-, root of treis, three, brachys, short.)

Tribulation, trib-u-la'shun, . severe affliction : dig-tress. [L., tribulare, -dtum, to afflict tribulum, a sledge for rubbing out corn terere, to rub.]

Tribunal, trT-bu'nal, it. the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice : court of justice : the confessional. [L.]

Tribune, trib'un, . a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to 'defend their rights : a champion of popular rights : the raised platform from which speeches were delivered, any platform or pulpit. ns. Trib'unate, Trib'uneship. adjs. Tribuni'tial, Tribuni'cian, Tribuni'tian. [L. tribuntistribus, a tribe.]

Tribute, trib'ut, . a fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or pro-tection : a personal contribution : acknowledgment, or homage paid. adv. Tributarily. . Trib'utari-neSS. adj. Trib'Utary, paying tribute: subject: yielding supplies of anything, subsidiary : paid in tribute. . one who pays tribute : a stream which contributes water to another. us. Trib'Ute-mon'ey, money paid as tribute ; Trib'uter, a miner paid by proportion of the ore raised. [L. tribntum tribuere, to assign tribus, a tribe.]

Tricapsular, trl-kap'su-lar, adj. (hot.) three-capsuled : having three capsules to each flower.

TricarpOUS, trl-kar'pus, adj. (6ot.) having three carpels.

Tricaudate, trl-kaw'diit, adj. having three tail-like processes, as a butterfly's wing.

Trice, tris, v.t. (iiaut.) to haul or lift up by means of a rope : pr.p. tnc'ing ; pa.f. triced. [Ger. trissen.}

Trice, trls, . a very short time : an instant. [Perh. from thrice, while one can count three ; or from Sp. tris, noise of breaking glass ; cf. Scot. ' in a crack.']

Tricennial, trl-sen'i-al, *(/'. pertaining to thirty years : occurring every thirty years. [L. tricenniitm , thirty years triginta, thirty, anitits, a year.]

Tricentenary, trT-sen'te-na-ri, . a space of three hundred years. [L. trecenti, three hundred tres, three, centum, a hundred.]

TricephalOUS, trl-sef'a-lus, adj. three-headed. [Gr., treis, three, kefikale, a head.]

Triceps, trl'seps, adj. three-headed. Also Tricip'ital.

[L. , tres, three, caput, head.]

Tricerion, trT-se'ri-on, . in Greek ecclesiastical use, a candlestick with three lights. [Late Gr., Gr. treis, three, keros, wax.]

Trichangia, trl-kan'ji-a, .//. the capillary blood-vessels. [Gr. th'iks trickos, hair, anfrio*,eiVttel.]

Trichas, trT'kas, . a genus of American warblers. [Gr., a thrush.]

Trichatrophia, trik-a-tro'fi-a, . a brittle condition of the hair. us. Trich'ia, a folding inward of the eye-lashes ; Trichi'asis, a kidney disease : a morbid swelling of the breasts : trichia. [Gr. tkrix, trichos, hair, atrophin, atrophy.]

Trichina, tri-kl'na, . a parasitic worm, which in Its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animaU, esp. the hog :-pl. TriChl'naB. ns. Tri-Chini'aslS (more usually Trichlnp'SiS), the disease caused by the presence of trichinae in the body ; Trichinlsa'tion. adjs. Trich'inosed, Trichinot'lc, Trich'inous. [Gr. trickinos, small like a hair thrix, trichos, hair.]

Trichite, trl'kTt, . a spicule of some sponges. adj. Trichit'ic.

Trichiurus. trik-i-u'nis, n. the genus of hair-tails.

Trichoda, tr!-ko'da, . a genus of ciliate infusorians.

Trlchogenous. trl-koj'e-nus, adj. helping the hair to grow. ns. Trichocla'sla, Trlchocla'sls, a brittle

condition of the hair ; Tlich'ogen, a preparation for causing the hair to grow ; Trichogyne (trik'0-jln), the slender portion of the procarp in red algae, a receptive organ of reproduction ; Trichol'Ogy, the knowledge of the hair ; Tricho'ma, a morbid condition of the hair, introversion of the eyelid. adjs. Trichom'atose ; Trichopath'ic, relating to disease of the hair. ns. TrichOp'athy i the treatment of diseases of the hair; Trich'ophore (hot.), the cell or cells in certain algs supporting the trichogyne : a sac-like body from which the chitinous parapodial appendages of an annelid are developed. adjs. Trichophor'io, Trichoph'orous. us. Trichoph'y-

ton, a fungus growth round the hair-bulbs causing baldness, ringworm, &c. ; Trichophyto'siS, disease of the skin due to the presence of tlie foregoing ; Trichorex'is, brittlenessof the hair; Trichorrhe'a, a falling of the hair; TriCho'sis, any disease of the hair.

Trichome, tri'kOm, . an outgrowth from the epidermis of a plant.

Trichoptera, trl-kop'te-ra, .//. the caddis-flies. adjs. Trichop'teran, Trichop'terous.

Trichord, trl'kord, adj. having three strings.

TriChotomoUS, trl-kot'O-mus, adj. divided into three parts, or into threes also TriChotom'ic. adv. Tri-Chot'omously. . Trichot'Omy, division into three parts. [Gr. tricha, threefold, treis, three ; tome, a cutting temnein, to cut.]

Trichromatic, trl-krO-mat'ik, adj. characterised by three colours, having the three fundamental colour-sensations of red, green, and purple, of the normal eye, as opposed to the colour-blind eye, which has but two. Also Trichro'miC. [Gr. treis, three, chroma, colour.]

TriChronoUS, trl'kr5-nus, adj. in ancient prosody, consisting of three times or marie, trisemic. [Gr. treis, three, chronos, time.]

Trick, trik, v.t. to dress, to decorate. n. Trick'ing, the act of one who tricks : (Shak.) dress, ornament. [Celt. ; W. trcciaui, to adorn.]

Trick, trik, n. any fraud or stratagem to deceive, an illusion : a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy : a particular habit or manner, skill, adroitness, manner : a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn : any toy or gimcrack : a turn as at the helm : (slang) a watch. v.t. to deceive, to cheat. K*. Trick'er; Trick'ery, act or practice of play-

ing tricks : artifice : stratagem : imposition. adv. Trickily, n. Trick'iness. adj. Trick'ish, addicted to tricks : artful in making bargains. adv. Trick'ishly, in a trickish manner: artfully: knavishly. . Trick'ishness, the state of being trickish or deceitful. oi/7'. Trick'ly, cleverly, deftly. . Trick'SCene, a scene in which changes are made before the audience. adjs. Trlck'sey, Trick'sy, trickish, exhibiting artfulness : pretty, dainty, neat. n. Trick'Siness, state of being tricksey. adj. Trick'SOme. ns. Trick'ster, one who practises tricks, a cheat ; Ttlck'-Wig, a kind of wig worn by actors, the hair of which can be made to stand on end by a device. adj. Trick'y. [O. Fr. tric/ier, to beguile L. tricari, to trifle.]

Trickle, trik'l, v.i. to flow gently or in a small stream. n. a trickling rill. . Trick'let, a little rill. adj. Trick'ly, trickling. [M. E. triklen, prob. for striklen, freq. of striken, logo.]

Trick-track, trik'-trak, . a form of backgammon in which pegs as well as pieces are used. Also TriC'-trac, Tick'-tack. [Fr. trie trac.}

TricliniC, trl-klin'ik, adj. (tnin.) having three axes obliquely inclined to each other. [Gr. treis, three, ktinein, to bend.]

Triclinium, trl-klin'i-um, . a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals : a dining-room with couches on three sides. [L., Gr. triklinos treis, three, kline, a couch.)

Tricolour, Tricolor, tri'kul-or, . the national flag of France, of three colours, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. adj. Tri'coloured, having three colours. [Fr. tricolore L. tres, three, color, colour.]

Triconsonantal, trl-kon'so-nan-tal, adj. composed of three consonants. Also Triconsonan'tic.

Tricorn, trl'korn, adj. having three horns. . a hat witli three points or corners. [L. tricomis, three-horned tres, three, cornii, a horn.]

Tricornered, trl-kor'nerd, adj. three-cornered.

Tricornigerous, trl-kor-nij'e-rus. adj. bearing three horns. [L. tres, three, cornu, a horn, gerere, to bear.]

Tricornute, -d, trT-kor'nut, -ed, adj. having three horn-like processes.

Incorporate, tn-kor / pO-rat, adj. having three bodies and only one head common to the three.

TriCOState, trl-kos'tat, adj. three-ribbed.

Tricot, tre'kS, . a hand-knitted woollen fabric, or machine fabric imitating it : a soft, slightly-ribbed cloth for women's garments. [Fr. tricot, knitting, tricoter, to knit, from Teut. ; Ger. stricken.]

Tricrotic, trl-krot'ik, adj. having three beats. . Tri'crotism. adj. Tri'crot-OUS. [Gr. treis, three, krotos, a beat.]

TrlCUSpid, trl-kus'pid, adj. having three cusps or points : (anat.) denoting certain of the teeth, and the valve of the right ventricle of the heart .adj. TriCUS'-pidate (hot.), three-pointed or ending in three points. [L. tricnsfis, tricitspidis tri, tris, thrice, cnsfis, a point.]

Tricycle, trl'si-kl, . a velocipede with three wheels. v.i. to ride on such. . Tricuspi-Trl' cyclist. [Gr. tri-, root of treis, date Leaf, three, kykios, circle, wheel.]

Tridacna, tn-dak'na, . a genus of bivalves, the giant clam, without the shell weighing 20 lb., with the shell so much even as 500 lb. [Gr. treis, three, daknein, to bite.]

TridactyloUS, trl-dak'til-us, adj. having three toes or fingers.

Tride, trld, adj. swift, fleet. [Fr.]

Trident, trl'dent, . the three-pronged spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean : any three-toothed instrument. adjs. Tri'dent, Trident'ate, Tri'-dented, having three teeth or prongs. [Fr., L. tres, three, dens, dentis, tooth.]

Tridentine, trl-den'tin, adj. pertaining to the Council of 'I rent (1545-63), or to its decrees. . a Roman Catholic. [L. Tridentum, Trent.]

Tridigitate, trl-dij'i-tat, adj. with three fingers or toes.

Tridimensional, trl-di-men'shun-al, adj. having three dimensions length, breadth, thickness.

Triduum, trid'u-um, . a spnce of three days : a three days' service of prayer preparatory to a saint's day, &.c.adj. Trid'uan, lasting three days. [L.]

Tridymite, trid'i-mit, . a brittle mineral composed of silica, which occurs in various acid igneous rocks in the form of thin transparent six-sided plates, several of which are usually grouped together.

Tried. See Try.

Triennial, trl-en'yal, adj. continuing three years: happening every third year. adv. Triennially. [L. triennistres, three, artnus, a year.)

Trier, trl'er, . one who tries by experiment : one who tries, as a judge : one of Cromwell's commissioners for examining into the qualifications of ministers: (Skak.) one who brings to the test, a test.

Trierarch, trl'er-ark, . the commander of an ancient Greek trireme -also a person obliged to furnish ships to the state. adj. Tri'erarchal. . Tri'erarchy, the office of trierarch : the system of requisitioning vessels from wealthy citizens. [Gr. trieres, a trireme, arcnein, to rule.]

TrieteriC, -al, trl-e-ter'k, -al, adj. triennial [Gr., treis, three, etas, a year.]

Trifaoial, tn-fa'shal, adj. threefold and pertaining to the face, esp. of the fifth cranial nerve. n. the tri-geminal nerve. [L. tres, three, fades, face.]

TrifarlOUS, tri-fa'ri-us, adj. arranged in three rows : facing three ways.

Trifid, tri'fid, adj. three-cleft.

Trifle, tri'fl, v.i. to act or talk lightly : to indulge in light or silly amusements : to waste or spend idly or unprofitably (tvitk). . anything of little value : a light confection of whipped cream or white of egg, with fruit, wine, &c. . Trifler. adj. Trifling, of small value or importance : trivial. adv. Tri'flingly. . Tri flingness. [O. Fr. trufle, dim. of truffe, a gibe, also a truffle.)

Triflorous, trl-fl5'rus, adj. three-flowered. Also Tri-flo'ral.

Trifoliate, -d, trl-fOli-at, -ed, adj. three-leaved. ns. Trifo Hum, a genus of small plants of the bean family the clovers with trifoliate leaves and purple, red, white, or yellow flowers ; Tri'foly (Browning), trefoil. [L. tres, three, folium, leaf.]

Triforium, trT-fO'ri-um, . the arcade over the arches of a church between nave and side aisles ://. Trifo'ria. ' L. tri, iris, thrice, foris, a door.]

Triform, trf form, adj. having a triple form also Tri'-formed. . Triform'ity. ^-adj. Triformous. [L. triformis ires, three, forma, form.]

TrifUTCate, -d, trl-fur'kat, -ed, adj. having three forks or branches. v.i. Trifur'cate, to divide into three parts. . Trifurca'tion. [L. trifurcus tri, tris, thrice, furca, a fork.]

Trig, trig, adj. trim, neat : tight, sound. . a dandy. [Prob. Scand., Ice. tryggr, fine.]

Trig, trig, . a skid for a wheel, &c. : the mark for the players at skittles, &c. v.t. to stop, to obstruct, to skid. adv. Trlgly. *. TrigTiess.

Trigamous, trig'am-us, adj. (hot.) having three sorts of flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite, in the same flower-head. ns. Trig'amlst, one who marries three wives ; Trig'amy, the slate of having three husbands or wives at the same time. [Gr. tri t tris, three, gamos, marriage.]

Trigeminal, trl-jem'i-nal, adj. triple, threefold, adj. Trigem'inous, born three at a birth. . Trigemi'-nus, the trifacial nerve.

Trigger, trig'er, ft. a catch which when pulled looses the hammer of a gun in firing : a catch to hold a wheel when driving on steep ground. [Dut. trekker trekken, to pull.]

Trigla, trig'la, . the typical genus of Triglidcf, the gurnards. adj. Trig'loid.

Triglot, tri'glot, adj. containing three languages. [Gr. treis. three, gldssa, gldtta, tongue.]

Triglyph, trfglif, n. a three-grooved tablet at equal distances alone the frieze in Doric architecture. adjs. Triglyph'-ic, -al, consisting of, or pertaining to, triglyphs : con-taining three sets of characters or sculptures. [L. triglyfik usGr. triglyphos treis, three, glyphein, to carve.]

Trigon, trl'gon, . a three-cornered figure, a triangle

Triglyph.

Iso TrigO'non: (astro!.) the junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons the first or watery trigon, Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces ; the eartkly, Taurus, Virgo, Capri-cornus ; the airy, Gemini, Libra, Aquarius ; the fiery, Aries, Leo, Sagittarius. adjs. Trig'onal, triangular in cross-section : three-angled, esp. in botany ; Trigon'lc, pertaining to a trigon ; Trig'on-OUS, three-angled. [Gr. trigSnontri, tris, thrice, gonia, an angle.]

Trigoneutic, trl-go-nu'tik, adj. producing three broods in a year, of insects.'/. TrigoneU tlsm, [Gr. treis, three , gonttui*, to beget.]

1034

Trigonocerous, trig-0-nos'e-rus, adj. having horns with three angles.

Trigonometry, trig-5-nom'e-tri, . the branch of mathematics which treats of the relatkms between the sides and angles of triangles. . Tngonom'eter, an instrument for solving plane right-angled figures by inspection. adjs. Trigonomet'riC, -al, per-taining to trigonometry : done by the rules of trigonometry, adv. Trigonomet'rically. Trigo-nometrical Survey, the survey of a country by triangulation and trigonometrical calculation upon a single base. [Gr. trigdnon, a triangle, metron, a measure.]

Trigram, trl'gram, . same as Trigraph. adjs. Tri-grammat'ic, Trigram'mic. [Gr. tri, tris, thrice, gramma, a letter.]

Trigraph, trfgraf, . a combination of three letters sounded as one, a triphthong. [Gr. tri, tris, thrice, zcn&graphf, a writing graphein, to write.)

Trigynia, tn-jin'i-a, . an order of plants having three pistils or styles. . Tri'gyn, a plant with three styles. atijs. Trigyn'ian, Trig'ynous. [Gr. tri, tris, thrice, gyne, a woman.]

Trihedral, tn-he'dral, adj. having three equal sides. . Trihe'dron, a figure having three equal bases or

sides. [Gr. treis, three, hedra, a seat.]
Trijugate, tn'joo-gat, adj. (6at.) having three pairs of

leaflets or pinnx. Also Tri'jUgOUS.
Trilabe, tri'lab, . a three-pronged surgical instrument

for removing calculi from the bladder. [Gr. treis,

three, labe, a hold.]

Trilabiate, trl-la'bi-St, adj. three-lipped.
Trilaminar, trl-lani'i-nar, aiij. having three lamina;,

l.unelhe, or layers. Also Trflam'inate.
Trilateral, trl-lat'er-al, a*ij. having three sides. aih>.

Trilat'erally. . Trilat'eralness. [L. tres, three,

iattts, side.]

Trild, trild (Spens) = Trilled, flowed.
Trilemma, tn-lem'a, . a dilemmatic syllogism with

three alternative propositions.

Trilinear, trl-lin'e-ar, adj. consisting of three lines.
Trilingual, trl-ling'gwal, adj. consisting of three

tongues or languages. Also Triling uar. [L.. tres,

three, lingua, tongue.]
Triliteral, trt-lit'er-al, adj. consisting of three letters.

n. Trill f eralism. [L. ties, three, litera, a letter.]
Trilith, trlTith, . a form of megalithic monument

consisting of two upright stones supporting another

lying crosswise also Tri'lithon. a<.ij. Trilith'iO.

[Gr. treis, three, litfios, stone.]
Trill, tril, v.t. and v.i. to shake : to utter with a

tremulous vibration, to quaver : to pronounce with

a quick vibration of the tongue. . a quaver or

tremulous vibration, warbling. [It. trillare, to

shake ; imit.J
Trill, tril, v.i. to trickle : (obs.) to twirl. [Scand.,

Sw. trilla, to roll.]
Trilling, tril'ing, . a compound threefold crystal :

any one child of a triplet.
Trillion, tril'yun, . a million raised to the third

power, or multiplied twice by itself: in France, a

thousand multiplied by itself three times, a million

million. aiij. TriU'iohth. [Fr., L. tres, three,

Low L. millio, a million.]
Trillium, tril'i-um, . a North American genus of low

perennial herbs of the lily famih including 'Make-

rnbin, thrce-lcavcd ttightshaiie, &c.
Trilobate, -d, trl-lo'bat, or trrio-bat, -ed, adj. having

three lobes. Also Tri'lobed.
Trilobite, trflo-blt, . one of an order of fossil

Crustacea entirely confined to the Paleozoic rocks.

adj. Trilobit'ic.

Trilocular, trl-lok'O-lar, adj. three-celled.
Trilogy, tril'o-ji, . the name given by the Greeks to

a group of three tragedies, either connected by a

common subject or each representing a distinct

story the Oresteia of ./Eschylus, which embraces

the Agamemnon, the Ckafnora, and the Eumenidts.

Trim

mote ; mate ; moon ; then.

Tripe

[Gr. tnlogia tri, iris, thrice, logia, speech
iegein, to say.]

Trim, trim, adj. in good order: nice. ->.t. to make
trim : to put in due order : to dress : to decorate :
to clip : to reduce to proper form: to arrange tor
sailing : to rebuke sharply, to thrash. v.i. to

balance or fluctuate between parties :pr.p. trim'-
ming ; pa.t. and pa.f. trimmed. . dress: orna-
ments: state of a ship as to sailing qualities : ar-
rangement. adv. Trimly. us. Trim'mer, one
who trims : one who fluctuates between parties, a
time-server: a scold : a small horizontal be.im on a
floor into which the ends of joists are framed : a
float bearing a baited hook and line, used in :
for pike ; Trtm'mlng, that which trims : ornamental
parts, esp. of a garment, dish, &c. : (//.) fittings.
adv. Trim'mingly. . Trim'ness. [A.S. />_)>/.;,
to strengthen, set in order trum, firm.]

Trimembral, trl-mem'bral, adj. having three members.

Trimensual, trl-men'su-al, adj. happening every three

months also Trimes'tral. Trimes'trial . Tri-
mes ter, a period of three months.

Triliiera, trim'e-ra, .//. a division of beetles with
tarsi three-jointed. adj. Trim'erOUS. [Gr. treis,
three, meros, part.]

Trimeter, trim'e-ter, . a division of a verse consisting
of three measures. adjs. Trim'eter, Trimet'ric, -al,
consisting of three measures, esp. iambic. [Gr.
tritnetros treis, three, metron, measure.]

Trimethyl, trl-meth'il, adj. containing three methyl
radicals in combination. . Trimeth'ylainine, an
organic base resembling ammonia in some of its
properties, and having a strong herring-brine odour
incorrectly called propylantine.

Trimonthly, trl'munth-h, adj. every three months.

Trimorpliism, trT-mor'fizm, n. (biol.) the existence of
an organism in three distinct forms, as in certain
butterflies, in the common flower Lythrum salicaria,
&c..iajs. Trimor'phic, Trimor'phous.

Trimurti, tri-mSOr'ti, n. the name of the Hindu triad,
or the gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva when thought
of as an inseparable unity, though three in form.

Trinal, trl'nal, adj. threefold. adjs. Tri'nary, ter-
nary ; Trine, threefold : of three. . a triad : the
aspect of two planets, as seen from the earth, distant
from each other one-third of the zodiac or 120. [L.
tritms tres, tria, three.]

Trindle, trin'dl, . a piece of wood, &c. , laid between
the cords and boards of a book to flatten before
cutting: a wheel of a barrow. v.i. to roll, to trot.
v.t. to trundle. [A variant of trend If.]

Trinervate, trl-nerVat, adj. three-nerved. Also TrT-
nerved.

Tringa. tring'ga, n. a genus of sandpipers, of family
Scolopacidir containing the knot, &c. adjs. Trin'-

gine, Trin'goid.

Tringle. tring'gl, . a rod on which the rings of a
curtain run : a small moulding of rectangular cross-
section, in a Doric triglyph, &c. : a strip of wood at
the edge of a gun-platform to turn the recoil of the
truck. [Fr.]

Trinity, trin'i-ti, n. the union of three in one Godhead
:
the persons of the Godhead : any symbolical repre-
sentation of the persons of the Trinity. adj. Trini-
ta'rian, pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine
of the Trinity. n. one who holds the doctrine of the
Trinity : a member of the Trinitarian order. .
Trinita'rianism, the tenets of Trinitarians. n.pl.
Trinita'rians, a religious order founded at Rome in
1198 to redeem Christian captives from the infidels
also Mathurins and Redemftionists. us. Trta'ity-
house, a corporation entrusted with the regulation
and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the
shores and rivers of England, and with the licensing
and appointing of pilots for the English coast,
founded
at Dentford in 7518 ; Trin'ity-Sun'day, the Sunday
next after Whitsunday, the Festival of the Holy
Trinity ; Trinity-term, formerly one of the fixed

terms of the Knglish law-courts that commenced on
Friday next after Trinity Sunday. [L. triaitas,
three trim, three each tres, three.]

Trinket, tring'ket. n. a small ornament for the person :
anything ot little value. v.i. to deal in a mean and
underhand way : to intrigue. ns. Trink'eter, a
mean intriguer ; Trink'etry, trinkets collectively.
[Skeat suggests that M. E. irenket, trynket, may be
from an O. Fr. trenqner, to cut, a by-form of
trencher, to cut.]

Trinket, tring'ket, . a vessel to drink out of. [Prob.
conn, somehow with preceding.]

Trinket, tring'ket, . a topsail. [O. Fr. trinyuetL.
triquetrus, three-cornered.]

Trinkle, tringk'l, a Scotch form of trickle : also a form

of tinkle.

Trinoctial, tn-nok'shal, adj. comprising three nights.

Trinodal, trl-no'dal, atij. having three nodes or joints.

Trinomial, tri-nO'mi-al, adj. (iiiiitk.) consisting of three names or terms connected by the sign plus or minus. . a trinomial quantity. ns. Trino'mialism; Trino'mialist ; Trinomial'! ty. adj. Trino'mially. [L. tres, three, iiomen, name.]

Trio, tre'o, or trl'o, . three united : {urns.) a composition for three performers. [It., L. tres, three.)

Triodion, tn-o'di-on, . a book of Greek offices for the services from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter. [Gr. treis, three, hodos, a way.]

Triolet, tre'o-let, . a stanza of eight lines on two rhymes the ist, 3d, 4th, and 5th lines rhyming, as also the ad and 6th. Again, the words of the ist, 4th, and yth lines are the same, while the 7th and 8th repeat the first two. [Fr.]

Triones, tn-O'nez, n.pl. a name applied to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major. [L.]

Trionym, tn'O-nim. . a name consisting of three terms. adj. Trion'ymal.

Trip, trip, I-./, to move with short, light steps : to stumble and fall : to err, to go wrong, to make a slip in chastity : to fail. v.t. to cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him (with up) '. to overthrow by taking away support : to catch : to catch in a tank : to loosen, as an anchor, from the bottom, by a long rope : to turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position : to fold in the middle, as a deep stage-drop : to strike against : fr.p. trip'ping ; pa.t. and/a.^. tripped. . a light, short step : a catch by which an antagonist is thrown : one of the points in coursing, when the hare is thrown off its legs : a false step : a mistake : a short voyage or journey, a jaunt. ns. Trip'-book, a book in which the records and accounts of the trip of a fishing-boat are made up and kept : Trip'-hamm'er, a large hammer used in forges, a tilt-hammer ; Trip'per, a cheap excursionist, a tourist doing a certain round: one who stumbles or who makes another stumble; Trip'-Slip ((7.S.), a strip of paper on whicli a car-conductor must punch a hole when a fare is taken. [M. E. trippeu; cog. with Dut. trippen, trappen, to tread upon, trippelen, to trip, Sw. trippa, to trip.]

Tripartite, trip'ar-tit, or trt-par'tit, adj. divided into three parts : having three corresponding parts : relating to three parties. ad-: Trip'artitely. . Triparti'tlon, a division into three. [L. ter. thrice, /artitus, pa.p. of partiri, to divide pars, a part.]

Tripe, trip, n. entrails : parts of the compound stomach of a ruminant, esp. of sheep or horned cattle, prepared as food the parts used being the paunch or rumen (yielding plain tripe), and the smaller reticulum (yielding honeycomb tripe). ns. Tripe'man, one who prepares tripe or who hawks it about ; Trl'pery, a place for the preparation or sale of tripe. Tripe de Roche, a name originally given to various species of lichens of the genera Gyrophora and Umbilicaria, nutritious though bitter, nauseous, and purgative. [Celt. ; Ir., triopas, W. tripa.}

Tripedal, trip'e-dal, or trrped-al, adj. having three feet. [L. ires, three, fes, pedis, afoot.]

Tripennate, trl-pen'at, adj. (l>ot.) three-winged. [L. tri, iris, thrice, penna, a wing.]

Tlipersonal, trl-per'sun-al, adj. consisting of three persons. us. Triper'sonalist, a believer in the Trinity ; Tripersonal'ity.

TripetalOUS, trl-pet'al-us, adj. (&>/.)having three petals or flower-leaves. [Gr. treis, three, petaion, a leaf.]

Triphane, tri' fan, . spodumene.

Triphthong, trif thong, . a combination of three vowels to form one sound. adj. Triphthong al.

[Gr. treis, three, phthongos, sound.]

Triphyllous, trl-fil'us, adj. (hot.) three-leaved. [Gr. tri, iris, thrice, pkyllon, a leaf.]

Triphysite, trif'i-slt, . one of a Spanish sect of the 7th century who maintained the existence of three natures in Christ the human, the divine, and a third resulting from the union of the other two. [Gr. treis, three, physis, nature.]

Tripinnate, trl-pin'at, adj. trebly pinnate.

Tripitaka, tri-pit'a-ka, . the whole body of the northern Buddhist canonical writings, comprising the three divisions of Sutras, or discourses of the Buddha for the laity ; Vinaya, or discipline for the order ; and Abhidhtirma, or metaphysics. [Sans. tri, three, pitaka, basket.]

Triple, trip'l, adj. consisting of three united : three times repeated : (Shak.) third. v.t. to treble. adjs. Triple-Crowned, having three crowns : wearing the triple crown, as the pope ; Triple-head'ed, having three heads. n. Triplet, three of a kind, or three united : three lines rhyming together: (tints.) a group of three notes occupying the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3 : (call.) one of three children born at one birth. adj. Trip'le-turned (S/iak.), three times faithless. . Tri'plex, triple time in music. adj. Triplicate, threefold : made thrice as much. . a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. v.t. to make threefold. us. Triplication, act of making threefold or adding three together ; Tripliclty, the state of being threefold : tripleness : (Speus.) a triad : (astral.) the division of the signs according to the number of the elements. <W. Triply.
Triple Alliance, the league of England, Sweden, and the Netherlands formed against France in 1668 : the alliance of Britain, France, and Holland against Spain in 1717 : the alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, formed in 1883, and directed to check French or Russian aggression ; Triple crown (her.), see Tiara ; Triple time (mus.), time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar. The Triple Event, winning the Oaks, St Leger, and Derby. [Fr., L. tri-pltis tri-, ires, three, -plus, akin to Eng. -fold.\

Tripod, tri' pod, . anything on three feet or legs, as

a stool, &c.adj'. having three legs or supports.

adj. Trlp'Odal. [Gr. tripoits, tripodos tri, treis, three, pans, foot.]

Tripoli, trip'0-li, . a mineral substance employed in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c. [Orig. brought from Tripoli in Africa.]

Tripos, trl'pos, . a university examination for honours at Cambridge : the list of successful candidates in an honours examination at Cambridge : a tripod. [Prob. traceable to the custom by which a B.A., known as Mr Tripos, sat on a three-legged stool and disputed in the Philosophy School at Cambridge on Ash Wednesday, his speech being called the Tripos speech.]

Trippant, trip'ant, adj. (her.) represented as walking or trotting;.

Tripping, trip'ing, n. the act of tripping : a light kind of dance. adv. Trippingly, in a trippine; manner : with a light, quick step. . Tripp'ingneSS.

Tripsacum, trip'sa-Uum, . a genus of American grasses, including the gama-grass.

Tripsis, trip'sis, . pulverisation : the process of shampooing. [Gr., tribeiii, to rub.]

Triptote, trip'tOt, . a noun used in three cases only. [Fr., Gr. triptdton treis, three, ptftos, falling piptein, to fall.]

Triptych, trip'tik, . a set of tablets consisting of three leaves, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [Gr. tri, thrice, ptyx, ptychos, a fold, a \za.iptyssein, to fold.]

Tripudium, trl-pu'di-um, n. among the Romans, a religious dance, also a mode of divination based on observation of the action of birds feeding. adj. Tripu' diary. . Tripudia'tion, dancing. [L., prob. from tres, three, pes, pedis, foot.]

Triquetrous, tri-kwet'rus, adj. three-sided : triangular also Triquet'ral. . Triquet'ra, an ornament consisting of three interlaced arcs, common in early art in northern Europe. adv. Triquet'rously. . Triquet'rum, one of the triangular Wormian bones in the lambdoid suture of the skull. [L. tres, three, -qitetnis, prob. a mere formative.)

Triradiate, tri-nVdi-at, adj. radiating in three directions. adv. Trira'dially.

Trireme, tri'rem, . an ancient galley esp. a war-galley having three banks or rows of oars. [Fr., L. triremis tri, tres, three, remits, an oar.]

Trisagion, tri-sa'gi-on, . a hymn used in the early and Oriental Churches, and in the Greek Church, consisting of the words ' O Holy God, holy and mighty, holy and immortal, have mercy on us.' The name is often applied erroneously to the Ter-sanctus. [Gr. iris, thrice, hagios, holy.]

Trisect, trl-sekt', v.t. to cut or divide into three equal parts. . Trisec'tion, the division of anything, as an angle, into three equal parts. [L. tri, thrice, secare, sectutn, to cut.]

Triseme, \ri'&em,adj. and. consisting of three semeia, equal to three short syllables, as the tribrach, iambic, and trochee. Also Trise'miC. [Gr. treis, three, sema, a sign.]

TrisepalOUS, trl-sep'al-us, adj. (hot.) having three sepals.

Triserial, trl-se'ri-al, adj. in three rows or series also Trise'riate. advs. Trise'rially, in three series; Triseria'tim, in three rows, triserially.

TriSOtum, trl-se'tum, . a genus of grasses, of the tribe Aveneee, mostly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets. [L. tres, three, setum, a bristle.]

Insinuate, trl-sin'u-at, adj. having three sinuses, as a margin.

Triskele, tris'kgl, . a three-armed cross, the fylfot. [Gr. treis, three, skelos, a leg.]

TrismegistUS, tris-me-gis'tns, adj. thrice greatest, an epithet used only in ' Hermes Trismegistus,' the Greek name of the Egyptian god Thoth, originator of Egyptian culture, the god of writing, of religion, and of the arts and sciences.

Trismus, tris'mus, . tetanic spasm of the muscles of mastication, lockjaw. [' Ir., trizein, to gnash.]

Trisoctahedron, tris-ok'ta-he-dron, n. a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

Trispermous, trT-sper'mus, adj. three-seeded. . Tri-sper'mum, a poultice made of the crushed seeds of cummin, bay, anil smallage.

Trisplanchnic. tn-splangk'nik, adj'. pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body, the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal. [Gr. treis, three, splangchna, viscera.]

Trisporic, tn-spor'ik, adj. having three spores. Also Trispo'rous.

Tristesse. tris-tes', . (arch.) sadness. adjs. Trist, Trist'ful (Shak.), sad, sorrowful, gloomy. adv. Trist'fully. [Fr. tristet.. trisfis, sad.l

Tristichous, tris'ti-kus, adj. (hot.) grouped in three rows. [Gr. treis, three, stichos, a row.]

Trlstigmatic, trl-stig-mat'ik, adj, having three stigmas. Also Tristig'matose.

TristylQUS, trl-stl'lus, adj. (hot.) having three styles.

Trisula, tri-soo'la, . the trident of Siva. Also Trisul'.

TriSUlcate, trl-sul'kat, adj. having three forks or prongs : (tot.) having three furrows. [L. trisitlcits tri, iris, thrice, sulcus, a furrow.]

Trisyllable, tri-, or tri-sil'a-bl, . a word of three syllables. ai/j's. Trisyllabic, -al, pertaining to a trisyllable : consisting of three syllables. adv. Tri-syllab'ically. [Gr. treis, three, syliabe, syllable.]

Tritagonist, tri-tag'on-ist, . the third actor in the Greek drama. [Gr. tritos, third, agonistes, an actor.]

Trite, trlt, aiij. worn out by use : used till its novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed. adv. Tritely. n. Trite'ness. [It. triioL. tritus, rubbed, pa.p. of terere, to rub.]

Triternate, trl-ter'nat, adj. thrice ternate of a ternate leaf in which each division is divided into three parts, and each of these into three leaflets, thus making twenty-seven, as in some limbellifera>. Also Trip'-licate-ter'nate.

Tri theism, tri'the-izm, . the doctrine of three Gods : the opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are actually different beings. . Trl'theist, one who maintains the doctrine of tritheism. adjs. Tri-theis'tic, -al. [Gr. treis, three, theos, a god.]

Trithionic, trl-thl-on'ik, adj. containing three sulphur atoms. . Trithl'onate, a salt of trithionic acid. [Gr. treis, three, tlieion, sulphur.]

Tritical, trit'i-kal, adj. trite, common. adv. Trit'i-cally. n. Trit'icalness. [Formed from trite, in imitation of critical.}

Triticum, trit'i-kum, w. a genus of grasses including the varieties of wheat, adj. Tritic'eous. [L. ' wheat' terere, trituiit, to rub.]

Tritoma, tri-tO'ma, n. a genus of tufted herbaceous plants belonging to the natural order Liliaccce.

Triton, tri' ton, n. (myth.) a marine demi-j;od, one of the trumpeters of Poseidon (Neptune), his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell : a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [Gr. Triton.}

Tritone, trl'ton, . an interval in music composed of tliree whole steps or tones.

Tritorium, trl-to'ri-um, . a vessel for separating liquids of different densities. Also Tritu'rium.

Tritubercular, tri-tu-ber'ku-lar, adj. having three tubercles or cusps aUo Trituber''culate. n. Tri-tuber'culism.

Triturate, trii'u-rat, v.t. to rub or grind to a fine powder. adj. Trit'Urable, that may be reduced to a fine powder by grinding. its. Tritura'tion ;

Tritura'tor ; Trit'urature. [Late L. triturare,

-atum L. tcrcre, to rub.]

Triumph, trl'umf, . in ancient Rome, a solemn pro-cession in honour of a victorious general : joy for success: victory: (Shak.) a trump card. v. i. to celebrate a victory with pomp : to rejoice for victory : to obtain victory : to be prosperous : to boast, exult (with over) ; (Shak.) to shine brightly. v.t. (Milt.) to boast over. adj. Trium'phal, per-taining to triumph : used in celebrating victory. n. (Milt.) a token of victory. <?<#. Trium' pliant, celebrating or rejoicing for a triumph : expressing joy for success: victorious. adv. Triumphantly.

. Tri'umpher. ,idv. Tri'umphingly, in a tri-umphing manner : with triumph or exultation. Triumphal arch, an arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, any deco-rative arch in public rejoicings, &c. Church triumphant (see Church). [L. triumpkus ; akin to Gr. thrtanibos, a hymn to Bacchus.]
Triumvir, trl-um'vir, . one of three men in the same office or government : pi. Trium'viri, Trium'virs. adj. Trium'viral. . Trium'virate (Shak. Tri-

um'Viry), an association of three men in office or government, or for any political ends esp. th;it of Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar (60 B.C.), and that of

Octavian (Augustus), Mark Antony, and Lepidus (43 B.C.): any trio or triad. [L. triui-, from ires, three, vir, a man.]

Triune, trl'un, adj. being three in one. . TriU'nity. [Coined from L. tri-, root of ires, three, uttus, one.]

Trivalent, trl'va-lent, or triv'-, adj. equivalent in com-bining or displacing power to three monad atoms. n. Tri'valence (or triv'-). [L. tres, three, valens, -entis, pr.p. of valere, to be strong.]

Trivalve, ttl'valv, adj. having three valves. Also Tri'valved, Trival'vular.

Trivertebral, trl-ver'te-bral, adj. composed of three vertebrae.

Trivet, triv'et, . a stool or other thing supported on three feet : a movable iron frame in a kitchen fire-grate for supporting kettles, &c. Right as a trivet (coll.), standing steadily like a tripod : perfectly right. [O. Fr. trepied L. tripes, tripedistres, three, pes, a foot.]

Trivial, triv'i-al, adj. that may he found anywhere, of little importance : trifling : common, vernacular. v.i. TriV'ialise, to render paltry. us. Triv'ialism, a trivial matter or remark ; Triviality, the state or quality of being trivial : that which is trivial, a trifle. adv. Trivially. us. Triv'ialness ; Triv'ium, in medieval schools the name given to the first three

liberal arts viz. grammar, rhetoric, and logic. [L._
trivialis, (lit.) ' at the cross-roads or public streets '
trivitim, a place where three ways meet tres,
three, via, a way.]

Tri-weekly, trl'-wek'li, adj. once every three weeks :
three times a week.

Troad, trod, n. (Spens.'). Same as Trode.

Trocar, tro'kar, . a surgical instrument used for
withdrawing superfluous fluid from the body. [Fr.,
trois, three, carre, side.]

Trochanter, tro-kan'ter, K. a rough eminence on the
outer aspect of the upper part of the thigh-bone for
the insertion of various muscles which rotate the
thigli outwards : the second joint of an insect's leg.
adjs. Trochante'rian, Trochanter'ic. . Tro-
chan tin, the lesser trochanter of the femur. adj.
Trochantin'ian. [Gr., trechein, to run.]

Troche, tro'ke (better trCch or tr5k), . a lozenge,
usually round, of some medicinal ingredients mixed
into a paste with sugar and mucilage. Also Tro-
Chisk (tro'kisk), TrochiS'CUS. [Gr. troclws, a
pill.]

Trochee, trC'ke, . a metrical foot of two syllables, so
called from its tripping or joyous character : in Latin
verse, consisting of a long and a short, as nunien ;
in English verse, of an accented and unaccented
syllable, as tri' pod. n. TrOCha'iC, a trochaic verse
or measure. adjs. Trochaic, -al, consisting of tro-
chees. [Gr., trochaios (pous, foot), running, trip-
ping trochos, a running trecheiti, to run.]

Trochidaa, trok'i-de, .//. a genus of gasterqpodous
molluscs, the top-shells the typical genus Tro'chus.
adj. Tro'chiform.

TrOChiliC, trO-kil'ik, adj. pertaining to rotary
motion.

Trochilus, trok'i-lus, . a genus of humming-birds.
[Gr. trocfiilns.]

Trochite, trO'klt, . one of the wheel-like joints of the
stem of an encrinite. adj. TrOChit'iC.

Trochiter, trok'i-ter, . the greater tuberosity of the
humerus, admitting several of the muscles of the
shoulders. adj. Trochite'rian.

Trochlea, trok'le-a, . a pulley-like cartilage through
which the superior oblique muscle of the eye-ball
passes : in the elbow-joint, the articular surface of
the lower extremity of the humerus, grasped by the
greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna. adjs. Troch'-
lear, shaped like a pulley ; Troch'leary, relating to
the trochfea. [L. trocftleaGr. trochalia, a pulley.]

Trochoid, tr5'koid, . the curve traced by a fixed
point in a wheel which rolls in a right line. a<ijs.
Tro'choid, -al. [Gr. trochaiides, round like a wheel
troches, wheel, eidos, form.]

Troctolite, trpk'tO-ltt, . a variety of Gabbro com-
posed of white feldspar and dark olivine.

Trod, trod, n. (o6s.) tramp, track. Hot trod (Scott),
the pursuit ot moss-troopers. [Tread.}

Trod, Trod' den, pa.t. and/./>. of treiui.

Trode, trod, . (Spens.) tread, footing. [Tread.}

Troggs, trogz, n.pl. (Scot.) clothes. K. Trog'gin,
peddlers' goods.

Troglodyte, trogMO-dlt, . a cave-dweller. adjs.
Troglodyte, Troglodyt'ic, -al, cave-dwelling. .
Trog'lodytism. [Fr., Gr. troglodytes trogle, a
cave, dyein, to enter.]

Trogon, trO'gon, . one of a family of tropical and
esp. South American birds of the order Picarite,
with brilliant plumage the most celebrated species
the Quetzal or Resplendent Trogon of Guatemala.
a>ij. Trq'gonoid.

Troic, tro'ik, adj. Trojan.

Troika, troi'ka, . a Russian vehicle having three

horses abreast. [Russ. troe, trot, three.]

Trojan, trO'jan, adj. pertaining to ancient Troy. .
au inhabitant of ancient Troy : (coll.) a plucky fellow
:
(Shnk.) a boon companion.

Troke, trok, n. (Scot.) exchange : small wares :
familiar intercourse. v.i. to exchange, deal. .
Tro'king, dealing, making petty bargains, familiar
intercourse with. [Truck.}

Troll, tr<5l, n. in Scandinavian mythology, a super-
natural being of small size, dwelling in a cave, hill,
&c. [Ice. />W/(Ger. droll). Cf. Droh.}

Troll, trOl, v.t. to move circularly: to sing the parts
of in succession, as of- a catch or round : to angle or
fish for in a certain way : to fish for. v.i. to roll:
to move or run about : to sing a catch : to stroll,
ramble : to fish, esp. for pike, with a rod of which
the line runs on a reel near the handle. . a moving
round, repetition : a round sona : an artificial lure
uved in fishing. ns. Troll' er ; Troll' ey, Troil'y, a
costermonger's cart : a metallic roller or pulley used
in many electric street-railways in connection with an
overhead electric conductor : a small truck running
in a furnace, or in mines : lace whose pattern is out-
lined with a thicker thread or a flat border made up
of several such threads ; TrolTing ; Troll'ing-bait,
spoon, a metallic revolving lure used in trolling.
[(). Fr. trailer, trauler (Fr. trdler), to stroll; Old
Hinli C.er. trollen, to run.J

Troll-my-dame, troi'-mi-dam, n. (Shak.) an old game.
Also Nine-holes, Pigeon-lioles, and Trunks.

Trollol, trol'lol', v.t. and v.i. to sing, to troll.

Trollop, trol'op, n.(Scot.) a loitering, slatternly
woman :
a woman negligently dressed : a draggle-tail : a
strumpet. v.i. to draggle : to work in a slovenly
way. adjs. Troll'oplng, Troll'opish, Troll' opy.

[From troll, in the sense of running about.]
Trombone, trom'bOn, . a deep-toned brass musical

wind instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of

a tube bent twice on itself. n. Trom'bonist. [It. ;

augm. oitromba, a trumpet.]
Trommel, trom'el, . a revolving cylindrical sieve for

cleaning or sizing ore. [Ger. trommel, a drum.]

Tromometer, trO-mom'e-ter, n. an instrument for

measuring slight earthquake shocks. adj. Tro-

momet'rtC. [Gr. tromos, a trembling, metron, a

measure.]
Trompe, tromp, n. the apparatus by which the blast

is produced in the Catalan forge. Also Tromp.
Tron, tron, or trOn, n. the most ancient system of

weight used in Scotland, the Tron or Trone being

a heavy beam or balance set up in the market-place,

and employed for the weighing of heavy wares. .

Tron'age, a royal tax on wool. [O. Fr. trone L.

trntina, a pair of scales.]
Trona, trO'na, . the native soda of Egypt, a grayish

hydrous sodium carbonate. [Natron.}
Troncheon, tron'shun, n. (Sfiens.) a headless spear.

adj. Tronconne'e (her.), shivered, as a tilting-spear,

dismembered. [Truncheon.}

Trone, tron, . (prov.) a small drain.

Troop, troop, n. a crowd or collection of people : a
company : soldiers taken collectively, an army,
usually in //. : a small body of cavalry, forming the
unit of formation, consisting usually of sixty men,
corresponding to a company of infantry : the com-
mand of A troop of horse. v.i. to collect in numbers :
to march in .\ company, or in haste. >is. Troop'er,
a private cavalry soldier : a cavalry horse : a troop-
ship; Troop' -horse, a cavalry horse; Troop'-ship,
a vessel for conveying soldiers. Trooping the
Colours, a ceremony performed at the public mount-
ing of garrison guards. Household troops (see
House). [!>. troupe, prob. through Low L. forms,
from L. tttrba, a crowd.]

Tropseolum, trO-pe'0-lum, . a genus of plants, natives
ot South America, annual or perennial herbs of
trailing or climbing habits Nasturtium, &c. [Gr.
tropaios, pertaining to turning.]

Troparion, trO-pa'ri-on, . in the offices of the Greek
Church, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn : pi.

Tropa'ria. [Gr. tropos, a musical mode.]

Trope, trop, n. (rket.) a word or expression changed from its proper sense for emphasis, a figure of speech metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony : a short cadence peculiar to Gregorian melodies also Differentia and Distinctio: formerly, a phrase occasionally interpolated in different parts of the mass : (geoin.) the reciprocal of a node. adj. Tro'pical, figurative. adv. Tro'pically. . Tro'pist, one who uses troges or who explains Scripture by them. adjs. Tropolog'ic, -al, expressed or varied by tropes or figures. adv. Tropolog'ically. v.t. Trqpol'o-gise, to use as a trope. . Tropol'Ogy, a tropical or figurative mode of speech : a treatise on tropes : that interpretation of Scripture whicli reads moral mtan-ings into any and every passage. [Fr., 1,. t>i>j>ns Gr. tropos trepein, to turn.)

Trophic, -al, trof'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to nutrition and its processes, atij. Trophe'sial. n. Troph'esy, deranged nutrition owing to disorder of the motor nerve force pertaining to the nutritive function. n.pl. Tro'phi, the mouth-parts of an insect labiiim, labrum, maxillae, mandibles, lingua : the teeth of the pharynx of a roiifer. [Gr. troflte, food.]

Trophonian, trO-f5'ni-an, adj. pertaining to Trop)lO~ tuns, the mythical builder of the temple of Apollo at Delphi and the treasury of King Hyrieus in I

Trophotropism, trofO-tr&pizm, . the movements of the organs in a growing plant, as towards nutrient substances, induced by the chemical nature of its surroundings. adj. Trophotrop'iC. [Gr. tn>phf, food, trepein, to turn.]

Trophy, tro'fi, . a memorial of a victory, consisting of a pile of arms erected on the field of battle : anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory: something th:it is evidence of victory : an ornamental group of weapons, flags, memorials of the chase, &c. ii.t. to adorn with trophies. adj. Tro'phied, adorned with trophies. [Fr. trophee L. tro/><rui>iGT. tropaion trope, .1 turning trepein, to turn.]

Tropic, trop'ik, n. one of the two circles on the celestial
sphere, 23' 28' on each side of the equator, where the sun turns, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south : one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these : (//.) the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. adjs. Trop'ic, -al, pertaining to the tropics: being within or near the tropics. adv. Trop'ically. . Trop'ic-bird, a genus of birds of the family riiaethcnttda', usually seen in tropical regions. [Through L. tropicus, from Gr. troptkos, relating to a tinning tropos, a turning.]

Troppo, trop'po, adj. (inns.) too much : excessively. [It. ; cf. Fr. trap, too much.]

TroSSOrs, tros'<Srz, . (SAaJk.)n form of trousers.

Trot, trot, v.i. to go, liltinii the feet quicker and

1033

Trot

mote ; mute ; mCon ;

True

higher than in walking : to walk or move fast : to run. v.t. to ride at a trot : pr.p. trot' ting ; pa.t. and pa. p. trot'led. . the pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting : a toddling child : (slang) a crib, translation. us. Trot'ter, one that trots : a trotting-horse : the foot of an animal, as a sheep : (st'tug) the human foot ; Trottoir (trot-wor'), a foot-way at the side of a street. Trot OUt, to exnibit the paces of: to show. [O. Fr. trotter, iroter Low L. ttutdrn, to go; prob. from Old High Ger. trotton, treq. of tretan, to tread.]

Trot, trot, n. (Skak.) an old woman.

Trot-cosy, trot'-ko'zi, n. (Scat.) a covering to keep the neck and head warm in travelling, drawn over the head and hat, and buttoned beneath the chin.

Troth, troth, or troth, . truth, confidence : faith : fidelity.!'./, to plight. adj. Trotll' -plight (Skak.), betrothed, affianced. n. betrothal. . Troth' -ring, a betrothal ring. [A. S. trefavth.}

Troubadour, troo'ba-doOr, . one of a class of poets ot chivalric love, who first appeared in Provence,

and flourished from the nth to the t3th century (see Langue doc> [Fr., from Prov. trobadartrobar (Fr. trouvtr), to find L. turbdre, to move.]

Trouble, trub'l, v.t. to put into a confused state : to agitate : to disturb : to annoy : to busy or engage overmuch : to put to inconvenience. v.i. to take pains. >t. disturbance : affliction : disease : linealness : that which disturbs or afflicts. HS. Trouble-mirth, a kill-joy; Troub'ler. adj. Troub'lesome,

causing or giving trouble or inconvenience: vexatious:

importunate: troublous. a.i-v. Troub'lesomely. . Troub'lesomeness. adj. Troublous, full of trouble

or disorder: agitated: tumultuous: disturbing.

Cast oil on troubled -waters (Jig.), to appease,

calm, quieten. [O. Fr. tourbler Low L. turbuldre L. turbdre, to disturb turba, a crowd.]

Trough, trof, . a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid : a long tray : a long narrow channel : a concavity or hollow. [A.S. trog; Ger. trcg.\

Trounce, trowns, v.t. to punish or beat severely. [O. Fr. troncer, to cut L. titincus, a trunk.]

Troupe, troop, . a company, esp. of actors, dancers, or acrobats. [Fr. See Troop.]

Troupial, Troopial, troo'pi-al, . a bird of the family Jcti'ridee, the Hang-nests, famed for its exquisite song.
! From their going in flocks, Fr. troupe, a troop.]

Trous-de-loup, troo-de-loO, n.pl. conical pits dug in the ground, each with a vertical stake in the middle - a defence against cavalry. (Fr.]

Trousers, trow'zerz, n.pl. long breeches : a garment worn by males on the lower limbs and trussed or fastened up at the waist by braces or l>elt. adj. Trou'sered, wearing trousers. n. Trou'sering, material for making trousers. [O. Fr. troitsses, breeches worn by pages.]

Trousse, trODs, . a collection of small implements in a case, esp. of surgical instruments. [Fr.]

Trousseau, trSo-sO', . the lighter articles of a bride's outfit : (rare) a bundle :pl. Trousseaux (-soz'). [Fr., a dim. of troitsse, a bundle.]

Trout, trowt, . a common name for fresh-water fish of the genus Sa/mo: the Salmo Fario, Trut'a. or Common Trout, much sought after by anglers. . Trout'-bas'ket, an osier or willow creel for carrying trout. adj. Trout'-COl'OUred, speckled like "a trout : white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel. ns. Trout'-farm, a place where trout are reared artificially.; Trout let, Trout'ling, a little trout ; Trout' -rod, a fishing-rod for trout ; Trout'-spoon, a small revolving spoon used as a lure for trout ; Trout'-Stream, a stream in which trout are caught. (A.S. truht L. tract a, true fits Gr. troktis, a sea-fish with sharp teeth trSgein, to gnaw.]

Trouvere, trSO-var', . one of the medieval narrative or epic poets ol northern France. For their language, the langue d'oui, see under Langue d'OC.

Trover, trO'ver, . the gaining possession of goods : an

1039

action brought to recover goods from a person to whom they do not belong, but who has in some way obtained possession of them. [O. Fr. trover, to find (Fr. t> Oliver) Low L. tropdre, to compose.]

Trow, tro, v.i. to hold as true : (.) to trust : to believe : to think. [A.S. trevw-itin, to truat ; cf. Ice. (run, Ger. trauen.}

Trowel, trow'el, K. a tool used in spreading mortar, paint, &c., and in gardening. v.t. to dress with a trowel. Lay on with a trowel, to spread thickiy : to flatter grossly. [O. Fr. truelleL. trvlla, dim. of trua, a ladle.]

Trowsers. Same as Trousers.

Troy-weight, troi'-wat, . the system of weights used in England for gold, silver, and precious stones. The troy {pound contains 5760 grains, and is to the avoirdupois pound as 144 to 175, while the troy ounce is to the avoirdupois ounce as 192 to 175. [From Troyes, in France, the pound weight of which was adopted in England in the i4th century.]

Truant, troo'ant, . an idler : a boy who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school. adj. wandering from duty: loitering: idle. v.i. to play truant. ns. Tru'ancy, Tru'antship. Play truant,

to stay from school without leave. [O. Fr. t> tiana Celt ; \V. triian, wretched, Bret, truck, a beggar.]

Truce, trOOs, . a suspension of hostilities between two armies or states for a period specially agreed upon : cessation. . Tmce'-break'er, one who violates a truce or engagement. adj. TrUCe'leSS, without truce: relentless. Truce Of God, in the nth and I2th centuries, a cessation ol private feuds observed in France, Italy, England, &c. from Wednesday evening to Monday morning in each week during Advent and Lent, and on certain of the principal saints' days and holy days of the Church. Flag Of truce (see Flag). [M. E. trewes, treowes, pi. of trciue, a truce; cf. True.]

Truck, truk, v.t. to exchange or barter. v.i. to traffic by exchange. . exchange of goods : barter: (coll.) small goods : rubbish. its. Truck'age, the practice of exchanging or bartering goods ; Truck er ; Truck'-farmer (U.S.), a market-gardener; Truck*-house, Truck'ing-house, a house for storing goods. v.i. Truckle, to yield meanly to the demands

of another. ns. Truckler ; Truck'ling. adj. fawning, slavish. . Truck' -sys'tem, the practice of piying workmen in goods instead of money. Truck Act, a statute of 1831, extended in 1887, requiring workmen's wages to be paid in money instead of goods. [O. Fr. troguer, to truck ; Sp. trocar, to barter, It. trnccare, to truck.]

Truck, truk, n. a wheel : a railway-wagon for heavy articles : a platform running on wheels : a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff : a circular piece of wood or metal for moving ordnance. v.t. to convey by truck. ns. Truck'age, conveyance by trucks : charge for carrying articles on a truck ; Truck'-bol'ster, a beam in the middle of a railway-truck supporting the body of the car; Truck'le, a small wheel or castor : a truckle-bed. v.t. to move on rollers. v.i. to sleep in a truckle-bed.'/. Truck'le-bed, a low bed on wheels that may be pushed under another. [L. trtxAus, a wheel Gr. trocnos trechein, to run.]

Truculent, truk'u-lent (trGo'ku-lent, according to some), adj. very fierce : barbarous : cruel : in>piring terror. ns. Truc'Ulence, Truc'ulency. atir. Truc'ulently. [L. triicnlenttistrnx,vt\\A, fierce.]

Trudge, truj, v.i. to travel on foot : to travel with labour or effort : to march heavily on. . a weary walk. [Skeat suggests that the word is orig. to walk in heavy shoes, from Sw. dial, tniga, trudja, a snow-shoe, Norw. truga, Ice. thruga, a snow-shoe.]

True, trfJO, adj. agreeing with fact : worthy of belief or confidence : certain : trusty : genuine : normal : (anat.) complete : exact : straight : right : rightful : honest. v.t. to make straight in position, &c-

Truffle

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Trust

n. (obs.) truth, a pledge : a truce. w. Tnie'-blUO, a faithful partisan, adjs. True'- born, of true or genuine birth : having a right by birth ; True' -bred, of a true or genuine birth : of good breeding or manners; True'-derived'(6'AoA.), legitimate ; True'-devoted (Shak.\ full of honest zeal ; True -dispos'-ing (Shak.\ just ; True'-heart'ed, sincere. ns. True -heart'edness ; True'-love, one truly or really beloved : a sweetheart : the herb- Paris (see Herb). adj. affectionate, ns. True'-love'-knot, True'-lOVer'8-knot, lines interwoven ith many involutions, fancifully held as an emblem of interwoven affection ; True'ness ; True'-penn'y (SAa&.) } an honest fellow. atij. Truly. True bill, a bill of indictment endorsed, after investigation, by a grand jury, as containing a well-founded charge ; True rib, a rib attached to spine and sternum opp. to Float-in? rib. [A.S. treowe; Ice. tryggr, Ger. treu.}

Truffle, truf'l, . a globose underground edible fungus, used for its agreeable flavour in the preparation of many dishes. adj. Truff'led, cooked witii truffles. [O. Fr. truffle (Fr. truffe), prob. from L. tuber. \

Trug, trug, n. (prov.) a gardener's wooden basket.

Truism, troo'i/m, . a plain or self-evident truth. ,>,/;'. Truismat'ic.

Truite, trwe-ta', ni/j. having a delicately crackled surface, of porcelain, &c. [Fr.]

Trull, trul, n. a drab : a vagrant woman of loose habits. [Allied to Ger. irolle.}

Trullan, trul'an, adj. pertaining to the trullus or dome-

roofed hall in the imperial palace at Constantinople, and esp. to the Qninisext Council held therein in 691. [Low L. trullus, a dome L. trulla, a ladle.]

Tnuneau, tr5S-mO', . any piece of wall between two openings : pi. Trumeaux' (-moz'). [Fr.]

Trump, trump, v.t. to deceive : to introduce unfairly. adj. Trumped'-up, forged, worthless. n. Trum'-pery, something showy but worthless : rubbish : nonsense, idle talk. adj. showy and worthless. Trump up, to forge : collect from anyquarter. [Fr. tromper, to deceive, orig. to play on the trump.]

Trump, trump, . a trumpet : a Jew's-harp. [O. Fr. tro-npe (It. tromba) ; cf. Old High Ger. trumba, Ger. tromrne, Eng. drum, which is thus a doublet of trump.]

Trump, trump, n. a card of the leading suit that triumphs or wins : one of the suit of cards which takes any other : an old game of cards : (foil) a good, trusty fellow. v.i. to play a trump card. v.t. to play a trump card upon. Call, Signal, for trumps, in whist, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead trumps. [From triumph, confused with trump, to deceive.]

Trumpet, trum'pet, . the most ancient of wind instruments, formed of a long, narrow, straight tube, bent twice on itself, the last fifteen inches tapering into a bell, and sounded by means of a cupped mouthpiece much used in military signalling : in organs, a powerful reed-stop having a trumpet-like sound : a cry resembling a trumpet-sound : (Jfg.) one who praises. v.t. to publish by trumpet : to proclaim : to sound the praises of. v.t. to sound a trumpet. ns. Trum'pet-call, a call or summons on the trumpet, any call to action ; Trum'peter, one who sounds on the trumpet the regimental calls and signals : one who proclaims, praises, or denounces : a genus of crane-like birds of British Guiana, &c. : one of the whistling swan* : a kind of domestic pigeon : a large New Zealand food-fish ; Trum'pet-flsn, also Snipe-fish, a sea-fish so named from iis trumpet-like or tubular muzzle ; Trum'pet-fiow'er, the popular name of various plants which produce large trumpet-shaped flowers as the genera Bignonia and Tecoma (Bignoniacete), and Solandra (Solonacter) ; Trum'pet-ma'Jor, a head-trumpeter in a band or regiment. adj. Trum'pet-sflaped, formed like a trumpet. ns. Trum'pet-snell, a shell of the genus Triton; Trum'pet-tone, the sound of a trumpet : a loud voice. adj. Trum'pet-tongued, having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet. H. Speak'ing-trum'pet (see Speak). Blow one s own trumpet, to sound one's own praises ; Feast of trumpets, a Jewish feast in which trumpets played an important part ; Flourish of trumpets (see Flourish). [O. Fr. ttompette, dim. of trontfe.]

Truncal. See Trunk.

Truncate, trung'kat, v.t. to cut off: to lop : to maim. adjs. Trunc'ate, -d, appearing as if cut otf at the tip : ending in a transverse line. n<tr. Trun'cately. n. Truncation. - Truncated cone, pyramid, a cone, pyramid, having the vertex cut otf by a line parallel to the base. [L. truncare, -atum tnincus.]

Truncheon, trun'slmn, n. a short start": a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority. v.t. to beat with a truncheon : to cudgel. adj. Trun'cheoned. furnished with a truncheon : armed with a l.mce. us. Trun'cheoneer, Trun'cheoner, one armed with a

truncheon. [O. Fr. tronfon tronc.\

Trundle, trun'dl, . anything round : a wheel : a truck : a trundle-bed : (her.)*, spool of golden thread. v.t. to roll, as on wheels. 1>./. to roil : twirl : bowl along. ns. Trun'dle-bed, a bed moving on trundles or low wheels : a truckle-bed ; Trun'dle-tail (Sliak.), a round tail, a dog with a tail curled up. [A.S. trendel, a circle, wheel.]

Trunk, trungk, . the stem of a tree : the body of an animal apart from the limbs : the main body of anything : anything long and hollow : the proboscis of nn elephant : the shaft of a column, the dado or body of a pedestal : a water-course of planks leading from the race to the water-wheel : a large hollow piston in which a connecting-rod plays : a portable box or chest for clothes, &c., esp. on a journey : a flume, penstock. adjs. Trunc'al, pertaining to the trunk, principal ; Trunked, having a trunk : (S^eiis.) beheaded. ns. Trunk'-fish, the coffer-fish ; Trunk'ful, as much as will fill a trunk ; Trunk' -hose, -breech'OS, large hose or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the body and the upper part of the legs; Trunk' -line, the main-line of a railway, canal, &c. ; Trunk'-road, a main-road ; Tnink'-Sleeve (S/iaA.), a sleeve with the upper part puffed ; Trunk'-work, work involving secrecy as by means of a trunk. [O. Fr. tronc L. tnincus, a stock tnincus, maimed.]

Trunnion, trun'yun, . one of the knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the carriage : in

steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, serving as a support to it. attj. Trunn'ioned, provided with trunnions. n. Trunn 'ion-plate, a raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion of a gun. [Fr. trognon, a stalk /roue, a stump L. tntncus.]

Truss, trus, . a bundle : timbers fastened together for binding a beam or supporting a roof: in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast : a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk or stem : a bandage or apparatus used in hernia to retain reduced parts, or to hinder prolusion. v.t. to bind up : to pack close : to furnish with a truss : to draw tight and tie: to skewer in cooking. . Truss'-beam, a wooden beam strengthened by a tie-rod, atij. Trussed. . Trussing, in ship-building, diagonal timbers or iron plates crossing the ribs internally, and consolidating the whole together. [O. Fr. trosser, orig. terser, to bind together L. tortus, pa.p. of torquere, to twist]

Trust, trust, n. trustworthiness : confidence in the truth of anything : confident expectation : a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c. ol another : faith : hope : credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay):
he who, or that which, is the ground of confidence : that which is given or received in confidence : charge :
an arrangement by which property is handed to or vested in a person, in the trust or confidence that he will use and dispose of it for the benefit of another ;

also the estate so managed for another : in modern commerce, an arrangement for the control of several companies under one direction, to cheapen expenses, regulate production, beat down competition, and so obtain a maximum return. atij. held in trust. v.t. to place trust in : to believe : to give credit to : to sell upon credit : to commit to the care of: to expect confidently. v.i. to be confident or confiding. tis. Trust -deed, a deed conveying property to a trustee ; Trustee', one to whom anything is entrusted : one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust for the benefit of others ; Trustee ship ; Trust er ; Trust' -estate', an estate held by trustees. adj. Trust' fill, trusting : worthy of trust. adv. Trust' fully. . Trustfulness. adv. Trust'ily. . Trustiness. adj. Trusting, confiding, adv. Trustingly. adj. Trustless,

treacherous, unfaithful. >is. TrUSt'lessness ; Trust' -WorthineSS. adjs. Trustworthy, worthy of trust or confidence : trusty ; TTUSt'y (camp. Trustier, siiptrl. Trust'iest), that may be trusted : deserving confidence: honest: strong: firm: (Shak.) involving trust. Active, or Special, trust, a trust in which the trustee's power of management depends upon his having the right of actual possession ; Breach Of trust, a violation of duty by a trustee, executor, &c. ; In trust, as a charge, for safe-keeping ; On trust, on credit. [Scand., Ice. traust, trust ; Ger. trost, consolation.]

Truth, trOoth, n. that which is true or according to the facts of the case : agreement with reality : true state of things, or facts : practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth : fidelity : genuineness : righteous conduct : a true statement : an established principle : in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature. adj. Truth'ful, full of truth : according to, or adhering to, truth : reliable. adv. Truth'fully. us. Truth fulness ; Truth iness. adj. Truthless. *. Truth'lessness ; Truth -

loVer; Truth' -tell'er, one who speaks the t: adjs. Truth'-writ, truthfully written ; Truth'y, truthful. God's truth, a thing or statement absolutely true ; In truth, truly, in fact ; Of a truth (/?.), truly. [A. S. treiSwthu trtjwe, true.]

Trutinate, trOo'ti-nfu, v.t. (obs.)\.o weigh. . Trutina'tion. [L. trutindriGt. trytane, a balance.]

Truttaceous, tru-ta'shi-us, adj. pertaining to, or like, a trout. [Trout.]

Try. trl, v.t. to put to the test or proof: to sift: to prove by experiment : to purify : to examine judiciously : to determine, settle : to examine carefully or experimentally : to experience : to attempt : to use as means : to put to severe trial, cause suffering to : to bring to a decision, to settle. v.i.

to endeavour : to make an effort: (Skak.) to prove by experience : (o6s.) to keep a ship's bows to the sea during a gale :pa.t. and pa.p. tried (trld). . a trial : effort : in Rugby football, the score of three points gained by a player who succeeds in placing the ball with his hand over the enemy's line. adj. Tried, proved, experienced. . Tri'er. adjs. Try-able, Tri'able, capable of being tried ; Trye(A>-f.), proved excellent. K. Try-house, a place in which oil is extracted from blubber, &c. adj. Trying, making trial or proof of : adapted to try : searching: severe. Try on, to put on for trial, as a garment : to attempt ; Try back, to revert, hark back. [O. Fr. trier, to pick out, to cull (the grain from the straw), from an assumed L. tritare terere, tritum, to rub.]

Trygon, trfgon, . a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of the order of Rays and family Trygonidcc the sting-ray. [Gr. trygdn, a sting-ray.]

Tryma, trl'ma, . a drupe with fleshy exocarp, dehiscent. [Gr. tryma, a hole.]

Trypeta, tn-pe'ta, . a genus of flies, family Try-petidtr, of greenish-yellow colour, forming gall-like deformations in the flower-heads of composite plants. [Gr. trypites, a borer trypan, to bore.]

Trypographic, trip-O-grafik, adj. pertaining to a method of printing by the use of paper stencils. [Gr. trypan, to bore, graphein, to write.]

Trypsin, trip'sin, . a ferment which occurs in the secretion of the pancreas, and may be isolated from the pancreatic juice, as pepsin from the gastric. adj. TryptiC. . Tryp'tone, a substance formed from proteidsby pancreatic juice. [Gr., from tribein, to rub, the substance having been first found on rubbing down the pancreas with glycerine.)

Trysail, tr'.'&al, or tri'sl, . a reduced sail used by small craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm : a small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.

Tryst, trist, . an appointment to meet : appointed place of meeting : a market. v.t. to make an ap-pointment. v.i. to agree to meet. ns. Trys'ter; Trys'ting-day, a fixed day of meeting ; Trys'ting-place, an arranged meeting-place. Bide tryst, to wait for a person at the appointed place and time. [A -riant of tnut.\

Tsabian. See Sabian.

TsaniOa, tsam'ba, . ground black barley, the chief food of Tibet.

Tsar, tsa , K. better form of Czar.

Tsetse, tset'se, K. a dipterous insect of South Africa (Glossina morsitans), not much larger than the common house-fly, brownish, with four yellow bars across the abdomen, strangely limited within sharply defined areas or 'fly-belts. 1 Its bite is fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

Tsuba, tsou'ba, n. the guard of a Japanese sword.

Tsun, tsun, . a Chinese inch, ^th of the chik.

Tsung-tuh, tsung'-tu', n. a Chinese viceroy, the highest provincial governor.

Tualh. lu'ath, . an ancient Irish territorial division.

Tub, tub, n. a two-handed open wooden vessel : a vessel made of staves and hoops : a small cask : any-thing like J. tub : the quantity a tub holds : (slang) a pulpit : a clumsy boat : a receptacle for bathing water : the act of bathing in a tub. v.t. to set, to bathe, in a tub. v.i. to take a bath in a tub. . Tub'blng, the art of, or the material for, making tubs : in mining, a method of keeping out the water in sinking a shaft in watery ground: a tub-bath: rowing in clumsy boats. adjs. Tub bish, round and fat ; Tub by, sounding like an empty tub : dull : wanting elasticity of sound : round like a tub. ns. Tub'-fast (Shak.), a process of treating venereal disease by sweating in a hot tub ; Tub'ful, as much as a tub will hold ; Tub'-glg, a Welsh car ; Tub'-thump'er (slang), a ranting preacher ; Tub'-wheel, a kind of bowl-shaped water-wheel like the turbine, with spiral flanges at the exterior. [Low Ger. tubbe ; Dut. tobbe.}

Tuba, tu'ba, n. a large, low-pitched trumpet-shaped instrument : in organs, a reed-stop of Jarge scale : (anat.)a tube, or tubular organ :pl. Tu'ba, Tu'bas (-be, -bas). [L.]

Tube, tub, . a pipe : a long hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c. : a canal : the body of a musical instrument : a telescope : a cylindrical re-ceptacle for holding semi-fluid substances, as pig-ments. v.t. to furnish with, enclose in, a tube. . Tu'bage, the act or process of lining a heavy gun by insertion of a tube of wrought-iron, &c. : (mtd.) the insertion of a tube into the larynx, &c. adjs.

Tu'bal, Tu'bar. . Tube'-well, a pipe used to

obtain water from beneath the ground, having a sharp point and a number of perforations just above the point. adjs. Tubic'olar, Tu bicole. Tubic'o-loUS. inhabiting a tube : spinning a tubular web ; Tu'biflorous, having tubular flowers ; Tu'biform, shaped like a tube. . Tu'bing. the act of making tubes : tubes collectively : material for tubes. adjs. Tu'bular, having the form of a tube : having a sound like that made by the passage of air through a tube ; Tubula rian. hyririform in tubular shape with wide disc; Tu'bulate, -d, Tubulous, Tu'bu-

Tuber

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Tumble

lose, formed like a tube: formed of tubes. Tu'bUle, a smail tui>e. adj. TU'buliform, having the lorm of a small tube. [Fr., L. tubas, a pipe.)
Tuber, tu'ber, n. a knob in roots : a rounded, flesh, underground stem, as in the potato, formed by a part of the stem becoming thick and fleshy : a swelling ns. Tuber'culum, Tu'bercule, a little tuber : a small rounded elevation on a bodili organ. adjs. Tuberif' erous, bearing tubers Tu" beriform. ns. Tuberos'ity, Tu'berousness. adjs

TU'beroUB, Tu'beroSO, having, or consisting of tubers : knobbed. [L. tuber, a swelling, from roo of L. tumere, to swell.]

Tubercle, tu'ber-kl, . a small tuber or swelling : a pimple : a small knob on leaves : the characteristic product of a specific micro-organism, the Bacillus tuberculosis a new formation belonging to the group of Granulomata or granulative growths which, in virtue of their recognised infectiveness have been classed as Infective Granulomata adjs. TuT)ercled, having tubercles ; Tubercular Tuber'culate, -d, Tuber'culose, Tuberculous' pertaining to tubercles : pimpled : affected with or caused by, tubercles. ns. Tuberculin, -e, a liquid prepared by Koch in 1890, a forty to 'fifty per cent, glycerine solution of a pure cultivation of the tubercle bacillus, injected into the subcutaneous tissues of persons affected with tuberculosis ; Tu-berculisa'tion. v.t. Tubercullse. adjs. Tubei"-ouloid ; Tuber-culosed. ns. Tuberculo'sis a specific infective disease induced by the invasion of the Bacillus tuberculosis, and characterised by the presence of tubercle or other tubercular formations consumption or phthisis; Tuber' culum, a tubercle. [L. tuberculuni, dim. of tuber.]
Tuberose, tu'be-rOs, or tub'roz, . a genus of Liliacea the Common Tuberose, a garden and greenhouse bulb, having creamy-white, fragrant flowers. [From L. tuberosa, tuberous, used in the botanical name faltantkes tuberosa ; the second pronunciation shows popular confusion with rase.]
Tubisen, tu'bi-sen, . a trumpeter. v.i. Tubic'lnate

to blow a trumpet. [L.]

Tucan, tro'kan, . the Mexican pocket-gopher
TUCk tuk, . a rapier : a blow, tap : a blast, flourish, HhEfr "V " P erh - c g- w i'h Ger. stock, a stock.]
TUCk tuk, v.t. to draw or press in or together : to stuff, cram : to fold under : to gather up : to enclose by pressing clothes closely around : (slang) to eat (with /). a horizontal fold in a garment : (naut) the afterpart of a ship, immediately under the stern or counter, where the ends of the bottom planks are collected and terminate by the tuck-rail: (slang-) eatables, pastry. -. Tuck'er, a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children: (slang) food, also work that scarcely yields a living wage. v.t. (Amer. slan& to tire exceedingly -,. Tuck'-in < s / atlg), a hearty meal -also Tuck' -out; Tuck' -shop (slang-), a confectioners or a pastry-cook's shop. Tuck up to gather up: to contract: to make tucks: (slang) to hang. [A.S. tncian, to pull; cog. with Low Ger. feMm, Ger. zucktn; also with A.S. tefn, Ger zteken, to draw.]

Tuckahoe tuk'a-ho, . an edible but tasteless underground fungus growing as a saprophyte on the roots

fl " r!sh " a trumpet.--.

et)- ^ so ""rf r signal of the

Tndnr V-' I toc , c . ata < a *>"<h-toccart, to touch.]
sQjffTi P, ertalnin ? to ^e royal line of the fudors (1485-1603) : pertaining to the Tudor style of architecture.-Tudor flower, a trefoil ornament irequent m Tudor architecture; Tudor rose the conventional five-lobed flower adopted as a badge by Henry VII. ; Tudor Style (arckit.), a rath,r indefinite term applied to the Late Perpendicular

and the transition from that to Elizabethan it is characterised by a flat arch, shallow mouldings, and a profusion ot panelling on the walls.

Tuesday, tuz'da, . the third day of the week. [A.S. Tfwes dieg, the day of Tiw (the god of war) = Ger. die(n)s-tag ; cf. L. dies Martis. Ttw (Ice. Tyr, Old High Ger. Zto) is cog. with Gr. Zeus, Dios and L. Ju-piter, Jovis.]

Tufa, tu'fa, . a variety of calcium carbonate usually deposited from springs calcareous tufa ; the word was formerly used as synonymous with tuff. adj Tufa'ceous. [It. tu/a L. //,, a soft stone.]

Tuff, tut, . generally volcanic tuff, the name given to the comminuted rock-debris ejected from a volcanic orifice. [Fr. tuf, tuffe\\.. tnfo, tu/a'L. to/us.}

Tuft, tuft, n. a green knoll : a grove, clump. [A.S. toft Ice. to fit, tupt, a piece of ground.]

Tuft, tuft, n. a number of small things in a knot : a cluster : a dense head of flowers : (university slang) a titled undergraduate, from the tuft or tassel in the cap: an \m\ erial. v.t. to separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts. adjs. Tuft'ed, Tuft'y. ns. Tuft'-hunt'er, one over-eager to form acquaintance with persons of rank or consequence : a mean hanger-on of the great ; Tuft'-hunt'ing, the practice of a tuft-hunter. [O. Fr. tuffe (Fr. touffe), from the Teut., as Low Ger. tof>p, Ger. zopf.\

Tug, tug, v.t. to pull witli effort : to drag along. v.i. to pull with great effort : to struggle : pr.p. tug'ging ; pa.t. and pa.p. tugged. n, a strong pull : a steam-vessel for towing ships : a strong rope. ns. Tug*-boat, a strongly-built steamship for towing vessels ; Tug'ger, one who tugs. adv. Tug'gingly. n. Tug'- Of -war, a laborious contest: a contest in which opposing teams tug at the end of a rope, in their efforts to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. [Closely conn, with tuck and tow (v.).]

Tuille, twel, n. in armour, a steel plate hanging below the tassets. n. Tuillette' (dim.). [Fr., L. tegula, a tile.]

Tuilyie, Tuilzie, tsnl'yi, . (Scot.) a struggle,

luism, tu'izm, n. the theory that all thought is directed to a second person or to one's future self as such.

lUltion, tu-ish'un, . care over a young person : teaching, the fee paid for such. adj. Tul'tfonary. [L. tuitiotiteri, tuitns, to see.]

Tula-work, toTVla-wurk, . niello-work, a kind of decorative work, done chiefly on silver, executed largely at Tula in Russia.

Tulchan, tullcan, . a calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow, to make her give her milk freely. Tulchan bishops, the titular bishops of the Scottish Church, who in 1572 agreed to hold office, letting all the revenues of their charge, except a miserable pittance, be absorbed by the nobles as lay patrons. [Orig. unknown.]

Tulip, tu'lip, . a genus of bulbous plants of the order Liliaceiz, with over forty species, having highly-coloured bell-shaped flowers. adj. Tu'lip-eared, prick-eared, as a dog. ns. Tulipoma'nia, a craze for the cultivation of tulips; Tu'llp-tree, a large North American tree, having tulip-like flowers; Tu'llp-wood, the soft, fine, straight-grained wood of the tulip-tree. [O. Fr. tulipe, tulippe, tulifian Turk, tnlbend, a turban.]

Tulle, KTOl, . a delirate kind of thin silk network fabric of a very open structure used for the trimmings of ladies' dresses, and also for caps and veils. nlm' : fr m r " lle ' in the department of Correze.]

\] ' t "" i ' an ' a(i J- relating to, or resembling, Marcus TulHvt Cicero, the Roman orator.

_ulwar, tul'war, . a Sikh form of sabre.

Tumble, tum'bl, v.i. to fall : to come down suddenly and violently : to roll : to twist the body, as a mountebank : to fall rapidly, as prices : to go hastily : (slant;-) to understand, twig.?/./, to throw headlong: to turn over : to throw about while examining : to

Tumbrel

mute ; mule ; moon ; //ion.

Tunny

pi

ki

disorder, rumple. . act of tumbling: a fall: a rolling over, a somersault : confusion. us. Tumble-bug, one of several kinds of scarabaeoid beetles, which roll up balls of dung to protect their eggs;

Turn ble-car, a one-horse car. a.ij. Tum'ble-down,

dilapidates. us. Tum'bler, one who tumbles : one who plays any of the feats or tricks of the acrobat or contortionist : a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without tumbling : a kind of domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing : a ind of greyhound : a kind of spring-latch in a lock, preventing the bolt being shot in either direction : a piece attached to the hammer of a firearm lock, receiving the thrust of the mainspring and forcing the hammer forward so as to strike and explode the charge : a porpoise : one of a gang of London street ruffians early in the i8th century, whose favourite frolic was to set women on their heads : a tumbril : one of a set of levers from which hang the heddles in some looms ; Tum'blerful, as much as will fill a tumbler; Tum'bler-Stand, a tray for tumblers, as in connection with a soda-water fountain ; Tum'bler-tank, in plumbing, a flush-tank in which water gathers in one chamber before being tilted over so as to discharge its contents ; Tum'bler- wash'er, a revolving stand fitted with projecting pipes on which tumblers are hung to be washed automatically ; Tum'ble-weed, a name given to several plants whose globular flowering heads are detached in autumn and rolled about, scattering their seed ; Tum'bling, the act of falling. a.//. Tum'bly, uneven. Tumble in, or home, to incline in above the extreme breadth, of a ship's sides : to fit, as a piece of timber into other work : to go to bed ; Tumble over, to toss about carelessly, to upset : to f:ill over ; Tumble to (starts), to comprehend ; Tumble up, to get out of bed: to throw into contusion. [A.S. tuinbiaii ; cf. Old High Gcr. tuinilon (Ger. tavnuln), Ice. tiiinba. to dance.]

Tumbrel, tum'brel, Tumbril, tum'bril, n. a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c. : a dung-cart : the name given to the carts which conveyed victims to the guillotine during the French Revolution. [O. Fr. tomberel (Fr. tombercau) tomber, to fall, because the body of the cart could be tumbled without unyoking.]

Tumefy, tu'me-fl, i>.t. to cause to swell. v.t. to swell : to rise in a tumour : pn.t. and pa.f>. tu'mef led. . Tumefac'tion, tumour: swelling. [L. tutnefacere

tumere, to swell, fafire, to make.]

Tumid, tu'mi.i, aiij. swollen or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic. n. Tumes'cence. adj. Tumes'cent. n. Tumld'ity. adv. Tu'midly.

-. Tu'midneSS. [L. tumidustumere, to swell.]

Tumour, tu'mor, . a morbid swelling on any of the cutaneous, mucous, or serous surfaces in any part of the body, of independent growth. [L. tumot tumere, to swell.]

Tump, tump, n. (prov.) a hillock. v.t. to gather a mass of earth round a plant. adj. Tump'y, uneven.

Tump-line, tump'-lln, . a strap across the forehead or breast by means of which a burden is carried through the Canadian forests. [Temple-line.]

Turn-turn, tum'-tum, . a West Indian dish of boiled plantains.

Tumult, tu'mult, H. uproar of a multitude : violent agitation with confused sounds: hinh excitement. adv. Tumult'uarily. . Tumult'uariness. adjt. Tumult'uary, Tumult'uous, full of tumult : disorderly : agitated: noisy. ->./'. Tumult uate. to make a tumult. . Tumultua'tion.Wr. Tumult'-uously. us. Tumult'uouaness ; Tumult'us, commotion. [L. tumitltus tumere, to swell.]

Tumulus, tu'mu-lus, n. a mound of earth over a grave :
a barrow : //. Tu'muli. adjs. Tu'mular, -y, Tu'miilous. T.t. Tu mulate. to c<wer with a mound.

. TuinulOS'ity. [L., tumere, to swell.]

Tun, tun, . a large cask : an obsolete liquid measure of capacity in old ale and beer measure, 216 gallons ; in old wine measure, 252 gallons. v.t. to store in a tun. us. Tun'-bell'y, a big pot-belly ; Tun'-dish (.\'fiak.), a wooden funnel ; Tunnage, a tax on imported wines ; Tun Tling, the act of brewing, the amount brewed at one time. [A.S. tun>ie.\

Tuna, tu'na, . a prickly pear, also its fruit.

Tundra, tODn'dra, . one of the level treeless plains of northern Russia, both in Europe and Asia. [Russ.]

Tundun, tun'dun, . a bull-roarer.

Tune, tun, . a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key : the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody : state of giving the proper sound : harmony : a melody or air : frame of mind, temper. v.t. to adjust the tones, as of a musical instrument : to play upon, celebrate in_ music : to give a certain character to. adj. Tu'nable. . Tu'nableness. adv. Tu'nably.

adj. Tune'fUl, full of tune or harmony : melodious :

musical. adr. Tune'fully. . Tune fulness. adj.

Tuneless, without tune or melody: silent. us. Tuner, one who tunes or adjusts the sounds of musical instruments : one who makes music, or sings : in organs, an adjustable flap for altering the pitch of the tone ; Tu'ning, the ajt of bringing musical instruments into tune ; Tu'ning-fork, a steel two-pronged instrument, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain pitch ; Tu'ning-hamm'er, a tuning-wrench with hammer attachment for regulating tension in stringed instruments. Tune up, to begin to sing or play. Change one's tune, Sing another tune, to alter one's

attitude, or one's way of talking ; In tune, harmonious ; Out of tune, inharmonious ; To the tune Of, t'> the amount of. [A doublet of tone.]

Tungsten, tung'sten, . a rare metal, chiefly derived from wolfram, which is a tungstate of iron and manganese, and likewise found in scheelite, which is a tungslate of lime. n. Tungstate, a salt of tungstic acid. adjs. Tungsten ic; Tungstenif-erOUS ; Tung'Stic. . Tung'Stite, native oxide of tungsten. [Sw., tung, heavy, sten, stone.]

Tungusic, tun-gOo'sik, adj. pertaining to the Tunguses, an ethnographic group of the Ural-Altaic family. it. Tun'gus, one of this people or their language. adj. TungU'Sian.

Tunic, tu'nik, . a loose frock worn by females and boys : an ecclesiastical short-sleeved vestment, worn over the alb at mass by the sub-deacon, very similar to the dalmatic, but smaller : a military surcoat : the ordinary fatigue-coat of a private soldier, also the coat of an officer : (anat.) a membrane that covers some organ : (hot.) a covering, as of a seed. . Tunica ta, a class of remarkable animals, many of which are popularly known as Ascidians or sea-squirts now regarded as occupying a lowly place among vertebrate or chordate animals. adjs. Tu'ni-Cate, -d (tot.), covered with a tunic or with layers. n, Tu'nicle, a little tunic : as an ecclesiastical vestment, the same as tunic. [Fr. tttnigue L. tunica, an under-garment of both sexes.]

Tunker, tungk'er, n. Same as Dunker (q.v.).

Tun-moot, tun'-mSCt, . an assembly of the town or village. [A.S. tun, town, gemdt, meeting.]

Tunnel, tun'el, . an arched passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c. : the long underground burrow of certain animals, as the mole : any mine-level open at one end : (Spens.) a flue, chimney. v.t. to make a passage through : to hollow out : pr.p. tunn'el-hng ; pa.t. and f>a.f>. tunn'elled. . Tunn'el-net, a net wide at the mouth and narrow at the other end. [O. Fr. tonnel (Fr. tonneau), a cask ; also O. Fr. tnniielle, an arched vault, dim. of tcnne, a cask.]

Tunny, tun'i, . a very large fish of the mackerel family (Scotnbridtr), fished chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts. [L. thunnus Or. thynnos thynein, to dart alung.]

Tup

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Turmeric

Tup, tup, n. a ram : the striking-face of a steam-hammer, &c. v.t. and v.i. to cover with (of a ram) : to butt. [Conn, with Low Ger. tuppen, toppen, to pull by the hair ; Ger. tup/en, to touch.]

Tupaia, tu-pa'ya, . the genus of squirrel-shrews found in the Malay Peninsula, &c.

Tupelo, tu'pe-l6, . a genus of trees, natives chiefly of the southern parts of the United States, inducing the Black Gum Tree, the Ogeechee Lime or Sour Gum Tree, &c-

Tuque, tuk, . a Canadian cap made by tucking in one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends. [Fr. toque.]

Turakoo, toO'ra-kqo, . one of the plantain-eaters, a large bird found in Africa, light green, with carmine wing-feathers. . Tu'racin, the red colouring matter of its feathers. [African.]

Turanian, tu-ra'ni-an, adj. a philological term which came to be used for the non-Aryan languages of the Ural-Altaic or Finno-Tartar group sometimes extended so as to include the Dravidian tongues of India, also of the agglutinative type, thus erroneously suggesting affinity between non-Aryan and non-Semitic groups of languages which are probably quite unconnected. [From Turan = net-Iran, a term used by the Sassanian kings of Persia for those parts of their empire outside of Iran, and still the name for Turkestan among the Persians.]

Turban, tur'ban, n. a head-covering worn by Eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it : a circular head-dress worn by ladies : the whole whorls of a shell. n. Tur'band (Shttk.), a turban. atij. TUT'baned, wearing a turban. [Earlier forms turbant, tulipant (Fr. turban, Port, turbante), Iroin Pers. dulband.}

Turbary, tur'ba-ri, . the right to go upon the soil of another and Jig turf, and carry off the same : a place where peat is dug. [L. turba, turf.]

Turbellaria, tur-be-la'ri-a, n.pl. a class of flat-worms with ciliated skin the same as Planaria (q.v.). adjs. Turbella'rian ; Turbellar'iform.

Turbid, tur'bid, adj. disordered : having the sediment disturbed: muddy: thick. adv. TuTbidly. s. Turbidness, Turbidity. [L. turbidus turba, tumult.)

Turbillion, tur-bil'yun, n. a whirl, vortex. [Fr. tour-billon L. turbo, a whirl.]

TurbinaceoUS, tur-bi-na'shus, adj. turfy, peaty.

Turbine, tur'bin, . a horizontal water-wheel with vertical axis, receiving and discharging water in various directions round the circumference by parallel, outward, or inward flow. adj. Tur'binal, turbinate. n.(attat.)a scroll-like bone. adjs. Tur 1 -binate, -d, shaped like a top or inverted cone : spiral : (anat.) whorled in shape : whirling like a top. ns. Turbina'tion ; Turbine-pump, a pump in which water is raised by the inverted action of a turbine-wheel. adjs. Turbiniform, TuTbinoid, top-shaped. [Fr., L. turbo, lurbinis, a whirl turhare, to disturb turba, disorder.]

Tnrbit, tur'bit, . a domestic pigeon having white body, coloured wings, and short beak.

Turbo, tur'bO, n. the typical genus of the family of M utibranchiate gasteroppds, Turbinida. . TuT-binite, a fossil shell of this family. [L. turbo, a top.]

Turbot, tur'bot, n. a highly esteemed food-fish of the genus Rhombus and family Pleuronettida or Flat-fishes, abundant in the North Sea. [O. Fr.. turbot, prob. formed from L. turbo, a spinning-top.]

Turbulent, tur'bu-lent, adj. tumultuous, disturbed : in violent commotion: disposed to disorder: rest-less : producing commotion. ns. Turbulence, Tur'-bulency. adv. TurTralently. [Fr., L. turbu-lentus turba, a crowd.)

Turcism, tur'sizm, . customs of Turks.

Turco, tur'kO, n. a popular name for one of the Tirail-leurs AlgeViens, a body of native Algerian troops recruited for the French service.

Turcoman = Turkoman.

Turcophile, tur'ks-nl, . one who favours the Ottoman Turks. n. Tur'cophilism. [Low L. Turcus, Turk, Gr. philein, to love. J

Turcopplier, tur'kO-po-ler, . the commander of the light infantry of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem always an Englishman. [O. Fr. , Low L. Turco-puli Late Gr. tyrcopouloi, light-armed soldiers Tourcos, Turk, poulos, a child.)

Turd, turd, . a ball of dung. [A.S. tord.}

TurdUS, tur'dus, K. a genus of Passerine birds of the Turdid*e family, the thrushes. atijs. TuTdiform, Tur dine, Tur'doid, like a thrush.

Tureen, tu-ren', tu-ren', . a large dish for holding soup at table. [Fr. terrine L. terra, earth.)

Turf, turf, . the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c. : a cake of turf cut off : sod : peat : race-ground: horse-racing, the race-course: pi. TurfS (fibs.') Turves. v.t. to cover with peat or sod. adj. Turf' -Clad, covered with turf. . Turf'-drain, a drain in which turf is used lor a covering. adj. Tur'fen, made or covered with turf. ns. Turf '-hedge, a combination of turf and hedge-plants,

forming a fence ; Turfiness ; Turfite (slang), one devoted to horse-racing ; Turf -spade, a long narrow spade for digging turf. atij. Tur'fy, resembling or abounding in turf : pertaining to horse-racing. [A.S. turf; Ice. tor/.]

Turgent, tur'jent, adj. swelling : rising into a tumour: inflated: bombastic. ath: TUT gently. ns. Tur-

ges'cence. Turges'cency. ,tdjs. Turges'cent, swelling : growing big ; TuTgid, swollen : extended beyond the natural size : pompous : bombastic. ns. Turgid'ity. Turgidness. adv. Turgidly. . Turgor (tur'gor), state of being full, the normal condition of the capillaries. [L. turg-ens, -entu, pr.p. of turgere, to swell.]

Tlirion, tu'ri-on. n. a shoot from an underground bud, growing upward into a new stem. adj. Turionif-eroUS. [L. turio, a shoot.]

Turk, turk, . a native of Turkey, an Ottoman more widely, a member of a race formerly classed among the ' Turanian ' peoples, now more usual to say, of the Mongolo- Tartar ethnological group, and speak-ing languages of the Ural-Altaic family : a savage fellow: a Mohammedan : a Turkish horse: the plum-weevil or curculio. .r. Turk'ey-carpet, a soft thick kind of carpet ; Turk'ey-hone, -stone, a kind of oilstone brought from Turkey, and used for hones ; TUTk'ey-merchant, one whose trade is with Turkey or the Turkish East ; Turk'ey-red, a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostlv pre-pared chemically, first produced in Turkey ; Turk'ey-StOne, the turquoise. adj. Turk'ish. pertaining to the Turks or to Turkey. n. the 1 inguige of the Turks. ns. Turk'lsh-bath, a kind of hot-air bath in which the patient, after being sweated, is rubbed down, and conducted through a series of cooling-chamber^ until he regains his normal temperature ; Turk's' -head, a kind of knot : a long broom with spherical head : a kind of cooking-pan, having a tin core in the centre. Turn Turk, to become a Mohammedan : to go to the bad : to become hopelessly obstinate.

Turkey, turk'i, n. a largr? gallinaceous bird, a native of America not Turkey. ns. Turk'ey-bUZl'ard, a vulture found largely in North and South America ; Turk'ey-COCk, the male of the turkey : a foolishly proud person.

Turkis. turk'is, . an older spelling of turquoise. AN,, Turk'ois.

Turkoman. tur'kO-man, . a member of a branch of the Turkish race, found in Central Asia to the north of Persia.

Turlough. tur'loh, n. a shallow pond in Ireland, dry in summer. [Ir. turloc/t.]

Turm, tiinn, . (Milt.) a troop. [L. turma.]

Turmeric, tur'mer-ik, . the rhizome or root-stock of Curcuma longa, a handsome herbaceous plant culti-

vatcd all over India, its yellowish tubers yielding a deep-yellow powder used as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. [Cf. Fr. terre-merite as if from L. terra, earth, and merita, deserved ; both prob. corr. from an Oriental name.]

Turmoil, tur'moil, . harassing labour : disturbance. v.t. to harass with commotion : to weary. v.i. to be disquieted or in commotion. [Perh. L. trcmerc, to shake.]

Turn, turn, r.i. to whirl round : to hinge : to depend : to issue : to take a different direction or tendency : to become by a change, hence to rebel : to return : to be fickle : to result : to be shaped on the lathe : to sour : to become giddy : to be nauseated : to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb : to become inclined in the other direction. v.t. to cause to revolve : to reverse : to pass round : to direct, apply : to send, drive : to fold, remake : to translate : to make sour : to change the position or the direc-tion of : to make to nauseate, to make giddy : to direct the mind to : to infatuate or make mad : to cause to return with profit : to transfer : to convert : to form in a lathe : to shape : to round : to adapt : to blunt. . act of turning : new direction or tend-ency, disposition : a walk to and fro : chance : a turning-point, crisis : (tus.) a melodic embellish-

ment, consisting of a principal tone with two auxiliary tones lying respectively next above and below it : a spell of work, a job : (coil.) a nervous shock : change : a winding : a bend : form : manner : opportunity, convenience : act ot kindness or malice : a type turned upside down, owing to a temporary want of the proper letter. us. Turn about, a merry-go-round ; Turn'back, the strap from the names to the hip-strap ; Turn'buckle, a form of coupling so arranged as to regulate the length or tension of the connected* parts ; TUTU' -cap, a chimney-cowl rotating on a vertical axis ; Turn'-coat, one who turns his coat that is, abandons his principles or party ; Turn'cock, one who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, &c., of a water company. adj. Turn'-down, folded down. >is. Tum'er, one who, or that which, turns : a tumbler, gymnast, esp. a member of the German Tnrtwereine or gymnastic bodies, instituted by F. L. Jahn in 1811 ; Turn'ery, art of turning or of shaping by a lathe : things made by a turner, also the place where these are made : ornamentation by means of the lathe ; Tum'ing, a winding : deviation from the proper course : turnery, the art of shaping wood, metal, ivory, or other hard substances into forms having a curved (generally circular or oval) transverse section, and also of engraving figures composed of curved lines upon a smooth surface, by means of a turning-lathe : (mil.) a manoeuvre for turning an enemy's position : in pottery, the shaping of a vase : (/>/.) chips ; Turn'-ing-lathe, a lathe used by turners ; Turn'ing-point, the point on which a question turn*, and which decides the case : a grave and critical period ; Turn'-ing-rest, a support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning-tool ; Turn'ing-saw, a thin-bladed saw contrived for cutting curved wood for chair-backs, &c. al<o Sweep-saw, Fmme-stnu, Scroll-saw; Tum'ing-Steel, a piece of. hard bar-steel for turning the edge of a tool, &c. ; Turn'ing-tool, a tool for shaping the cutting edges of the tools used in seal-engraving ; Tum'key, one who turns the keys in a prison : a warder ; Tum'-OUt, the act of coming forth : a strike : a striker : a crowd of' spectators : a carriage and its horses: quantity of produce yielded. adj. Turn'over, made to be turned over or reversed. . act of turning over, upset, overthrow : a small pie made by turning half of the circular crust over the other which has been covered with fruit, c. : an apprentice turned over to a new master to complete his apprenticeship : the total amount of the sales in a business for a specified time. ns. Turn'pike, a gate set across a road to stop those liable to loll : a turnpike-road originally a frame consisting of two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post ; Turn'pike-man, a man who collects tolls at a tollgate ; Turn pike-road, a road on which turnpikes or tollgates are established ; Turn'-SCreW, a screw-driver ; Turn'skin, a were-wolf; Tum'spit, one who turns a spit: a person engaged in some menial occupation : a long-bodied, short-legged dog employed to drive a wheel by which roasting-spits were turned closely allied to the Dachshmul(f\.v.)\ Turn'Stile, a revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle, but allows the passage of one person at a time ; Turn'-Stlle-reg'ister, a device for recording the number of persons passing through a turnstile ; Turn stone, a small grallatorial bird, intermediate between the true plovers and sandpipers, so called from its hnbit of turning over jrebbles on the beach in search of food ; Turn'-ta'ble (same as Traverse - table) ; Turn' -up, a disturbance : something that appears unexpectedly. Turn about, to move the face or front to another i.uartcr ; Turn about, Turn and turn about, alternately ; Turn a, or the, corner (see Corner) ; Turn a deaf ear to, to ignore ; Turn adrift, to unmoor and let float away : to cast oft ; Turn again, to return : to make a stand ; Turn against, to use to the injury of : to render hostile : to rebel against ; Turn an enemy's flank, line, or position, to manoeuvre so as to attack an enemy in the rear : to outwit ; Turn a penny (see Penny) ; Turn around one's finger, to make any one subservient to one's will ; Turn aside, to avert : to deviate : to avert the face ; Turn away, to dismiss from service, to discharge : to avert, to look in another direction : to deviate, to depart from ; Turn back, to cause to retreat : to return ; Turn down, to double or fold down : to hide the face of : to lessen or lower ; Turn forth, to expel ; Turn in, to bend inward : to enter : (coll.) to go to bed ; Turn into, to become by a process of change ; Turn off, to deviate: to dismiss : to divert : to complete, achieve by labour : to shut off : (slang) to hang ; Turn on, to set running (as water) : to depend on : to confront in fight ; Turn one's hand to, to apply one's self; Turn one's head, or brain, to make one giddy : to fill with pride or conceit ; Turn out, to drive out, to expel : to put to pasture (as cattle) : to make for market or for use : to project : to prove in the result : to muster : to leave one's work to take part in a strike : (coll.) to get out of bed ; Turn over, to roll over : to change sides : to sell goods to the amount of : to examine by turning the leaves ; Turn round, to reverse one's position or party ; Turn the back, to flee, to retreat ; Turn the back upon, to quit with contempt, to forsake ; Turn the edge of, to blunt ; Turn the scale, to decide, determine ; Turn the

Stomach, to nauseate ; Turn to, to have recourse 10 : to point to : to result in ; Turn turtle (see Turtle) ; Turn up, to point upwards : to appear, happen : place with face up : to bring the point uppermost : to refer to in a book ; Turn Upon, to cast back upon, retort ; Turn upside down, to throw into complete confusion. Be turned of, to have advanced beyond of age ; By turns, one after another : at intervals ; 111 turn, an injurious act : a change for the worse : In turn, in order of succession ; Not to turn a hair, to be quite undisturbed or unaffected ; On the turn, at the turning-point, changing ; Serve a turn, to answer the purpose ; Take one's turn, to occupy one's allotted place ; Take turns, to take each the other's place alternately ; To a turn, exactly, perfectly. [A.S. tyrnan ; Ger. turnen ; Fr. toitmrr ; all from I.,, tprndre, to turn in a lathe lornns, a turner's wheel Gr. tamos.]

Turnagra, tur'nS-grn, . a New Zealand genus of thrush-like birds.

Turner

fate, far : me, her ; mine ;

Tutor

Turner, tur'ner, . a Scotch copper coin worth 2d., issued by James VI. [Prob. turney.}

Turney, tur'ni, . a copper coin current in Ireland under Edward III. coined at Ti'tus.

Turney, tur'ni, . (Mitt.) = Tourney.

Turnip, tur'nip, . a biennial plant, with lyrate hispid leaves, the upper part of the root becoming, csp. in cultivation, swollen and fleshy cultivated as a culinary esculent, and for feeding cattle and sheep. . Turnip-fly, a muscid fly whose maggots burrow in turnip-roots. [Perh. orig. turn-nep turn, implyomething round, and uep A.S. nsp, a turnip.]

Turnsole, lurn'sol, . a name sometimes given to the Heliotrope and other plants, esp. to the euphorbiaceous Chrozopliora tinctoria, from which a deep-purple dye is obtained. [Fr., tourner sol, for soleil L. sol, the sun.]

Turnus, tur'nus, . the tiger-swallowtail, a black-striped United States butterfly.

Turpentine, tur' pen-tin, . a semi-solid resinous substance secreted by various coniferous trees (the name turpentine is commonly understood to mean the product of the Scotch pine, the swamp pine of A merica, and the Finns fiaritima of France ; Venice turpentine is obtained from the larch, and Ckian turpentine from the 'Turpentine-tree' see Pistachio): the oil or spirit of turpentine. ns. Tur'pentine-moth, a moth whose larvae bore into the twigs of pine and fir, causing exudation of resin and destroying the twig; Turpentine-tree, the terebinth-tree Pistachia terebintkus. adj. TuT-pentin'ic. . Turps, oil or spirits of turpentine. [O. Fr. turpentine L. terebinthina (resiaa), (the resin) of the terebinth Gr. terebintltos.\

Turpeth, tur'peth, . the root of Ipomcea (Convolvulus) Turpethum, a Ceylon plant of cathartic properties. Turpeth mineral, an old name for the yellow basic mercury sulphate.

Turpitude, tur^pi-tud, . baseness : extreme depravity or wickedness : vileness of principles and actions. [L. turpitude turpis, base.]

Turquet, turk'et, . (Bacon*) a figure of a Turk.

Turquoise, tur-koiz', or tur-ke/, . an opaque greenish-blue mineral from Persia, valued as a gem, essentially a phosphate of alumina, harder than feldspar but softer than quartz, occurring as thin veins in slate rock. . Turquoise' -green, a pale colour between green and blue also adj. [O. Fr. ; because first brought through Turkey from Persia.]

Turret, turVt, . a small tower on a building and rising above it : a movable building containing soldiers, engines, &c., used in medieval sieges : a tower, often revolving, for offensive purposes, on land and water : the raised portion above an American railroad car, for ventilation, &c.adj. TUTT'eted, furnished with turrets : formed like a tower. ns. Turr^et-gun, a gun designed for use in a revolving turret ; Turr'et-ship. an ironclad ship-of-war, whose guns are placed in one or more revolving turrets placed on deck. adjs. TurriC'ulate. -d, having small turrets. [O. Fr. touret (Fr. tonrelle\]

Turribant, turf-bant, . (Spens~) a turban.

Turtle, tur'tl. Turtle-dove. tur'tl-duv, . a genus of Colutnbidtr, of graceful build, with small head and slender bill, long wings, and long rounded tail, flying swiftly and noiselessly, noted for their beauty of form and colour, their soft cooing, and their affection towards each other and their young. [A.S. turtle; Ger. turtel, Fr. tourtereau, tourterelle ; all from the L. name furfur.]

Turtle, tnr'tl, . any tortoise, but esp. the edible Green Turtle, prized for the soup made from its flesh, chief glory of aldermanic banquets Calipash is the part of the animal that belongs to the upper shield, a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish cojonr ; Calipee, the yellowish meat of the lower shield. v.t. to pursue turtles. us. Tur'tleback, a turtle-shaped projection on the bows or stern of a

ship for the purpose of keeping off heavy seas ; TuTtler, a hunter of turtles ; Turtle-shell, tortoise-shell : a turtle-cowry ; Turtle-soup, a soup the chief ingredient of which is turtle meat ; Turt'ling, the catching of turtles. Green turtle, a species of turtle which attains great size and is the source of real turtle-soup its eggs also are much prized ; Mock turtle, a soup made of calf s head in lieu of turtle meat ; Turn turtle, to capsize, as a boat. [A corr. of tortoise, or of Sp. tortuga, or Port. tartaruga, a tortoise.]

Tuscan, tus'kan, adj. of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy : denoting the simplest of the five classic orders of architecture, being a Roman modification of the Doric style, with unfluted columns, and without triglyphs. [L. Tuscaiius.}

Tush, tush, n. (S/iak.) a tusk.

Tush, tush, interj. pshaw ! be silent ! an exclamation of impatience, &c. v.i. to express contempt, &c.

Tusk, tusk, n. a long, protruding tooth on either side of the mouth of certain animals : a sharp point : the share of a plough. v.t. togore with the tusks. ndjs. Tusked, TUSk'y. w. Tusk'er, an elephant whose tusks are grown. [A.S. fuse, tux; Ice. toskr.]

Tuskar, tus'kar, . an iron implement with wooden shaft, for cutting peat. [Ice. torfskeri torf, turf, sktra, to cut.]

Tusser-Silk, tus'er-silk, . a kind of dark fawn-coloured silk, generally made without brocading or patterns. [Hind, tassar Sans, tassara, shuttle.]

Tussilago, tus-i-la'g5, . a genus of plants of the natural order Compositee, suborder Coryinbifertr the only British species, Tussilago farfara, sometimes called Colt's-foot. [L.]

TllSSis, tus'is, n. a cough. adj. TussiC'Ular. [L.]

Tussle, tus'el, n. a struggle. v.i. to struggle. [Tousle.}

TuSSOCk, tus'ok, . a tuft of grass or twigs. ns. TUSS OCk-grass, a large grass of the same genus with the Cock's-foot Grass of Britain, native to the Falkland Islands, remarkable forforminggre.it tuits also Tuss'ac-grass ; Tuss'OCk-moth, a grayish-white moth about an inch long, the caterpillars of which do great mischief in hop-grounds, and are known as Hop-dogs. ndj. Tuss'ocky, abounding in tufts. [Perh. conn, with obs. :nsk, a tuft ; cf. Dan. dusk.}

Tussore. Same as Tusser-silk.

Tut, tut, interj. an exclamation of rebuke, or impatience, &c. v.i. to express impatience by such.

Tut, tut, n. (prov.) a hassock also Tote. r./. to project.

Tut, tut, . a piece of work. v.i. to work by the piece. j. Tut'work ; Tut'worker; Tut'workinan.

Tutamen, tu-ta'men, . a defence or protection. [L.]

Tutania, tu-ta'ni-a, . a kind of Britannia metal. [Tutty.}

Tutelage, tu'te-Iaj, . guardianship : state of being under a guardian. adjs. Tu'telar, Tu telary, protecting : having the charge of a person or place. [L. tutela tutdri, to guard inert, to see.]

Tutenag, tu'te-nag, n. the zinc imported into Europe from China and the East Indies during the i8th century. [Fr. tutenague, prob. from Pers. and Ar. tutiya, an oxide of zinc, and -nak, a suffix, or perh. Hind, 'iiiffti, lead.]

Tutiorism, tu'ti-or-izm, . in R. C. moral theology, the doctrine that in a case of doubt between right and wrong one should take the safer course, i.e. the one in verbal accordance with the law the same as Rigorism, and the opposite of Probabilism. n. Tu'tiorist, a rigorist in foregoing sense. [L. tutiar, safer, comp. of tutus, safe.]

Tutor, tu'tor, n. one who looks to or takes care of: one who has charge of the education of another : one who hears the lessons of and examines students : a teacher : (Scots ta-w) a guardian of the person as well as of the estate of a boy under fourteen, or girl under twelve :fe>n. Tu'toress. r. t. to instruct : to treat with authority or sternness. n. Tu'torage, the

office or authority of a tutor : education, as by a tutor. cuij. Tuto'rial, belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor. adv. TutoYially. us. Tu'toring ; Tu'torism, Tu'torship ; Tu'trix, a female guardian. [L. tutor, a guardian tueri, tuitits, to look to.J

Tutsan, tut'san, . a species of St John's wort, once regarded as a panacea also called Park-leaves. [O. Fr. toutesaine, tout L. totus, all, sain L. sanus, sound.]

Tu*ti, tODt'ti, adj. (tnus.) all together, as opposed to solo. . a concerted movement, rendered by all the voices or instruments together. [It., pi. of tntto, all L. totus, all.]

Tutti-frutti, toOt'ti-froTSt'ti, n. a confection, esp. ice-cream, flavoured with different kinds of fruit. [It.]

Tutty, tut'i, n. impure zinc protoxide. [O. Fr. tutie Late I.. tutia\r. tiitiya. Cf. Tutenag.)

Tutu, t<3o'to73, . a New Zealand shrub whose black fruit makes a light wine resembling claret, while the seeds yield a poison like strychnine, and the bark, tannin also called Tupa-kiki, Wineberry-shmb, and Toot-plant. [Maori.]

TutUlUS, tu'tu-lus, . a conical Etruscan female head-c:ress : //. Tu'tull. [L.]

Tuum, iQ'um, adj. thine. . that which is thine. [L.]

Tu-whit, tu-hwit', Tu-whoo, tu-hwoD', . an imitation of the note of the owl. v.i. Tu-whoo', to cry tu-whoo.

Tuyere. Same as Twyer (q.v.).

Tuza, tDD'za, . Same as 'Jucan (q.v.).

Tuzz, tuz, n. (prov.) a tuft of wool, &c. . Tuz'zi-muzzy, a posy : the feather hyacinth. adj. shaggy. . TUZ'zy (dim.), a tuft, cluster. [Tussock.]

Twaddle, twod'l, v.i. to talk in a silly manner. n. silly talk: a senseless talker, us. Twaddler; Twadd'ling, twaddle or silly talk. adj. Twadd'ly, consisting of twaddle. [Earlier form tiuattlt, a variant of tattle.}

Twain, twan. . two, a couple, pair. In twain, asunder. [A. S. twegen (masc.), two.]

Twal, tw;il, a Scotch form of twelve.

Twa-lofted, twa'-lof'ted, adj. (Scot.) having two lofts or stories.

Twang, twang, . (prov.) a sharp flavour, an after-taste. (Tang.\

Twang, twang, . (Scot.) a twinge.

Twang, twang, . a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go : a nasal tone of voice. v.i. to sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to sound with a quick, sharp noise : to have a nasal sound. T.f. to make to sound with a twang. v.i. Twang'le, to twang frequently. v.t. to cause to twangle. [Tang:]

Twank, twanck, v.i. to emit a twang.

'Twas, twoz, contraction of it was.

Twat, t\vot, n. pudendum maliebre.

Twattle, twot'l, -'.i. to twaddle.7'.J 1 . to repeat idly. . chatter: a dwarf. ns. Twatt'ler, a chatterer; Twatt'ling, n chattering. adj. gabbling : trifling. [Prob. related to Ice. thwcrtta, chatter.]

Tway, twa, adj. and n. (Spens.) twain, two.

Twayblade, twa'blad, . a European orchid, a plant a foot high bearing a raceme of green flowers and a pair of broad ovate leaves hence the name.

Tweak, twek, v. t. to twitch, to pull: to pull with sudden jerks. . a sharp pinch or twitch : any perplexity. [A by-form of twite h.]

Tweed, twed, . a kind of woollen twilled cloth of various patterns, much used for men's suits. adj. made of tweed. [From a mistaken reading of ' tweels ' upon an invoice ; not, as supposed, from thfe Tweed valley.]

Tweedle. twe'dl, v.i. to handle lightly: (obs.) to wheedle. v.i. to wriggle. . a sound such as is made by a fiddle hence the humorous formations Tweedledum, Tweedledee, used to indicate distinctions that are the slightest possible. [Perh. a variant of twiddle; also confused with -wheedle.]

Tweel, Scotch variant of twill.

'Tween, a contraction of bet-ween. adj. 'Tween'-deck, lodging between decks. . and adv. Tween'-decks.

Tweezers, twez'erz, n.sing. nippers : small pincers for pulling out hairs, &c. . Tweez'er-Case, a case for carrying tweezers. [Perh. traceable to A.S. t-wisel, a fork ; s^me confusion is possible with obs. tweeze, a surgeon's case of instruments.]

Twelfth, twelfth, adj. the last of twelve. n. one of twelve equal parts : (uts.) a tone twelve diatonic degrees above or below a given tone. us. Twelfth' -cake, an ornamental cake partaken of on Twelfth-night ; Twelfth'-day, -tide, the twelfth day after Christmas, the Epiphany ; Twelfth'-night, the eve of Twelfth-day or evening before Epiphany. [A.S. twelftiitwelf.}

Twelve, twelv, adj. ten and two. . the number next after eleven : the figures representing twelve : (_^/.) same as duodecimo. ns. Twelve'-mo, same as duodecimo, written i2mo ; Twelve'-month, twelve months : a year. adjs. Twelve'-penn'y, wortli a shilling: trifling, insignificant; Twelve'score, twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty. . twelvescore yards, a common range in archery, used also in measurements. Twelve-day Writ, a writ in actions on bills, &c., warning defendant to appear within twelve days, otherwise judgment would go against him ; Twelve Tables, the name given to the earliest code of Roman law, civil, criminal, and religious, made by the decemvirs in 451-449 B.C. Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, a work of the 2d century after Christ, in which, on the model of Jacob's blessing of the tribes in Genesis xlix., discourses and prophecies of Christ are jut into the mouths of the fathers of Israel;
The Twelve, the twelve apostles. [A.S. twelf(QzT. :~<-'oif, and Goth, tiva-lif), that is 'two and ten" (for twa-, cf. Two ; and for /{/", cf. E/eren).]

Twenty, twen'ti, adj. twice ten : nineteen and one : an indefinite number. . the number next after nineteen : the figures representing twenty : an old English division of infantry. adj. Twen'tieth, next after the nineteenth. n. one of twenty equal parts of anything. adv. Twen'tyfold, twenty times as many. ailj. Twen'ty-fOUT, twenty and four. . the number made up of four and twenty : (pi-, print.) a form of composed type or plates containing twenty-four leaves or forty-eight pages, properly arranged for printing and folding : a book made up of sections of twenty-four pages. . Twen'ty-four'-mo, written 24mo, a leaf from a sheet of paper folded for a book in twenty-four equal parts : a book made up of leaves folded in twenty-four equal parts. [A.S. twentig, from ttvtn tivegen, twain, two tig (Goth, tigjus), ten ; Ger. zwanzig.]

Twere, contraction of it were.

Twtbill, twfbil, . a double-headed battle-axe. [A. S. ftui-, two, bill, a bill.]

Twice, twTs, adv. two times : once and again : doubly.
H. Twi'oer, one who is both compositor and pressman. adj. Twice'-told. told twice : hackneyed.
At twice, at two distinct times. [A.S. t-urfges twfwa twd. two.]

Twiddle, twid'l, v.t. to twirl idly, to play with. v.i. to revolve : to trifle with something- " a twirl of the fingers. ns. Twidd'ler ; Twidd'ling-line, formerly a piece of small rope for steadying the steering-
wheel : a string attached to a compass-gimbal, by which the compass-card may be started so as to play freely. Twiddle one's fingers, to be idle. [Ety.dub.]

Twifofd, twrfold, adj. (Spens.) twofold.

Twig, twig, n. a small shoot or branch of a tree : a divining-rod. v.i. to be active. adjs. Twig'gen (Shak.), covered with osier ; Twig'gy, abounding in twigs or shoots; Twig'some, full of twigs. [A.S. twig twt-, double; Ger. zweig.]

Twig, twig. v.t. (slang) to observe narrowly ; to under-
stand. v.i. to understand, see. fProb. Ir. tuigim,
discern : cf. Gael, tuig; understand.]

Twight, twit, v.t. (Sfens.) to twit.

Twilight, twf lit, n. the faint light after sunset and
before sunrise : an uncertain view : partial darkness.
adj. of twilight : faintly illuminated : obscure.
v.t. to illuminate faintly. Twilight Of the gods,
the same as Ragnarok (q.v.). [Lit. "'tween light,'
A.S. twf-, from twd, two, and light.}

Twill, contraction of it will.

Twill, twil, or Tweel, twel, n. a woven fabric, in
which the warp is raised one thread, and depressed
two or more ttireads for the passage of the weft
thus giving a curious appearance of diagonal lines :
a fabric with a twill. v.t. to weave with a twill.
[Low Ger. twillen, to make double, twill, a forked
branch; cf. Sw. tvilling, twin, Ger. zwillich, twill.]

Twilled, twild, adj. (Shak., Tempest, iv. 64) a dubious
word, either 'hedged,' from twill, to weave with
a twill, or more probably ' covered with reeds or
_ sedges,' from obsolete twill, a reed.

Twilly, twil'i, n. a cotton-cleaning machine : willow-
ing-machine. [Willow.]

Twilt, twilt, n. (Scat.) a quilt.

Twin, twin, v.i. (obs.) to be parted in twain. v.t. to
part in twain : to deprive. [See next word.]

Twin, twin, . a pair : one of two born at a birth : one
very like another : a union of two similar crystals, or
of two halves of one crystal holding a reversed posi-
tion to each other, as if one had been turned half
round about an axis (the twinning axis), perpen-
dicular to a plane (the twinning plane), which is
not for either a plane of symmetry. adj. twofold,
double : being one of two born at a birth : very
like another : consisting of two parts nearly alike.
v.t. to couple, mate. v.i. to be born at the same
birth : to bring forth two at once : to be paired
or suited :pr.p. twin'ning ; pa.p. twinned. adj.
Twin'-born, born at the same birth. ns. Twin'-
broth'er, one of two brothers who are twins ; Twin'-
flower, a slender, creeping evergreen Lintura
borealis; Twin'ling. adj. Twinned, produced at
one birth: united. ns. Twin'ning; Twin'-screw,
a steam-vessel with two propellers on separate shafts ;
Twin 'ship ; Twin'-sls'ter, one of two sisters who
are twins. The Twins, the constellation Gemini.
[A.S. getwitin, twinn, double turf, two.]

Twine, twin, . a cord composed of two or more threads
twisted together: a twist: an intertwining. v.t. to
wind, as two threads together : to twist together : to
wind about: to encircle: to blend, intermingle. v.i.
to unite closely : to bend : to make turns : to ascend
spirally round a support. ns. Twine'-hold'er, a case
for holding a ball of twine to be unwinded as required ;
Twi'ner, one who, or that which, twines. adj. Twi-
ning, twisting, winding. adv. Twi'ningly. [A.S.
twin, double-thread (Dut. twijn) twi-, double.]

Twine, twin, a variant of twin, to separate.

Twinge, twinj, v.t. to twitch or pinch : to affect with
a sharp, sudden pain. v.i. to have or suffer a sudden,
sharp pain, like a twitch. . a twitch, a pinch :
a sudden, sharp pain. [M. E. twtngen, cog. with
Ger. zwingcn, to constrain ; also with Ger. zwangen,
to press.]

Twink, twingk, n. (Shak.) a twinkle, a wink.

Twink, twingk, v.t. to twitter, chirp.

Twinkle, twing'kl, v.i. to blink: to shine with a
trembling, sparkling light : to sparkle : to open and
shut the eyes rapidly: to quiver, ns. Twinkle,
Twink'ling, a quick motion of the eye : the time
occupied by a wink : an instant : the scintillation of

the fixed stars ; Twlnk'ler. [A.S. frvinclian.}

Twinter, twin'ter, n. (Scot.) a beast two years old.

Twire, twlr, v.i. (06s.) to glance obliquely: (Shak.) to twinkle, to gleam also Tweer. . a shy look. [Cf. Bavarian zwircn, to spy, glance. Cf. Queer

_and Thwart.}

Twire, twlr, v.t. (obs.) to twist, twirl. [Perh. conn, with A.S. thwtran, to stir, churn; cf. Old High Ger. dwtran, to stir.]

1048

Twlrk, twirk, n.'(Scot.) a twitch.

Twirl, twerl, v.t. to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers. v.i. to turn round rapidly : to be whirled round. . a whirl : a rapid circular motion. n. Twirl'er. Twirl one's thumbs, to do nothing, be idle. [A.S. thwirel, a whisk for whipping milk thweran, to churn, stir ; Ger. quirl, querl, a stirring-spoon ; cf. Ice. thvara, a stick for stirring, Gr. torynf, L. trita.}

Twissel, twis'l, adj. (/At.) double. . anything double. adj. Twiss'el-tongued, double-tongued.

Twist, twist, v.t. to twine: to unite or form by winding together : to form from several threads : to encircle with something : to wreathe : to wind spirally : to turn from the true form or meaning : to fabricate, compose : to cause to move spirally, to bend : to wrest, wrench : to insinuate. v.i. to be united by winding : to be bent, to move spirally : to revolve : to writhe. . that which is twisted : a cord : a single thread : manner of twisting : a con-tortion : a small roll of tobacco : a strong silk thread : (o&s.) coarse cloth : a wrench, strain : a peculiar bent, perversion : (slang) a mixed drink, also an appetite for food. adjs. Twlst'able ; Twist'ed. n. Twist'er, one who, or that which, twists : a whirling wind, a tornado : the inner part, of the thigh of a rider on horseback : a ball, as in cricket, billiards, &C., sent with a twist. v.t. Twist'le (Scot.), to twist. . a wrench. Twist Of the wrist, the turn-ing movement of the wrist in any work requiring dexterity, any quick action. [A.S. twist, a rope tivf-, two ; Ger. zwisi, discord.]

Twit, twit, v.t. to remind of some fault, &c. :pr.p. twit'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. twit'ted. n. a reproach. . Twit'ter. aiij. Twit'ting. adv. Twit'tingly, in a twitting manner. [A.S. cet-witan, to reproach at, against, u-itan (Scot, wyte, Ger. ver-weiseu), to blame.]

Twitch, twich, v.t. to pull with a sudden jerk : to pluck: to snatch. v.i. to be suddenly jerked : to move spasmodically : to carp, sneer. . a sudden, quick pull : a spasmodic contraction of the muscles : a loop fixed to a stick for fixing on the upper lip of a refractory horse during shoeing, &c. : the sudden narrowing almost to nothing of a vein of ore. us. Twitch' er ; Twitch'ing. [A.S. twiccian, to pluck ; Ger. zwicken.)

Twitch-graSS = Couch-grass.

Twitter, twit'er, . a chirp, as of a bird : a tremulous broken sound : a slight trembling of the nerves. v.i. to make a succession of small tremulous noises : to feel a slight trembling of the nerves, to palpitate. v.t. to chirp out. ns. Twittera'tion, a flutter; Twitt'ering, act of twittering : the sound of twitter-ing : nervous excitement. adv. Twitt'eringly. [A freq. of twit, allied to titter, &c. ; cf. Ger. zwits-chern, Sw. qvittra.]

Twitter-bone, twit'er-bCn, n. an excrescence on a horse's hoof. adj. Twltt'er-bonod, shaky.

Twlt-twat, twit'-twot, . the house sparrow.

Twixt. Abbreviation hi betwixt.

Twizzle, twiz'I, v.i. (prov.) to roll and twist.

Two, tOo, adj. one and one. . the sum of one and one: a figure representing two: a pair. . Two 7 -deck'er. a vessel of war carrying guns on two decks. adjs. Two'-edged. having two edges ; Two'-faced, having two faces, hence double-dealing, false ; Two'-fold, folded twice : multiplied by two : double. adr. doubly. adjs. Two'- forked, Twl'-forked, double-pronged, bifurcate ; Two'-front'ed, having fronts on opposite sides ; Two'-hand ed, having, or used with, two hands : ambidexterous, handy : to be used by two persons ; Two'-head'ed, having two heads : directed by two authorities ; Two'-leaved, having two distinct leaves; Two'-leggecl, furnished with two legs; Two'-line (print.), having a depth of bodv equal to double that of the size specified, as two-line nonpareil or pica ; Two'-lipped, having two

lips: divided so as to resemble two lips; Two'-masted, having two masts; Two' -nee'dle, per-forated with two needles. . Two'ness, the state of being t wo, doubleness. adj. Two'-part ed, bipartite, divided into two nearly to the base. . Twopence (tup'ens,or too'pens), thesumof twopennies : (Shak.) a gilt coin worth two pence. adj. Twopenny (tup'-en-i, or U5o'pen-i), of the value of twopence : cheap, worthless. n. ale sold at twopence a quart. adjs. Two-ply, consisting of two thicknesses : woven double ; Two'-ranked, alternately arranged in two exactly opposite rows, distichous, bifarious ; Two'-Sid'ed. having two surfaces, or two aspects or phases :
facing two ways, turned in two directions, often with implied sense of double-dealing or deceit ; Two'-Some, two, twofold ; Two'-tongued, double-tongued, deceitful ; Two'-way, arranged so as to permit a fluid to be turned into either of two channels : (iitat/'t.) having a double mode of variation ; TwT-na tured, Twy'-na'tured, double natured human and animal in one. Be two, to be at variance ; In two, asunder. [A.S. ftvd (fern.), twfgen (IIUIM-.), tu<a, tti (neut.) ; Ger. zit-ei, Goth, t-.vai ; also Gr. I . J:n\ S.uis. ,;':<, Gael. ./<(, </t>.]

Twyer, twl'er, . a tube through which the blast of air enters a blast-furnace. Also Tuyere, Tweer, Tuy'er, Twi'er. [Fr. tuyere, a nozzle.]

Tyburn, ti'burn, . the historic place of execution in London. KJ.Ty'buni-tlck'et, a certificate of exemp-tion from certain parochial offices formerly granted to the prosecutor of a felon to conviction ; Ty'burn-tipp'et, a halter; Tyburn-tree, the gallows.

Tyche, ti'ke, n. (Gr. myth.) the goddess of fortune.

TychoniC, tl-kon'ik, adj. pertaining to the Danish astronomer, Tycko Brahe (1546-1601), or his system.

Tycoon, tl-kOOn', . the title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners from 1854 to 1868. n. TyCOOn'ate, the shogunate. [Jap. taikun, great prince Chin, ta^ great, kiun, prince.]

Tye, tl, v.t. to wash ore in a tye. n. a narrow buddle or inclined hutch for washing ore. [Prob. A.S. ;;, to wash.)

Tye, tT, . an old form of tie: a runner of thick rope or chain, which forms part of the purchase used for hoisting the topsail and top-gallant yards. its. Tye'-block, the block on the yard through which the tye is rove, and passes on to be secured at the mast-head ; Typing, the act of fastening, a fastening.

Tyke. See Tike.

Tylarus. til'a-rus, . one of the fleshy pads of the toe : //. Tyl'ari. [Gr. tylos, a knot.]

Tyle-berry, tll'-ber'i, . the coral-plant.

Tyler = Tiler (q.v.).

Tylopod, tflo-pod, a<ij. having padded digits, as the camel. . one of the Tylopoda. [Gr. tylos, a knot, pans, patios, a foot.]

Tylosls, ti-10'sis, n. (boi.) a growth formed in the cavity of a duct by intrusion from a contiguous yrowint; cell: an inflammation of the eyelids: cal-ioMty :-//. Tyloses. adj. Tylot'ic. [Gr.]

Tylote, ti'lot, . a cylindrical spicule, knobbed at both ends. IK//'. Ty'lotate. [Gr. tyldtos- tylos, a knot.]

Tymbal = 7Y/&i/(q.v.).

Tymp, timp, n. the crown of the opening in front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

Tympan, tim'pan, . an ancient Irish musical instru-ment : a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are placed to be impressed. [Fr., L. tympanum, a drum.)

Tympanum, tun'pan-um, . (<</.) the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear, often called the drum of the ear : in certain birds, the labyrinth at the bottom of the windpipe : (archit.) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch : the panel of a door: a water-raising current wheel, originally drum-shaped. adjs. Tym'panal, Tympan ic, like a drum : pertaining to the tym-

panum. n. a bone of the ear, supporting the drum-membrane. adj. Tym'panlform, like a tympanum. ns. TympanlSt. one who plays a drum; Tympani'tes, flatulent distension of the belly. adj. Tympanit'ic. us. Tympanl Us, inrt.immation of the membrane of the ear ; Tym'pany, any swelling, turgidity : tympanites. Tympanic membrane, the drum-membrane of the ear ; Tympanic resonance, the peculiar high-pitcncd quality of sound produced by percussion over the intestines, &c., when they contain air ; Tympanic ring, an annular tympanic bone, to which the tympanic membrane is attached. [L., Gr. tympation, typanoa, a kettledrum typtein, to strike.]

Tynde, tmd, pa.t. and pa. p. (Spens.) kindled.

Tyne, tin, P.I. (Spens.) to become lost, to perish.

Tyne, tin, . (S/>f>is.) anxiety.

Tynewald, Tinewald, tin'wold, n. the parliament of the Isle of Man. (Cf. Shetland tingwitllce. thing-i'dllr ting, a parliament, vellr, a wood.]

Type, tip, . a mark or figure struck or stamped upon something : an emblem or figure of something to come, esp. the foreshadowing in the Old Testament of something realised in the New (the antitype) : an exemplar, pattern : a representative style, model : the principal device on a coin or medal : a model in nature made the subject of a copy : (nat. /list.) that which combines best the characteristics of a group : the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves : a chemical compound which represents the composition and structure of many more complex compounds, esp. Gerhardt's four types hydrochloric acid, water, ammonia, and marsh-gas : a piece of metal, wood, or other material, on one end of which is cast or engraved a character, sign, &c. used in printing (the are designated by different names in respect of their body i.e. the depths of the face which comes in contact with the ink plus the bevel and beard. Again, differences in width render the type fat or lean, or, if strongly marked, extended or condensed ; differences in style or face are endless Roman and Italic compose the text of all

(1) Austro-Hungarian Monar

(2)

(3) Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

(4) JVxxstro-Dungarian Jftonardu).

books in English ; Antique (i), Gothic (2), Clarendon (3), and Black-letter (4) are approved styles for display. In America types are designated according to the number of 'points' of which the body

(1) Austro-Hungar^

(2) Austro-Hungarian |

(3) Austro-Hungarian Mo

(4) Austro-Hungarian Monarc |

(5) Austro-Hungavinn Monarchy. |

(6) Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. |

(7) Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Q

(8) Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. K

(0) Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. B

(10) Auatro-Hungarian Monarchy. H

(11) Austro-Hcngw-ian Montrchy. B

Brevier in

Minion 122

Nonpareil 144

Pearl 179

Diamond 204

Xhe above specimen lines show the usual bodies used
in the texts of books and newspapers ; (i) being set in Great Primer, (2) in English, (3) in Pica, (4) in Small Pica, (5) in Long Primer, (6) in Bourgeois, <7> in Brevier, (8) in Minion, (9) in Nonpareil, (10) in Pearl, and (n) in Diamond.

The black squares represent the square of the body of the type, one of the units of measurement, and is called an em, the letter M being exactly square.

The following is a list of the number of lines to the foot of the respective bodies as made in actual metal types:

Great Primer ei|

Zaglish 64

(Pica 72

Small Pica 83

Ixwg Primer 89

.Bourgeois 102

.A 'font' of type is an indefinite quantity having all

. the proper proportions of 'sorts,' including capitals

: and small capitals, lower-case, spaces, points and

- references, figures, accents, hyphens, ligatures (fi,

fl, ffi), &c. The proportion of letters ranges from

200 z's to 12,000 e's. The smaller letters are called

lawyer-case, from the case in which the compositor

has them arranged ; the capitals and small capitals

ieing in a different or upper case.

:onsists. The point is -fa of a Pica ; Nonpareil would accordingly be called six points. On the ; inent the point is ^ of a Cicero, a body be-

tween Pica and English): the whole types used in printing. v.t. to constitute a type of : to repro- duce in type : to typify. adj. Ty'pal. ns. Type'- bar, a line of type cast in one piece, as in a linotype or typpgraph ; Type'-block, a body of metal or wood in which a type is cut or cast ; Type' -casting, the act of founding type in moulds ; Type'-cut'ter, one who engraves dies for printing-types ; Type'-cylln- der, the cylinder of a rotary printing-machine on which types or plates are fastened for printing ; Type'-found'er, one who founds or casts printers' :ype ; Type' -founding ; Type'-found'ry, a place .vhere type is founded or manufactured ; Type'- gauge, a type-measure : a gauge for estimating the size of type. adj. Type'-high, of the standard height of type of a woodcut, &c. tts. Type'- iold'er, a bookbinder's pallet or holder for use in hand-stamping ; Typem'bryo, an embryo at the stage when it first exhibits the type of structure of the phylum or sub-kingdom to which it belongs ; Type'-met'al, metal used for making types, a com- pound of tin, antimony, copper, and lead ; Type'- SCale, a measuring-rod for type ; Type'-set'ter, a compositor : a machine which combines types in proper order for printing ; Type'-set'ting. v.t. and v.i. Type'VTrite, to produce by means of a type- writer : to practise typewriting. us. Type'writer, a machine for producing legible characters on paper by mechanical means without the use of a pen : an operator on a typewriting machine ; Type'writing. ttdjs. TyplC, -al, pertaining to, or constituting, a type: emblematic: figurative: (nat. hist.) combin- ing the characteristics of a group : connotative, in- dicative. . Typicality. adv. Typically. ns. Typlcalness ; Typifica'tion ; Typifi'er. v.t. Typ'ify, to make a type of: to represent by an image or resemblance : to prefigure : f>a.p. and fa.t. typ'ifled. us. Ty'pist, one who uses a type- writer ; Typo (ti'ps), a compositor ; Ty'pocosmy ^Bac(i), universal terminology ; Ty'pograph, a machine for making: and setting type ; Typog'- rapher, a printer ; Typographla (pi.), miscellany .relating to printers and printing : (sing.) a book of instruction in printing, adjs. Typographic, -al, pertaining to typography or printing. adv. Typographically. us. Typog'raphist, a student of typography ; Typog'raphy, the art of printing :

(prig.) the art of representing by types or symbols: the general appearance of printed matter. adj. Typological, pertaining to typology. HS. Typol'- Ogy, the doctrine of Scripture types or figures ; Typoma'nia, a craze for printing one's lucubrations. Type genus (biol.), a generic type ; Type species

(bioi.), a specific type. Unity of type, the fundamental agreement in structure seen in organic beings of the same class or order. [Fr. type L. typmQr. typos typtein, to strike.]

Typha, ti'fa, . one of two distinct reed-like plants called Bulrush. [Gr. typhe, cat-tail.]

Typhlitis, tif-ll'tis, . inflammation of the caecum and vermiform appendix also Typhloenteri'tis. adj. TyphlitlC. (Gr.typhlos, blind.]

Typhoean, tl-fo'e-an, adj. pertaining to Typhoetis, a monster of Greek mythology, buried under Etna.

Typhoid, ti'foid, adj. pertaining to a widely-spread form of enteric or intestinal fever, long confounded with typhus, on account of the characteristic rash of rose-coloured spots now proved to depend on defective hygienic conditions, and particularly on imperfect disposal of excreta also Typhoid Fever. adjs. Ty'phoidal ; Typhomala'rial, having both typhoid and malarial characteristics. . Typhoma nia. a form of sleepless stupor and delirium in some cases of typhus fever also Typho'nla. [Gr. typhddes typhos, smoke, eidos, likeness. Cf. Typhus.}

Typhoon, tl-fSon', . a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas. adj. TyphonlC. [Port, titfao AT., Pers., Hind, tufan, a hurricane, perh. traceable to Gr. tyfhdn, whence obs. Eng. typhon, a whirlwind. The Chinese t'ai funf, a great wind, paofung, fierce wind, are prob. independent.]

Typhus, ti'fus, . an extremely contagious and very fatal kind of continued fever, specially associated with filth and overcrowding, often occurring as an epidemic y ail-fever, Camp-fez>er, &c. adj. Ty'phoUS, relating to typhus. [Through Late L. from Gr. typhos, smoke, hence stupor arising from fever typhein, to smoke.]

Typolite, tip'o-lTt, . a stone or fossil imprinted with the impression of a plant or animal. [Gr. typos, impression, lithos, stone.]

Typonym, tl'po-nim, . a name based upon a type, as a specimen or species. adjs. Typon'ymal, TyponymlC. [Gr. typos, type, onymti, name.]

Typorama, tip-o-ra'ma, . a model or representation in fac-simile. [Gr. typos, type, horama, view.]

Typtology, tip-tol'0-ji, . the so-called science or theory of spirit-rapping. adj. Typtologlcal. -. Typtol'Ogist, one by whose means spirit-rappings are alleged to be induced : one who professes to believe in the genuineness of these. [Gr. typtein, to strike, logia legein, to say.]

Tyr, tir, . the name of a war-god in the old Norse mythology, a son of Odin. [Ice. Tyr.]

Tyrant, ti'rant, . one who uses his power arbitrarily and oppressively : (orig.) an absolute monarch or irresponsible magistrate with unlimited powers or an overruling influence. v.t. to tyrannise over. . Ty'ran (Spens.), a tyrant. v.t. to play the tyrant over. K. Tyr'anness (Spots.), a female tyrant. adjs. Tyran'nic, -al, Tyr'annous, pertaining to or suiting a tyrant: unjustly severe: imperinus : despotic. ad-'s. Tyran'nically, Tyr'annously. n. Tyran'nicalness. a.ij. Tyran'nicidal. . Tyran'niCide, the act of killing a tyrant : one who kills a tyrant. n.pl. Tyran'nidae, a family of Passerine birds, the typical genus Tyran'nus, the tyrant-birds or tyrant-flycatchers. v.i. Tyr'annise, to act as a tyrant : to rule with oppressive severity. v.t. to act the tyrant to. adj. Tyr'annish. . Tyranny, the government or authority of a tyrant : absolute monarchy cruelly administered : oppression : cruelty : harshness, severity. [O. Fr. tiratit (Fr. tyrtui) L. tyrannus Gr. tyrannos (Doric

Tyre, tlr, n. (Sfe>a.) attire, dress. v.t. to adorn.

Tyrian, tir i-an, adj. pertaining to Tyre: deep-purple, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre. . a native of Tyre. Tyrian cynosure, the constellation Ursa Minor, a familiar guide to Tynan mariners.

TyriasiS, ti-rl'a-sis,. elephantiasis Arabum: the falling out ol the hair. AUo Tyro'ma. [Gr. tyros, cheese.)

Tyro, Tiro, tl'rO, n. one learning any art : one not yet \sell acquainted with a subject://. Ty'ros. its. Tyroc'iny, pupilage (see Tirocinium) ; Tyronism,

state ol being a tyro. [L. tiro, a young recruit.] Tyrolese, tir-ol-ez', adj. relating to Tyrol, or to its people. . a native of Tyrol. . Tyrolienne', a Tyrolese peasants' dance, or its music.

TyrotOXiCOn, U-rO-tok'si-kon, . a ptomaine in niiii, or cheese. [Gr. tyros, cheese, toxicon, poison.]

Tyrrhenian, ti-re'ni-an, adj. Etruscan also Tyr-rhene'. n. an Etruscan. Tyrrhenian Sea, that p.irt of the Mediterranean between Tuscan j and Sardinia and Corsica. [Gr. Tyrrhenia.^ Etruria.]

Tyrtaean, tir-te'an, adj. of or pertaining to Tyrttettt^ a Greek martial poet of the 7th century B.C.

Tythe, iit/i, n. a form of tithe.

Txar, Tzarina = C.z>-, Czarina.

Tzigany, tsig'a-ni, n. a Hungarian gipsy atff

[Hung. Cigany, Gipsy; cf. It. Zingatw, Zingar<f Ger. Zigeuner.\

CHAMBERS'S TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY vol. 5

U To Z

the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in our alphabet evolving amongst ihe Greeks as I-', with the value of ti. From V, the lapidary and capital form, the uncial and Cursive forms U and were developed, gradually V becoming appropriated as the symbol for the consonant, and the medial form u as the symbol for the vowel.

Uberous, u'ber-us, adj. (Browning) yielding abund-ance, fruitful.". U'berty, fruitfulness. [L. uoer.}

Ubiquity, ii-bik'wi-ti, n. existence everywhere at the same time : omnipresence. us. UW'ety, the state of being in a definite place, whereness : omnipresence ;

Ubiquita'rian, one who believes in the relative omnipresence of the human nature of Christ, and accordingly in His actual necessary bodily presence in the Eucharist. adj. omnipresent also adj. and n. Ubiqua'rian {rare).adjs. Ubiq'uitous, Ubiq - Uitary, being everywhere. adv. Ubiq'uitOUSly. [Fr. ubiqttitf, formed from L. ubiqite, everywhere.]

Udal, u'dal, adj. applied to land held solely by un-interrupted succession, under no feudal superior. . a freehold estate. n. U'daller, a holder of such. [Ice. ddlial, a homestead.]

Udder, ud'er, . the mammary glands of various animals, esp. cows, Sic.ad'js. Udd'ered ; Udd'er-fttl; Udd'erless. [A.S. uifer; cog. with Ger. enter; also conn, with L. nber, Gr. ouihar.}

Udometer, u-dom'e-ter, n. a rain-gauge. adj. Udo-met'ric. [L. n tus, wet, Gr. metron, a measure.]

^8> U S. " (J>rov.) a surfeit. v.i. to feel a loathing. i'.t. to give a surfeit to. [Ice. iiggr, fear.]

Ugh, uh, interj. an exclamation of repugnance.

Ugly, ug'li, adj. offensive to the eye : deformed : hateful : ill-natured : very severe, dangerous, as an ugly wound. n. (coll.) an ugly person : a hood formerly worn by ladies as a shade for the eyes. t:t. (rare) to make ugly. n. Uglifica'tion. v.t. UgTify, to make ugly. adv. Ug'lily, in an ugly manner. . Ugliness. adj. Ug'SOme, hideous. K. Ug'spmeness. Ugly customer, a dangerous antagonist ; Ugly man, the actual person who garrottes the victim in a confederacy of three, the others, the fore-stall and back-stall, covering his escape. [Ice. vggligr, frightful, wgyr, fear ; akin to Goth, ogan, A.S. ogv, fear.)

-Jagyars belonging to the Ugi ,

the Ural-Altaic peoples. Also Ug'ric.
Uhlan, u'lan, n. one of a kind of light cavalry for

outpost duty, &c., armed with a lance, famous esp.

.in the Prussian army. [Polish vlan, orig. a light

Tartar horseman Turk, oglan, a young man.]
Uitlander, the Dutch form cf Out lander. See under

Outland.
Ukase, Ci-kas', n. a Russian decree having the force

of law, emanating from the Czar directly or from the

senate : any official proclamation. [Russ. -ukazii, an

edict y-, prefix, kaznti, show.]

Ulcer, ul'ser, . a dangerous sore, discharging matter :
U
(Jig.) a sore, a strain. -\i. Ul'carate, to be formed

1051

into an ulcer. r.^. to affect with an ulcer or ulcer

n. Ulcera'tion, that part or effect of an inflammatory process in uhich the materials of inflamed tissues, liquefied or degenerate, are cast off, ia solution or very minute particles, from free surfaces, or, more rarely, are absorbed from the substance of the body : an ulcer. adjs. Ul'cered, affected with an ulcer ; Ul'cerous, of the nature of an ulcer I affected with an ulcer. adv. Ul'cerously, in ait ulcerous manner. H. Ul'cerousness. [Fr. ulcere- L. ulcns, uiceris ; Gr. helkos, a wound.]

Ulema, Co'le-ma, . the collective name (which cannot be used as a singular) of the body of professional theologians and doctors of divinity, and therefore of law, in any Mohammedan country. [Ar., plur. ol 'dlim, learned.]

Ulex, u'leks, . a genus of shrubs of the Bean family, including the furze, gorse, or whin. [L.]

Uliginose, u-lij'i-nOs, adj. growing in swampy places-

Also Uliginous. [L. uiigiaofus -uligo nverc f to be wet.]

Ulitis, u-lftis, . inflammation of the gums. ns~ Ulon'cus, swelling of the gums ; Ulbrrha gia. bleeding from the gums. [Gr. oula, gums.]

Ullage, ul'aj, . the quantity a cask lacks of being full. n. Ull'ing. [O. Fr. eullageailler, to fill up^, prob. from L. ova, the brim.]

Ulla-lulla, ul'a-lul'a, n. an Irish word for a lament for the dead.

Ulmaceous, ul-ma'shus, adj. relating to an order of trees of which the elm is the type. adjs. Ul'mic. Ul'mous, pertaining to ulmin. ns. Ul'mln, a dark-brown gummy substance exuded from excrescences. in the elm, oak, &c., and present in peat, vegetable mould, &c. ; UTttVUS, the genus of the elms. [L itlmiis, an elm.]

Ulna, ul'na, n. the inner and larger of the two bones- of the forearm :pI. TftTUR.adv. Ul'nad, toward the ulna. adj. Ul'nar. n. Ulna're, an element of the primitive carpus situated on the nlnar side- represented in man by the cuneiform bone : ft. Ulna'ria. [L. ulna; Eng. ell.]

UlOdendron, u-lo-den'dron. n. a genus of fossil trees. with lepidodendroid cortical scars.

UlOSlS, Q-16'sis, n. the process by which a scar is- formed, cicatrisation. [Gr. oitlr, a scar.]

UlotriChoUS, u-!ot'ri-kus, adj. having crisp woolly hai-

adj. and . Ulot'richan. ns.pl. Ulofrichi, Ulot - riches. [Gr. oulos. woolly, thrix, trickos, hair.]

Ulster, ul'ster, n. a long and loose kind of overcoat worn by men and women, usually having a hood and belt. H. UTster-CUS'tom, the form of tenant-right long customary in Ulster, and legalised by statute in 1870 and 1881 (see Tenant-right). adj. Ul'stered, wearing an ulster.

Ulterior, ul-te'ri-or, adj. on the further side : beyond : in the future : remoter, beyond what is seen o*- avowed. adv. Ulte'riorly, in an ulterior or remote manner. [L. ulterior (comp. ofulter), that is beyond or on the other side.]

Ultimate, ul'ti-mat, adj. furthest : last : incapable of further division. adr. Ultimately. . Ultima

Ultion

Unacceptable

tum, the final proposition or terms for a treaty : //. Ultima'ta. adj. Ul'timo, in the last (month). . Ul'timo-gen'iture, the same as Borougk-English. (q.v.) O pp. to Primogeniture. Ultimus hares (taw), the crown or the state, which succeeds to the property of those who die intestate, without leaving next of kin, or who, being bastards, have no next of kin. [L. ultimus, the last, superl. of utter.]

Ultion, ul'shun, n. revenge. [L.]

Ultra, ul'tra, adj. going beyond, extreme in composition, as in Ultra-classical, Ultra-fashionable, Ultra - conservative, Ultra-critical, &c. . an ultraist: a fanatic. us. Ul'traism, the principles of ultraists ; Ul'traist, one who carries to extremes the opinions or principles of his party. Ultra vi'res, beyond one's power or rights. [L. ultra, beyond, vires, pi. of vis, strength.]

Ultramarine, ul-tra-ma-ren', adj. situated beyond the sea. n. the most beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the lapis lazuli, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea.

Ultramontane, ul-tra-mon'tan, adj. being beyond the mountains (i.e. the Alps): originally used in Italy of the French, Germans, &c. ; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians, hence its present meaning viz. holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy. >ts. Ultramon tanism, ultramontane or extreme views as to the Pope's rights ; Ultramon'tanist, one who holds to ultramontanism. [L. ultra, beyond, ntontanus mans, mantis, a mountain.]

Ultramundane, ul-tra-mun'dan, adj. being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ultra-protestant, ul'tra-prot'es-tant, . a supporter of extreme Protestant views. Also adj.

Ultra-religious, ul'tra-re-lij'us, adj. excessively religious.

Ultra-sensual, ul'tra-sen'su-al, adj. beyond the range or reach of the senses.

Ultra-tropical, ul'tra-trop'ik-al, adj. situated beyond the tropics : warmer than the tropics.

Ultra- virtuous, ul'tra-ver'tu-us, adj. prudish.

UltroneouS, ul-tro'ne-us, adj. spontaneous, voluntary. ativ. Ultro'neously. . Ultro'neousness. [L. ultra, spontaneously.]

Dlulant, ul'u-lant, adj. howling. z/.j. Ululate, to hoot or screech. . Ulula tion, howling, wailing. [L. ululare, to hoot.]

Umbel, um'bel, . a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre. adjs. Um'bellate, -d, bearing umbels. n. Umbell'ifer, any plant of the parsley family. adj. Umbelliferous, bearing or producing umbels. n. Umbellule, a secondary umbel. [L. umbella, dim. of umbra, a shade.]

Umber, um'ber, n. a brown earthy mineral used as a pigment. adjs. Um'bered, tinged with umber; Um'bery, relating to, or like, umber. [Umbria.]

Umbilio, -al, um-bil'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to the navel. adjs. Umbll'lcate, -d, navel-shaped. . Umbilicus, the navel : a depression at the axial base of a spiral shell, as in many gasteropods. Umbilical cord, the navel-string; Umbilical duct, the passage connecting the umbilical vesicle with the primitive intestine; Umbilical hernia, the protrusion of a part through or near the umbilicus ; Umbilical region, the middle portion of the abdomen. [L. umbilicus, the navel ; Gr. omphalos.]

Umbles, um'blz, n.pl. the entrails of a deer. n. Um'ble-pie (see Humble-pie). [O. Fr. nombles (with initial * for /), from Iambic le, the article, amble L. umbilicus, the navel. The Eng. form numbles, by loss of initial , as in numj>ire, &c., became umbles, sometimes written humbles, whence humble-pie, now associated in popular etymology and meaning with humble low.]

Uinbo, um'bo, n. the boss of a shield : a knob : the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge : pi. Umbo'nes, Um'bos. adjs. Um'bonal, protuberant; Urn Donate, -d (bot), having a central umbo, boss, or low rounded projection. n. Umbona'tion. adjs. Umbon'ic; Umbonulate. [L.]

Umbra, um'bra, . a shadow : (astron.) the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun : an uninvited guest whom an invited one brings with him : one of the Umbridee, the mud-minnows : a sciaenoid fish, the umbrine. adjs. Um'bral, pertaining to an umbra ; Um brated (her.), shadowed ; (o^.)Umbrat'ic, -al, Um'bratile,

shadowy, secluded. ns. Umbra tion, adumbration ; Um'brere, Um'briere (Spens.), the visor of a helmet. adj. Umbrif' erous, casting a shade. [L.]

Umbraculum, um-brak'u-lum, . (bot.) any umbrella-shaped appendage, as the cap borne on the seta of Marchantia.adjs. Umbratfulate, nearly covered by a projecting process, as the face of some Orthoptera ; Umbraculif'erOUS, bearing an umbraculmn ; Umbrac'uliform, having the general form of an umbrella, as a mushroom.

Umbrage, um'braj, . suspicion of injury : offence : a shade of foliage : a slight appearance. v.t. to shade. adj. Umbra'geous, shady or forming a shade. adv. Umbra' geously. . Umbra' geousness. [Fr. ombrage L. umbra, a shadow.]

Umbrella, um-brel'a, . a familiar covered sliding frame carried in the hand, as a screen from rain or sunshine. . Umbrell'a-bird, a fruit-crow of South America, so called from its radiating crest. adj. Umbrellaed (um-brel'ad), provided with an umbrella. ns. Umbrell'a-grass, an Australian grass with millet-like seeds ; Umbrell'a-stand, a stand in the hall of a house for holding umbrellas ; UmbrelTa-tree, a small magnolia of the United States. [It. ombrella, dim. of ombra, a shade L. umbra.}

Umbrette, um-bret', . the umber-bird, found in Africa and Madagascar, remarkable for the enormous domed nest which it builds.

Umbrian, um'bri-an, adj. pertaining to Umbria, in central Italy. . a native thereof : the old language, akin to Latin, Sabine, and Oscan, to some extent preserved in the Eugubine tablets.

Umbrll, um'bril, n. the visor or face-defence of a helmet, the shade. Also Um'brel.

Umbrine, um'brin, . a sciaenoid fish, genus Umbrina.

Umbrose, um'brOz, adj. shady : dark-coloured. . Umbros'ity.

Umiak, 05m' yak, . the large skin boat of the Eskimo, capable of carrying from i J to 3 tons.

Umlaut, OOm'lowt, . Grimm's word for a vowel-change in the Teutonic languages brought about on a preceding vowel by the vowel /' (or e) modifying the first in the direction of e or i German ganse, the plural of gaits, &c.

Umpire, um'plr, . a third person called in to decide a dispute : an arbitrator. v.i. to act as umpire. "u.t. to decide as umpire. ns. Um pirage, Um'pireship. [For numpire : M. E. nompcre O. Fr. nompair nan, not, fair, a peer. From the sense of 'unequal,' 'odd, 1 the meaning passes to an odd man, an arbitrator, a third party, who gives his casting vote.]

Umquhlle, um'hwll, adv. and adj. a Scotch form of Um'while, formerly, late, whilom.

Unabashed, un-a-basht', adj. not abashed.

Unabated, un-a-ba'ted, adj. not diminished or lowered.

Unable, un-a'bl, adj. not able : not having sufficient strength, power, or skill : weak : impotent.

Unabolished, un-a-bol'isht, adj. not abolished.

Unabridged, un'a-brijd, adj. not abridged.

Unacademic, un-ak-a-dem'ik, adj. not scholarly or classical.

Unaccented, un-ak-sent'ed, adj. without accent or stress in pronunciation : not marked with an accent.

Unacceptable, un-ak-sept'a-bl, adj. not acceptable, not
pleasing or welcome. . Unaccept ablenesa.

Unaccommodated, un-a-kom'6-dat-ed, adj. not accommodated, unfurnished with accommodation. adj. Unaccomm'Odating, not compliant.

Unaccompanied, un-a-kum'pa-nid, adj. not accompanied, escorted, or attended : not connected : (tus.)

having no instrumental accompaniment.

Unaccomplished, un-ak-kum'plisht, adj. unfinished : lacking accomplishments or acquirements. . Un-accomplishment.

Unaccountable, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, adj. not account-able or to be accounted for : not responsible. us. UnaccountabiTity, Unaccount ableness, the state or quality of being unaccountable, or not to be accounted for. adv. Unaccountably, in-explicably.

Unaccredited, un-a-kred'i-ted, adj. not accredited or authorised.

Unaccusably, un-a-ku'za-bli, adv. so as to be beyond accusation.

Unaccustomed, un-a-kus'tomd, adj. not accustomed or used. . Unaccus tomedness.

Unaching, un-aTdng, adj. (SAaA.) not giving pain.

Unacknowledged, un-ak-nol'ejd, adj. not acknow-ledged or recognised : not confessed : not noticed. adj. Unacknowl edging, unthankful.

Unacquaintance, un-ak-kwant'ans, . want of ac-quaintance or familiarity : ignorance. adj. Unac-quaint ed, not acquainted : (Spins.) unusual. n. Unacquaint'edness.

Unacquired, un-a-kwlrd', adj. not acquired or gained. adj. Unacquir'able, not acquirable. . Unac-quir ableness.

Unacted, un-ak'ted, adj. not acted or performed. adj. Unac'tive, inactive : without efficacy.

Unadmire, un-ad-mtr', v.t. not to admire. <!<//. Un-admired', not admired.

Unadorned, un-a-dornd', adj. not adorned.

Unadulterate, -d, un-a-dul'te-rat, -ed, adj. unmixed, pure, genuine.

UnadventUTOUS, un-ad-ven'tur-us, adj. not adventur-ous or bold.

Unadvised, un-ad-vTzd', adj. not advised : not prudent or discreet : rash. . Unadvisabil ity. a<//'. Un-advis'able, not advisable. . Unadvis'ableness. ad-vs. Unadvis'ably ; Unadvis'edly. . Unad-Vis'edness, imprudence : rashness.

Unaffected, un-af-fekt'ed, adj. not affected or moved : without affection : not affected or artificial : plain : real : sincere. adv. Unaffectedly, in an unaffected manner : without affectation. . Unaffect edness. the state of being unaffected.

Unaffled, un-a-f Id', adj. not allied.

Unafraid, un-a-frad', adj. not afraid.

Unagreeable, un-a-gre'a-bl, adj. not agreeable, un-suited. . Unagree' ableness. a<{v. Unagree'-ably.

Unaided, un-a'ded, adj. not aided.

Unaiming, un-a'ming, adj. having no definite aim.

Unalienable, un-al'yen-a-bl, adj. inalienable. ad~: Unal ienably.

Unalist, u'nal-ist, n. one who holds only one benefice opp. to Pluralist. [L. u>tus, one.]

Unallied, un-a-lTd', adj. having no alliance or con-nection. adj. Unalll'able, incapable of such.

Unalloyed, un-al-loid', adj. not alloyed or mixed : pure. Also Unallayed'.

Unalterable, un-awl'ter-a-bl,<jrf/. not capable of altera-tion or change. ns. Unalterabil'ity, Unal terable-ness. adv. Unal'terably. adj. Unaltered, not altered or changed.

Unambiguous, un-am-big'u-us, adj. not ambiguous, clear. adv. Unambiguously. n. Unambiguous-ness.

Unambitious, un-am-bish'us, adj. not ambitious.

adv. Unambi'ttously.
UnamendablO, un-a-men'da-bl, adj. not capable of

being amended or corrected.
Un-American, un-a-mer'i-kan, adj. not in accordance

with American ideas or feeling. v.t. Un-Amer ican-Ise, to make un-American.

Unamiable, un-a'mi-a-bl, adj. not amiable, ill-natured.
ns. Unamiabil'ity, Una miableness.

Unamused, un-a-muzd', adj. not amused. adj. Un-amusing, adv. Unamu singly. adj. Unamu'-Sive, not giving amusement.

Unancestried, un-an'ses-trid, adj. having no distin-guished ancestors.

Unancbor, un-ang'kor, v.t. to loose from anchorage. v.i. to become loose or unattached.

Unanealed, Unaneled, un-a-neld', adj. (Shak.) not having received extreme unction.

Unangular, un-ang'gu-lar, adj. not angular.

Unanimity, u-na-nim'i-ti, . state of being unani-mous. adj. Unanimous, of one mind : agreeing in opinion or will : done with the agreement of all. adv. Unanimously. . Unan imousness, una-nimity. [L. itnus, one, anitnits, mind.]

Unanswerable, un-an'ser-a-bl, adj. not answerable or capable of refutation. ns. Unanswerabil'ity. Un-an swerableness, the state of being unanswerable. adv. Unanswerably, in an unanswerable manner. adj. Unanswered, not answered or refuted : un-requited.

Unanxious, un-angk'shus, adj. without anxiety.

Unapostolic, -al, un-ap-os-tol'ik, -al, adj. not in ac-cordance with apostolic usage or authority.

Unappalled, un-a-pawld', adj. not appalled or dis-mayed.

Unapparel, un-a-par'el, v.t. to uncover, unclothe. adj. Dnappar elled. not wearing clothes.

Unapparent, un-a-par'ent, adj. not apparent, dark, invisible.

Unappealable, un-a-pel'a-bl, adj. not admitting of an appeal to a higher court, conclusive, final.

Unappeasable, un-a-pe'za-bl, adj. incapable of being appeased, implacable. adj. Unappeased, not ap-peased or pacified .

Unapplausive, un-a-plaw'siv, adj. not applauding.

Unappliable, un-a-pll'a-bl, adj. inapplicable. adj. Unapplied', not put to any special purpose.

Unappreciable, un-a-pre'shi-a-bl, adj. inappreciable. adjs. Unappreciated, not appreciated ; Unap-pre'ciative, inappreciative.

Unapprehended, un-a-pre-hen'ded, adj. not appre-hended or understood. adjs. Unapprehen sible, inapprehensible ; Unapprehen 'Sive, not apprehen-sive or fearful: not intelligent. . Unapprehen -siveness.

Unapprised, un-a-prtzd', adj. not apprised, not pre-viously informed.

Unapproachable, un-a-pri5ch'a-bl, adj. that cannot be approached or attained. . Unapproach'-ableness. adr. Unapproach'ably. adj. Unap-proached', not approached, impossible to be approached.

Unappropriate, un-a-prO'pri-at, adj. inappropriate : unappropriated. v.t. to take from the possession of individuals and make common to all. adj. Unap-pro priated, not appropriated : not applied to any other purpose : not granted to any person, corpora-tion, &c.

Unapproved, un-a-pr05vd', adj. not approved : not proved.

Unapt, un-apt', adj. not suitable or qualified for : dull, inapt. adr. Unaptly. . Unapt'ness.

Unargued, un-ar'gud, adj. not argued or disputed.

Unarm, un-arm', v.t. to deprive of arms, to disarm : to make harmless. v.i. to take off one's armour. adjs. Unarmed', without weapons, defenceless: un-protected by any covering scales, prickles, &c. : unaided, as by a glass ; Unar'moured, not armoured, not plated with armour, of ships.

Unarrayed, un-a-rad', adj. not arrayed or dressed : not arranged.

Unartful, un-artTccl, adj. artless, genuine : inartistic. n. Unart fully.

Unartificial, un-ar-ti-fish'al, adj. inartificial. adz.

Unartifi cially.

UnartlStiC, un-ar-tis'tik, adj. inartistic.
Unascendable, un-a-sen'da-bl, adj. that cannot be ascended. adj. Unascen ded, not having been ascended.

Unascertalnable, un-as-er-tan'a-bl, adj. that cannot be ascertained or known certainly. adj. Unascer-tained', not certainly known.
Unasked, un-askt', adj. not asked : not eagerly sought

or cared for.
Unaspirated, un-as'pi-ra-ted, *./. pronounced or

written without an aspirate.

Unaspiring, un-as-plr'ing, adj. not aspiring, unambi-tious. adv. Unaspir'ingly.

Unassailable, un-a-sa'la-bl, aiij. not assailable: incon-testable. adj. Unassailed', not assailed or attacked.
Unassayed, un-a-sad', adj. not essayed or attempted :

untested.

Unassimilated, un-a-sim'i-la-ted, adj. not assimilated, not absorbed into the system as nutriment : not brought into conformity with something.
Unassisted, un-a-sis'ted, adj. not assisted or helped.
Unassuetude, un-as'we-tud, . unaccustomedness.
Unassuming, un-a-sum'ing, adj. not assuming : not

forward or arrogant : modest.
Unassured, un-a-shoOrd', adj. not assured : not insured

against loss.

Unatoned, un-a-tOnd', adj. not atoned for.
Unattached, un-a-tacht', adj. not attached, as of a student not living in college but in outside lodgings, at Oxford and elsewhere : not seized for debt : not assigned to a particular regiment or company, on half-pay.
Unattainable, un-a-tan'a-bl, adj. beyond one's reach.

. Unattain'ableness. adv. Unattain'ably.
Unattainted, un-a-tan'ted, adj. not attainted or cor-rupted : impartial.

Unattempted, un-a-temp'ted, adj. not attempted.
Unattended, un-a-tend'ed, adj. not accompanied or attended : not attended to. adjs. Unattend ing, not attending ; Unattent'ive, inattentive.
Unattested, un-a-test'ed, adj. not attested.
Unattire, un-a-tlr', v.t. to undress, esp. of robes of

ceremony.
Unattractive, un-a-trakt'iv, adj. not attractive. adv.

Unattractively.;/. Unattract iveness.
Unauspiclous, un-aw-spish'us, adj. inauspicious.
Unauthentic, un-aw-then'tik, adj. not authentic.
adj. Unauthen ticated, not attested. . Unau-thenticity.
Unauthorised, un-aw'thor-Tzd, adj. not sanctioned by

proper authority. adj. Unauthor itative.
Unavailing, un-a-val'ing, adj. not availing, or of no avail or effect : useless. . Unavailability. adj.
Unavailable, not available. adv. Unavail'ingly.
Unavenged, un-1-venjd', adj. not avenged.
Unavoidable, un-a-void'a-bl, adj. not avoidable : that may not be rendered null or void : inevitable.
n. Unavoid'ableness. adv. Unavoidably.
adj. Unavoid ed, not avoided : (Shak.) unavoidable, inevitable.
Unavowed, un-a-vowd', adj. not avowed or openly

acknowledged.

Unaware, un-a-waV, adv. without being or making aware: suddenly: unexpectedly also Unawares.
At unawares, unexpectedly, at a sudiieu dis-advantage.

Unbacked, un-bakt', adj. never yet ridden : without any to help or encourage : not supported by bets, of a racehorse, &c.

Unbag, un-bag', v.t. to let out of a bag.
Unbailable, un-ba'la-bl, adj. incapable of being bailed.
Unbaized, un-bazd', adj. not covered with baize.
Unbaked, un-bakt', adj. not baked, immature.
Unbalanced, un-bal'anst, adj. not in a state of equi-poise : without mental balance, unsteady : (bnok-k.)

not adjusted so as to show debtor and creditor

balance. . Unbal'ance, want of balance, derange-nient. v.t. to throw out of balance.

Unballast, un-bal'ast, v.t. to discharge the ballast from. adj. Unballasted, not provided with ballast: unsteady.

Unhanded, un-band'ed, adj. without a band, esp. if stripped of it.

Unbank, un-bangk', v.t. to take a bank from: to make a fire burn up by raking off the ashes from the top, opening draughts, &c. adj. Unbank able, not bankable.

Unbaptised, urfH^p'tlzd, adj. not having received baptism, unchristian : unholy.

Unbar, un-bar 7 , v.t. to remove a bar or hinderance : to unfasten : to open.

Unbarbed, un-barbd', adj. (Skak.~) not shaven, un-trimmed : without barbs or plumes.

Unbarbered, un-bar'berd, adj. unshaven.

Unbarricade, nn-bar'i-kad, v.t. to throw open. adj. Unbamcadoed (-ka'dod), unobstructed.

Unbashful, un-bash'f50l, adj. not bashful, bold, shameless.

Unbated, un-bat'ed, adj. (Shak.) unblunted : ua-diminished.

Unbathed, un-baMd', adj. not bathed.

Unbattered, un-bat'erd, adj. not battered.

Unbay, un-ba', v.t. to open up.

Unbe, un-be', v.t. to cause not to be.

Unbear, un-bur', v.t. to take off a horse's bearing-rein.

Unbearable, un-bar'a-bl, adj. intolerable. . Un-beafableness. adv. Unbearably.

Unbearded, un-ber'ded, adj. having no beard.

Unbearing, un-bar'ing, adj. bearing no fruit.

Unbeaten, un-be' tn, aiij. not beaten with blows : un-trodden : unconquered.

Unbeauteous, un-bu'te-us, adj. not beautiful. adj. Unbeau'tiful, ugly.

Unbeavered, un-be' verd, adj. without a beaver or hat :
having the beaver of the helmet open.

Unbecoming, un-be-kum'ing, adj. not becoming : un-suited to the wearer, the place, &c. : not befitting, indecorous improper. adv. Unbecomingly. n. Unbecom, ingness.

Unbecoming, un-be-kum'ing, it. the transition from existence to non-existence.

Unbed, un-bed', v.t. to rouse from bed. adj. Un-bed'ded. not yet having had the marriage consum-mated of a bride.

Unbedinned, un-be-dind', adj. not made noisy.

Unbefitting, un-be-fu'ing, adj. not befitting, unbe-coming.

Unbefool, un-be-fool', v.t. to change from the condi-tion of a fool : to undeceive.

Unbefriend, un-be-frend', v.t. to fail to befriend. adj. Unbefrien'ded, not supported by friends.

Unbeget, un-be-get', v.t. to cancel the begetting of.

Unbeglnning, un-be-gin'ing, adj. having no beginning.

Unbegotten, un-be-got'n, adj. not yet begotten : existing independent of any generating cause. Also Unbegof.

Unbeguile, un-be-gil', v.t. to undeceive. adj. Un-beguiled'.

Unbegun, un-be-gnn', adj. not yet begun.

Unbeholden, un-be-hol'dn, adj. unseen.

Unbehoying, un-be-hoOv'ing, n. the state of not deserving.

Unbejuggled, un-be-jug'ld, adj. not deceived by any trick.

Unbeknown. un-l>c-nOn', adj. (prov.) unknown. Also Unbeknownst.

Unbelief, un-be-!cf, . want of belief: disbelief, usp. in divine revelation. . Unbelievabil'lty. incapability of being believed, adjs. Unbelievable; Unbelieved. . Unbeliever, one who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation : an incredtilou-. person. adj. Unbelieving, not believing, esp. divine revelation. adv. Unbelievingly, in an unbelieving manner.

Unbeloved

mOte ; mute ; m5on ; //icn.

Uncape

Unbeloved, un-be-luvd', adj. not loved.

Unbelt, un-blt', v.t. to ungird.

Unbend, un-bend', v.t. to free from being in a bent state : to make straight : to free from strain or exertion : to set at ease. v.i. to become relaxed : to behave with freedom from stiffness, to be affable. adj. Unbend'ing, not bending : unyielding : resolute. n. a relaxing. adv. Unbend'ingly. n. Unbend'ingness.

Unbeneficed, un-ben'e-fist, adj. not having a benefice.

Unbeneficial, un-ben-e-fish'al, adj. not advantageous. adj. Unben'efited, having received no benefit.

Unbenighted, un-be-m'ted, adj. not involved in darkness, intellectual or moral.

Unbenign, un-be-nTn', adj. not favourable : malignant.

Unberett, un-be-reft', adj. not bereaved. Also Unberea'ven.

Unbeseem, un-be-sem', v.t. to l/e unworthy. adj. Unbeseem ing, unbecoming. adv. Unbeseem ingly.

Unbesought, un-be-sawt', adj. not besought.

Unbespeak, un-be-spek', v.t. to revoke.

Unbestowed, un-be-stod', adj. not bestowed or conferred.

Unbettered, un-bet'erd, adj. unmitigated.

Unbias, nn-bfas, "'. /. to free from bias or prejudice. adj. Unbl assed, free from bias or prejudice : impartial. adv. Unbi'assedly. n. Unbi'assedness.

Unhid, un-bid', adj. (Spens.) not bid or prayed for. adjs. Unbid', Unbid'den, not bid or commanded : spontaneous : uninvited.

Unbind, un-b7nd', v.t. to remove a band from : to loose : to set free.

Unbishop, un-bish'op, v.t. to deprive of the rank of bishop.

Unbitt, un-bit', v.t. (naat.) to take off the turns of a cable from around the bitts.

Unbitted, un-bit'ed, adj. unbridled.

Unblamable, un-bla'ma-bl, adj. not deserving of blame : faultless. adv. Unbla'mably. adj. Unblamed'.

Unbleached, un-blecht', adj. not having been bleached.
adj. Unbleach ing.

Unblemished, un-blem'isht, adj. not blemished or stained : free from reproach or deformity : pure. adj. Unblem'ishable.

Unblenched, un-blensht', adj. (Milt.) not startled or confounded. adj. Unblench'ing, not flinching.

Unbless, un-bles', v.t. (Shak.) to make unhappy. adjs. Unblessed', Unblest'. n. Unbless'edness. adj. UnbliSS'fUl, not blest : unhappy.

Unblest, un-blest', adj. (Spens.) not wounded.

Unblind, un-bllnd', adj. free from blindness.

Unblock, un-blok', v.i. at whist, to throw away a high card so as not to interrupt one's partner's long suit.

Unbloody, un-blud'i, adj. not stained by blood, not cruel. adjs. Unblood'ed, not thoroughbred ; Un-bloodled, not made bloody. adv. Unblood'ily.

Unblotted, un-blot'ed, adj. not erased or blotted out.

Unblown, un-bl5n', adj. not sounded : yet in the bud, not yet having bloomed.

Unblushing, un-blush'ing, adj. not blushing : without shame : impudent. udzi. Unblush'ingly, in an un-blushing or impudent manner.

Unboastrttl, uu-bOst'fBol, adj. not boastful, modest.

Unbodied, un-bod'id, adj. freed from the body, dis-embodied.

Unboding, un-b5'ding, adj. not expecting.

Unbodkined, un-bod'kind, adj. not fastened with a bodkin.

Unbolt, un-bClt', v.t. to remove a bolt from : to open. v.t. to disclose, adj. Unbolt'ed, not fastened by bolts : not separated by bolting or sifting : coarse.

Unbone. un-b<5n', v.t. to take the bones from.

Unbonnet, un-bon'et, v.t. and v.i. to uncover the head. adj. Unbonn'eted, with no bonnet on : (Shak.) without taking off the cap, on equal terms.
Unbookish, un-book'ish, adj. not given to reading, ignorant. Also Unbooked' (rare).

Unboot, un-b5ot', v.t. to take the boots off.
Unborn, un-bawrn', adj. not yet born : non-existent.
Unbosom, un-booz'um, v.t. to disclose what is in the bosom or mind : to tell freely. n. UnbOS'omer, one who blabs or discloses secrets.
Unbottomed, un-bol'umd, adj. bottomless.
UnbOUght, un-bawt', adj. not bought or sold, obtained without buying : not bribed.
Unbound, un-bownd', adj. not bound : loose : wanting a cover. adj. Unbound'ed, not bounded or limited : boundless : having no check or control. adv. Un-bound'edly. . Unbound' edness.
Unbowed, un-bowd', adj. not bent : unconquered.
Unbrace, un-bras', v.t. to undo the braces or bands of: to loose or relax. adj. Unbraced'. . Un-bracedness.
Unbreathed, un-brertd', adj. (Shak.) not breathed, not exercised or practised. adjs. Unbreath able, not respirable ; Unbreath ing, not breathing.
Unbred, un-bred', adj. not well-bred : unpolished : rude : (Shak.) not yet born.
Unbreech, un-brech', v.t. to free the breech of, as a cannon from its fastenings.

Unbreeched, un-brechd', adj. wearing no breeches,
Unbrewed, un-br07ki', adj. not mixed, pure.
Unbribable, un-bn'ba-bl, adj. incapable of being bribed.
Unbridle, un-brl'dl, v.t. to free from the bridle, to let loose. adj. Unbrl'dled, unrestrained : licentious. n. Unbrl'dledness.

Unbroken, un-br5'kn, adj. entire : unsubdued : un-disturbed also Unbroke' (Shak.). adv. Un-brokenly. . Unbro kenness.
Unbrotherly, un-bruM'er-li, adj. not becoming a brother. n. Unbroth'erliness.
Unbrute, un-brOot', v.t. to free from the qualities of the brute.
Unbuckle, un-buk'l, v.t. to loose from buckles : to unfasten.
UnbUCkramed, un-buk'ramd, adj. not stiffened with buckram, not stiff, easy.
Unbudded, un-bud'ed, adj. not yet in bud.
Unbuild, un-bild', v.t. (Shak.) to destroy.
Unbundle, un-bun'dl, v.t. to unpack, open up, declare.
Unburden, un-bur'dn, v.t. to take a burden off: to free the mind from any weight or anxiety : to dis-closealso Unbur'then. adj. Unbur dened.
Unburiable, un-ber'i-a-bl, adj. unfit to be buried. adj. Unbilled, not buried. v.t. Unbur'y, to dis-

inter : to reveal.
Unburned, un-burnd', adj. not burned, scorched, or baked. Also Unburnt'.
Unburrow, un-bur'G, v.t. to unearth.
Dnbusiness like, un-biz'nes-lik, adj. not business-like.
Unbutton, un-but'n, v.t. to loose the buttons of.
Uncabled. un-ka'bld, adj. not fixed by a cable.
Uncage, un-kaj', v.t. to set free from a cage.
Uncalled, un-kawld', adj. not called, uninvited.

Uncalled for, quite unnecessary or superfluous.
Uncalra. un-kam', v.t. to disturb.
Uncamp, un-kamp', v.t. to break up the camp of: to dislodge.
Uncandid, un-kan'did, adj. not candid. adv. Um-can'didly. us. Uncan'didness ; Uncan dour.

Uncanny, un-kan'i, adj. weird: unearthly: supposed to possess supernatural powers : dangerous, severe. adv. Uncann'ily. . Uncann'iness.

UncanoniC, -al, un-ka-non'ik, -al, adj. not agreeable to the canons, not according to the canon of Scripture.
. Uncanon'icalness. v.t. Uncan onise, to deprive of canonical authority. adj. Uncan'onised, not canonised.

Uncap, un-kap', v.t. to remove a cap from. v.i. to take off one's cap or hat.

Uncape, un-kap', r.t. (Shak.) either to uncouple hounds, to let out of a bag, as a fox, or to throw off the dogs so as to commence the hunt : to unhood, in hawking.

Uncared, un-kard', adj. not regarded (with/or). adj. Uncare'ful, not careful or cautious.

Uncart, un-kart', v.t. to unload from a cart.

Uncase, un-kas', v.t. to take out of a case : to free from a covering : to flay. v.i. (S/ia&.) to undress.

Uncate, ung'kat, adj. hooked.

Uncaused, un-kawzd', adj. without any precedent cause, self-existent.

Unceasing, un-se'sing, adj. not ceasing, continual. adv. Uncea'singly.

Unceremonious, un-ser-e-mS'ni-us, adj. not ceremonious, informal. adv. Unceremoniously. . Unceremoniousness.

Uncertain, un-ser'tan, adj. not certain, doubtful : not to be depended upon : not sure of the result. adv. Uncertainly. ns. Uncer'tainness ; Uncertainty, state of being uncertain or doubtful : want of certainty : that which is uncertain.

Unchain, un-chan', v.t. to free from chains or slavery.

Unchallenged, un-chal'enjd, adj. not challenged or called in question. adj. Unchallengeable. adv. UnchalT engeably.

Unchancy, un-chan'si, adj. (Scot.) unlucky, uncanny : dangerous, inconvenient. . Unchance', misfortune.

Unchangeable, un-chan'ja-bl, adj. not capable of change. tis. Unchangeabil'ity, Unchange'ableness. adv. Unchangeably. adjs. Unchanged' ; Unchan'ging. adv. Unchan'gingly.

Uncharge, un-charj', v.t. to free from a charge or burden : to acquit. adj. Uncharged'.

Unchariot, un-char'i-ot, v.t. to thrust out of a chariot.

Uncharitable, un-char'i-ta-bl, adj. not charitable, harsh in judgment. n. Uncharttableness. adv. Uncharitably. . Uncharlty, want of charity.

Uncharm, un-charm', v.t. to free from the power of some charm. adj. Unchar'ming, not charming.

Uncharnel, un-char'nel, v.t. to dig up from a grave.

Unchartered, un-char'terd, adj. not chartered, un-

restricted.

Unchary, un-char'i, adj. not chary, heedless.

Unchaste, un-chast^, adj. not chaste, lewd. adv. Un-Chastely. n. Unchas'tity, lewdness, incontinence.

Unchecked, un-chekt', adj. not checked or hindered, unrestrained : uncontradicted. adj. Uncheck able.

Uncheerful, un-cheVfolSl, adj. not cheerful, gloomy : grudging. n. Uncheer'fulness.

Unchild, un-child', v.t. (Shak.) to make childless.

Unchivalrous, un-shiv'al-rus, adj. not chivalrous or honourable. Also UnchiV'alriC.

Unchristen, un-kris'n, v.t. to deprive of baptism : to make unchristian.

Unchristian, un-kris'tyan, adj. not Christian, not converted to Christianity : contrary to the character of Christianity, cruel, harsh : (coll.) improper, unusual. v.t. to make unchristian. v.t. Unchris'tianise, to cause to change from the Christian faith. adv. TJnchris'tianly. . Unchris'tianness.

Unchurch, un-church', v. t. to deprive of the rights of a church : to refuse the name of church to.

Uncial, un'shal, adj. applied to that variety of majuscule writing, with large round characters, used in

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Specimen of Latin Uncials.

ancient MSS. n. an uncial letter, uncial writing : a MS. written in uncials. v.t. Un'cialise, to shape like uncials. [Lit. 'an inch long' L., from uttcia, a twelfth part, an inch.]

Unciatim, un-si-a'tim, adv. ounce by ounce. [L., 'by twelfths.']

Unciform, un'si-form, adj. hook-shaped. adjs. Un-US, having a hook, as an ovipositor ; Un'cinal,

'US, lit* i * 11VUJV, A3 LIU UV1JJV91LUI , WiiUXAXC*!,

Un^cinate, hooked at the end. n.pl. Uncina'ta, a division of marine chetopod worms serpulas and other tubicolous worms. ns. Uncina'tum, the unci-

form bone of the carpus ; Unci'nus, a booklet, hamulus, one of the uncial teeth of the radula '.pi. Uncini (I). adj. Unciros'trate, having a hooked beak. [L. uticus, a hook.]

Uncircumcision, un-ser-kum-sizh'un, n. want of circumcision : (B.) those who are not circumcised. adj. Uncir'CUmcised, not circumcised.

Uncivil, UII-SIVT^ adj. (Spens.) not civilised, wild : not civil or courteous, rude. adj. Uncivilised, barbarous. aiiv. Uncivilly, not civilly or politely.

Unclad, un-klad', adj. not clothed.

Unclasp, un-klasp', v.t. to loose the clasp of.

Unclassable, un-klas'a-bl, adj. incapable of being classed or classified.

Uncle, ung'kl, n. the brother of one's father or mother : an old man generally : a pawnbroker. . Un'cle-Ship, the state of being an uncle. Uncle Sam, the United States or its people. Talk like a Dutch uncle (see Dutch). [O. Fr. (Fr. onclt) L. avimculus, extension of avus, a grandfather.]

Unclean, un-klen', adj. not clean : foul : (..) ceremonially impure : sinful: lewd. . Unclean liness. adj. Unclean'ly. . Unclean ness, the state or quality of being unclean : dirtiness : (.) want of ceremonial purity : moral impurity : sinfulness.

Unclear, un-kler', adj. not clear.

Unclerical, un-kler'i-kal, adj. not befitting the clerical character.

Unclew, un-kl5S', v.t. to unwind, unfold, undo.

Unclinch, un-klinsh', v.t. to cause to be no longer clinched : to open or set straight, as the closed hand. Also Unclench'.

Uncling, un-kling', v.i. to cease from clinging.

Uncloak, un-klok', v.t. to take the cloak off any one. v.i. to take the cloak off.

Unclog, un-klog', v.t. to remove a clog from : to free from encumbrance.

Uncloister, un-kloi'ster, v.t. to free from the cloister, to release.

Unclose, un-klOz', f. t. to make not close, to open. adjs. Unclose (un-klos'), open, babbling ; Unclosed (un-kl5zd') (open, unenclosed.

Unclothe, un-klOM', v.t. to take the clothes off: to make naked, adj. Unclothed'.

Uncloud, un-klowd', v.t. to free from clouds. adj. Uncloud'ed, free from clouds, clear. . Un-cloud'edness. adj. Uncloud'y.

Unclubable, un-klub'a-bl, adj. not clubable, unsocial.

Unclutch, un-kluch', v.t. to force open anything shut.

Unco, ung'ko, adj. (Scot.) strange, unusual. n. any strange person or thing : (//.) news. adv. remark-ably, very. [Uncout/t.]

Uncock, un-kok', v.t. to release and let down the hammer of a firearm without exploding the charge : to open up a haycock, &c., spreading the hay out.

Uncoffined, un-kof'ind, adj. not put into a coffin.

Uncogitable, un-koj'i-ta-bf, adj. not capable of being thought.

Uncoif, un-koif', v.t. to take the head-covering from. adj. Uncoifed', without a coif.

Uncoil, un-koil', v.t. to open out from being coiled: to unwind.

Uncoin, un-koin', v.t. to deprive metallic money of its character as coin. adj. Uncoined', not coined : (Shak.) unalloyed, unfeigned.

Uncollected, un-kol-ek'ted, adj. not collected or gathered : absent in mind, not having one's thoughts collected.

Uncoloured, un-kul'urd, adj. not coloured, undyed, white : truthful, not exaggerated.

Uncolt, un-k5lt', v.t. (Shak.) to unhorse, to deprive of a colt or horse.

Uncombine, un-kom-bln', v.t. to separate. v.i. to become separated.

Uncomeatable, un-kum-at'a-bl, adj. not accessible, out of one's reach.

Uncomely, un-kum'li, adj. not comely : indecent. n. Uncome liness, want of comeliness : unseemliness.

Uncomfortable

m5te ; mute ; mSCn ; //;en.

Uncorrupt

Uncomfortable, un-kum'fur-ta-bl, adj. not comfor-table, causing discomfort or disquiet : awkwardly situated. . Uncom'fortableness. adv. Uncom-fortably.

TJncommendable, un-kom-en'da-bl, adj. not to be commended.

Uncommerciable, un-kom-er'shi-a-bl, adj. not capable of being made material for commerce. adj. Un-conimer'cial, not engaged in commerce : not in the spirit of commerce.

Uncommitted, un-ko-mit'ed, adj. not committed or done : not entrusted : not bound by any pledge or promise : not referred to a committee.

Uncommon, un-kom'un, adj. not common, strange. adv. (coll.) very. adv. Uncomm'only. . Un-comm'onness.

Uncommunicative, un-ko-mu'ni-ka-tiv, adj. not com-municative, reserved. adjs. Uncommu'nicable ; Uncommu'nicated. . Uncommu'nicativeness.

Uncompact, un-kom-pakt', adj. incompact. adj. Uncompact'ed, not compact or firm.

Uncompanied, un-kum'pa-nid, adj. unaccompanied.

adjs. Uncompanionable, not companionable or sociable ; Uncompan'ioned, without a companion, or an equal, alone.

Uncompassionate, un-kom-pash'un-at, adj. not com- passionate.

Uncompellable, un-kom-pel'a-bl, adj. that cannot be compelled.

Uncomplaining, un-kom-pla'ning, adj. not complain- ing. adv. Uncomplainingly.

Uncomplaisant, un-kom'pla-zant, adj. not complaisant or civil. adv. Uncom'plaisantly.

Uncompliable, un-kom-pll'a-bl, adj. unwilling to comply. adj. Uncompliant, incompliant.

Uncomposable, un-kom-pO'za-bl, adj. incapable of being composed or reconciled.

Uncompounded, un-kom-pown'ded, adj. not com- pounded, simple.

Uncomprehensive, un-kom-jjre-hen'siv, adj. not com-

Erehensive : incomprehensive : (Shak.) incompre- ensible.

Uncompromising, un-kom'pro-m!-zing, adj. not ad- mitting of compromise or adjustment : unyielding: obstinate. adv. Uncom' promisingly. . Uncom - promisingness.

Unconcealed, un-kon-seld', adj. not concealed.

Unconceivable, un-kon-se'va-bl, at/j. inconceivable. n. Unconcei'vableness. adv. Unconceivably.

Unconcern, un-kon-sern', . want of concern, anxiety, or solicitude, adj. Unconcerned', not concerned : carelessly secure. adv. Unconcer'nedly, in an un- concerned manner : without anxiety. us. Uncon- cer'nedness, Unconcern'ment.

UnconclUSive, un-kon-klSo'siv, adj. inconclusive. adjs. Unconclu'dent (obs.\ not decisive ; Uncon- Clu'dible, not to be concluded ; Unconclu'ding, in- conclusive. . Unconclu'dingness.

Unconcocted, un-kon-kok'ted, adj. not concocted, not digested.

Unconcurrent, un-kon-kur'ent, adj. not concurring.

Uncondemned, un-kon-demd', adj. not condemned.

Unconditioned, un-kon-dish'und, adj. not subject to conditions or limitations: infinite : inconceivable. adj. Unconditional, not conditional, absolute, un- reserved. . Unconditionally. adv. Uncondi- tionally. . Uncondi' tionalness.

Unconfinable, un-kon-fl'na-bl, adj. not to be confined : (jr/M/C-.)unbounded. adj. Unconfined', not confined, unrestrained : broad. adv. Unconfi'nedly.

Unconfirmed, un-kon-firmd', adj. not confirmed : not verified by further testimony : not yet having received the rite of confirmation : not yet having election as bishop confirmed by an archbishop : weak.

Unconform, un-kon-form', a<ij.(.1filt.) not conformed, unlike. . Unconformabil'ity. adj. Unconfor'- mable. . Unconfor'mableness. adv. Unconfor - mably. . Unconformity.

Unconfused, un-kon-fuzd', adj. not confused, free from confusion. adv. Unconfu'sedly.

Uncongeal, un-kon-jeT, v.i. to thaw, melt.

Uncongenial, un-kon-je'ni-al, adj. not congenial.

Unconjunctive, un-kon-jungk'tiv, adj. impossible to be joined.

Unconnected, un-kon-ek'ted, adj. not connected, separate : not coherent, rambling, vague : without connections of family, &c.

Unconquerable, un-kong'ker-a-bl, adj. that cannot be conquered or brought under control. n. Un- con'querableness. adv. Uncon'querably. adj. Uncon' quered.

Unconscionable, un-kon'shun-a-bl, adj. not conform- able to conscience : unreasonable : inordinate. . Uncon'scionableness. adv. Unconscionably.

Unconscious, un-kon'shus, adj. not conscious : not self-
conscious, not perceiving. adv. Uncon'SCiOUSly.
n. Uncon'sciousness.

Unconsecrated, un-kon'se-kra-ted, adj. not formally consecrated. v.t. Uncon secrate, to deprive of consecrated character.

Unconsenting, un-kon-sen'ting, . not consenting.

Unconsidered, un-kon-sid'erd, adj. not considered, esteemed, or attended to. adj. Unconsid erate, in-considerate.?/. Unconsid'erateness, inconsiderate-ness. adj. Unconsid'ering, not considering.

Unconstant, un-kon'stant, adj. (S/iak.) inconstant. adv. Uncon'stantly.

Unconstitutional, uu-kon-sti-tu'shun-al, adj. not con-stitutional : contrary to the constitution. . Uncon-stitutional ity.,/,rr. Unconstitu'tionally.

Unconstrained, un-kon-strand', adj. not under con-straint, voluntary : not embarrassed. adv. Uncon-strain'edly. . Unconstraint'.

Unconsulting, un-kon-sul'ting, adj. not consulting any one, rash.

Unconsummate, un-kon-sum'at, adj. not consum-mated.

Uncontemned, un-kon-temd', atlj. not contemned.

UnCOntemporaneOUS, un-kon-tem-po-ra'ne-us, adj. not contemporary : original.

Uncontended, un-kon-ten'ded, adj. not contested.

Uncontented, un-kon-ten'ted, adj. discontented. us. Unconteu'tedness ; Unconten'tingness.

Uncontested, un-kon-tes'ted, adj. not contested, in-disputable. adj. Uncontes'table, incontestable.

Uncontradicted, un-kon-tra-dik'ted, adj. not contra-dicted or denied. adj. Uncontradic' table, incap-able of being contradicted.

Uncontriving, un-kon-tri'ving, adj. not contriving, with little ability to contrive.

Uncontrollable, un-kon-trO'la-bl, adj. not capable of being controlled : indisputable. it. Uncontroll'abie-ness. adv. Uncontrou'ably. adj. Uncontrolled'. adv. Uncontroll'edly.

Uncontroverted, un-kon'tr5-ver-ted, adj. not contro-verted or disputed.

Unconventional, un-kon-ven'shun-al, adj. not conven-tional, free in one's ways. . Unconventional'ity.

Unconversable, iin-kon-ver'sa-bl,^^/'. not disposed to converse freely, reserved.

Unconversant, un-kon'ver-sant, adj. not conversant (with and in).

Unconverted, un-kon-ver'ted, adj. not converted, not having experienced a quickening change of heart. . Unconver'sion, impenitence. adj. Unconver'-tible, not convertible.

Uncord, un-kord', v.t. to free from cords : to unfasten the cords of.

Uncork, un-kork', v.t. to draw the cork from.

Uncorrupt, un-kor-upt', adj. not corrupt or depraved. adj. Uncorrup'ted, not made corrupt. us. Un-corrup'tedness ; Uncorruptibil'ity. adj. Uncor-rup'tible, incorruptible. . Uncorrup'tion, incor-ruption. adj. UncoiTUp'tive. incorruptible. adv. Uncprrup'tly, truly. . Uncorrup'tness, in-tegrity.

Uncostly

late, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Undemonstrative

Uncostly, un-kost'li, adj. not high-priced.

Uncounselled, un-kown'seld, adj. not advised : wrongly advised.

Uncountable, un-kown'ta-bl, adj. innumerable. adj. Uncoun'ted, not counted or numbered.

Uncouple, un-kup'l, v.t. to loose from being coupled : to disjoin : to set loose. adj. Uncoupled, not

coupled : not married : (her.) decouple.

Uncourteous, un-kurt'yus, adj. not courteous. adv. Uncourt'eously.

Uncourtly, un-k5rt'li, adj. not courtly, unpleasing, uncivil. n. Uncourt'liness.

Uncouth, un-kooth', adj. awkward, ungraceful, esp. in manners or language, grotesque, odd. ativ. Un-couth'ly. . Uncouth'ness. [A.S. unc&dhuu-, not, cudh, gecitdh, known cunnan, to know.]

Uncovenanted, un-kuv'e-nan-ted, adj. not promised by covenant : not bound by a covenant, esp. not subscribing to the famous Solemn League and Covenant of 1643.- Uncovenanted civil service, a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members pass no entrance examination, and may resign their offices at pleasure opp. to Covenanted service; Uncovenanted mercies, such mercies as God may bestow on those not embraced within the covenant of grace that is, those outside the ordinary channels of grace.

Uncover, un-kuv'er, v.t. to remove the cover: to lay open : to expose successively lines of formation of troops by the wheeling to right or left of the lines in front. v.i. to take off the hat. adj. Uncovered, having no covering, naked, esp. having no covering on the head.

UnCOWl, un-kowl', v.t. to deprive of a cowl, esp. of a
monk : to uncover by taking off anything that veils or hides.

Uncreate, un-kre-at', v.t. to deprive of existence. adj. Uncrea'ted, not yet created : not produced by creation.//. Uncrea'tedness.

Uncredible, un-kred'i-bl, adj. (obs.) incredible.

Uncreditable, un-kred'i-ta-bl, adj. (obs.) discreditable. n. Uncred'itableness (obs.).

Uncritical, un-krit'i-kal, adj. not critical, without appe-
tite or ability for critical analysis : not in accordance with the rules of criticism. adv. Uncritically.

Uncropped, un-kropt', adj. not cropped.

Uncross, un-kros', v.t. to change from a crossed position. adj. Uncrossed', not crossed : not limited as regards negotiability by being crossed, of a cheque, &c.

Uncrown, un-krpwn', v.t. to deprive of a crown, to dethrone. adj. Uncrowned', not yet wearing a crown, not yet formally crowned : possessing kingly power without the actual title and dignity.

Unction, ungk'shun, . an anointing : that which is used for anointing : ointment : that quality in lan-guage which raises emotion or devotion : warmth of address : divine or sanctifying grace. . Unctu-08'ity, state or quality of being unctuous : oiliness : greasiness. adj. Unc'tuous, oily: greasy. adv. Unc'tuously. . Unc'tuousness, unctuosity.
Extreme Unction (R.C. Church), the sacrament of anointing persons with consecrated oil in their last hours. [L. unctiounguere, unctunt, to anoint.]

Uncuckolded, un-kuk'ol-ded, adj. not made a cuckold of.

Uncular, ungTcQ-lar, adj. pertaining to an uncle.

Unculled, un-kuld', adj. not gathered.

Uncultivable, un-knl'ti-va-bl, adj. not capable of being cultivated. adjs. Uncult' (obs.), rude ; Un-cultivated, not cultivated.

Uncumbered, un-kum'berd, adj. unencumbered.

Uncurbable, un-kur'ba-bl, adj. not able to be curbed. adj. Uncurbed', not curbed.

UncurlOUS, un-ku'ri-us, adj. not curious or inquisi-tive : not strange.

Uncurl, un-kurl', v.t. to loose from curls or ringlets. v.i. to relax from a curled state.

1058

Uncurtain, un-kur'tin, v.t. to remove a curtain from.

Uncus, ung'kus, ti. a hook or claw, or a hook-like process :^the head of the malleolus or lateral tooth of the niSsvjix of a wheel-animalcule : //. Un'Ci (si). [L. uncus, a hook.]

Uncustomed, un-kus'tomd, adj. not liable to payment of customs or duty, or having evaded it, smuggled. adj. UnCUS tomable, not subject to customs.

Uncut, un-kut', adj. not cut, untrimmed, as the edges of the leaves of a book.

Undam, un-Uam', v.t. to free from a dam or obstacle.

Undashed, un-dasht', adj. not frightened.

Undate, -d, un'd&t, -ed, adj. waved or wavy : rising and falling in waves. adj. Und<5 (her.), wavy, undulating. [L. undatus, pa. p. of undare, to rise in waves unda, a wave.)

Undated, un-da'ted, adj. having no date.

Undaunted, un-dan'ted, adj. not daunted : bold : intrepid. adv. Undaun'tedly, in an undaunted or bold manner. . Undaun tedness, the state or quality of being undaunted or fearless : boldness.

Undawning, un-dawn'ing, adj. not yet dawning or showing light.

Undazzle, un-daz'l, v.i. to recover from a dazed condition.

Undeaf, un-def, v.t. (Shak.) to free from deafness.

Undean, un-den', v.t. to deprive of the office or dignity of a dean.

Undecagon, un-dek'a-gon, n. (geom.) a figure having eleven angles. [L. undecim, eleven, Gr. gonia, an angle.]

Undeceive, un-de-sev', v.t. to free from deception or mistake. adj. Undeceiv'able.

Undecency, un-de" sen-si, n. (obs.) indecency. adj Unde'cent(6>A?.), indecent. Ww.Unde'cently (<?&?.).

Undecennial, un-de-sen'i-al, adj. pertaining to a period of eleven years, occurring on the eleventh year, or every eleven years. Also Undecenn'ary. [L. undecim, eleven.]

Undecided, un-de-si'ded, adj. not having the mind made up, irresolute. adj, Undeci'dable, that cannot be decided. adv. Undecl'dedly. . Undeci dedness.

Undecimole, un-des'i-mOl, . (mus-) a group of eleven notes to be taken in the time of eight.

Undecipherable, un-de-sl'fer-a-bl, adj. indecipherable.

Undecisive, un-dS-si'siv, adj. indecisive.

Undeck, un-dek', v.t. to divest of ornaments. adj. Undecked', not adorned : having no deck, as a vessel.

Undeclinable, un-de-kll'na-bl, aifj. indeclinable : that cannot be avoided. adj. Undeclined', not having cases with different terminations.

Undecomposable, un-de-kom-pC'za-bl, adj. that cannot be decomposed.

Undeeded, un-ded'ed, adj. (Skak.) not signalised by any great action.

Undefaced, un-de-fasd', tulj. not defaced or disfigured.

Undefecated, un-def'e-ka-ted, adj. not defecated, unrefined.

Undefended, un-de-fen'ded, adj. not defended.

Undefiled, un-de-flld', adj. not made unclean, unpolluted, spotless, innocent.

Undefined, un-de-flnd', adj. not defined or explained precisely : indefinite. v.i. Undefine , to make indefinite. adj. Undefl'nable, not capable of being defined.

Undeify, un-de'i-fl, v.t. to deprive of the nature of a god : to deprive a god of his due honour.

UndelOCtable, un-de-lek'ta-bl, adj. not delectable or pleasant.

Undelegated, un-del'S-ga-ted, adj. not delegated or deputed.

Undeliberate, un-d-lib'er-at, adj. not deliberate.

Undelighted, un-de-ll'ted, adj. not delighted. atlj. Undelight'ful, not affording delight.

Undemocratise, un-de-mok'ra-tlz, v.t. to make undemocratic.

Undemonstrative, un-de-mon'stra-tiv, adj. not showing feeling openly, reserved, quiet. adj. Undemon'-

Undemonstrative-

Strable, indemonstrable,
ness.

Undeniable, un-de-m'a-bl, adj. not deniable or able to be denied : true. *. Undeni'ableness. ad-'. Undeniably.

Undenominational, un-de-nom-i-na'shun-al, adj. free from denominationalism, not sectarian. n. Undo-nomina'tionalism, the absence of denomination-alism, as in the education of children.

Undependable, un-de-pen'da-bl, adj. not to be de-pended upon. . Undepen'dableness. adj. Un-depen'ding (obs.\ independent.

Undepraved, un-de-pravd'. adj. not depraved.

Undepreciated, un-de-pre'shi-a-ted, adj. not depre-ciated.

Undepressed, un-de-prest', adj. not pressed down or sunk : not dejected or cast down.

Undeprived, un-de-prlvd', adj. not deprived of any-thing, not dispossessed.

Under, un'der, prep, in a lower position than : be-neath : below : less than, falling short of: in subjec-tion, subordination, oppression, liability, &c. : during the time of: undergoing: in accordance with: in, in course of. adv. in a lower degree or condition : in subjection : below : less. adj. lower in position, rank, or degree: subject: subordinate. Under arms, in readiness to use arms or weapons ; Under fire, exposed to the fire or shot of any enemy ; Under one's hand (see Hand) ; Under one's nose, under one's close observation ; Under sail, moved by sails : in motion ; Under the breath, with low voice, very softly ; Under the lee, to the leeward ; Under the rose (see Rose) ; Under water, below the surface of the water ; Under way, moving : having commenced a voyage. [A.S. under ; Goth. itnditr. Ice. undir, Ger. untrr, L. infer.}

Underact, un-der-akt', v.t. to act a part inefficiently. K. Underac'tion. subordinate action : inefficient action.

Underagent, un-der-a'jent, . a subordinate agent.

Underaid, un-der-ad', v.t. to aid secretly.

Underbear, un-der-bar', v.t. (Shak.) to support, to endure, to line. n. Un'derbearer.

Underbid, un-der-bid', v.t. to bid or offer less than, as at an auction.

Underbill, un-der-bil', v.t. to bill under the actual measure or weight.

Underbind, un-der-bTnd', v.t. to bind underneath.

Underbitten, un'der-bit'n, adj. not bitten in by a corrosive acid deep enough to print from of copper-plates, &c.

Under-board, un'der-bCrd, adv. (obs.) secretly opp. to Above-board.

Underbrace, un-der-bras', v.t. to fasten or fix under-neath.

Underbranch. un'der-bransh, n. a small branch.

Underbred, un'der-bred, adj. of inferior breeding or manners, vulgar : not pure-bred.

Underbrush, un'der-brush, . brushwood or shrubs in a forest growing beneath large trees : under-growth. v.t. to clear away such also Un'derbush. vs.i. Un'derbrush, Un'derbush, to work amongst underbrush.

Underbud, un'der-bud, n. (coll.) a young girl who has not yet come out in society.

Underbuy, un-der-bl', v.t. to buy a thing at a price lower than that paid by another: to pay less than the value for.

Undercast, un'der-kast, . an air-passage crossing a

road in a mine by means of an air-tight box or

channel beneath it.
Undercharge, un-der-charj', v. t. to charge less than the
proper sum. n. a charge less than the proper sum.
Underclay, un'der-kla, . the bed of clay almost always found under coal-seams, considered as the soil in which grew the plants that formed the coal.
Under-Clerk, un'der-klark, n. a subordinate clerk. n, Un'der-clerlc'ship.

Undercliff, un'der-klif, . a subordinate or lower cliff
on a shore, composed of material that has fallen from
the higher cliff above.
Underclothes, un'der-kloMz, n.pl. clothes worn under
others also Un'derclothing. adj. Underclothed'.
Undercoat, un'der-kot, n. a coat for wearing in the
house, one worn under an overcoat : the under-fur
of a long-haired animal.
Under-colour, un'der-kul'ur, . a colour below another,
a subdued colour. adj. Un'der -COl'Oured, not
coloured sufficiently.

Under-craft, un'der-kraft, n. (Sterne) a sly trick.
Under-crest, un'der-krest, v.t. (Skak.)to support, as
a crest.
Undercroft, un'der-kroft, . a vault under the choir
or chancel of a church : a vault or secret walk
underground.
Undercurrent, un'der-kur-ent, . a current under the
surface of the water : any influence or feeling not
apparent on the surface. adj. running below or
unseen,
UnderCUTVed, un-der-kurvd', adj. curved so as to
pass below the body of parts of the upper surface
of an insect.
Undercut, un-der-kut', v.t. to cut under, as a mass of
coal : to strike a heavy blow upward : to go to the
foundation of. adj. made so as to cut from the under
side : effected by undercutting : having the parts in
relief cut under. . Un'dercut, the act or effect of
cutting under : a blow dealt upward : the tenderloin.
Underditch, tin-der-dich', v.t. to make a deep ditch so
as to drain the surface of. n. Un'derditch, a drain
under the surface of the ground.
Underdo, un-der-d5S', v.t. to do less than is requisite,
esp. to cook insufficiently. . Underdo' er, one
who does less than is necessary. adj. Underdone',
done less than is requisite : insufficiently cooked.
Underdrain, un-der-dran', v.t. same as Underditch.
Also n. Un'derdrain.

Underdraw, un-der-draw', v.t. to represent inade-
quately in art, or by words.
Under -dressed, un-der-drest', adj. inadequately
dressed.

Under-driven. un-der-driv'n,<r^'. driven from beneath.
Underestimate, un-der-es'ti-mat, v.t. to estimate at
too low a rate : to set too low a value on. . an
insufficiently high opinion.
Under-exposed, un-der-eks-p5zd', adj. (phot.) not
exposed to the light long enough to make a good
negative.
Underfang, un-der-fang', v.t. (Spens) to undertake,
to circumvent, to entrap. [A.S. underfangen,
underfdn under, under,_/#, to take.]
Underfeed, un-der-fed', v.i. to feed inadequately.
adjs. Underfed' ; Underfeed'ing.
Underfired, un-der-ftrd', adj. insufficiently baked.
Underflow, un'der-flo, . a current flowing below the
surface.
Underfoot, un-der-fo75t', adj. downtrodden, abject.

v.t. to shore up, to underpin, adv. under the feet,

below.
Underfurrow, un-der-fur'o, v.t. to cover with a furrow,

as manure, to plough in. adv. under a furrow.
Undergarment, un'der-gar-ment, n. any article of

clothing worn under another.

Undergear, un'der-ger, n. undergarments generally.
Undergird, uu-der-gird', v.t. to gird or bind under or

below : to gird round the bottom.
Underglaze, un-der-glaz', adj. suitable for under-

glaze painting, of a pigment. Underglaze paint-
ing, in ceramics, painting in a vitrifiable pigment

before the glaze is applied.

Undergo, un-der-eO', v.t. to go under or be subjected to : to endure or suffer : to pass through : to sustain

without sinking : to partake of. adj. Undergoing, suffering.

Under-gown, un'der-gown, . a gown worn under another.

Under-grade, un'der-grad, adj. in bridge-building, having the truss below the roadway, as in a deck-bridge.

Undergraduate, un-der-grad'u-at, . a student who has not taken his first degree, adj. pertaining to such. . Undergrad'uateship.

Underground, un'der-grownd, adj. under the surface of the ground. n. that which is underground.
v.t. to place underground. adv. Underground',

beneath the surface of the earth.

Undergrove, un'der-grov, . a grove of low trees under taller trees.

UndergTOW, un-der-gr6', v.t. to grow beneath the normal size. . Un'dergTOWth, shrubs or low woody plants growing among trees : copsewood.

Undergrowl, un'der-growl, n. a subdued growling or grumbling.

Underhand, un-der-hand', adj. and adv. secretly : by secret means : by fraud : in cricket, delivered with the hand underneath opp. to Over-ami and Round-arm. adj. Underhanded, clandestinely carried on : short-handed. adv. Underhan dedly. . Underhan dedness.

Underflow, un-der-hu', v.t. to hew less than is proper, esp. to hew unfairly timber which should be square, so that it appears to contain more cubic feet than it really does.

Underhold, un'der-hcld, . in wrestling, an unfair seizing of the opponent under the arms.

Under-honest, un-der-on'est, adj. (Sftak.) not quite honest.

Underhung, un-der-hung', adj. hanging over, pro-
truding from beneath : running on rollers on a rail below it of a sliding-door opp. to Overhung.

Dnderjawed, un'der-jawd, adj. having a heavy under-jaw.

Underkeep, un-der-kep', v.t. (Spem.) to keep under or in subjection.

Underking. un'der-king, . a subordinate king. ;/. Un'derkingdom.

Underlap, un-der-Iap', v.t. to be folded under, to extend beneath the edge of.

Underlay, un-der-la', v.t. to lay under or to support by something laid under. v.t. to incline from the perpendicular. . Un'derlay, a piece of paper pasted under woodcuts, stereotype plates, &c. in a form, to bring them up to the necessary level for printing. . Underlay'er, one who underlays.

Underlease, un'der-les, . a lease granted by a lessee for
a shorter period than that covered by his own lease.

Underlet, un-der-Iet'. v.t. to let below the proper value :
to sublet. us. Underlet'ter ; Underletting.

Underlie, un-der-li', v.t. to lie under or beneath : to be liable to. adj. Underlying, lying under or lower in position : supporting, fundamental.

Underline, un-der-lln', v.t. to draw a line under or below, as a word. . Un'derline, an announcement of a theatrical performance to follow placed in an advertisement of the present one.

Underlinen, un-der-lin'en, . linen underwear loosely-applied to cotton or even woollen underclothing generally.

Underling, un'der-ling, . an inferior person or agent : a sorry, mean fellow.

Underman, un-dr-man', v.t. to provide with an insufficient number of men. adj. Undermanned'.

Undermasted, un-der-mas'ted, adj. not having sufficient masts.

Undermentioned, un'der-men-shund, adj. mentioned underneath or hereafter.

Undermine, un-der-mln', v.t. to form mines under, in order to destroy : to destroy secretly the foundation or support of anything. . Underml ner, one who undermines, a secret enemy.

Undermost, un'der-mOst, adj. lowest in place or condition.

Undern, un'dem, . nine o'clock in the morning, the third hour, the period from that till noon.

Underneath, un-der-neth', adv. beneath : below : in a lower place. prep, under : beneath.

Underniceness, un-der-nls'nes, . want of niceness or delicacy.

Undernote, un'der-n5t, . a subdued note, an under-

tone. o^'. Underno'ted, noted below.

Underpay, un-der-pa', v.t. to pay insufficiently. p.adj. Underpaid'. . Underpayment.

Underpeep, un-der-pep', v.t. (Snak.) to peep under.

Underpeopled, un'der-pe-pld, adj. not fully peopled.

Underpin, un-der-pin', v.t. to pin or support underneath : to support or prop : to lay stones under, as the sills of a building, for it to rest on. . Un'derpinning, the act of underpinning or supporting by introducing a new structure as foundation, the act or practice of placing stones under the sills of a building : the stones so placed, an additional foundation wall : a method of well-sinking where a wall is laid in sections.

Underplay, un-der-pla', v.t. and z>.i. to play a low card at whist while keeping up a higher one of the same suit. . Un'derplay, the act of so doing.

Underplot, un'der-plot, n. a plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale : a secret scheme, a trick.

Underpraise, un-der-pra/, v.t. to praise below desert.

Underprize, un-der-pr!z', v.t. to value too little.

Underproof, un-der-prOQf, adj. lower or weaker than proof, of alcohol.

Underprop, un-der-prop', v.t. to prop from under or beneath : to support.

Underquote, un-der-kwOt', v.t. to offer at a lower price than another.

Underrate, un-der-rat', -'.t. to rate under the value. n. Un'derrate, a price less than the worth.

Under-ripe, un'der-rl,. adj. not quite ripe.

Under-roof, un'der-rOof, . a roof under another.

Undemin, un-der-run', v.t. to run beneath : (natit.) to haul along underneath it, as a boat, to clear it, if any part happens to be foul. v.t. to move under. n. Underrun'ning, a method of trawling in which the hooks are cleared and again baited in the same operation.

Undersay, un-der-sa', --.t. (Spent.) to say by way of

derogation or contradiction.

Underscore, un-der-skOr', v.t. to draw a score or line under, as for emphasis.

Undersecretary, un'der-sek-re-ta-ri, . a secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. . Under-secretaryship.

Undersell, un-der-sel', v.t. to sell under or cheaper than another : to defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price. n. Undersell'er.

Undersense, un'der-sens, . a deeper sense.

Underset, un-der-set', r.t. to set under : to prop : to sublet. us. Un'derset, a current of water below the surface ; Un'dersetter (B.), prop, support ; Un'dersetting, underpinning : the pedestal.

Undershapen, un-der-sha'pn, adj. (Tenn.) under the usual shape or size.

Undersheriff, un'der-sher-if, n. a deputy sheriff. . Un'der-sher'iffry.

Undershirt, un'der-shert, . a shirt worn under another next the skin.

Undershot, un'der-shot, adj. moved by water passing under the wheel.

Undershrnb, un'der-shrub, n. a shrubby plant, but hardly to be called a shrub, a small shrub.

Undersign, un-der-sln', v.t. to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of. The undersigned, the person or persons subscribing.

Undersized, un der-sTzd, adj. below the usual size.

Underskinker, un-der-skingk'er, . (Shak.) an inferior tapster.

Underskirt, un'der-skirt, it. a petticoat, the foundation skirt of a draped gown.

Undersky, un'der-skl, . a lower sky.

Undersleep

mOte ; mute ; m50n ; Men.

Undigested

Undersleep, un-der-slep', v.i. to sleep less than is necessary.

Undersleeve, un'der-slev, n. a sleeve worn under another and generally separable.

Undersoil, un'der-soil, . subsoil or soil beneath the surface.

Undersong, un'der-song, n. the burden or chorus of a song : an underlying meaning.

Under-sparred, un'der-spard, adj. not having enough spars of a ship.

Underspread, un-der-spred', adj. spread under or beneath.

Understand, un-der-stand', v.t. to comprehend : to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of : to learn : to suppose to mean : to mean without expressing : to imply. v.i. to have the use of the intellectual faculties : to be informed : to learn. adj. Understandable. p. adj. Under-Stan ded (obs.\ understood (with of).n. Under-Stan'ding, the act of comprehending : the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks : the power to understand : knowledge : exact comprehension : agreement of minds : harmony.
adj. knowing, skilful. adv. Understan'dingly. Understands', in Scotch Version of Psalms, used for Understandest. [A.S. understandan, to stand under or in the midst of a thing.]

Understate, un-der-stat', v.t. to state or represent under or below the truth. . Understatement.

Understock, un-der-stok', v.t. to supply with an insufficient amount of stock.

Understood, un-der-stood', pa.t. and pa.p. of understand.

Understrapper, un'der-strap-er, n. an inferior agent, an underling, a subordinate, a petty fellow. adj. Un'derstrapping, subservient.

Understratum, un'der-stra-tum, . a substratum : //. Un'derstrata.

Understroke, un-der-str5k', v.t. to underline.

Understudy, un'der-stud-i, v.t. and v.i. to study a dramatic part so as to be able to take the place of the actor playing it, if necessary. n. an actor who prepares a part in this way.

Undertake, un-der-tak', v.t. to take under one's management : to take upon one's self: to attempt : to answer for, warrant : to take in, understand : to assume, to have charge ofi v.i. to take upon one's self: to be bound : to manage all the arrangements of a burial. adj. Underta'kable, capable of being undertaken. >ts. Undertaker, one who undertakes, a projector, a contractor : one who is surety or guarantee for another : one who manages funerals : formerly a contractor for the royal revenue in England, one of those who undertook to manage the House of Commons for the king in the ' Addled Parliament ' of 1614 : one of the English and Scotch settlers in Ireland on forfeited lands in the i6th century ; Underta'king, that which is undertaken : any business or project engaged in.

Undertenant, un'der-ten-ant, . one who sublets a farm, house, &c. from the actual tenant. n. Un'dertenancy.

Undertide, un'der-tid, Undertime, un'der-tim, n. (Sfte/is.) the after-part of the day. adj. Un'dertimed. under-exposed of a photograph.

Undertint, un'der-tint, n. a subdued tint.

Undertone, un'der-tOn, . a low tone : a low state of the physical faculties: a low, subdued colour. adj. Un'dertoned.

Undertook, un-der-to75k', pa.t. of undertake.

Undertow, un'der-tO, . an undercurrent in a different direction from that at the surface seen esp. at the mouths of great rivers, or where tide and half-tides prevail.

Undervalue, un-der-val'u, v. t. to value below the real worth : to esteem lightly. n. a value or price under the real worth : low rate or price. ns. Undervaluation, an undervaluing : rate below the worth ; Underval'uer.

Underverse, un'der-vers, n. (S^ens.) the following or second verse.

Undervest, un'der-vest, . an undershirt.

Underviewer, un'der-vu-er, . the person who has charge of the underground workings of a coal-mine.

Underwear, un'der-war, n. garments worn under others, underclothing.

Underwent, un-der-went', pa.t. of undergo.

Underwing, un'der-wing, . a moth with conspicuous underwings, esp. one of genus Catocala. adj. Un'derwinged.

Underwood, uu'der-wODd, . low wood or trees growing under large ones : coppice.

Underwork, un-der-wurk , v.t. to work for a less price than : to undermine or destroy clandestinely. v.i. to do less work than is requisite. n. Un'derwork, subordinate work. ns. Un'derworker ; Un'der-workman.

Under-world, un'der-wurld, . the lower or inferior world, Hades, the place of departed souls : the portion of the world below the horizon : the opposite side of the world.

Underwrite, un-der-nt', v.t. to write under something else : to subscribe : to subscribe one's name to for insurance : (Shak.) to submit to. v.i. to practise insuring. ns. Underwriter, one who insures, as shipping, so called because he underwrites his name for a certain amount to the conditions of the policy ; Underwriting.

Underwrought, un-der-rawt', pa.t. and pa.p. of undenvork.

Undescendible, un-de-sen'di-bl, adj. not descendible, unfathomable : not capable of descending to heirs. Also Undescen'dable.

Undescribable, un-des-kri'ba-bl, adj. indescribable. adj. Undescribed', not described.

Undescried, un-des-knd', adj. not descried.

Undeserver, un-de-zer'ver, n. (Sfiak.) one who is not deserving or worthy. adj. Undeserved', not deserved. adv. Undeservedly. n. Undeser' -vedness. adj. Undeserving. adv. Undeser-vingly.

Undesigning, un-de-zl'ning, adj. not designing : art-less: straightforward: sincere. adj. Undesigned . adv. Undesign'edly. . Undesfgn'edness.

Undesirable, un-de-zT'ra-bl, adj. not to be wished f or . ns. Undesirabil'ity ; Undesir'ableness. adv. Undesirably. adjs. Undesired'; Undesir-ing; Undesifous.

Undespairing, un-des-paVing, adj. not yielding to despair. adv. Undespairtngly.

Undespondent, un-des-pon'dent, adj. not despondent. adv. Undespond'ently.

Undestined, un-des'tind, adj. not destined.

Undetermined, un-de-ter'mind, adj. not determined or settled : not limited or defined. adjs. Undeter -mlnable, indeterminable; Undeter'minate, in-determinate. ns. Undeter'minateness ; Undeter-mina'tion.

Undetesting, un-de-tes'ting, adj. not detesting.

Undeviating, un-de'vi-a-tmg, adj. not deviating: steady : regular. adv. Unde'viatingly.

UndOVOUt, un-de-vowt', adj. not devout. adv. Un-devout'ly. . Undevout'ness.

Undiademed, un-dl'a-demd, adj. not wearing a diadem or crown. .

UndiaphanOUS, un-dT-af'a-nus, adj. not diaphanous.

Undid, un-did', pa.t. of undo.

Undifferencing, un-dif'e-ren-sing, adj. not making any difference.

Undifferentiated, un-dif-e-ren'shi-a-ted, adj. not differentiated.

Undigenous, un-dij'e-nus, adj. originated by water. [L. nnda, a wave, gignlre, to produce.]

Undigested, un-di-jes'ted, adj. not digested. adj. Undiges'tible, indigestible.

Undight, un-dlt', v.t. (Spens.) to put off, as ornaments or apparel.

Undignified, un-dig'ni-fld, adj. not dignified, not consistent with dignity. v.t. Undig'nlly, to make undignified.

"UndilUtion, un-dil-u'shun, . the quality of being undiluted. adj. Undilu'ted.

Undine, un-den , . a spirit of the waters, a water-nymph, without a soul they marry readily with men, and an undine herself receives a soul on bear-ing a child. [L. unda. a wave.]

Undinted, un-din'ted, adj. not bearing the marks of blows.

Undiocesed. un-dl'C-sest, adj. not having a diocese.

Undiscernible, un-di-zer'ni-bl, adj. indiscernible also Undiscer'nable. adv. Undiscernedly. . Undiscernibleness. adv. Dndiscer'nibly. adj. Undiscer'ning.

Undischarged, un-dis-charjd', adj. not discharged : not carried out.

Undisciplined, un-dis'i-plind, adj. not disciplined, not properly trained and exercised. adj. TJndiS'-ciplinable.

UndlSCOmfited, un-dis-kum'fi-ted, adj. not discomfited.

UndiSCOrding, un-dis-kor'ding, adj. (MM.) not dis-cording or making discord.

Undiscoursed, un-dis-kSrst', adj. not discussed or talked about.

UndiSCOVerable, un-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot

be discovered. adv. Undiscov'erably. adj. Un-diSCOVered, not discovered or found out, unseen, hid.

Undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'i-na-ting, adj. not dis-criminating, not quick to detect differences.

UndiSCUSSed, un-dis-kust', adj. not discussed.

"Undisguised, un-dis-gTzd', adj. not disguised, frank, open, plain. adj. Undisguis'able. adv. Undis-guis'edly.

Undishonoured, un-dis-on'ord, adj. not dishonoured or disgraced.

Undisjoined, un-dis-joind', adj. not disjoined or separated.

Undismayed, un-dis-mad', adj. not dismayed.

Undispensed, un-dis-penst', adj. not dispensed. adjs. Undispen'sable ; Undispen'sing.

Undisposed, un-dis-p6zd', adj. not sold, allocated, or therwise arranged.

Undisprivacied, un-dis-prfva-sid, adj. not deprived of privacy.

Undisputa'ble. un-dis'pu-ta-bl, adj. indisputable. . Undis'putableness. adv. Undis'putably. adj. Undispu'ted, not disputed, not called in question. adv. undispu'tedly.

Undissembled, un-di-sem'bld, adj. not dissembled, open : unfeigned.

Undissipated, un-dis'i-pa-ted, adj. not dissipated.

Undissolved, un-di-zolvd', adj. not dissolved not broken. adjs. UndiSSOl'vable, not to be loosened or broken ; DndisSOl'ving, not dissolving.

UndiStempered, un-dis-tem'perd, adj. free from dis-temper.

Undistlnotive, un-dis-tingk'tiv, adj. making no dis-tinctions.

Undistinguished, un-dis-tin-'gwisht, adj. not dis-tinguished : not marked out by conspicuous quali-ties, not famous : not having an air or appearance M distinction, adj. Undisting'uishable. indi*-imguishable. . Undisting'uishableness. adv. Undisting'uishably. -adj. Undisting'uishing, not discnminating.

Undistracted, un-dis-trak'ted. adj. not distracted, not having the attention drawn away from. ad-'. Dndistrac'tedly. . Undistratftedness. adj. Undistrac'ting.

Undisturbed, un-dis-turlxl', adj. not disturbed. rt ;>. Undisturbedly. . Undistur'bedness.

VJndi versified, un-div-er'si-fid, adj. not diversified or varied.

Undiverted, un-di-ver'ted, adj. not diverted or turned away from : not amused.

Undivestedly, un-di-ves ted-li, adv. with the absenceof.

Undivided, un-di-vl'ded, atij. not divided or disunited.
adj. Undivi'dable . adv. Undivi'dedly. n. Undivi'dedness.

Undivine, un-di-vTn', adj. not divine.

Undivorced, un'di-vCrst, adj. not divorced or separated.

Undivulged, un-di-vuljd', adj. not divulged, secret.

Undo, un-d50', v.t. to reverse what has been done : to bring to naught : to loose : to open : to unravel : to impoverish : to ruin, as in reputation : (Shaft.) to leave undone. ns. UndO'er ; Undo ing, the reversal of what has been done : ruin. adj. Undone', not done: mined: untied, unfastened.

Undock, un-dok', v.t. to take out of dock, as a ship.

UndOCtor, un-dok'tor, v.t. (Carlyle) to divest of the character of a doctor.

Undomesticate, un-dC-mes'ti-kat, v.t. to makejm.lt for home life : to untame, - adj. Undomes'ticaced, not domesticated, not tamed. . Undomestica tion.

UndOSO, un'dOs, adj. wavy, undulated.

Undouble, un-dul/l, v.t. to make single, to unfold.

Undoubted, un-dowt'ed, adj. indubitable : unsuspected. adj. UndOUbt'able, indubitable. adi-s. undoubt'ably ; Undoubt'edly. adjs. Undoubt'ful, not doubtful : unsuspicious ; Undoubt'ing, not doubting. adv. Undoubt'ingly.

Undrainable, un-dra'na-bl, aaj. that cannot be drained.

Undrape. un-drap', v.t. to strip of clothing, to uncover.
adj. Undxaped', not covered with artistic drapery, not clothed, nude.

Undraw, un-draw 7 , v.t. to draw aside. adj. Undrawn', not drawn or dragged away : not delineated : not drawn from a cask.

Undreaded, un-dred'ed, adj. not dreaded.

Undreamed, un-dremd', adj. not dreamed, not thoiight of also Undreamt, un-dremt' (with of). adj. Undream ing. not dreaming.

Undress, un-dres', v.t. to take off the dress or clothes : to strip: to take the dressing from a wound. ~:i.
to take off one's clothes. . (also Un'dress) a loose dress : the plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty.
adj. pertaining to ordinary dress, as opposed to uniform, &c. adj. Undressed', not dressed.

UndTOSSy, un-dros'i, adj. not drossy, not impure.

Undubitable, un-du'bi-ta-bl, adj. (obs.) indubitable.

Undue, un-du', adj. not due or owing : improper : immoderate : excessive. . Undue'ness.

Undllke, un-duk', v.t. to deprive of the rank of duke.

Undulate, un'du-lat, ->.t. to wave, or to move like waves : to cause to vibrate. v.i. to wave : to vibrate. adj. wavy. adj. Un'dulant, undulating. adv. Un'dulately. adj. Un'dulating. adv. Un'dulatingly. ns. Undula'tion, an undulating : a waving motion or vibration : waviness, a set of waved lines : a feeling as if of an undulatory motion about the heart :
the peculiar motion of the matter within an abscess on
being pressed when it is ripe for opening ; Undula'tionlst,_one who holds an undulatory theory. adjs. Un'dUlative. undulatory ; Un'dulatory, moving like waves : relating to the theory of light which considers its transmission as wave-motion in a medium filling space ; Un'dulOSO, Un'dulOUS, undulating. [Low L. mtdulare, -atum L. unda, a wave.]

Undull, un-dul', v.t. to remove the dullness from.

Unduly, un-du'li, adv. not according to duty or propriety : improperly.

Undurable, un-du'ra-bl, adj. not durable. adv. Undu'rably.

UndutifUl, nn-dn'ti-fool, adj. not dutiful also Undu'teous. adr. Undu'tifully. n. Undu'tifulness.

Undying, un-dl'injj, adj. not dyinj, unceasing. adv. Undy'ingly. . Undyingness.

Uneared, un-erd', adj. (Skak.)-nnt eared, untiiled.

Unearned, un-ernd', adj. not gained by labour. Unearned increment (see Increment).

Unearth

m6te ; mute ; m<Son ; //<en.

Unfair

Uneartb, un-erth', v.t. to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow, as a fox or badger : to uncover, to disclose.//. Unearth'liness, quality of being unearthly. adj. Unearthly, supernatural.

Uneasy, un-e'zi, adj. not at ease : restless : feeling pain : constrained : not easy to be done. us. Unease' (arc/i.), Uneas'iness, state of being uneasy or not at ease: want of ease: disquiet. adv. Uneasily.

Uneatable, un-e'ta-bl, adj. not fit to be eaten. n. Uneat'ableness. adj. Uneat'en, not eaten.

Uneath, nn-eth', adv. (Spens.) not easily, hardly. [A.S. unedtke itn-. not, edtke, easy.]

Uneath, un-e/A', adv. (Spens.) underneath, beneath, below. [Underneath.}

Unebriate, un-e'bri-at, adj. not intoxicating.

Unedge, un-ej', v.t. to deprive of the edge, to blunt.

Unedible, un-ed'i-bl, adj. inedible.

Unedifying, un-ed'i-fi-ing, adj. not edifying.

Uneducated, un-ed'u-kat-ed, adj. not educated. v.t.- Uned'ucate, to deprive of the results of education.

Uneffectual, un-e-fek'tu-al, adj. ineffectual.

Unelastio, un-e-las'tik, adj. inelastic.

Unelected, un-e-lek'ted, adj. not elected.

Unelegant, un-el'e-gant, adj. inelegant. adv. Un-el'egantly.

Unembarrassed, un-em-bar'ast, adj. not embarrassed.

Unembodied, un-em-bod id, adj. disembodied, incorporate : not collected into a body.

Unemotional, un-e-mo'shun-al, adj. not emotional, not readily giving way to feeling or causing emotion. adv. Unemo'tionaily. adj. Unerao tioned, impassive.

Unemployed, un-em-ploid', adj. out of work : not put to use or profit. n. Unemployment.

Unemptiable, un-emp'ti-a-bl, adj. not able to be emptied.

Unenchanted, un-en-chan'ted, adj. not enchanted.

Unenclosed, un-en-klozu', adj. not enclosed. Also Uninclosed'.

Unencumbered, Unincumbered, un-en-, un-in-kum'-berd, adj. not encumbered, esp. in law, free from encumbrance by lien, claim, lease, or charge of any kind. v.t. Unencum'ber, to disencumber. . Un-encum beredness.

Unendeared, un-en-deru , adj. without endearments.

Unending, un-en'ding, adj. having no end, everlasting, eternal. adj. Unen'ded, infinite. adv. Un-en'dingly. . Unen'dingness.

Unendowed, un-en-dowd', adj. not endowed.

Unendurable, un-en-dur'a-bl, adj. intolerable. adv. Unendur'ably.

Unenfranchised, un-eu-fran'chizd, adj. not having the franchise.

Unengaged, un-en-gajd', adj. not engaged.

Un-English, un-ing'glish, adj. not English in character.
adj. Un-Eng'iished, not translated into English.

Unenlightened, un-eu-llt'nd, adj. not enlightened.

Unentangle, un-en-tang'gl, v.t. to disentangle. adj. Unentang'led.

Unentering, un-en'ter-ing, adj. not entering.

Unenterprising, un-en' ter-prl-zing, adj. not enterprising.

Unentertaining, un-en-ter-ta'ning, ndj. not entertaining or amusing. -;. Unentortain ingness.

Unenthralled, un-en-thrawld', adj. not reduced to slavery.

Unentombed, un-en-t55md', adj. not buried.

Unentranced, un-en-transt', adj. not entranced.

Unenviable, un-en' vi-a-bl, adj. not to be envied. adi\ Unen'viably. -.<)>. Unen'vied, not envied; Unen'vious, not envious.

Unequable, un-e'kwa-bl, adj. not equable.

Unequal, un-e'kwal, adj. not equal or alike in any quality, extent, duration, &c. : insufficient : varying, not uniform. atij. Une'qualled, not to be equalled. adv. Une'qually. . Une'qualness.

Unequitable, un-ek'wi-ta-bl, adj. inequitable. adv. Unequitably.

Unequivocal, un-e-kwiv'C-kal, adj. not equivocal. adv. Unequivocally.;.-. Unequiv'ocalness.

Unerring, un-er'iiig, adj. making no error, infallible : not missing the mark. adv. UneiT'ingly. . Utt
err 7 ingness.

Unescapable, un-es-ka'pa-bl, adj. that cannot be

escaped.

Unespied, un-es-pld', adj. not espied or discovered.

Unessayed, un-e-sad', adj. not essayed or attempted 1
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Unessential, un-es-sen'shal, adj. not essential : un-
necessary : unimportant : (Milt.) void of real being.
v.t. Uness'ence (Lamb), to deprive of essence.

Unestablish, un-es-tab'lish, f.t. to disestablish.

Unevangelical, un-e-van-jel'i-kal, adj. not evangelicat.

Uneven, un-e'vn, adj. not even, smooth, straight, uniform, or just : odd, not divisible by two without remainder: ill-matched : difficult. adv. Une'venly. . Une'venness, quality of not being even : want of an even surface : want of smoothness or uniformity.

Uneventful, un-e-vent'fCol, adj. not eventful, without striking events. adv. Uneyent'fully.

Unevident, un-ev'i-dent, adj. not evident.

Unexact, un-eg-zakt', adj. inexact.

Unexaminable, un-eg-zam'i-na-bl, adj. incapable :? being examined. adj. Unexam'ined, not examined.

Unexampled, un-eg-zam'pld, adj. having no example or precedent.

Unexcelled, un-ek-seld', adj. not excelled.

Unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl, adj. not liablt to exception : unobjectionable : faultless. . Unex cep'tionableness. adv. Unexcep'tionably. adj. Unexcep'tional, not forming an exception, usual. adv. Unexcep'tionally. adj. Unexcep tive, cot exceptive.

Unexcised, un-ek-slzd', adj. not liable to the payment of excise duty.

UnexclusiVO, un-eks-klOo'siv, adj. not exclusive, com-
prehensive. adv. Unexclu'sively.

Unexcogitable, un-eks-koj'i-ta-bl, adj. not conceivable.

Unexcusable, un-eks-ku'za-bl, adj. inexcusable. tt^ Unexcu sabloness.

Unexecuted, un-ek'se-ku-ted, adj. not executed r. (Skak.) unused.

Unexercised, un-ek'ser-slzd, adj. not exercised.

Unexhausted, un-eg-zawst'ed, adj. not exhausted.

Unexpected, un-eks-pek'ted,o^. not expected, coming:
without warning, sudden. adj. Unexpec tant. not expectant. adv. Unexpec'tedly. n. Unexpected.-
ness.

Unexpedlent, un-eks-pe'di-ent, adj. inexpedient,

Unexpensive, un-eks-pen'siv, adj. inexpensive.

Unexperienced, un-eks-pe'ri-enst, adj. inexperienced r
untried. . Unexpe'rience (obs.), inexperience.
adj. Unexpe'rient (Skak.), inexperienced.

Unexpert, im-eks-pert', adj. inexpert, ignorant. aav. Unexpert'ly.

Unexpired, un-eks-pTrd'. adj. not expired.

Unexplored, un-eks-plord', adj. not explored.

Unexposed, un-eks-pozd', adj. not exposed.

Unexpressive, un-eks-prcs'iv, adj. not expressive : ii. capable of being expressed. adj. UnexpresS ible,, inexpressible, adv. Unexpress'ibly.

Unextended, un-eks-ten'ded, adj. not extended, oc-
cupying no space.

Unextinguishable, un-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, adj. ines-
tinguishable. aiiv. Unexting'uishably.

Unextricable, un-eks'tri-ka-bl, adj. inextricable.

Uneyed. un-Id', adj. unnoticed.

Unfabled, un-fa'bld, adj. not fabled, real.

Unface, un-fas', v.t. to expose.

Unfadable, un-fa'da-bl, adj. not able to fade or pcrisnt adj. Unfa'ding, not losing strength, not subject lo decay. adv. Unfa'dingly . . Unfa'dingness.

Unfailing, un-fa'ling, adj. not failing or liable to fail adj. Unfail'able (obs .), infallible. . Unfail'abla

ness. adv. Unfailingly. . Unfair ingness.

Unfainting, un-fan'ting, adj. not fainting.

Unfair, un-far', adj. not fair : dishonest : unequal.

v.t. (Shak.) to deprive of beauty. adv. Unfairly.
. Unfair'ness, the state of being unfair, dishonest, or unjust.

Unfaith, un-fath', >i. want of faith : faithlessness. adj. Unfaith'ful, not faithful : violating trust : not having faith, infidel : not trustworthy. adv. Unfaith'fully, in an unfaithful manner : negligently : imperfectly. . Unfaith'fulness, the quality of being unfaithful : violation of promise, duty, &c. : treacherous.

Unfalcated, un-fal'ka-ted, adj. not hooked : (pbs.) not

Unfallible,' un-fal'i-bl, adj. (Shak.) infallible.

Unfallowed, un-fal'Sd, adj. not fallowed.

Unfaltering, un-fawl'ter-ing, adj. not faltering. adv. Unfalteringly.

Unfamed, un-famd', adj. not made famous.

Unfamiliar, un-fa-mil'yar, adj. not familiar. . Unfamiliarlty. a<iv. Unfamil'iarly.

Unfarrowed, un-fai^od, adj. without a farrow or litter.

Unfashionable, un-fash'un-a-bl, adj. not fashionable : incapable of being fashioned: shapeless. . Unfash'ionableness. adv. Unfash'ionably. adj. Unfash ioned, shapeless, without regular form.

Unfasten, un-fas'n, v.t. to loose, as from a fastening : to unfix, v.i. to become untied. . Unfas'tener.

Unfathered, un-fa'Merd, adj. having no father, fatherless : not acknowledged by its father. adj. Unfa'therly, not like a father.

Unfathomable, un-faM'om-a-bl, adj. that cannot be fathomed, too deep to be measured or to be understood. . Unfath'omableness. adv. Unfath'omably. adj. Unfath'omed, not sounded.

Unfaulty, un-fawl'ti, adj. without fault.

Unfavourable, un-fa'vur-a-bl, adj. not favourable or propitious, n. Unfa vourableness. adv. Unfa'vourably.

Unf eared, un-ferd', adj. not feared. adj. Unfear'ful, not fearful. adv. UnfearTully.

Unfeasible, un-fe'zi-bl, adj. not feasible or practicable.

Unfeather, un-feM'er, v.t. to strip of feathers. adj. Unfeath'ered.

Unfeatured, un-fe'turd, adj. without regular features, shapelesr.

Unfed, un-fed', adj. not fed.

Unfeed, un-fed', adj. not feed or paid.

Unfeeling, un-fe'ling, adj. without feeling : without kind feelings : hard-hearted. adv. Unfeelingly. n. Unfeel'ingness.

Unfeigned, un-fand', adj. not feigned : real : sincere. adv. Unfeign'edly. . Unfeign'edness. adj. Unfeign'ing.

UnfellOW, un-fel'5, v.t. to separate as fellows, to dissociate. adj. UnfeU'OWed, unmatched.

Unfelt, un-felt', adj. not felt.

Unfeminine, un-fem'in-Tn, adj. not feminine.

Unfenced, un-fenst', adj. not fenced round, defenceless. v.t. Unf once', to deprive of a fence.

Dnfermented, un-fer-ment'ed, adj. not having undergone fermentation : not leavened.

Unfetter, un-fet'er, v.t. to take the fetters from : to set at liberty. adj. Unfett ered, unrestrained.

Unfeudalise, un-fu'dal-Iz, v.t. to free from feudal rights or character.

Unfigured, un-fig'urd, adj. not figured, not marked with figures of any kind : literal.

Unfile, un-f II', v.t. to remove from a file or record.

Unflled, un-flld', adj. not rubbed with a file.

Unfiled, un-f lid', adj. not soiled or polluted.

Unfilial. un-fil'yal, adj. not filial or becoming a child :
undutiful. adv. Unfil'ially.

Unfilleted, un-fil'et-ed, adj. not bound up with, or as with, a fillet.

Unfine, un-fln', adj. not fine, shabby.

Unfinished, un-fin'isht, adj. not finished. . Un-fln'ish, lack of finish. <i<# Unnn'ishable, that cannot be finished. . Urifin'ishing, the act of leaving unfinished.

Unfirm, un-ferm', adj. infirm. . Unfinn'ness.

Unflrmamented, un-fer'ma-men-ted, adj. not having a bounding firmament, limitless.

Unfist, un-fist', v.t. to release.

Unfit, un-fit', adj. unsuitable, improper. v.t. to dis-qualify. aiiv. Unfitly. n. Unfitness. adj. Un-fitting, unsuitable. adv. Unfittingly.

Unfix, un-fiks', v.t. to make not fixed : to loose the fixing of: to unsettle. adj. Unfixed'. ns. Un-fix'edness ; Unfix'ity.

Unflagging, un-flag'ing, adj. not flagging or drooping :
maintaining strength or spirit.

Unflame, un-fiam', v.t. to cool.

Unflated, un-fla'ted, adj. not blown.

Unflattering, un-flat'er-ing, adj. not flattering. adv. Unflatteringly.

Unfledged, un-flejd', adj. not yet fledged, immature.

Unfiesh, an- flesh, v.t. to remove the flesh from.

adjs. Unfleshed', deprived of flesh, reduced to a skeleton : not having tasted blood ; Unflesh'ly, ethereal, spiritual ; Unflesh'y, fleshless.

Unflinching, un-flin'shing,a^'. doing without flinching
or shrinking, brave, steadfast. adv. Unflinchingly. n. Unflin'chingness.

Unflower, un-flow'er, v.t. to strip of flowers.

Unfluent, un-floo'ent, adj. not fluent.

Unflush, un-flush', v.i. to lose a flush of colour.

Unfoiled, un-foild', adj. not foiled or baffled.

Unfold, un-fold', v.t. to open the folds of : to release from a fold : to spread out: to tell. v.i. to spread open, expand, develop. ns. Unfold'er : Unfold ing ; Unfold'ment.

Unfoliated, un-fO'li-a-ted, adj. not foliated.

Unfool, un-fCBT, v.t. (S/tak.) to restore from folly, or
from being a fool.

Unfooted, un-foot'ed, adj. not trodden by the foot of man.

Unforbidden, un-for-bid'n, adj. not forbidden, per-mitted. . Unforbidd'enness.

Unforced, un-f5rst', adj. not forced. adv. Unfor'-cedly. adj. Unfor'CiDle, without strength.

Unforeboding, un-for-b5'ding, adj. not foretelling, giving no omen.

Unforeknown, un-f5r-n5n', adj. not previously known or foreseen. adj. UnforeknoWable, incapable of being known beforehand.

Unforesee, un-f5r-se', v.t. not to foresee. adjs. Unforesee'able, incapable of being foreseen ; Un-foresee'ing, not looking forward or provident ;

Unforeseen', not foreseen.

Unforeskinned, un-for'skind, adj. (Milt.) circumcised.

Unforetold, un-ftSr-tOW, adj. not foretold.

Unforewarned, un-fOr-wawrnd', adj. not forewarned.

Unforfeited, un-for'fit-ed, adj. not forfeited or lost.

Unforged, un-forjd', adj. not forged or made.

Unforgiveable, un-for-giv'a-bl, adj. incapable of being
forgiven. <#. Unforgiv'en, not forgiven. . Un-
forgiv'er. adj. Unforgiving, not forgiving, im-
placable.;/. Unforgiv'ingness.

Unforgotten, un-for-got'en, adj. not forgotten or
neglected also UnfoTgof . adj. Unforgettable,
that cannot be forgotten.

Unform, un-form', v.t. to unmake. adjs. Unfor'mal,
informal ; Unfor'nialised, not made formal ; Un-
formed', not formed or arranged into order : having
the form destroyed : structureless, amorphous : im-
mature, not yet formed.

Unfortified, un-for'ti-fid, adj. not fortified.

Unfortunate, un-for'tu-nat, adj. not fortunate, pros-
perous, or successful. . one who is unfortunate,
esp. a fallen woman. adv. Unfortunately. .
Unfor'tunateness.

Unfossilised, un-fos'il-Izd, adj. not fossilised, adj.
Unfossilif 'erOUS, destitute of fossils.

Unfostered, un-fos'terd, adj. not fostered : not
patronised.

Unf ought, un-fawt', adj. not fought.

Unfounded, un-fown'ded, adj. not founded or estab-

lished : having no foundation, baseless : (Mill.)
without bottom, bottomless. adv. Unfoun'dedly.

Unframed. un-framd', adj. not formed or fashioned :
not furnished with a frame.

enfranchised, un-fran'chizd, aiij. not franchised.

Unfrankable, un-frangTca-bl, adj. incapable of being
franked or sent by post free of expense.

Onfraught, un-frawt^, adj. not fraught or filled with.

Unfree, un-fre", adj. not free.

Unfrequent, un-fre'kwent, adj. infrequent.;/. Unfre'-
quency, infrequency. v.t. Unfrequent', to cease
to frequent. adj. Unfrequen'ted, n t frequented :
rarely visited. adv. Unfire'quently, infrequently.

Unfretted, un-fret'ed, adj. not fretted or rubbed.

Unfriendly, un-frend'li, adj. not friendly, kind, or
favourable. adv. in an unkind manner. . Un-
friend', one who is not a friend. adj. Unfrien'ded,
not supported by friends. us. Unfrien'dedness,
the state of being unfriended ; Unfrien'dlineSS,
unkindness ; Unfriend'ship, unfriendliness.

Unfrightful, un-frlt'fool, adj. not frightful or terrify-
ing. adj. Unfright'ed, not frighted or terrified.

Unfrock, un-frok', v.t. to strip of a frock or gown,
esp. a monk, &c.

Unfruitful, un-frOt5t'f5ol, d^'.yielding no fruit, barren.
adv. Unfruit' fully, n. Unfruit'fulness.

Unfueled, Unfuelled, un-fu'eld, adj. not furnished
with fuel.

Unfulfilled, un-fOol-fild', adj. not fulfilled.

Until med, un-fumd', adj. not fumigated : (pbs.) un-
distilled.

Unfunded, un-fun'ded, adj. not funded, floating, as a
public debt.

Unfurl, un-furl', v.t. to loose from being furled: to
unfold, display : to spread. v.i. to be spread out.

Unfurnished, un-fur'nisht, adj. not furnished with furniture, &c., unsupplied generally. v.t. Unfuf-nish. to deprive of furniture, &c.

Unfurnitured, un-fur'ni-turd, adj. without furniture, unfurnished.

Unfused, un-fuzd', adj. not fused or melted : not supplied with a fuse. adj. UnfU'sible, infusible.

Ungain, un-gan', adj. (pbs.) ungainly, clumsy : perilous.

Ungainly, un-gan'li, adj. awkward : clumsy : un-couth. adv. in an awkward manner. . Ungain'-liness. [M. E. nn-gein, inconvenient A.S. tin-, not, Ice. gegn, ready, serviceable.]

Ungallant, un-gal'ant, adj. not gallant or courteous to women. adv. Ungall'antly.

Ungalled, un-gawld', adj. not galled or hurt.

Ungarment, un-gar'ment, v.t. to unclothe. adj. Un-gar mented, unclad.

Ungarnished, un-gar'nisht, adj. not garnished or adorned.

Ungartered, un-gar'terd, adj. not held in place by garters : not wearing garters.

Ungathered, un-ga/A'erd, adj. not gathered or picked : pertaining to printed sheets folded but not yet gathered in regular order for binding.

Ungear, un-ger', v.t. to deprive of gear : to put out of gear.

Ungeneralled, un-jen'e-rald, adj. made not general or universal.

Ungenerated, un-jen'e-ra-ted, adj. not generated.

Ungenerous, un-jen'e-rus, adj. not generous or liberal. adv. Ungen'erously.

Ungenial, un-je'ni-al, adj. not genial or kindly : not congenial : not favourable to natural growth.

Ungenitured, un-jen'i-turd, adj. (Skak.) without genitals, impotent.

Ungenteel, un-jen-teT, adj. not genteel or polite. adv. Ungenteelly.

Ungentle, un-jen'tl, adj. (Sfens.) not gentle, un-courteous. adj. Ungen'tlemanlike, not like a gentleman. . Ungen'tlemanliness. adj. Un-gen tlemanly, acting in a manner unbecoming a gentleman. adv. in manner unlike a gentleman.

n. Ungen'tleness, want of gentleness, rudeness, incivility. adv. Ungent'ly, harshly.

Ungenuine, un-jen'u-m, adj. not genuine. n. Un-genuineness.

Unget, un-get', -.-.t. to treat one as if he had not been begotten, to disinherit.

Ungfrted, un-gifted, adj. not gifted, not having re-ceived a gift.

Ungild, un-gild', v.t. to deprive of gilding. adjs. Un-gU'ded, Ungilt', not gilt. . Ungil'ding, the act of taking off gilding or any decoration.

Ungill, un-gil', v.t. to remove from a gill-net, as fish.

Ungird, un-gerd', v.t. to free from a girdle or band : to unbind.

Ungiving, un-giv'ing, adj. not bringing gifts.

Ungladden, un-glad'n, v.t. to take the gladness from.

Unglaze, un-glaz', v.t. to take the glass from. adj. Unglazed', not provided with glass : not coated over with a vitreous substance, as earthenware.

Ungloomed, un-gloTimd', adj. not darkened over.

Unglorlfied, un-glS'ri-fld, adj. not glorified or hon-oured^ r.f. Unglo'rify, to deprive of glory. adj. Unglo'riOUS, inglorious.

Unglove, un-gluv', v.t. to take the glove from.

Unglue, un-glo5', v.t. to separate anything glued, cemented, or fixed in any way.

Unglutted, un-glut'ed, adj. not glutted or satiated.

Ungodly, un-god'li, adj. not godly, neglecting God : sinful, polluted by sin : (slang} i outrageous, vexatious. v.t. Ungod', to divest of divinity : to make god-

less. adv. Ungod'lily, in an ungodly manner. . Ungodliness, the quality of being ungodly : dis-regard of God and His commands : wickedness : an act of disobedience or irreverence.

Ungored, un-gOrd', adj. not stained with gore.

Ungored, un-gOrd', adj. not gored or wounded.

Ungorged, un-gorjd', adj. not gorged or sated.

Ungorgeous, un-gor'jus, adj. not gorgeous or splendid.

Ungotten, un-got'n, adj. not gained also Ungot' : (Shak.) not begotten.

Ungovernable, un-guv'er-na-bl, adj. that cannot be governed, refractory, unruly. . UngOV'ernable-ness. adv. Ungovernably. adj. Ungov'erned, without government : unbridled.

Ungown, un-gown', v.t. to degrade from the position of priest.

Ungracious, un-gra'shus, adj. without graciousness of manner, rude : (pbs.) wicked, hateful. adjs. Un-graced', not graced or honoured ; Ungrace'ful, not graceful. adv. Ungrace'fully. . Ungrace'ful-ness. adv. Ungra'ciously. H. Ungra ciousness.

Ungrammatioal. un-gra-mat'i-kal, adj. not according to the rules of grammar. adv. Ungrammatically.

Ungrateful, un-grat'f5Cl, adj. not feeling or manifest-ing gratitude : disagreeable, irksome : not repaying one's labour, thankless. . Ungrate', an ungrateful person. adj. ungrateful. adv. Ungrate'fully. . Ungratefulness.

Ungratified, un-grat'i-fld, adj. not gratified.

Ungrounded, un-grown'ded, adj. without ground or basis, unreal, false. adv. UngTOUn'dedly. . Un-groun'dedness.

Ungrudging, un-gruj'ing, adj. not grudging, liberal. adj. Ungrudged'. adv. Ungrudg'ingly.

Ungual, ung'gwal, adj. relating to, like, or having a nail, claw, or hoof. adj. Ung'Uical. . Ung'ui-COrn, the horny nail at the tip of a bird's mandible. adj. UngUiC'ular, relating to a nail or claw. .//. Unguicula'ta, a superordinal division of mammals with claws, adjs. UngUiC'ulate, -d, having claws: furnished with a claw or narrow base, as the petal in some flowers. . UngUiC'UlUS, a diminutive claw or similar appendage at the end of an insect's foot. adjs. Unguif'eroUS, bearing an unguis of one kind or other ; UngTuiform, shaped like a claw ; Ung'uinal, pertaining to the unguis or nail ; UngUirOS'tral, with a nail at the end of the bill. us. Unguis, a nail, claw, hoof, or any struc-ture resembling s-.ch : the narrow part of the base of a petal, acting as a footstalk : a measure equal to the length of the nail of the little finger, i-inch ; UngUla (ung'gu-la), a surgical instrument for use in removing a dead foetus : a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. adj. Ungular (ung'gu-lar), like an ungula, ungual. ii.pl. Ungu-lata (ung-gu-la'ta), an order of mammals, including (i) the Artiodacty'.a (with an even number of toes) e.g. pig, hippopotamus, peccary, camel, and ruminants like cattle, sheep, and deer ; (2) the Pcrissodactyla (with au odd number of toes} e.g. tapir, rhinoceros, and horse. adj. Ungulate (ung'-gu-lat), hoof-shaped : hoofed, having the digits en-closed in hoofs. [L. uaguis, a nail.]

Unguarded, un-gar'ded, adj. without guard or pro-tection : careless. adv. Unguardedly. >i. Un-guardedness.

Unguent, ung'gwent, . ointment. n. Unguenta'-rium, a vessel for holding unguents. atijs. Ung'-uentary, pertaining to unguents ; Unguen'tous, of the nature of an unguent ; Ung'uinous, oily, unctuous. [L. unguentum ungnere, to anoint.]

Unguessed, un-gest', adj. not guessed at or suspected.

UngUided, un-gl'ded, adj. not guided. adj. UngUid'-

able, incapable of being guided. adv. Unguid'ably.

Unguilty, un-gil'ti, adj. (Speiis.) not conscious of guilt. adv. Unguil'tily. . Unguil'tiness.

Ungum, un-gum', v.t. to remove gum from.

Ungyve, un-jlv', v.t. to free from handcuffs, &c.

Unhabitable, un-hab'i-ta-bl, adj. uninhabitable.

Unhable, un-ha'bl, adj. (Sj>e>ts.) not able, incapable.

Unbacked, un-hakV, adj. not hacked.

Unhackneyed, un-hak'nid, adj. not hackneyed, stale, or trite.

Unhair, un-har', v.t. to deprive of hair. v.i. to become free from hair.

Unhallowed, un-hal'Sd, adj. unholy : profane : very wicked. . Unhall'owlng.

Unhampered, un-ham'perd, adj. not hampered or hindered.

Unhand, un-hand', v.t. to take the hands off: to let go. adv. Unhandily, awkwardly. . Unhandiness. atijs. Unhan died, not handled or managed : not broken-in ; Unhand y, not handy : awkward : not convenient.

Unhandseled, un-hand'seld, adj. not hitherto used, untilled.

Unhandsome, un-han'sum, adj. not handsome, ill-made : unbecoming in action, ungracious : clumsy,

inconvenient. adv. Uahand'somely. . Unhand -

gomeness.
Unhang, un-hang 7 , v.t. to remove from a hanging

position, from its hinges, &c.adjs. Unhanged',

Unhung 7 , not hanged, not put to death by hanging.
Unhappy, un-hap'i, adj. not happy or fortunate :

miserable : marked by evil : (SJtaJl.) mischievous,

wicked. atij. Unhapp'ied (Shak.), made unhappy.

adv. Unhappily, in an unhappy or unfortunate

manner: (Skak.) censoriously. . Unhapp iness.

the state of being unhappy : misfortune : misery :

(Slink.) a mischievous prank.
Unharbour, un-har'Liur, v.t. to drive out of shelter, to

dislodge.

Unhardened, un-har'dnd, adj. not hardened.
Unhardy, un-har[di, adj. not hardy or capable of

enduring hardship, not resolute.
Unharmed, un-harmd', adj. not harmed. adj. Un-

harm ful, harmless. adv. Unharm'fully.
UnharmoniOUS, un-har-mO'ni-us, atij. inharmonious.
Unharness, un-har'nes, v.t. to take the harness off:

to disarm.

Unhasp, un-hasp', v.t. to loose from a hasp.
Unhasty, uu-has'ti, adj. (Spcns.) not hasty, slow.
Unhat, un-hat', v.t. to remove the hat from. v.i. to

take otTthe hat from respect. . Unhat ting.
Unhitched, un-hacht', aaj. not hatched, undisclosed.

Unhaunted, un-hawn'ted, adj. not haunted, un-

visited.
Unhazarded, un-haz'ar-ded, adj. not exposed to any

risk. adj. Unhaz ardous, not hazardous or risky.
Unhead, un-hed', v.t. to take the head from.
UnheaL See Unhele.
Unhealthy, un-hel'thi, adj. not healthy : wanting

health or soundness of body : unfavourable to health :

not indicating health. . Unheaith', unhealthiness.

adj. Unheaith ful. adv. Unhealth'fully. .

Unheaith fulness. adv. Unheal'thily. . Un-

heal'thiness, state or quality of being unhealthy or

unfavourable to health : unsoundness.
Unheard, un-heru', adj. not heard : not granted a

hearing : not known, obscure (often with of).
Unheart, un-hart', v.t. (Shak.) to discourage.
Unheavenly, un-hev'n-li, a<ij. not heavenly.

Unhedged, un-hejd', adj. not hedged.
Unheeded, un-he'ded, adj. not heeded, unnoticed.

adv. Unheed'edly. adj. Unheed'ful, not heedful,

rash. advs. Unheed'fully, Unheedily (Spens.).

adj. Unheed'ing, heedless, careless, adv. Unheod'-

ingly. adj. Unheed y, careless : precipitate.
Unheired, un-ard', adj. without an heir.
Unhele, Unheal, un-hel', v.t. (Sfetts.) to uncover.
Unhelm, un-helm', v.t. to deprive of a helmet.
Unheppen, un-hep'en, adj. (prov.) clumsy.
Unheroism, un-her'O-izm, . unheroic conduct. adj.

Unhero'ic.
Unhesitating, un-hez'i-ta-ting, adj. not hesitating or

doubting : prompt : ready. adv. Unhes itatingly.

without hesitation.
Unhinge, un-hinj', v.t. to take from the hinges : lo

render unstable, to unsettle : to deprive of support.

. Unhinge ment.
Unhired, un-hlrd', adj. not hired.
Unhistoric, -al, un-his-tor'ik, -al, adj. not historic,

not mentioned in history : not in accordance with

history.

Unhitch, un-hich', v.t. to unfasten.
Unhive, un-hlv', v.t. to drive from a hive or from any

shelter.
Unhoard, un-hOrd', v.t. to dissipate what has been

hoarded up.

Unhold, un-hcld', v.t. to let go the hold of.
Unholy, uu-hO'li, adj. not sacred or hallowed, wicked,

sinful. adv. Unholily. . Unho'liness.
Unhomogeneous, un-ho-mO-je ne-us, adj. not homo-geneous.//. Unhomoge neousness.
Unhonest, un-on'est, adj. (pbs.) dishonest, unchaste.

. Unhon'esty.

Unhonoured, un-on'urd, a.ij. not honoured.
Unhooded, un-hood'ed, adj. not having a hood.
Unhook, mi-hook', v.t. to loose from a hook.

Unhoop, un-hOOp', v.t. to remove the hoops of, as a

barrel : to remove the stiff hoops of, as a woman.
Unhoped, un-h6pt', adj. not hoped for or expected.

adj. Unhope'iuL adv. Unhope fully.
Unhorse, un-hors', v.t. to cause to come off or to

throw from a horse.

Unhospitable, un-hos'pi-ta-bl, a,//, inhospitable.
Unhostile, un-hos'til, adj. not hostile : not caused by

an enemy.
UnhOUSO, un-howz', v.t. to deprive of or drive from

a house or shelter. adj. Unhoused', unsheltered,

deprived of shelter.
UnhOUSeled, un-howz'ld, adj. (Skak.) not having

received the sacrament.
Unhuman, un-hu'man, adi. not having the qualities

of a human being. i>.t. Unhumanise.
Unhung, un-hung', adj. Same as Unhanged.
Unhurt, un-hurt', adj. not hurt. adj. Unhurt fuL

adv. Unhurt'fully. . Unhurt'fulness.
Unhusbanded, un-huz'ban-ded, adj. unprovided with

a husband : widowed.

Unhusk, un-husk 7 , v.t. to strip the husk from.
Uniat, u'ni-at, . a member of any community of

Oriental Christians that acknowledges the papal

supremacy, all else clerical matrimony, communion in both kinds, church discipline, rites, and liturgy being allowed to remain Greek. Also U niate. The Uniats are also called United Greeks.

Uniauriculate, u-ni-aw-rik'u-lat, adj. having a single ear-like process, as a bivalve-shell.

Uniaxial, u-ni-ak'si-al, adj. having a single axis or line
of growth also Uniax'al. adv. Uniax ially.

Unibasal, u-ni-ba'sal, adj. having but one basal.

Unible. ii'ni-bl, adj. capable of being unified.

Unibranchiate, u-ni-brang'ki-at, adj. having only one gill.

Unicameral, u-ni-kam'e-ral, adj. consisting of but one chamber, of a legislative body.

Unicaraorate, u-ni-kam'e-rat, adj. having one chamber
or loculus, unilocular.

Unicapsular, u-ni-kap'su-lar, adj. having but one capsule to each flower.

Unicarinate, -d, u-ni-kar'i-nat, -ed, adj. with but one keel.

Unicellular, u-ni-sel'u-lar, adj. haying but one cell.

Unicentral, u-ni-sen'tral, adj. having a single centre of growth.

Uniciliate, u-ni-sil'i-at, adj. with one cilium.

Unicity, u-nis'i-ti, n. state of being unique, sameness.

UniClinal, u-ni-klT'nal, adj. monoclinal.

UniCOlOUT, u-ni-kul'ur, adj. having but one colour. adjs. Unicol'ourate, Unicol'oured.

Unicom, u'ni-korn, n. a fabulous animal mentioned by ancient Greek and Roman authors as a native of India, with a body like that of a horse and one straight horn on the forehead : (.) an unfortunate translation of the Hebrew reein, Assyr. rfnm, anti-cipated by the tnonokeros of the Septuagint variously understood as the rhinoceros, the urns, the wild ox, ox-antelope. [L. UHUS, one, cornit, a horn.]

Unicostate, u-ni-kos'tat, adj. one-ribbed, having but one principal costa, rib. or nervure.

Unicotyledonous, u-ni-kot-i-le'don-us, adj. mono-cotyledonous.

Uniciirsal, u-ni-kur'sal, adj. on one path of a moving element.

Unicuspid. u-ni-kus'pid, adj. having but one cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth. Also UniCUS pidate.

Unicycle, u-ni-sl'kl, w. an acrobat's cycle having but one wheel.

Unideaed, un-I-de'ad, adj. without ideas, thoughtless.

Unideal, un-T-de'al, adj. not ideal, realistic, prosaic. n. Unide alism.

Unidentate, u-ni-den'tat, adj. having but one tooth. adj. Unidentic'ulate, having but one denticle.

Unidigitate, u-ni-dij'i-tat, adj. having a single func-tional digit.

Unidiomatic, un-id-i-o-mat'ik, adj. not according to the idiom of a language.

Unifacial, u-ni-fa'shal, adj. having but one face or front surface, as a coral.

Unifarious, u-ni-ffi'ri-us, adj. with the parts arranged in one rank, uniserial.

UniflOTOUS, u-ni-flo'rus, adj. one-flowered.

Unifoil, u'ni-foil, adj. bearing only a single leaf. n. a single leaf. adjs. Unifo'liate, having a single leaflet, unifoliar ; Unifo'liar, Unlfo'liolate, having a single leaflet, but compound in structure.

Uniform, u'ni-form, at/j. having one or the same form :
havin? always the same manner or character : con-sistent with itself: agreeing with another. . a dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier.?'./. U'ni-formise, to make uniform. adj. Uniformita'rian. MS. Unifonnita'rianism, the doctrine in geology ef Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875), that the present is the type of all preceding ages, so far as these are revealed by the fossiliferous strata ; Unlform'lty, state of being uniform : agreement with a pattern or rule : sameness : likeness between the parts of a whole. adv. U'niformly. . U'niformness. Act Of Uniformity, an intolerant measure passed in

1662, by which a number of clergymen, variously stated at from 800 to 2000, were driven out of the English national church.

Unify, u'ni-fl, v. t. to make into one. adjs. U'nifi-able, capable of being made one ; Unif'ic, making one. ns. Unification ; U nifier. [L. ?, one, facere, to make.]

Unigenital, u-ni-jen'i-tal.W/'. only-begotten. s.Uni-gen'iture, the state of being the only begotten ; Uai-gen'itUS, the name of the famous obscurantist bull issued by Clement XI. in 1713, at the instance of the Jesuits, in condemnation of the Jansenist Quesnel's admirable annotations on the New Testament.

UnigenOUS. u-nij'e-nus, adj. homogeneous.

Uniglobular, u-ni-glob'u-lar, adj. consisting of a single globe or globular part.

Unijugate, u-ni-joo'gat, atij. having one pair of leaf-lets of a pinnate leaf.

Unilabiate, u-ni-la'bi-at, adj. having one lip or labium.

Unilaminar, u-ni-lam'i-nar, adj. having one lamina.

Unilateral, u-ni-lat'e-ral, adj. one-sided. >:. Unl-lateral'ity. adv. Unilaterally.

Uniliteral, u-ni-lit'e-ral, adj. consisting of one letter only.

Unillumed, un-i-lumd', adj. not illumed.^'. Un-illu'minated.

UnillUSOry, un-i-lu'sO-ri, adj. not producing an illusion.

Unilobed, u'ni-lobd, adj. having but one lobe. Also Unilobar.

UnilOCUlar, u-ni-lok'u-lar, adj. having but one loculus or cavity, as the heart of an amphioxus.

Unimaginable, un-i-maj'i-na-bl, adj. not imaginable, inconceivable. . Unimag'inableness. ad-:-. Un-imag'inably. adj. Unimag'inative, not imagina-tive, prosaic. . 'Unimag'inativeness. adj. Un-imag'ined, not imagined.

Unimpaired, un-im-pard', adj. not impaired.

Unimpassioned, un-im-pash'und, adj. not impas-sioned, calm, tranquil.

Unimpeachable, un-im-pe'cha-bl, adj. not to be im-peached : not liable to be accused : free from fault : blameless. ns. Unimpeachability, Unimpeach'-ableness. ad-.-. Unimpeach'ably. adj. Unlm-peached', not impeached.

Unimplored, un-im-plord', adj. not implored or be-sought.

Unimportance, un-im-poVtans, . want of import-ance. adj. Unimpor'tant, not important, trivial.

Unimposed, \m-im-p5zd', adj. not imposed or exacted.
adj. Unimpo'sing, not imposing or commanding respect : voluntary.

Unimpressible, un-im-pres'i-bl, adj. not capable of being impressed, not readily impressed. n. Unim-pressibil'ity.

Unimprison, un-im-priz'n, v.t. to set free from prison.

Unimproved, un-im-pr(5ovd', adj. not improved, made better, or cultivated, cleared, or built upon : not used, unemployed, inactive.

Unimpugnable, un-im-pu'na-bl, adj. that cannot be impugned.

Unincensed, un-in-senst', adj. not incensed or pro-voked.

Unincidental, un-in-si-den'tal, adj. unmarked by in-cidents, uneventful.

Uninclosed, un-in-klozd', Unenclosed, un-en-, adj. not inclosed.

Unincorporated, un-in-kor'pS-ra-ted, adj. not incor-porated.

Unindented, un-in-den'ted, adj. not indented.

Unindiyidualised, un-in-di-vid'u-al-Tzd, adj. not sepa-
rated into individual parts of certain eruptive rocks.

Uninflammable, un-in-flam'a-bl, adj. incapable of beine set on fire. n. Uninflammabil'ity.

Uninfluenced, un-iu'floT-enst, adj. not subject to, or acted upon by, influence : not biassed or prejudiced.

Uninformed, un-in-formd', adj. not having received

Uningenioua

fate, far ; mS, he> ; mine ;

Unity

information, untaught : not imbued with life or activity.

UningeniOUS, un-in-je'ni-us, adj. not ingenious, stupid.

UningenUQUS, un-in-jen'u-us, adj. not ingenuous, disingenuous. . Uningen'uousness.

Uninhabitable, un-in-hab'i-ta-bl, adj. not inhabitable. ns. Uninhabitabil'ity, Uninhabltableness. adj. Uninhabited, not inhabited.

Uninjured, un-in'jo~5rd, adj. not injured.

Unlnomlnal, u-ni-nom'i-nal, adj. consisting of a single
word or term in a scientific nomenclature. Also Unino'mlaL

Uninquisitive, un-in-kwiz'i-tiv, adj. not inquisitive or curious.

Uninscribed, un-in-skrlbd', adj. without inscription.

Uninspired, un-in-splrd', adj. not inspired.

UninstrUCted, un-in-struk'ted, adj. not instructed or taught. adj. Unlnstruc'tive, not serving to in-
struct. adv. Uninstruc'tively.

Unlntegrated, un-in'te-gra-ted, adj. not integrated.

Unintelligent, un-in-tel'i-jent, adj. not intelligent. n. Unintelllgence. adv. Unintell'lgently. . Un-
intelligibirity. adj. Unintelligible, not capable of being understood. . Unintelligibleness. adv. Unintelligibly.

Unintentional, un-in-ten'shun-al, adj. done or happen-
ing without intention or design, involuntary. . Unintentional! ty. adv. Unintentionally.

Uninterested, un-in'ter-es-ted, adj. not interested or personally concerned in, not engaging the attention of. adj. Unin'teresting, not interesting. adv. Uninterestingly.;/. Unin'terestingness.

Uninterrupted, un-in-ter-mit'ed, adj. not intermitted or interrupted. adv. Unintennitt'edly. adj. Unintennitt'ing, not intermitting. adv. Unlnter-
mltt'ingly.

Uninterpretable, un-in-ter'pre-ta-bl, adj. incapable of being interpreted.

Uninterrupted,un-in-ter-rup'ted, adj. not interrupted, incessant. adv. Uninterruptedly.

Unintrodlloed, un-in-tr5-dust', adj. not introduced.

Uninuclear, u-ni-nu'kle-ar, adj. with a single nucleus. Also Uninu'cleate.

Unlnvented, un-in-ven'ted, adj. not invented. adj. Uninven'tlve, not inventive or apt at inventing. adv. Uninven'tively.

Uninvlte, un-in-vlt', v.t. to cancel the invitation of.

Uniola, u-nfo-la, n. a genus of perennial American grasses with creeping root-stocks, broad leaves, and large compressed spikelets in an open or spiked panicle Spike-grass, Union-grass, Seaside oat.

Union, un'yun, . a uniting : that which is united or made one : something formed by the combination of parts or individual things or persons : concord : harmony in colour : agreement between parts : the state of wedlock : a device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag, the canton used sepa-
rately as a flag, the union-jack : a combination as among workmen for class protection : several parishes
united for joint support and management of their poor, also the workhouse for such : (//.) textile

fabrics made up of more than one kind of fibre, as of wool and cotton. adj. TJn'ioned, showing evidence of union. n.pl. Unionldffi, a family of lamellibranchiate molluscs represented in .Britain by two genera, t? nio and Anoidonta. ns. Unionist, one who advocates or supports union, esp. an upholder of the Union and opponent of secession before the American Civil War, also one opposed to granting
Home Rule to Ireland, whether a natural Conservative or one of the Liberals who fell ajyay from Mr Gladstone on this question in 1886 ; Union-jack, the national flag adopted by Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of a union of the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick. The Union, the legislative incorporation of England and Scotland in 1707, or of Ireland with both in 1801. [Fr. union L. unio, -onis nuns, one.]

Uniparous, u-nip'a-rus, adj. producing one at a birth : (hot.) having but one axis or stem. [L. unus, one, parere, to bring forth.]

Unipartite, u-ni-par'tlt, adj. not divided into parts.

Uniped, ii'ni-ped, adj. having only one foot. . one having but one foot.

Unlpeltate, u-ni-pel'tat, adj. with a carapace of ont piece, as a crustacean. n. one of the Unipelta'ta, the adult Squillidit, as a division of stomatopods.

Unipersonal, u-ni-per'son-al, adj. existing as only one person: (gram.) used in only one person. ns. Unlper'sonalist ; Unipersonallty.

UnipetaloUS, u-ni-pet'a-lus, adj. haying but one petal.

Uniphonus, u'ni-fo-nus, adj. giving out only one sound.

Uniplanar, u-ni-plii'nar, adj. lying in one plane.

Uniplicate, u-nip'li-kat, adj. once folded.

Unipolar, u-ni-pC'lar, adj. (elect.) showing only one kind of polarity : (biol.) having one process only. . Unipolarlty.

Unique, u-nek', adj. single or alone in any quality : without a like or equal. aih<. Uniquely. ns. Unique'ness; Uniq'uity : [Fr., L. / unus.}

Uniradiate, -d, u-ni-ra'di-at, -ed, adj. having only one ray.

Uniramous, u-ni-ra'mus, adj. one-branched.

Unisepalous, u-ni-sep'a-lus, adj. having but one sepal.

Uniseptate, u-ni-sep'tat, adj. having but one septum or partition.

Unlserial, u-ni-se'ri-al, adj. placed in one series. adv. Unise'rlally. adj. Umse'riate. adv. Uniss - riately.

Uniserrate, u-ni-ser'at, adj. having one row of teeth or serrations. adj. Uniser rulate, having one row of small serrations.

Unisexual, u-ni-sek'su-al, adj. of one sex only, as a plant. . Unisexuallty. adv. Unisex'ually.

Unison, u'ni-son, . oneness or agreement of sound : concord : harmony. adj. U'nisonal. adv. U'niSO-nally. . U'nlsonance, state of being unisonant : accordance of sounds. adjs. U'nisonant, U'nisonous, being in unison. [L. unus, one, sonus, a sound, sondre, to sound.]

Unit, u'nit, . one : a single thing or person : the least whole number : anything taken as one : any known determinate quantity by constant application of which any other quantity is measured. adj. U nital. . Unita'rian, one who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. adj. pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. . Unita rianism, the doctrines or principles of a Unitarian. adj. U'nitary, pertaining to unity or to a unit: (biol.} monistic^as opposed to dualistic : whole, integral. . U'nltate, the remainder after dividing a number by any digit. v.t. to obtain the unitate of. . Unita' tion. [L. unitum, pa. p. of unire, to unite units, one.]

Unite, u-nlt', v.t. to make one : to join two or more into one : to join: to make to agree or adhere. v.t. to become one : to grow or act together. adj. Uni'ted, joined, made one : harmonious. adr. Uni'tedly, in union : together. ns. Uni'ter, one who unites ; Uni'tion, act of uniting, conjunction ; U'nitism, monism. adj. U'nitive, harmonising, uniting. adv. Uni'tively Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (see Moravian) ; United Greeks (see Unlat) ; United Irishmen, an organisation originally formed to help Grattan in carrying his reforms, but which quickly became a rebel organi-

sation, and caused the rising of 1798 ; United Presbyterian (see Presbyter) ; United Provinces, the seven northern provinces of Holland Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel, united in 1579 under the Union of Utrecht ; United States, a federal union of states, esp. that of North America.
Unity, u'ni-ti, . oneness : state of being one or at

one : agreement : the arrangement of all the parrs to one purpose or effect : harmony : (math.) any quantity taken as one. The unities (of place, time, and action), the three canons of the classical drama that the scenes should be at the same place, that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day, and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot.

Univalent, u-niv'a-lent, adj. having a valence of one. ns. UniValence, Univ'alency.

Univalve, u'ni-valv, adj. having one valve or shell only. . a shell of one valve only : a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece. adj. Unival'vular.

Universal, u-ni-ver'sal, adj. comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole : comprising all the particulars : appTied to a great variety of uses. . a universal proposition, a general term, a universal concept. . Universalisa tion. v.t. Univer'salise. tts. Univer'salism, the doctrine or belief of universal salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind, and even of the fallen angels ; Univer'salist, a believer in universalism. atij. pertaining to such beliefs. adj. Universalist'ic. . Universality, state or quality of being universal. adv. Universally. . Uniyer'salness. adj. Universanimous, of one mind. [L. untversalis universus.]

Universe, u'ni-vers, n. the whole system of created things : all created things viewed as one whole : the world. adj. Universologlcal. ns. Universol'Ogist ; Universol'ogy, the science of the universe, or of all forms of human activity. [L. utiiversum, neut. sing, of universus, whole, amis, one, versus, vertere, to turn.]

University, u-ni-ver'si-ti, a. a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees. [L. universitas, a corporation universus. }

Univocal, u-niv'0-kal, adj. having one meaning only : having unison of sounds, n. a word with but one meaning. . UniVocacy . adz: UniVocally. . UniVOCa'tion, agreement of name and meaning. [L. uni-'ocus units, one, vox, vecis, a voice.]

Unjaundiced, un-jan'dist, adj. not jaundiced, not affected by jealousy.

UnjealOUS, un-jel'us, adj. not jealous.

Unjointed, un-join'ted, adj. having no joint or articulation.

Unjoylul, un-joi'fOSl, adj. not joyful. adj. Unjoy'OUS, not joyous or cheerful. adv. Unjoy'ously.

Unjust, un-just', adj. not just or controlled by justice : contrary to justice: dishonest, faithless, adj. Unjustifiable, not justifiable. . UnjUS'tifiableness. advs. Unjus'tifiably ; Unjustly. . Unjust'ness.

Unked, ung'ked, adj. (prov.) strange, ugly, inconvenient. Also Unkid, Unk'eth, Unk'ard. (Uncouth.]

Unkempt, un'kemt, adj. uncombed : unpolished, rough. [Pfx. tin-, not, A.S. centban, to comb camb, a comb.]

Unkenned, un-kend', adj. not known. AlsoUnkent .

Unkennel, un-ken'el, v.t. to drive from a kennel or hole : to rouse from secrecy or retreat.

Unkept, un-kept', adj. not kept or sustained.

Unkind, im-kind', adj. contrary to kind or nature :

wanting in kindness : cruel. n. Unkind lines S, want of kindliness. adj. Unkindly, contrary to kind or nature : malignant : not kind. ad~: (Milt.) in a manner contrary to kind or nature : in an unkindly manner: cruelly. . Unkind ness, want of kindness or affection : cruelty. adj. Unkin'dred (oi>s.), not related. adv. Unkih'dredly.
Unking, un-king 7 , v.t. to strip of royal power. adz'.

Unking'ly, unbecoming a king.
Unkiss, un-kis', v.t. (Skak.) to annul by kissing.

Unknelled, un-neld', adj. untolled.

Unknightly, un-nlt'li, adj. contrary to the rules of chivalry, unbecoming a knight. n. Unknight h ness.

Unknit, un-nit', v.t. to separate or loose what is knit or knotted : to open.

Unknot, un-not', v.t. to free from knots : to untie.

Unknowable, un-nS'a-bl, adj. incapable of being known. n. that which cannot be known, the first or original cause : that which is cognisable only in its relations. . Unknowableness. adv. Unknowably. adj. Unknow'ing, ignorant, obtuse. adz. Unknowingly. . Unknowingness. adj. Unknown', not known, mentally apprehended, recognised, or made known. . Unknown ness.

Unlaboured, un-la'burd, adj. showing no traces of labour, unwrought : unrestrained, easy. adj. Unlabo'rious, not toilsome. adv. Unlabo'riously. adj. Unla'bouring, not labouring.

Unlace, un-las', v.t. to loose from being laced : to loose the dress of. adj. Unlast' (Sfens.), unlaced.

Unlade, un-lad', v.i. to unload : to take out the cargo of.

Unlaid, un-lad', adj. not laid or fixed : not having parallel water-marked lines, as paper : untwisted : not allayed or pacified.

Unlamented, un-la-men'ted, adj. not lamented.

Unlap, un-lap', v.t. to unfold.

Unlarded, un-iar'ded, adj. not larded or mixed with lard, unadulterated.

Unlash, un-lash', v.t. (naut.) to loose the lashings of.

Unlatch, un-lach', v.t. to open by lifting the latch.

Unlawful, un-Iaw'f5ol, adj. not lawful or permitted by law. . Unlaw', lawlessness, any breach of law : an injury, injustice : a fine exacted from a transgressor of the law. adv. Unlawfully. . Unlawfulness.

Unlay, un-la', v.t. (naut.) to untwist, as the strands of a rope.

Unload, un-led', v.t. (print.) to take out the leads from matter set up.

Unleal, un-leT, adj. not leal or loyal.

Unlearn, un-lern', v.t. to forget or lose what has been learned. v.i. to become ignorant. adj. Unlear'ned, not learned : ignorant. adv. Unlear nedly. . Unlear'nedness.

Unleash, un-lesh', v.t. to free from a leash, to let go.

Unleave, un-lev', v.t. (obs.) to strip of leaves. v. i. to lose leaves.

Unleavened, un-lev' nd, adj. not leavened.

Unlectured, un-lek'turd, adj. not taught in lectures, not subjected to instruction or admonition in lectures.

Unled, un-led', adj. not led, without guidance.

Unleisured, un-le'zhOOrd, adj. not having leisure. n. Unlei suredness.

Unless, un-les', conj. at or for less : if not : supposing that not : save, except. [Formerly on les, on Jesse, in phrase on lesse that, in less than.]

Unlessoned, un-les'nd, adj. not instructed, not taught.

Unlettered, un-let'erd, adj. unlearned, illiterate.;:. Unlett eredness.

Unlevel, un-leVl, adj. not level, uneven. v.t. to make uneven.

Unlicensed, un-ll'senst, adj. having no license, done without a license.

Unlich, un-lik', adj. (Spens.) unlike.

Unlicked, un-likt', adj. not licked into shape, shape-
less, not smooth from the old notion that the she-
bear licks her cubs into shape, hence ungainly,
awkward.

Unlike, un-l!k', aJj. not like or similar : having no
resemblance. adr. in another manner to. us. Un-
like'lihood, Unlikeliness, improbability. adj.
Unlikely, not likely : improbable : likely to fail.
adv. in an unlikely manner, improbably. . Un-
like ness, want of resemblance.

Unlimber, un-lim'ber, r.t. to remove the limbers from.

to take off the limbers of. v.i. to detach the Umbers
from the guns.

Dnlimber, un-lim'ber, adj. (obs.) not flexible.

Unliine, un-llm', v.t. to remove the lime from.

Unlimited, un-lim'i-ted, adj. not limited, bounded,
defined, or restrained. adj. Unlim itable (obs.),
illimitable. adv. Unlim'itedly. . Unlimited-
ness.

Unline, un-lln', v.t. to remove the lining from, to
empty.

Unlineal, un-lin'e-al, adj. not lineal.

Unlink, un-lingk', v.t. to separate the links of, to
untwist. adj. Unlinked', not joined by links.

Unliquefied. un-lik'we-fld, adj. unmelted.

Unliquidated, un-lik'wi-da-ted, adj. not determined,
settled, or adjusted.

Unliquored, un-lik'urd, adj. not moistened with
liquor : not in liquor, sober.

UnliStening, un-lis'ning, adj. not listening or giving
heed to.

Unliturgise, un-lit'ur-jTz, v.t. to deprive of a liturgy.

Unlive, un-liv', v.t. to undo by living : (obs.) to
deprive
of life. adj. Unlived' (SAak.), bereft of life. .
Unlive'liness, want of liveliness.

Unload, un-l5d', i>.t. to take the load from : to dis-
charge : to disburden : (U.S. slang) to sell in great
quantity, as risky stock, &c. v.i. to discharge
freight. ns. Unload' er ; Unload'ing.

Unlocated, un-15-ka'ted, adj. not located : (U.S.) not
surveyed or marked off.

Unlock, un-lok', v.t. to unfasten what is locked : to
open.

Unlodge, un-loj', v.i. to dislodge.

Unlogical, un-loj'i-kal, adj. illogical.

Unlocked, un-Iookt', adj. not anticipated (generally
withyfrr).

Unloose, un-l55s', v.t. to make loose: to set free.
v.t. Unloos'en, to unloose.

Unlord, un-lord', v.t. to strip of the dignity of a lord.
adjs. Unloaded, not raised to the rank of lord ;
Unlord'ly, not lordly.

Unlosable, un-lSO'za-bl, adj. that cannot be lost.
adj. UnlOSt', not lost.

Unlove, un-luv 7 , v.t. to cease to love. . the absence
of love. adjs. Unlovable, not deserving to be
loved, unlikely to be loved ; Unloved', not loved.
n. Unlove liness, want of loveliness, amiability, or
beauty. adjs. Unlovely, not lovely ; Unloving,
not loving. adv. Unlov'ingly. . UnloVingness.

Unlucky, un-luk'i, adj. not lucky or fortunate : ill-
omened. adv. Unluckily, in an unlucky or un-
fortunate manner. . Unlucltiness, the state or
quality of being unlucky or unfortunate.

UnlUStrOUS, un-lus'trus, adj. not lustrous,

Unlute, un-loSt', v.t. to separate the lute or clay from.

Unmaglstrate, un-maj'is-trat, v.t. to degrade from the position of magistrate.

Unmaidenly, un-ma'dn-li, adj. unbecoming a maiden. v.t. Unmaid'en, to deflower.

Unmailable, un-ma'la-bl, adj. incapable of being mailed or sent to its proper destination by post.

Unmaimed. un-mamd , adj. not maimed, entire.

Unmake, un-mak', v.t. to destroy the make or form and qualities of. adjs. Unmade', not made : reduced to its original form ; Unma'kable, that cannot be made. n. Unma'king, act of destroying. Unmade up, not worked up into form.

Unmalleable, un-mal'e-a-bl, adj. that cannot be hammered, stubborn, unyielding. . Unmalleability.

Unman, un-man', v.t. to deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, virility, c. : to deprive of men. adj. Unman like, not manlike. n. Unman'liness, effeminacy. adjs. Unmanly, not becoming a man : unworthy of a noble mind : base : cowardly ; Unmanned', not manned or furnished with men : (Shak.) not tamed or made subject to man, maiden, virgin.

from

Umnanacle, un-man'a-kl, adj. to release manacles, to set free.

Unmanageable, un-man'Sj-a-bl, adj. not manageable, not easily controlled or directed. . tinman ageableness. adv. Unmanageably. adj. Unman'-aged, not controlled : not broken in.

Unmannerly, un-man'er-li, adj. not mannerly : ill-bred. adv. in an unmannerly manner. adj. Unmann'ered, wanting in good manners : uncivil : rude. . Unmann'erliness, state or quality of being unmannerly : want of gond manners : rudeness.

Unmantle, un-man'tl, v.t. to divest of a mantle.

Unmanufactured, un-man-u-fak'turd, adj. not manufactured or worked up from its natural state : not simulated or put on.

Unmanured, un-ma-nurd', adj. not manured : (obs.) umilled.

Unmarked, un-markt', adj. bearing no distinctive mark : not noticed.

Unmarketable, un-mar'ket-a-bl, adj. not suitable for the market, not saleable.

Unmarred, un-mard', adj. not marred.

Unmarried, un-mar'id, adj. not married. a^js. Unmarr'iable (obs.), not marriageable ; Unmair'iageable, not fit to marry, not yet old enough to be married. . Unmarr'iageableness. i.t. Unmarr'y, to dissolve the marriage of.

Unmartyr, un-mar'ter, v.t. to degrade from the dignity of a martyr.

Unmasculine. un-mas'ku-lin. adj. not masculine.

Unmask, un-maik', v.t. to take a mask or any disgniise
off: to expose. v.i. to put off a mask. adj. Unmasked'.

Unmastered, un-ma^'terd, adj. not subdued, not conquerable. adj. Unmas'terable, that cannot be mastered.

Unmatched, un-macht', adj. matchless, without an equal. adj. Unmatch'able, not to be equalled. . Unmatch'edness.

Unmated, un-ma'ted. adj. not mated.

Unmaterial, un-ma-te'ri-al, adj. not material. adj. Unmate'rialised, not in bodily shape : not yet having become actual or taken shape.

Unmeaning, nn-me'ning, adj. having no meaning : without intelligence. adv. Unmeaningly. >.-. Unmean'ingness. adj. Unmeant (un-ment'), not meant.

Unmeasured, un-mezh'urd, adj. not measure.', boundless : irregular. adj. Unmeas'urable. immeasurable.*. Unmeas'urableness. adv. Unmeas'ur. ably.

Unmechanise, un-mek'a-nTz, v.t. to destroy the mechanism of, to throw out of order.

Unmeddle, un-med'l, v.i. to repair the effects of meddling. adj. Unmedd'ling, not meddling. . Unmedd'lingness.

Unmedicinable. un-me-dis'in-a-bl, adj. that cannot be cured : unable to cure.

Unmeditated, un-med'i-ta-ted, adj. not meditated, unpremeditated.

Unmeet, un-met', adj. not meet, unfit. adv. Un-meet'ly. w. Unmeet ness.

Unmellowed, un-mel'Sd, adj. not mellowed or softened.

Unmelodious, un-me-ls'di-us, adj. not melodious, harsh. . Unmelo'diousness.

Unmensefnl, nn-mens'fOol, adj. (Scot.) unmannerly.

Unmentionable, un-men'shun-a-bl, adj. unworthy of being mentioned. . Unmen'tionableness.
n.pl. Unmen'tionables, otherwise inexpressibles, a would-tie humorous name for trousers.

Unmercenary, un-mer'se-na-ri, adj. not mercenary.

Unmerchantable, un-mer'chant-a-bl, adj. not mer-chantable, unsaleable.

Unmerciful, un-mer'si-fo7>l, adj. showing no mercy : exorbitant. adv. Unmer'cifully. n. Unmerciful-ness.

Unmerited, un-mer'i-ted, adj. not merited, unde-

served : obtained without service. adj. Unmer it-able (Shak.), without merit.;;. Dnmer itelaess.
adj. Unmer'iting, not deserving.

Unmeted, un-me'ted, adj. not meted or measured.

Unmethodical, un-me-thod'i-kal, adj. not methodical. adj. Unmeth'Odised, not regulated by method.

Unmew, un-mu', v.t. to release, as from a mew, to set free.

Unmilitary, un-mil'i-ta-ri, adj. not in accordance with military methods, without military spirit.

Unminded, un-min'ded, (uij. not heeded, forgotten. adj. Unmind Till, not keeping in mind, regardless. adv. Unmind'fully. . Unmind'fulness.

Unmingle, un-ming'gl, v.t. to separate things mixed.

UnmiraCUlOUS, un-mi-rak'u-lus, adj. not miraculous.
adv. Unmirac'ulously.

Unmiry, un-mTr 7 ;, adj. not miry or muddy.

Unmistakable, uu-mis-ta'ka-bl, adj. incapable of being mistaken : clear : distinct. n. Unmista'-kableness. adv. Unmista'kably.

Unmitigable, un-mit'i-ga-bl, adj. that cannot be miti-gated or alleviated. ativs. Unmit'igably, Unmit'i-gatedly. adj. Unmitigated, not mitigated or abated, having full force.

Unmitre, un-mfter, v.t. to deprive of a mitre, to degrade from the dignity of bishop.

Unmixed, un-mikst', adj. free from any foreign ad-mixture, unadulterated. adv. UnmiX'edly.

Unmoaned, un-mond', adj. not lamented.

Unmoclernise, un-mod er-nlz, v.t. to give an old-fashioned form or manner to.

Unmodified, un-mpd'i-fld, adj. not modified, qualified,
or limited. adi, Unmpd'ifiable, that canuot be modified. . Unmod'ifiableness.

Unmodish, un-mo'dish, atij. not modish or fashion-able.

Unmoistened, un-moi'snd, adj. not moistened or wetted.

Unmolested, un-mO-les'ted, adj. not molested.

Unmomentary, un-mo'men-ta-n, adj. without a moment's interval.

Unmoneyed, un-mun'id, adj. without money. Also Unmon'ied.

Unmonopolise, un-mo-nop'5-llz, v.t. to free from monopoly. adj. Unmonop'olising, not including in a monopoly.

Unmoor, un-moOr', v.t. to loose from being moored or
anchored. v.i. to weigh anchor.

Unmoral, un-mor'al, adj. not moral. adjs. Unmor'-alised, not moralised upon, having no moralattached ; Unmoralis'ing, not given to making moral reflec-tions./*. Unmorality.

Unmortise, uu-mor'tis, v.t. to loosen the mortises or joints of.

Un-MosaiC, un-mO-za'ik, adj. not according to Moses
or his law.

Unmotherly, un-mu//'er-li, adj. not like a mother.

Unmotived, un-mO'tivd, adj. uninfluenced by a motive.

Unmould, un-mold', v.t. to change the form of.

Unmounted, un-mown'ted, adj. not mounted : not placed on horseback : not set or arranged with any suitable background, &c., for display or protection, as a precious stone, a drawing or photograph for framing, a lantern or microscopic slide, &c.

Unmounted, un-mOrnd', adj. nut mourned.

Unmoved, un-mSpvd', adj. not moved, firm : not touched by emotion, calm. adjs. UnmoVable, Un-mova able, immovable. advs. UnmoVably, im-movably ; Unmov'edly. adj. Unmov ing, not moving : unaffecting.

Urunuddle, un-mud'l, v.t. to free from muddle.

Unmuffle, un-muf'l, v.t. to take a muffle or covering from. v.i. to throw off concealments.

Unmultiply, un-mul'ti-plT, v.t. to reverse the process of multiplication, to find the factors of.

Unmunitioned, nn-mu-nuh'und, adj. not provided with war materials.

Unmurmuring, un-mur'mur-ing, adj. not murmuring. adv. Unmur muringly.

Unmuscular, un-mus'ku-lar, adj. not muscular or physically strong. adj. UmnUSCled (un-mus'ld), with the muscles relaxed.

Unmusical, un-mu'zi-kal, adj. not musical or harmoni-
ous : not skilled in music. n. Unmusical'ity. adv. Unmusically.

Unmutilated, un-mu'ti-la-ted, adj. not mutilated.

Unmuzzle, un-muz'l, v.i. to take a muzzle off.

Unnail, un-nal', v.t. to take the nails from.

Unnamable, un-ni'ma-bl, adj. not to be named. adj. Unnamed , not named.

Unnapped, un-napt', a<tj. without a nap, as cloth : deprived of nap.

Unnative, un-iia'tiv, adj. not native or natural.

Unnatural, un-nat'u-ral, adj. not natural or according tu nature : without natuial affection. v.t. Unnat u-ralise. adj. Unnat'uralised, not naturalised. its. Unnat'uralism, Unnatural'ity. adv. Unnat u rally. . Unnat uralness.

Unnavigable, un-nav'i-ga-bl, adj. not navigable. n. Unnavigabil'ity. adj. Unnav'igated, not sailed on or over.

Unnecessary, un-nes'e-sa-ri, adj. not necessary : use-less : needless. adj. Unnec'essarily, without neces-sity.;/. Unnec essariness.

Unneedful, un-ned'fool, adj. not needful. adv. Un-need'fully.

Unneighboured, un-na'burd, adj. having no neigh-bours.//. Unneigh'bourliness. adj. Unneigh-bourly, not neighbourly, friendly, or social. ad: . in an unneighbourly manner.

Unnerve, un-nerv', v.t. to deprive of nerve, strength,

or vigour : to weaken. adj. Unner vate (pbs.), enervated.

Unnest, un-nest', r.t. to turn out of a nest.

Unneth. See Uneath.

Unnetted, un-net'ed, adj. not enclosed in a net.

Unniggardly, un-nig'ard-li, adj. not niggardly or miserly. adj. Unnigg'ard, not niggard, liberal.

Unnlmbed, un-nimd', adj. without a nimbus.

Unnoble, un-no'bl, adj. (Speus.) ignoble. v.t. to deprive of nobility.

UnnOOked, un-nookt', adj. with no nooks, simple, open, guileless.

Unnoted, un-no'ted, adj. not noted or marked.

Unnoticed, un-no'tisd, adj. not noticed or observed.

Unnotify, un-nu'ti-fl, v.t. to negative something previously told.

Unnumbered, un-num'berd, adj. (Milt.) not to be numbered, innumerable. adj. Unnum'berable. innumerable.

Unnun, un-nun', v.i, to divest of the character of a nun.

Unnurtured, un-nur'turd, adj. not nurtured or educated, rough.

Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl, adj. not liable to objection. adv. Unobjec'tionably.

UnobnoxiOUS, un-ob-nok'shus, adj. not liable or subject to.

Unobservance, un-ob-zer'vans, . state of being unobservant, inattention : lack of observance of some law. aiijs. Unobser'vable, not to be observed ; Unobservant, not observant or attentive ; Unobserved', not observed. adv. Unobser'vedly. adj. Unobser'ving, not observing.

Unobstructed, un-ob-struk'ted, adj. not obstructed or hindered, clear. adj. Unobstruc'tive, offering no obstacle.

Unobtrusive, un-ob-tnSO'siv, adj. not obtrusive or forward. adv. Unobtru'sively, in an unobtrusive or modest manner.;;. Unobtru'SiveneSS, state of being unobtrusive : modesty.

Unobvious, un-ob'vi-us, adj. not obvious, evident, or manifest.

Unoccupied, un-ok'u-pTd, adj. not occupied : not used.

Unode, u'nOd, . (geom.) a limiting case of a conical

point, in which the tangent cone has become a pair of coincident planes.

Unoffending, un-o-fen'ding, adj. not offending, blameless. adj. Unoffen'sive, inoffensive.

Unofficious, un-o-fish'us, adj. not officious.

Unoften, un-of'n, adv. not often.

Unoil, un-oil', v.t. to free from oil.

Unoperative, un-op'e-ra-tiv, adj. inoperative.

Unopposed, un-o-p<3zd', adj. not opposed.

Unoppressive, un-o-pres'iv, adj. not oppressive.

Unordained, un-or-dand', adj. not appointed or established : not having received ordination.

Unorder, un-or'der, ->.t. to cancel an order. adjs. Unor'dered, disordered : not ordered or commanded ; Unor'derly, not orderly.

Unordinary, un-or'di-na-ri, adj. not ordinary.

Unorganised, un-or'gan-Izd, adj. not organised or having organic structure.

Unoriginal, un-o-rij'in-al, adj. not original : (Milt.) without origin, birth, or source. adjs. Unorig'in-ate, -d. n. Unorig'inatedness. adv. Unorigin-ately.

Unornamental, un-or-na-men'tal, adj. not orna-mental. adj. Unor'namented, not ornamented.

Unorthodox, un-or'th6-doks, adj. not orthodox. n. Unor'thodoxy, heterodoxy, heresy.

Unossified, un-os'i-fld, adj. not yet formed into bone.

Unostentatious, un-os-ten-ta'shus, adj. not osten-tatious or showy. adv. Unostenta'tiously. n. Unostenta tiousness.

Unowed, un-Od', adj. not owed or due : (Shak.) un-owned.

Unowned, un-Ond', adj. not owned, without an owner.

Unowned, un-Ond', adj. not avowed or acknowledged as one's own property or one's own work.

Unpack, un-pak', v.t. to take out of a pack : to open. n. Unpack'er.

Unpaid, un-pad', adj. not discharged : receiving no pay.

Unpainful, un-pan'fsol, adj. not painful. adj. Un-pained', not pained.

Unpaint. un-pant', v.t. to efface the painting of.

Unpaired, un-pard', adj. not paired.

Unpalatable, un-pal'a-ta-bl, adj. not agreeable. adv. Unpal'atably.

Unpanel, un-pan'el, v.t. to unsaddle.

Unpanged, un-pangd', adj. not affected with pangs.

Unparadlse, un-paVa-dls, v.t. to deprive of any supreme delight.

Unparagoned, un-par'a-gond, adj. unmatched.

Unparalleled, un-par'a-leld, adj. without parallel or equal. adj. Unpar' allelable, incapable of being paralleled.

Unparched, un-parcht', adj. not parched.

Unpardonable, un-paVdon-a-bl, adj. that cannot be pardoned or forgiven. n. Unpar donableness. adv. Unpar' donably.

Unparliamentary, un-par-li-men'tar-i, adj. contrary to the usages of proceeding in Parliament : not such as can be spoken in Parliament.

Unpassable, un-pas'a-bl, adj. impassable : not cur-rent. n. Unpass'ableness.

Unpassionate, un-pash'un-at, adj. dispassionate. adv. Unpas'sionately. adj. Unpassioned, free from passion.

Unpathed, un-pa//it', adj. pathless. adj. Unpath -

wayed, without pathway.

Unpatriotic, nn-pa-triot'ik, adj. not patriotic.
Unpatronlsed, un-pa'tron-izd, adj. without the sup-port of patrons : not traded with usually.
Unpatterned, un-pat'ernd, adj. having no pattern.
Unpaved, un-pavd , atij. having no pavement : (Skak.)

gelded.
Unpay, un-pa', v.t. to annul by payment, to make

undone.
Unpeaceable, un-p5'sa-bl, adj. not peaceable. .

Unpeace'ableneas. adj. Unpeace'ful. adv. Un-peace fully.

Unpedigreed, un-ped'i-gred, adj. not having a pedi-gree.

Unpeeled, un-peld', adj. not peeled.

Unpeerable, un-per'a-bl, adj. not to be matched. adj. Unpeered', unequalled.

Unpeg, tin-peg', v.t. to take the pegs from.

Unpen, un-pen', v.t. to free from captivity.

Unpensioned, un-pen'shund, adj. not rewarded by a pension : not kept in oneV pay.

Unpeople, un-pe'pl, v.t. to deprive of people.

Unpeppered, un-pep'erd, adj. unseasoned.

Unperceivable, un-per-se'va-bl, adj. not to be perceived. adv. Unpercei vably. adj. Unperceived', not perceived. adv. Unpercei vedly, so as not to be perceived.

Unperch, un-percli', v.t. to drive from a perch.

Unperfect, un-per'fekt, adj. imperfect.

Unperformed, un-per-formd', adj. not performed or fulfilled : not represented on the stage.

Unperishing, un-per'ish-ing, adj. not perishing. adj. Unper'ishable. adv. Unper ishably.

Unperjured, un-per'jSord, adj. not perjured.

Unperplexed, un-per-plekst', adj. not perplexed. v.t. Unperplex', to separate.

Unpersecuted, un-per'se-ku-ted, adj. not persecuted.

Unpersonable, un-per'sun-a-bl, adj. not personable. adj. Unper'sonal, not personal.;/. Unpersonallty.

Unpersuadable, un-per-swa'da-bl, adj. not to be persuaded. us. Unpersua dableness. Unpersuasibleness ; Unpersua'sion. adj. Unpersua'sive, not persuasive.

Unperturbed, un-per-turbd', adj. not perturbed. . Unpertur bedness.

Unpervert, un-per-vert', v.t. to reconvert. adj. Unpervert'ed, not perverted.

Unpetrified, un-pet'ri-fid, adj. not petrified.

UnphilOSOphical, un-fil-O-sofi-kal, adj. not philosophical also Unphilosoph'ic. adv. Unphilosoph'ically. . Unphilosoph'icalness. v.t. Unphilos'ophise, to divest of the character of philosopher.

Unpick, un-pik', v.t. to take out by picking : to unfasten, undo. attjs. Unpick able, that cannot be picked ; Unpicked', not picked.

Unpierced, un-perst', adj. not pierced. adj. Unpierce'able, not to be pierced.

Unpillared. un-pil'ard, adj. stripped of pillars.

Unpillowed, un-pil'Od, adj. without a pillow or support for the head.

Unpiloted, un-pi'lot-ed, adj. without pilot or guide.

Unpin, un-pin', v.t. to loose what is pinned.

Unpinion, un-pin'yun, v.t. to set free from restraint.

Unpinked, un-pingkt', adj. not pinked, not pierced with eyelet-holes.

Unpiteous, un-pit'e-us, adj. merciless, cruel. adv. Unpit'eously. . Unpit'eousness. adjs. Unpit'ied, not pitied ; Unpit'iful, having no pity. ad-'. Unpit'ifully. . Unpit'ifulness. adj. Unpit'ying, showing no pity. adv. Unpit'ylngly.

Unplaced, un-plast', adj. not arranged in proper places, confused. v.t. Unplace', to displace.

Unplagued, un-plagd', p.adj. not plagued or afflicted.

Unplained, un-pland', aiij. not lamented.

Unplait, un-plat', v.t. to loosen, undo.

Unplanted, un-plan'ted, adj. not planted or cultivated. v.t. Unplant', to strip of plants.

Unplastic, un-plas'tik, adj. not plastic, not suitable for sculpture.

Unplausible, un-plaw'zi-bl, adj. not plausible. <<;V. unplau'sibly, not plausibly. adj. Unplau'sive, not approving.

Unpleaded, un-ple'ded, adj. not pleaded. adj. Unplea'dable, incapable of being pleaded.

Unpleasant, un-plez'ant. adj. not pleasant: disagreeable. <j<#. Unpleasable (-pie'), not to be pleased. n. Unpleas'ance. adv. Unpleas'antly, in nn unpleasant manner : disagreeably. ns. Unpleas ant-

Unpliant

ness, state or quality of being unpleasant : disagree-
ableness ; Unpleas'antry, want of pleasantness :
any unpleasant occurrence, any particular discom-
fort. adjs. Unpleased (-plezd'), displeased ; Un-
pleasing (-pie'), displeasing, disgusting. adv.
Unpleasingly (-pie'). . Unpleasingness (-pie').
a<ij. Unpleas urable, not giving pleasure. adv.
Unpleas urably.

Unpliant, un-pli'ant, adj. not pliant, stiff, stubborn.
adj. Unpll'able, not pliable. advs. Unpli ably ;
Unpli antly.

TJnpluCked, un-plukt', adj. not plucked.

Unplugged, un-plugd', adj. free from plugs : not
short-circuited by a plug. v.t. Unplug', to remove
a plug from.

Unplumb, un-plum', v.t. to remove the lead from.
aiij. not plumb or vertical. adj. Unplumbed', not
measured by a plumb-line : unfathomed.

Unplume. un-ploom', v.t. to strip of feathers.

Unpoetical, un-po-et'i-kal, adj. not poetical, prosaic
also Unpoet'ic. adv. Unpoet'ically. . Un-
poet icalness.

Unpointed, un-poin'ted, adj. not pointed, blunt :
having no vowel points, as in Hebrew : with the
joints uncemented, of a wall.

Unpoised, un-poizd', adj. not poised.

Unpoison, un-poi'zn, v.t. to expel the poison from.

Unpolicied, un-pol'i-sid, adj. without organised civil
polity : impolitic. adj. Unpol'itic, impolitic.

Unpolish, un-pol'ish, v.t. to take the polish from, to
make rough. adj. Unpolished.

Unpolite, un-po-lTt', adj. not polite, rude. adv. Un-
politely. a. Unpolite'ness.

Unpolled. un-pold', adj. not polled.

Unpolluted, un-po-lii'ted, adj. not polluted.

Unpope, mi-pop', v.t. to divest of papal authority.

Unpopular, un-pop'u-lar, adj. not popular : disliked
by the people. . Unpopularity, the state of being
unpopular. adv. Unpop'ularly, in an unpopular
manner : not popularly.

Unportioned, un-p<5r'shund, adj. not provided with
a portion.

Unportuous, un-por'tu-us, adj. without harbours.

Unpositive, un-poz'i-tiv, adj. not assertive.

Unpossessed, un-po-zest', adj. not possessed, not in
possession (with of). adj. UnpOSSBSS ing (Skak.),
having no possessions.

Unpossibility, un-pos-i-bil'i-ti, . impossibility. adj.
Unposs'ible, impossible.

Unposted, un-p6s'ted, adj. not havin? a fixed post :
not posted up for public information : (foil.) not
posted or informed about anything.

Unpowerful, un-pow'er-f6ol, adj. not powerful.

Unpractical, un-prak'ti-kal, adj. not practical, dis-
inclined to give attention to things immediately
useful or profitable : not workable in detail. .
Unpractical'ity. adv. Unpractically.

Unpractised, un-prak'tist, adj. having no practice or
experience : not carried out in practice, not usually
done : not yet familiar through practice. . Un-
prac tisedness.

Unpraise, un-praz', v.t. to deprive of praise.

Unpray, un-pra', v.t. to revoke a prayer.

Unpreach, un-prech', v.t. to recant something already

preached.
Unprecedented, un-pres'e-den-ted, adj. having no

precedent: novel. adv. Unprec'edentedly.
Unpredict, un-pre-dikt', v.t. (Milt.) to recall what

has been predicted or foretold.
Unpregnant, un-preg'nant, adj. (Sfiak.) stupid, unapt

for business : indifferent to (with of).
Unprejudicate, un-pre-jOS'di-kat, adj. unprejudiced.

n. Unprejud icateness.
Unprejudiced, un-prej'oo-dist, adj. not prejudiced:

impartial. . Unprej'udice, absence of prejudice.

adv. Unprejudicedly. n. Unprej udicedness.
Unprelate, un-prel'at, v.t. to deprive of the dignity of

prelate. adj. Unprelat'ical.

Unpremeditated, un-pre-med'i-ta-ted, adj. not planned beforehand, not previously thought of. adj. Unpremed itable, not to be foreseen, unforeseen. adv. Unpremed'itatedly. ns. Unpremed'i-tatedness ; Unpremedita tion.

Unprepared, un-pre-pard', adj. without preparation, done without such. . Dnprepara tion, unprc-paredness. adv. Unprepar'edly. . Unpre-paredness.

Unprepossessing, un-pre-po-zes'ing, adj. not pre-disposing in one's favour, unpleasing. adj. Unpre-possessed', not prepossessed or prejudiced.

Unprescribed, un-pre-skrlbd', adj. not prescribed or laid down beforehand.

Unpresentable, un-pre-zen'ta-bl, adj. not presentable, not fit to be seen.

Unpressed, un-prest', adj. not pressed.

Unpresuming, un-pre-zu'ming, adj. not presuming, unpretentious.

Unpresumptuous, un-pre-zump'tu-us, adj. not pre-sumptuous, modest.

Unpretending, un-pre-ten'ding, adj. not pretending or making pretence : modest. adv. Unpreten'-dingly. adj. Unpreten'tious, not pretentious.

. Unpreten'tiousness.

Unpretty, un-prit'i, adj. not pretty. . Unprett'i-ness.

Unprevailing, un-pre-va'ling, adj. having no force, unavailing.

Unprevented, un-pre-ven'ted, adj. not hindered or prevented : (obs.) not preceded by anything. adj. Unpreven'table, impossible to be prevented.//. Unpreven'tableness.

Unpriced, un-prlst', adj. having no fixed price : beyond price, priceless.

Unpriest, un-prest', v.t. to strip of the rank of priest. adj. Unpriest ly, unbecoming a priest.

Unprince, un-prins', v.t. to deprive of princely dignity.
adj. Unprince'ly, unbecoming a prince.

Unprincipled, un-prin'si-pld, adj. without settled principles : not restrained by conscience : profligate. v.t. Unprin'Ciple, to destroy the moral principles of. . Unprin'cipledness.

Unprison, un-priz'n, v.t. to release from prison.

Unprivileged, un-priv'i-lejd, adj. not privileged.

Unprizable, un-pri'za-bl, adj. (Shak.) incapable of being valued, either as so far above or below price.

Unproclaimed, un-pro-klamd', adj. not proclaimed.

Unproductive, un-pro-duk'tiv, adj. not productive, profitable, or efficient, not effecting some particular result (with of). adv. Unproduc tively. ns. Un-productiveness ; UnproductiVity.

Unprofaned, un-prO-fand', adj. not profaned or dese-crated.

Unprofessional, un-prS-fesh'un-al, adj. having no profession : beyond the limits of one's profession : contrary to the rules or the usual etiquette of a particular profession. adv. Unprpfes'Sionally.

Unprofitable, un-prof 'i-ta-bl, adj. not profitable : bringing no profit : serving no purpose. . Un-profitableness, adv. Unprof'itably. adjs. Un-prof ited, profitless ; Unprof iting, unprofitable.

Unprogressive, un-pr5-gres'iv, adj. not progressive.

. Unprogress'iveness.

Unprohibited, un-pr6-hib'i-ted, adj. not prohibited.

Unprojected, un-prO-jek'ted, adj. not projected or planned.

Unprolific, un-prC-lif'ik, adj. not prolific.

Unpromising, un-prom'i-sing, adj. not promising or affording a good prospect of success, &c. v.t. Un-prom'ise, to revoke a promise. adj. Unprom'ised, not promised.

Unprompted, un-promp'ted, adj. not prompted.

Unpronounceable, un-prO-nown'sa-bl, adj. difficult to pronounce : not fit to be mentioned. adj. Unpro-nounced', not pronounced.

Unprop, uu-prop', v.t. to remove a prop or support from.

TJnproper, un-prop'er. adj. improper : (Skak.) common to all. ,tdz'. Unprop erly.

UnprophetiC, -al, un-pro-iet'ik, -al, adj. not prophetic.

Unpropitious, un-pr5-pish'us, adj. not propitious, inauspicious. adj. Unpropi'tiable, incapable of being propitiated. adv. Unpropi tiously. . Un-propi'tiousness.

Unproportionable, un-prO-poVshun-a-bl, adj. dispro-portionabie. . Unpropor tionableness. adjs. unpropor'tionate, not proportionate ; Unpropor'-tioned, not proportioned.

Unproposed, un-prO-pozd', adj. not proposed.

Unpropped, un-propt', adj. not propped or supported.

Unpropriety, un-prO-prl'e-ti, n. impropriety.

Unproselyte, un-pros'e-llt, v.t. to prevent from being made a proselyte.

UnprosperoUS, un-pros'per-us, adj. not prosperous or fortunate, adv. Unpros'perously. . Unpros-porousness.

Unprotected, un-prO-tek'ted, adj. not protected. . Unprotec'tedness.

Unprotestantise, un-prot'es-tan-tTz, v.t. to pervert from Protestantism, to strip of Protestant features.

Unproved, un-proovd', adj. not proved. adjs. Un-prOV'able, Unprove'able, incapable of being proved. . Unproved ness.

Unprovided, un-prO-vl'ded, adj. not furnished or provided for, unprepared. v.t. Unprovlde', to un-furnish, to deprive of what is necessary. adv. Un-provi'dedly. adj. UnproVident, improvident.

Unprovoked, un-pro-vSkt', adj. not having received provocation, uncalled for. adv. Unprovo'kedly.

Unprudent, un-pr50'dent, adj. imprudent also Un-pruden'tial. . Unpru'dence, imprudence.

Unpruned, un-proSnd', adj. not pruned.

Unpublished, un-pub'lisht, adj. not made public, esp. still in MS. or privately printed form : secret. adj. Unpub'liC, not public.

Unpucker, un-puk'er, v.t. to smooth out the puckers or creases of, 10 relax.

Unpunctual, un-pungk'tu-al, adj. not punctual. . UnpunctuaTity. adv. Unpunc'tually.

Unpunishable, un-pun'ish-a-bl, adj. that cannot be punished. adv. Unpun'ishably. adj. Unpun'-

ished, not punished.
Unpure, un-puY, adj. impure. adv. Unpurely. n.

Unpure'ness.

Unpurged, un-purjd', adj. not purged.
Unpurposed, un-pur'post, adj. not purposed or intended.
Unqualified, un-kwol'i-f7d, adj. not possessing the

proper qualifications for anything, incompetent :

fiven without restrictions, absolute. ad?. Unqual'i-edly. . Unqual'ifiedness. v.t. Unqual'iry to disqualify.

Unqueen, un-kwen'', v.t. (Shak.) to divest of the dignity of queen.

Unquenchable, un-kwen'sha-bl, adj. that cannot be quenched or extinguished. . Unquen'chableness ,idv. Unquen'chably.

Unquestionable, un-kwes'tyun-a-bl, adj. not questionable or to be questioned : (Sknk.) not questioning or inquisitive. as. Unquestionabil'ity, Unques'tionableness, the quality of being unquestionable : that which cannot be questioned. adv. Unques'tionably, without question or doubt. adj. Unques'tioned, not called in question, undoubted, not examined, indisputable. . Unques'tloningness.

Unquiet, un-kwT'et, adj. not at rest, disturbed : causing restlessness. v.t. to disquiet. ft. Unquies'cence, inquietude. adv. Unqul'etly. us. Unqui'etness, state of disturbance, restlessness; Unqui'etUde, inquietude.

Unquit, un-kwit', adj. not discharged.

Unquizzable. un-kwiz'a-bl, adj. incapable of being quizzed or ridiculed.

Unracked, un-rakt', adj. not drawn off from the lees, as wine.

UnraiSOd, un-razd', adj. not raised.

Unrated, un-rakt', adj. not gone over with the rake: not cleared out.

Unransacked, un-ran'sakt, adj. not ransacked.

Unraptured, un-rap'turd, adj. not enraptured.

Unravel, un-rav'el,'?'./ 1 . to take out of a ravelled state :
to unfold or explain : to separate. v.i. to be disentangled. adj. Unrav'elable. us. Unraveller; Unrav'elment.

Unrazored, un-ra'zord, adj. unshaved.

Unreached, un-recht', adj. not reached.

Unread, un-red', adj. not informed by reading, ignorant : not perused. adj. Unreadable (un-re'da-H), indecipherable, too dull to be read. . Unrea'-dableness.

Unready, un-red'i, adj. not ready or prepared : slow: awkward : (Shak.) not dressed. adv. Unread Uy. n. Unread'iness.

Unreal, un-re'al, adj. not real : having appearance only, illusive."'./. Unre'alise, to divest of reality. as. Unre'alism, Unreal'ity, want of reality or existence. <tdv. Unre ally.

Unreasonable, un-re'zn-a-bl, adj. not agreeable to reason : exceeding the bounds of reason, immoderate : not influenced by reason. us. Unrea'son, lack of reason ; Unrea'SOnableness, the state or quality of being unreasonable : exorbitance. ad--. Unrea'-SOnably, in an unreasonable manner: exce-
adjs. Unrea'soned, not argued out ; Unrea soning, not reasoning. ad-: Unrea'soningly. Abbot of Unreason (see Misrule).

Unreave, un-rev', v.t. (Sfens.) to unwind.

Unrebated, un-re-ba'ted, adj. unbated.

Unrebukable, un-re-bu'ka-bl, adj. not deserving rebuke.

Unrecalling, un-r5-ka\vl'ing, adj. not to be recalled. adj. Unrecall'able, that cannot be recalled.

Unreceived. un-re-sevd', adj. not received.

Unreckoned, un-rek'nd, adj. not reckoned. adj. Unreck'onable, that cannot be reckoned, immeasurable.

Unreclaimed, un-re-klamd', adj. not reclaimed, adj.

Unreclaim'able, irreclaimable. adr. Unreclaim'-
ably.

Unrecognised, un-rek'og-nTzd, adj. not recognised. adj. Unrec'ognisable. adr. Unrec'ognisably.

Unrecommended, un-rek-o-men'ded, adj. not recom-
mended.

Unrecompensed, un-rek'om-penst, adj. not recom-
pensed.

Unreconciled, tin-rek'on-sTld, adj. not reconciled, restored to friendship, or made consistent. adj. Unrec'oncilable, irreconcilable. >:. Unreconcir-
ableness. adv. Unrec'oncilably.

Unreconstructed. >in-re-kon-stmk'ted, adj. not re-
constructed : (.U.S.) not yet admitted as a state of the Union.

Unrecorded. un-r?-kord'ed, adj. net recorded, not kept in remembrance.

Unrecounted, un-re-kownt'ed, adj. not recounted or related.

Unrecoverable, un-re-kuv'er-a-bl, adj. that cannot be recovered : sick beyond hope of recovery. adv. UnrecoVerably. adj. UnrecoVered.

Unrecruitable, un-re-kr50t'a-bl, adj. not able to be recruited.

Unrecumbent, un-re-ktim' 1 . ent, adj. not recumbent or
reclining.

Unrecnring, un-re-kur'ing, adj. (Skak?) incurable.

Unrecurring, un-re-kur'ing, adj. not recurring.

Unred, un-red', adj. (Sfens.) untold.

Unredeemed, un-re-demd', adj. not redeemeJ or ransomed : not fulfilled : unmitigated : not recalled into the treasury by payment of the value in money : not taken out of pawn. atij. Unredeemable, that cannot be redeemed.

Unredressed, Unredrest, un-re-drest', adj. without redress : (Spins.) unrescned.

Unreel

mote ; mute ; mo75n ; Men.

Unroll

Unreel, un-reT, v.t. to unwind from a reel.

Unreeve, un-reV, v.t. (nant.) to withdraw a rope from any block, thimble, dead-eye, &c. through which it had formerly passed.

Unrefined, nn-re-f Ind', adj. not refined, unpolished.

Unreformable, un-re-for'ma-bl, adj. not reformable. ns. Unreforma'tion ; Unrefor medness.

Unregarded, un-re-garMed, adj. not regarded.

Unregenerate, un-re-jen'e-rat, adj. not renewed in heart through regeneration, unreconciled to God. ns. Unregen'eracy, Unregenera tion.

Unregistered, un-rej'is-terd, adj. not registered.

Unregretful, un-re-gret'fCoi, adj. without having any regrets. n. Unregret'fulness.

Unrein, un-ran', v.t. to loosen the rein of. adj. Un-
reined ', unchecked.

Unreioioing, un-re-joi'sing, adj. not rejoicing.

Unrelated, un-re-la'ted, adj. not related. adj. Un-
relative. not relative.

Unrelaxed, un-re-lakst', adj. not relaxed, strained.

Unrelenting, un-re-len'ting, adj. not relenting : in-
flexible : cruel. adv. Unrelen'tingly. //. Unre-
len'tingness.

Unreliable, un-re-ll'a-bl, atlj. that cannot be relied upon, untrustworthy. ns. Unreliability, Unreli -
ableness.

Unrellevable, un-rS-le'va-bl, adj. that cannot be relieved. adj. Unrelieved', nol relieved. adv. Unrelie vedly.

Unremediable, un-re-me'di-a-bl, adj. irremediable.

Unremembered, un-re-mem'berd, atij. not remembered. adj. Unremem'bering, not remembering. >i. Unremem'brance.

Unremitting, un-re-tnit'ting, a<ij. not remitting or relaxing : continued : incessant. adj. Unremit ted, not remitted or forgiven : without remission. advs. Unremit tedly ; Unremittingly. . Unremit - tingness.

Unremorseful, un-re-mors'foOl, adj. feeling no re- ni ...rse. adv. Unremorse'fully. adj. Unremorse'- less, having no remorse or pity. adv. Unremorse'- lessly.

Unremoved, un-rS-moSvd', adj. not removed, unshaken. adj. Unremovable. . Unremov'ableness. <id~-. UnremoVably.

Unrenewed, un-re-nud', adj. not renewed, not regenerated.

Unreal, un-rent', adj. not rent.

Unrepaid, un-re-pad', adj. not repaid.

Unrepair, un-re-par', . an unsound state. adj. Unrepair' able, irreparable.

Unrepealed, un-re-peld', adj. not repealed. adj. Unrepeal able, incapable of being repealed.

Unrepentant, un-re-pen'tant, adj. not repentant or penitent. . Unrepen'tance, impenitence. adjs. Unrepen ted, not repented of; Unrepen ting, not repenting. adv. Unrepen'tingly.

Unrepining, un-re-pfning, adj. not repining. ad?'. Unrepi ningly.

Unreplenished, un-re-plen'isht, adj. not replenished.

Unreposing, un-re-po'zing, adj. not reposing or resting.

Unrepresented, un-rep-re-zen'ted, adj. not represented.

Unreprtevable, un-re-pre'va-bl, adj. that c.nnnot be reprieved. adj. Unreprieved', not reprieved.

Unreproachable, un-re-prO'cha-bl, adj. irreproachable. n. Unreproa'chableness. ad-'. Unreproa'chably.

Unreproved, un-re-prCOvd', adj. not reproved : (Milt.} not liable to reproof, blameless. adj. UnreproVable, incapable of being reproved. adv. UnreproVedly. . UnreproVedness.

Unrepulsable, un-re-pul'sa-bl, adj. that cannot be repulsed.

Unreputable, un-rep'u-ta-bl, adj. not reputable.

Unrequested, un-re-kwes'ted, adj. not requested.

Unrequisite, un-rek'wi-zit, adj. not requisite.

Unrequited, un-re-kwi'ted, adj. not requited. adj. Unrequitable, not requitable. adv. Unrequ! - tedly

Unreserved, un-re-zervd', adj. not reserved or restrained : withholding nothing. n. Unreserve , absence of reserve. adv. Unreservedly, without reservation : frankly. n. Unreser'Vedness.

UnresiSted, un-re-zis'ted, adj. not resisted. ;;. Un-

resistance. adv. Unrests' tedly. adjs. Unre- Sis'tible, irresistible ; Unresis'ting, not making resistance. adv. Unresis'tingly.

Unresolved, un-re-zolvd', adj. not resolved : not separated into its constituent parts. adj. Unre- SOl'vable, incapable of being resolved. v.i. Unre- SOlve', to change a resolution. n. Unresolvedness, state of being unresolved or undetermined. adj. Unresolving.

Unrespectable, un-re-spek'ta-bl, adj. not respectable.

Unrespective, un-re-spek'tiv, adj. (Shak.) devoid of respect and consideration, regardless, unthinking : not attended with regard, used at random.

Unrespited, un-res' pi-ted, adj. not delayed : not having received a respite from sentence.

Unresponsible, un-re-spon'si-bl, adj. irresponsible. . Unrespon'sibleness. adj. Unrespon'sive, not responsive.//. Unrespon'siveness.

Unrest, un-rest/, . want of rest : disquiet of mind or body. adj. Unrest'ful. n . Unrest'fulness. adj. Unrest'ing, not resting. adv. Unrest'ingly. . Unrest'ingness.

Unrestored, un-re-stSrd', adj. not restored, esp. to a former or better state : of a work of art, remaining in its original condition.

Unrestrained, un-re-strand', adj. not restrained, licentious. adv. Unrestrain'edly. ns. Unrestrainedness ; Unrestraint .

Unrestricted, un-re-strik'ted, adj. not restricted. adv. Unrestric'tedly.

Unretarded, un-re-tar'ded, adj. not retarded.

Unretentive, tm-rC-ten'tiv, adj. not retentive.

Unreturnable, un-re-tur'na-bl. adj. incapable of being returned. adj. UnretUT'ning, not returning.

Unrevealed, un-re-veld', adj. not revealed. . Unreveal'edness.

Unrevenged, un-re-venjd', adj. not revenged. adj. Unrevenge ful.

Unreverend, un-reN-'er-end, adj. not reverend : (SAaJS:.) irreverent, disrespectful. . Unrev'erence, want of reverence. adj. Unrev'erent, not reverent. adv. UnreVerently.

Unreversed, un-re-verst', adj. not reversed.

Unreverted, un-re-ver'ted, adj. not reverted.

Unrevoked, un-re-vOkt', adj. not revoked.

Unrewarded, un-re-wawr'ded, adj. not rewarded. adv. Unrewar'dedly. adj. Unrewarding.

Unrhythmical, un-ritn'mi-kal, adj. not rhythmical.

Unriddle, un-rid'l, v.t. to read the riddle of: to solve. adj. Unridd'leable. . Unriddler.

Unrifled, un-rffld, adj. not rifled.

Unrig, un-rig', v.t. to strip of rigging.^'. Unrigged', without rigging.

Unrighteous, un-rftyus, adj. not righteous : wicked : unjust. . Unright'. injustice. adv. Unrigh

teously. n. Unrigh'teousness. adj. Unright -tul.-adz>. Unright'fully. . Unright fulness.

Unring, un-ring', v.t. to take a ring from. adj. Unringed', having no ring.

Unrip, un-rip', z'.t. to rip up or open.

Unripe, un-rip', adj. not ripe. adj. Unri'poned.

/. Unripe'ness.

-Unrivalled, un-rT'vald, adj. without a rival or competitor. adj. Unri'valable, that cannot be rivalled.

Unrivet, un-riVet, v.t. to loosen the rivets of.

Unrobe, un-rOb', v.t. to strip of a robe, to undress. v.i. to take off a robe, esp. a robe of state.

Unroll, un-rSl', v.t. to roll down : to open out. v.i. to become uncoiled or opened out. . Unroll -nient.

Unromanised, un-rO'man-Tzd, adj. not subjected to Roman laws or customs : freed from subjection to the Roman see.

Unromantic. un-rS-man'tik, adj. not romantic. adv. Unroman tically.

Unroof, un-roof, v.t. to strip the roof off. adj. Unroofed'.

Unroost, un-rOUst', v.t. to drive out of a roost

Unroot, un-r5ot', v.t. to tear up by the roots.

Unrope, un-r5p', v.t. to loosen from ropes, to unharness.

Unrough, un-ruf, adj. not rough.

Unroyal, un-roi'al, adj. not royal. . UnroyallSt, one not of royal blood. adv. Unroy'ally.

Unrude, un-roSd', adj. not rude.

Unruffled, un-ruf 'Id, adj. not ruffled : calm. v.t. Unruflfle, to settle into calmness.

Unrulned, un-roo'ind, a^ij. not ruined. adjs. Un-ru'inable, not to be ruined ; Unru'inate (obs.\ not in ruins.

Unruled, un-roold', adj. not ruled. us. Unrul'iment (Spens.), Unrul'iness, state of being unruly. adj. Unruly, regardless of restraint or law.

Unrumple, un-rum'pl, v. t. to free from rumples.

Unsaddle, un-sad'l, v.t. to take the saddle off: to throw from the saddle.

Unsafe, un-saf, adj. not safe. adv. Unsafely. ns. Unsafe ness, Unsafe'ty.

Unsaid, un-sed', adj. not said.

Unsaint . un-sant', v . t. to divest of saintliness. adj. Unsaint'ly.

Unsalable, un-sa'la-bl, adj. that cannot be sold, not in demand also Unsaleable. ns. Unsalability, Unsa'lableness.

Unsalaried, un-sal'a-rid, adj. not receiving a salary.

Unsalted, un-sawl'ted, adj. not salted, fresh,

Unsaluted, un-sa-lu'ted, adj. not saluted.

Unsalvable, un-sal'va-bl, adj. not capable of being saved.

Unsanctified, un-sangk'ti-fld, adj. not sanctified, un-holy.?/. Unsanctifloa'tion.

Unsanguine, un-sang^gwin, adj. not sanguine.

Unsanitary, un-san'i-ta-ri, adj. not sanitary, un-healthy.

Unsapped, un-sapr/, adj. not sapped.

Unsatiable, un-sa'shi-a-bl, adj. not to be satiated or appeased. . Unsa'tiableness. adv. Unsa'ti-ably.

Unsatisfactory, un-sat-is-fak'tO-ri, adj. not satisfying. adv. Unsatisfactorily. n. Unsatisfac'toriness. adjs. Unsatisf i able, not to be satisfied ; Un-satisfied, not satisfied, not content : not fully in-formed about anything : not paid. . Unsat'isfied-ness. adj. Unsatisfying.//. Unsat'isfyingness.

Unsaturated, un-sat'u-ra-ted, adj. not saturated.

Unsavoury, un-sa'vor-i, adj. not savoury, tasteless : unpleasing, disgusting. adv. Unsa'VOUTily. n, Unsa'vouriness.

Unsay, un-sa', v.t. to recall what has been said : to retract. adj. Unsaid'.

Unscalable, un-ska'la-bl, adj. that cannot be scaled or climbed. Also Unscale'able.

Unscale, un-skaT, v.t. to remove the scales from. adj. Unsca'ly.

Unscanned, un-skand', adj. not scanned or measured.

Unscarred, un-skard', adj. not marked with scars.

Unscathed, un-skaMt', adj. not harmed or injured.

Unsceptred, un-sep'terd, adj. deprived of kingly authority.

Unschooled, un-skould', adj. not taught or trained in anything.

Unscisspred, un-siz'ord, adj. not cut with scissors.

Unscottify, un-skot'i-fT, v.t. to deprive of Scotch qualities or characteristics.

Unsecured, un-skowrd', adj. not scoured or rubbed clean.

Unscratched, un-skracht', adj. not scratched.

Unscreened, un-skrend', adj. not screened : unsifted.

Unscrew, un-skr5o', v.t. to loose from screws : to un-fasten.

Unscriptural, un-skrip'tu-ral, adj. not in accordance with Scripture.^/!'. Unscrip'turally.

Unscrupulous, un-skroo'pu-lus,_ adj. not scrupulous, unprincipled. adv. Unscru pulously. . Unscru'-

pulousness.

Unscrutable, un-skroO'ta-bl, adj. inscrutable.

Unsculptured, un-skulp'turd, adj. not sculptured, without inscription.

Unscutcheoned, un-skuch'ond, adj. having no escutcheon or claim to such.

Unseal, un-seT, v.t. to remove the seal of: to open what is sealed. adj. Unsealed'.

Unseam, un-sem', v.t. to undo a piece of sewing, to split.

Unsearchable, un-ser'cha-bl, adj. not capable of being found out by searching : mysterious. .
Uns ear' chableuess. adv. Unsearchably. adj. Unsearched'.

Unseasonable, un-se'zn-a-bl, adj. not in the proper season or time : late : ill-timed : not suited to the time of the year. v.t. Unsea'Son (Speits.), to strike unseasonably, as the ear. . Unsea'sonableness, state or quality of being unseasonable or ill-timed. adv. Unseasonably, in an unseasonable manner : not in due time. adj. Unsea soned, not seasoned or ripened by time : not experienced, unripe : not sprinkled with seasoning : (oos.) unseasonable :
(ot>s.)
inordinate.

Unseat, un-set', v.t. to throw from or deprive of a seat.

Unseaworthy, un-se-wur/A'i, adj. unfit for a sea-voyage. . Unseaworth'iness.

Unseconded, un-sek'un-ded, adj. not seconded, supported, or assisted.

Unsectarian, un-sek-ta'ri-an, adj. not sectarian, free from the narrow qualities or prejudices of sect.
. Un sectarianism.

Unsecular, un-sek'u-lar, adj. not secular or worldly.

Unseduced, un-se-dust', adj. not seduced.

Unseeded, un-sed'ed, adj. not seeded.

Unseel, un-sel', v.t. to open the eyes, as of a hawk which has been seeled, to enlighten.

Unseemliness, un-sem'li-nes, . state or quality of being unseemly or unbecoming. v.i. Unseem' (Shak.~), not to seem. adj. Unseem'ly, not seemly, becoming, or decent. adv. in an unseemly manner.

Unseen, un-sen', adj. not seen: invisible. adj. Unseeing, not seeing, blind.

Unseized, un-sezd', adj. not seized : not taken or put in possession.

Unseldom, un-sel'dum, adv. not seldom.

Unself, un-self, v.t. to deprive of individuality.
. absence of weak self-consciousness. . Unself-COn'SCiousnesS, absence of self-consciousness. adj. Unselfish, not selfish. adv. Unselfishly. ns. Unsel'fishness, Unself 'ness (rare).

Unseminared, un-sem'i-nard, adj. (Sltak.) deprived of seminal energy or virility.

Unsense, un-sens',^./. to free from the dominion of the
senses also Unsen'sualise. adj. Unsensed'.

Unsent, un-sent', adj. not sent.

Unsentenced, un-sen'tenst, adj. not having received sentence : (pbs.) not decreed.

Unsentimental, un-sen-ti-men'tal, adj. not sentimental, prosaic, matter-of-fact.

Unsepulchred, un-sep'ul-kerd, adj. unburied.

Unsequestered, un-se-kwes'terd,^/;'. not sequestered, unreserved.

Unservice, un-ser'vis, . neglect of service or duty. adj. Unserviceable, not serviceable.

Unset, un-set', adj. not set or placed : unplanted : not mounted or placed in a setting : not set, as a broken limb.

Unsettle, un-set'l, v.t. to move from being settled : to make uncertain. v.t. to become unfixed. adj. Unsettled, not settled, fixed, or determined : changeable : not having the dregs deposited : not yet

inhabited and cultivated : turbulent, lawless. adv.

Unsett'ledly. us. Unsett ledness ; Unsett le-
nient. adj. Unsett ling

Unsevered, un-sev'erd, adj. not severed, inseparable.
Unsex, un-seks', v.t. to deprive of sex : to make un-
manly or unwomanly. adj. Unsex ual.
Unshackle, un-sbak'l, v.t. to loose from shackles: to

set free.
Unshaded, un-sha'ded, adj. not shaded : without

gradations of light or colour.
Unshadowed, un-shad'od, adj. not clouded, free from

gloom.
Unshakable, un-sha'ka-bl, adj. (Shak.) not to be

shaken, adjs. Unshaked' (Shak.), not shaken;

Unshaken, not shaken, firm, steady. adv. Un-

shakenly.
Unshale, un-shaT, v.t. (Shak.) to strip the shale or

husk from, to expose.
Unshamed, un-shamd', adj. not shamed.
Unshape, un-shap', v.t. (Shak.) to deprive of shape,

to derange, to confound. adjs. Unshapely, not

shapely ; Unsha'pen, shapeless.
Unshaven, un-shav'n, adj. not shaven.
Unsheathe, un-she//4', v.t. to draw from the sheath or

scabbard, as a sword.

Unshed, un-shed', adj. (Spens.) unparted.
Unshell, un-shel', v.t. to strip of the shell, to release.
Unshelve, un-shelv', v.t. to remove the shelves from.
Unshent, un-shent', adj. not disgraced.
Unshiftiness, un-shif ti-nes, n. shiftlessness. adj.

Unshif table, shiftless.
Unship, un-ship', v.t. to take out of a ship or other

vessel : to remove from the place where it is fixed or

fitted. n. Unship ment.

Unshod, un-shod', adj. without shoes, barefoot.
Unshoe, un-shoO', v.t. to strip of a shoe.
Unshorn, un-shorn', adj. not shorn, undipped, un-
shaven.

Unshot, un-shot', v.t. to take the shot out of.
Unshout, un-showt', v.t. (Shak.) to retract, as a shout.
Unshowered, un-show'erd, adj. not watered by

showers.

Unshown, un-sh6n', adj. not shown.
Unshrined, un-shrlnd', adj. not placed in a shrine.
Unshrinking, un-shring'king, adj. not shrinking.

acii>. Unshrink'ingly.
Unshriven, un-shriv'n, adj. not shriven.
Unshroud, un-shrowd', v.t. to remove the shroud

from, to disclose.
Unshrubbed, un-shrubd', adj. not furnished with

shrubs.
Unshunnable, un-shun'a-bl, adj. that cannot be

shunned. adj. Unshunned', not shunned or

avoided.

Unshutter, un-shut'er, v.t. to take the shutters off.
Unsifted, un-sif ted, adj. not sifted, untried.
Unsighted, un-sl'ted, adj. not seen earlier Unsight' :

not furnished with a sight. adj. Unsight'able,

invisible. . Unsight'liness, the quality of being

unsightly : ugliness. adj. Unsightly, not sightly

or pleasing to the eye : ugly.

Unsignificant, un-sig-nifi-kant, adj. without signifi-
cation.

Unsimplicity, un-sim-plis'i-ti, . want of simplicity.
Unsincere, un-sin-ser', adj. not sincere, insincere :

not genuine, alloyed.

Unsinew, un-sin'u, v.t. to take the strength from.
Unsing,un-sing',i'./. to take back what has been sung.
Unslngled, un-sing'gld, adj. not singled.
Unsinning, un-sin'ing, adj. not sinning, untouched

by sin.
Unsistered, un-sis'terd, adj. being without a sister.

n. Unsis'terliness. adj. Unsis'terly.
Unsisting. un-sis'ting, adj. not resisting or opposing.
Unsized, un-sTzd', adj. not sized or stiffened.
Unskilful, un-skil'fool, adj. not skilful : wanting skill

or experience : awkward. adv. UnskU'fuHy, in an

unskilful or awkward manner. n. Unskil'fulnass,

want of skill or experience : awkwardness. adj. Unskilled', without special skill, untrained, un-acquainted with.

Unslain. un-slan', adj. not slain.

Unslaked, un-slakt', adj. not slaked.

Unsleeping, un-sle'ping, adj. not sleeping.

Unsling, un-sling', v.t. to release from slings, to take the slings off.

Unslipping, un-slip'ing, adj. not slipping.

Unsluice, un-slOos', v.t. to open the sluice of.

Unslumbering, un-slum'ber-ing, adj. not slumbering. adj. Unslum'brpus, not slumbrous.

Unsmirched, un-smircht', adj. not smirched or stained,
clean.

Unsmitten, un-smit'n, adj. not smitten.

Unsmooth, un-smSo/A', adj. not smooth, rough.

Unsmote, un-smOt', adj. unsmitten.

Unsmotherable, un-smuM'er-a-bl, adj. unable to be smothered.

Unsnare, un-snar', v.t. to set free from a snare.

Unsnarl, un-snarl', v.t. to disentangle.

Unsneck, un-snek', v.t. to draw the sneck or bar of a door.

Unsoaped, un-sopt', adj. not soaped, unwashed.

Unsociable, un-so'sha-bl, adj. not sociable or inclined to society: reserved, ns. Unsociabil'ity ; Unso'-ciableness. adv. Unso'ciably. adj. Unsocial,
not social. ns. Unso'cialism. Unsocial'ity.

Unsoft, un-soft', adv. (Spetts.) not softly.

Unsolder, un-sod'er, v.t. to separate, as what has been soldered, to sunder.

Unsoldierlike, un-soTjer-lIk, adj. not characteristic of or becoming a soldier.

Unsolemn, un-sol'em, adj. not solemn, sacred, or formal. v.t. Unsol'emnise, to strip of solemnity.

Unsolicited, un-so-lis'it-ed, adj. not solicited. adj. Unsolic itous, not solicitous.

Unsolid, un-sol'id, adj. not solid, not sound, empty.
. Unsolid'ity.

Unsolved, un-solvd', adj. not solved.

Unson, un-sun', v.t. to make unworthy of sonship.

Unsonsie, Unsoncie, un-son'si, adj. (Scot.) unlucky.

Unsoot, un-s5T5t', adj. (Spens.) unsweet.

Unsophisticated, un-sQ-fis'ti-ka-ted, adj. genuine, unadulterated : free from artificiality, simple, in-experienced also Unsophis'ticate. ns. Unso-
phis ticatedness ; Unsophistica tion.

Unsorrowed, un-sor'od, adj. not sorrowed or re-gretted.

Unsorted, un-sor'ted, adj. not sorted or arranged : ill-chosen.

Unsought, un-sawt', adj. not sought or solicited.

Unsoul, un-sol', v.t. to deprive of soul or spirit.

Unsound, un-sownd', adj. not sound or perfect : not honest : erroneous : defective : (Spens.) not sub-stantial, not to be depended upon. adv. Un-soundly. n. Unsound'ness.

Unsoundable, un-sown'da-bl, adj. that cannot be

sounded or fathomed.

Unspar, un-spar', v.t. to take the spars or bars from.

Unsparing, un-spar'ing, adj. not sparing, liberal, profuse : unmerciful. adj. Unspared', not spared : not saved from ruin. adv. Unsparingly. . Un-sparlngness.

Unspatial, un-spa'shal, adj. not extending into space. . Unspatial'ity.

Unspeakable, un-spe'ka-bl, adj. incapable of being spoken, uttered, or described. ~'.t. Unspeak' (Shak.), to retract, as what has been spoken. adv. Unspea'kably, in an unspeakable or inexpressible manner. adj. Unspea'king, not being able to speak.

Unspecialised, un-spesh'a-lizd, adj. not specialised in the biological sense : generalised.

Unspecified, un-spes'i-fld, adj. not specified.

Unsped. un-sped', adj. not performed.

Unspeedy, un-spe'di, adj. not speedy.

Unspell, un-spel', v.t. to free from the power of a spell.

Unspent

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Unswaddle

Unspent, un-spent', adj. not spent or exhausted : not having lost its force of motion.

Unsphere, un-sfer', v.t. to take out of its sphere.

Unspied, un-sp!d', adj. (Spens.) not spied, unseen.

Unspike, un-spik', v.t. to remove a spike from.

Unspilt un-spilt', adj. not spilt or shed. Also Un-spilled'.

Unspin. nil-spin', -./. to undo what has been spun.

Unspiritual, un-spir'i-tu-al, adj. not spiritual. r./. Unspir itualise, to deprive of spirituality. adv. Unspir itually.

Unspleened, un-splend', adj. free from spleen.

Unspoil. un-spoil', v.t. to undo the ill effects of spoiling, -adj. Unspoiled'.

Unspoken, un-spo'kn, adj. not spoken, unconfessed.

Unspontaneous, un-spon-ta'ne-us, adj. not spontaneous.

Unsportful, un-sport'fool, adj not sportful, melancholy.

Unspotted, un-spot'ed, utij. free from spot : not tainted with guilt. . Unspott'edness.

Unsquared, un-skward', adj. not made square : undressed : irregular, unbalanced.

Unsquire, un-skwir', v.t. to strip of the dignity of squire.

Unstable, un-sta'bl, atij. not stable, unreliable, infirm, inconstant : in such a physical state that the slightest change induces further change of form or composition. ns. Unstabil'ity, Unsta bleness.

Unstablished, un-stab'lisht, adj. not firmly fixed.

Unstack, un-stak', v.t. to remove from a stack.

Dnstaid, un-stad', adj. not staid or steady. n. Un-staidness.

Unstained, un-stand', adj. not stained or tarnished.

Unstamped, un-stampt', a<ij. not stamped, not having a stamp affixed.

Unstanched, un-stancht', adj. not stanched : incontinent. atij. Unstanch'able.

Unstarcb, un-starch', v.t. to take the starch from.

Unsta te. un-stai', v.t. to deprive of state or dignity.

Unstatutable, un-stat'u-ta-bl, adj. unwarranted by statute. adv. Unstat utably.

Unstayed, un-stad', adj. not stayed or restrained.

Unsteady, un-sted'i, adj. not steady : changeable. v.t. to make unsteady. adj. Unstead fast, not steadfast or resolute: insecure. adv. Unstead -lastly. n. Unstead'fastness. adv. Unstead'ily, in an unsteady manner. H. Unsteadiness, the state or quality of being unsteady : want of firmness : irresolution.

Unsteel, un-st61' (v.t. to soften, to disarm.

Unstep, un-step', v.t. to remove, as a mast, from its place.

Unstercorated, un-ster'ko-ra-ted, adj. not stercorated or manured.

Unstick, nn-stik', v.t. to tear something free.

Unsting, iin-sting'', v.t. to disarm nf a sting.

Unstinted, un-stint'ed, atij. not stinted, profuse.

Unstitch, un-slich', v.t. to take out th stitches of.

UnstOCk, nn-stok', v.t. to deplete of stock : to remove from the stock : (obs.) to launch.

Unstoc kinged, un-stok'ingd, adj. not wearing stockings.

Unstooping, un-stOop'ing, atij. not stooping.

Unstop, un-stop', v.t. to free from a stopper : to free from hinderance : to draw out the stops of an organ.

Unstopper, un-stop'er, v.t. to open, as a bottle, by taking out the stopper.

Unstopple, un-stop'l, v.t. to remove a stopple from.

UnstOW, un-stO', v.t. to empty of its contents, adj. Unstowed', not stowed or packed.

Unstrained, un-strand', adj. not strained or purified by straining : not forced, natural. v.t. Unstrain', to relieve from a strain.

Unstratlfied, un-strat'i-fld, adj. not stratified, as rocks.

Unstressed, un-strest', adj. not pronounced with stress, unaccented.

Unstretch, un-strech', v.i. to become unstretched or relaxed.

Unstriated, un-stri'a-ted, adj. not striated or striped.

Unstring, uu-string , v.t. to take the strings oft': to relax or loosen. adjs. Unstringed' ; Unstrung .

Unstruck, un-struk'. adj. not struck.

Unstudied, un-stud id, atij. done without premeditation, natural, easy : not acquainted wkh through study.

Unstuffed, un-stuft', adj. not stuffed.

Unsubdued, un-sub-dud', adj. not subdued. adj. Unsubdu able, incapable of being subdued.

Unsubject, un-sub'jekt, aiij. not subject.

Unsubmissive, un-sub-mis'iv, adj. not submissive. . Unsubmission. adv. Unsubmiss'ively. . Unsubmiss iveness. adj. U nsubm.it ting, not subntitting.

Unsubordinate, un-sub-or'di-nat, adj. not subordinate.

Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan'shal, adj. not substantial, not real, not solid or strong. v.t. Unsubstan tialise. us. Unsubstantial ity ; Unsubstantia tion.

UnSUCCeeded, un-suk-sed'ed, adj. not succeeded. adjs. Unsucceed able (obs.); Unsuccess'ive, without succession.

Unsuccess, un-suk-ses', . want of success: failure. adj. Unsuccessful, not successful or fortunate. adv. Unsuccessfully, in an unsuccessful or unlortunate manner. n. Unsuccess fulness.

Unsuccourable, un-suk'ur-a-bl, adj. incapable of being succoured.

Unsucked, nn-sukt', atij. not sucked.

Unsufferable, un-suf'er-a-bl, adj. (obs.) insufferable. adv. Unsuff erably (oh.).

Unsufficient, uu-su-lish'ent, adj. (obs.) insufficient. . Unsuffi cience (obs.). adv. Unsufli ciently (obs.).

Unsuitable, un-su'ta-bl, adj. not suitable, fitting, or adequate: unbecoming. v.t. Unsuit . to be unsuitable tor. ns. Unsuitabil ity, Unsuit ableness. adv. Unsnit'ably. adjs. Unsuit'ed, not suited or adapted to ; Unsuit'lng, not suiting.

Unsullied, un-sul'id, adj. not sullied, not disgraced.

Unsummered, un-sum'erd, adj. not possessing the characteristics of summer.

Unsung, un-sung', adj. not celebrated in song, forgotten : not yet sung.

Unsunned, un-sund', adj. not exposed to the sun, not lighted. adj. Unsun'ny, not sunny or bright.

Unsuppliable, un-su-pll'a-bl, adj. that cannot be supplied.

Unsupportable, un-su-por'ta-bl, adj. insupportable. . Unsuppor'tableness. adv. Unsuppor'tably. adi. Unsuppor'ted, not supported. adv. Unsuppor'tedly.

Unsuppressed. un-su-prest', adj. not suppressed.

Unsure, un-shoTJr', adj. not sure. adj. Unsured , not made sure. adv. Unsure'ly.

Unsurmountable, un-sur-mown'ta-bl, adj. insurmountable.

Unsurpassable, un-siir-pa<i'a-bl, adj. incapable of being surpassed. adv. Unsurpass'ably. dj. Unsurpassed'.

Unsurrendered, un-su-ren'derd, adj. not surrendered

Unsusceptible, un-su-sep'ti-bl, adj. not susceptible. n. Unsusceptlbll'ity.

Unsuspected, un-sus-pek'ted, adj. not suspected : not known or supposed to exist (Milt.) Unsuspect'. adv. Unsuspec'tedly. . Unsuspec'tedness. adj. Unsuspec'tlng. adv. Unsuspectingly. . Unsuspec tingness.

Unsuspicious, un-sus-pish'us, adj. not suspicious, unsuspecting : free from suspicion. ;/. Unsuspi Cion, absence of suspicion. adv. UnsuSpl'ClOUSly. Unsuspi'ciousness.

Unsustained, un-sus-tand', adj. not sustained.

UnswadtUe, un-swod'l, v.t. to remove swaddling-bands from, to unswathe.

Unswathe

m5te ; mute; mCon ; .v;en.

Untransmutable

Unswathe, un-s>wn/A', v.t. to take swathings at band-
ages from.

Unswayable, un-swa'a-bl, adj. (Skak.) not to be -waved. adj. Unswayed', not swayed. . Unswayed 'ness.

Unswear, un-swaY, v.i. (S/>em.) to recall an oath.

Unsweating, un-s\vet'ing, adj. not sweating.

Unsweet, un-swet', adj. not sweet.f./. Unsweet'en, to make unsweet.

Unswept, un-swept', adj. not swept or cleaned, not swept over.

Unswerving, un-swer'ving, adj. not swerving, firm. adv. Unswervingly.

Unsworn, un-swOm', adj. not sworn, not solemnly pronounced.

Unsyllabled, un-sil'a-bld, adj. not syllabled, not articulated.

Unsymmetrical, un-si-met'ri-kal. a.ij. not symmetrical also Unsymmet ric. adv. Unsymmet'rically.

a. Unsymm'etry, want of symmetry.

Unsympathy, un-sim'pa-thi, n. want of sympathy. n.

Unsympathisabil'ity. adj. Unsym'patnisable.

Unsystematic, -al, un-sis-te-mat'ik, -al, adj. not
systematic. adv. Unsystemat'ically.

Untack, un-tak', v.t. to undo what is tacked or
fastened.

Untackle. un-tak'l. v.t. to unhitch.

Untainted, un-tan'ted, adj. not tainted or stained, not
made unfit for eating by putrescence. adv. Un-
tain'tedly. n. Untain tedness.

Untainted, un-tan'ted, adj. not attainted.

Untaken, un-ta'kn, adj. not taken.

Untalented, un-tal'en-ted, adj. not talented.

Untalked, un-tawkt', adj. not talked or spoken
(with of).

Untamed, un-tamd', adj. not tamed, not domesticated.
adj. Untamable, incapable of being tamed.
n. Unta'mableness. a<ij. Untame', not tame.
ti. Untamed'ness.

Untangle, un-tang'gl, v.t. to disentangle.

Untappice, un-tap'n, v.i. (fbs.) to come out of con-
cealment. v.t. to drive out of such.

Untarnished, un-tar'nisht, adj. not tarnished or soiled.

Untasted, un-tas'ted, adj. not tasted, not enjoyed.

Untaught, un-tawt', adj. not taught, illiterate : not
communicated by teaching : ignorant.

Untax, un-taks', v.t. to take a tax from. adj. Un-
taxed', not taxed : not charged with any fault.

Unteach, un-tech', v.t. to cause to forget, as what has
been taught. adj. Unteach'able, not teachable.
n. Unteach ableness.

Unteam, im-tem', v.t. to unyoke a team from.

Untell, un-tel', v.t. to recall what has been told.

Untempering, un-tem'per-ing, adj. (Skuk.) not soften-
ing. v.t. UntenVper, to remove the temper from,
to soften. adj. Untem'pered, not tempered : not
regulated.

Untemptible, un-temt'i-bl, adj. incapable of being
tempted. adv. Untempt'ibly.

Untenable, un-ten'a-bl, adj. not tenable, not defen-
sible. HS. Untenabil'ity, Unten'ableness.

Untenant, un-ten'.uit, v.t. to deprive of a tenant, to
evict. atijs. Untenantable, not fit to be tenanted
or inhabited ; Unten'anted, not occupied.

Untender, un-ten'der, adj. not tender, not affec-
tionate. adv. Unten'derly.

Untendered, un-ten'derd, adj. not offered.

Untent, un-tent', v.t. to bring out of a tent. adj.
Unten'ted, having no tents.

Untented. un-ten'ted, adj. {Scot.) uncared for. adj.
Unten'ty, careless.

Unterminated, un-ter'mi-na-ted, adj. without termi-
mtion.

Untether, un-teM'er, v.t. to release from a tether.

Unthankful, un-thank'fool, adj. not thankful. v.t.
Un thank' (obs.\ to take back one's thanks. adj.
Unthanked', not thanked. adv. Unthank fully.
n. Unthank'fulness.

Unthink, un-thingk', v.i. (SSiaA.) to di-n.iss from

the mind, as a thought. n. Unthinkabil'ity.

adj. Unthink' able, that cannot be thought. n.
Unthink er, one who does not think. adj. Un-
think ing. not thinking : thoughtless. aiiv. Un-
_ think ingly. -n. Unthink ingness.
Unthought, un-thawt', adj. not thought (with of).

H. Unthought fulness, 'thoughtlessness.
Unthread, un-thred', v.t. to take a thread from: to

loosen : to find one's way through.
Unthrifty, un-thrif'ti. adj. not thrifty : without thrifti-
nes*. us. Unthriff, Unthrif tiness (S^ois.) Un-
thriftihead. adv. Unthriftily.
Unthrone, un-thron', T.t. to dethrone.
Untidy, un-tl'di, adj. not tidy or neat. a iv Unti'-

dily.-;;. Untidiness.
Untie, un-ti', v.t. to loose from being tied : to unbind :

to loosen. adj. Untied'.

Until, un-til', pref. till: to: as far as (used mostly with respect to time). adv. till : up to the time that.
Untile, un-til', v.t. to take the tiles from.
Untilled, un-tild', adj. not tilled. adj. UntiU'able,

incapable of being tilled.
Untimbered, un-tim'berd, adj. not provided with

timber.

Untimely, un-t!m'Ii, adj. not timely : before the time, premature : unseasonable, ill-timed. adv. (Shak.) before the time : prematurely, unseasonably. *. Untime'liness. adj. Untime'ous, untimely, unseasonable. - adv. Untime'ously.
Untin, un-tin', v.t. to take the tin from.
Untinctured. un-tingk'turd, adj. not tinctured.
Untinged, un-tinjd', adj. not tinged, not infected.
Untiring, un-tlr'mg, adj. unwearied. adjs. UntlT"-able. incapable of being wearied ; Untired', not tired. adv. Untiringly.
Untitled, un-ti'tld, adj. having no title.
Unto, un'tCS, prep. to.
Untoiling, un-toi'ling, adj. without toil.
Untold, un-t6ld', adj. not told or related : not counted

or capable of being counted.
Untomb, un-toCm', v.t. to take out of the tomb.
Untongue, un-tung*. v.t. (obs.) to silence.
UntOOth, un-tooth', v.t. to deprive of teeth. adj. Untooth'some, unpalatable. . Untooth someness.

Untormented, un-tor-men'ted, adj. not tormented.
Untorn, un-torn', adj. not torn.

Untouched, un-tucht', adj. not touched, not mentioned, not moved or affected emotionally. adj. UntOUCh'able. incapable of being touched.
Untoward, un-tO'ard,o^. not easily guided : froward : awkward: inconvenient also Unto'wardly. . Unto'wardliness. adv. Unto'wardly.;:. Unto'wardness.

Untowered, un-tow'erd, adj. not having towers.
Untrace. un-tras', v.t. to loose from traces.
Untraced, un-trasd', adj. not traced or tracked.

adj. Untrace able, that cannot be traced.
Untracked. un-trakt', adj. not tracked.
Untractable, un-trak'ta-bl, adj. not tractable, difficult, rough. MS. Untractabil'ity, Untrac tablenesa.
adv. Untrac'tably.

Untraded, un-tr."'ded, adj. (Shak.) unused, uncommon, inexperienced. adj. Untra'ding, not accustomed.

Untrained, un-trand', adj. not trained or disciplined.
Untrammelled, un-tram'eld, adj. not trammelled.
Untrampled, un-tramp'Id, adj. not trod upon.
Untransferable, un-trans-fer'a-bl, adj. that cannot be

transferred.

Untransformed. un-trans-formd', adj-noi transformed.

Untranslated, un-trans-la'ted, adj. not translated

from one tongue into another. us. Untransla-

tabil'lty, Untransla tableness. adj. Untransla - table. adv. Untransla' tably.
Untransmutable, un-trans-rafl'ta-bl, adj. that cannot be transmuted.

Untransparent, un-trans-par'ent,a^'. not transparent.
Untravelled, un-trav'eld, adj. not passed over : not

having learned through travel : narrow-minded.
Untread, un-tred', v.t. (S/iak.) to tread back, to

retrace.
Untreasure, un-trezh'ur, v.t. to despoil of treasure:

to display or set forth.

Untreatable, un-tre'ta-bl, cuij. that cannot be treated.
Untrembling, un-trem'bling, adj. not trembling.

adv. Untrem'blingly.

Untrespassing, un-tres'pas-ing, adj. not trespassing.

Untressed, un-trest', adj. not having the hair dressed in tresses.

Untricked, un-trikt', adj. not adorned.

Untried, un-trld', adj. not tried, not yet experienced, not yet having passed trial : unnoticed.

Untrifling, un-trl'fling, adj. not trifling.

Untrim, un-trim', v.t. to deprive of trimming, to put out of order. adj. Untrimmed', not adorned with trimmings : not made neat by clipping, &c. . Un-trimmed ness.

Untrodden, un-trod'n, adj. not trodden upon, un-frequented. Also Untrod'.

Untroubled, un-trub'ld, adj. not troubled or dis-turbed : not rising in waves : not turbid. . Un-troub'ledness.

Untruced, un-tr50st', adj. without truce.

Untrue, un-tr<50', adj. not true : false : not faithful : disloyal : not in accordance with a standard. us. Untrue'ness, state of being untrue ; Untru'ism, something palpably untrue. adv. Untruly, not truly, falsely. n. Untruth, falsehood : a lie. adj. Untruth'ful. adv. Untruth/fully. n. Untruth'-fulness.

Untruss, un-trus', v.t. to loosen or free from a truss : to unfasten, let down the breeches by undoing the points that kept them up, to undress. adj. Un-trussed', not trussed. . Untruss'er (obs.), one who untrusses persons for whipping.

Untrustful, un-trust'fool, adj. not trusting : not trust-worthy. adv. Untrust' worthily. n. Untrust'-worthlness. adjs. Untrustworthy, not worthy of trust ; Untmst'y, not trusty, not deserving trust.

Untuck, un-tuk', v.t. to undo, as a tuck : to loose from a tuck.

Untuckered, un-tuk'erd, adj. not having a tucker on.

Untufted, un-tuf'ted, adj. without tufts, of scales, hairs, &c.

Untune, un-tun', v.t. to put out of tune : to disorder or confuse. adj. Untu'nable, inharmonious. . Untu'nableness. adv. Untu'nably. adj. Un-tuned'.

Unturf, un-turf, v.t. to strip the turf from.

Unturn, un-turn', v.t. to turn the opposite way. adj. Unturned', not turned.

Untutored, un-tu'tord, adj. having had no tutor, uninstructed, raw.

Untwine, un-twln', v.t. to untwist : to open. v.i. to become untwined.

Untwist, un-twist', v.t. to open what is twisted, to unravel. v.i. to become loosened out. n. a twist in the opposite direction.

Ununderstandable, un-un-der-stan'da-bl, adj. not to be understood.

Ununifonn, un-u'ni-form, adj. not uniform. n. Un-u'niformness.

Unurged, un-urjd', adj. not urged.

Unused, un-Cizd', adj. not used, not accustomed. ns. Unu'sage (ots.)\ Unused'ness. adj. Unuse'ful, useless. adv. Unuse'fully. . Unuse'fulness.

Unusual, un-u'zhu-al, adj. not usual or common. . Unusual'lty, rarity. adv. Unu'sually. . Unu'sualness.

Unutterable, un-ut'er-a-bl, adj. incapable of being uttered or expressed. ns. Unutterabll'lty, Un-utt'erableness. adv. Unutterably.

Unvaccinated, un-vak'si-na-ted, adj. not vaccinated.

Unvalued, un-val'ud, atij. not valued : not yet having

the value set : invaluable. adj. Unval'uable, price-less.

Unvanquished, un-vang'kwisht, adj. not conquered. atij. Unvanq'Uishable, that cannot be conquered.

Unvaried, un-va'rid, adj^ not varied. adjs. Unva'ri-able, invariable ; Unva'rylng, not varying.

Unvariegated, un-va'ri-e-ga-ted, atij. not variegated.

Unvarnished, un-var'nisht, adj. not varnished : not artfully embellislied : plain.

Unvascular, un-vas'ku-lar, adj. non-vascular, devoid of vessels.

Unvassal, un-vas'al, v.t. to free from vassalage.

Unveil, un-val', v.t. to remove a veil from : to dis-close, reveal. v.i. to become unveiled, to reveal one's self. adv. Unvell'edly. n. Unveil'er.

Unvenerable, un-ven'e-ra-bl, atij. not venerable.

Unvenomed, un-ven'u:nd, adj. not venomous. Also Unven'omous.

Unvented, un-ven'ted, adj. not vented.

Unventllated, un-ven'ti-la-ted, adj. not ventilated.

Unveraclous, un-ve-ra'shus, adj. not veracious or truthful. . Unverac'ity.

Unverdant, un-ver'dant, adj. not verdant.

Unversed, un-verst', adj. not skilled : not put in verse.

Unvexed, un-vekst', adj. not vexed or troubled.

Unvicar, un-vik'ar, v.t. to deprive of the office of vicar.

Unviolable, un-vI'C-la-bl, adj. not to be violated. adj. UnvTolated, not violated.

Unvlrtue, un-ver'tu, n, lack of virtue. atij. Un-vlr'tuous. adv. Unvir'tuously.

Unvital, un-vi'tal, adj. not vital.

Unvltiated, un-vish'i-a-ted, adj. not vitiated.

Unvizard, un-viz'ard, v. t. to divest of a vizard.

Unvoiced, un-voist', adj. not spoken.

Unvoidable, un-voi'da-bl, adj. that cannot be made void.

Unvoluntary, un-vol'un-ta-ri, adj. (obs.) involuntary.

Unvoluptuous, un-vO-lupt'u-us, adj. not voluptuous.

Unvote, un-v5t', v. t. to cancel by vote.

Unvowed, un-vowd', adj. not vowed.

Unvoyageable, un-voi'aj-a-bl, adj. that cannot be navigated, impassable.

Unvulgar, un-vul'gar, adj. not vulgar. v.t. Unvul'-garise, to divest of vulgarity.

Unwaited, un-wa'ted, adj. not attended (with on).

Unwakeful, un-wak'fool, adj. not waking easily, sleeping soundly. >i. Unwake'fulness. adj. Un-wak'ened.

Unwallet, un-wol'et, v.t. to take from a wallet.

Unwandering, un-won'der-ing, adj. not wandering.

Unwarlike, un-wawr'llk, adj. not warlike.

Unwarm, un-wawrm', adj. not warm. *./'. to lose warmth.

Unwarned, un-wawrnd', adj. not warned. adv. Un-warn'edly.

Unwarp, un-wawrp', v.t. to change from being warped. adj. Unwarped'.

Unwarrantable, un-wor'an-ta-bl, adj. not warrant-able or justifiable : improper. us. Unwarrant-abil'ity, Unwarr'antableness. adv. Unwarr'ant-ably, in an unwarrantable manner: improperly. adj. Unwarranted, without warrant or authorisa-tion : not guaranteed as to quality, &c. adv. Un-warr'antedly.

Unwary, un-wa'ri, adj. not wary or cautious :

(Spelts.) unexpected. adv. Unwa'rlly, in an unwary or heedless manner. . Unwa'riness, the state of being unwary, careless, or heedless.

Unwashed, un-wosht', adj. not washed, filthy : untouched by the waves.

Unwasted, un-was'ted, adj. not wasted, not devastated.

Unwatchful. nn-woch'fool, adj. not watchful. adv. Unwatch'fully. . Unwatch'fulness.

Unwater, un-waw'ter, v.t. to free, as a mine, by pumping out the water. adj. Unwa'tered, freed

Unwavering

from water, uoi wetted or moistened : not supplied with water.

mote ; mOte ; mCCn ; Men.

Upas

Unwavering, un-wa'ver-ing, adj. not wavering, -adv. Dnwa'veringly.

Unwayod, un-wad', adj. not used to the road : having no roads or paths.

Unweakened, un-wek'nd, adj. not weakened.

Unweaned, un-wend', adj. not weaned.

Unwearied, un-we'rid, adj. not tiring : indefatigable. niij. Unwea'riable, that cannot be wearied out. advs. Unwea'riably; Unwea'iiedly. . Unwea'riedness. adj. unwea'ry, not weary, v.t. to refresh after weariness.

Unweave, iin-wev 7 , v.t. to undo what is woven.

Unweb, un-web', v.t. to undo the web of. adj. Unwebbed', not web-footed.

Unwed, un-wed', adj. unmarried.

Unwedgable, un-wej'a-bl, adj. (SAaA.) unable to be split with wedges.

Unweeded, un-we'ded, atij. not weeded.

Unweeping, un-we'ping, adj. not weeping.

Unweeting, un-we'ting, adj. unwitting, not knowing, ignorant. adv. Unwoe'tingly, ignorantly.

Unweighed, un-wad', adj. not weighed : not pondered : unguarded.

Unwelcome, un-wel'kum, adj. not welcome, causing grief. v.t. to treat as unwelcome. adv. Unwel'comely. . Unwel'comeness.

Unwell, un-wel', atij. not well : not in good health. . Unwell'ness.

Unwept, un-wept', adj. not mourned.

Unwhipped, un-whipt', aiij. not whipped.

Unwholesome, un-hol'sum, adj. not wholesome: unfavourable to health : repulsive. adv. Unwhole'-

somely. . Un whole' someness.

Unwieldy, un-weTdi, adj. not easily moved or handled.
adv. Unwlel'dily. . Unwiel'diness, the state or quality of being unwieldy : difficulty of being moved.

Unwilful, un-wil'fool, adj. not wilful.

Unwilling, tin-wil'ing, adj. not willing : disinclined : reluctant. v. t. UnwilT, to will the opposite of.
adj. Unwilled', spontaneous.- adv. Unwillingly.
. Unwill'ingness.

Unwily, un-wi'li, adj. not wily.

Unwind, un-wlnd', v.t. to wind down or off. v.t. to become unwound.

Unwinking, un-wing'king, adj. not winking, not ceasinsj to keep watch.

Unwinning, un-win'ing, adj. not winning, not conciliatory.

Unwiped, un-wTpt*, adj. not wiped.

Unwire, un-wlr', v.t. to take out the wire from.

Unwise. un-wTz', adj. not wise : injudicious : foolish. . Unwis'dom, want of wisdom : ignorance : foolishness. iiiiv. Unwise'ly, not wisely or prudently.

Unwlsh. un-wish', ;.(. (Sfiak.) to wish not to be. adj. Unwished', not wished for.

Unwist. un-wist', adj. (Speits.) not known.

Unwitch, un-wich', v.t. to set free from the power of witchcraft.

Unwithdrawing, un-wi//-draw'ing, adj. not withdrawing.

Unwithered, un-wiM'erd, adj. not withered. adj. Unwith'ering, not withering or fading.

Unwithheld. un-wi//<-held', adj. not withheld.

Unwithstood, un-wi/A-stoTXl', adj. not opposed or resisted.

Unwitnessed, un-wit'nest, adj. not witnessed.

Unwittily, un-wit'i-li, adr. not wittily, without wit.

Unwitting, un-wit'ing, adj. without knowledge: ignorant. ad-\ Unwittingly.

Unwived, un-wtvd, adj. not having a wife.

Unwoman, un-w5Sm'an, 7>. t. to make unwomanly. . Unworn' anliness. adj. Unworn' anly, not Iwfitting or becoming a woman. adv. in a manner unbecoming a woman.

Unwondering, uu-wun'der-ing, adj. not wondering.

Unwonted, un-wun'ted, adj. not wonted 01 accustomed : uncommon (Spens.) Unwont . adv. Un-

won tedly. . Unwon'tedness.

Unwooed, un-woOd', adj. not wooed.

Unwoof, un-wOof, v.t. to remove the woof from.

Unworded, un-wu^ded, atij. not worded, silent.

Unwork, un-wurk', v.t. to undo. adjs. Unworkable, not workable : difficult to manage ; Unwor king, living without labour ; Unwork manlike, not like a good workman.

Unworldly, un-wurld'li, adj. above worldly or self-interested motives, spiritual. . Unworld liness.

Unwormed, un-wurmd', adj. not wormed, not having had the worm or lytta under the tongue cut out of a dog.

Unworn, un-wOrn', adj. not worn.

Unworshipped, un-wur'shipt, adj. not worshipped.

Unworthy, un-wur'/Ai, adj. not worthy : worthless : unbecoming. n. Unworth (-worth'), unworthiness.

adv. Unwor'thily, in an unworthy manner: wiihout due regard to woith or merit. . Unwor'thiness.

Unwounded, un-wCCn'ded, adj. not wounded : not offended.

Unwrap, un-rap', v. t. to open what is wrapped or folded. v.i. to become unwrapped.

Unwreaked, un-rekt', adj. (Sfe>is.) unrevenged.

Unwreathe, un-reM', v.t. to untwist, as anything wreathed.

Unwrecked, un-rekt', adj. not wrecked.

Unwrinkle, un-rir,g'kl, v.t. to smooth out from a wrinkled state. adj. Unwrink led, not wrinkled, smooth.

Unwritten, un-rit'n, adj. not written or reduced lo writing, oral: containing no writing. v.t. Un-Write', to cancel what is written. adj. Unwrit'ing, not writing.

Unwrought, un-rawt', adj. not laboured or manufactured.

Unwrung, un-rung', adj. not galled.

Unyielding, un-yeTding, aiij. not yielding or bending : stiff: obstinate. adv. Unyiel'dingly.-. Unyiel'dingness.

Unyoke, un-yCk', v.t. to loose from a yoke : to disjoin. v.i. to be loosed from a yoke, to cease work. adj. Unyoked', not yoked : not having worn the yoke : (S/iak.) unrestrained, licentious.

UnzealoUS, un-zel'us, adj. not zealous, devoid of zeal

or lervour.

Unzoned, un-zOnd', adj. having no zone or girdle.

Up, up, adv. toward a higher place : aloft : on high : from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c. : in a higher posiiion : in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c. : as far as, abreast of: completely : at an end, over. frep. from a lower to a higher place on or along.

adj. inclining up, upward. . in phrase ' ups and downs,' rises and falls, vicissitudes. adv. Up'-and-down', upright : here and there. adj. plain, down-right. Up Stick, to pack up ; Up to (foll.\ about, engaged in doing ; Up to anything, capable of and ready for any mischief ; Up to date, to the present time : containing all recent facts, statistics, &c. : knowing the latest developments of fashion, usage, &c. ; Up to snuff (see Snuff) ; Up to the knocker (slang), up to the required standard, excellent ; Up town (<W/.), pertaining to the upper pait of a toun : towards the upper part of a town. [A.S. tip, upfi : Oer. auf; L. sub, Gr. kypo.}

Upanlshad, 5o-pan'i-shad, . in Sanskrit literature, a name given to a class of treatises ol theosophic and philosophical character, more or less closely con-nected with the Brahmanas, which are theological prose-works attached to each of the four collections (Satnhita) forming the Veda. [Sans.]

Upas, u pas, H. the juice of the Antjar or Anchar tree of the Philippine Islands, a powerful vegetable poison. [Malay, upas, poison.]

Upbar

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Upset

Upbar, up-bar', v.t. (Spens.) to lift up the bar of, to unbar.

Upbear, up-baY, v.t. to bear up: to raise aloft: to sustain.

Upbind, up-bind', v.t. to bind up.

Upblaze, up-blaY, v.t. to blaze or shoot up.

UpblOW, up-blo', 11. t. (Speus.) to blow up.

Upbraid, up- brad', v.t. to charge with something wrong or disgraceful : to reproach : to reprove severely. v.t. to utter reproaches. . Upbraid' - Ing, a charging with something wrong: act of reproaching. adv. Upbraid 'ingly. [A.S. */>, up,

on, bregdan, to braid.]

Upbrast, up-brast', v.pa. t. (Spens.) burst open.

Upbray, up-bra', v.t. (Spens.) to upbraid. . an up-braiding.

Upbreak. up'brik, . a breaking up or bursting forth.

Upbringing, up'bring-ing. . the process of nourishing and training.

Upbrought, up-brawt', adj. (Spens.) brought up, educated.

Upbuilding, up-bil'ding, . the act of building up, edification.

Upbuoyance, up-boi'ans, . the act of buoying up.

UpbUTSt, up' burst, H. a bursting up.

Upby, up'bl, adv. (Scot.) up the way, a little farther on or up.

Upcast, up'kast, n. a cast or throw in bowling : a shaft for the upward passage of air from a mine, a current of air passing along such: (Scot.) state of being thrown into confusion, a taunt or gibe. adj. thrown or turned upward.

Upcaught, up-ka.vt', ad/, caught up.

Upcheer, up-cher', v.t. to cheer up, to brighten.

Upclimb, up-kllm', v.t. (Spens.) to climb up, to ascend.

Upcoil, up-koil', v.t. and v.i. to coil.

Upcoming, up'kum-ing, . act of coining up.

Up-COUntry, up'kun-tri, adv. toward the interior. . the interior of a country. adj. away from the sea-

board.

UpfiU, up-fiT. v.t. to fill up.

UpflOW, -ip-fl6', v.i. to stream up. . Up'flow, a flowing up.

Upgather, up-ga/A'cr, v.t. to gather up : (Spens.) to contract.

Upgaze, up-gaY, v.i. to gaze or look steadily upward.

Upgrowth, up'grOth, n. process of growing up, development : that which grows up. v.i. Upgrow", to grow up.

Upgush, up-gush', v.i. to gush upward. . Up gush, a gushing upward.

Uphand, up'hand, adj. lifted by hand.

Upheap, up-hep', v.t. to heap up. . Upheap'ing.

Upheave, up-heV, v.t. to heave or lift up. . Upheav'al, the raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces, believed to be due to the sluicing in of the crust upon the cooling and contracting nucleus.

Upheld, up-held', fia.t. and pa,p. of uphold.

Uphill, up'hil, adj. ascending : difficult. adv. up a h:ll, against difficulties.

Uphoard, up-h8rd', v.t. (JSkak) to hoard up.

Uphold, up-h6ld', v.t. to hold up : to sustain : to countenance : to defend : to continue without failin- . UphOl'der. v.t. Upholster, to furnish furniture with stuffing, springs, &c., to provide with curtains, &c. as. Uphol Sterer, one who supplies or who sells furniture, beds, curtains, &c. ; Upb.61'-Stery, furniture, &C-, supplied by upholsterers.

Uphroe, u'frO, n. (mint.) the circular piece of wood, with holes in it, by which the legs of a crowfoot are extended for suspending an awning. Also U VTOU. [Dut. juffrouw, a young woman.]

Upkeep, up'kSp, n. maintenance, means of support.

Upland, up'land, . upper or high land, as opposed to meadow*, river-sides, &.c.adj. high in situation : pertaining to uplands. . Up lander. <uij.

Up'landish (^).

Uplay, up-la', v.t. to lay up, to hoard.

Uplean, up-len', v.i. (Spens.) to lean upon anything.

Uplift, up-lift', v.t. to lift up or raise aloft . a raising or upheaval of strata.

Uplock, up-lok', v.t. to lock up.

UplOOk, up-look', v.i. (Sftak.) to look up.

Uplying, up'll-ing, adj. upland, elevated.

Upmakmg, up' ma-king, n. (naut.) pieces of plank or timber piled on each other as filling up in building, esp. between the bilge-ways and ship's bottom, preparatory to launching : (print.) arrangement of lines into columns or pages.

Upmost. See Upper.

Upon, up-on', prep, on, in an elevated position. adr. on.

Upper, up'er, adj. (comp. of //) farther up : higher in position, dignity, &c. : superior : snpen. Up'permOSt, Up'most. us. Up'per, the part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt ; Up'perhand, superiority : advantage. aiij. Up'permost, highest in place, rank, &c. : first to come into the mimi. .1 .in. in the highest place, first. . Up'per-Sto'ry, a story above the ground-floor : the brain. .//. Up'perten, the wealthier or leading class in a commu.iity. atij. Up'pish, assuming, pretentious, snobbish. adv. Uppishly. it. Up'piShneSS. [For affix -mast, cf. Aftermost, Foremost. \

Up-pile, up-pil', v.t. to pile up.

Upping, up'ing, . the same as svj.m-upping or -marking.

Up-plough, up-plow', v.t. to plough up.

Up-pluck, up-pluk', v.t. to pluck or pull up.

Up-pricked, up-prikt', adj. pricked up, erected.

Up-prop, up-prop', v.t, to prop up.

Up-putting, up'-poot'ing, . (Scot.) lodging and entertainment.

Upraise, up-raz', v.t. to raise or lift up. u. Uprais'-
ing (Scot.), nurture.

Uprear, up-reY, v.t. to rear or raise.

Upridged, up-rijd', adj. raised up in ridges. :'./. Up-
ridge', to raise up in ridges.

Upright, up'rlt, adj. right or straight up : in an erect position : adhering to rectitude : honest : just. adv. vertically. ad-.'s. Uprigh'teoUSlV (obs.). in an upright or just manner ; Up'rightly, in an upright manner: honestly. . Uprightness.

Uprise, up-riz', ;./'. to rise up. us. Up'rise (.

the net of rising : appearance above the horizon ; Uprl'Sing. the act of rising up, ascent : any strong outburst of popular excitement, insurrection : (Skak^) an ascent, a steep place. v.p^.t. Uprfst' (Coif-ridge), uprose.

Uproar, up'ror, . noise and tumult : bustle and clamour. v.t. Uproar" (SbaA.), to throw into uproar or confusion. v.i. to make an uproar. adj. Uproarious, making or accompanied by grent uproar. adv. Uproariously.-*. Uproariousness, the state of being uproarious, noisy, or riotous. [Dut. oproer, from of, up, and rotren (Ger. riihrcn, A.S. Jircran), to stir; the form due to confusion with roar.]

Uproll. up-r5l', v.t. to roll up.

Uproot, up-root', v.t. to tear up by the roots. n. Up-root' al, act of uprooting.

Uprose, up-roz', pa.t. of uprise.

Uprouse, up-rowz', v.t. to rouse up.

Uprun, up-run', v.t. to run up, ascend.

Uprush, tip-rush', v.i. to rush upward. . Up'rush, a rush upward.

Upsee, up'se, adv. after the manner of, as ' to drink upsee Dutch ' (Scotf) Up'sees. [Dut. of> zijtt Duitsch, in the Dutch, i.e. German, fashion.]

Upseek, up-^C-k ', v.i. to seek upward.

Upsend, up-send, v.t. to send or throw up.

Upset, up-set', v.t. to turn upside down: to over-throw. v.i. to be upset. . Up'set, an overturn.

adj. relating to what is set up for sale, in phrase Upset price, the sum at which anything is started

at a public sale. us. Upset ment ; Upset'ter.

adj. Upset'ttng discomposing : (Scot.) conceited,

assuming.

UpShOOt, up-shSot', v.t. (Spens.) to shoot upward.
Upshot, up'shot, . final issue : end.
Upside, up'sid, . the upper side. adv. on the upper

side. adv. Up'side-down, with the upper [.art

undermost: in complete confusion. Be upsides

With (coll.), to be even with, to be revenged upon.
Upsitting, up'sit-ing, n. (obs.) the sitting up of a woman

after confinement, the feast held on such occasion.
Upsnatch, up-snach', v.t. to snatch up.
Upsoar, up-sur', v.i. to soar upward.
Upspear, up-sper / , v.i. to shoot up straight like a spear.
Upspring, up'spring, n. (Shak.) an upstart. v.i.

Upspring', to spring up, rise: pa.t. upsprung'.
Upstairs, up-starz', adv. in or toward the upper story.

attj. Up'stairs, pertaining to an upper story or

flat. it. an upper story.
Upstand, up-stand', v.i. (Milt.) to stand up: pa.t.

upstood .
Upstare, up-star', v.i. (Spens.) to stare upward, to

stand up erect.
Upstart, up'start, adj. (Milt.) suddenly raised to prominence or consequence, characteristic of such, pretentious and vulgar. . one who has suddenly risen from poverty or obscurity to wealth or power. v.i. Upstart', to start up suddenly.
Upstay, up-sta', v.t. to stay, sustain, support.
Upstream, up'strem, adv. towards the upper part of a stream. v.i. Upstream', to stream up.
Up-stroke, up'-strok, . an upward line made by the pen in writing.
Upsurge, up-surj', v.i. to surge up.
Upswarm, up-swawrm', v.t. (S/tak.) to raise in a swarm.
Upsway, up-swa', v.t. to swing up.
Upsweep, up-swep', . a sweeping upward.
Upswell, up-swel', v.i. to swell or surge up.
Uptake, up't.lk, . the act of lifting up: (prav.) mental apprehension : the upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler towards the chimney. v.t. Uptake', to take up.
Uptear, up-lar', v.t. to tear up.
Upthrow, up-thro', v.t. to throw up. . Up'thTOW, an upheaval, an uplift.
Upthrust, up'thrust, . a thrust upward, an upheaval of a mass of rock.
Upthunder, up-thun'der, v.i. to send up a noise like thunder.
Uptie, up-tf, v.t. to tie up: (Sfens.)lo twist.
Uptilt, up-tilt', v.t. to tilt wp.adj. Uptilt'ed.
Uptoss, up-tos', v.t. to toss up. adj. Uptossed', tossed upward, greatly agitated.
Uptown, up'tuwn, aiij. situated in the tipper part of a town. adv. to or in the upper part of a town.
Uptrace, up-troV, v.i. to trace up.
Uptrain, up-tran', v.t. to train up.
Uptrill, up-tril', v.t. to trill in a high voice.
Upturn, up-turn', v.t. to turn up or upward .' to throw up. v.i. to turn up. . Uptur'ning, the act of throwing up.
Upwafted, up-wafted, adj. borne or wafted upward.
Upward, up' ward, adj. directed up or to a higher place. advs. Up'ward, Up'wardly, Up'wards, toward a higher direction ; Up'ways, upward. Upward of, more than, alout.
Upwell, up-wel', v.i. to upspring.
Upwhirl, up-hwerl', v.i. to whirl upward. v.t. to raise upward in a whirling course.
Upwind, up-wlnd', v.t. (Spens.) to wind up: /<*./. upwoumi'.
Upwreathe, up-re//i', v.i. to rise with a wreathing or curling motion.
Upwrought, up-rawt', p.adj. wrought upward.
Ur, er, interj. a meaningless utterance between the words of hesitating speakers.
Urachus, u'ra-kus, n. one of the ligaments of the bladder formed by the remaining constricted portion of the allantois ol the foetus. [Gr. otirachoi oiiron, urine.]
Uraemia, u-re'mi-a (. a morbid condition of the blood due to the retention of urea or other waste materials ordinarily excreted from the body by the kidneys also Ure'mia. a<.ijs. Uras mic, Ure'mic, relating to the peculiar symptoms associated with defective excretion of waste products by the kidneys.
Uraeum, u-re'uin, . the posterior half of a bird opp. to Stctkiifiiin:pl. Urffi'a. [Gr. aura, a tail.]
Uraeus, u-re'us, it. the serpent emblem of ancient Egyptian divinities and kings, placed on the head-dress. [Gr. ouraios, of the tail.]
Ural-altaiC, u-ral-al-t.Vik, adj. pertaining to a racine and linguistic group of peoples, one of the four great branches of the Mongolia stock.

Uralite, u'ral-It, . a mineral with the crystalline form of augite and the cleavage and specific gravity of

hornblende. adj. Uralit'ic. - . Uralitisa'tion, the

paramorphic change of augite to hornblende. v.t.

U ralitise.

Urania, u-ra'ni-a, . the Muse of astronomy, represented with a celestial globe in her hand, to which she points with a little staff. adj. Ura'nian. [L., Gr. otiranios, heavenly oitrajios, heaven.]

Uraniscus, u-ra-nis'kus, n. the vault or roof of the mouth. [Gr. ouraniikos,, dim. of ouraiws, the vault of heaven.]

Uranite, u'ra-nTt . a greenish ore of uranium. adj. Uranit'ic.

Uranium, u-ra'ni-um, n. a very hard but moderately malleable metal, resembling nickel or iron in its lustre and colour, but in a finely comminuted state occurring as a black powder. adj. Ura'nic. [Gr. oiirauos, heaven.)

Uranography, u-ra-nog'ra-fi, . descriptive astrnomy, esp. of the constellations. adi's. Uran'ic ; Urano-

graph'ic, -aL . Uranog'rapnist.

Uranometry, u-ra-nom'e-tri, n. the measurement of the heavens : a description of the groups of constellations.

Uranoscopy, u'ra-nos-kO-pi, . observation of the heavenly bodies.

Uranus, u'ra-nus, it. the name of one of the primary planets. [L., Gr.ouranos, heaven.]

Urao, do-ra'o, u. the natron found in the dried-up beds
of South American lakes and streams.

Urate, u'rat, . a salt of uric acid. adj. Urat'iO, pertaining to the urates. ns. UratO'ma, a deposit of unites in the tissues ; Urato sis, a morbid condition in which this takes place.

Urban, ur'ban, a,ij. of or belonging to a city. adj. Urbane', pertaining to, or influenced by, a city : civilised: refined: courteous. adv. Urbane'ly. . Urban'ity, the quality of being urbane : refinement : politeness. Urbi et brW = ' to the city and to the world,' a form used in the publication of papal bulls, for the purpose of signifying their formal promulgation to the entire Catholic world, as well as to the city of Kome. [L. vrbaiius urbs, a city.]

UrceblUS, ur-se'0-lus, . a monopetalous corolla with a contracted orifice : the external case or sheath of a rotifer. . Urceola'ria, a genus of gymnp-carpous lichens with urceolate apothecia. najs.

Uroeola'rian ; Ur'ceolate, pitcher-shaped : having

an urceolus, as a rotifer. . Ur'COUS, a ewer for holding water for washing. [L. urceolus, dim. of nrceris, a pitcher.]

Urchin, nr'chin, n. a hedgehog: a mischievous child, an elf, fairy .adj. elfish, mischievous. [U. Fr. ertfort (Fr. htrissoii){,. ericius, a hedgehog.)

Urde\ ur-da', aiij. (her.) pointed, as a cross, or hav inc;
a point projected, as a bend: varriated. [Fr., Old High Ger. art, a point.]

Urdu, oor'uOO, . Hindustani, a peculiar and important form of Hindi now a. kind of lingua franca for the whole of India.

tfre

Ure, flr, n. (OPS.) practice, operation. v.t. and v.i. to work, exercise.

Urea, u'rt-a, n. a readily soluble colourless crystalline compound formed in the tissues during the disintegration of proteid material, and c.irried by the blood to the kidneys, which separate it and pass it otT in the urine, adj. U'real, pertaining to urea. ns. Uream'eter, an instrument for measuring the

amount of urea in the urine ; Uream'etry. [Gr. on'-on, urine.]

Uredo, u-r5'd5, n. a form-genus or stage of fungi of order Uredinett.adjs. Uredln'eous, Dred'inous ; Ure'doform. . Ure'dospore. adj. Uredosporlc.

Urena, u-re'na, . a genus of Malvaceae the Indian mallow.

Ureter, u-re'ter, . the duct which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. aiijs. Ure'tal, Ure'teral, Ureter'ic. . Ureteri'tis, inflammation of the ureter. [Gr., ouron, urine.)

Urethra, u-re'thra, . the canal by which the urine is discharged from the bladder:^/. Ure'ttiree. ndjs. Ure'thral ; Urethrit'ic, affected with urethritis. . Urethri'tis, inflammation of the urethra. [Gr. , ouron, urine.]

Urf, urf, n. (Scat.) a stunted child.

Urge, urj, v.i. to press in any way : to drive : to press earnestly : to solicit earnestly : to provoke. v.i. to incite : to insist : to make allegations. . act of urging. . Ur'gency, quality of being urgent : earnest asking : pressing necessity. adj. Ur'gent, urging : pressing with importunity : calling for immediate attention : earnest. adv. Urgently. n. Ur"ger. [L. urgere, to press.]

Uria, u'ri-a, n. a genus of Alcidcc the guillemots and murres.

Uriconlan, u-ri-kO'ni-an, . the name applied to a series of volcanic rocks of which the \Vrekin is composed. [Uriconiitm, a Roman station on the site of which Wroxeter in Shropshire stands.]

Urile, u'ril, . a kind of cormorant.

Urim, u'rim, Thummirn, thum'im, tis.pl. first mentioned in Exod. xxviii. 30, in connection with the High-priest's breastplate, apparently a pxir of objects used at critical junctures as a kind of traditional oracle, hut which could not always be counted on for an answer (i Sam. xxviii. 6).

Urine, u'rin, . the fluid which is secreted or separated by the kidneys from the blood and conveyed to the bladder the principal means of removing the worn-out tissues, esp. the nitrogenous and saline matters, from the system. n. Ure'SiS, a frequent desire to make water. adj. U'rlC, pertaining to, or obtained from, urine. ns. UrlcaB mia, lithemia;

Uridro'sis, the excretion of urea in the sweat ; UrinaB'mia, the contamination of the blood with urinary deposits ; U'rinal, a vessel for urine : a convenience for discharging urme. adjs. U'rinant (her,\ diving ; U'rinary, pertaining to, or like, urine. n. a reservoir for keeping urine. v.i. U'rinate, to discharge urine. w.Urina'tlon. W;'. U'rinative. . U'rinator, a diver. adjs. Urinato'rial ; Urinlf'-

erOUS, conveying urine; Urlnif'ic, secreting urine;

Urinip'arous, proilucing urine. ns. Urlnol'ogy, the scientific knowledge of urine ; Urinom'eter, an instrument for weighing urine. adj. Urlnomet'rlc.

. Urinom'etry. adj. Urtnoscop'ic. n. U'rinos-Copy, inspection of urine. adj.*. U'rlnose, U'rin-OUS, relating 10 urine : partaking of the qualities of urine : like urine. ns. U'rochrome, a yellow pigment of the urine ; Urodlal'yslS, a partial suppression of urine ; Urogag'ter, the urinary passages collectively. adjs. Urogen'ltal, pertaining In the urinary and genital organs also Urinogen'ital, Urinogen'itary, Genitourinary; Urog'enous. producing urine. ns. UrolltM'asls, lithUsu: Urol'ogy, urinology ; U'romanoy, divination by urine ; Dropla'nia. the abnormal presence of urine in any part of the body ; Uropoie'sis, the formation of urine.

adj. Uropoiet'io. ns. Urorrha'gia, excessive micturation ; Urorrhe'a. UrorrhOB'a, involuntary passage ot urine. iidj. Uroscop ic (same as Urino-SCOpiC). ns. U'roSGOpiSt, one skilled in urinoscopy;
U roscopy (same as Urinoscopy) ; Urd'sis, any disease of the urinary organs, [tr., L. urina ; cog. with Gr. ouron, Sans, vari, waler.]

Urite, u'rit, n. the slernite of an abdominal segment of an insect. [Gr. aura, a tail.]

Urman, ur'man, . a large tract of swampy coniferous forest in Siberia. [Tatar.]

Urn, urn, . a rounded or angular vase having a foot, a water vessel, an electoral vase, a tea-urn, &c. : a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited, hence the grave. -v.t. to enclose" in an urn. adj. Urn'al. n. Urn'ful, as much as an urn will hold. adj. Orn'-shaped, having the shape of an urn. [L. urna, an urn nrcre, to burn.]

Urocardlac, u-r6-kar'cii-ak, adj. pertaining to the posterior part of the cardiac division of the stomach

of the crayfish and some other crustaceans.

Urochord, Q'rO-kord, . the caudal chord of an ascidian or tunicate. adjs. Urochor dal, UrO-chor'date.

Ul'OChroa. u-rok'rO-a, . a genus of humming-birds in Ecuador. [Gr. oitra, tail, chroa, colour.]

UrOClSSa, u-rO-sis'a, . a genus of Asiatic Con'ida, with very long tail. [Gr. oum, tail, kis*a, magpie.]

Urocyon, u-ros'i-on, . a genus of canine quadrupeds, the type of which is the common gray fox of the United States. [Gr. aura, tail, kyon, dog.]

Urocyst, u'r5-sist, . the urinary bladder .adj. UrO-Cyst'iC. [Gr. ouron, urine, kystis, bladder.]

Urodele, u'r3-del, adj. tailed, as an amphibian. Also Urode'lan, Urodelian, Urode'lous. [Gr. our a, tail, <(</,'.(, plain.]

Urogastric, u-ro-gas'trik, adj. pertaining to the posterior pair of divisions of the gastric lobe of the dors il surface of the carapace of a crab : pertaining to the urogaster (see under Urine). [Gr. ouron, urine, gaster, the stomach.]

Urohyal, u-rS-hT'al, . the tail-piece of the composite hyoid bone. adj. pertaining to this.

Uromere, u'rO-mer, . a caudal segment of an arthropod. adj. Uromer'ic. [Gr. oura, tail, meros, part.]

Uropod, u'rO-pod, . any abdominal limb of an arthropod. adj. Urop'odal. [Gr. oura, la\\,J>ous, fodoi, foot.]

Uropyglum, u-rC-pij'i-um, n. the rump in birds. adj. Uropyg'ial. [Gr. orrkos, rump, pygi, buttocks.)

Uropyloric, u-r0-pl-lor'ik, adj. pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach of the crayfish and some other crustaceans.

Urosacral, u-r5-sa'kral, adj. pertaining to the sacrum ami to the coccyx. . UrOSa'crum.

Urosome, O'r0-s5m, . the terminal somatome of a vertebrate : the post-thoracic region of the body of an arthropod. . Uroso'mite, one of the somites of the urosome. adj. UroSOmit'ic. [Gr. oura, tail, sfli'iit, body.)

Urostege, u'rO-stej, . one of the special scales on the under side of a snake's tail also U'rostegite. adj. UTOStegal. [Gr. oura, tail, stegi, a roof.]

Urostaon, u-ros'te-on, n. a median posterior ossification of the sternum of some birds. [Gr. oura, tail, osteon, bone.]

Urosternite, Q-rC-ster'nTt, . the sternite of any somite of the urosome of an arthropod.

Urosthene, u'r6-sthen, . an animal whose strength rests mainly in it* tail. adj. Urosthen ic. [Gr. a/tut, tail, ithenos, strength.]

Urostyle, u'ro-stTl, n. a prolongation backward of the list vertebra. adj. UrOStylar. [Gr. oura, tail, sfylos. column.)

Urotoxic, Q-ro-tok'sik, adj. pertaining to poisons eliminated in the urine. [Gr. ouron, urine, toxikon, poison.]

Urry, ur'i, . a dark clay near a bed of coal. [Prob. Gael, itirlach iiir, e;irth.]

Ursine, ur's-n, atij. of or resembling a bear : thickly clothed with bristles, as certain caterpillars. n. a bear. . Ur'sa, the name of two conste-llations, Ursa-Major ami Ursa-Minor, the Great and the Little Bear. iidj. Ur'Siform, in appearance like a bear. .//. Ur'sinaB, the bears proper. [L., itrsus, a bear.]

Urson, ur'sun, . a rodent nearly allied to the porcupine, and often called the Canada Porcupine.

Ursuline, ur'su-lin, adj. of or pertaining to St Ursula,

esp. pertaining to the female teaching order founded by St Angela Merici of Brescia in 1537.

Urtica, ur'ti-ka, . the genus of nettles, order Urti-cacfie. atijs. Urtica'ceous, relating to nettles; Ur'tical, pertaining to the nettles. . Urtica'ria, nettle-rash, hives. adjs. Urtica'rial, Urtica'nous.

V.I. Ur'tlcate, to sting, as with nettles.K. Urti-ca'tion. [L. nrtica, a nettle.]

Urubu, oo'ro~0-boo, . an .American vulture. [Braz.]

Urus, u'rus, . the Latin name of the wild ox, which in the time of Julius Caesar was abundant in Euro-pean forests the Aurochs of the Germans, and the ancestor of the European domesticated cattle. [L.]

Urva, ur'va, . the ichneumon of northern India.

Urvert, urvd, adj. (>ter.) turned upward. Also Ur-vant.

Us, us, pron. the objective case of we. adv. Us'Ward, toward us. [A.S.]

Usage, u'zaj, . act or mode of using: treatment: practice: custom. ns. U'sager, one of the non-jurors who maintained ' the usages' mixed chalices, oblation in prayer of consecration, and prayer for the dead. [Fr., Low L., L. usits.]

Use, uz. v. t. to put to some purpose : to avail one's self of: to habituate : to treat or behave toward. T'./. to be accustomed. adj. U' Sable, that may be used. us. U'sableness ; U'see, one for whose use a suit is brought in another's name; U'ser. Use one's self (Shak.), to behave ; Use Up, to consume, to exhaust, to tire out. [Fr. user L. uti, lisas, to use.]

Use, us, . act of using or putting to a purpose : con-venience : employment : need : advantage : practice : common occurrence : a distinctive form of public worship or service peculiar to a church, diocese, &c. : custom : interest for money. . Us'ance (obs.), use, usage, employment : (Shak.) usury, interest for money : the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange. adj. Uso'flll, full of use or advantage: able to do good: serviceable. adv. Use'fully. n. Usefulness. adj. Useless, having

no use : answering no good purpose or the end pro-posed. Wr. Uselessly. . Use'lessness. it.pl. Us'es, a form of equitable ownership peculiar to English law by which one person enjoys the profits of lands, &c. , the legal title to which is vested in another in trust. Use and wont, the customary practice. Have no use for (U.S.), to have no liking for ; In US6, in employment or practice ; Made Use Of, to use, to employ ; Of no USB, use-less ; Of use, useful ; Out Of use, not used or employed. [L. usits uti.]

Usher, ush'er, . one who meets people at the door of a hall, &c., and conducts them to seats, an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank : an under-teacher or assistant. v.t. to introduce: to forerun. ns. Ush erance ; Ush'erdom. Ush'ership. adjs. Ushe'-rian ; Ush'erless. [O. Fr. ussier (Fr. Auissiery L. pstiaritis, a door-keeper ostium, a door.)

Usitate, u'zi-tat, adj. according to custom. adj. Usita'tive, expressing usual action.

Usquebaugh, us'kwe-baw, . whisky. [Ir. and Gael. uisgebeatha, uisge, water, hentha. life.]

UstilagO, us-ti-la'tjO, . a genii- nf parasitic fungi, causing smut. adj. Ustilagm eoua.

Ustion, ns'ti-ofi, h. the act of burning, cauterisation by burning. adjs. Usto'riOUS, burning ; Us tulatO, coloured by burning. n. Ustula tion, burning.

Usual, u'zhu-al, adj. in use : occurring in ordinary use: common. adv. U'SUally. w. Usualness. [L. usuaiis.]

Usucaption, u-zu-kap'shun, n. (law) the acquisition of property in anything by possession and enjoyment for a certain term of years. . Usucapient. one who has acquired rights by usucaption. v.t. U'SU-Capt, to acquire so. adj. Usucapt ible. [L. usus, use, capere, captnm, to take.]

Usufruct, u'zu-frukt, . the use and profit, but not the property, of a thing: liferent. v.t. to hold in usufruct. adj. Usufruc'tuary. . one who holds property for use by usufruct [L. usus-fructus usus, \\&t,fructus, truit.l

Usurp, fl-zurp', v.t. to take possession of by force without right. . Usurpation, act of usurping: unlawful seizure and possession : intrusion into an office. adj. UsuTpatory. ns. UsuTpatrix, a female usurper; Usur'pature. usurpation. adv. Usur'pedly. . Usur'per. adj. Usurping, adv. Usur'pingly. [Fr., L. usnrpdre, perh. contr. from

usu-rapere, to seize to one's own use usus, use, rapere, to seize ; or from usum rumpere, to break a use.]

Usury, ii'zhu-ri, . the taking of iniquitous or illegal interest on a loan, formerly interest of any kind on money lent. v.i. U'sure (SAab.), to practise usury. . U'SUrer (orig. , and in B.), any money-lender for interest : one who practises usury. adj. Usu'rious. adv. Usu'riously. . Usu'riousness. [L. usura uti, usus, to use.]

Uta, u'ta, ;/. a genus of small American lizards. [From Utah.}

Utas, u'tas, . (of>s.) the time between a festival and the eighth day after it : festivity, stir. Also U'tiS. [Through O. Fr. from L. of to, eight.]

Utensil, ii-ten'sil, ti. an instrument or vessel used in common life. [Fr. utensiie L. utensilis, fit for use uti, to use.]

Uterine, u'te-rin, adj. pertaining to the womb : born of the same mother by a different father. ns. Uteri'tiS, inflammation of the womb ; U tero-gesta'tion, the progressive development of the embryo within the womb ; Uteroma nia, nympho-m.inia ; U'terUS, the womb. [Fr. uterin L. uteri-nus uterus, the womb.]

Utgard, ut'gard, n. (Scaud. myt/i.) the abode of the giant U tgard-\j3\<\ on the other side of the great sea which surrounds Midgard, the earth.

Utilise, u'ti-llz, v.t. to make useful : to put to profit-

. able use. adj. U'tilisable. ns. Utilisation ; U'tiliser : Util'ity, usefulness : profit : a useful thing ; Utirity-man, an actor of one of the least important pans in a play. [Fr. utilise* L. uti.}

Utilitarian, u-til-i-ta'ri-an, adj. consisting in, or per-taining to, utility or to utilitarianism. n. one who holds utilitarianism. v.t. Utilita'rianlSf, to make to serve a utilitarian purpose. . Utilita'rianism, the ethical theory which finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility of actions, i.e. their fitness to produce happiness.

Utmost, ut'mOst, adj. outmost : farthest put : most distant : last : in the greatest degree : hichest. n. the greatest that can be : the greatest effort. [A.S. utemest, formed with double superlative suffix -m-tst from lite, out.]

Utopian, u-t6'pi-an,tf^'. imaginary : fanciful : chimeri-
cal. n. one who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society. ns. Uto'pianiser ; Uto'pianism ; Uto'-piast. 'adi. Utop'ical (obs.).ns. U'topism. uto-

pianism ; U'topist, a Utopian. [From Utopia, lit. ' nowhere '- Gr. mi, not, topos, place, an imaginary i-land represented by Sir T >fore in his famous political romance, or rather satire (Lau 1516, Eng.

1 55i) I as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, &c., community of goods, freedom of creed, &c.]

Utraquism, u'tra-kwizm, . the doctrine of the U'tra-quists or Calixtines, who asserted the right to com-municate in both kinds sub utraque specie.

Utricle, u'tri-kl, . a little bag, bladder, or cell

adjs. Utritfular, UtriCUlate, containing or fur-nished with utricles ; UtriCUllf eiOUS, producing utricles; UtriC'Uliform, shaped like a utricle;

Utric'uloid ; Utric'ulose. n. Utric'ulus, any small pear-shaped sac. [L. uiricutus, dim. of uter, ntris, a bag.]

Utricularia, u-trik-u-Ia'ri-a, . the genus of bladder-worts. [L. utricuiits, a bag.]

Utriform, u'tri-form, adj. having the shape of a leather boltle. [L. uter, a leather bottle, forma, form.]

Utter, ut'er, adj. farthest out : extreme : total : perfect. adv. Utt'erly. /.. Ul/.'erness, quality of being extreme. [A.S. utor, oiuer lit, out.]

Utter, ut'er, v.t. to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak. adj. Utt'erable, that may be uttered or expressed. us. Utt'erableness ; Utterance, act

of uttering : manner of speaking : pronunciation : expression ; Utt'erer ; Uttering, circulation. adj. Utt erless, that cannot be uttered iu words. [A.S. utian, to put out lit, out.]

Utterance, ut'er-ans, . (Skak.) extremity, deadly

contention. [Fr. outratice outre, beyond L. ultra,

beyond.]
Uttermost, ut'er-most, adj. farthest out : utmost. .

the greatest degree. [Same as utmost, the r being

intrusive, and t being doubled on the analogy of utter.]
Ova, u'va, . a name for such succulent indehiscent

fruits as have a central placenta. [L. uva, a cluster

of grapes.]
Uvea, u've-a, n. the vascular tunic of the eye iris,

ciliary body, and choroid. adjs. U'veal, U'VOOUS.

[L. nz'a, a bunch of grapes.]
Uveous, u've-us, adj. resembling a grape. [From L.

nva, a grape.]
Uvula, u'vu-la, . the fleshy conical body suspended

from the palate over the back part of the tongue.

adj. U'VUlar. adv. U'VUlarly, with thick utterance.

[L. uva, a bunch of grapes.]
UxoriOUS, uk-so'ri-us, adj. excessively or submissively

fond of a wife. adjs. Uxo'rial, pertaining to a wife ;

Uxo'ricidal, pertaining to uxoricide. . Uxo'ricide,

one_who kills his wife : the killing of a wife. adv.

Uxo'riously. . Uxo'riousness. [L. uxorius

uxor, a wife.]
Uzbeg, uz'beg, n. a member of the Turkish family of

Tartars in Turkestan, their blood in some places

mixed with a Tajik (or Aryan) strain, elsewhere with Kiptchak, Kalmuck, and Kirghiz elements.

the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, a differentiated form of U in sound it a labio-dental and closely related to F. As a Roman numeral V = 5 ; V = 5000.

Vacant, va'kant, adj. empty : free : not occupied by an incumbent or possessor : not occupied with study, &c. : thoughtless, inane. n. Va'cancy, emptiness : idleness : empty space, void or gap between bodies : a situation unoccupied : (S hak.) unoccupied or leisure
time. adv. Va'cantly. v. t. Vacate', to leave empty: to quit possession of: (pbs.) to annul, to make useless. us. Vaca'tion, a vacating or making void or invalid ; freedom from duty, &c. : recess : break in the sittings of law-courts : school and college
holidays ; Vaca'tionist, one travelling for pleasure. adj. Vaca'tionleSSf . Vaca'tur, the act of an-nulling iii law. [Fr., L. vacans, -aiitis, pr.p. of vacare, -dtum, to be empty.]

Vaccinate, vak'si-nat, v.t. to inoculate with the cow-pox as a preventive against smallpox. adjs. Vac-cig'enous, producing vaccine ; Vatfcinal, pertaining to vaccine or to vaccination. ns. Vaccina'tion ; Vaccinator, one who vaccinates. adj. Vac'cine, pertaining to or derived from cows : of or relating to vaccinia or vaccination. . the virus of cowpox or vaccinia used in the process of vaccination. . Vaccin'ia, an eruptive disease occurring in cattle also Vacci'na. [L. vaccinia vacca, a cow.]

Vachery, vash'er-i, . a dairy.

Vacillate, vas'i-lat, v.i. to sway to and fro : to waver : to lie _unsteady. adjs. Vac'illant, vacillating ; Vacillating, inclined to fluctuate : wavering : un-steady. adv. Vatfillatingly. . Vacilla'tion, act of vacillating. adj. Vac'illatory, wavering. [L. vacillare, -atiiin.]

Vacuous, vak'u-us, a<ij. empty, void : without intelli-gence, unexpressive. v.t. Vac'uate, to make empty. its. Vacua'tion; Vac'uist, one who thinks there are empty spaces in nature ; Vacii'ity, emptiness : space unoccupied : idleness, listlessness ; Vatfudle, a very small cavity in the tissue of organisms ; VaC'UOUSnesS ; Vac'uum, vacant or empty space : a space empty or devoid of all matter : pi. VaC'ua ;

Vac'uum-brake, a brake working on the principle of keeping up a vacuum in a continuous pipe or pipes extending under the train, and in brake-cyliiulers connected to them under each vehicle, the air being sucked out by ejectors or pumps on the

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locomotive ; Vac'UUm-gauge, a gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced ; Vac'UUm-pan, a vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum in sugar-making ; VaC'Uum-tUbO, a sealed glass tube in which a vacuum has been made, employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or gas rarefied or exhausted. [L. vacims. empty.]

Vade, vad, v.i. (Sluik.) to fade. [Fade.]

Vade-mecum, va'de-me'kum, n. a hand-book, pocket-companion. [L., 'go with me' vadere, to go, me, abl. of ego, I, cunt, with.]

Vadium, va'di-um, . (Scots laiv) a wad or surety. [L. vas, vadis.}

Vag, vag, n. (prov.) turf for fuel.

Vagabond, vag'a-bond, adj. wandering : having no settled home : driven to and fro : unsettled. . one who wanders without any settled habitation : a wandering, idle fellow : a scamp, a rascal. .

Vag'abondage. v.t. Vag'ahondise, to wander like a vagabond. adj. Vag'abondish. . Vag'a-bondism. [Fr., Low L., vagari, to wander vagus, wandering.]

Vagary, va-ga'ri, n. a wandering of the thoughts : a wild freak : a whim : //. Vaga'lies. . Vaga'rian, a person with vagaries. adjs. Vaga'riOUS ; Vaga'-I'ish. n. Vagar'ity, irregularity, capaciousness.

Vagina, vfi-ji'na, . (anat.) the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus, a sheath, case : the upper part of the pedestal of a terminus : (tot.) a leaf-stalk when it becomes thin and rolls round the stem to which it then foims a

stalk, as in grasses. adjs. Vag'inal; Vag'inant (bot.), investing as a sheath; Vag'inate, -d (bot.), invested by the tubular base of a leaf or leaf-stalk, as a stem : denoting a certain order of sheathed polypes; Vaginic oline, Vaginic'olous, living in a vagina ; Vaginif erous, hearing a vagina ; Vaginl-

penn'ate, Vaginopenn'ous, sheath-winged. us.

VaginiS'mus, spasmodic contraction of the vagina;

Vagini'tis, inflammation of the vagina ; Vaginot-omy, cutting of the vagina ; Vagin'ula. Vag'inule,

a diminutive vagina, adj. Vagin'ulate, having a

vacinula, sheathed. [L., 'a sheath.']
VagitUS, vS-ji'tus, . the cry of a new-born child.

[L., z>ag-irr, to cry.]
VagOUS, va'gus, adj. wandering.
Vagrant, va'grant, adj. wandering without any settled

dwelling: unsettled: uncertain, erratic: (tried.)

Vagrom

mote ; mute ; mOOn ; then.

Value

wandering. . one who has no settled home : an idle or disorderly person : a beggar. us. Va'grancy, Va grantness (rare), the state uf being a vagrant : life and habits of a vagrant. adv. Va'grantly. [L. vagans, -amis, pr.p. of vagdri, to wander ; with r intruded.]

Vagrom, va'grom, (Sliak.) Dogberry's perverted spell-
ing and pronunciation of vagrant.

Vague, vag, adj. unsettled : indefinite : uncertain : of doubtful origin: not thinking clearly. v.i. (pks.) to wander. . indefinite expanse. adz>. Vague ly. u. Vagueness. [Fr., L. vagus, wandering.]

Vagus, va gus, . the tenth cranial nerve or wandering nerve, the longest and most widely extended of the nerves of the brain : pi. Va'gi.

VaidiC, vu'dik, adj. Same as VediC.

Vail, val. Same as Veil.

Vail, val, v.t. to let fall. v.i. to yield : to drop, move down. . (SJiak.) submission, decline. . Vail'er. IContr. from avale ; cf. Avalanche.]

Vail, val', v.i. (pott.) to profit, avail. n.pl. Vails, money given to servants by a visitor also Vales. [Contr. from avail.}

Vain, van, adj. unsatisfying : fruitless : unreal : silly : conceited : showy : (/>.) vacant, worthless. adv. Vainly. ns. Vain 'ness, fruitlessness : (Shak.) empty pride, folly ; Van ity, worthlessness, futility : empty pride or ostentation : ambitious display : idle show : empty pleasure : fruitless desire, a trifle : (Shak.) a personified vice in the old moralities and puppet-shows : (B.) a heathen deity. Vanity Fair, the world as the scene of vanity or empty folly, the ; of fashion, so named from the fair described in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. In Vain, For Vain (Shak.), ineffectually : to no end : with levity or profanity. [Fr., L. vanns, empty.]

Vainglory, van-glG'ri, . vain or empty glory in one's own performances : pride above desert. v.i. to boast vainly. adj. Vainglo'riOUS, given to vain-glory: proceeding from vanity. adv. Vaingld ri-

ously. . Vainglo'riousness.

Vair, var, n. (her.) a kind of fur, the skin of the squirrel, bluish-gray on the back and white on the belly, represented by blue and white shields or bells in horizontal rows. atijs. Vaire, Vairy (va'ri), charged or variegated with vair. [O. Fr., L. varins, variegated.]

Vaishnava, vlsh'na-va, . a worshipper of Vishnu, the Vaishnavas forming one of the great sects of Brahmanistn. [Sans., Vishnu, Vishnu.]

Vaisya. vls'ya, . a member of tlie third caste among the Hindus. [Sans, vaifya vif, settler.]

Vaivode, Waywode = Voivode.

VakasS, va-kas', K. a semicircular eucharistic vest-ment in Armenian use also called Ephod.

Vake, vak, v.i. (Scat.) to be vacant.

Vakeel, Vakil, va-kel', . a native attorney or agent in the East Indies. [Hind., Ar. vakil.}

Valance, val'ans, . hanging drapery for a bed, &c. also Val'ence. v.t. to decorate with such. [From 1'iiU'ice -L. Vaientia, in France.]

Valdenses = Waldensts.

Vale, val, . a tract of low ground, esp. between hills : a valley. [Fr. val L. vallts, a vale.]

Valediction, val-e-dik'shun, . a farewell. <z<'. Vale-dlc'tory, .saying farewell : farewell : taking leave. . a farewell oration spoken at American gradua-tions by the graduating person of highest rank, often tailed the Valedicto rian. [L. valedicirc, -dictum vtile, farewell, dicere, to say.]

Valence, va'lens, a. (c/'tent.) the combining power of an element, or the proportion in which it forms a combination with another. Also Va'lenoy. [From L. valere, to be strong.]

Valenciennes, va-long-si-enz', . a kind of lace made it I 'aienc ietines in France.

Valentine, val'en-tin, . a lover or sweetheart chosen or Si Valentine's Day, i4t!i February : a love-letter

or other amatory print sent on that day. [O. Fr. Valentin, a young person betrothed on the first Sunday in Lent, perh. from a form vaiant. equiv. to galant. gallant, but commonly identified with the name of St Valfutine, on whose day the choice of valentines came to be made, because birds on that day were supposed to choose their mates.]

Valentinian, val-en-tm'i-an, . one of a Gnostic sect founded by Valentinus, (died c. 160 A.D.). adj. belonging to the foregoing. . Valentin'ianism,

Valerian, va-le'ri-an, K. the plant all-heal, the root of which is used in medicine. adj. Val'eric, pertain-ing to or obtained from the root of valerian. [O. Fr.,

L. valire, to be strong.]

Valet, val'et, or val'a, . a man-servant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. v.t. to act as valet to. . Valet de place, in France, one who offers his services as guide, messenger, &c. for hire, esp. to strangers. [O. Fr., vaslet, later also rarlet

Low L. vassalettus, dim. of vassaiis, a vassal.]
Valetudinarian, val-e-tu-di-na'ri-an, adj. pertaining

to ill-health : sickly : weak also Valetu'dinary.
. a person of weak health. ns. ValetU'dinariness, Valetudinarianism, the condition of a valetudinarian : weak health ; Valetudina rium, an ancient Roman hospital. [L. valettidinanus valetudo, state of health valere, to be strong.]

ValgUS. val'gus, . a bow-legged man : a form of club-foot talipes valgus :pl. Val'gi (-jl). [L.]

Valhalla, yal-hal'la, n. (Scand. myth.) the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle : an edifice forming the final resting-place of the heroes of a nation. [Ice. vailtdil, 'the hall of the slain' valr t the slain, conn, with A.S. vxrl, slaughter, Ice. koil, hall.]

Valiant, val'yant, adj. strong : brave : intrepid in danger: heroic. . (pbs.) a valiant person. ns. Valianoe. Valiancy. adv. Valiantly, bravely.
. Val'iantness, courage. [Fr. vaillant L. z'li/fiis, valentis. pr.p. of valere, to be strong.]

Valid, val'id, adj. strong : having sufficient strength or
force : founded in truth : sound : conclusive : (/aa) executed with the proper formalities : legal : rightful. v.t. Validate, to confirm, give legal force to : test

the validity of. ns. Valida'tion ; Validity. adv. Val' idly. . Val'idness. [Fr., L. vaiidus

valere, to be strong.]

Valise, va-les', . a travelling bag, generally of leather, opening at the side : a portmanteau. [Fr., L. lalise (It. vaiigia, Sp. balija), orig. unknown.]

Valkyr, val'kir, . (Scand. myth.) one of the nine handmaidens of Odin, serving at the banquet of Valhalla also Valkyr'ia, Wal'kyr. adjs. Valkyrlan, Walkyr'ian. [Ice. vaikyrjavalr, the slain, kyrja kjo'sa., to choose. Ger. fr'oMiire.}

Vallar, val'ar, adj. pertaining to a rampart. Also ValTary. [L. vallum.}

Vallate, val'at, adj. cup-shaped : circumvallate. Also Vall'ated.

Vallecula, va-lek'Q-la, K. a groove or furrow. aaj's.

Vallec'ular, Vallec'ulate.

Valley, val'i, . a vale or low land between hills or mountains : a low, extended plain, usually watered by a river : //. Vall'eys. [O. Fr. volte (Fr. vallee) val, a vale.)

Vallisneria, val-is-ne'ri-a, n. a genus of the natural order of plants Hydrocharidttf. [Named after Antonio Vallisneri (1661-1730), an Italian naturalist.]

Vallum, val'um, . a rampart, entrenchment : (anat.) the eyebrow. [L., 'a rampart.']

Valonia, va-lo'ni-a, . the large acorn-cup of a species of oak which grows round the Levant, used in tanning. [It. vallonia Gr. balanos, an acorn.)

Valour, val'ur, . intrepidity : courage : bravery. ndj. Val'orous, intrepid : courageous. adv. Val or-OUSly. (O. Fr. valotu Low L. valar L. valere, to be strong.]

Value, val'u, . worth : that which renders anything

useful or estimable : the degree of this quality : esteem, regard : efficacy : importance : excellence : price : precise meaning : (mus.) the relative length of a tone signified by a note : {paint.) relation of one part of a picture to the others with reference to light and shade and without reference to hue : (math.) the special determination of a quantity. v.t. to estimate the worth of : to rate at a price : to esteem : to prize. v.i. (Skak.) to be worth. adj. Valuable, having value or worth : costly : deserving esteem. . a thing of value, a choice article often in//. ns. Val'uableness ; Valuation, the act of valuing: value set upon a thing: estimated worth; Valua tor, one who sets a value upon : an appraiser

adjs. Val'ued; Valueless.?/. Val'uer, one who

values. Value in exchange, exchange value : (pol. econ.) economic \alue (i.e. the amount of other commodities for which a thing can be exchanged in open market) as distinguished from its more general meaning of utility; Value received, a phrase indicating that a bill of exchange, &c., has been accepted for a valuable consideration. Good value, full worth in exchange. IO. Fr. value, prop, the fern, of FT. valu, pa.p. of valoir, to be worth L. valere.\

Valve, valv, . one of the leaves of a folding-door : a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other : one of the pieces or divisions forming a shell : (atiat.) a membraneous fold resembling a valve or serving as a vaive in connection with the flow of blood, lymph, or other fluid also Val'va. adjs. Val'val, pertaining to a valve ; Val'vate, having or resembling a valve or valves : (hot.) meeting at the edges without overlapping, as the petals of flowers ; Valved, having or composed of valves, --ns. Valve'-gear. the mechanism for working a valve ; Valve let, Val'vula, Val'yule, a little valve : (tot.) formerly used of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a pericarp. adj. Val'vular. . Valvull'tiS, inflammation of one of the valves of the heart. [Fr., L. vah>a, a folding-door.]

Vambrace, vam'bras, . a piece of plate-armour to protect the forearm. adj. Vam'braced (her.), having armour on the forearm. [Also vantbrace, vantbr<iss Fr. avant-bras avant, before, bras, arm.]

Vamose, va-m5s', v.i. (slang) to be off, to be gone. [Sp. vamos, ist pers. pi. pres. indie. L. vadimns, we go radere, to go.]

Vamp, vamp, . the upper leather of a boot or shoe. v.t. to repair with a new vamp : to patch old with new : give a new face to : (mus.) to improvise an accompaniment to (coll.). v.i. to improvise accompaniments, to travel, proceed. . Vam'per, one who vamps or cobbles up anything old to pass for new. Vamp up, to patch up, to improvise, to cook up. In Vamp, in pawn. [Corr. of Fr. avant-pied, the forepart of the foot avant, before, pied L. /, pedis, foot.]

Vampire, vam'plr, . in eastern Europe, an accursed body which cannot rest in the kindly earth, but nightly leaves its grave to suck the blood of sleeping men: an extortioner. . Vam'plre-bat, the name of several species of bats all supposed to suck blood the real blood-suckers only in Central and South America, attacking cattle, horses, and sometimes human beings asleep. adj. Vampir/iC. . Vam'pilism, the actions of a vampire or the practice of blood - sucking : extortion. [Fr., Servian Tain fir : the word is common in the Slavonic tongues.]

Vamplate. vain'plat, . the iron plate through which the lance passed, serving as a protection to the hand when the lance was couched. [Fr. avant-plat avant, before, plat, plate.]

Van, van, . the front : the front of an army or a fleet : the leaders of any movement. [Abbrev. of vanguard.]

Van, van, n. a fan for grain, &c. : a vane, wing : a test for ascertaining the value of an ore by washing a small quantity on a shovel. v.t. to separate ore in this way. >is. Van'ner, an ore-separator ; Van'ning. [Fr., L. vannus.}

Van. van, n. a large covered wagon for goods, &c. : a light vehicle, covered or not, used by tradesmen in delivering goods : a carriage in a railway-train for carrying luggage, for the use of the guard, &c. [Short for caravan.}

Vanadium, van-a'di-um, . a rare metal somewhat resembling silver in appearance, very brittle and infusible, and unoxidisibie either by air or water. ns. Van'adate, Vana'diate, a salt formed by vanadic acid combined with a base. ai/j's. Van-ad'ic, Vana'dious, Van'adous, pertaining to or obtained from vanadium; Vanadif erous, yielding vanadium. . Van adinite, a compound of lead vanadate and lead chloride. [Named from Vanadis, a Scandinavian goddess.]

Vancourier, van'ko5-ri-er, . a precursor. [Fr. arant-coiirier avant, before.]

Vandal, van'dal, . one of a fierce race from north-eastern Germany who entered Gaul about the beginning of the sth century, crossed the Pyrenees into Spain (leaving their name in Andalusia = Vandalitid), next under Genseric crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, and carried devastation and ruin from the shores of the Atlantic to the frontiers of Cyrene : any one hostile to arts or literature, a barbarian. adjs. Van'dal, Vandal'iC, barbarous, rude. . Van'dalism, hostility to arts or literature. [Ix>w !>. Vandali, Vindnli the Teut. name seen in Dut.

IVenden, the Wends.]

Vandyke, van-dlk', . one of the points forming an edge or border, as of lace, ribbon, &c. : a painting by Vandyke : a small round cape, the border ornamented with points and indentations, as seen in paintings by Vandyke of the time of Charles I. adj. pertaining to the style of dress represented in portraits by Vandyke. v.f. to cut the edge off in points. . Vandyke'-brown, a reddish-brown pigment, a species of peat or lignite. adj. Vandyked', notched with large points like a Vandyke collar. [Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641), a great Flemish painter.)

Vane, van, . a flag or banner : a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, &c. , to show which way the wind blows : a weather-cock : the thin web of a feather : one of the blades of a windmill. adjs. Vaned, furnished with vanes ; Vane'less. [Older form fane A.S. /ana; Goth. _fana, cloth, Ger. faline ; akin to L. pannns, Gr. penos, a cloth.]

Vanessa, va-nes'a, . a genus of butterflies, e.g. the Vanessa atalanta or Red Admiral, Vanessa antiape or Camberwell Beauty. [Perh. intended for Phanessa Gr. Phones, a mystic divinity.]

Vang, vang, . (natit.) one of two guy-ropes from the end of a gaff to the deck to steaiiy the peak. [Dut.]

Vanguard, van'gard, . the guard in the van of an army : the part of an army preceding the main body : the front line. [Formerly vantgard Fr. avant-garde avant, before, garde, guard.]

Vanilla, va-nil'a, . the dried aromatic sheath-like pod or fruit of a tropical epiphytal orchid, a favourite confection. adj. Vanill'ic. [Latinised from Fr. vanille Sp. vainilla vainti L. vagina, a sheath.]

Vanisb, van'ish, v.i. to pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or empty : to disappear : to be annihilated or lost : (ra(A.)to become zero : (SAaA.) to exhale. ~n. Van'isher. adv. Van'ishingly. . Van ishment. Vanishing point, the point of disappearance of anything. [Through Fr. from L. vanescere, to pass away vanus, empty.]

Vanity. See Vain.

Vanner. See Van (2).

Vanquish, vangk'wish, v.t. to conquer: to defeat in any contest : to confute. adj. Vanq'UiShable,

Vantage

m8te ; mute ; m5on ;

Variola

capable of being vanquished. as. Vanq'uisher ; Vanq'uishment. [Fr. vaincre (pa.t. vaitiqiiis) L. viuccre, to conquer.]

Vantage, van'taj, . advantage : in lawn-tennis, same as advantage : (SAaJtt.) opportunity, convenience, excess addition. v.i. (S/>f>is.) to benefit, profit. ns. Van'tage-ground, -point, superiority of place, opportunity, &c.

Vantbrace, Vantbrass, . See Vambrace.

Vanward, van'wawrd, atfj. (rare) situated in or pertaining to the van or front. . the advance-guard of an army on the march. [Van and ward.]

Vapid, vap'id, adj. having the spirit evaporated : spiritless: insipid. adv. Vap'idly. ns. Vap'id-

ness, Vapidity. [L. vapidus.}

Vaporole, va'pO-rol, . a thin glass capsule, containing a volatile drug wrapped in cotton-wool and enclosed in a silk bag, to be crushed in the fingers so as to permit inhalation.

Vapour, Vapor, va'pur, . the gas into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat : the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat : water in the atmosphere : anything vain or transitory : (//.) a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind, temporary depression of spirits, dejection. v.i. to pass off in vapour: to evaporate: to boast : to brag. v.t. to make to pass into vapour : to cause to dissolve into gas, thin air, or other unsubstantial thing : (rare) to depress, dispirit : (obs.) to bully. adjs. Va'porable, Va'porisable, capable of being converted into vapour. n. Vapora'rium, a Russian bath. adjs. Vaporif 'erous, producing vapour ; Vaporif 'ic, converting into steam or other vapour ; Va'poriform, existing in the form of vapour. .

Vaporisa'tion. v.t. Va'porise, to convert into

vapour. t'.i. to pass off in vapour. -adj. Va'porish, full of vapours: hypochondriacnl : peevish. . Va-porom'eter, an instrument for measuring the pressure of a vapour. adjs. Va'porous, Va'porose, full of or like vapour : vain : affected with the vapours : un-substantial, vainly imaginative. adv. Va'porously. us. Va' porousness, Vaporos'ity ; Va'pour-bath, an apparatus for bathing the body in vapour of water. adj. Va'poured, full of vapours : affected with the vapours. f. Va'pourer, one who vapours, a boaster ; Va'pouring, windy or ostentatious talk. adv. Va'pouringly. adj. Vapoury, full of vapour : affected with the vapours : peevish. [Fr., L. va/>or.\

Vapulation, vap-u-la';.hun, n. (rare) a flogging. adj. Vap'ulatory. (L. vapulare, to be flogged.)

Vaquero, va-ka'ro, . a herdsman. . Vacqueria (vak-e-re'a), a farm for grazing cattle. [Sp. , Fr. vacher, a cowherd L. vacca, a row.]

Vara, va'ra, it. a Spanish-American linear measure, about thirty-three inches. [Vare.]

Varangian, va-ran'ji-an, . the name given by the Slavic Russians and the Greeks to one of those Northmen or Varings who made settlements on the east side of the Baltic in the second half of the 9th century, and laid the foundations under Rurik of the kingdom of Gardarike out of which grew the subse-quent Russia. Varangian Guard, a trusted body-guard of the emperors of Constantinople from the end of the loth century down to the close in 1453.

Varanus, var'a-nus, . the typical genus of Varanidir, a family of eriglpssate lacertilians. a monitor. . Var'an, a varanoid lizard. adj. Var'anoid.

Vare, var, K. a warnl of authority. [Sp. rara, a pole L. vnra, a trestle, forked stick vanis, crooked.]

Vareo, var'ek, n. a Breton impure sodium carbonate. [Fr. , Ice. vdgrek, vdf-r, a wave, rek, drift.]

Vareuse, va-rez', . a kind of l(X>se jacket. [Fr.]

Vargueno, var-ga'n5, . a form of cabinet made at Vargas in Spain, having a box-shaped bodv with lid, re-tine on columns and opening at the bottom so as to serve as a writing-desk.

Variable, va'ri-a-bl, adj. that may be varied : change-able : liable to change: unsteady : (bet., zool.) of a species embracing many individuals and groups departing more or less from the strict type : (math.) quantitatively indeterminate : (astrott.) changing in brightness. >i. (matk.) a quantity subject to con-tinual increase or decrease : a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same ex-pression : a shifting wind. ns. Variability (biol.\ tendency to depart in any direction from the mean character of the species ; Va'riableneSS. adv. Variably. v.t. Va'riate, to vary. r./ to change. adj. Va'riated, varied, divtrsified: varriated. . Varia'tion, a varying : a change : change from one to another : successive change : the extent to which a thing varies : (gram.) change of termina-tion : (mm.) a manner of singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key : (astr.'H.) deviation from the mean oibil of a heavenly body : (/>iol.) departure from the mean character of a species. adjs. Varia'tional, pertain-ing to variation; Va'riative, tending to variation. Variable Species, any species with marked rate of variability. [Fr., L. variabilis.}

Variance, va'ri-ans, . state of being varied : an alteration : a change of condition : (laiv) a dis-crepancy : difference that arises from, or produces, dispute. . Va'riant, a different form of the same original word : a different reading, e.g. in a manu-script. adj. diverse, variable, inconstant. At vari-ance, in disagreement.

Varicella, var-i-sel'a, n. chicken-pox applied also loosely to various eruptive diseases, as swine-pox, hives, or varioloid. adjs. Varicell'ar, pertaining to varicella ; Varicell'oid, resembling varicella.

VariCOCele, var'i-kO-sel, . an enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord, or sometimes of the veins of the scrotum. [L. varix, a dilated vein, Gr. keli, a tumour.]

Varicoloured, va'ri-kul-urd, adj. diversified in colour. Also Varicol'orous. [L. varius, various, color, colour.]

Varicorn, va'ri-korn, adj. having diversiform antennae. n. a. varicorn beetle. [L. varius, various, cornn, a horn.]

Varicose, var'i-kOs, adj. permanently dilated or en-larged, as a vein, the actual dilatation being called

a varix most often in the sub-mucous veins of the rectum (constituting hietitorrhoids or ftlfs), in the spermatic veins (giving rise to varicocele), and in the veins of the lower extremities also VartCOUS. -adjs. Vaficated. marked by varicose formations

(said of shells); VaMcosed. Varicos'ity, state of being varicose. Varicose veins, a condition in which the superficial veins, usually of the leg, are swollen for no apparent physiological reason. [L. varicosus, full of dilated veins varix, a dilated vein 7>arus, bent, crooked.]

Variegate, va'ri-e-gat, v.t. to mark with different colours. ns. Variega'tion, in plants, a condition in which other colours are exhibited in parts where green is the normal colour ; Va'riegator. [L. variegatm farms, various, agere, to make.]

Variety, va-rT'e-ti, . the quality of being various : difference : many-sidedness, versatility : a collection of different things : one of a number of things nearly allied to each other : one or more individuals of a species, which, owing to accidental causes, differ from the normal form in minor points : // Varieties. adj. Vari'etal (biol.\ having the character of a zoological or botanical variety. adv. Vari'6-tally, ns. Vari'ety-shOW, a mixed entertainment comprising dances, songs, ngro-minstrelsy, farces, short sketches, &c. ; Vari'ety-the'atre, a theatre devoted to variety-shows. adj. Va'rlform, varied in form. v t. Va'rify, to variegate. [L. varietal 7'tirins, various.]

Variola, vi-ri'o-la, . smallpox. adjs. Vari olar,

10S9

Variometer

fate, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Vaudeville

Variol'ic, Vari'olous. .r. Variola' tion, inoculation with the virus of smallpox ; Va riole, a shallow pit or pitted marking, a foveole ; Varl'olite, a rock covered with pea-like pustular forms, held in India as a preventive of smallpox and worn sometimes as an amulet round the neck. adjs. VariOlitic, pertaining to variolite ; Va'rioloid, resembling smallpox : resembling measles. n. modified smallpox. [Low L., L. varius, various, spotted.]

Variometer, va-ri-om'e-ter, . an instrument used in measuring magnetic intensity. [L. varius, various, Gr. jite tron, measure.]

Variorum, va-rl-6'rum, adj. a term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted. [From the full Latin ' editio cum notis variorum. '}

Various, va'ri-us, adj. varied, different : several : unlike each other : changeable : uncertain : variegated. adv. Va'riously. . Va'rlousness. [L. varius.}

Variscite, var'i-slt, . a mineral very like a greenish turquoise found in Brittany. [From L. Variscia, Voigtland, part of Saxony.]

Varlx, va'riks, . abnormal dilatation or tortuosity of a vein : //. VarlceS. [L.,vartts, bent.]

Varlet, vaYlet, . a footman : a low fellow : a scoundrel. . Var'letry (S/iak.), the rabble, the crowd. [O. Fr. varlet, formerly vasiet, from a dim. of Low L. vassalis.}

Varmin, Varmint, var'min, var'mint, dialectal variants for vermin.

Varnish, var'nish, v.t. to cover with a liquid so as to give a glossy surface to : to give a fair appearance to. . a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating : a glossy, lustrous appearance : any gloss or palliation. us. Var'nisher ; Var'nishing; Var'nishing-day, a day before the opening of a picture exhibition when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after they have been hung; Var'nish-tree, a name given to trees of several distinct natural orders, the resinous juice of which is used for varnishing or for lacquering. [Fr. Term's Low L. vitrinus, glassy L. vitrum, glass.]

Varriateti, var'i-a-ted, adj. (her.) battlemented with solid projections and crenelles, both pointed bluntly, but in the latter case reversed. [So named from the resemblance to vatr.]

Varsal, var'sal, adj. (coll.) universal.

Varsity, var'si-ti, . (coil.) university.

Vai'SOVienne, var-sO-vi-en', . a dance imitated from the Polish mazurka, the music for such. [Fr., fern, of VarsovienVarsovie, Warsaw.]

Vartabed, var'ta-bed, . one of an order of Armenian clergy devoted to teaching. Also Var'tabet.

Varuna, var'oo-na, . an ancient Indian Vedic god of heaven and day latterly, rather the deity that rules over the waters.

Varus, va'rus, . the same as talipes vants : a knock-kneed person. [I..]

VarUS. vit'rus, n. acne. [L.]

Varvels, varv'elz, . same as Vervels. adj. Var'voled (her.), provided with vervels or rings.

Vary, va'ri, v.t. to make different : to diversify, modify : (mtis.) to alter or embellish a melody, preserving its identity : (Shak.) to express variously : to change to something else: to make of different kinds. v ./'. to alter or be altered : to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with from) : to disagree : (mat A.) to be subject to continual increase or decrease: pa.t. anil //* vii'ried. n. (Slink.) change. adj. Va'rled. adv.

Va'riedly. . Va'rier, one who varies. [Fr.

varier L. vnriiirc I'arnts.}

Vas, vas, n. (aimt., zool.) a vessel containing blood, &c. : //. Va'sa. adjs. Va'sal, pertaining to a vas ;

Vas'iform, having the form of a duct ; Vasomo'tor,

serving to regulate the tension of blood-vessels, as

nerves ; Vasomo'tory, Vasomoto'rial. [L.]

Vasalium, va-sa'li-um, . vascular tissue proper.

Vascular, vas'ku-lar, adj. of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies. n.pl. Vascula'res, a division of the vegetable kingdom embracing plants with vessels or ducts. v.t. Vas'CUlarise. . Vascular'ity. adv. Vas'cularly. adjs. Vasculif '. erous; Vas'culiform. ns. Vas'culose, the substance, closely allied to cellulose, that makes up the greater part of the vessels of plants ; Vas'culum, a botanist's specimen-box. [Fr. vasculaire L. vasculutn, dim. of vas, a vessel.]

Vase, vaz, or vaz, . a vessel of stone, metal, glass, or earthenware, anciently used for domestic purposes and in offering sacrifices : an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern : a sculptured, vase-like ornament : (arcliit.) the body of the Corinthian capital. . Vase'-painting, the decoration of vases with pigments, esp. the decoration of the pottery of the ancient Greeks. adj. Va'Siform. Etruscan Vases, Greek vases so called mistakenly because found in Etruscan tombs ; Portland vase, a famous Graeco-Roman cameo-glass with reliefs in opaque white glass on a dark-blue ground, gj inches high, now preserved in the British Museum. [Fr., L. vas urn or vas.}

Vaseline, vas'e-lin, K. a yellowish, almost tasteless and inodorous, translucent substance obtained from petroleum, used as a salve, liniment, lubricant, &c. [Formed from Ger. wasser, water, and Gr. etaion, oil.]

Vasiform, Vasomotor. See Vas.

Vassal, vas'al, . one who holds land from, and renders homage to, a superior : a dependant, retainer : a bondman, slave : (Shak.)a. low wretch. adj. (Skak.) servile. v.t. to enslave, to dominate. ns. Vass'alage, state of being a vassal : dependence : subjection : a fee, fief : (S hak.) vassals collectively ; VaSS'-
aless (Sfens.), a female vassal ; VajBS'alry, vassals collectively. [Fr., Low L. vassalis Bret, gwaz, a servant ; cf. W. givas, a youth.]

Vast, vast, adj. of great extent : very great in amount : very great in degree, mighty : (Skak.) vacant, desolate. . immensity : (o;//.)a large quantity : (Shaft.) the darkness of night. us. Vastid'ity (Skak.), immensity, desolation ; Vas'titude. adv. Vastly. ns. Vast'ness ; Vas'tus, one of the great muscles upon the front of the thigh. adj. Vas'ty, large, enormously great. [Fr. -vaste L. vastus, waste, vast; cf. A.S. zve'ste, waste.]

Vat, vat, . a large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors. v.t. to put in a vat. n. Vat'ful, the contents of a vat. [Older form fat A.S. Jcet ; Dut. vat. Ice. fat, Ger.fass.}

Vatican, vat'i-kan, . an assemblage of buildings on the Vatican hill in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces : the papal authority. ns. Vaticanism, the

system of theology and ecclesiastical government based on absolute papal authority, ultramontanism ; Vat'icaniSt, one who upholds such a system. Vatican Codex, a famous uncial MS. of the Greek Testament, of the 4th century, in the Vatican library at Rome ; Vatican Council, the Twentieth Ecumenical Council, according to popish reckoning, which met 8th December 1869 and proclaimed the Infallibility of the Pope. [Fr., It. Vaticanols. l\f(ins Vaticanns, a hill in Rome.]

Vaticlde, vat'i-sld, . the killing of a prophet : one who kills a prophet. [L. vates, vatis, a prophet, crnffre, to kill.]

Vaticinate, va-tis'i-nat, v.t. to prophesy. adj. Vatic, pruplietic, oracular, inspired also Vatlo'lnal. 'is. Vaticina'tion, prophecy : prediction ; Vatic'inator,

a prophet. [L. vaticinari, -iltits, to prophesy vates, a seer.]

Vaudeville, vOd'vil, . originally a popular song with topical allusions : a play interspersed with dances and songs incidentally introduced and usually comic. n. Vaude'Villlst, a composer of these. [From van

(z>al) de Vire, the valley of the Vire, in Normandy, where they were first composed about 1400 A.D.J

Vaudois, vo-dwo', . a native of Vaud: the dialect spoken in Vaud. adj. pertaining to Vaud or its people.

Vaudois. v5-dwo', . one of the Waldenses (q.v.). adj. Waldensian.

Vaudoo. See Voodoo.

Vault, vawlt, . an arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground : a cellar : anything vault-like : a leap or spring by means of a pole or by resting the hands on something : the bound of a horse : a jump. v.i. to shape as a vault : to arch : to roof with an arch : to form vaults in. v.i. to curvet or leap, as a horse : to leap : to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling.//. Vaul'tage (Skak.), an arched cellar : vaulted work. adj. Vaulted, arched : concave overhead : covered with an arch or vault. us. Vaul'ter, one who vaults or leaps ; Vaul'ting (archit.), vaulted work ; Vaul'ting- horse, a wooden horse used in gymnasiums for vaulting over. adj. Vaul'ty (Shak.), arched, concave. [O. Fr. -volte (Fr. vo&te) L. where, volutum, to rolL]

Vaunoe, vans, v.i. (Sfens.) to advance.

Vaunt, vawnt, or vant, v.i. to make a vain display : to boast. v.t. to make a vain display of : to boast of. . vain display : boast. ns. Vaun'ter ; Vaun'tery, vaunting. adj. Vaunt'ful. . Vaun'ting. adv. Vaun'tingly. [O. Fr. vanferLow L. vanitare L. vanitas, vanity vanus, vain.)

Vaunt, vant, . (Shak.) the first part. [Van.}

Vaunt-courier, vant'-koo'-ri-er, n. (Shak.). Same as Vancourler.

Vaut. vawt, v.i. (Sj>ens.) same as Vault. adj. Vau'ty, vaulted.

Vavasour, vaVa-sOOr, . in feudal times, one who held his lands not directly of the crown but of one of the higher nobility. . VaVasSry, the tenure or lands of a vavasour. [O. Fr., Low L. vassus vassorum, vassal of vassals vassus, vassal.]

Vaward, vi'wawrd, . and adj. Same as Vanward.

Veadar, ve'a-dar, . the name of the intercalary or thirteenth month of the Jewish year, which must have been inserted about every third year. [Heb., 'the additional adar,' from ve, and, and adtir, so called because it was introduced in the calendar after the month Adar.]

Veal, vel, n. the flesh of a calf. . Veal'-Skin, a skin-disease marked by white shiny tubercles on the ears and neck. adj. Veal'y, like veal or like a calf: immature. [O. Fr. veil (Prov. vedef) L. vitelhis, dim. otvittifus; Gr. italos, a calf.]

Vector, vek'tor, n. (math.) any directed quantity, as

a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude, . Vectitation, a carrying. adj. VectO rial. [L., veherr, vectum, to convey.]

Veda. vS'da, . the four holy books of the Hindus Rii^i'eda., or Veda of praises or hymns ; Samareda, or Veda of chants or tunes ; Yajurveda, or Veda of prayers; and Atharvaveda, or Veda of the Atharvans : //. Vedas (va'daz). . Vedan'ta, a system of Hindu philosophy based on the Vedas. adj's. Vedan tic, Ve'dlC. [Sans, veda, knowledge vid, to know ; cf. Wit.)

Vedette, ve-det', . a mounted sentry stationed at the outposts of an army to watch an enemy. [Fr., It. vedettavedere, to see L. videre, to see.]

Veer, ver, v.i. to change direction, as the wind : to

alter, of the course of a ship : to change one's mind.

to turn, shift : to change a ship's course by

turning her head away from the wind. n. and adj.

Veering. a ,h: Veeringly. [Fr. virer (Prov.

vn-fir) Low L. virarf, to turn L. triricr, armlets.]
Veery, ver'i, . the tawny thrush of North America.
Vega, va'ga, . a tract of flat land, a tobacco-field in

Cuba. [Sp.]
Vegetable, vej'e-ta-bl, . an organised body without

sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots

fixed in the ground : a plant for the table. adj. belonging to plants : consisting of or having the nature of plants : derived from vegetables. adj. Vegetal, of the nature of a vegetable : pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growths, reproduction, &c. ns. Veg'etaline, a substitute for ivory, &c., made by treating woody fibre with sulphuric acid, mixing with various ingredients, and pressing into any required form ; Vegetal'ity, vegetable character, the vegetal functions collectively. adj. Vegetarian, pertaining to those who abstain from animal food : consisting of vegetables. . one who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man. . Vegeta'rianlsm, the theory and practice of a vegetarian. v.i. Veg'etate, to grow by roots and leaves : to sprout : to lead an idle, aimless life. . Vegeta'tion, process of growing, as a plant : vegetable growth : plants in general. adj. Veg'etative, growing, as plants : producing growth in plants : pertaining to unconscious or involuntary bodily functions as resembling the processes of vegetable growth : without intellectual activity, unprogressive. adf. Veg'eta-

tively. . Veg'etativeness. adj. Vegete (vej'et),

vigorous. n. Veg'etiVO (Shak.), a vegetable. Vegetable kingdom, that division of natural objects which embraces vegetables or plants ; Vegetable marrow, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow-like appearance ; Vegetable mould, mould consisting mostly of humus ; Vegetable physiology, that department of botany whicli treats of the growth and functions of plants. [O. Fr., Low L. I'egttabilis, animating L. vegctart, to quicken Tcgere, to be lively ; akin to vigen, to be vigorous. Cf. Vigour.)

Vehement, ve'he-ment, adj. passionate : furious : very eager or urgent. ns. Ve'hemence, Ve hemency, the quality of being vehement : violence : great ardour or fervour. adv. Ve'hemently. [O. Fr., L. vehtmens, from vt, out of, merit, mind ; ace. to Vanicek, from vehere, to carry.]

Vehicle, ve'hi-kl, . any kind of carriage or conveyance : that which is used to convey : (med.) a substance in which a medicine is taken : (paint.) a liquid used to render colours, varnishes, &c. fit for use. adjs. Vehic'ular, -y, pertaining to or serving as a vehicle. v.t. VehiC Ulate (rare), to ride in a

vehicle. . Vehicula'tion. adj. Vehic'ulatory.
[L. vehicnlum veliire, to carry.]

Vehmgericht, fam'ge-richt, . one of the dread medieval German tribunals, empowered by the emperors to try cases in which the penalty was death and to execute the punishment on the guilty also Fem gerichte, or simply Vehme, Fehme : //. Vehmge-

riChte (fam'ge-nch-te). adj. Vehm ic. [Ger., fehme,feh>n, a criminal tribunal, gericht, judgment.]

Veil, val, . a curtain : anything that hides an object : a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face : a cover : a disguise : an obscuration of the clearness of the tones in pronunciation : in fungi, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the cap applied also to the indusium of ferns. v.t. to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal. . Veil'ing. the act of concealing with a veil : a veil : material for making veils. adjs. Veil'less, wanting a veil : uncovered ;

Ve'lar (philol.\ denoting sounds (gw, &&, &c.) produced by the veil of the palate or soft palate ; Ve/lary, pertaining to a sail. ft. Vela'tion, a veiling : concealment, mystery. EuchariStiC or Sacramental veils, the linen or silk cloths used to cover the eucharistic vessels and the elements during the celebration of Mass or Holy Communion. Take the veil, to become a nun. [O. Fr. vtiie (Fr. rttite) L. velum, a curtain vehere, to carry.]

Veilleuse, va-lyez', . a shaded night-lsmp.

Vein, van, n. one of the vessels or tubes which convey
the blood back to the heart : one of the horny tubes

Velamentum

fate, far ; mi, her ; mine :

Veneflcal

forming the framework of an insect's wings : (bot.) one of the small branching ribs in a leaf: a seam of a different mineral through a rock : a fissure or cavity : a streak in wood or stone : a train of thought : a course : tendency or turn of mind : mood or humour. v.t. to form veins or the appearance of veins in. . Vein age, veins collectively. adj. Veined, full of veins : streaked, variegated : (bet.) having vessels branching over the surface, as a leat. n. Vein'ing, formation or disposition of veins: streaking. adj. Vein'less, having no veins. . Vein'let (bat.\ a little vein or vessel branching out from a larger one. adjs. Vein'OUS, Veiny, full of veins. as. Vein'stone, the earthy part of a lode ; Vein'ule, a very small vein. [Fr. veineL. vena, perh. from veliere, to carry.]

Velamentum. vel-a-men'tum, . a membrane or membraneous envelope also Vela'men. adj. Velamen tons, veil-like.

Velarium, ve-la'ri-um, . an awning which could be drawn over the Roman amphitheatre : the marginal membrane of certain hydrozoans : -pi. Vela'ria.

Velatura, vel-a-tOO'ra, n. a method of glazing a painting by rubbing on colour witii the hand. [It.]

Veldt, velt, . in South Africa, the name given to unforested grass country. Also Veld. [Dut. veld, field.]

Vele, vel, n. (Spens.\ Same as Veil

Velia, ve'li-a, . a genus of semi-aquatic water-bugs.

Velitation, vel-i-ta'shun, . a slight skirmish.

Velite, ve III, n. a light-armed Roman soldier. [L. veles, velit is.]

Veil, vel, v.t. (prov.) to cut the turf from.

Veil, vel, n. (frov.) rennet.

Velleity, ve-le'i-ti, n. (rare) volition in its lowest form : mere inclination. [Low L. velleitas, irregularly formed from L. velle. to wish.]

Vellenage, vel'en-aj, . (Spens.) slavery the same as Villeinage. [Villain.]

Vellet, vel'et, . (Sfens.). Same as Velvet.

Vellicate, vel'i-kat, v.t. and v.t. to twitch. . Vellica'tlon. adj. Vell'icative. [L. vellicare, -atum, to pluck.)

Vellon, ve-ly5n', . a Spanish money of account.

Velloped, vel' opt, adj. (her.) having pendant wattles. [Prob. jellofvd for dewlapped.}

Vellozia, ve-16'zi-a, . a genus of plants of the natural order Hctmodoracea, found in Brazil, Madagascar, &c. [Vellozo, Brazilian botanist.]

Vellum, vel'um, . a finer kind of parchment prepared by lime-baths and burnishing from the skins of calves, kids, or lambs. [O. Fr. velin Low L. (ckarta, paper), vitnlina, of a calf L. vitulns.]

Veloce, ve-lO'che, adv. (mus.) with great rapidity.

Velocipede, ve-los'i-ped, . a light vehicle originally moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treadle its developments are the bicycle and tricycle. ns. VelOO'iman, a velocipede driven by hand ; Velocipe'dean, Veloc'ipedist, one who rides on a velocipede. [Fr., L. velox, velocis, swift, pes, pcdis, foot.]

Velocity, ve-los[i-ti, . swiftness : speed : rate of change of position of a point j>er unit of time. . Velocim'eter, an apparatus for measuring velocity. Initial velocity, the rate of movement of a body at starting, esp. of a projectile. (L. velocitas velox, swift.]

Velum, ve him, . a velarium : the ciliated disc-like fold of the integument with which some embryo molluscs are provided:^/. Ve'la. adj. Ve'la te, having a vehim. . Vela'tion, formation of a velum. adjt. Velif'erous, Vellg'eroug, having a velum.

Velure, vel'ur, . velvet : a silk or plush pad for smoothing or giving lustre to silk hats aUo Velours (ve-loor'). v.t. to dress with a velure. . VelOU-tine , a corded fabric ol merino and fancy wool. /*./;'. Velu tinoUB, velvety. [U. Fr. velours, veious

(Fr. velours) Low L. villostts, velvet L. vi shaggy.]

Velvet, vel' vet, . a cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile : a similar cloth made of cotton : the velvet-like covering of a growing antler : (slang) money gained by gambling. adj. made of velvet : soft like velvet. ns. Vel'veret, a poor quality of velvet, the web of cotton, the pile of silk ; Vel-veteen', a fustian made of twilled cotton with a pile of the same material : a kind of velvet made of silk and cotton mixed throughout ; Vol'VOt-flow'er, the love - lies - bleeding. .//. Vel'vet-guards (Sluik.), velvet trimmings, applied meta-phorically to the citizens who wore them. ns. Vel'veting, the nap of velvet : (//.) velvet goods collectively; Vel'vet - leaf, the Indian mallow; Vel'vet-pa'per, flock paper; Vel vet -pile, any material with a long, soft nap ; Vel'vet-SCO ter, a kind of Wack duck with large white spot on the wings ; Vol' vet-work, embroidery on velvet. adj. Vel vety, made of or like velvet : soft : soft in taste or touch. Stand on Velvet, to place one's bets in such a way as not to loose in any event. [From Low L. velluetunt Low L. villiitits L. villus, shaggy hair.]

Vena, ve'na, n. a vein. Vena cava, the largest vein in the body, entering the right auricle of the heart.

Venal, ve'nal, adj. that may be sold or got for a price : held for sale : mercenary. . Venality, quality of being venal : prostitution of talents or services for a reward. adv. Ve'nally. [Fr., L. venalis venus, sale ; Gr. due, purchase.]

Venal, ve'nal, adj. pertaining to a vein or veins : con-tained in the veins. [L. vena, a vein.]

Venatic, -al, ve-nat'ik, -al, adj. pertaining to hunting.

adv. Venat'ically. adj. Venato'rial. [y entry.] Venation, ve-na'shun, . the way in which the leaves of plants are arranged : in insects, the distribution of the veins of the wings. [Vein.\

Vend, vend, v.t. to give for sale, to sell: to give for money : to make an object of trade. ns. Vendee', the person to whom a thing is sold ; Ven der, -dor, one who sells; Vendibil'ity. a^ij. Vendible, that may be sold : that may be disposed ol as an object of trade. . something salable. . Ven'-dibleness. adv. Ven'dibly. . Vendue (rare),

a public auction. [Fr. vendre L. vendere Tenus, sale, dare, to give.]

Vendace, ven'diis, . a variety of the whitefish, found in Great Britain only in the Castle Loch at Loch-maben. [O. Fr. vendese, vandoise (Fr. vandotse)', orig. unknown.]

Vend&niaire, vong-da-mi-ar', n. the first month in the French Revolutionary Calendar, from 22d Sep-tember to 2ist October. [' The vintage-month,' Fr., L. vindetnia, vintage vinuin, wine, demere, to take off de, off, emere, to take.)

Vendetta, ven-det'ta, . the practice not yet entirely extinct in Calabria and Corsica of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have shed the blood of their relatives. [It., L. vindicta, revenge vindicdre, to claim.)

Veneer, ve-ner', -'.t. to overlay or face with another and superior wood : to cover with a thin coating of any substance other than wood :_ to disguise with artificial attractiveness. . a thin coating, as of wood : false show or charm. ns. Veneer'-CUt'ter, a machine for cutting veneers from the block of wood ; Veneer'ing. the act or art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind : the thin leaf thus laid on. [Formerly fineer : corr. from Ger./ttmiren O. r./ffrair(Fi./oumir'), It. fnrnire, to furnish.)

Venefical. ve-nefi-kal, adf. poisonous, using sorcery also Venefl'clal, Venefi'cious.-T/./. Ven'enate, to poison. adj. poisoned. n. Venena'tion. adjs. Venenif luoua ; Ven'enous. [L. veneficium, a

poisoning venenum, poison, facire, to make.]

Venerable, ven'e-ra-bl, adj. that may be venerated : worthy ot veneration, reverence, or honour : rendered sacred by religious or other associations : aged. . Ven erableness. adv. Ven'erably. [L. venera-

bilis vemrdri, to venerate.]

Venerate, vcn'e-rat, v.t. to honour or reverence with religious awe : to reverence : to regard with the greatest respect. adjs. Ven'erant (rar t), Ven'era-

tive, reverent. >is. Venera'tion, the act of venerating : the state of being veneraied : the highest degree of respect and reverence : respect mingled with reverence and awe : awe ; Ven'erator, one who venerates. [L. venerdri, -dtits.]

Venereal, ve-ne're-al, adj. pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse : curing venereal diseases. adj. Vene'reous, lascivious : stimulating sexual desire, aphrodisiac. n. Ven'ery, sexual intercourse. [L. vencreus I' tuns, Veneris, the goddess of love ; conn, with L. venerdri.]

Venery, vcn'er-i, . the act or exercise of hunting : the sports of the chase. us. Ven'erer, a game-keeper, hunter ; Veneur (ve-ner'), a person having an oversight of the chase. [O. Fr. 1'enerie vener L. vfHdri, to hunt.]

Venesection, ve-ne-sek'shun, n. the section or cutting open of a vein for letting blood : blood-letting. [L. vena, a vein, seclio, cutting.]

Venetian, ve-ne'shan, adj. of or belonging to Venice. . a native or inhabitant of Venice : a strong tape for Venetian-blinds : a domino. . Vene'tian-blind, a blind for windows formed of thin slips of wood, so hung as to admit of being set either edgewise or overlapping. adj. Vene'tianed, furnished with Venetian-blinds. ns. Vene'tian-glass, a delicate and beautiful glass made by the craftsmen of Venice into mirrors, cups, goblets, &c., its forms reflecting its Oriental origin, famous since the middle ages ; Vene'tian-Style, the type of the Renaissance architecture developed in Venice, highly decorative and original.

Venew, ven'u, Veney, ven'i, n. (SAaA.) a bout at fencing, a thrust, a hit. [Venue.]

Venge, venj, v.t. (Shak.) to avenge, to punish. adj. Venge'ablO (Sirens.), revengeful : deserving to be revenged. n. Venge'ance, the infliction of punishment upon another in return for an injury or offence : retribution : (S/iak.) harm, mischief. adv. (Shak.) extremely, exceedingly. adj. Venge'ful, vindictive, retributive: revengeful. adv. Venge'fully. us.

Venge'fulness ; Venge'raent (Sfens.), vengeance,

penal retribution ; Ven'gor (S^ens.), an avenger. With a vengeance (coll.), violently: exceedingly. [(). Fr. Vi-i/g-erL. vindicdre.]

Venial, ve'ni-al, atij. pardonable : excusable: allowed. a>ly. Ve'nially. ns. Ve'nialness, Venial'ity. Venial sin (see Mortal). [Fr., L. venialts, pardonable venia, pardon.]

Veni Creator, ve'nl kre- /tor, . more fully, ' Veni Creator Spiritus' a hymn of the Roman Breviary, used at Whitsuntide, ordinations, &c. not to be confounded with the I'eni Sancte Sfiritus, Et fitiitif coelitia, the 'Golden Sequence.'

Venison, ven'i-zn, or ven'zn, . the flesh of animals t.iken in hunting, esp. the deer. [Fr. venaison L. vfnalio, a hunting, game vendri, to hunt.]

Venite, ve-m'te, . in liturgies, the 9sth Psalm. [From its opening words, 'Venite exuhemus. ']

Vennel, ven'el, . (Scat.) an alley, a narrow street. [Fr. '.'entile, a small street.]

Venom, ven'um, n. any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life : poison : spite : malice. adj. (Shak.) venomous, poisonous. v.t. to infect with poison. . Ven'om-dnct, in a poisonous animal, the duct conveying venom from the sac or gland where it is secreted to the tooth or venom-fang whence it is discharged. adjs. Ven'om-mouthed, having a

venomous mouth : (Skak.) slanderous ; Ven'omous, poisonous : spiteful : mischievous. adv. Ven'O-

Ventriloquism

[Fr.

(It-

mously. n. Ven'omousness.

-enfiio) L. venenum.]

Venose, ve'nos, adj. (bat.) having well-marked veins, veined. . Venos'ity, the state or quality of being venous : (tned.) a condition of the blood in which the venous blood is unnaturally abundant. adj. Ve'nous, pertaining to or contained in veins : veined. adv. Ve'nously. [>/.]

Vent, vent, n. a small opening to let air, &c., escape : tlic flue of a chimney : the opening in the toji of a barrel allowing air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out : a gimlet used to extract a little liquid froui a barrel for sampling purposes : discharge : escape : passage into notice : publication, utterance, voice : the anus of birds and fishes: (mil.) the opening at the breech of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch-hole. v.t. to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape : to publish : to pour forth. ns. Ventage (S/tk.), a vent, a small hole ; Ven'tail (S/>ens.), same asAyentail; Vent'-bush'ing, -piece,

a copper cylinder inserted through the walls of a cannon over the seat of the charge and preventing the escaping gases from injuring the metal near the vent ; Vent'er, one who vents or publishes. adj. Ventic'ular. us. Vent'-peg, -plug, a plug for

stopping the vent of a barrel ; Vent'-pipe, an escape-pipe. Give vent to, to allow to escape or break out. [Altered form of ftnt, M. E. /ente O. Fr. fente, a slit.]

Vent, vent, n. scent : (hunting) the act of taking breath. v.t. to sniff, snort : to take breath : (Scot.) of a chimnev, to draw. Vent up (Sfeiis.), to lift so as to give air. [O. Fr. , L. ventts, wind.]

Vent, vent, . the act of selling, snle : market. [O. Fr. rente I,ow L. vendita, a sale^ L. vettdere, -ditittn, to sell.]

Ventanna, ven-tan'a, . a window. [Sp.]

Venter, ven'ter, n. the belly, abdomen. [L.]

Ventilate, ven'ti-lat, v.t. to fan with wind : to open to the free passage of air : to cause fresh air to pass through : to expose to examination and discussion : to make public. adj. Ven'tilable. ns. Ventila'-brtun, flabellum ; Ventila'tion, act or art of ventilating : state of being ventilated : free exposure to air : supply of air : act of examining and making public : public exposure. adj. Ven'tilative. . Ven'tilator, that which ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air. [L. ventildre, -aiuin -.(ntithis, dim. oftVttfMf, the wind.]

Ventose, ven'ios, adj. windy. n. the sixth month of the French Revolutionary Calendar, loth February to 2oth March. . VentOS'ity, windmess : empty pride. [L. tentosHsventus, wind.]

Ventral, ven'tral, adj. belonging 10 the belly : (f"Ot.) denoting the anterior or inferior surface : in the body, situated opposite the dorsal or back aspect. . in fishes, one of the posterior fins advs. Ven'-trad (zoo!., anal.), to or toward the belly, or ventral surface or aspect of the body ; Ven' trally. adj. Ven'tric. . Ven' trade, a small cavity within an animal body, as in the heart or brain : (S/iak.) the womb. adjs. Ven'tricose, Ven'tricous. swelling out in the middle : bellied ; Ventric ular. [L. ventralis venter, the belly.]

VentriCUlite. ven-trik'u-llt, . one of a genus of fossil sponges found in the cretaceous system, and oiten giving their shape to flint nodules.

Ventriloquism, ven-tril'o-kwizm, n. the act or art of producing tones and words without any motion of the mouth, so that the I enrer is induced to refer the sound to some other place also VentrilOCU'tion,

Ventril'oquy. - a,/r. Ventrilo'quially. r.i. Ven-

tril'oquise, to practise ventriloquism. . VentliT-oquist, erne who practises ventriloquism. adjs. Ventriloquis'tic, Ventrilo'quial, Ventril'oquoua. [L. ventriloquiis, speaking from the belly venter, the belly, loqiti, to speak.]

Ventripotent, ven-trip'0-tent, adj. (rare) of great gastronomic capacity. [L. venter, belly, patens posse, to have power.]

Ventrosity, ven-tros'i-ti, . the state of having a pot-belly.

Venture, ven'tur, . chance, luck, hazard : that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk) : an undertaking whose issue is uncertain or dangerous. v.t. to send on a venture: to expose to hazard : to risk. v.i. to make a venture : to run a risk : to dare. >i. Ven'turer. aiijs. Ven'turous, Ven'turesome. advs. Ven'turously, Venturesomely. us. Ven'turousness, Ven'turesomeness. Venture on, upon, to dare to engage in. At a venture, at hazard, random. [Short for adventure. \

Venue, ven'O, . (Shak.) a hit in fencing : a bout or match : a lunge, thrust. [O. Fr., L. venire, to come.]

Venue, ven'u, . (law) the place where an action is laid: the district from which a jury comes to try a question of fact : in England, usually the county where a crime is alleged to have been committed. Change of venue, change of place of trial ; Lay the venue, to specify the place where the trial is to be held. [A particular use of preceding word, but confused with O. Fr. vism, neighbourhood L. vicinia, neighbourhood.]

Venus, ve'nus, n. (Roman myth.') the goddess oflove, originally of spring, patron of flower-gardens, but identified with the Greek Aphrodite : beauty and love deified : sexual commerce, venery : the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun. VenUS'S flower-basket, a beautiful glass sponge ; Venus's fly -trap (see Dionaea) ; Venus's girdle, a tseniate ctenophoran.- Mount Of Venus (faltn.), the elevation at the base of the thumb. [L., orig. personified from venus, desire; akin to venerdri, to worship.]

Veracious, ve-ra'shus, adj. truthful : true. adv. Vera'ciously. . Verac'ity, the quality of being veracious : habitual truthfulness : truth. [L. verax, verucis -arms, true.]

Veranda, Verandah, ve-ran'da, . a kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building, supported by light pillars. [Hind. varanda, perh. from Pers. baramadah, a porch bar, up, dmadan, to come ; by others derived from Old Port. varanda,' a balcony vara, a rod L. vara, a rod.]

Veratrum, ve-ra'trum, . hellebore. adj. Vera'tric. nt. Vera'trin, -e, a poisonous ointment used to relieve neuralgia. v.t. Vera'trise, to poison with veratrin. [L.]

Verb, verb, . (gram.) the part of speech which asserts or predicates something. adj. Ver'bal, relating to or consisting in words : spoken (as opposed to "written): exact in words: attending to words only: literal, word for word: derived directly from a verb. . a part of speech, a noun derived from a verb. . Verbalisa'tion. v.t. Ver'balise, to turn into a verb. us. Ver'balism, something expressed in words or orally ; Ver'balist, one skilled in words: a liieralist; Verbal' ity. adv. Ver'bally. HS. Verba'rian, a coiner of words ; Verba'rium, a game_played with the letters of the alphabet. adv. Verba'tim, word for word : (Shak.) orally, verbally. us. Ver'biage, abundance of words: wordiness: verbosity ; Ver'bioide, the perversion of a word, as if the killing of its natu r al meaning : one who so mangles words, a punster ; Ver'biculture, the deliberate cultivation or production of words ; Verbinca'tion, the act of verbifying. v.t. Ver'blfy, to verbalise. as. Verbigera'tion, the morbid and purposeless repetition of certain words and phrases at short intervals ; Ver'bo-ma'niac, one crazy about words and their study, a dictionary-maker. adj. Verbose', containing more words than are necessary : wordy: diffuse. ad-;'. Verbose'ly. ns. Verbosa'ness, Verbosity. Verbal definition, a definition intended to state the meaning of a word, apart from

the essence of the thing signified ; Verbal inspiration, that view which regards Holy Scripture as literally inspired ; Verbal note, in diplomacy, an unsigned memorandum calling attention to a neglected, though perhaps not urgent, matter. [Fr. verbe L. verbum.]

Verbena, ver-be'na, . a genus of plants of natural order Verbenacea, cultivated for their fragrance or beauty : vervain. adj. Verbena' C60US. [L. verbena, leaves, twigs, &c.]

Verberate, ver'ber-at, v.t. to strike.?/. Verbera'-

tion. [L. verbcrare, -atuin, to scourge.]
Verdant, ver'dant, adj. green : fresh (as grass or foliage): flourishing: inexperienced: ignorant. n.

Ver'dancy. adv. Ver'dantly. ns. Ver'derer,

-Or, an officer in the old English royal forests who had charge of the vert (q.v.); VeVdure, greenness: freshness of g_rowth. v.t. to cover with

verdure. adjs. Ver'dured ; Ver'dureless ; Ver'dur-

OUS. [Fr. vtrdoyant L. viridans, -ontis, pi. p. of viridare, to grow green t'iridis, green vircrt, to be green.]

Verde-antique, vertl-an-lek', . a beautiful stone of a dark-green colour with patches of white, and sometimes black and red a mixture of serpentine with limestone dolomite or magnesite, much prized by the ancient Romans. [O. Fr.]

Verdict, ver'dikt, . the finding of a jury on a trial : decision : opinion pronounced. Open Verdict, a verdict upon an inquest which finds that a crime has been committed without specifying the criminal ; Special verdict, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record. [O. Fr. verdit Low L. 7>eredicti4tn--'L. verc, truly, dictum, a saying.]

Verdigris, ver'di-gris, . a basic acetate of copper, the greenish rust of copper, brass, or bronze : a bluish-green paint got artificially from copper-plates. v.t. to coat with verdigris. Also Ver'degriS. [M. E. verdegrese, verte greceQ. Fr. vcrd (j'< - ;7) verd, green, de, of, Gris, Greeks L. Gi\,\-/<s, Greek. Vert de gris has been wrongly explained as 'green of gray' gris, gray, or as 'green of copper' L. <rs, ceris, copper.]

Verditer, ver'di-ter, . a light-blue pigment, essentially a hydrated cupric carbonate Green verditer is the blue pigment changed to green by boiling. [A corr. of Fr. verd-de-terre = earth green.]

Verdoy, ver'doi, adj. (her.) charged with flowers, leaves, or vegetable charges, as a bordure. [Fr. verd, green.]

Verdun, ver-dun', ft. a i6th-cent. form of rapier. [From the French town Verdun.]

Verecund, ver'e-luind, adj. (obs.) modest. adj. Vere-

cun'dious. . Verecun'dity.

Veretilliform, ver-e-til'i-form, adj. rod-like, virgate.

Also Veretill'eous.

Verge, verj, . a slender green branch, a twig : a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority : extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of the royal household) : the brink, extreme edge : the horizon : a boundary, limit : scope, opportunity : in gardening, the grass edging of a bed or border. HS. Ver'ger, one who c ai VITL;I: or emblem of authority : the beadle of a cathedral church : apew-opener or attendant in church ; Ver'gership; Vergette' (her.), a pallet. [L. virga, a slender branch.]

Verge, verj, v.i. to bend or incline : to tend downwaul : to slope : to tend : to border upon. . Ver'gency. adj. Ver'gent. [L. vergert, to bend, iin line ; cf. valgus, wry.]

Veridical, vt-rid'i-kal, adj. truthful, truth-telling: true. adv. Verid'ically. ad/. Verid'icous, iruth-

ful. [L. vrrus, true, dui-rc, to bay.]

Veriest. See Very.

Verify, ver'i-fl, v.t. to make out or show to be true : to establish the truth of by evidence : to fulfil : to confirm the truth or authenticity of : (JSkak.) to affirm, support, strengthen : pa. t. and pa. p. verified. . Veriflabil'ity. adj. Verifiable, that _may be verified, proved, or confirmed. us. Verifica tion, a verifying or proving to be true : the state of being verified ; Verifier. [L. vents, true, /aftre, to make.]

Verily, ver'i-H, adv. truly : certainly : really.

Verisimilar, ver-i-sim'i-lar, adj. truth-like: likely:

probable. <&>. Verisimilar ly. us. Verisimilitude, similitude or likeness to truth : likelihood ; Verisimil ity (obs.). adj. Verisim'llous [L.

Z'frishnilisverus, true, similis, like.]
Verity, ver'i-ti, a. the quality of being true or real : truth : a true assertion or tenet : (S/iak.) honesty : //. Verities. adj. Veritable, inie: according to

fact: real: actual. adv. Veritably. Of a verity,

certainly. [L. veritas verus, true.]

Verjuice, ver'jSSs, . the expressed juice of green or unripe fruit : sourness of temper, v.t. to make sour or acid. [Fr. verjus vert, green (cf. Verdant), and Fr. JHS, juice.]

Vermeil, Vennil, ver'mil, . (Stfns.) same as Vermilion : silver-gilt. adj. Vermeil - tinc'tured

(Milt.), tinged bright-red.

Venues, ver'mez, .//. worms: the name given by Linnaeus to one of the classes in his zoological ^ystem, in which he included all the invertebrate animals, other than Insecta, whether of worm-like form or not. us. Vermeol'Ogist, one skilled in vermeology ; Vermeol'Ogy, the knowledge of worms,

helminthology. adjs. Ver'mian, Vermi'ceous, worm-like; Ver/micidal, destroying worms. . Vermicide, a worm -killer. adjs. Vermic'ular,

VermiC'Ulate, -d, pertaining to or like a worm (esp. in its motion) : inlaid or formed so as to imitate the track of worms: crawling like a worm. v.t. VermiC'Ulate, to form inlaid work which resembles the motion or track of worms. ns.

Vermicula'tion ; Ver'micule,

a little worm. adjs. Vermic'- Vermiculated Work, ulose, Vermic'ulous, wormy ;

Ver'miform, having the form of a worm ; Vermif - Ugal, expelling worms. . Vermifuge (med.), a substance that destroys intestinal worms or expels them from the digestive canal. adjs. Ver'migrade, wriggling like a worm ; VermiVorouS, devouring worms, feeding on grubs. [L. vertttis, a worm.]

Vermicelli, ver-mi-chel'i, or -sel'i, . the stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour made into small worm-like or thread-like rolls. [It., pi. of vermicello L. tvrnticitlus, dim. otverinis, worm.]

Vermilion, ver-mil'yun, n. a bright-red pigment obtained from cinnabar, but generally made aitificially from mercury and sulphur : any beautiful red colour : (obs.) the kermes or cochineal insect, also the product of cochineal. ailj. of the colour of vermilion. v.t. to dye vermilion : to colour a delicate red. . Ver'mily (Sfens.), same as Vermilion. [O. Fr. vermilion vermeil I tttiailtis, a little worm, hence (in the Vulgate) the 'scarlet' worm, dim. ofvermit, a worm.]

Vermin, rer'min, it. sing, and pi. a worm: a name for all obnoxious insects, as bugs, fleas, and lice ; troublesome animals, such as mice, rats ; animals destructive to game, such as weasels, polecats, also hawks and owls : any contemptible person, or such collectively. r.i. Ver'minate, to breed

vermin. us. Vermina tion ; Ver'min - kill'er.

adj. Ver'minOUS, infested with worms: like vermin. <idv. Ver'minously. [Fr. vermine- L. rerun's, a worm.]
Vermuth, Vermouth, ver'mooth, . a mild cordial

consisting of white wine flavoured with wormwood, used as a stimulant for the appetite. [Ger. ivermuth, wormwood ; cf. A.S. luermdd.]

Vernacular, ver-nak'u-lar, adj. native : belonging to the country of one' s_l)irth. . one's mother-tongue. . Vernacularisa'tion, the act of making ver-nacular. 1>. t. Vernac'ularise, to make vernacular. us. Vernacularism, a vernacular word or idiom, the use of such ; Vernacularity, an idiom. adv. Vernacularly. v.t. Vernac'ulate, to express in

a vernacular idiom. adj. Vernac'ulous, scurrilous. [L. veritaculits verna, a home-born slave.)
Vernal, ver'nal, adj. belonging to the spring : aj-pearing
in spring : belonging to youth. adv. Ver'nally. aiij. Vernant (Mil!.), flrurishing as in spring. v.i. Ver'nate, to flourish.//. Verna'tion, the particu-lar manner of arrangement of leaves in the bud. Vernal equinox, the equinox on or about zist

March (see Equinox) ; Vernal grass, a common British meadow grass about a foot high, and sown among hay for its flavour and agreeable odour. [L. veritfilis ver, spring.]

Verner's law. See Law.

Vernier, ver'ni-er, . a contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument. [So called from Pierre Vernier (1580-1637) of Brussels, its inventor.]

Veronese, ver-S-nes', or -nez', . of or pertaining to I'ercna. in Italy. . an inhabitant of Verona.

Veronica, ve-ron'i-ka, . a portrait of cur Saviour's face on a handkerchief from the legend that St Veronica wiped the sweat from the face of Jesus, on His way to Calvary, with her handkerchief, where-upon His features were impressed on the cloth : a genus of plants, popularly known as Speedwell. [I'eronica, not L. vera, true, Gr. eikon, image, but identical with Berenice, the traditional name of the woman cured of the issue of blood a coir, of Gr. pherenike, victorious pherein, to bear, nike, victory.]

Verr6, Verrey, ve-ra', adj. Same as Vaire.

Verrel, ver'el, . a corruption of ferrule.

Verricule, ver'i-kul, . a tuft of upright hairs. [L. vcrriculum, a net.]

Verruca, ve-ru'ka, . a wart, a glandular elevation '. one of the wart-like sessile apothecia of some lichens. adjs. Verru'ciform, warty ; Ver"rucose, Ver"-

rucOUS, covered with little knobs or wart-like

prominences : warty ; Verru'CUlose, minutely ver-

rucose. [L. verruca, a wart.)
Verrugas, ve-roo'gas, . an endemic disease of Peru,

characterised by warty tumours on the skin. [Sp.,

L. verruca, a wart.]
Versability, ver-sa-bil'i-ti, . aptness to be turned

round. adj. Ver sable.*. Ver sableness. [L.

versare, to whirl about.]

Versal, ver'sal, adj. (Shak.) abbrev. of universal.
Versant, ver'sant, adj. familiar, conversant : (hfr.)

with wings erect and open. . the general slope of

surface of a country. [Fr., L. versare, to whirl

about.]
Versatile, ver'sa-til, adj. capable of being moved or

turned round : changeable: unsteady : turning easily

from one thing to another : (hot.) swinging freely

on a support : (ornith.) reversible, of toes. a<ir:

Versatilely. us. Ver'satileness, Versatility,

the quality of being versatile : changeableness : the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects. [Fr., L. versatilis versare, freq. of venire, to turn.]

Verse, vers, . a line of poetry : metrical arrangement and language : poetry : a stanza : a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible, originally confined to the metrical books, applied first to whole Bible in 1528 : (tuns.) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. v.t. to relate in verse. ns. Vers-de-socie"te" (same ns Society-verse ; see under Socia-ble) ; Verse let ; Verse-rua'ker ; Verso-ma king ;

Versed

Verse'-man, a writer of verses ; Verse'-mong'er. a scribbler of verses ; Verse'-mong"ering, verse-writing, esp. of poor verses ; Ver'ser, a versifier ; Ver'set (tttiis.), a Very short organ interlude or prelude; Ver'sicle, a little verse : in liturgy, the verse said by the omcient. adf. VersiC'Ular, pertaining to verses. ns. Versiflca'tion, the act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses ; Ver'sificator, Ver'sificatrix, a male, female, maker of verses ; Ver'-Sifier. v.i. Ver'Sify, to make verses. v.t. to relate in verse: to turn into verse: pat. and pa.f>. ver'sifled. n. Ver'sion, the act of translating or turning from one language into another : that which is translated from one language into another : account : statement : a school exercise, generally of composition in a foreign language. adj. Ver'sional, pertaining to a version or translation. . Ver'sion-ISt, a translator. euij. Ver'SUal, of the character of a verse, pertaining to verses or short paragraphs. [A..S._/ers L. versus, vnrsus, a line, furrow, turning vertere, to turn ; influenced by O. Fr. vers.]

Versed, verst, adj. thoroughly acquainted, skilled (fol. by in)' (math.) reversed. adj. Verse" (her.), reversed or turned in an unusual direction. Also Renverse. [Fr. versi L. versatus, pa. p. of versari, to turn round.]

Versicolour, ver'si-kul-ur, adj. having diverse or having changeable colours. Also VersiCOl'OUTed. [L. versare, to change, and colour.]

Versifonn, ver'si-form. adj. varying in form.

Verso, ver'sO, . a left-hand page : the reverse of a coin or medal.

Verst, verst, . a Russian mile, 3500 feet in length, or almost two thirds of an English mile. [Russ. versla, a verst ; pcrh. vertietl, to turn, cog. with L. vertere, to turn.)

Versus, ver'sus, prep, against, in legal phraseology abbreviated v. and vs. [L.]

Versute, ver-sut', adj. crafty, wily.

Vert, vert, . in forest law, every green leaf or plant having green leaves which may serve as a covert for deer : a power to cut green trees or wood : (her.) a green colour represented by parallel lines sloping diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. [Fr. vert L. viridis, green.)

Vert, vert, . a familiar word for convert or pervert. v.i. to become such.

Vertebra, yer'te-bra, n. one of the segmented portions of the spinal column : //. Vertebrae (ver'te-bre). adj. Ver'tebral. a<iv. Ver'tebrally. n.pl. Vertebra'ta, a division of the animal kingdom containing all animals having a backbone or its equivalent. . Ver'tebrate, an animal bavins an internal skeleton with a backbone. adjs. Ver'tebrate, -d, furnished with joints: having a backbone. . Vertebra'tion, the formation of vertebras. [L., -erti're, to turn.)

Vertex, ver'teks, . the top or summit : the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle : (astron.) the zenith : (anat.) the crown of the head : //. Ver'tices. adj. Ver'tlcal, pertaining to the vertex : placed in the zenith : perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. . a vertical line. adv. Vertically. . Ver'ticalness. Vertical angles, opposite angles formed by intersecting lines ; Vertical Circle, a great circle of the heavens passing through the zenith and the nadir. [L., eddy, summit verttre, to turn.)

Verticillate, ver-ti-sil'at, adj. (hot.) arranged round the stalk in a ring or whorl, as leaves or flowers, whorled. n. Ver'ticll, a whorl. [Low L. verticillatiis vertici/ltis, dim. of 7iertex.]

Vertigo, ver'ti-g8, or ver-tT'gO, n. a sensation of giddiness: dizziness. adjs. vertiginate (ver-ti)'-), Vertiginous, turning round : affected with vertigo:

giddy. adv. Vertiginously. /;. Vertiginous-

ness. [I,., vfrtrre, to turn.)

VertU. old spelling of virtu'. adj. Ver'tUOUS (Spens.), possessing virtue or power.

Vertumnus, ver-tum'nus, . an ancient Roman divinity of gardens and orchards, a spring god.

Verulamian, ver-u-Ia'mi-an, adj. of or pertaining

to St Albans, or Francis Bacon, Baron Verultint, Viscount St Albans (1561-1626). [L. VeruLiniimn, an ancient British city near the site of St Albans.]

Veruled, ver'oold, adj. (her.) ringed, as a horn, in a different tincture.//. Ver'Ules (her.), a bearing consisting of a series of concentric rings, one within another. [Virole.]

Vervain, ver'van, it. a plant of the genus Verbena credited with efficacy in love-philtres, good against witches, &c. [O. Fr. verveinc L. verbena.]

Verve, verv, . the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist : animation: energy. [Fr.]

Vervelle, ver-vel', . the loop that secured the camail in medieval armour. [Fr.]

Vervels, verv'elz, n.pl. small rings attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk, through which the leash is passed that fastens the hawk to its block. adj. VerVelled. [Fr. vervelte.]

Vervet, ver'vet, . a South African monkey.

Very, ver'i, adj. true (now used chiefly in an intensive sense) : real (so in B.) : actual sometimes used in superlative form Veriest. adv. in a high degree. In very deed, of a truth, certainly. [Older form veray O. Fr. vcrai (Fr. vrai), from L. rertuc, veracis, speaking truly vents, true; cf. Ger. itxtJtr.]

Vesalian, ve-sa'ii-an, adj. connected with the name of the anatomist Andreas I'esalius (1514-64).

Vesania, ve-sa'ni-a, . insanity.

Vosica, ve-sl'ka, n. (anat.) a bladder, sac, esp. the urinary bladder: //. VesicaB (ve-sl'se). adjs. Ves'ical, of or pertaining to a vesica ; Ves'icant,

blis

blisters. v.t. Ves'icate, to raise blisters on : pr.p. ves'icating ; pa.fi. ves'icated. ns. Vesica'tion, the act or process of raisins; blisters on the skin ; Ves i-catory (same as Vesicant) ; Ves'icle, a small bladder or blister : a small cavity in an animal body : (<W.)a bladder-like cell ; _VSic'ula, a vcsii-le. adj. Vesic'ular. adv. Vesic'ularly.-. Vesicula'tion, formation of vesicles. adjs. VeslCUlif eroUS, bear-

ing vesicles ; Vesic'uliform ; Vesic'ulose, Vesic'u-lous, Vesic'ulate, pertaining to or full of vesicles : full of interstices : having little glands on the surface. Vesica piscis (a fish's bladder), a symbol of Christ, an oval aureole surrounding the entire upright figure, supposed to contain an allusion to the sacred Christian emblem, the ichthys. [L., bladder.)

Vesper, ves'per, . the evening star, Venus : the evening : (//.) the last but one of the seven canoni-cal hours : evensong, evening service generally. adj. Ves'peral, pertaining to the evening or to vespers. . Ves'per-bell, the bell that summons

to vespers. adjs. Ves'pertine, Ves'pertinal, of or pertaining to the evening : (tot.) opening in the evening : (zofl.) active in the evening. Sicilian vespers (see Sicilian). [Fr., L. ; Or. /icspt-rcs.}

Vespertilio, ves-per-til'i-o, 1:. a I.innaean genus of mammals, of order J'l-iinati-s the modern order

Chi'rcf/era. adj. Vespertll'ionine.

Vespiary, ves'pi-a-ri, . a hornet's nest. adjs. Ves'-

piform, Ves'pine, wasp-like.

Vessel, ves'el, . a vase or utensil for holding some-thing : a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c. : a tube in which fluids, as blood, &c., are contained : a person considered as an agent of God. The Weaker vessel, a phrase colloquially applied to a woman, in allusion to I Pet. iii. 7. [O. Fr. vessel (Fr. vaisseaii) L. vascellnnt, dim. of vas, a vase.)

Vest, ve--t, n. that which is put on as dress : a garment :
a waistcoat : formerly a cassock-like garment : a kind of close jacket worn by women, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the bodice of a woman's gown, ofien V-shaped : a knitted or woven under-garment: (arck.) a vestment. v.t. to clothe: to

invest : (law) to give fixed right of possession.
v.i. to descend or to take effect, as a right. adj.
Ves'ted, clothed, wearing robes of ceremony : not contingent or suspended, hence (law) already acquired : denoting a present absolute right. . Ves'tiary (obs.), a wardrobe : (rare) garb, clothing : //. Ves'tiaries. . Ves'ting, cloth for men's waistcoats. Vest in interest, to devolve as matter of right without reference to immediate right of possession. [Fr. veste L. vest is.)

Vesta, ves'ta, . among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the family, in whose temple the sacred fire was continually kept burning : the fourth planetoid discovered in 1807 : a match or waxlight : //. Vestas. atij. Ves'tal, pertaining to or consecrated to the service of Vesta : chaste : pure. n. in the ancient Roman religion, one of the six patrician virgins consecrated to Vesta : a virgin, a nun, a woman of spotless chastity.

Vestibule, ves'ti-bul, . an open court or porch before a house : a hall next the entrance to a house : (itnat.) a small bony cavity forming part of the ear also Vestibulum. -.(. to furnish with a vestibule.

adjs. Vestib'ular, Vestib'ulate. [Fr., L. restibn-

him traced by some to i>e, apart, stabulnm, abode ; by others to vestis, garment, as being the place where the outer clothing is put on or off in entering or leaving a house.]

Vestige, ves'tij, . a track or footprint: traces or remains of something : (biol.) an organ or tissue which still survives but has lost the utility it possessed, but corresponding to a useful part in .in organism of lower type. adjs. Vesti'gial, Vesti'giary. . Vesti'gium (aunt., Hoi.), a vestige. [Fr., !>. vestigium nestigare, to tiack.]

Vestiment, ves'ti-ment, . (*/*.)= Vestment.

Vestiture, ves'ti-tur, . the hairs, scales, &c. covering a surface.

Vestlet, vest'let, . a tubicolous sea-anemone of genus Cerinntkus.

Vestment, vest'ment, . something put on, a garment : a long outer robe : (pi.) articles of dress worn by the clergy during divine service and the administration of the sacraments amice, alb, girdle, maniple, stole, chasuble, &c.: covering of the altar. [L. vestimentumvestire, to clothe vestis, a garment.]

Vestry, ves'tri, . a room adjoining a church in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held, any small room attached to a church : in English parishes, a meeting of the ratepayers to elect parish officers, to assess church-rates, and to manage the property of the parish, the incumbent acting as chairman. adj. Ves'tral. us. Ves'try-clerk, an officer chosen by the vestry who keeps the parish accounts and books ; Ves tryman, a member of a vestry. Select Vestry, a board consisting of representatives of the ratepayers, as opposed to the common vestry or assembly of all the ratepayers. [Fr., L. vestiarium vtstiarius, belonging to clothes vestis, a garment.]

Vesture, ves'lur, . clothing : dress : a robe : integument. v.t. to clothe, robe. adjs. Ves'tural ; Ves'tured. ;/. Ves'turer, one who has charge of ecclesiastical vestments.

Vesuvian, ve-su' vi-an, adj. pertaining or relating to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples. . a kind of match used in lighting cigars, &c. . Vesu'vianlte, a mineral allied to garnet, sometimes called pyramidal garnet, found in volcanic and primitive rocks, and so called because frequent in masses ejected from Vesuvius also fdocrase. v.t. Vesu Viate, to burst forth like an eruption.

Vet., vet, n. (coli.) an abbreviation from veterinary (surgeon).

Vetch, vech, . a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some cultivated for fodder, esp. the tare. . Vetch'ling. a name of various vetch-like plants. adj. Vetch'y, abounding with vetches : (Sfens.)

consisting of vetches. (O. Fr. veche (Fr. vesce) L. vicia, akin to vincire, to bind.]

Veteran, vet'e-ran, adj. old, experienced : long exercised, esp. in military life. . one long exercised in any service, esp. in war. v.t. Vet'eranise, to make veteran. v.t. (U.S.) to re-enlist for military service. [L. z'eteranus vetus, veteris, old.]

Veterinary, vet'e-ri-na-ri, adj. pertaining to the art

of treating the diseases of domestic animals : pro-
fessing or practising this art. . one skilled in the
diseases of domestic animals. Also Veterina'rian.
[L. veterinarius veterina (bestia), a beast of
burden.]

Vetiver, vetl-ver, . the dried roots of the cuscus-
grass, with an odour like sandalwood making
baskets, fans, and mats.

Veto, ve'to, . any authoritative prohibition : the power
of rejecting or forbidding : ft. Vetoes (ve'toz).
v.t. to reject by a veto : to withhold assent to.
Absolute veto, a veto without restriction. [L.
rerdre, to forbid.]

Vettura, vet-too' ra, n. an Italian four-wheeled
carriage.
. VettUlino (vet-tOo-re'no), one who drives or
lends for hire a vettura : //. VettUTi'ni. [It., L.
vectura, a carrying vehere, to convey.]

Vetust, ve-tust', adj. old. [L. vetustus vetus, old.]

Vex. veks, v.t. to harass: to torment : to irritate by
small provocations : toagitate: tocontest. v.i.(obs.)
to be vexed. . (Scat.) a trouble. . Vexa'tion, a
vexing : state of being vexed : trouble : a teasing
annoyance : uneasiness. adj. Vexa tlOUS. causing
vexation or annoyance : harassing : lull of trouble.
adv. Vexa'tiously. . Vexa' tiousness. adj.
Vexed, amazed. . Vex'er. adj. Vex'ing.- adv.

Vex'ingly, so as to vex or annoy. . Vexing-
ness. -Vexatious Suit (law), a suit begun without
justifiable cause. [Fr. vcxer L. vexare, to shake,
annoy vehcre, to carry.]

Vexillum, vek-sil'um, . in the ancient Roman army,
a standard, the troop serving under such a standard :
(cedes.) a processional banner : (bot.) the large
posterior petal of a papilionaceous flower also
Vex'il : the web or vane of a feather : //. Vexilla.

adjs. Vex illar, Vex'illary. us. Vex'illary,

Vex'illator, a standard-bearer. adj. Vex'illatfl,
having vexilla. . Vexilla tion, a company under
one vexillum. [L., 'an ensign' vehere, to carry.]

Via, vi'a, or ve'a, . a highway, a road, a route via
London = by way of London : a natural passage of
the body. . Viam'eter, an odometer. adj.
Viatic. n.pl. ViaficalS, military baggage. Via
dolorosa, the Way of Calvary (see Station) ; Via
lactea, the Milky-Way or Galaxy ; Via media, the
midway course or mean between popular Protestant-
ism and Roman Catholicism which Newman almost
down to 1845 succeeded in believing that the Angli-
can divines of the I7th century had taken up.
Primse Via, the first or main passages, the alimen-
tary canal, the bowels ; SeCUndSB Viffl, the lacteal
or chylifero;is vessels.

Via. ve'a, iiiterj. nway ! off! either in command or
defiance. [It., L. ria. way.]

Viable, vl'a-bl, adj. capable of living. . Viability.
[Fr., through Low L. L. vita, life.]

Viaduct, vl'a-dukt. H. a road or railway carried by a
structure over a valley, river, &c. [L. via, a way,
dncere, ductum, to lead, bring.)

Vial, vl'.nl, . same as Phial. ;./. 'to keep in a vial.

. Vi'alful. Pour out vials of wrath, to infl a

judgment (Rev. xvi. i) : to storm, rage.
Viand, vfand, . food, articles for food usually in//.

[Fr. viande Low L. r'ivanda (for vivenda), food

necessary for life L. vivere, to live.]
Viaticum. vT-at'ik-um, . (orig.) provisions for the

way: (R.C. Church) the eurharist given to persons

in danger of death : a portable altar. >i. Via'tor,

a traveller, wayfarer : a sunimoner, apparitor. [L.,

via, a way.]

Vibex, vl'beks, . a purple spot tinder the skin in certain fevers : pi. Vibi'Ces. [L.]

VibracUlum, vl-brak'fl-lum, . one of the long whip-like appendages of the cells of some Polyzoa : pi. Vibrac ula. Also Vibracula'rium.

Vibrate, vT'brat, v.i. to shake : to tremble : to move backwards and forwards : to swing : to pass from one state to another. v.i. to cause to shake : to move to and fro: to measure by moving to and fro : to affect with vibratory motion. adjs. Vl'brant, vibrating : sonorous ; VTbratile, having a vibratory motion: (zaol.) adapted to or _ used in vibratory motion. j. Vibratil'ity ; Vibra'tion, a vibrating : state of being vibrated : tremulousness. quivering motion. adj. Vibra'tional. . Vibra'tiuncle, a small vibration. adjs. VTbratlve, Vibratory, vibrating : consisting in vibrations : causing vibrations. us. Vibrator (elect.), a vibrating reed used to open and close the electric current: (print.) a vibrating reed used for distributing the ink ; Vl'bro-SCOpe, an instrument for registering vibrations. [L. vibrare, -at tint, to tremble.]

Vibrato, ve-bra'to, . a pulsating effect in vocal music, caused by rapid variation of emphasis on the same tone. [It.]

Vibrio, vib'n-o, n. a name given with much laxity to various kinds of more or less screw-shaped Bacteria also to small nematoid worms, such as cause ear-cockles in wheat. . Vib'rion, a motile bacterium. (L. vibrart:.]

Vibrissa, vl-bris'a, . a whisker, as of a cat : a rictal bristle in birds : bristle, hair, as in the nostril : pi. Vibriss'39 (-e). [L., ' a hair in the nostril.']

Vibrogen, vib'ro-jen, n. (tot.) active cellular tissue arranged in layers in the cortex of certain tendrils, causing circumnutation.

Viburnum, vl-bur'num, n. a genus of plants of the order Caprifoliaceee, the species being shrubs with simple leaves, natives chiefly of the northern parts of the world. Viburnum opulus is the Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree ; Viburnum firms, the Laurustinus. [L., 'the wayfaring tree.']

Vicar, vik'ar, n. one who holds authority as the delegate or substitute of another: a parson of a parish where the tithes are impropriate to a layman or to a chapter, he receiving only the smaller tithes or a salary: (R.C. ChurcK) a bishop's assistant who exercises jurisdiction in his name. ns. ViC'arage, the benefice or residence of a vicar ; Vic'ar-apostol'io (formerly one to whom the pope delegated some remote portion of his jurisdiction), now usually a titular bishop appointed to a country where either no sees have been formed or the episcopal succession has been broken ; Vic'ar-cho'ral, an assistant, cleric or lay, at an English cathedral, esp. in connection with the music ; Vlc'ar-forane', an ecclesiastic to whom a bishop gives a limited jurisdiction in a town or district of his diocese in effect, a rural dean ; VlC'ar-gen'eral, an official performing the work of an archdeacon under the bishop : in the English Church, an officer assisting the bishop, the chancellor of the diocese. adj\. VlOa'rial, pertaining to a vicar : substituted ; Vica'riate, having vicarious or delegated power. . (:ilso Vio'arate) vicarship, delegated power. adj. VlCa'riOUS, filling the place of another: performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another. adv. Vlca'rlOUSly.

ns. Vlca'riousness ; Vlca'rius, a vicar ; Vic'arsbip,

the office of a vicar; ViO'ary, a vicarage. Vioart-OUS Sacrifice (//;cc/.), the suffering of Christ accepted
by God in lieu of the punishment to which guilty man is liable. Vlcar-Of-Bray, one who turns his c->;it without difficulty to suit the times from Simon Aleyn, who kept the vicarage of Bray from 1540 to 1588, during the reigns of Henry VIII., lv!w.-ird VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; Vicar of Christ, a title assumed by the pope, who claims to be the representative of Christ on earth as the head of His

Church. [L. vicarius, supplying the place of another victs, change, alternation.]

Vice, Vise, vis, . an iron or wooden screw-press, fixed to the edge of a workboard, for holding anything tightly while being filed, &c. : (Sftak.) a grip, grasp. v.t. to screw. [Fr. vis (It. vite, screw) L. vitis, tendril of a vine, anything spiral.]

Vice, vis, n. a blemish or fault : immoral conduct : depravity of manners : a bad trick or habit in a horse: mischievousness : the stock buffoon in the old English Moralities or moral plays. . ViciOS'-ity. adj. Vicious (vish'us). adv. Vic'iously. . Vic'iousness. Vicious circle, syllogism, circular

or erroneous reasoning ; VICIOUS intromission (see Intromit). [Fr., L. vitiunt, a blemish.]

Vice, vis, prep, in the place of: also a prefix denoting in the compound word one who acts in place of or is

second in rank to another. n. a vice-chairman, Sic. : one who acts in place of a superior. us. Vice'-ad'miral, one acting in the place of, or second in command to, an admiral ; Vice'-ad'miralty, the office of a vice-admiral (Vice'-ad'miralty courts, tribunals in the British colonies, having jurisdiction over maritime causes); Vice'-chair'man, an alternate chairman ; Vice'-chair'manship ; Vice'-chan'-cellor, one acting for a chancellor : a lower judge of Chancery: (R.C. Church) the cardinal whose duty it is to draft and despatch papal bulls and briefs ;

Vice'-chan'cellorship ; Vice'-con'sul. one who acts

in a consul's place : a consul in a less important district ; Vice'-con'sulship ; Vice-dean', a canon chosen to represent an absent dean ; Vicege'rency, the office of a vicegerent, deputed power. adj. Vice-ge'rent, acting in place of another, having delegated authority. n. one acting in place of a superior. ns. Vice'-gOV'ernor, deputy governor ; Vice' -king, one who acts in place of a king ; Vice'-pres'idency, -presidentship ; Vice'-pres'ident, an officer next in rank below the president ; Vice'-prin'cipal, assistant principal. adj. Vicere'gal. ns. Vicere'-gency ; Vice'roy, Vicere'gent, one representing

the royal authority in a dependency, as in India;

Viceroy'alty, Vice'royship. [L., 'in the place of,'

abl. of vicis (gen.), change.]

Vicenary, vis'e-na-ri, adj. of or belonging to the number twenty: twentieth. adj. VIcen'nial, continuing or comprising twenty years : occurring once every twenty years. [L. vicenarius viceni viginfi, twenty.)

Vicinage, yis'i-naj, . neighbourhood : the places near: neighbourliness. adj. ViC'inal, neighbouring. . Vicin'ity, neighbourhood : nearness : that which is near. [O. Fr. veisinage veisin L. viciina, neighbouring vicus, a row of houses ; cf. Or. oikos, a dwelling,!

Vicissitude, vi-Ms'i-tfid, . change from one thing to another: change: revolution. adjs. ViCiSSitfi'dinary, Vicissitu'dinous, changeful, changeable. [L. vicissitude vicis, change.]

Victim, vik'tim, n. a living being offered as a sacrifice :
some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object : a person suffering injury : a dupe. . Vic-tlmlgS'tlon. T>. ViC'timlse, to make a victim of: to cheat.?/. ViC'timiser, a swindler. [Fr., L. I'ictiinii, a beast for sacrifice, adorned with the fillet vinclre, to bind.]

Victor, vik'tor, . one who conquers on any particular occasion : one who defeats iu battle : a winner :

_fi-t. Vic'tress, Vic'toress, Vic'trix. adjs. Vic'tor, Victo'rious, relating to victory : superior in contest : having overcome an enemy: producing or indicating victory. adv. VictoTiously. .. Victo'riousness ; Vic'tory, a conquering : success in any contest : a battle gained : a female deity of the Greeks personifying success in battle. Cadmean victory, one ;>s fatal to the victors as to the vanquished from the armed men who grew up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, and slew one another all but five,

Victoria

mote ; mute ; mCOn ; Men.

Villa

who became the ancestors of the Thebans ; Moral victory (see Moral) ; Pyrrhic victory (see Pyrrhic).

[L., vincere, victual, to conquer.)

Victoria, vik-tG' ri-a, . a genus of gigantic aquatic plants of the water-lily family, native to South America, its one species, Victoria regia, named after Queen Victoria : a low, light, four-wheeled carriage, seating two, having a calash top. adj. Victd'rian, relating to the reign of Queen Victoria, which began in 1837 : relating to the colony of Victoria in Australia. Victoria cross, a decoration, i. insisting of a bronze Maltese cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, and awarded for conspicuous bravery on the field.

Victorine, vik-t5-ren', n. a kind of fur tippet worn by ladies : a variety of peach.

Victual, vit'l, . provision of food, that which is necessary for living, food for human beings (gener. m pi.). v.t. to supply with victuals or food: 10 store with provisions :pr.p. Victualling (vit'1-ing);

pa.t. and //. Victualled (vit'ld). *. Vict'uallage,

provisions ; victualler (vit'l-er), one who supplies

provisions. adj. Vict'ualless. ns. Vict'ualling-

Dill, a customs document warranting the captain of an outward-bound vessel to ship bonded stores for the voyage ; Vict'ualling-off'ice, -Ship, an office supplying, a ship conveying, provisions to the navy ; Victualling-yard, a public establishment for the collection and supply of provisions to the navy. Licensed Victualler, an innkeeper who is allowed to sell spirits, wines, &c. [O. Fr. vitaille Low L. victnalia L. victualis, relating to living vivere, victual, to live.]

Vicugna, Vicuna, vi-kCO'nya. or vi-ku'na, n. a species
or variety of the South American genus Anchenia (allied to the camels), which also includes the llama, alpaca, and the guanaco. . Vicu'na-cloth, a trade name for a mixture of wool and cotton. [Peruv.]

Vidame, ve-dam', . in French feudal jurisprudence, the deputy of a bishop in temporal affairs : a minor noble. [Low L. vice, in place of, dominus, lord.)

Vide, vl'de, see, imper. of L. videre, to see. Vide antea = see before ; Vide infra see below ; /"/>/ post = see after ; Vidt supra = see above ; Quod vide, or g.v. = which see.

Videlicet, vi-del'i-sel, adv. to wit, that is, namely generally Viz., and rendered 'namely.' [L., for >v licet, it is permitted to see.]

Videndum, vl-den'dum, K. a tiling to be seen '.pi. Vlden'da. [L., ger. ofvidire, to see.]

Vidette. S.ime as Vedette.

Vidimus, vid'i-mus, . an inspection, as of accounts, itc. [L., ' we have seen' videre, to see.]

ViduoUS, vid'u-us, adj. widowed. ns. Vid'uage, widowhood ; Vid'uate, the position or order of widows ; Vidua'tion, the state of being widowed ; Vidu'ity, widowhood. [L. vidua, a widow.]

Vie, vl, i'./. to strive for superiority. v.t. to contend about : (Shak.) to offer as a stake or wager :pr.p. vy'ing ; pa.t. and pa. p. vied. . (pbs.) a contest. [M. E. vien, by aphzresis from envten, to vie, through Fr. from L. invitdre, to invite.]

Vielle. vi-el', . an old form of viol. [Fr.]

Viennese, vi-e-nes', or-neY, atlj. pertaining to Vienna.
. an inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of Vienna.

View, vu, . a seeing : sight : reach of the sight : whole extent seen : that which is seen : inspection, as by a jury, of the place of a crime, of the corpse, &c. : direction in which a thing is seen : the picture of a scene : a sketch : mental survey : mode of looking 'at or receiving : opinion : intention : (Skak.) show, appearance. v.t. to see : to look at attentively : to examine intellectually. adj. Viewable, that can be viewed. wv.VieWer ; View' -halloo', the hunt-man's cry when the fox breaks cover ; VieWiness, character of being viewy or visionary. adj. VieW-less. not to t>e viewed : invisible. adv. VieW-lessly. .K//. VieWly (prev.), pleasing to look at.

it. VleW-point, point of view. adjs. View'-some (pri>v.), viewly ; VieWy (coll.), holding opinions vague or purely speculative. Dissolving Views, pictures thrown on a screen and made to pass one into the other ; Field Of view, the com-pass of visual power ; In View of, having regard to ; On View, open to public inspection ; To the View (ShaJi.), in public. [Fr. we vu, pa. p. of vi'ir L. videre, to see.]

Vifda, vifda, . in Shetland, meat hung and dried without salt. Also ViV'da.

Vigesimal, vl-jes'i-mal, adj. twentieth. . Vigesi-ma'tion, the putting to death of every twentieth man. atij. Viges'imo-quar'to, formed of sheets folded so as to make twenty-four leaves. (L. vigesimns viginti, twenty.]

Vigia, vi-je'a, . a hydrographical warning on a chart, of a rock, &c. [Sp.]

Vigil, vij'il, . watching : keeping awake for religious exercises : the eve before a feast or fast day, origi-nally kept by watching through the night. . Vig'i-lance, wakefulness : watchfulness : circumspection : (obs.) a guard, watch. adj. Vigilant, watchful : on the lookout for danger : circumspect. K. Vigi-lan'te, a member of a vigilance committee. adv.

Vig'ilantly. Vigilance committee (U.S.\ an unauthorised body which, in the absence or in-efficiency of regular courts, exercises legal powers

of arrest, punishment, &c. in cases of gross crime : also any self-appointed association for the compulsory improvement of local morals. [Fr., L. vigilia vigil, awake, watchful vigere, to be lively.]

Vigneron, ven-ye-rong, . a vine-grower. [Fr.]

Vignette, vin-yet', n. any small ornamental engraving, jsign, or photograph not enclosed by a definite oorJer : (prig.) an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books. v.t. to treat or produce in such a style. MS. Vignett'er ; Vignett'ing-glass, -pa'per, a glass frame, mask, used in printing vignette pictures ; Vignett'ist, one whu makes vignettes. [Fr., vigne L. vinea, a vine.]

Vigour, vig'ur, . active strength : physical lorce : vital strength in animals or plants : strength of mind : energy. adj. Vig'orOUS, strong either in minJ or body. adv. Vigorously. w. Vig'oroua-ness. [Fr., L. vigot vigere, to be strong.]

Viking, vl'king, n. one of the piratical Northmen who in the Sth.gth, and loth centuries ravaged the coasts of western Europe. . VTkingism, characteristics, acts, &c. of Vikings. [Ice. vikingr, (lit.)' a creeker' vfkr (Swed. vik, Eng. ivick), a bay, and -ingr = Eng. -ing.\

Vilayet, vil-a-yet', . the name given to the great provinces into which the Ottoman empire is divided.

Vild, vild, adj. (Spens.) vile, wicked. adv. Vild'ly.

Vile, vll, adj. worthless : mean : morally impure : wicked : (B.) poor, cheap. adv. Vilely. . Vile'-ness. v.t. Vil'ifend, to treat, speak of contemptuously. ns. Vilifica'tion, act of vilifying ; Vil'if ler. v.t. Vil'ify, to make vile : to attempt to degrade by slander : to defame : pa.t. and pn.p. vil'ified. v.t. Vil'ipend, to slander, vilify. v.t. to use vilification. [Fr., L. r'/ViV.]

Villa, vil'a, n. a country residence or seat : a suburban mansion also Vill. ns. Vill'adom, villas collectively, people living in them ; Vill'age, any small assemblage of houses, less than a town : (orig.) a number of houses inhabited by persons near the residence of a proprietor or farmer : (law) a manor, a parish or the outlying part of a parish ; Vill'age-commu'nity, a clan of settlers who built their huts on a tract of land and laid out common fields which they cultivated in common as one family, the land being divided out every few years into family lots, but the whole continuing to be cultivated by the community subject to the established customs as interpreted in the village-council by the sense of the village elders the so-called Mark system of Sir Henry Maine ; Vlll'ager, an inhabitant of a village ; Vill'agery (Shaft.), a district of villages ; Vill'akin, Villanette', a little villa. W/. Villat'ic (Milt.), pertaining to a farm. [O. Fr. ville (Fr. z>/'//) L. villa, a country-house, prob. reduced from vicla, dim. of vicus, a village ; Gr. oikos, a house.]

Villain, vil'an, or vil'in, n. a wicked wretch : a man extremely degraded : in feudal times, a member of the lowest class of unfree persons, us. Vill'ainage, Vill'anage, Vill'einage, VilTenage, in feudal times, the tenure of land by villein, i.e. base or menial services. adj. Vill'ainous, like or suited to a villain : depraved : proceeding from extreme depravity : very bad, mean, vile. adv. Villainously. ns. VilT-ainousness ; Vill'ainy, the act of a villain : extreme depravity : an atrocious crime. [Orig. 'a serf attached to a farm,' O. Fr. villain Low L. vii-liiniisl.,. villa.]

Villanelle, vil-a-nel', . a poem, of a form borrowed from the French, consisting of nineteen lines on two rhymes, arranged in six stanzas, the first five having three, the last four lines. [It. villanella villano, rustic.]

Villarsia, vi-lar'si-a, . a genus of widely distributed aquatic or marsh plants, of order Gentianacea named from the French botanist Dominique Villars (1745-1814).

Villegiatura, vi-lej-a-t<5o'ra, . country retirement. [It., villegiare, to stay at a country-seat villa, a country-seat.]

Villein, another spelling of villain (only in its original meaning).

Villi, vil'I, n.pl. (nnai.) fine small fibres covering certain membranes : (bat.) fine soft hairs on fnv'.s, flowers, and other parts of plants : sing. Vill'Ufl adjs. Vill'iform, having the form or appearance of villi ; VilTose, Vill'OUS, covered with long, soft hairs : formed of minute villi, resembling the pile of velvet. . VillOS'ity, state of being villous. [L., pi. of v ilhis, hair, wool.]

Vim, vim, n. (slang) energy, force. [Accus. of L. vis, strength.)

Vimen, vT'men, . a long flexible shoot of a plant. adjs. V'mlnal; Vimin'eous. [L.]

Vina, ve'na, . an East Indian musical instrument having five or seven steel strings stretched on a long freited finger-board over two gourds.

Vinaigrette, vin-a-gret', . a small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling-bottle. [Fr., vinaigre.]

Vinasse, vi-nas', . a residual product containing potash salts, obtained from the wine-press, &c. [Fr.]

Vinaya Pitaka, vin'a-ya pit'a-ka, . one of the three parts of the Tripiiaka (q.v.).

Vinca, ving'ka, . a genus of woody herbaceous plants of the dogbane family, the periwinkles.

Vincentlan, vin-sen'shi-an, adj. pertaining to St Vincent de Paul (1576-1660) or to tiie charitable associations founded by him.

Vincible, vin'si-bl, adj. that may be conquered. ns. Vincibil ity, Vin cibleness. [L. vincibilis^vincere, to conquer.)

Vinculum, vin^ku-liim, . a band : a bond : (math.) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one : (anat.) a ligamentous band. v.t. Vin'CUlate, to bind. [L., vinclr?, to bind.]

Vindemial, vin-de'mi-al, adj. pertaining to the vintage.?'./. Vinde'miate, to gather the vintage.

Vindicate, vin'di-kat, v.t. to lay claim to : to defend : to maintain by force. n. Vindicabil'ity. adj. Vin'dicable, that may be vindicated or defended.

. Vindication, act of vindicating : defence: justification : support. adj. Vindicative, vindicating : beading to vindicate : (Shak.) revengeful, vindictive. >.Vin'dicativene88, vindictiveness ; Vin'dicator, one who vindicates -.fun. VUl'dicatreaS. adjs. Vin'dicatory, tending to vindicate : inflicting punishment ; Vindic'tive, revengeful. adv. Vindic'tively.

. Vindic'tiveness. [L. vindicare, -a trim vis, vim, power, dicare, to proclaim, dicere, to say ; others trace to the root of i>enia, favour.]

Vine, vin, n. the plant from which wine is made : the woody climbing plant that produces grapes : (Itort.) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem. adj. Vina'-C60US, belonging to wine or grapes : wine-coloured. >is. Vl'nage, the addition of spirit to wine to enable it to stand transportation ; Vlna'lia, a wine festival in honour of Jupiter, celebrated on 23d April. adjs. Vina'rian, relating to wine; Vine'-clad, covered with vines. ns. Vine'-CUl'ture (same as Viticulture) ; Vine'-curcu'lio, a small reddish curctilio producing galls on the stems of grape-vines ; Vine' -disease', a disease afiecting the vine; Vine'-dreSS'er, one who dresses or trims and cultivates vines ; Vine' -f ret' ter, a small insect that infests vines ; Vine'-gall, a gall made on the stem of the vine by a vine-curculio ; Vine'-land, land on which vines are grown ; Vi'nery, a hot-house for rearing vines ; Vineyard (vin'yard), a plantation of grape vines. atij. VTniC, pertaining to, or derived from, wine. ns. Viniculture, the cultivation of the vine ;

Vin'Iculturist ; Vin' - ordinaire', common wine: cheap wine mixed with water, commonly drunk in France and the south of Europe. adjs. VTnOSe, Vinous, pertaining to wine : wine-coloured : caused by wine. . Vinos'ity, state or quality of being vinous. adj. Vi'ny, pertaining to or producing vines. Dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live at peace on one's own land. [O. Fr., L. vinea, a vine vtntim ; Gr. oinos, wine.)

Vinegar, vin'e-gar, . the form of acetic acid generally preferred for culinary purposes made by the fermentation of vegetable substances, from malt, or from inferior wines : sourness of temper. v.t. to apply vinegar to. adj. Vln'aigTOUS, sour like vinegar, ill-tempered. ns. Vin'egar-cru'et, a glass bottle for holding vinegar ; Vinegarette', a vinaigrette ; Vin'egar - plant, the microscopic fungus which produces acetous fermentation lound in two forms known as tuotker of vinegar and flowers of vinegar, adjs. Vin'egaryl Vin'egarish, sour. [Fr. vinaigre

vin (L. viiiuin, wine), aigre L. acer, sour.)

Vinewed, vin'ud, adj. (Shak.) mouldy : musty.

Vingt-et-Un, vangt-a-ung', . a game of cards, the aim in which is to get as near as possible to the value of twenty-one (hence the name) without exceeding it. The game is played with the whole pack, the ordinary cards being reckoned according to the number of pips on them, while the court

. cards are ten, and the ace is one or eleven, as the holder may elect.

Vint, vint, v.t. to make or prepare, as wine. [Formed from vintage.}

Vintage, vin'taj, n. the gathering of grapes : the yearly produce of grapes : the time of grape-gathering : wine. . Vin'tager. [Kr. vendange L. vindemia vinnni, wine, grapes, detnfre, to remove de, out of or away, einere, to take.]

Vintner, vint'ner, . a wine-seller, -ns. Vint'nery, the trade of a vintner ; Vint'ry, a store for w ine. [O. Fr. vinetier, through Low L. L. vinetuin, a vineyard vinnm, wine.)

Viol, vi'ol, . a musical instrument which was the immediate precursor of the violin, having from three to six strings, and played by means of a bow. ns. Viola (ve-0'la, or vi'<Vla), a larger description of violin having four strings limed in fifths, to which the part between the second violin and bass is general! v assigned also called Alto viola or Tenor violin; VTol-block (>/at.), a large single block big enough to reeve a small hawser; VTolist, a player on the viol or the viola. Bass Viol, a large medieval viol : the modern violoncello. [O. Fr. viole Low L. vidula, from L. vitiitAii, to skip like a calf, to make merry L. vitultis, a calf.J

Violate, vTO-lat, v.t. to injure : to abuse : to ravish : to profane : to break forcibly : to transgress. mij. Vl'olable, that may be violated, injured, or broken. adv. Vi'olably. ns. Viola'tion, the act of violating or injuring : infringement : non-observance : profanation : rape; Vi'Olator. [L. violare, -atuin vis, strength ; cf. Gr. it, strength, force.]

Violent, vl'0-lent, adj. acting with physical force or strength : moved by strong feeling : passionate : vehement : outrageous : produced by force : intense : compulsory: unnatural. v.i. (Shaft.) to be violent. n. VTolence, the state or quality of being violent : force, physical or moral : unjust force : outrage : profanation : injury : rape. adv. VTolently. Do Violence on (Skak.), to attack, murder ; Do violence to, to outrage, injure. [Fr., L. violentus vis, force.]

Violet, vT'o-let, ft. any plant of genus Viola, of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue, but also white and yellow, and most often fragrant : the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple. adj. of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple. iidjs. Viola'ceoUS, of a violet colour, purple ; Violes'cent, tending to a violet colour. [Fr. 7/io/ftte, dim. of O. Fr. viole L. viola ; cf. Gr. ion.']

Violin, vi-o-lin', n. a musical instrument of four strings
played with a bow : a fiddle : a player on the violin. us. Violin' -bow, a bow for sounding the violin ; Vl'olinist, a player on the violin. [It. violino viola.]

Violoncello, ve-0-lon-chel'O, or vT-o-lon-sel'O, . a large four-stringed musical instrument of the violin class, the quality of its tone even more sympathetic than that of the violin, held between the knees in playing it superseded the Viol da gainba in the early part of the i8th century : -pi. Violpncell'OS. . Violoncellist, a player on the violoncello. [It., dim. of via/one, a bass violin ; see next word.]

Violone, ve-O-lG'na, . the largest kind of bass viol, having strings tuned an octave lower than the violoncello. [It. , viola.}

Viper, vi'per, . a genus of venomous snakes, representative of family Viperida the Common Viper or adder being the only poisonous snake indigenous to Britain : loosely, any venomous serpent except

a rattlesnake, any cobriform serpent : any base, malicious person. adjs. Vi'perine, related to or resembling the viper; VTperish, like a viper; Vl'perous, having the qualities of a viper : venomous : malignant. adv. VTperously. Viper s bUglOSS, the blue weed or blue thistle ; Viper's grass, a European perennial of the aster family. [Fr., L. vipeia (contr. of vivipara) vivus, living, parere, to bring forth.]

Virago, vi-ra'go, or vl-ra'gS, . a masculine woman : a bold, impudent woman: a termagant. adjs.

Viraginlan, Viraginous (viraj'-). . Viragin'-

ity. [L., vir, a man.]

Vire, ver, . a crossbow-bolt : (her.) an annulet. [Fr.]

Virelay, vir'e-la, . an ancient kind of French poem in short lines, and consisting of only two rhymes, their order as well as the length of the verses being arbitrary. [Fr. virelai virer, to turn, lai, a song.)

Vireo, vir'e-5, . a genus of American singing birds, the greenlels. [L.]

Virescent, vl-res'ent, adj. growing green, greenish. ti. Vires'cence, greenness : (hot.) the turning green of organs properly bright-coloured. [L., pr.p. of virfre, to be green.]

Virgate, ver'gat, adj. like a wand or rod : slender, straight. . an old English measure of surface. [L. virga, a rod.]

Virgilian, ver-jil'i-an, adj. relating to or resembling the style of Virgil, the Roman poet (70-21 B.C.).

Virgin, ver'jin, . a maiden : a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man: one devoted to virginity: a madonna, a figure of the Virgin: a person of either sex who has not known sexual

intercourse : any female animal that has not copulated : a parthenogenetic insect: (asiron.) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac. adj. becoming a maiden : maidenly : pure : chaste : undefiled : fresh, new : parthenogenetic. v.i. (Shaft.) to continue chaste. o^A Vir'ginal, maidenly: (zool.) parthenogenetic. . Virginale, a book of prayers and hymns to the Virgin Mary. adj. Vir' gin-born, born of the Virgin, oi Jesus Christ : (zool.) born by internal gemmation without impregnation. ns. Virginity, Vir'ginb.OOd, the state of a virgin ; Vir'. gin-knot (Shak.), maidenly chastity, in reference to the unloosing of the girdles of Greek and Roman maidens on marriage. adj. Vir'ginly, pure. adv. chastely. ns. Vir'gin'S-bow'er, a species ol clematis, hedge-vine ; Vir'gin-wor'ship, adoration ol the Virgin Mary; Vir' go, the Virgin, in the zodiac. Virgin birth, generation, parthenogenesis ; Virgin

Clay, in pottery, &c., clay which has never been

fired. The Virgin, The Blessed Virgin, the Vhgin Mary, the mother ol Christ. [O. Fr., L. virgo, virginis.}

Virginal, ver'jin-al, . an old keyed musical instrument, oblong in shape, one of the three forms of the harpsichord. v.i. (Shak.) to finger, as on a virginal.

Virginia, ver-jin'i-a, . a well-known brand of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia. . Virginla-creep'er, an American climbing vine, common in the south of England, remarkable for the bright-red colour it assumes in autumn. adj. Virginian, pertaining to Virginia. . a native of Virginia.

Virgule, ver'gul, . a little rod : a mark of punctuation, a comma. adj. Vir'gulate, rod-shaped.- n. Virgul'tum, a twig. [L. vtrgtila virga, a twig.]

Virid, vir'id, adj. green. . Virid'ian, a deep and pure bluish-green pigment, being a hydrated sesquioxide of chromium. adj. Viridigenous (-ij'-), producing a green tint. ns. Viridity, Virldness, verdure : greenness. [L. viridis, green virere, to be green.]

Viridescent, vir-i-des'ent, adj. slightly green : greenish. . Virides'cence. [L. viridis, green.]

Virile, vir'il, or vi'ril, adj. of or belonging to a man or to the male sex : masculine : manly. . Virility, the state or quality of being a man : the power of a full-grown male : the power of procreation : manhood. [L. vir His vir, a man ; cog. with Gr. heros, a hero, Old High Ger. iuer, a man.]

Virole, vi-rol', . a ferrule : (her.) a hoop or ring. [O. Fr. ; a doublet of ferrule.]

Virtu, ver'too, or -to"o', . a love of the fine arts : taste for curiosities : objects of art or antiquity. adjs. Virtuose', Virtuo'SiC, exhibiting the qualities and skill of a virtuoso. ns. Virtuosity, lovers of the elegant arts as a class : exceptional skill in some of the fine arts ; VirtUO'SO, one skilled in the fine

arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like : a skilful musician, painter, &c. (/*/. VirtUO'SOS. Virtuo'Si) :
fent. Virtue' sa (//. Virtuo'se, -se) ; Virtuo'soship. [It. ; a doublet of virtue.}

Virtue, ver'tu, . excellence : worth : moral excellence: the practice of duty : a moral excellence : sexual purity, esp. female chastity: purity: (/>'.) strength : force : inherent power, efficacy : one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. adj. Vir'tual, having virtue or efficacy : having the efficacy without the material part : in effect though not in fact: (nielli.) possible and infinitesimal. adv. Virtually. adjs. Vir'tueless, wanting virtue : without efficacy ; Vir'tUO-proof (Milt.), impregnable in virtue ; Vir'tUOUS,
having virtue or moral goodness: blameless: righteous : practising duty : being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman). adv. Virtuously. . Vir'tuousness. By, In, virtue of, through the power, force, or efficacy of; Make a virtue of necessity, to do as if from inclination or sense of duty something one must needs do ; Seven principal Virtues, faith, hope, charity, justice, prudence,

temperance, and fortitude the first three the theological, the last four the moral virtues; The cardinal virtues (see Cardinal). [O. Fr., L. virtus, bravery, moral excellence vir, a man; cf. Gr. iierds, Sans, vita, a hero.)

Virulent, vir'u-Ient, adj. full of poison : very active in injury : bitter in enmity : malignant. >ts. Vir'U-

lence, Vir'ulency. adv. Vir'ulently. [L. viru- ientits virus, poison.]

Virus, vl'rus, . contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.) : the poison which causes infection : any foul, hurtful matter. adjs. VTrose, VITOUS ; Virulif'erous, bearing a specific virus. [L. ; cog. with Gr. ios, Sans, visha, poison.]

Vis, vis, . force: power://. Vi'res. Vis inertias, inertia : sluggishness ; Vis mortua, force of pressure, dead force ; Vis viva, living force, equal to the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity. [L.]

Visage, viz'aj, n. the face or look. adj. Vis'aged. [Fr., through an assumed form visaticum, from L. visus, seen videre, to see.]

ViS-a-ViS, vez'-a-vS', adv. facing one another. . one who faces, or is opposite to, another : a light carriage with seats facing each other : a kind of couch. [Fr. vis, face (L. visus, look), a, to, vis, face.]

Viscacha, vis kach'a, . a South American rodent of the Chinchilla family, inhabiting the South American Pampas, of stout form and about twenty inches in length, a gregarious burrower and nocturnal in habits also Bizcacka. n. Viscachera (vis-ka-cha'ra), a settlement of viscachas. [Sp. ; prob. of Peruv. origin.]

Viscera, vis'e-ra, .//. the inner parts of the animal body: the entrails :sing. Vis' CUS. adj. ViS'ceral, pertaining to the viscera : abdominal. v. t. Vis'cerate, to disembowel. [L. viscus (pi. viscera).]

Viscount, vl'kownt, n. an officer who formerly acted as deputy to the earl, the vice-comes: a _____

title of nobility next below an v - ., f -

earl:-/,. Viscountess.-**. Viscounts Coronet. Vi'scountcy, VTscpuntship, VTscounty, the rank or dignity of a viscount. [O. Fr. viscomte (Fr. vico>nte)-\-,ovi L. vice-tomes L. vice, in place of, comes, a companion.]

ViSCOUS, vis'kus, adj. sticky : tenacious also Vis'cid.

ns. Viscidity, Vis'cousness; Viscosity, the property of being viscous: (p/iys.) that property of matter which is seen when the relative motion of parts of any body or substance decays on its being left to itself. [Low L. viscosus, sticky L. viscunt,

bird-lime, mistletoe; cog. with Gr. ixos, mistletoe.)

Viscum, vis'kum, . a genus of parasitic plants, including the mistletoe. [L.]

Vise. See Vice (i).

Vise 1 , ve-za', . an indorsement on a passport denoting
that it has been officially examined, and that the bearer may proceed on his journey. v.t. to indorse a passport. Also Visa (ve'za). [Fr., Low L. 7>isare, freq. of L. videre, vision, to see.]

Vishnu, vish'noti, . the second god of the Hindu triad, now the most worshipped of all Hindu uods. He became specially the benefactor of man in his avatars or incarnations, ten in number according to others, twenty-two. [Sans., ' the preserver.']

Visible, viz'i-bl, adj. that may be seen : obvious. ns. Visibility, state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye; Vis'ibleness. adv. Visibly. Visible Church, the body of professing Christians, as opposed to the Invisible Church, which consists of those spiritual persons who fulfil the notion of the ideal Church, together with the body of the departed saints in heaven ; Visible means, means or resources which are apparent to or ascertainable by others ; Visible speecL, a system of alphabetic characters,

each of which represents the configuration of the mouth that produces the sound.

Visigoth, viz'i-goth, . one of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths or Eastern Goths. They formed settlements in the south of France and in Spain, and their kingdom in the latter lasted into the 8th century. adj. VisigOth'iC. [Low L. Vise-go Hue Teut. -west, west, Gotlite, Goths.]

Vision, vizh'un, . the act or sense of seeing : sight : anything seen : anything imagined to be seen : a divine revelation : an apparition : anything imaginary. v.t. to see as a vision : to present as in a vision. n. (Scot.) ViSie (viz'i), a close look at anything. atij. Visional, pertaining to a vision, not real. adv. Vislonally. . Vis'ionariness. adj. Visionary, affected by visions : apt to see visions, imaginative : existing in imagination only : not real. . one who sees visions : one who forms impracticable schemes. adj. Visloned (fare), inspired so as to see visions : seen in a vision, spectral. . Vis'ionist, a visionary person, one who believes in visions. atij. ViS'ionlOSS, destitute of vision.

Beatific vision (see Beatify); Centre, Point, of Vision, the position from which anything is observed, or represented as being seen. [Fr. , L. visio, visionis videre, visuin, to see ; cf. Gr. idein, Eng. vrit.]

Visit, viz'it, v.t. to go to see or inspect : to attend : enter, appear in : to call on : (B.) to reward or punish. v.i. to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other : to keep up acquaintance. . act of visiting or going to see. adjs. Vis itable, subject to visitation : attractive to visitors ; Visitant, paying visits, visiting. . one who visits : one who is a guest in the house of another : a migratory bird : one of an order of nuns founded by St Francis de Sales in 1610, also called Sa!esians, Order (also Nuns) of the Visitation the order has done much in the education of young girls. n. Visita'tion, act of visiting : examination by authority : a dispensation, whether of divine favour or retribution : (rare) the object of a visit : the act of a naval commander in boarding the vessel of another state to ascertain her character and object : a visit of a herald to a district for the examination of its arms, pedigrees, &c. : an unusual and extensive irruption of a species of animals into another region : (eccles.) a festival to commemorate the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, observed by the Roman and Greek Churches on 2d July. adjs. Visitato'rial, Visito'rial. . Visiting, the act of paying visits : prompting, influence. adj. that which visits. .r. Visiting -book, a book recording the names of persons who have called or are to be called on ; Visiting-card, a small card, on which the name, address, or title inay be printed, to be left in making calls or paying visits, and sometimes sent as an act of courtesy or in token of sympathy; Visiting-day, a day on which one is at home or ready to receive callers ; Visitor, -er, one who visits, calls on, or makes a stay with a person : a person authorised to visit an institution to see that it is managed properly : fein. Vis'itress. Visitation of the sick, an office in the Anglican Church, used for the spiritual benefit of the sick, provision being also made for special confession and absolution. [Fr. visiter L. visitare, freq. of visere, to go to see, visit videie, to see.]

ViSite, vi-zet', n. a woman's close-fitting outer garment
worn early in the ipth century. [Fr.]

VlSive, vT'siv, adj. visual.

Visnomy, vi/no-mi, n. (Sf>ens.\ physiognomy.

Vison, vi'son, n. the American mink.

ViSOr, viz'ur, n. a part of a helmet covering the face, movable, and perforated to see through (see Armour) :
a mask. adj. Vis'ored, wearing a visor : masked. fFr. visiere vis, countenance.]

Vista, vis'ta, . a view or prospect through or as through an avenue: the trees, &c. , that form tue

avenue. [It. vista, sight, view L. videre, to see.]

Visual, viz'u-al, adj. belonging to vision or sight : visible : produced by sight ; used in sit;ht : used lor seeing. . Visualisa'tion. v.t. Vis'ualise, to make

visible or visual, externalise to the eye. v.t. to call up a clear mental image. ns. Vis'ualiser ; Visual'ity. adv. Vis'ually.

Vital, vi'tal, adj. belonging or contributing to life : containing or necessary to life : important as life : essential. . Vitalisa'tion. T.t. Vi'talise, to make vital or alive : to give life to or furnish with the vital principle. us. VTtalism, the doctrine that there is a vital principle distinct from the organisation of living bodies, which directs all their actions and functions ; VTtalist, one who holds this doctrine. adj. Vitalis'tiC. . Vitality, quality of being vital : principle or power of life : capacity to endure and flourish. adv. Vi'tally. .//. Vi'tals, the interior organs essential for life : the part of any whole necessary for its existence. . Vlta'tiveness (pkrenol.), the love of life, a faculty-assigned to a protuberance under the ear. Vital force, the principle of life in animals and plants ; Vital functions, power, ability to continue living ; Vital principle, that principle on which the life of an organism is thought to depend ; Vital Statistics, a division of statistics dealing with the facts and problems concerning population. [L. vitalis vita, \\fe-vivere, to live; cog. with Gr. Has, life.]

Vitellus, vl-tel'us, . the yolk of an egg. adjs. Vit'ellary, Vitell'ine, pertaining to the vitelltis, or forming such. n. Vitell icle, a yolk-sac. adj. Vitelligenous (-ij'-), producing yolk. [L., 'a yolk,' a transferred use of vitettus Vilnius, a calf.]

Vitex, vl'teks, . a genus of trees or shrubs of the natural order Verbenacece. [L.]

Vitiate, vish'i-at, v.t. to render faulty or defective : to make less pure: to deprave: to taint earlier Viciate. us. Vitia'tion; Vi'tiator; Vitios'ity, state or quality of being vicious. [L. vitiare, -atitmvitittm. See Vice (2).]

Vitilitigation, vit-i-lit-i-ga'shun, . vexatious litigation. t'.i. Vitilit'igate.

Vitis, vT'tis, . a genus of plants, including the grape. . Vit'icide, a vine -destroyer, vine-pest. adj. VitiC'olous, inhabiting, or produced upon, the vine. ^.Viticulture, cultivation of the vine; Viticulturist. (L. vitis, a vine viere, to twist.]

Vitreous, vit're-us, ai/j. glassy : pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass. us. Vitreos'ity, Vit'reousness ; Vitres'cence. adj. Vitres'cent, tending to become glass. . Vif reum, the vitreous humour of the eye. adj. Vit'ric. ns. Vit'riCS, glassy materials : the history of jjlass and its manufacture ; Vitrifac'tion, Vitrifica'tion, act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or converting into glass ; Vitrifac'ture, the manufacture of glass. adjs. Vit'rifiable, th.it may be vitrified or turned into glass; Vit'rified. Hs.pl. Vit'rified-fortS, -walls, certain ancient Scottish, French, &c. forts or walls in which the silicious stone has been vitrified by fire, whether by intention or accident is uncertain. at//. Vit'riform, having the form of glass. v.t. Vit'rify, to make into glass. -'./. to become glass. ns. Vitri'na, a genur of land molluscs forming a connecting-link between the slugs and true snails the glass-snaii ; Vit'rine, a show-case made of glass and used to protect delicate articles. [L. vitrum, glass videre, to see.]

Vitriol, vit'ri-ol, . the popular name of sulphuric acid : a soluble sulphate of a metal; green vitriol

sulphate of iron, blue vitriol = sulphate of copper, white vitriol = sulphate of zinc. v.t. Vit'riolate. to convert into vitriol. n. Vitriola'tion, the act or process of converting into vitriol. adjs. Vitriol'iC, pertaining to or having the qualities of vitriol : biting, very severe ; VitTiolIsable. . Vitrtolisa'-tlon. v.t. Vit'rioliae, to vitriolate : to poison with

Vitruvian ScrolL

vitriol. Elixir Of Vitriol, old name for the aromatic

sulphuric acid of the Pharmacopoeia ; Oil of Vitriol,

concentrated sulphuric acid. [O. Fr., Low L.

vitriolum vitriol us L. vitreus, of glass.]
Vitro -di-trina, vit'rS-di-tre'na, . lace work glass.

[It., 'glass of lace.']
Vitrophyre, vit'rO-fir, . a porphyritic variety of

volcanic glass, adj. Vitrophyric. [L. vitrum,

glass, porphyrites, porphyry.]
Vitruvian, vi-troo'vi-an, adj. denoting a peculiar kind

of convoluted scrollwork, so named from I'itrnvius,

a Roman architect under

Augustus.
Vitta, vit'a, . a fillet, or

garland for the head :

pi. Vitt'89 (-e). [L.]

Vitular, vit'u-lar, Vitu-

Hne, vit'u-lTn, adj. relat-
ing to a calf or to veal. [From L. vitulus, a calf.]

Vituperate, vl-tu'pe-rat, v.t. to find fault with : to address with abuse : to rate soundly. adj. VitU'per-able, deserving vituperation. . Vitupera'tion, act of vituperating : censure : abuse. adj. Vitu'pera-tive, containing vituperation or censure. adv.

Vitu'peratively. . Vitu'perator, one who vitu-perates. [L. vitiiperare, -dtiim vitiutn, a fault, parare, to set out.]

Viure, ve'ur, n. (her.) a thin ribbon crossing the field in any direction. [Fr.]

Viva, ve'va, interj. Jong live. . the exclamation I ".: : ! [It., ' Let him live ' L. vivere, to live.]

Vivace, ve-va'che, adj. (mus.) lively -.superl. Viva-cis'simo. [It.]

Vivacious, vl-va'shus, (or vi-), adj. lively or lon.g-lived : active: sportive. ad-'. Viva'ciously. ns. Viva'ciousness ; Vivac'ity, state of being vivacious : life : animation : liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour : (rare) a vivacious act or saying. [L. virax, vivacis virere, to live.]

Vivandiere, ve-vong-di-ar', . in the French and some other Continental armies, a female attendant in a regiment, who sells spirits and other comforts, march-
ing with the corps. [Fr., fern, of vivandier It. ri-sandiere, a sutler vivanda, food.]

Vivarium, vl-va'ri-um, . an artificial enclosure for keeping or raisingliving animals, as a park, fish-pond, &c. Also vTvary. [L. vivarium vivas, alive vivere, to live.]

Vivat, vT'vat, . an exclamation of applause. [L., 'let him live.']

VivaVOCe, vl'va v5'se, by word of mouth. [L., 'with living voice,' rivus, living, vox, rods, voice.]

Vive, vev, interj. long live. [Fr., 'let him live.']

Vive, vlv, adj. (Bacoii) lively, forcible. [Fr., L. viz'tts vivfre, to live.]

Viverrine, vl-ver'in, adj. pertaining to the Viverridtz, one of the four families of the sEfuroit/ea section of Cnrnivora. . one of the Viverrida, and esp. of the division of Viverrinar, including the civets, genets, &c.

Vivers, ve'verz, n.pl. (Scot.) food, eatables. [Fr. rif-es L. vivfre, to live.]

Vives, vlvz, n.pl. a disease of horses, &c., seated in the glands under the ear. [O. Fr. avives, rives Sp. avivas Ar. addhibaal, the, dhiba, she-wolf.]

Vivid, viv'id, adj. lively or life-like: having the appearance of life : forming brilliant images in the mind: striking. ad:: VIVidly. us. Vividness, Vivid'ity. adj. Vivif'ic, vivifying. ns. Vivifica'-tion; ViVifier. v.t. Vilify, to make vivid, indue with life. [L. vividns vivere, to live.]

Viviparous, vt-vip'a-rus, adj. producing young alive t (tot.) germinating from a seed still on the parent

plant, ns. Vivipar'ity, Viyip'arousness. adv. VlVip'aroUSly. [L., from vivus, alive, parire t to produce.]

Vivisection, viv-i-sek'shun, n. the practice of making operations or painful experiments on living animals.

Vivtsepulture

fete, far ; mi, her ; mine ;

Volcano

for the purposes of physiological research or demonstration, r.t. Vivisect', to practise vivisection on. adj. Viyisec tional. ns. Vivisec'tionist, one who practises or defends vivisection ; Vivisec tor, one who practises vivisection ; Vivisecto'rium, a place for vivisection. [L. vivus, alive, sectio secdre, to cut.]

Vivisepulture, viv-i-sep'ul-tur, . burial alive.

Vixen, vik'sn, . a she-fox : an ill-tempered woman. adjs. Vix'en, Vix'enish, Vix'enly, ill-tempered, snarling. [Formerly also vixen; a form of /ixen A.S. fyjcett, a she-fox.]

Vix. See Videlicet.

Vizament, viz'a-ment, n. (Shaft.) advisement.

Vizard, viz'ard, Vizor, vi/ur. Same as Visor.

Vizir, Vizier, vi-zer', . a minister or councillor of state in the Ottoman Empire and other Mohammedan states also Visier'', Vezir', Wizier'. ns. Vizir'ate, Vizlei''ate, Vizir'ship, Vizier-ship, the office of a \\z\r.-adjs. Vizir'ial, Vizier'ial. Grand Vizir, in Turkey, the prime-minister, and formerly also commander of the army. [Ar. -wazlr, a porter wazara, to bear a burden.]

Vly, vll, or fll, . a swamp, a shallow pond which is sometimes dry. Also Vleij, Vlei. [A word of Dutch origin used in South Africa, prob. derived from Dut. vnllri, a valley.]

Vocable, vG'ka-bl, . that which is sounded with the voice : a word : a name. ns. Vocab'Ulary, a list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order : the words of a language : a dictionary: any list of words ; Vocab'Ulist, a lexicographer, the harmless dru'lge who compiles a dictionary. adjs. Vd'cal, having a voice : uttered or changed by the voice : (ffton.) voiced, uttered with voice: having a vowel function ; Vocal'iC, containing vowels. . Vocal-isa'tlon, act of vocalising. z/./. Vo'caliSO. to make vocal : to form into voice : to insert the vowel points, as in Hebrew. v.i. to speak, sing. us. Vo'calist, a vocal musician, a singer ; Vocal'ity, Vo'calness, utterableness : vowel character. adv. Vo'cally.

adj. Voc'ular (rare), vocal. Vocal chords, two elastic membraneous folds of the larynx capable of being stretched or relaxed ; Vocal music, music produced by the human voice alone, as opposed to Instrumental music. [L. vocabulum vocare, to call.]

Vocation, vO-ka'shun, . call or act of calling : calling : occupation. adj. Vocational. adv. Voca'-tionally. [L. vocatio vocare.]

Vocative, vok'a-tiv, adj. pertaining to the act of calling, applied to the grammatical case used in personal address. . the case of a word when a person or thing is addressed. [L. vocativus vocdre.]

Vociferate, vO-sif'e-rat, v.i. to cry with a loud voice, r.t. to utter with a loud voice. . Vocif erance, clamour. adj. Voclf'erant, clamorous. ns. Vocif-era'tion, act of vociferating : a violent or loud outcry ; Vocif 'orator. T. t. Vociferise, to vociferate. . Vocif eros'ity. <*#. Vociferous, making a loud outcry : noisy. adv. Vociferously. . Vocif -

erousneSS. [L. vox, vocis, voice, fert-e, to carry.) Vocular, vok'u-lar, adj. vocal. . VotfUle, a slight

sound of the voice.
Vodka, vOd'ka, . a Russian spirit, properly distilled

from rye, but sometimes from potatoes. (Russ.,

' brandy,' dim. of voda, water.]
Voe, vO, . in Shetland, a bay, creek. Also Vo, Vae.

[Ice. vdgr, vogr, a creek.]
Vogle, vO'gi, adj. (Scot.) vain : merry.
Vogue, vog, . mode or fashion at any particular time :

practice : popular reception. [Fr. rogue, course of

a ship vaguer, to row, from Old High Ger. u-agdn

(Ger. tuogt-n, to fluctuate, float) tvaga, a waving,

akin to wag, a wave.]
Voice, vois, . sound from the mouth : sound given

out V>v anything : utterance or mole of utterance :

language : expression : expressed opinion : one who

speaks : (Shak.) reputation : sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords : vote : (grant.) mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive. ?./. to give utterance to, declare, announce : to fit for sounding: to regulate the tone of: to utter with voice or tone, as distinguished from breath. adjs. Voiced, furnished with a voice ; Voice'ful, having a voice : vocal. . Voice'fulness. a>{f. Vpice'-less, having no voice or vote. ns. Voice less-ness ; Voic'er ; Voic'ing, the regulating of the tone of organ pipes, ensuring proper power, pitch, and quality. In my voice (SAa&.), in my name ; Inner voice, part, in music, a voice-part inter-mediate between the highest and the lowest ; In voice, in good condition for singing or speaking. With one voice, unanimously. [O. Fr. voix 1.. vox. vocis; akin to Gr. epos, a word.]

Void, void, adj. unoccupied : empty : destitute (with of) : having no binding force : wanting : unsub-stantial. . an empty space. v.t. to make vacant : to quit : to send out, emit, empty out : to render of no effect, to nullify : (S/>fns.) to lay aside, divest one's self of. adj. Void'able, that may be voided or evacuated. . Void'ance, act of voiding or emptying : state of being void : ejection. p.adj. Void'ed (her.), having the inner part cut away or left vacant said of a charge or ordinary. us. Void'er, one who empties : a contrivance in armour for covering an unprotected part of the body : a tray for carrying aw.-iy crumbs, &c. ; Void'ing, the act of voiding : a remnant ; Void'ness, empti-ness : nullity. [O. Fr. zvii/e, void, empty L. viditus, bereft ; others trace to Low L. torm, akin to L. vacare, to be empty.]

Voivode, Vaivode, voi'vod, va'vOd, . the leader of an army : in Poland the title of the head of an administrative division, in Moldavia and Wal-lachia the former title of the princes, in Turkey an inferior administrative official also VajTvodO, Wai wode, Way'wode. ns. Voi'vodeship, Vai'-

VOdeship. [Russ. voevoda, (Serv. vojvoda, Pol. ivojewoda), a general.]

Vol, vol, . (her.) two wings displayed and conjoined in base. [Fr.]

Volable, vol'a-bl, adj. (Shak.) nimble- willed. [L. volare, to fly.)

Volant, vS'lant, adj. flying : nimble : (her.) repre-sented as flying, or as in the air unsupported, or creeping. . Vo'lant-pieCO, a part of the helmet which could be removed at will. u,ij. Volatile, evaporating very quickly : flighty : apt to change. as. Vol'atileness, Volatility, quality of being volatile : disposition to evai>orale rapidly : spright-lin-:-s: fickleness. adj. Vol'atilisable. us. Vola-tilisa'tion, act or process of making volatile or evaporating. v.t. Vol'atilise, to make volatile : to cause to evaporate. . Volety, a large enclosure for birds in which they have room to fly. adj. Vol'i-tant, flying.//. Volita'tlon. [Fr., L. volans, ant is, pr.p. of voldre, to fly.)

Volante, vO-lan'te, . a two-wheeled covered vehicle with long shafts, with a chaise-body hung before the axle, driven by a postillion. [Sp.]

Volapiik, vO-la-puk', . a name given to a universal language invented in 1879 by Johann Schleyer of Constance, Baden, the vocabulary being mainly based on English, and the grammar being simpli-fied to the utmost. . Volapiik'ist. one versed in Volapiik : one who advocates the adoption of Vola-puk. [Lit. ' world-speech ' vol, shortened from Eng. ^t'fi'ld, /w/t, for Eng. s/>ea&.]

Volar, v6'lar, ndj. pertaining to the palm, palmar. n. Vo'la, the hollow of the hand or foot : / Volae. [L.]

Volcano, vol-ka'no, . a more or less conical hill or

mountain, usually truncated, and communicating with the interior of the earth by a pipe or funnel, through which issue hot vapours and gases, and

Vole

mSte ; mute ; rnSCn ; tr'tea.

Voluspa

frequently loose fragmentary materials and streams of molten rock : a form of firework, atij. Volcan'ic, pertaining to, produced, or affected by a volcano.

a,ii'. Volcan'ically. . Volcanisa'tion. v.t. Vol'canise, to subject to the action of volcanic heat. ns. Vol'canism, VolcaniC'ity, phenomena connected with volcanoes ; Vol'canist, a student of volcanic phenomena ; Volcan'ity, state of being volcanic ; Volca'noism (rare), violent eruptivencss.

adj. Volcanologlcal. . Volcanol'ogy. Volcanic rocks, those formed by volcanic agency. [It. volcano L. Vokanus, Vulcaiius, god of fire.]

Vole, v5l, . in card-playing, the winning of all the tricks in one deal. v.i. to win such. [Fr., L. vflldrg, to fly.]

Vole, vol, . a genus of rodent quadrupeds of the sub-family Arvicoiiner, which also includes the lemmings,
the musk-rats, c., the Field-vole, the Water-vole, popularly called the water-rat, and the Bank-vole.

Volery. See under Volant.

Volet, vol'a, . a veil : one of the wings of a triptych pi' tn re. [O. Fr., 'a shutter' L. veUtrt, to fly.]

Volitant, vol'i-tant, adj. having the power of flight. n. Vollta'tlon, act of flying.

Volition, vo-lish'un, . act of willing or choosing : the exercise of the will: the power of determining. atijs. Voli'tient (rare), willing ; Voli'tlonal, Voli'-

tionary. ./-. Voll'tionally. adjs. Voli'tionless ;

Vpl'itive, having power to will : expressing a wish. [Low L. volitio L. volo, vellt, to will, be willing.)

Volkslied, folks'let. . a folk-song. [Ger.]

Volksraad, folks'rat, . the name of the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State before its final annexation by England in 1900.

Volley, vol'i, . a flight of shot : the discharge of many small-arms at once : an outburst of many at once : in tennis and lawn-tennis, a hard return of the ball before it reaches the ground half-volley is a return by striking the ball just as it touches or ri-.es from the ground://. Voll'eys. -.:. to discharge in a volley. r.i. to fly together, as missiles : to sound together : in lawn-tennis, to use the stroke so called. [Fr. volee, a flight voler L. volare, to fly.]

Volsungs, vol'sungz, .//. a famous heroic race in old German legend, its founder Vols ung or Wolsung, the grandson of Odin, and its brightest ornament Vol-snng's son, Siegmund.

Volt, volt, . a turn or bound : a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust : a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre. . Vol'tage. [Fr. zvlte It. volta L. voh<ire, votutum, to turn.]

Volt. vOlt, n. the unit of electro-motive force now in universal use among electricians, defined legally in terms of the ohm and ampere. adj. Vol ta-elec'trlc. of or pertaining to galvanism. . Vol'ta-electrom'eter, an instrument for measuring electric currents. adj. Vol'ta-electromo'tive. . Vol'-tage. electro-motive force reckoned in volts. adj. Volta'ic, pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian scientist (1745-1826), who mainly developed the theory of current electricity along purely physical lines, discovered the electric decomposition of water, and invented a new electric batten,-, the electrophorus, and the electroscope. ns. Vol taism, that branch of electric science which treats of the production of an electric current from the chemical interaction of two immersed dissimilar metals (same as Galvanism) ; Voltam'eter, an instrument for measuring the decomposition produced by an electric current; Vplt'-am'pere, the rate of activity in an electric circuit when the electro-motive force is one volt and the current one ampere ; Volt'atype. an electrotype ; Volt'meter. an instrument for measuring voltage. Voltaic pile, a galvanic battery.

Volta, voTta, . an old dance : (mus.) turn, time : //.

Vol'te(-te). [It.]

Voltairian, vol-tar'i-an, adj. pertaining to I 'attaire, & famous French poet, dramatist, historian, and sceptic (1694-1778). . one who advocates the views and principles of Voltaire. MS. Voltairianism, the .pirii of Voltaire i.e. a sceptical, incredulous, and sarcastic attitude, especially towards Christianity ; Voltairism, incredulity, scepticism.

Voltigeur, vol-ti-zher'. '. a vauher or tumbler : formerly in the French army, one of a light-armed company of picked men placed on the left of a battalion : under the Second Empire, a member of several special infantry regiments. [Fr.]

Voluble, vol'u-bl. tuft, easy to roll or move : flowing smoothly : fluent in speech. adj. Vol'Ubile (.->///.'.), rolling : revolving. us. Volubility, Vol'ubleness,

state or quality of being voluble : fluency of speech. atfc'. Vol'Ubly. [L. volubilis voh'fre, volittuni, to roll.]

VolUCrine, vol'u-krin, adj. pertaining to birds, bird-like. [L. volncris, a bird zvldte, to fly.]

Volume, vol'um, . a roll or scroll, which was the form of ancient books : a book, whether complete in itself or part of a work : a rounded mass, convolution : cubical content : a quantity : dimensions : fullness of voice. v.i. to swell. adj. Vol'umed, having the form of a volume or roll : of volume or bulk. ns. Volumenom'eter, an instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of fluid it displaces; Vol'umeter, an instrument for measuring the volumes of gases. adjs. Volumet'riC, -al.

adv. Volumet'rically. ,\djs. Volu'minal, pertaining to cubical content ; Volu'minous. consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils : of great bulk : having written much, as an author : in many volumes, capable of filling many volumes. adv. Volu minously. us. Voln minousness, Voluminos ity ; Vol'umist (rare), an author. Volumetric analysis, the analysis of a compound by determining the quantity of a standard solution required to satisfy a reaction in a known quantity of the compound. Speak, Tell, volumes, to mean much, to be very significant. [Fr., L. volume*, a roll volvere, voluttini, to roll.]

Voluntary, vol'un-ta-ri, adj. willing : acting by choice : free : proceeding from the will : subject to the will : done by design or without compulsion : of or pertaining to voluntaryism. . one who does anything of his own free-will : a piece of music played at will : an upholder of voluntaryism. adv. Vol'untarily. ns. Vol'untariness ; Vol'untaryism, the system of maintaining the Church by voluntary offerings, instead of by the aid of the State, as alone consistent with true religious liberty, involving freedom from State support, patronage, or control ; Vol'untary-

ist. adj. Vol'untative, voluntary. Voluntary school, in England, one of a number of elementary schools supported by voluntary subscriptions, and in many cases controlled by religious bodies. [L. volwitarins -'oluntas. choice volo, velle, to will.]

Volunteer, vol-un-teV, . one who enters any service, esp. military, voluntarily or of his own free choice : a soldier belonging to any body o_ther than the regular army. adj. entering into service voluntarily. r.t. to offer voluntarily. v.i. to enter into any sen-ice of one's own free-will or without being asked. [Fr. rnhntaire L. rolvntarius.)

Voluptuary, vo-lup'tO-a-ri, . a voluptuous person, or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury : a sensualist. adj. promoting sensual pleasure. [L. vohifittutrins volufitas, pleasure.]

Voluptuous, vo-lup'tu-ns, adj. full of pleasure : given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual : contributing to sensual pleasure. adr. Volup'tUOUBly. . VolUp'tUOUSneSS. [L. -clnptMf>sns-.olitftai, pleasure.]

Voluspa, vol-us-pa', n. one of the poems of the Elder Edda : a sibyl or prophetess a wrong use, though found in Scott's Pirate. [Ice. Vdliupd, the song of

the sibyl, volu, gen. of vol-ca, a. prophetess, spd, prophecy.]

Volute, vp-lut', . a spiral scroll used in the Ionic and Corinthian capitals : a kind of spiral shell, chiefly tropical : whorl of a spiral shell. adj. (bat.) rolled up in any direction. adj. VolU'ted, having a volute. . Vplu'tion, a convolution : a whorl. adj. Vol'U-toid, like a volute. [Fr., L. voivere, volutum, to roll.]

Volve, volv, v.t. (obs.) to turn over, ponder. [L. volvere, to turn.]

VolVOX, vol'voks, n. a genus of simple organisms found in ponds, canals, &c., being fresh-water alga;, consisting of green flagellate cells, united by protoplasmic bridges in a hollow spherical colony. (Formed from L. volvere, to roll.]

Volvulus, vol'vu-lus, . occlusion of the intestine through twisting.

Vomer, vO'mer, . the thin flat bone forming part of the middle partition of the nose, separating the nostrils. [L., ' a ploughshare. 'J

Vomit, vom'it, v.i. to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew. v.t. to throw out with violence. . matter ejected from the stomach : something that excites vomiting. adj. Vom'iC, purulent. . Vom'ica, a cavity in the lung containing pus; Vom'iting, act of one who vomits : matter vomited. adjs. Vom'itiVO, Vomitory, causing to vomit. . a vomit or emetic. . Vom'ito, the worst form of yellow fever, usually attended with the black vomit ; Vomitory, a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out ; Vomituri'tion, violent retching. {L. voinere, -itum, to throw up ; Gr. emeiu.]

Voodoo, Voudou, vOo-doo', . the name given in the southern United States to any practiser of witchcraft, or of any charm, incantation, &c., especially when tinctured with African rites or superstitions : the supreme evil spirit of the voodoos. adj. pertaining to the rites or practices of the voodoo. v.t. to affect by voodoo charms. n. VoodOO'ism, voodoo superstitions. [Creole Fr. vaudonx, a negro sorcerer, prob. a form of Fr. Vandois, a Waldensian a heretic being capable of any kind of wickedness.]

Voracious, vo-ra'shu>, adj. eager to devour : greedy : very_ hungry. adv. Vora'ciously. ns. Voracity, Vora'ciousness, quality of being voracious. [L. vorax, voracis vorare, to devour.]

Voraginous, vo_-raj'i-nus, adj. pertaining to a whirlpool. . Vora'gO (-gO), a gulf. [L. vorago.}

Vorant, vO'rant, adj. (lier.) devouring. [L. varans, pr.p. of vorare, to devour.]

Vortex, vor'teks, . a whirling motion of a fluid forming _a cavity in the centre : a whirlpool : an eddy having a rotational motion of the smallest visible portion in the centre://. Vor'tices, Vor'texes. ns. Vortex-ring (pliys.), a vortical molecular filament or column forming a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles, placed side by side e.g. the smoke-rings emitted by a skilful cigarette-smoker ; Vortex-the'ory, the theory that matter is ultimately composed of vortices in a fluid a conception due to Lord Kelvin. adj. Vortical, whirling. adv. Vertically. adjs. Vor'ticose, Vortic'ular, Vortiginal (-ij'-), Vertiginous (-ij'-). [L. vortex, vertex voriere, vertere, to turn.]

Vorticella, vor-ti-sel'a, n. a genus of ciliated Infusorians belonging to the order Peritricha, in which the cilia are restricted to a fringe round the mouth. (From L. vortex, a whirl.]

Votary, vo'ta-ri, adj. bound or consecrated by a vow. n. one devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, or way of life :fei. Vo'taress. . Vo'tarist, a votary. [Low L. votarius'L. vot-um, to vow.]

Vote, vOt, n. expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest : that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot : decision by a majority : something granted by the v ill of the majority. v.i. to express the choice by a vote, v.t. to choose by a vote: to grant by a vote: (coll.) to declare by general consent. adjs. V6'-table, capable of voting; Vote'less. ns. Vo'ter ; Vo'ting-pa'per, a balloting -paper, used in the election of members to Parliament. Vote down, to put an end to by a vote, or otherwise ; Vote Straight, to give one's vote honestly. Cumulative V0ting,_ that system of voting in which the voter has a right to as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give all his votes or as many as he pleases to one candidate. Split one's votes, to divide one's votes judiciously among several can-

didates so as to strengthen those one favours. [L. votitm, a wish vove re, votitm, to vow.]

Votive, vo'tiv, adj. given by vow: vowed. adv. Vo'tively. Votive offering, a tablet, picture, &c. dedicated in fulfilment of a vow. [L. votivus votum, a vow.]

Vouch, vowch, v.t. to call upon to witness: to maintain by repeated affirmations : to warrant : to attest : to produce vouchers for : (Milt.) to Second, support. v.i. to bear witness: to give testimony. . confirmation, attestation. us. Vouchee', the person vouched or summoned in a writ of right ; Vouch'er, one who vouches or gives witness : a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts : a mechanical contrivance used in shops for automatically registering the amount of money drawn ; Vouch'ment, a solemn declaration. [O. Fr. voucher, vocher, to call to defend L. vocare, to call.]

Vouchsafe, vowch-saf, v.t. to vouch or warrant safe : to sanction or allow without danger : to condescend to grant. v.i. to condescend.?/. Vouchsafe'ment.

Voulge, vSOzh, . a weapon carried by foot-soldiers in the 141)1 century, having a blade fixed on a long staff. [Fr.]

Voussoir, voO-swar', . one of the wedge-like stones which form part of an arch. v.t. to form with such. [Fr., through Low L., from L. valutus vok','i,\ to roll.]

VOW, vow, n. a voluntary promise made to God, and, as such, carrying with it the most stringent obligation to its fulfilment : a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection : (Shak.) a positive assertion. v.t. to give by solemn promise : to devote : to threaten, to maintain solemnly. v.i. to make vows. n. VoW y -feH'OW(.S'Art^.), one bound by the same vow.
Baptismal VOWS, the promises made at baptism by the person baptised, or by the sponsors or parents

in his name; Monastic vows (see Monastery); Solemn, as opposed to Simple vows, such vow?, as the Church takes under her special charge, or is said in a solemn manner to accept, as those of poverty, obedience, and chastity, involving complete and irrevocable surrender. JO. Fr. von (Fr. voett) L. voiiini vovere, to vow.]

Vowel, vow'el, . a sound or tone produced by the unimpeded passage of the breath, when modified by the glottis into voice, through the tube of the mouth, which is made to assume different shapes by altering the form and position of the tongue and the lips the letters a, e, i, a, u are called vowels, as being able to be sounded by themselves, with a continuous passage of the breath ; but there are thirteen simple vowel sounds in Knglish. adj. vocal : pertaining to a vowel. vs.t. Vow'el, Vow'-Olise, to insert vowel signs in words written primarily with consonants only. ns. Vow'elism, the use of vowels ; Vow'elist, one given to vowelism. adjs. Vow'elled, furnished with vowels ; Vow'elless, without vowels ; Vow'elly, full of vowels. Vowel points, marks inserted in consonantal words to indicate vowels. [Fr. voyelle L. vocalis vox, vocis, the voice.]

Vox, voks, . voice : a voice or song part. Vox angelica, or CSelestiS, in organ-building, a stop producing a wavy effect ; Vox humana, in organ-

building, a reed-stop producing tones resembling those of the human voice. [L.]

Voyage, voi'aj, . passage by water: (Sltak.) an enterprise. v.i. to make a voyage, or to pass by water. r.t. to traverse, pass over. adj. Voy'agO-able, navigable. >/. Voy'ager, one who voyages. .//. VoyageUTS (vwo-ya-zher'), name given in Canada to the men who in their bark canoes kept up communication between the stations, and effected transportation of men and supplies, in the North-west and Hudson's Bay territory, [r'r., L. viaticum, travelling-money L. via, a way.]

Vraisemblance, vra-song-blongs', . verisimilitude. [Fr. , vrai, true, semblance, appearance.]

Vug, vug, n. a Cornish miner's name for a cavity in a rock. adj. Vug'gy.

Vulcan, vul'kan, . (Rattan myth.) the god of fire. . Vulcana'lia, an ancient Roman festival in honour of I'ulcan, held on 23d August. adjs. Vulca'nian, pertaining to Vulcan, or to one who works in iron ; Vulcan'ic (same as Volcanic). n. Vulcanicity, volcanicity. adj. Vulcani' sable. . Vulcanisa-tion. :.'. Vulcanise, to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc. ->.i. to admit of such treat-ment. us. Vulcanism, volcanism; Vul'canist, a supporter of the Huttoman theory in geology which asserted the igneous origin of such rocks as basalt ; Vul'canite, the harder of the two kinds of vulcanised india-rubber or caoutchouc, the softer kind being called soft rubber. [L. Vnlcanus.\

Vulgar, vul'gar, adj. pertaining to or used by the common people, native : public: common: national, vernacular : mean or low : mde. n. the common people : the common language of a country. us. Vulga'rian, a vulgar person : a rich unrefined person ; Vulgarisa tion, a making widely known : a making coarse or common. ~: t. Vul'garise, to make vulgar or rude. us. Vul'garism. a phrase : coarseness ; Vulgarity, Vul garness, quality of being vulgar : mean condition of life :

rudeness of manners. adv. Vul'garly. n. VuT-gate, an ancient Latin version ol the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the R.C. Church, prepared by Jerome in the fourth century, and pronounced 'authentic' by the Council of Trent. Vulgar fraction, a iraction written in the common way. The vulgar, the common people. [L. vul-garis vitlgus, the people.]

Vulnerable, vul'ne-ra-bl, a^^j. capable of being wounded : liable to injury. t/./. Vnln (Acr.). to wound. adj. Vulned (her.). HI. Vulnerabil ity, Vulnerableness. adj. Vulnerary, pertaining to wounds : useful in healing wounds. . anything useful in curing wounds. adj. Vul'nerose. with many wounds. [L. inilnerabtlts vuli.erare, to wound vnlnus, vulneris, a wound.]

Vulpine, vul'pin, adj. relating to or like the fox : cunning. adj. Vulpec'Ular, vulpine. ns. Vul'pi-Cide, the killing of a fox : a fox-killer ; Vul pinism, craftiness. [L., wipes, a fox.]

Vulsella, vul-sel'a, K. a forceps with toothed or clawed blades : //. Vulsell'aB (-e). [L.]

Vulture, vul'tur, n. a large rapacious bird of prey, feeding largely on carrion : one who or that which resembles a vulture. adjs. VuTturine, Vul'tUTish, Vulturous, like the vulture : rapacious. ns. Vul'-turism, rapacity ; Vul turn, the Australian brush-turkey. [O. Fr. voutour(fr. vautour) L. witur; perh. from vellere, to pluck, to tear.]

Vulva, vul'va, . the orifice of the external organs of generation of the female. adjs. Vul'var, Vul'vate ; VuWifonn, oval. HS. VulViS'mus, vaginismns ; Vulvi'tiS, inflammation of the vulva. adjs. Vulvo-U terine, pertaining to the vulva and the uterus ; Vulvovag'inal, pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. . VulVOVaginI tis, inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina.

Vum, vum, v.i. (U.S.) a corruption of vow, in phrase ' I vum.*

Vying, vi'ing, pr.p. of vie.

the twenty-third letter of our alphabet, like a:, a ligature rather than a letter, with a double value, as consonant and as vowel when the sound is voiced we have iv, as in 'we' or 'wen.' the correspond-ing unvoiced sound being vjh, as in 'when,' 'what.' A final iv is vocalic, as in ' few." The A.S. h-to has become ivft : civ has become qtt as in queen, from A.S. civen ; while iv is occasionally intrusive, as in ivliole, from A.S. hal.

Wabble, Wobble, wob'l, r.i. to incline alternately to one side and the other: to rock, to vacillate. n. a hobbling, unequal motion. ns. Wabb'ler, Wobbler, one who or that which wabbles : a boiled leg of mutton. adjs. Wabb'ly, Wobb'ly. shaky, piven to wabbling. adj. and . Wobbling, vacillating. [Low Ger. waibeln, to wabble ; cog. with Eng. mmrr.]

Wabster. wab'ster, n. (Scat.) a webster, weaver.

Wacke, wnk'e, . German miners' term for a soft, : kind of trap-rock.

Wad, wod, n. a mass of loose matter thrust close together for packing, &c., as hay, tow, &c. : a little of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun. r.t. to form into a mass: to pad, stuff out : to stuff a wad into : f-r.f. wad'ding ; pa. t. and pa.p. wad'ded. n. Wad' ding, a wad, or the

materials for wads : a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c. [Skeat refers to Scnnd., Sw. vadd, wadding ; cf. Ger. U'atte, wadding, tuaf, cloth (whence Fr. ovate); ult. allied to tveed.]

Wad, wad, a Scotch form of tved, also of tvould.

Wad. Wadd. wod. n. an earthy ore of manganese.

Waddle, wod'l, v.i. to take short steps and move from

side to side in walking. . a clumsy, rocking gait. . Wadd'ler. adv. Wadd'lingly, with a waddling gait. [Perh. -wade.\

Waddy, wad'i, . a native Australian wooden war-club, a walking-stick also Wadd ie. v.t. to strike with a waddy.

Wade, wad, T.i. to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water : to pass with difficulty or labour. . (coil.) a ford. . Wa'der, one who wades : a bird that wades, e.g. the heron : (//.) high waterproof boots used by fishermen for wading. [A.S. Vfadan, to move ; Ger. u-aien.]

Wadi, Wady, wod'i, . the dry bed of a torrent : a river-valley. [Ar. -wadl, a ravine (Sp. guad-, first syllable of many river-names).]

Wadmal, wod'mal, . (Scot.) a thick woollen cloth. Also Wad molL [Ice. vadhmdlvadkr, cloth, mdl, a measure.]

Wadset, wod'set, K. a mortgage also Wad'sett. . Wad' setter, a mortgagee. \Wad = wed, set.}

Wae. wfi. n. (S/vtis.} woe. adj. (Scot.) sorrowful.

af/fs. Wae'ful. Wae"some. woeful, pitiful. .

Wae'ness. sadness. interj. Wae'SUCkS, alas !
Wafer, wa'fer, n. a thin round cake of unleavened bread, usually stamped with a cross, an Agnus Dei, the letters I.H.S., &c., used in the Eucharist in the R.C. Church : a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c. : a thin cake of paste used to facilitate the swallowing of powders. -'.t. to close with a

wafer. . Wa'fer-cake. adj. Wa'fery. like a

wafer. [O. Fr. wau/re (Fr. gaufrt) Old Dut.

waefel, a cake of wax ; Ger. it-ate, a honeycomb.]
Waff, waf, adj. (Scot.) weak, w orthless, paltry. n. a

worthless person. [USaif.)
Waff, waf, H. (Scot.) a slight hasty motion : a quick

light blow : a sudden ailment . a faint but disagreeable odour : a ghost.

Waff, waf, H, an obsolete form of ivave.

Waff, waf, v.i. (pro-.'.) to bark. Also Waugh.

Waffle, wof'l, H. a kind of batter-cake, baked over the fire in an iron utensil of hinged halves called a Waff le-i'ron. [Dut. -Mi/el, wafer.]

Waffle, wof'l, v.i. (prov.) to wave. \.Waff(&}

Waft, waft, v.t. to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water : (SttaJc.) to wave the hand, beckon, to turn. z'.i. to float. n. a floating body: a signal made by moving something in the air, esp. an ensign, stopped together at the head and middle portions, slightly rolled up lengthwise, and hoisted at different positions at the alter-part of a ship : a breath, puff, slight odour. as. Waf tage, act of wafting, transportation in air or water ; Waf 'ter. one who or that which wafts ; Waf 'ture (SAtt*.). act of wafting or of waving, waving motion, beckoning. [Ware.]

Wag, wag, v.t. and v.i. to move from side to side: to shake to and fro : (ceil.) to depart : (S/iak.) to move on, make progress : pr.p. wag'ging ; pa.t. and pn.p. wagged. . a shaking, moving to and fro. [Referred by Skeat to Old Sw. loagga, to wag (Ice. vagga, a cradle); allied to A.S. wagian, to wag, Old High

Ger. wagon, to shake, A.S. 'Megan, to carry, move.]

Wag, wag, . a droll, mischievous fellow : a man full of sport and humour : a wit : a fellow generally. . Waggery, mischievous merriment. aajs. Waggish (rare) Wag'some. ad--. Wag'gishly. us. Wag'gishness : Wag'-wit, a would-be wit. [Prob.

<u<rz/ialter, one who deserves hanging.]

Wage, waj, v.t. to pledge : to engage in as if by pledge : to carry on, esp. of war : to venture : (prov.) to hire for pay : (Sbajt.) to pay wages to : (S^eits.) to let out for pay. -.;. (SAaA.) to be equal in value, to contend, battle (with). //. a gage or stake: that for which one labours : wages. us. Wage -earn or, one receiving pay for work done ; Wage -fund, Wa'ges-fund theory, the theory that there is at any given time in a country a determinate amount of capital available for the payment of labour, therefore the average wage depends on the proportion of this fund to the number of persons who have to share in it ; Wa'ger, that which is waged or pledged : something staked on the issue of anything : a bet : that on which bets are laid : (latv) an offer to make oath. v.t. to hazard on the issue of anything. v.i. to Hy a wager. . Wa'gerer. .//. Wa'ges (used as sing.), wage : that which is paid for services. H. Wage'-WOrk, work done for wages. Wager Of battle, trial by combat, an ancient usage which permitted the accused and accuser, in defect of sufficient direct evidence, to challenge each other to mortal combat, for issue of the dispute. Living wage (see Living). [O. Kr. n-ager(f r . gager), to pledge.]

Waggle, wag'l, v.i. and v.t. to wag or move from side to side. [Freq. of iung(i).)

Wagmoire, wagVioir, . (Spent.) a quagmire.

Wagnerian, vag-ne'ri-an, adj. pertaining to or characterised by the ideas or style of Richard U'agner (1813-83), a famous German composer of music-dramas : pertaining to Rudolf Wrrg-iier (1805-64), a famous physiologist. ns. Wag nerism. Wagne'-rianism. the art theory of Richard Wagner, its main object being the freeing of o^era from traditional and conventional forms and its one canon, dramatic fitne-. ; Wag nerist, an adherent of \\ agner's musical methods.

Wagon. Waggon, wag'nn, . a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods : (.W.7/t.) a chariot. -'.I. to transport by wagon. us. Wag'onage. money paid for conveyance by wagon; Wag'on - box, bed, the carrying part of a wagon : Wagoner, Wag' goner, one who conducts a wayon : (a en iri'.teer : (Spens.) the constellation Auriga ; Wagonette , a kiud of open carriage built to

ism, the doctrine and practices

carry six or eight persons, with one or two seats crosswise in front, and two back seats arranged lengthwise and facing inwar.U: Wag onful, as much as a wagon will hold ; Wag on -load, the load carried by a wagon : a great amount ; Wagon-lock, a kind of iron shoe which is placed on the rear-wheel of a wagon to retard motion in going downhill ; Wag'on-train, the machines used by an army for the conveyance of ammunition, provisions, sick, &c. ; Wag'on- Wright, a maker of wagons. [Dut. wag-en ; A.S. 'Mtegn, Eng. -.vain.)

Wagtail, wag'tal, . any bird of the family Motacillidif, so named from their constant wagging of the tail the pipj's or titlarks, &c. : (Shak.)*. pert person.

Wahabee. Wahabi. wa-ha'be, . one of a sect of Puritan Moslems founded in Central Arabia about 1760 by Abd-c\-H'aAAao (1691-1787), whose aim was
to restore primitive Mohammedanism also Waha'-bite. *. Wahabiis
of the Wahabis.

Wahoo, wa-h6o', . the burning bush, a richly ornamental shrub : the bear-berry, which yields cascara sagrada : the winged elm, with valuable hard-grained wood.

Waid, Waide. Old spellings of weighed.

Waif, waf, n. a stray article : anything found astray without an owner: a worthless wanderer. adj. vagabond, worthless. [O. Fr. TIVJ//J tvef Ice. vet/, any flapping or waving thing.]

Waift, waft, H. (Spens.) a waif.

Wail, wal, v.i. to lament or sorrow audibly. -./. to bemoan : to grieve over. //. a cry of woe : loud weeping. . Wail'er. adj. Wailful, sorrowful,

mournful. . Wailing. Wr. Wail ingly. [M. E.

weileit Ice. vaehi, vdta, to wail va, tei, woe.]

Wain, wan, . a wagon. r.t. (rare) to carry. tit. Wain age, the team and implements necessary for the cultivation of land ; Wain -rope, a rope for binding a load on a wain or wagon ; Wain Wright, a wagon-maker. The lesser wain, the constellation Ursa Minor. [A.S. H'trgfti, HMfii wegen, to carry ; cf. Ger. wagen, L. vthire.]

Wainscot, wan'skot, . the panelled boards on the walls of apartments : a collector's name for certain noctuoid moths. v.t. to line with, or a* if with, boards or panels. as. Wain'SCOting, Wain SCOtting. the act of lining with boards or panels : materials for making a _ wainscot. [Orig. perh. wood used for a partition in a wagon Dut. W'lgen-scAot, oakwood, bcechwood tuagen, wagon. scAot, partition. Skeat explains as a corr. ot Old Dut. tuaeg/iesckot, wall-hoarding, from Old Dut. waeg, a wall, schot, a partition.]

Waist, wast, . the smallest part of the human trunk, between tiie ribs and the hips : the bodice of a woman's dress : the middle part, as of a ship, of a musical instrument (Shak.) of a period of time: (Shuk.) something that surrounds. its. WaiSt-anch or. an anchor stowed in the waist of a ship ; Waist band, the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist ; Waist belt, a belt for the waist ; WaiSt'boat. a boat carried in the waist of a vessel ; Waist'Cloth, a piece of cloth worn round the waist, and hanging below it, in India ; Waist' -coat, a short coat worn immediately umlcr the coat, and fitting the waist tightlv ; Waistcoateer' (o6s.), a strumpet ; Waist'coating. material for men's waistcoats, usually of a fancy pattern and containing s\\k.adjs. WatSt'-deep. -high, as deep, high, as to reach up to the waist. . Waist er, a green-hand on a whaler : an old man-of-war 's-man who has not risen. (A.S. ttvext. growth (Ice. : <-. .1111. with '.rirstme, growth, -.wixaH, to grow.)

Wait, wat, r.i. to stay in expectation (with far): to remain : to attend (with OH) : to follow : to lie in ambush.!;./, to stay for : to ., ^ .11 : (v//.) to defer: (obi.) to accompany. . ambu?:.,

s ' to lie in wait,' ' to lay wait : ' the

such phrases as

110s

act of waiting or expecting : delay : (//.) itinerant musicians, originally watchmen, who welcome -in Christmas. us. Waiter, one who waits : an attending servant : a salver or tray : a custom-house officer :
(obs.) a watchman ; Wait'erage, service ; Wait'ering, the employment of a waiter ; Waiting, act of waiting: attendance. -at/7'. Wait'ingly. us. Waiting - maid, -WOm' an, a female attendant; Wait'ing - room, a room for the convenience of persons waiting; Wait'ing - vass'al (S/iak.), an attendant; Wait'reSS, a female waiter. Wait attendance (S/iak.) t to remain in attendance ; Wait upon, on, to call upon, visit : to accompany, to be in the service of: (B.) to look toward, to attend to, do the bidding of. Lie in Wait, to be in hiding ready for attack or surprise. Lords, or Grooms, in waiting, certain officers in the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household ; Minority waiter, a waiter out of employment, as a political minority is out of office. [O. Fr. waiter (Fr. guetter), to watch, attend ivaite, a sentinel Old High Ger. ivakta (Ger. ivachi), a watchman ; cog. with A.S. wacan, to watch.]

Waive, wiiv, v.t. to relinquish for the present : to give up claim to: not to insist on a right or claim. . Wai'ver, the act of waiving : renouncement of a claim : process by which a woman was outlawed. [O. Fr. guever, to refuse, resign perh. Ice. veifa, to move to and fro ; cf. L vibrare.\

Waivode, Waiwode, Waiwodeship. Same as Voivode, &c.

Wake, wak, v.i. to cease from sleep : to lie awake : (B.) to watch : to be roused up, active, or vigilant : to return to life : (SJuik.) to hold a late revel : to keep vigil. v.t. to rouse from sleep : to keep vigil over: to excite, disturb : to reanimate \-pa.t. and pa.p. waked or woke. . act of waking : feast of

the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all n'ght : sitting up of persons with a corpse. adj. Wake'fUl, being awake : indisposed to sleep :

vigilant. adv. Wake'fully. . Wake'fulness.
v.t. and v.i. Wa'ken, to wake or awake : to be awake. t. Wake'ner, one who or that which wakens ; Wake'ning, act of one who wakens : (Scots laiu) revival of an action ; Wa'ker, one who wakes. adj. Wake'rife (Scot.), wakeful. ns. Wake'-time, time during which one is awake; Wa king adj. being awake : rousing from sleep : passed in the waking state. [A.S. wacatt, to be born, also wacian, to waken (cf. zveccan. Ger. Wfcken). Cf. Wait, Watch.}

Wake, wak, . the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship : hence (fig.) ' in the wake of,' in the train of, immediately after. [Ice. vi>k, a hole in the ice, vokr, moist. The root is seen in L. ftmiiere, to be moist, Gr. luigros, moist.]

Wake-robin, wak'-rob'in, . the cuckoo-pint. Arum maciilatum: in America, any species of trillium.

Waldenses, wol-den'sez, .//. a famous Christian community of austere morality an 1 devotion to the simplicity of the Gospel, which originally grew out of an anti-sacerdotal movement originated by Peter Waldo of Lyons in the second half of the izth century long cruelly persecuted, but still flourishing in the valleys of the Cottian Alps. adj. and .

Walden'sian.
Waldgrave, wold'grav, . an old German title of

nobility, originally a head forest-ranger. [Ger.

-tunldgraf.}
Waldhorn, wold'horn, . a hunting-horn, a French

horn without valves. [Ger.]
Wale, will, . a niised stn-ak left by a stripe: a

ridge on the surface of cloth : a plank all along

the outer timbers on a ship's side.;'./, to mark

with \vales.- n Wa'ler. one who chastises severely.

f A.S. "Main, the mark of a stripe or blow ; Ice. i-9lr,

Wale, wal, n. (Scot.) the choice or pick of anything.

v.t. to choose. [Ice. t>al, choice ; Ger. waiti, choice ; from the root of luill.}

Waler, wa'ler, n. in India, a horse imported from New South Wales, or from Australia generally.

Walhalla, wal-hal'la, . Same as Valhalla.

Walk, wawk, v.i. to move along leisurely on foot with
alternate steps : to pace : to travel on foot : to conduct one's self: to act or behave: to live: to be guided by : (coll.) to move off, depart : to be stirring, move about, go restlessly about (as of a ghost). v.t. to pass through or upon : to cause to walk. . act or manner of walking : gait : that in or through which one walks : distance walked over : place for walking, promenade : place for animals to exercise : path : high pasture-ground : conduct : course of life, sphere of action, a hawker's district or round : (obs.) a hunting-ground : (//.) grounds, park (ohs.). adj.

Walk'able, fit for walking. ns. Walk'-around', a dancing performance by negroes in which a l.irge circle is described, also the music for such ; Walk'er, one who walks : (law) a forester: one who trains and walks young hounds : a gressorial bird ; Walk'ing, the verbal noun of walk : pedestrianism ; Walk'ing-beam, in a vertical engine, a horizontal beam, usually trussed, that transmits power to the crank-shaft through the connecting-rod ; Walk'ing dress, a dress for the street or for walking ; Walk ing-fan, a large fan used out of doors to protect the face from the sun ; Walk'ing-leaf, a leaf-insect ; Walk'ing-Stick, -Cane, -Staff, a stick, cane, or staff used in walking ; Walk'ing-StiCk, also a sort of long, slender-bodied bug; Walk' ing- toad, a natterjack; Walk'-o'ver, a race where one competitor appears, who has to cover the course to be entitled to the prize : an easy victory. Walk about, a former order of an officer to a sentry, waiving the customary salute ; Walk away from, to distance easily ; Walk'er ! a slang interjection of incredulity (also Hookey Walker !) ; Walking gentleman, lady, a

gentleman, lady, who plays ornamental but unimportant parts on the stage ; Walk into (coll.), to beat: to storm at : to eat heartily of; Walk one's Chalks, to quit, go away without ceremonv ; Walk

tall, to behave haughtily ; Walk the chalk, chalk-mark, to keep a correct course in manners or

morals ; Walk the hospitals, to be a student under clinical instruction at a general hospital or infirmary ; Walk With, to attend as a sweetheart. Heel-and-toe walk, a mode of walking in which the heel of one foot is put on the ground before the toe of the other leaves it. [A.S. wealcan, to roll, turn ; cog. with Ger. walken, to full cloth.]

Walking, wawk'ing, n. the act or process of fulling cloth. . Walk'mill, a fullinp-mill.

Walkyr, wol'kir. Same as Valkyr.

Wall, wawl, . an erection of brick, stone, &c. for a fence or security : the side of a building : (fig?) defence, means of security : in mining, one of the surfaces of rock enclosing the lode : (anat.) a paries or containing structure or part of the body: (//.) fortifications. v.t. to enclose with, or as with, a wall : to defend with walls : to hinder as by a wall. . Wall' -Clock, a clock hung on a wall. adj. Walled, fortified. ns. Wall'er, one who builds walls ; Wall'-flower, a plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls : a woman at a ball who keeps her seat, presumably for want of a partner applied sometimes tn men ; Wall'-fruit, fruit growing on a wall ; Wall'-ing, walls collectively : materials for walls; Wall'-knot, a nautical method of tying the end of a rope.

nii Wall'-less. ns. Wall'-liz'ard, -newt, a gecko ;

Wall' -moss, the yellow wall-lichen : the stone-crop; Wall' painting, "the decoration _of walls with ornamental painted designs ; Wall'-pa'per, paper usually coloured and decorated, for pasting on the walls of a room : Wall'-piece. a gun mounted on a wall ; Wall'-plate. a h >ri70ntnl piec- f timber on a wall, under the ends of joists, &c. ; Wall -space (archie.).

a plain expanse of wall ; Wall' -spring, a spring of water running between stratified rocks ; WalT-tower, a tower built iiuo and forming part of a line of fortification or a fortified city-wall ; Wall'-tree. a tree trained against a wall ; Wall'-WOrt, the European dwarf elder ; Hanging-wall, that wall of the vein which is over the miner's head while working, the opposite wall being called the Foot'-wall. Wall a rope, to make a wall-knot on the end of a rope. Drive to the wall, to push to extremities ; Go to the wall, to be hard pressed : to be pushed to extremes ; Hang by the wall, to hang up neglected : to remain unused ; Push, or Thrust, to the wall, to force to give place ; The wall, the right of taking the side of the road near the wall when encountering another person, as in the phrase to Give, or lake.^the wall. [A.S. weall, wall ; Ger. wall, both from L. rallitm, a rampart rallits. a stake.]

Walla, Wallah, wol'a, . a worker, agent : fellow. Competition wallah, a term applied in Anglo-Indian colloquial to a member of the Civil Service who obtained appointment by the competitive system instituted in 1856. [Yule explains wii/d as a Hindi adjectival affix, corresponding in a general way to the Latin -anus. Its usual employment as affix to a substantive makes it frequently denote agent, doer, keeper, owner, &c.]

Wallaba, wol'a-ba, n. a Guiana tree with winged leaves and streaked reddish wood.

Wallaby, wol'ab-i, . a small kangaroo. On the wallaby, On the wallaby track, out of employment, a slang Australian phrase derived from the shy habits of the kangaroo.

Wallacbian, wal-a'ki-an, adj. of or pertaining to Wallachia, a Danubian principality, since 1878 forming with Moldavia the kingdom of Roumania. us. Wall'ach, Wall'ack, a native or inhabitant of Wallachia. [From a Slavonic term represented by Pol. Wlcch, an Italian, ll r a/och, a Wallach ; all from Old High Ger. walk (A.S. uvnlh), a foreigner.]

Wallet, -vol'et, . a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey : a knapsack : a pocket-book : a bag for tools: (Shak.) anything protuberant. [M.E. walet, possibly from watel, a bag.]

Wall-eye, wawl'-T, . an eye in which the white part is very large : the popular name for the disease of the eye called glaucoma. adj. Wall'-eyed, very light gray in the eyes, esp. of horses : (Shak.)

flaring, fierce. [The adj. is the earlier, prob. from ce. vald-eygthr vagi, a disease of the eye, and eygthr, eyed anga, an eye.)

Walloon, wal'Son, adj. of or pertaining to a population of mixed Celtic and Romanic stock akin to the French, occupying the tract along the frontiers of the Teutonic-speaking territory in the ^outh Netherjands, from Dunkirk to Malmedy. . a native or inhabitant of that part of Flanders : the language of the Walloons, a patois or popular dialect of northern French, with a considerable infusion both of Old Celtic and Low German elements. [O. Fr. W'ulfon Late L. Wallus L. Gallns, a Gaul ; cog. with Gael, Welsh, Wallachiati, A.S. wealh, a foreigner.]

Wallop, wol'op, T'./. (dial.) to boil and bubble : to move clumsily, to waddle about, to kick about as one does for a little when hung up by the neck al-o . [O. Fr. galoper, to boil, gallop Old Flem. ivalo/>, a gallop ; perh. traceable to Old. Flem. tualltn (A.S. weallati), to boil.]

Wallop, wol'op, i'.t. (slang) to beat, flog. . a blow. us. Wall'oper, one that wallops ; Wall'oping, a thrashing. adj. (slang) great, bouncing. [Orig. dubious ; most prob. a particular use of preceding word.]

Wallow, wol'C, v.i. to roll about, as in mire : to live in
filth or gross vice. . the place an animal wallows in.;/. Wall'ower. [A.S. wealwian'L. volvere.}

Wallow, wol'O, v.i. (prov.) to fade away.

Wallsend, wawl/end, n. a kind of coal originally du:; at li^allsend on the Tyne.

Walnut, wawl'nut, . a genus (Jug/arts) comprising seven or eight species of beautiful trees of natural order Juglandacece the wood of the common walnut is much used for furniture and gunstocks ; its ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts, and yields an oil used by artists, &c. Black walnut, a North American walnut, the timber of which is more valuable than that of common walnut, though the fruit is inferior. [A.S. wealh, foreign, hnut, a nut ; Ger. it'fitlnHss.}

Walpurgis night, val-poor'gis nTt, the night before the first of May, during which German witches rode on broomsticks and he-goats to hold revel with their master the devil at the ancient places of sacrifice, esp. the Brocken in the Harz Mountains. [So called with reference to the day of St Walpiirga, abbess of Heidenheim, who died about 778.]

Walrus, wol'rus, . a genus of aquatic, web-footed (pinniped) Carnivores, representative of a family (Trichechida) intermediate between the sea-lion.s and the seals the upper canine teeth developed into enormous tusks also called the Morse or the Seahorse. [Dut., Sw. vallross (Ice. hross-hvalr) vail, a whale, Ice. Aross, a horse.]

Walty, wol'ti, adj. (naut.) inclined to- lean or roll over.

Waltz, wawlts, . a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion, introduced into England in 1813 : the music for such. v.i. to dance a waltz : (sSarrg) to move trippingly. as. Waltz'er ; Waltz ing. [Ger. walzer walzen, to roll.]

Waly, Walie, wa'li, adj. (Scot.) beautiful : strong, large. [Conn, with wale, choice, and perh. influenced by A.S. welig, rich ivel, well.]

Waly, wa'li, inter/. (Scat.) alas ! [WeUimay.]

Wamble, wom'bl, v.i. (prov.) to rumble, of the stomach. . a rumbling, a feeling of nausea. adj. Wam'ble-cropped, sick at stomach.

Wame, wain, . a provincial form of womb. . Wame'-tow, a belly-band, girth.

Wammus, wam'us, . (U.S.) a warm knitted jacket.

Wampish, wom'pish, v.t. (Scot.) to brandish, flourish.

Wampum, wom'pum, . the North American Indian name for shells or beads used as money. Wampum peag (wom'pum peg), lit. ' white strung beads,' strings of wampum.

Wan, won, adj. faint : wanting colour: pale and sickly: languid: gloomy, dark. T.I. to become wan.-Ww. Wan'ly. . Wan'ness. adj. Wan'nish, somewhat wan. [A.S. tea an, dark, lurid; but perh. conn, with A.S. wan, deficient.]

Wan, wan, old /to./, of win.

Wanchancy, won-chan'si, adj. (Scot.) unlucky, wicked. [Old pfx. wait-, still seen in wanton (q.v.).]

Wand, wond, . a long slender rod : a rod of authority, or of conjurers. adj. Wand'y, long and flexible. [Ice. voitdr, a shoot of a tree ; Dan. raattd.]

Wander, won'der, v.i. to ramble with no definite object: (///. oryf^>.) to go astray: to leave home: to depart from the subject: to he delirious: (call.) to lose one's way. r.t. to traverse: (ci'/l.) to lead

astray. . Wan'derer. adj. Wan'dering. adi: Wan'deringly, in a wandering, uncertain, or unsteady manner. Wandering Jew, a legendary Jew in the folklore of north-western Europe who cannot die but must wander till the Day of Judgment, for an insult offered to Christ on the way to the Crucifixion various names given him are Carta/>hilus, Isaac Laqiifdom, and Bnttadfns. [A.S. rtxi 'idriait ; Ger. windtrti ; allied to wend, and to wind, to turn round.]

Wanrteroo, won-de-r50', n. a catarrhine monkey, a native of the Malabar coast of India. [Cingalese.]

Wandlo, won'dl, atij. (prov.) supple, pliant, nimble.

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Wandoo

mOte ; mute ; mCOn ; then.

Ward

Wandoo, won'dCO, . the white -gum of Western Australia.

Wane, wan, v.i. to decrease, esp. of the moon opp. to Wax : to decline, to fail. . decline : decrease. [A.S. tuauiau (Ice. vana), to decrease wan, deficient, lacking.]

Wang, wang, n. (obs.) the jaw. n. Wang'-tooth, a grinder. [A.S. wange, cheek.)

Wanhope, won'h5p, . (obs.) despair.

Wanion, wan'yon, n. (obs. or Scot.) found only in phrases e.g. With a wanion, bad luck to you : with a vengeance, vehemently. [Prob. conn, with wane, to decline.]

Wankle, wang'kl, adj. (prov.) unstable, not to be depended on.

Wannish, won'ish, adj. See Wan.

Wanrestful, won - rest'fool, adj. (Scot.) restless. [li'nn-, negative pfx., and restful.}

Want, wont, . state of being without anything : absence of what is needful or desired : poverty : scarcity: need. v.t. to be destitute of: to need : to dispense with : to feel need of : to fall short : to wish for. v.i. to be deficient : to fall short : to be in need. . Wan'tage, deficiency. adj. Wan'ted, sought after, being searched for. n. Wan'ter, one who wants. adj. Wan'ting, absent : deficient : (obs.) poor. /?</. except. n. Want'-Wit (Shak.), a fool. [Scand., Ice. vant, neut. of vanr, lacking; cog. with wane.}

Wanthriven, won-thriv'n, adj. (Scot.) decayed.

Wanton, won'tun, adj. moving or playing loosely : roving in sport : frisky : wandering from rectitude : licentious : running to excess : unrestrained : irregular. . a wanton or lewd person, esp. a female : a trifler. v.i. to ramble without restraint : to frolic : to play lasciviously. adv. Wan'tonly. n. Wan'tonness. [M. E. wanttnueti , from pfx. wan-, sig. want, A. S. tog-en, educated, pa. p. of ten, to draw, lead ; cf. Ger. Jingezogen, rude.]

Wanty, won'ti, . (/>rov.)& leather strap, wagon-rope.

Wap, wop, v.t. (coll.) to strike, drub : to flap. . a smart blow. \.Whop.\

Wap, wop, v.t. (obs.) to wrap, bind. n. a bundle.

Wapacut, wop'a-kut, . a large white American owl.

Wapenshaw, wap'n-shaw, //. = Wttpixsclttn*.

Wapentake, wap'n-tak, n. a name given in Yorkshire to the territorial divisions of the county, similar to the hundreds of southern counties and the ti'iirds of more northern counties, so called from the inhabitants being formerly taught the use of arms. [A.S. vtrpen-gftifC, lit. 'weapon-taking.']

Wapinschaw, wap'n-shaw, . in ancient Scottish usage, a periodical gathering of the people within various areas for the purpose of seeing that each man was armed in accordance with his rank, and

ready to take the field when required. The name is sometimes revived for volunteer meetings and shooting competitions. v.i. to hold a wapinschaw. ns. Wap'inschawing, Wap' ensha wing. [Lit.,

' weapon-show.']

Wapiti, wop'i-ti, . a species of deer of large size,

native to North America often called elk and gray

moose, though very different from the true elk or

moose-deer.

Wappened, wop'nd, adj. (Skak.) a word of doubtful

mt-aning perh. a misprint for lueeping.

Wapper, wap'er, . a gudgeon.

Wapper, wap'er, v.i. to move tremulously. adj.

Wapp'er-eyed, blinking.

Wapper-jaw. wap'er-jaw, . a projecting under-jaw.

adj. Wapp'er-jawed.

Wappet, wap'et, . a yelping cur.

War, wawr, . a state of opposition or contest : a contest between states carried on by arms : open hostility : the profession of arms : (rare) army, warlike preparations, warlike outfit. v.i. to make war : to contend: to fight :pr.p. war' ring ; pa.t. and pti.p- warred. ns. War'-cry, a cry or signal used

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in war ; War'-dance, a dance engaged in by some savage tribes before going to war ; WarTare, armed contest, military life ; War'farer ; War'faring ;

War'-horse, a charger, a horse used in battle. adj. Warlike, fond of war, pertaining to or threatening war: martial, military. us. Warlikeness ; War 1 -

man (rare), a warrior. adj. War'-marked(.SVia.),

experienced in war. ns. War''-niODger (S/>etis.), a mercenary soldier; War'-off'ice, the English military bureau or department ; War'-paint, paint applied to the face and person by savages, indicating that they are going to war : (slang) full-dress, equipment ; War'-path, among the Red Indians, the path followed on a military expedition, the expedition itself; War'-proof (rait), fitness to be a soldier ; War'rior, a soldier, a veteran '.fern. War'rioress (rare) ; War'-ship, a vessel ior war ; War'-song, a song sung by men about to fight : a song celebrating brave deeds in war ; War'-taX, a tax levied for purposes of war ; War'-thought (Shak.), martial deliberation. adjs. War'-wast'ed, laid waste or ravaged by war ; War'-wea'ried, -worn, wearied, worn, with military service of a veteran. >is. War'-WflOOp, a cry uttered by savages on going into battle ; War'-wolf, a medieval military engine used in defending fortresses ; Man -

of-war (see Man). War Department, in Great

Britain, a department of the slate under a Cabinet Minister, the Secretary of State for War, assisted by a permanent and a parliamentary under-secretary, having control of everything connected with the army ; War Of Liberation, the war of independence carried on by Prussia, with the help of Russia and Great Britain, against Napoleon in 1813. Declaration of war, that public announcement of war by a duly organised state or kingdom which is necessary to constitute an enemy ; Declare war, to announce

war publicly ; Holy war (see Holy) ; Make war, to carry on hostilities ; Napoleonic Wars, a general name for the wars of France dating from the campaigns of Napoleon in Italy (1796) to his overthrow in 1815 ; Private war, warfare waged between persons in their individual capacity, as by duelling, family feuds, &c. ; Sacred Wars, in ancient Greek history, wars against states judged guilty of sacrilege by the Amphictyonic Council ; Seven weeks' War, or Seven days' war, the Austro- Prussian war of 1866. [A.S. luerre, influenced by O. Fr. iverre (Fr. guerre), which is from Old High Ger. -werra, quarrel.]

War, wawr, adj. (Spens.) worse. v. t. (Scot.) to defeat.

Warble, wawr'bl, r.i. to sing in a quavering way. or with variations : to chirp as birds do. v.t. to sing in a vibratory manner : to utter musically : to carol. n. a quavering modulation of the voice : a song. . War'bler, one that warbles : a songster : a singing-bird : any bird of the family Sylviidce, the Fairuettes nightingale, redbreast, stonechat, wheatear, whitethroat, &c., also the reed-warbler, &c. : in bagpipe music an ornamental group of grace-notes, introduced to glide from one passage to the other ; War'bling. ndv. War'blingly. [O. Fr. u<erbler, to warble, make turns with the voice Old High Ger. tuerba.ii; cf. A.S. hweorfan, to turn (Ger.

vjirbeln), to make a turn.]

Warble, wawr'bl, . a small hard swelling on a horse's back, caused by the galling of the saddle : a tumour caused by the gadfly, &c. . War'ble-fly, a fly causing warbles. [Other forms are vjormil, ivornal ; ety. dub.)

Ward, wawrd, v.t. to guard or take care of: to keep in safety : to keep away, fend off (with off). v.i. to act on the defensive. . act of warding, watch : those whose business is to ward or defend : state of being guarded : means of guarding : one who is under a guardian : a division of a city, hospital, county, (B.) army, &c. : that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it :

Warden

fate, far : me, her : mTne :

Warrant

IB.) guard, prison : a defensive movement in fencing. us. Ward'en, one who wards or guards : a keeper, especially a public officer appointed for the naval or military protection of some particular district of country : the head of a school, college, &c. ; Ward'enry (rare), the district in charge of a warden ; Ward'enship, the office of H warden ; Ward'er, one who wards or keeps : a staff of authority ; Ward' -mote, a meeting of a ward, or of a court of a ward, which has power to inquire into and present defaults in matters relating to watch, police, &c. ; Ward'robe, a room or portable closet For robes or clothes : wearing apparel ; Ward'-room, a room used as a messroom by the officers of a war-ship ; Ward'Ship, the office of a ward or guardian : state of being under a guardian : in English feudal law, the guardianship which the feudal lord had of the land of his vassal while the latter was an infant or minor. Ward In Chancery, a minor under the protection of the Court of Chancery. Warden Of the Cinque Ports, the governor of the Cinque Ports, having the authority of an admiral and the power to hold a court of admiralty ; Warden 01 the Marches, officers formerly appointed to keep the districts of England adjoining Scotland and Wales in a state of defence ; Warden of the Mint, formerly the official of the English Mint next in rank to the Master. Port warden, the chief officer in a port. [A.S. lueardiaa; Ger. ivarten, to watch in order to protect.)

Warden, wawr'dn, . a kind of pear. Warden pie, a pie made of warden pears. [Prob. 'a pear which may be kept lon^,' from the preceding word.]

Wardian, wawr'di-an, adj. denoting a kind of close-fitting glass case for transporting delicate ferns and other such plants, or for keeping them indoors so named from Nathaniel Bagshaw Ward (1791-1868), the inventor.

Ware, war. . (used generally in //.) merchandise : commodities : goods. v.t. (obs.) to expend, lay out. . Ware'hOUSO, a house or store for wares or goods. v.t. to deposit in a warehouse. ns. Ware'-nouseman, a man who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse or wholesale store ; Ware'hQUSing, the act of depositing goods in a warehouse ; Ware -room, a room where goods are exposed for sale. Warehousing system, the plan of allowing im-porters of dutiable goods to store them in a government warehouse without payment of duties until re idy to bring the goods into market. Be-nares ware, a fine ornamental metal-work made at Benares and other places in Indin ; Delft ware (see Delf) ; Small ware, wares, textile articles of a small kind e.g. tape, bindings and braids of cotton, silk, &c. ; buttons, hooks, &c. : trifles ; Tunbridge ware, inlaid or mosaic wood -work manufactured at Tunbridge; WedgWOOd Ware, a superior kind of pottery invented by Josiah \\~edg-wooil (1730-1705), ornamented by white cameo reliefs on a blue ground and the like ; Welsh ware, a yellowish-brown earthenware with a trans-i>arent ijlaze. [A.S. warn, wares ; Ger. waare.)

Ware, war, <t//. aare. v.t. to take care of. [Wary.}

Ware, war, in B. pa.t. of wear.

WarelOSS, war'les, adj. (Spent.) unwary, incautious : utipcrceived.

Warely, war 1 !!, adv. (Sfiens.) warily.

Warhable, wawr'a-bl, adj. (Span.) fit for war.

Wariated. w.Vri-a-ted, aiij. (her.) varriated.

Warily, Wariness, Wareful, &c. See Wary.

Wariment, war'i-ment, . (S/>e>is.) wariness.

Warison, Warrison. war'i-son, . (obs.) healing : reward used by Scott erroneously for a note of assault. |O. Kr. , -.uarir, to guard.)

Wark, wawrk. n. (Sf>ens.) work.

Warlock, wawr'lok, H. a sorcerer, a wizard. . War 1 - lockry, sorcery. [A.S. tvarloga, a breaker of an agreement tvyr, a compact, It6gan, to lie.j

Warm, wawrm, adj. having moderate heat, hot : subject to heat : zealous : easily excited : violent : enthusiastic : intimate, close : fresh, of a scent : (coil.) comfortable, well-off: (coll.) indelicate. v.t. to make warm : to interest : to excite : (coll.) to beat. v.i. to become warm or ardent. . (coll.) a heating. adj. Warm' blood'ed, having warm blood : generous, passionate. . War'mer. adj. Warm'-heart'ed, having warm affections : affectionate : hearty. us. Warm'-heart edness ; War 1 - ming, act of warming : (slang) a beating ; WaVming-pan, a covered pan, with a long handle, for holding live-coals to warm a bed : a person put into a situation to hold it till another is able to take it. adv. Warm'ly. ns. Warm'ness ; Warmth, moderate heat : geniality : earnestness, moderate or growing anger : the bright effect of warm colours. Warm Colours (faint.), colours of which the basis is yellow or red. [A.S. ivearin ; Ger. warm.}

Warn, wawrn, v.i. to make wary or aware : to put on ward or guard : to give notice of danger : to caution against : to admonish : (Sfens.) to defend. us. War'ner ; War'ning, caution against danger, .'vc. : admonition: previous notice: notice to quit, notice of the termination of an engagement, &c. : summons, call. adj. of threatening aspect. ad.'. War'ningly. [A.S. u'liraian ; cf. Ice. rarna, to warn, forbid, Ger. '.vartien ; allied to -ward, beware, ii-ary.]

Warp, wawrp, i'.t. to turn : to twist out of shape : to turn from the right or proper course : to pervert : to move a vessel from one place to another by hauling on warps or ropes attached to buoys, other ships, anchors, Sc.: to improve land by distributing on it, by means ot embankments, canals, flood-gates, &c., the alluvial mud brought down by rivers : (rare) to change. v.i. to be twisted out of a straight direction : to bend : to swerve : to move with a bending motion. . alluvial sediment : the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by a woof: a rope used in towing. adj. Warped, twisted by shrinking: perverted. ns. Warper; Warping; Warning-bank, a bank to retain water in ihe process of warping land ; War'ping - hook, a rope-makers' hook used in twisting rope-yarns ; War*-plng-post, a post in a rope-walk, used in warping rope-yarn. [A.S. '.ueorpan, wet-pan; Ger. tuerfen, to cast ; conn, with Ice. varf-a, to throw varp, a casting, a throw with a net.)

Warragal, war'a-gal, . the Australian dingo.

Warrant, wor'ant, v.t. to guarantee or make secure: to give assurance against harm to : to authorise : to maintain : to assure. . that which warrants or authorises : a commission giving authority : a writ for arresting a person or for carrying a judgment into execution : security : in the army and navy, a writ or authority inferior to a commission : in coal-mining, under-clay. . Warr'andice(6Vo^.)) warranty, a clause in a deed by which the grantor binds himself to make good to the grantee the right conveyed. adj. Warr'antable, authorised by warrant or right : justifiable : of sufficient aqe to be hunted.//. Warr'antableness. adr. Warrant-ably, -n.if. Warranted. *. Warrantee, one to

whom warrant is given ; Warranter, -or, one who

warrants ; Warr'anting ; Warr'antise (Skat.), warrant, authority : promise ; Warr'ant- officer, in the army and navy, an officer holding a warrant, bein;; the highest rank open to seamen and ordinary soldiers under ordinary circumstance^ ; Warranty, a legal warrant or deed of security : a guarantee: authority. Warrant Of arrest, attachment, a writ authorising the arrest of a person or the seizure of property. Distress warrant, warrant authorising distraining of goods ; General warrant, a warrant directed against suspected persons generally ; General warranty, a warranty against the claims of all and every person ; Justice s warrant, warrant of a justice

of the peace to arrest a suspected criminal ; Special warranty, warrant against the claims of a particular person. [O. Fr. warantir (Fr. g.irantir), perh. conn, with warir, to defend Old High Ger. warjan, werjan.]

Warray, wawr'a, v.t. (Spens.) to make war upon.

Warre, wor, adj. (Spens.) worse.

Warren, wor'en, . a piece of ground kept for breeding game or rabbits : (law) a right of enclosure (extending to hares, rabbits, partridges, &c.) by prescription or grant from the Crown. . Warr'ener, the keeper of a warren. [O. Fr. warenne (Fr. g;arenne) warir, to defend.]

Wart, wawrt, . a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. adj. Wart'ed. . Wart'-hog, a kind of hog found in Africa, having a very large head and the cheeks furnished with large wart-like excrescences. adj. Wart'less. ns. Wart'weed, the sun-spurge ; Wart'wort, a common name for certain lichens having a warty thallus : the wart -cress or swine -cress, the cud- weed. adj. Wart'y, like a wart : overgrown with warts. [A. S. wearte ; Ger. ivarze ; prob. allied to L. verruca.]

Warth, wawrth, n. (pro-c.) a ford.

Wary, wfi'ri, adj. warding or guarding against deception, &c. : cautious. adj. Ware'ful, careful. . Ware'fulness. adv. Wa'rily. . Wa'riness. [Longer form of ware (2).]

Was, woz, used as pa.t. of be. [A.S. wtrs, w&re Wfsati, to remain, be; Goth, wisan, pa.t. was, to remain ; Ice. vera, pa.t. var.]

Wase, wfiz, n. (prov?) a wisp of hay, straw, &c. : a pad on the head to ease the pressure of a burden.

Wase-goose. See Waygoose.

Wash, wosh, v.t. to cleanse with water : to overflow : to waste away by the action of water : to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint : in mining, to separate from earth by means of water. v.i. to cleanse one's self, to cleanse clothes with water : to stand water, of clothes: (coll.)\.o stand the test. n. a washing : the break of waves on the shore : the rough water left behind by a moving vessel : the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea : a marsh or fen : alluvial matter : waste liquor, refuse of food, &c. : that with which anything is washed : a lotion : a thin coat of paint, metal, &c. : (slang) a fictitious kind of sale of stock or other securities between parties of one interest, or by a broker who is at once the buyer and the seller, and who minds his own interest rather than that of his clients. adj. Wash'able. ns. Wash'-ball, a ball of toilet-soap ; Wash' -ba'sin, -bowl, Wash'hand ba'sin, a bowl in which to wash face and hands ; Wash'-board, a corrugated board for rubbing clothes on in washing : a thin plank placed on a boat's gunwale to prevent the sea from breaking over : a board round the bottom of the walls of a room; Wash' -bottle, a bottle used by chemists for washing chemical preparations and instruments ; Wash'-cloth, a piece of cloth used in washing ; Wash'-dirt, earth rich enough in metal to pay for washing ; Wash'er, one who washes : a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, &c. v.t. to lift with washers ; Wash'erman, a man who washes clothes, esp. for hire :fent. Washerwoman ; Wash'-gild'ing, a gilding made with an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is driven off by heat, leaving a coating of gold ; Wash'-house, Wash'ing-house, a house for washing clothes in ; Wash'iness, state of being watery, weakness, worthlessness ; Wash'ing, the act of cleansing by water : the clothes washed, esp. at one time : what is washed ; Wash'ing-machine', a machine for washing clothes ; Wash'ing-pow'der, a powdered preparation used in washing clothes ; Wash'ing-up. Wash'-up. cleaning up ; Wash'-leath'er, split sheepskin prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household pur-

mote ; mute ; rnSon ; Men.

"Waste

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poses : bufl" leather for regimental belts. adj. Wash'-Off, that will not stand washing. ns. Wash'-OUt, an erosion of earth by the action of water, the hole made by such ; Wash'-pot, a vessel for washing ; Wash' -stand, Wash'hand stand, a piece of furniture for holding ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing a person ; Wash' -tub, a tub for washing clothes. adj. Wash'y, watery, moist: thin, feeble. . Rain'-wash, a washing away by the force of rain : a deposit formed by rain. [A.S. ivascau; Ice. vaika, Ger. waschen.]

Washingtonia, wosh-ing-tO'ni-a, . a Californian

genus of palms, valued for ornament in lawns from George Washington (1732-99).

Wasp, wosp, . a popular name for Hymenopterous insects belonging to the family Vespida, or to closely related families (Wasps are generally more slender and much less hairy than bees, and their stinging organ an ovipositor resembles that of bees in structure and mode of action) : a petulant and spiteful person. adjs. Was'pish, like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp : quick to resent an affront; Was'pish - head'ed (Sftak.), passionate. adv. Was'pishly. . Was'pishness. atljs. Wasp'-tongued (S/tak.), biting in tongue, shrewish ; Wasp'-waist'ed, very slender waisted, laced tightly ; Was'py, waspish. [A.S. wasp, waps ; GzT.-wespt, L. ffsfa.]

Wassail, wos'al, . the salutation uttered in drinking a person's health, a festive occasion : a drunken bout : a liquor consisting of ale with roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, and toast, once much used on festive occasions. v.i. to hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting : to drink to the health of. us. Wass'ail-bout, a carouse ; Wass'ail-bowl, -cup, a cup from which healths were drunk ; Wass'ailer, one who wassails or drinks wassail: a reveller. [A.S. wes lull, 'may you be in health,' the salutation used in pledging another, which the Normans transferred to mean 'a carousal.']

Wasserman, wos'er-man, . (Spens.) a sea-monster, shaped like a man. [Ger. -uiasser, water, Matin, man.]

Wast, wost, pa.t. 2d pers. sing, of the verb be.

Waste, wast, adj. empty, desert : desolate : useless, vain : stripped : lying unused : unproductive. v.t. to lay waste or make desolate : to destroy : to wear out gradually : to squander : to diminish : to impair. v.i. to be diminished : to dwindle : to be consumed. . act of wasting : useless expenditure : superfluous material, stuff left over : loss : destruction : that which is wasted or waste : uncultivated country : desert : refuse, as of coal, &c. : decay, decline : (law) natural but permanent injury to the inheritance. us. Was'tage, loss by use, natural decay ; Waste'- bas'ket, Waste'paper - bas'ket, a basket for holding useless scraps of paper ; Waste'-book, a book in which merchants make entries of transactions in order as they occur, and for a temporary purpose. adj. Waste'ful, full of waste : destructive : lavish : (Spens.) desolate. -adv. Waste'fully. ns. Waste'fulness ; Waste'-gate, a gate for discharging surplus water from a dam, &c. ; WaS'ten (Spens.), a desert ; Waste'neSS (B.), devastation ; Waste' -pipe, a pipe for carrying off waste or surplus water ; Was'ter, one who or that which wastes : a spendthrift : a destroyer : an article spoilt in the making. adj. Was'ting, devastating : enfeebling (Wasting Investments, stocks redeemable on a certain date at a fixed price, for which a premium above the redemption price is paid). ns. Was'ting, devastation ; Was'trel, refuse : anything neglected, a neglected child : (dial.) a profligate ; Was'try (Scot.), prodigalitv. adj. improvident. Waste lands, uncultivated and unprofitable tracts in populous and cultivated countries ; Waste time, to employ time unprofitably or not at all. Run to waste, to become incapable or useless, Utilisation

Wastel-bread

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

Water

Of waste products, the putting to other use of such material as is rendered either wholly or partially useless in the manufacture of articles and products e.g. waste-silk is now a valuable raw material for a large spun-silk industry. [O. Fr. wast, gaste L. vastus, waste ; cf. A.S. weste, Ger. ivilst, desolate.]

Wastel-bread, was'tel-bred, . bread made from the finest of the flour. [O. Fr. waste!, pastry Old High Ger. waste!, a cake, and bread.}

Waster, was'ter, . a wooden sword for practising fencing with : (Scot.) a leister. Play at wasters, to practise fencing. [Ely. dub.]

Wat, wot, n. (Skak.) a hare.

Wat, wot, adj. (Scot.) drunken. [Wet.]

Watch, woch, . act of looking out : close observation : guard : one who watches or those who watch :

imo two or inree sections, so uiai one sci ui nicu may have charge of the vessel while the others rest.

(The day and night are divided into watches of four hours each, except the period from 4 to 8 P.M., which is divided into two dog-watches of two hours' duration each). ~>.i. to look with attention: to keep guard : to look out : to attend the sick by night: to inspect, keep guard over (with over}. v.t. to keep in view : to give heed to : to have in keeping: to guard : to wait for, detect by Iving in wait : (Shak.) to keep from sleep. its. Watch' -bill, a list of the officers and crew of a ship, as divided into watches, with their several stations ; Watch'-bOX, a sentry-box; Watch'case, the outer case of a watch: (Shak.) a sentry-box; Watch'-clock, a watchman's clock ; Watch'-dog. a dog kept to guard premises and property ; Watch' er, one who watches ; Watch'-fire, .a night-fire acting as a signal : a fire for the use of a watching-party, sentinels, scouts, &c. adj. Watch'ful, careful to watch or observe : attentive : circumspect : cautious. ad-. Watch' fully. >/.r. Watch/fulness ; Watch' -glass, a sand-glass : the glass covering of the face of a watch ; Watch'-guard, a watch-chain of any material ; Watch'-gun, a gun fired at the changing of the watch, as on a ship ; Watch' -house, a house in which a guard is placed : a lock-up, detaining office ; Watch' -jew' el, a jewel used in the works of a watch for lessening friction ; Watch'-key, a key for winding a watch ; Watch' -light, a light used ' for watching or sitting up in the night ; Watch' -mak'er, one who makes and repairs watches ; Watch' -mak'ing ; Watch'man, a man who watches or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night ; Watch' -meet ing, a religious meeting to welcome in the New Year, held on the night before, called the Watch'-night ; Watch' -off 'leer, the officer in charge of the ship during a watch, also called Officer of the watch; Watch'-pa'per, a round piece of paper, often decorated, put inside the outer case of a watch to prevent nibbing ; Watch'-pock'et. a small pocket for holding a watch ; Watch'-spring, the mainspring of a watch ; Watch' -tow'er, a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch or keep miard against the approach of an enemy ; Watch'word, the password to be given to a watch or sentry : any signal : a maxim, rallying-cry. Watch and Ward, the old custom of watching by night and by dav in towns and cities: uninterrupted vigilance. The Black Watch, the 42d and 73d Regiments, now the ist and 2d Battalions of the Black Watch or Royal Highlanders. [A.S. luacct wactin, wake.]

Watchet, woch'et, adj. (Spins.) pale-blue. [M. E. toacAtt, perh. conn, ultimately with -u)oad.\

Water, waw'ter, . in a state of purity, at ordinary temperatures, a clear transparent liquid, perfectly neutral in its reaction, and devoid of taste or smeil : any collection of such, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c. : mineral water : tears : saliva : eye - w.iter :

urine : transparency, lustre, as of a diamond : (//.) waves. v,t. to wet, overflow, or supply with water : to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to : to increase the nominal capital of a company by the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase of actual capital. v.i. to shed water : to gather saliva, noting strong craving : to take in water. HS. Wa'terage, money paid for a journey by water ; Wa'ter-bag, the bag-like compartment in which the camel stores water ; Wa'ter-bail'iff, a custom-house officer who inspects ships on reaching or leaving a port : a person appointed to guard the fish in a protected piece of water ; Wa'ter-barom'eter, a barometer in which water is substituted for mercury ; Wa'ter-barr'el, -cask, a barrel, cask, for holding water ; Wa'ter-bath, a bath composed of water : a vessel containing warm water used for chemical purposes ; Wa'ter-batt'ery, a voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water: (fort.) a battery nearly on a level with the water ; wTa'ter-bear'er, one who carries water : (as f ran.) a sign of the zodiac ; Wa'ter-bed, an india-rubber mattress filled with water, used by invalids to prevent bed-sores ; Wa'ter-boll'ows, a form of blower used in gas-machines, and formerly to supply a blast for furnaces ; Wa'ter-bird. a bird that frequents the water; Wa'ter-bis'CUlt, a biscuit made of flour and water ; Wa'ter-blink, a spot of cloud hanging over open water in arctic regions ; Wa'ter-boat, a boat carrying water in bulk to supply ships ; Wa'ter-boat'man, a kind of aquatic bug. adj. Wa'ter-borne, conveyed in a boat. MS. Wa'ter-bott'le, a glass, rubber, &c. bottle for carrying water ; Wa'ter-brash, an affection con-sisting of a hot sensation in the stomach with eructations of an acrid burning liquid ; Wa'ter-break, a ripple ; Wa'ter-brose (Scat.), brose made

of meal and water alone ; Wa'ter-buck, an Atiican water-antelope ; Wa'ter-bug, a species of hemip-terous insects found in ponds and still water ; Wa'tsr-butt, a large barrel for rain-water, usually kept out of doors ; Wa'ter-carr iage, carriage or conveyance by water ; Wa'ter-cart, a cart for con-veying water, esp. for the purpose of watering streets or roads ; Wa'ter-cell, one of several small paunches

in a camel used for storing water : a voltaic cell containing pure water ; Wa'ter-COment'. hydraulic cement ; Wa'ter-Chest'nut (Ma-ron if t-au), the name given in France to the edible seeds of the Trafa naiaus ; Wa'ter-clock, a clock which is made to go by the fall of water ; Wa'ter-ClOS'et, a closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water ; Wa'ter-cock, the kora, a large East Indian gallimile ; Wa'ter-COl'OUT, a colour or pigment diluted with water and gum, instc.id of oil : a painting in such a colour or colours; Wa'ter-COl'ourlSt, a painter in water-colours; Wa'ter-COOl'er, a machine for cooling water or for keeping water cool ; Wa'ter-Core, an apple with watery-looking core : in founding, a hollow core through which water may be passe,! ; Wa'tercourse, a course or channel for water ; Wa'ter-craft, boats plying on the water ; Wa'ter-crane. a crane for turning water from a railway-tank into a locomotive t Wa'ter-cress, a small plant growing in watery places, much esteemed as a salad, and used as a preventive of scurvy; Wa'ter-cure. medical treatment by means of water ; Wa'ter-deck. a decor.ited canvas cover for a dragoon's saddle ; Wa'ter-deer, a small Chinese musk-deer of aquatic habits : in Africa, one of the chevrotains ; Wa'ter-doc'tor, a hydropathist : one who divines diseases from the urine ; Wa'ter-dog, a dog accustomed to the water : a variety of the common dog valuable to sportsmen in hunting water-fowl on account of its aquatic habits : (coll.) an experienced sailor : (//.) small irregular floating clouds supposed to indicate nin; Wa'ter-drain, a channel through which water runs ; Wa'ter-

drain'age ; Wa'ter-drink'er, a drinker of water : a teetotaler ; Wa'ter-drop, a drop of water : a tear ; Wa'ter-drop' wort, a genus of umbelliferous plants. adj. Wa'tered, marked with wavy lines like those made by water (Watered Stocks, a term applied to securities whose nominal amount has been increased without any corresponding payment in cash). ns. Wa'ter-el'evator, a device for raising water to a level : a lift that works by water ; Wa'ter-en'gine, an engine for raising water : an engine for extinguishing fires ; Wa'terer, one who waters : a vessel for watering with ; Wa'terfall, a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water : a cataract or cascade : (coll.) a neck-tie, a chignon ; Wa ter-flag. the yellow iris ; Wa'ter-flea, the common name for minute aquatic crustaceans ; Wa'ter-flood, an inundation ; Wa'ter-flow, current of water. ntij. Wa'ter -flowing, streaming. *. Wa'ter -fly, an aquatic insect : (Shalt.) an insignificant, troublesome person ; Wa'ter-fOWl, a fowl that frequents water ; Wa'ter-frame, Arkwright's spinning-frame, which was driven by water ; Wa'ter-gall, n watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow : a pit or cavity made by a torrent of water ; Wa'ter-gas, a gas partly derived from the decomposition of steam ; Wa'ter-gate, a flood-gate : a gate admitting to a river or other body of water; Wa'ter-gauge, -gage, an instrument for gaugingor measuring the quantity or height of water ; Wa'ter-gild'ing = Wask-gttdutg; Wa'ter-glass, a water-clock : an instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water : soluble glass ; Wa'ter-god, a deity presiding over some tract of water ; Wa'ter-gruel, gruel made of water and meal, &.c. , eaten without milk ; Wa'ter-guard, river, harbour, or coast police ; Wa'ter-hamm'er, the noise made by the sudden stoppage of moving water in a pipe : an air vacuum containing some water : (mcd.) a metal hammer heated in water and applied to the skin as a counter-irritant ; Wa'ter-hen, the moorhen ; Wa'ter-hole, a reservoir for water, a water-pool ;

Wa'teriness ; Wa'tering, act of one who waters :

the art or process of giving a wavy, ornamental appearance ; Wa'tering-call, a cavalry trumpet-signal to water horses; Wa'tering -can, -pot, a vessel used for watering plants ; Wa'tering-house, a place where cab-horses are watered ; Wa'tering-place, a place where water may be obtained : a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, for bathing, &c. ; Wa'tering-trOUgh, a trough in which horses and cattle drink. adj. Wa'terish, resembling, abounding in, water: somewhat watery: thin.- ns. Wa'terishness ; Wa'ter-jack'et, a casing

containing water placed around anything to keep

it cool also Wa'ter-box and Wa'ter-man'tle ;

Wa'ter-kel'pie, a malignant water-spirit, generally in the form of a horse, which delights to drown unwary travellers ; Wa'ter-lem'on, a species of

Eassion-flower ; Wa'ter-lens, a simple lens formed y placing a few drops of water in a small brass cell with blackened sides and a glass bottom. adj. Wa'terless, lacking water. ns. Wa'ter-lerel, the level formed by the surface of still water : a levelling instrument in which water is used ; Wa'ter-lil'y, a name commonly given to the different species of Xymphtea and Xupliar,arA also of Xelumbium, all genera of the natural order Nymphtracece, and indeed often extended to all the plants of that order of the three British species all have heart-shaped leaves, floating on the water ; Wa'ter-line, the line on a ship to which the water rises : a water-mark. adj. Wa'ter-logged, rendered log-like or unmanage-able from being filled with water. ns. Wa'ter-lot, a lot of ground which is under water ; Wa'ter -rnain, a great subterranean pipe supplying water in cities ; Wa'tennan, a man who plies a boat on water for hire : a boatman : a ferryman : a neat oarsman ; Wa'termanshlp, oarsmanship ; Wa'ter-

mark, a mark showing the height to which water has risen : a tide-mark : a mark wrought into paper, denoting its size or its manufacturer. v.t. to mark with water-marks. ns. Wa'ter-mead'OW, a meadow periodically overflowed by a stream ; Wa'ter-mel'on, a plant having a spherical. .pulpy, pleasantly flavoured fruit, the fruit itself; Water-meter, an instrument measuring the quantity of water passing through it : an instrument for measuringevaporation ; Wa'ter-mill, a mill driven by water ; Wa'ter-mole, the desman : a duck-mole or duck-billed platypus ; Wa'ter-monk'ey, an earthenware jar for keeping drinking-water in hot climates, round, with narrow neck also Monkey-jar ; Wa'ter-mo'tCT, any water-wheel or turbine, esp. any small motor driven by water under pressure ; Wa'ter-nix'y, a spirit in-habiting water ; Wa'ter-nymph. a Naiad ; Wa'ter-ou'sel, the dipper ; Wa'ter-pars'nip, a plant of the aquatic genus Si urn the skirret ; Wa'ter-part'ing (same as Watershed) ; Wa'ter-phone, an instru-ment for detecting leaks in pipes ; Wa'ter-pipe, a pipe for conveying water ; Wa'ter-plane, a plane passing through a vessel when afloat ; Wa'ter-plant, a plant which grows in water ; Wa ter-plate, a plate having a double bottom and a space for hot water ; used to keep food warm ; Wa'ter-po'lo, an aquatic game played by swimmers in swimming-baths, at piers, &c., the sides numbering seven each a goal-keeper, two backs, one half-back, and three forwards ; Wa'ter-pot. a pot or vessel for holding water ; Wa'ter - poWer, the power of water, em-ployed to move machinery, &c. ; Wa'ter -pox, varicella ; Wa'ter-priv'ilege, the right to the use of water, esp. for machinery. adj. Wa'terproof, proof against water: not permitting water to enter. . anything with such qualities: a garment of some waterproof substance, like india-rubber. wj.Wa'ter-proofing, the act of making any substance imper-vious to water : the material with which a thing is made waterproof, as caoutchouc ; Wa ter-pump, a pump for water, used humorously of the eyes ; Wa'ter-purjlie (Scot.), brook-lime, a species of Veronica ; Wa'ter-rail, the common rail of Europe ;

Wa'ter-ram, a hydraulic ram ; Wa'ter-rat, the popular name of the water-vole : the American musk-rat ; Wa'ter-rate, a rate or tax for the supply of water ; Wa'ter-route, a stream, lake, &c. used as a means of travel ; Wa'ter-rug (S/uik.), a kind of dog ; Wa'tershed, the line which separates two river-basins: a district from which several rivers rise; Wa'ter-Side, the brink of water: the sea-shore ; Wa'ter-smoke, water evaporating as visible mist ; Wa'ter-snake, a snake frequenting the water ; Wa'ter-SOl'dier, an aquatic plant (Stratiotes aloides) common in lakes and ditches in the east of England ; Wa'ter-span'iel (see Spaniel) ; Wa'ter-spi'der, an aquatic spider ; Wa'terspout, a pipe from which water spouts : a moving spout or column of water, often seen at sea, and sometimes on land ; Wa'ter-sprin'kle (Spent.), a water-pot ; Wa'ter-sprite, a spirit inhabiting the water.- adj. Wa'ter-Stand'ing (Shak.), containing water, tearful. ns. Wa'ter-Strid'er, any aquatic heteropterous insect of the family Hydrobatida ; Water-supply', the obtaining and distribution of sufficient water to the inhabitants of a town : the amount of water thus distributed ; Wa'ter-ta'ble, a moulding or other projection in the wall of a building to throw off the water ; Wa'ter-tank, a tank or cistern for holding water ; Wa'ter-tap, a tap or cock used for letting out water; Wa'ter-thermom'eter, a thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, and used for showing the point at which water acquires its greatest density; Wa'ter- thief (Shak.), a pirate. adj. Wa'ter-tight, so tight as not to admit water nor let it escape {Water-tight compartment, a division of a ship's hull or other sub-aqueous struc-ture so formed that water cauaot cuter it from any

other part ; see Bulkhead). >ts. Wa'ter-tube, a pipe for rain-water ; Wa'ter-twist, a kind of cotton-twist, first made by the water- frame; Wa'ter-Vi'Olet, a plant of the genus Hottonia; Wa'ter-VOle, the common European water-rat ; Wa'ter-wag'tail, a wagtail, the pied wagtail ; Wa'ter- way (ttaut.), a series of pieces of timber, extending round a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, pierced by scuppers to carry off the water : a water-route ; Wa'terwheel, a wheel moved by water : an engine for raising water ; Wa'terwork (mostly in pi.), any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, &c. : a textile fabric, used like tapestry : (slang) used humorously of shedding tears. adj. Wa'ter-WOrn, worn by the action of water. n. Wa'ter- wraith, a water-spirit supposed to portend death. adj. Wa'tery, pertaining to or like water : thin or transparent : tasteless : weak, vapid: affecting water (of the moon, as govern-ing the tide): (Skak.) eager. ns. High'-wa'ter, High'-wa'ter-mark (see High) ; Low'-wa'ter (see Low); Low'-wa'ter-mark, the limit of water at low tide: the lowest point of anything. Water Of life, spiritual refreshment: (Scot.) whisky; Water on the brain, knee, an accumulation of serous fluid in the cranial cavity, knee-joint; Watered silk, silk on which a changeable pattern has been worked by means of pressing and moistening. Above water, out of trouble ; Aerated water (see Aerate) ; Apollinaris water, an agreeable table-water, obtained in Rhenish Prussia ; Bag of waters, the fcetal membranes, filled with liquor at>iii, which dilate the mouth of the womb ; Cast a person's water, to examine urine to aid in the diagnosis of disease ; Deep water, or waters, water too deep for safety, sore trouble, distress ; First water, the highest degree of fineness in a diamond, &c., hence the highest rank generally ; Hold water, to be correct or well-grounded, to stand investigation ; Holy Water, water used symbolically as a means of purification ; Like water, with the quick, full flow of water : extravagantly, recklessly ; Make the mouth water, to arouse in any one a strong desire for a thing from the gathering of saliva in the mouth at the prospect of a savoury morsel ; Make water, to micturate; Mineral water (see Mineral); Oil on troubled waters, anything that allays or assuages, from the effect of pouring oil on rough water ; Tread water, to keep the head above water by an up-and-down movement of the feet ; Under water, below the surface ; White water, breakers, foaming water. [A.S. tucfttr ; Dut. wafer, Ger. ivasser ; Gr. hyddr, L. udiis, wet, iinda, a wave, Sans, ndan, water.]

Watling Street, wat'ling strgt, . one of the great Roman highways of Britain, commencing at Dover, passing through Canterbury and Rochester to London, and thence to Chester and York, and northwards in two branches to Carlisle and the Wall in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

Watt, wot, . the practical unit of electrical activity or power from James Watt (1736-1819).

Watteau bodice, wat'O bod'is, . a bodice with a square opening at the neck resembling the costumes in the paintings of the French artist Antoine Watteau (1684-1721).

Wattle, wot'l, . a twig or flexible rod : a hurdle : the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey : one of various Australian acacias. v.t. to bind with wattles or twigs : to form by plaiting twigs. . Watt'le-bird, a wattled honey-eater of Australia. adj. Watt'led, having wattles like a bird. . Wattling, a construction made by inter-weaving twigs. [A.S. -.valfl, i,'ntul, n hurdl--.]

Waught, Waucht, wa'lu, . (St.o(.) a large lir.iught. (< Jael. ciiach, a cup.]

Waukrife. See Wake.

Waul, Wawl, wawl, v.t. to cry as a cat. [Imit.]

Wave, wav, . a ridge on the surface of water sway-ing or moving backwards and forwards : (poet.) the sea : a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles : inequality of surface : a line or streak like a wave : an undulation : a rush of any-thing : a gesture. v.t. to move like a wave: to play loosely : to be moved, as a signal : to fluctu-ate. v.t. to move backwards and forwards: to brandish : to waft or beckon : to raise into inequali-ties of surface. p. adj. Waved, showing a wave-like form or outline: undulating: (Jier.) indented: (>iat. hist.) having on the margin a succession of curved segments or incisions. . Wave'-length, the distance between the crests of adjacent waves.

adj. Wave'less, free from waves : undisturbed.
. Wavelet, a little wave. adj. Wave'like.
ns. Wave' -line, the outline, path, of a wave : the surface of the waves : the line made by a wave on the shore ; Wave'-loaf, a loaf for a wave-offering ; Wave'-mo'tion, undulatory movement; Wave'-mould'ing (arMt.), undulating moulding ; Wave'-off'ering, an ancient Jewish custom of moving the hands in succession towards the four points of the compass in presenting certain offerings opposed to the Heave-offering^ in which the hands were only lifted up and lowered. v.t. Wa'ver, to move to and fro: to shake: to falter: to be unsteady or undetermined: to be in danger of falling. ns. Wa'verer ; Wa'vering. adv. Wa'veringly, in a wavering or irresolute manner. n. Wa'vering-ness. adjs. Wa'verous, Wa'very, unsteady. . Wave'son, goods floating on the sea after a ship-wreck. adj. Wave'-WOrn, worn or washed away by the waves. ns. Wa'VinOBS, the state or quality of being wavy; Wa'ving. adj. Wa'vy, full of or rising in waves: playing to and fro: undulating. Hot wave, Warm wave, a movement of heat or warmth onwards, generally eastward. [A.S. wa/iait, to wave ; cf. Ice. vtifra, to waver.]

Wavey, Wavy, waw'vi, n. the snow-goose.

Wawe, waw, n. (Spens.) a wave.

Wax, waks, . the name given to some animal and vegetable substances, and even to one or two mineral bodies (e.g. ozokerite), which more or less resemble beeswax both in their appearance and in their physical properties : the fat-like yellow sub-stance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells: any substance like it, as that in the ear : the substance used to seal letters : that used by shoemakers to rub their thread : in coal-mining, puddled clay : a thick sugary substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple, and cooling by exposure to the air : (fall.) a passion. v.t. to smear or rub with wax. us. Wax' -bill, one of various small sparmestine seed-eating bird* with bills like sealing-wax ; Wax'-chand ler, a maker or dealer in wax candles ; Wax'-Oloth, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, &c.. a popular name for all oil floorcloths ; Wax'-doll, a child's doll having the head and bust made of hardened beeswax. adj. Wax'en, made of wax, like wax, easily effaced, us. Wax' -end, better Waxed end, a strong thread having its end stiffened by shoemakers' wax, so as to go easily through the hole made by the awl ; Wax'er, one who or that which waxes ; Wax'-flow'er, a flower made of wax ; Wax'inesS, waxy appearance ; Wax'ing, a method of putting a finish on dressed leather : the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing ; Wax'-in'sect, an insect which secretes wax ; Wax'-light, a candle or taper made of wax ; Wax'-mod'elling, the process of forming figures in wax ; Wax'-moth, a bee-moth ; Wax'-myr'tle, the candle-berry tree ; Wax'-paint'ing. a kind of painting, the pigments for which are ground with wax and diluted with oil of turpentine; WaX'-palm, either of two South American palms yicl i:ig

Wax ; Wax' -pa per, paper prepared by spreading over its suriace a thin coating made of white wax and other materials. adj. Wax'-red (Skak.), bright-red like sealing-wax. ns. Wax'-tree, a genus of plants of natural order Hypericacca, all whose species yield a yellow resinous juice when wounded, forming when dried the so-called American gam-boge ; Wax'-wing, a genus of small Passerine birds, so named from most of the species having small red horny appendages, resembling red sealing-wax, on their wings ; Wax'work, work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax : (pi.) an exhibition of wax figures ; Wax'WOrker. adj. Wax'y, re-sembling wax: soft: pallid, pasty: adhesive: (slang) irate, incensed. Waxy degeneration, a morbid pro-cess in which the healthy tissue of various organs is transformed into a peculiar waxy albuminous sub-stance also amyloid or lardaceoiis degeneration. fA.S. weax; Ice. vax, Dut. -was, Ger. macks.]

Wax, waks, v.i. to grow or increase, esp. of the moon, as opposed to If^ane: to pass into another state, pa.p. WaX'en (/>'.), grown. [A.S. ivtaxan; Ice. vajca, Ger. wachsen, L. augere, to increase, Gr. auxa iteiit.]

Way, wa, -'.t. (Spens.) to weigh, esteem.

Way, wa, . passage : road : length of space : distance : direction : manner of life : condition, state : advance in life : general manner of acting : means : manner : will : (imut.) progress or motion through the water, headway. v.i. (Sfens.) to journey. its. Way-baggage (U.S.), bagga-e to be laid down at a way-station ; Way'-bill, list of passengers and goods carried by a coach ; Way -board, Weigh'-board, a

thin stratum or seam separating thicker strata ;

Way'bread, the common plantain.?'./. WayTare,

to travel on foot. ti. Wayfarer, a traveller or passenger. adj. Way'faring, travelling or passing. . Way'faring-tree, the Viburnum lantaua, a large shrub common in British hedges. adjs. Way-go'ing, departing ; Way'' gone, exhausted by travelling. v.t. Waylay, to lie in the way for : to watch or lie in ambush for. . Waylay'er. adj. Way less, without a path. ns. Way'-mak'er, a pioneer, path-finder ; Way'-mark, -post, a guide-post ; Way'-pass'enger, one taken up or set down by the way ; Way -Side, the suie of a way, path, or highway. adj. growing or lying near the way-side. us. Way'-Slld'ing (rare), a wandering from the right way ; Way -Sta'tion, an intermediate station between principal stations on a railway ; Way'-this'tle, the Canada thistle ; Way -traffic, local traffic, as distinguished from through or express traffic; Way-train (L/'.S.), a train stopping at most of the stations on a line. adj. Way ward, froward : wilful : irregular. . Way'' -war' den, a

keeper of roads. adv. Waywardly. . Way-wardness. adj. Way'worn, worn-out by travel. n. Right'-of-way (see Right). Way of the Cross,

a series of pictorial representations representing the stages of Christ's progress to Calvary : devotions used in connection with these stages ; Ways and means, resources : methods of raising money for the carrying on of government. Be under way, Have way (naut.), to be in progress, as a vessel ; By the way, as we go on ; By way of, as for the purpose of : in character of ; Come one's way, to come in one's direction ; Committee Of ways and means, the House of Commons in its capacity of raising the supplies; Give way (see Give) : Go

one's way (see Go) ; Go the way of all the earth, to die ; Have one's way, to carry one's point or wish ; In a small way. on a petty scale ; In the family way (see Family) ; In the way, on the way : impeding, obstructing ; In the way Of, in a good position for effecting something : in respect of ; Lead the way, to act as a guide in any movement ; Make one's way, to push one's self forward ; Make way, to give room : to advance ; On the

way, in progress ; Out Of the way, so as not to hinder or obstruct : away from the ordinary course : unusual : (SJtak.) lost, hidden ; Put one's' sell out of the way, to give one's self trouble ; Take one s way, to set out : to follow one's own inclination or plan ; The Way, the Christian Religion (Acts ix. 2, &c.). [A.S. tueg ; Ger. meg, L. via, Sans, vtiha, akin to vehere, to carry.]

WaygOOSO, wa'gCOs, . a printers' annual dinner or picnic, formerly one given by an apprentice to his fellow- work men, at which a wj-W-goose or stubble-goose was the great dish. Also Wase'-gOOie, Wayz'-goose.

Wayment, wa-ment', v.t. and v.i. (Spens.) to lament, grieve. . (Spens.) lamentation, grief. [O. Fr. n'aituenter L. iamentari, to lament.]

We, \ve, fron.pl. of I : I and others. [A.S. w ; cog. with Goth, weis, Ger. ivir,]

Weak, wek, adj. soil : wanting strength and vigour : not able to sustain a great weight : wanting health : easily overcome : feeble of mind : wanting moral or mental force : frail : unsteady : slight or incomplete : having little of the chief ingredient : impressible : inconclusive : (Skak.) inconsiderable : (grain.) of a verb inflected by regular syllabic addition instead of by change of the main vowel : tending downward in price. adj. Weak'-built (Skak.). ill-founded. v.t. Weak' en, to make weak : to reduce in strength or spirit. v.i. to grow weak or weaker. . Weak'ener, one who or that which weakens. adjs. Weak' -eyed, having weak eyes or sight ; Weak'-hand'ed, powerless ; Weak'-head'ed, having a feeble intellect ; Weak'-heart'ed (Skak.), of weak or feeble heart or spirit ; Weak'-hinged, ill-balanced ; Weak'-kneed. having weak knees : weak in will. . Weak'ling, a weak or leeble

creature. adv. Weak'ly. <*dj- Weak'-miBd'e3. of feeble powers of mind. ns. Weak'-mind'edness ; Weak'ness. adjs. Weak -sight'ed, having f eble eyesight ; Weak'-spir'ited. bearing wrong tamely, cowardly. Weaker sex, women ; Weaker vessel

(see Vessel). Weak Side, point, that side or point

in which a person is most easily influenced or most liable to temptation. [A.S. woe, pliant u-fcan, to yield; Dut. week, Ice. veikr, Ger. tveich.)

Weal, wel, . state of being well : a sound or prosperous state : welfare. adj. Weal'-balanced (Shak.), explained by Schmidt as kept in a state of just proportion by reasons of state. . Weals'man (Skak.\ a statesman. The public, general, or common weal, the well-being, interest, and prosperity of the country. [A.S. wela, wealth, bliss ; Ger. wokl.]

Weal, wel, . a form of wale.

Weald, weld, . any open country. adj. Weald'en, pertaining to the Weald. . a geological formation seen in the Weald viz. the upper oolitic series of rocks. The Weald, a district comprising portions of Kent and Sussex, extending from Folkestone Hill near the Straits of Dover to Beachy Head. [From the root of wiid; not directly conn, with A.S. -weald, a forest, wold.]

Wealth, welth, . large possessions of any kind : riches. adv. Wealth'ily. . Wealth'iness. adj. Wealth'y, rich : prosperous : well-fed. [An extension of weal.]

Wean, wen, v.t. to accustom to nourishment other than the mother's milk : to reconcile to the want of anything : to estrange the affections fn-m any object or habit. . (wan) an infant, a child (Scot.). ns. Wean'el {Spens.), a weanling ; Wean'ing-brasb, a severe form of diarrhoea, which supervenes, at times, on weaning. adj. Wean'ling, newly weaned. n. a child or animal newly weaned. [A.S. wenian : Ice. venja, Ger. gewtiknen, to accustom, ent-wdhnen, to disuse, to wean.]

Weapon, wep'un, n. any instrument or organ of offence or defence. adjs. Weap'oned ; Weap'OU-

less, having no weapons. . Weap'on-salve. a salve supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. [A.S. wxpen ; Goth. weptui, arms, Ger. wajffen and vjappen.]

Weapon-SChaw = Wapinschaw (q.v.).

Wear, war, v.t. to carrx on the body : to have the appearance of: to consume by use, time, or exposure : to waste by nibbing : to do by degrees : to exhaust, efface: (naut.) to veer. v.i. to be wasted by use or time : to be spent tediously : to consume slowly : to last under use : (SAa&.) to be in fashion, to become accustomed : (naut.) to come round away from the wind : (obs.) to become :pa.t. w5re; pa.p. worn. . act of wearing : lessening or injury by use or friction : article worn. adj. Wear'-able, fit to be worn. . Wearier. /. attj. Wearing, made or designed for wear : consuming, exhausting. n. the process of wasting by attrition or time : that which is worn, clothes. -s. Wear ing-appar'el, dress; Wear'-i'ron, a friction--uar.i. Wear and tear, loss bv wear or use ; Wear away, to impair, consume ; Wear off, to rub off by friction : to diminish by decay : to pass away by degrees ; Wear OUt, to impair by use : to render useless by decay : to consume tediously: to harass. [A.S. werian, to wear; Ice. verja, to cover, Goth, loasjaa.]

Wear, wer, . another spelling of weir.

Wear, wer, v.t. (obs.) to guard, ward off: to guide. (AS. -!uerian, to guard, from root of wary.]

Wearish, wer'ish, adj. (Spcns.) withered, shrunk.

Weary, we'ri, a ij. worn-out : having the strength or patience exhausted : tired : causing weariness : (prov.) puny. v.t. to wear out or make weary : to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass. v.i. to become weary or impatient : to long for. adjs. Wea'ried, tired ; Wea'rifUl, wearisome. adv. Wea'rifully. <//. Wea'riless, incessant. ad-. Wea'rily. . Wea'riness. adj. Wea'risome, making weary : tedious. ad-:: Wea'risomely. . Wea'risomeness. Weary out, to exhaust. [A.S. vuirig, weary.]

Weary, we'ri, n. (Scot.) a curse, as in ' weary on you. 1

Weasand, we'zand, . the windpipe : the throat. [A.S. todsend; not to be traced to A.S. kwtsan (Ice. frvitsa), to wheeze.]

Weasel, we'zl, n. a common carnivore belonging to the same genus as the polecat and stoat the body long and slender eating rats, frogs, birds, mice, &c. : (Skak.) a lean, hungry fellow. n. Wea'sel-COOt, the red-headed smew. adj. Wea'sel-faced, having a lean sharp face. [A.S. ivesle ; Ger. wiestt.)

Weather, we/A'er, . state of the air as to heat or col i, dry ness, wetness, cloudiness, &c. v.t. to affect by exposing to the air : to sail to the windward of : to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape: to hold out stoutly against difficulties. v.i. to become discoloured by exposure. adj. (nnttt.) toward the wind, windward. a.fj's. Weath'er -beat'en. distressed or seasoned by the weather ; Weath'er-bit'ten, worn or defaced by exposure to the winds. . Weath'er-board, the windward side of a ship : a plank in the port of a laid-up vessel placed so as to keep off rain, without preventing air to circulate. v.t. to fit with such planks. . Weath'er-board'-ing, thin boards placed overlapping to keep out rain : exterior covering of a wall or roof. adj. Weather-bound, delayed by bad weather. ns. Weath'er bOX, -house, a toy constructed on the principle of a barometer, consisting of a house with the figures of a man and wife who come out alternately as the weather is respectively bad or good; Weath'er - Cloth, a tarpaulin protecting boats, hammocks, &c. ; Weath'ercock, a vane (often in the form of a cock) to show the direction of the wind : anything turning easily and often. :t. to act as a weathercock (or.p.adj. Weath'er-driv'en. drivenbv winds or storms. adj. Weath'ored (.j, t/i.< ;, nuidc slightly sloping, so as to throw off

water: (geol.) having the surface altered in colour, form, texture, or composition by the action of the elements. . Weath'er-eye, the eye considered as tlie means by which one forecasts the weather. v.t. Weath'er-fend(.3".6/i.), to defend from the weather, to shelter. us. Weath'er-gage, the position of a ship to the windward of another : advantage of position ; Weath'er-glass, a glass or instrument that indicates the changes of the weather : a barometer; Weath'er - gleam (prov.), a bright aspect of the sky at the horizon ; Weath'er-helm, a keeping of the helm somewhat a-weather when a vessel shows a tendency to come into the wind while sailing ; Weath'ering (arc/tit.), a slight inclination given to the top of a cornice or moulding, to prevent water from lodging on it : (geol.) the action of the elements in altering the form, colour, texture, or composition of rocks. adj. Weatherly (naut.), making little leeway when close-hauled. . Weath'er - map, a map indicating meteorological conditions over a large tract of country. adj. Weath'ennoSt, farthest to windward. w.Weath'er-npta'tion. a system of abbreviation for meteorological phenomena. adj. Weath'er - proof , proof against rough weather. MS. Weath'er-proph'et, one who foretells weather: a device for foretelling the weather ; Weath'er-roll, the lurch of a vessel to windward when in the trough of the sea ; Weath'er-ser'vice, an institution for superintending and utilising observed meteorological phenomena ; Weath'er -Bide, the windward side; Weath'er -Sign, a phenomenon indicating change of weather : any prognostic ; Weath'er - Stain, discolouration produced by exposure ; Weath'er-sta tion, a station where phenomena of weather are observed ; Weath'er-strip, a thin piece ot some material used to keep out wind and cold ; Weath'er-sym'bol, a conventional sign indicating some meteorological phenomenon. adjs. Weath'er-Wlse, wise or skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather ; Weath'er-worn, worn by exposure to the weather. Weather anchor, the anchor lying to windward ; Weather a point, to gain an advantage or accomplish a purpose against opposition ; Weather out (obs.), to hold out against till the end. Keep one's weather eye open, to be on one's guard, to have one's wits in readiness ; Make fair weather (Shak.\ to conciliate : to flatter ; Stress Of weather, violent ami esjiecially unlavourable winds, force of tempests. [A.S. iveder ; Ice. vcdhr, Ger. tuettrr.)

Weave, wev, v.t. to twine threads together: to unite threads in a loom to form cloth : to work into a fabric: to unite by intermixture : to construct, contrive. v.i. to practise weaving :/>a.t. wove, (rarely) weaved ; pa.p. wov'en. us. Weaver ; WeaVer-bird, a family of Passerine birds resembling the finches, so called from their remarkably woven ne.sts ; Weav'ing, the act or art of forming a web or cloth by the intersecting of two distinct sets of fibres, threads, or yarns those passing longitudinally from end to end of the web forming the warp, those crossing and intersecting the warp at right angles forming the icr/i. [A.S. we/an; Ice. -'ffa, <'.<-r. TC. ';>.; cog. with Gr. httpfe, a web,

hiifikaiiiein, to weave.]

Weave, wev, v.t. and r.i. (Spens.) waved, floated.

Weazand, we'zand. //. Same as Weasand.

Weazen, we'zn, adj. thin, sharp. [H'izfn.]
Web, web, . that which is woven : anything resembling a web, as a roll of cloth, paper, &c. : a plot, scheme : in birds, the blade of a feather : (anat.) any connective tissue : the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies : a film over the eye : the skin between the toes of water-fowls. v.t. to envelop, to connect with a web. adj. Webbed, having the toes united by a web or skin. . Web'bing, a narrow woven fabric of hemp, u>cd

Webster

mote ; mutt ; mGon

"Weigh

for chairs, &c. : (zi^^I.) the webs of the digits : {print.) tapes conducting webs of paper in a printing-machine. ,idj. Web'by. n. Web'-eye, a film spreading over the eye. adjs. Web'-eyed ; Web'-fing'ered. . Web'-foot, a foot the toes of

which arc united with a web or membrane. iittj's.

Web'-foofed ; Web -toed. Web and pin (Saab.),

or Pin and web, cataract on the eye. [A.S. ivebb ;

Ice. t'f/r, Ger. geivebe ; from root of iteave.]
Webster, web'ster, it. (obs.) a weaver. [A.S. webbesire,

a female weaver webbcin, to weave.]
Wecht, went, . (Scot.) an instrument for lifting grain.

[Perh. conn, with -weigh.)
Wed, wed, i'.t. to marry : to join in marriage : to unite

closely. v.i. to marry: pr.p. wtd'ding; pa.t. and

pa.p. wed'ded or wed. adj. Wed'ded, married :

belonging to marriage : clasped together. ns.

Wed'dlng, mairiage: marriage ceremony; Wed'-

ding-bed, the bridal bed; Wedding - cake, a

V decorated cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends. n.pl. Wedding-cards, complimentary cards of a newly mairied pair, sent to friends. us. Wed'ding-day, day of marriage; Wed ding - dow'er, marriage portion; Wed'ding-dress. a bride's dress ; Wed'ding-fa'vour,

white rosette worn !>y men at a wedding ; Wed'ding-gar'ment. garment worn at a wedding; Wed ding-ring, a plain iin,- iiivcn by the groom to the bride at a wedding. Penny wedding, a wedding where the gue^is paid for the entertainment, and sometimes

contributed to the outfit ; Silver, Golden, Diamond

Wedding, the celebrations of the 25th, soth, and both anniversaries of a wedding. [A.S. vuetUiian, to engage, to marry (Ger. vietien, to wager) wed, a pledge ; Gotli. waai, Ger. -we tie, a bet.]

Wed. wed, . a pledge, security (Scot.) Wad. z'.f. to wager. [A.S. wed, a pledge.]

Wedge, wej, i:. a piece of wood or metal, thick at one

in

metal : at Cambridge, the man lowest on the list of the classical tripos. i'.t. to cleave with a wedge : to force or drive with a wedge : to press closely : to fasten with a wedge: to make into a wedge. r.i. to force one's way like a wedge. ai/j's. Wedged, cuneiform or wedge-shaped ; Wedge'-shaped, having the shape of a wedge ; Wedge -tailed, h.ivin<* the tail wedge-shaped or cnneate. iid:>. Wedge wise, in the manner of a wedge. . Wedg'ing, a method

of joining timbers. Wedge of least resistance, the

form in which a substance yields to pressure. The thin, or small, end Of the wedge, the insignificant-looking beginning of a principle or practice which will yet lead to something great and important. [A.S. wecg; Ice. veggr, Ger. week, a wedge ; prob. from the root of weigh.)

Wedgwood ware. See Ware.

Wedlock, wed'lok, . marriage : matrimony. Break

wedlock, to commit adultery. [A.S. ivedldc ived, UL-, a gift]

Wednesday, wenz'dS, . fourth day of the week. [A.S. Wtdenes difg, the day of II 'oden or Odin, the chief Teutonic deity.]

Wee, we, . a short distance, a short time. adj. tiny. [Scand. form of way; Dan. vet. Ice. vcgr : not conn, with Ger. weaig, little.)

Weed, wed, . any useless plant of small growth : anything useless or troublesome : a sorry animal, a worthless fellow: (coll.) a cigar. v.f. to free from weeds : to remove anything hurtful or offensive. atijs. Weed'ed.Weed'-grown. overgrown with weeds.

n. Weed'er. .//. Weed'er-clips (Scat.), shears

fir weeding. us. Weed'ery, a place full of weeds ;

Weediness; Weed 'ing-obis' el, -for'ceps. -fork,

-hook, -tongs (//.), garden implements of varying forms for destroying weeds. aiijs. Weed'less ; Weed'y, weed-like, consisting of weeds : worthless. [A.S. weed, an herb.]

end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used i splitting : anything shaped like a wedge : a :

Weed, wed, /.-. a garment, esp. in //. a widow's mourning apparel. aaj. Weed'y, clad in widow's mourning. [A.S. wxd, clothing ; Old High Ger. . >th ; cf. Uinwand.)

Weed, wed, . (Scot.) a popular name for any sudden illness, cold, or relapse with febrile symptoms in women after confinement or nursing : lymphangitis in the horse. Also Weid.

Week, wek, . the space of seven days, esp. from Sunday to Sunday : the six working days of the week. . Week'day, any day of the week except Sunday. adj. Weekly, coming, happening, or done once a week. adi'. once a week. . a publication appearing once a week. Week about, in alternate periods of seven days. A prophetic week (/>'.), seven years ; A week of Sundays (ceii.\ seven weeks : a long time ; Feast Of Weeks, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks ; Great Week, Holy Week, Passion Week, the week preceding Easter Sunday ; This day week, a week i'ri/m to-day. [A.S. ivice ; Dut. week, Ger. we/if.]

Week, wek, n. (Sptns.). Same as Wick.

Weel, wel, . a whirlpool. [A.S. wa ; /.J

Weel, wel, . (/?w.) a trap or snare for fish : (her.) a bearing resembling such.

Weel, wel, adv. (Scat.) well.

Weem, \vern, . (Scot.) a subterranean dwelling.

Ween, wen, r.i. to think or fancy. [A.S. ivenan ?<<'<; (Ger. iihihti), expectation, hope.]

Weep, \vep, r.i. to express grief by shedding tears : to wail or lament : to drip, rain : to be pendent, as a weeping willow. v.t. to lament : to pour forth : fa.t. and^>rt./. wept. n. Weep'er, one who weeps : a white border round the sleeve of a mourning dress : a crape hat-band : a widow's crape-veil : anything pendent. at/j. Weeping, drooping the branches (as it were through grief). us. Weep'ing-ash, a variety of the common European ash, with drooping branches ; Weep ing-birch, a variety of the white birch, with drooping branches. adv. Weep'ingly. adj. Weeping-ripe (Skak.), ripe or ready for tears. ns. Weep'ing-rock, a rock through which water percolates slowly ; Weep'ing-spring, a spring from which water escapes slowly ; Weep'ing-tree, a tree with long pendulous branches ; Weep'ing-Will'OW (see Willow). adj. Weep'y, oozy. [A.S. '.I'epan '<'/>, clamour ; allied to Goth. tvipjan.\

Weet, Weet ing, Weet'ingly, Weetless, obsolete

form of wit, & .

Weet. dialectal form of wet.

Weever, we'ver, . a genus of fishes (Trachinus) of which two species are British, with sharp dorsal and opercular spines capable of inflicting serious wounds. Also S ting-fish. [Perh. conn, with L. vipera.}

Weevil, wev'il, . a popular name for a large number of beetles, with the anterior part of the head prolonged into a beak or proboscis, feeding upon plants : any insect injurious to stored grain. adjs.

WeeVUed, Weev'Uled, WeeVily, Weev illy, infested by weevils. [A.S. -wifel; Ger. wietet.}

Weft, weft, n. the threads woven into and crossing the
warp also Woof. . Weft'age, texture. [A.S.
me/i we/an, to weave.]

Weft, weft, . (Sfens.)z waif, a castaway.

Wefte, weft, v.pa.t. (SffHs.) was wafted, avoided.

Weigh, wa, v.t. to compare by the balance: to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heavii bear up, to raise, esp. a ship's anchor : to ponder in the mind : to consider worthy of notice.- Z'.i. to have weight : to be considered of importance : to press heavily: to weigh anchor, get under sail. adj. Weigh/able, capable of being weighed. us. Weigh'age, rate paid for the weighing of goods; Weigh'-batik (Seat.), the beam of a balance : (//.)

a pair of scales ; Weigh'-board (same as Way-board) ; Weigh'-bridge, a machine for weighing .arts with their loa^U. p.ndj. Weighed (Kacon), experienced. ns. Weigh'er, an officer who weighs

articles or tests weights ; Welgh'-house, a public building for weighinggoods, ascertaining the ton-nage of boats, &c. ; Weigh'ing ; Weigh'ing-cage, a. cage in which live animals are weighed ; Weigh' -ing-machine', a machine or apparatus for weighing heavy goods; Weight, the heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which anything weighs : the force with which a Ixxly is attracted to tne earth, measured by the mass into the accelera-tion : a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight : anything heavy : a pon-derous mass : pressure : importance : power : impres-siveness : in mining, subsidence of the roof due to overhead pressure, also called Weigh'ting. v.t. to make more heavy. tid-v. Weigh'tily. . Weigh'-tiness. adjs. Weightless; Weigh' ty. Weigh

down, to depress : (Skak.) to preponderate over ; Weigh in, 10 ascertain one's weight before a contest, as a horse-race ; Weight Of metal, total weight of iron thrown at one discharge from a ship's guns. Dead weight (see Dead). [A.S. wegan t to carry; Ger. tvitgen ; L. vehZre, to carry.]

Weigh, wa, . a very common misspelling of way in the phrase 'Under way," through confusion with the

^phrase ' To weigh anchor.'

Weir, Wear, wer, . a dam across a river : a fence of stakes set in a stream for catching fish. [A.S. wer, an enclosure, allied to werian, to protect ; cf. Ger. wehr, a dam, wehren, to ward.]

Weird, werd, . fate : that which comes to pass : a spell or charm. adj. skilled in witchcraft: un-earthly, uncanny. v.t. to destine, doom, adjure. adv. Weird'ly. n. Weird'ness. Dree one's weird (see Dree). The weird Sisters, the Fates. [A.S.

tvyrd, fate Tueorthan, to become; Ger. weri/en.]

Weism, we'izm, . inordinate use of the pronoun ive.

Weismannism, vTs'man-izm, . the doctrine in biology of August Weismann (born 1834) that acquired characters are not transmitted, function and environment affecting the individual only, not the species, the sole source of evolutionary change being the intermingling of germ - plasma which occurs in fertilisation, and the condition of progress being found in the action of natural selection on the germinal variations which thus arise.

Welaway. Same as Wellaway.

Welcome, wel'kmn, adj. received with gladness : admitted willingly : causing gladness : free to enjoy. n. kindly reception. v.t. to receive with kind-ness : to entertain hospitably. >ts. Wel'comeness ; Wei' comer, one who welcomes. Bid a welcome, to receive with professions of kindness. (Scand., Ice. veikoininn vel, well, kominn, pa.p. of konta, to come.]

Weld, weld, . a scentless species of mignonette, yielding a yellow dye (Scaf.) Wald. [Cf. Ger. wan.}

Wold, weld, v.t. to join together as iron or steel by hammering, when softened by heat : to join closely.

v.i. to undergo welding. . a welded joint. . Weldabil'ity. adj. Wel'dable. s. Wel'der ; Wel'ding ; Weld'-l'ron, wrought-iron. adj. Weld'-less, having no welds. n. Weld'-steel, puddled steel. [Scand., Sw. valla, orig. to well up, and so cog. with A.S. weallan, to boil ; Ger. tvallfn.}

Weld, weld, v.t. (S/>ens.) to wield.

Welder, wel'der, n. a land-tenant holding under the farmer or middleman. [Ir.]

Welfare, wel'far, . strUe of faring or doing well : freedom from any calamity, &c. : enjoyment of health, &c. : prosperity.

Welk, welk, v.t. (obs.) to wither, to shrivel or shrink : to decline. v.t. to contract, shorten, or impair : to form into wrinkles or ridges. [From a root seen in Old High Ger. welc (Ger. welk), moist.]

Welkin, wel'kin, . the sky or region of clouds. adj. (SAak.) sky-blue. [A.S. wolcnu, pi. ofwolctn, cloud, air, sky; Ger. wolke, cloud.]

Well, wel, n a rise of water from the earth : a ipring; :

a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained : an enclosure in a ship s hold round the pumps : the open space in the middle of a staircase : a cavity : an eddy. v.i. to issue forth, as water from the earth : to spring. ns. Well' -boat, -smack, a fishing-boat having a well ; Well'-bor'ing, sinking wells by drilling through rock ; Well'-buck'et, a vessel for drawing up water from a well ; Well'-curb, the stone ring built round the mouth of a well ; Well'-deck. an enclosed space on the deck of a ship ; WelT-drain, a pit drawing the water from wet land ; Well' -dress' ing, the festal decoration of wells and springs, as at Tissington in Derbyshire on Ascension-day, &c. ; Well'-head, the source of a spring ; Well' -hole, the pit or shaft of a well ; Well'-house, a room built over a well ; Welling, an outpouring; Well '-room, a room enclosing a mineral well : a cavity in a boat for collecting leakage and rain-water ; Well'-Sink'er, one who digs wells ; Well'-Sink'ing, the act of boring for water ; Well'-spring, a fountain. The wells, any place where mineral wells are situated. [A.S. wetla weallan, to boil; cf. Ice. vella, to boil.]

Well, wel, adj. good in condition : fortunate : comfortable : in health. n. (SffrtS.) good health, fortune. adv. in a proper manner : rightly : thoroughly : favourably : conveniently : to a considerable extent : conscientiously: so be it (as a sign of assent). adjs. Well'-acquaint'ed, having intimate personal knowledge ; Well' -ad vised', prudent. IK/I'. Well - anear 7 (S/iak.), very soon. adj. Well'-appoint'ed, iii good trim. . Well'-appoint'edness. adjs. Well'-bal'anced, properly adjusted ; Well' - benaved', becoming in manner.- . Well'-be'ing, state of being well, welfare. adjs. Well' -beloved', very dear ; Well'-beseem'ing, properly becoming ; Well' beseen' (Spens.), showy in appearance; Well'-born, born of a good or respectable family : not of mean birth ; Well'-breathed, strong of lung ; Well'-bred, educated to polished manners : of good stock ; Well'-COndi'tioned, in a desirable condition ; Well'-COnduct'ed, properly led : acting properly; Well'-disposed', favourable. Kj.Well'-do'er, a benefactor ; WelT-dO'ing, a doing of what is right or good. adjs. Well'-earned, thoroughly deserved ; Well'-ed'ucated, having a good education ; Well' -famed, famous; Well' - fa'voured, good-looking : Well'-fed, fat ; Well'-found, commendable ; Well'-found'ed, highly probable ; Well'-graced, popular; Well'-ground'ed, very likely; Well'-informed', full of varied information ; Well'-inten'tioned, of upright intentions or purpose ; Well'-judged, correctly calculated; Well' -knit, strongly framed ; Well'-known, fully known : celebrated : notorious; Well'-lik'ing (Sltak.\ in good condition : clever, smart ; Well'-look'ing, good-looking ; Well' - mann'ered, polite: obedient; WeU'-marked, obvious, decided ; WeU'-mean'ing, well-intentioned ; Well'-meant, rightly intended ; Well'-mind'ed, favourably inclined, adv. Weir-nigh, nearly: almost. adjs. Well'-or'dered, correctly governed; Well' - pleas'ing, acceptable; Well'-plight'ed (Sj>tns.\ well folded; Well'-propor'tioned, having correct proportions ; Well'-read, of extensive reading ; Well'-reg'ulated, well-ordered ; Well' - respect'ed, highly esteemed; Well'-round'ed, symmetrical ; Well' -seen (Shak.\

experienced, skilful ; Well'-set, properly arranged : fitly put together ; Well'-spo'ken, spoken properly : graceful in speech ; Well'-tem'pered (nnis.), tuned in equal temperament; Well'-thawed (.$>.), well-educated, well-mannered, of good disposition; Well' - tim'bered, furnished with much timber; Well'-timed, opportune : keeping accurate time ; Well'-tO-do, prosperous ; WeH'-turned, accurately rounded or fashioned ; Well' -warr'an ted, having good credit. ns. Well'-wiU'er, -WiSh'er, one who wills or wishes well, adjs. Well'- Wished (6'foA.),

held in good-will ; WelT-Won, honestly gained ; Well' -Worn, worn threadbare : (rare) becomingly worn. ativ. Well'y (prcv.), well-nigh. Well done, a word of praise, bravely ! nobly '. Well enough, in a moderate but sufficient degree ; Well met (s_-e Meet) ; Well Off, in good circumstances ; Well said, well done ! Well up (coll.), well versed in. well acquainted with (with in). A.S well as (see As) ; Just as Well, all the same : so much the better. [A.S. tvel; cog. with Goth, vuila, Ger. U'cfil, from the root of ivill.]

Weiladay, wd'a-da, Wellaway, wel'a-wa, interjt. alas ! [Corr. from M. E. weyiaway A.S. <wd, Id, ivd, ' woe, lo ! wo^.'J

Wellingtonia, wel-ing-ta'ni-a, . the largest of existing trees, a native of California the same as Sequoia (q.v.).

Wellingtons, wel'ing-tonz, . a kind of riding-boots covering the knee in front, but cut away behind : a shorter closely-fitting boot, worn under the trousers. [Named after the great Duke of Wellington.}

Welsh, welsh, adj. pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants. n.pl. the inhabitants of Wales : sing, their language. its. Welsh'-harp, a large instrument, furnished with three rows of strings, two tuned in unison and in the diatonic scale, the third in the sharps and flats of the chromatic ; Welsh'-hOOk, an old weapon, like the bill ; Welsh man. a native of Wales; WelSh'-On'ion, the cibol, a perennial plant with a garlic taste ; Welsh'-rabb'it (see Rabbit). [A. S. welisc, foreign wealk (pi. wealas), a foreigner, esp. the Celts or Welshmen.]

Welsh, welsh, v.t. and v.i. to run off from a race-course without settling or paying one's bets also

Welch. us. Welsh er, Weloh'er. [Perh. in allusion to the alleged bad faith of Welshmen.)

Welt, welt, . a kind of hem or edging round a shoe : (coll.) a weal. v.t. to furnish with a welt : to flog severely. adj. Welt'ed. . Welt ing. l\V.piuaM, a hem.]

Welt, welt, v.i. (prov.) to decay : to become stringy. (Witt.}

Welter, wel'ter, v.i. to roll or tumble about, to wallow about, esp. in dirt : to lie in some floating substance. v.t. to make way in a weltering manner. . a tossing about, a state of turmoil. adj. Wel'tering. [M. E. vjalten, to roll over A.S. wealtan, to roll.]

Welter-weight, wel'ter-wat, n. an unusually heavy weight, carried mostly in steeple-chases and hurdle-races. . Welter-race, a race in which such weights are carried. .//. Wel'ter-Stakes, the stakes in a welter-race. [Perh. from welter, in allusion to the less free motion ; others trace to sivelter, from the heating of the heavily weighted horses.]

WelwitSOhia, wel-wich'i-a, . a genus of African Gymnosperms belonging to the Cnetnceee, and containing only one species, its flower consisting of a panicle of brilliant overlapping scarlet scales. [Friedrich Weltoitsch (1806-72), an Austrian traveller.]

Wen, wen, . a sebaceous cyst, most commonly on the scalp, consisting of obstructed sebaceous glands, which enlarge by the internal pressure of their accumulated secretions. adjs. Wen'nish, Wen'ny, wen-like. [A.S. iven, a swelling, a wart ; Dut. iven.]

Wench, wensh, . a maid, damsel : a working-girl, a maid-servant : a lewd woman, a mistress, a whore. v.i. to frequent the company of whores. . Wench'er, one who indulges in lewdness. [Perh.

. from the sing, of A.S. ivinclo, children, prob. tuencel, weak, waiicol, unstable.]

Wend, wend, v.i. to go : to wind or turn, f A.S. wcndan, the causative of ivintian, to turn round.]

Wend, wend, n. the name given by the Germans to a branch of the Slavs which, as early as the 6th century, occupied the north and east of Germany from the Elbe along the coast of the Baltic to the Vistula, and as far south as Bohemia : one of the Slavic population of Lusatia who still speak the

Wendish tongue. adjs. Wen' die, Wen' dish. [Prob. ultimately cog. with wander.}

Wenlock, wen'lok, adj. (geol.) ^denoting a group or scries of rocks of the Upper Silurian period, consisting of limestone and shale, and largely developed in the neighbourhood of Wenlock in Shropshire.

Went, went, properly pa.t. of tuend, but now used as f>a.t. of go. n. (Spens.) a turning : a path.

Wentle-trap, wen'tl-trap, /. a genus of gasteropodovis molluscs, having a spiral shell with many deep whorls, crossed by elevated ribs, and the aj>erture round and narrow. [Ger. ivendel-treppe, a winding staircase.)

Wept, wept, f>a. t. and pa.j>. of weep.

Were, wer, v.i. the -pi. of tvas, used as pa.t. of It. [A. S. wire; Ger. war, Ice. veia, to be. Cf. Was.]

Werewolf, Werwolf, weYwoolf, . a person supposed to be able by natural gift or magic art to clianf; himself for a time into a wolf. adjs. Were'WOlf-

ish, Wer'wolnsh. . Were'wolfism, lycanthropy. [A.S. wer^viilf- tver, man (Goth, vair, L. vir), -.mil/, a wolf. The modern Ger. WahrTiwlfvs the Mid. High Ger. Werit'olf, Latinised as garulphus or geriilphus, whence the O. Fr. garoul, the modern French name being pleonastically loup-garou.)

Weregild, Wergild, wer'gild, . a composition by which, by the custom of Anglo-Saxons, Franks, and other Teutonic peoples, homicide and other hein<>i s crimes against the person were expiated. [A.S. ivergield, from iver, man, gield gieldan, to pay.)

Wernerian, wer-ne'ri-an, adj. pertaining or according to the opinions or system of A. G. Werner, a German mineralogist and geologist (1750-1817), who classified minerals according to their external characters, and advocated that all geological phenomena are due to the action of water. . an upholder of this theory. . Wer'nerite, a variety of scapolite.

Wersh, wersh, adj. (Scot.) tasteless, unsalted. (Wear is ft.]

Wert, wert, the 2d pers. sing, of ivere, used as the pa.t. subjunctive of be.

Wertherian, ver-te'ri-an, adj. pertaining to or resembling the character of Werthrr in Goethe's romance, 'The Sorrows of Young Wert her. ' . Wer'therism, sentimentality like that of Werther.

Wesand, we'zand, . (.Spens.). Same as Weasand.

Wesleyan, wes'lc-an, adj. pertaining to Wesleyanism. n. one who adopts WesleynniMii. H. Wes'iOy-anism, the system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists : Arininian Methodism. [Named from John Wesley (1703-91).]

West, west, . the quarter where the sun sets : one of the four chief points of the compass : the direction faced when one stands with his back to the high altar of a church : the countries to the west of Europe. adj. situated towards or coining from the west : opposite the high altar of a church. adv. towards the west. v.i. (Spens.) to move towards the west. ad-<. West'-about', towards the west. r.i. Wes'ter (obs.), to turn westward. adjs. Wes'-tering (Milt.), passing to the west ; Wes'terly, lying or moving towards the west : from the west. adv. towards the west. adj. Wes'tern, situated in the west : belonging to the west : moving towards, or coming from, the west. . an inhabitant of a western region or country. ns. Wes'temer, a person belonging to the west ; Wes'ternism. an idi>r or other characteristic of we-tern people. adj. WeS'-ternmost, furthest to the west. . Wes'ting, space or distance westward : departure westward : time of setting or reaching the west. adv. Westllng, towards the west. adj. West'most. most westerly. adj. and ad-,'. West'ward, towards the west.

wte's. West'wardly, West'wards, towards the west. Western Church, the Latin Church, as distinguished from the Eastern or Greek Church ; Western Empire, the western division of the later Roman Empire ; Western States, the states of toe

American Union lying west of the Alleghanies. Westward ho ! to the west ! an old cry of London watermen plying westwards. [A.S. -west (Fr. ouest, Ice. vestr) ; prob. conn, with Ice. vist, abode, L. vesper, Gr. hespera.}

Westphalian, west-fa'li-an, atij. pertaining to Westphaiia, a duchy, a kingdom, and now a province of Prussia. n. a native of Westphalia.

Wet. wet, adj. containing water 1 having* water on the surface : rainy : (slang) given to drinking, tipsy : (U.S.) allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors, as opposed to prohibition. . water or wetness : moisture : act of wetting, a dram, a debauch. v.t. to make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle: (slang) to celebrate by drinking : pr.p. wet'tin-; ; pa.t. and /a./, wet, (rarely) wet'ted. >is. Wet-cup'ping, the simultaneous application of a cupping-!ass and the making an incision on the skin ; Wet'-OCk, a dock or basin for floating vessels at all states of the tide ; Wetness ; Wet' -nurse, a nurse who suckles a child for its mother. adj. Wet'-shod, having shoes or feet wet. n. Wetting-machine', a machine used to damp paper fur printing. adj. Wet'tish, somewhat wet. Wet bob (slang), a boy at school who goes in for rowing in preference to cricket or football : Wet bulb thermometer (see Psychrometer) ; Wet goods, liquors ; Wet meter, a gas-meter in which the gas to be measured passes through water ; Wet plate (phot.), a plate coated with collodion and sensitised with a salt of silver. A wet blanket, a damper, kill-joy. [A.S. wxt ; Ice. vdtr ; from root of water.]

Wether, we?/*'er, . a castrated ram. [A. S. "wither; Ger. widdcr.]

Wey, wa, . a measure or weight differing with different articles = 182 Ib. wool, 40 bushels salt or corn, 48 bushels oats, &c. [Weigh.]

Whack, hwak, ii.t. to thwack : (slang) to parcel out, share. v.i. to keep on striking: (slang) to settle accounts. . a blow : a stroke, share. >t. Whack'er (slang), something big. adj. Whack'ing, very large, astounding. [Th-wack.]

Whaisle, Whaizle, hwa'zl, v.i. (Scot.) to wheeze. [A form of tuheeze.]

Whale, hwal, . the common name of a cetaceous mammal, the largest of sea-animals, including the toothed whales, such as Sperm Whale and Dolphin, and the whalebone whales, such as Right Whale and Rorqual, in which the teeth are only embryonic. v.i. to take whales. tts. Whale'-back, a boat whose maindecks are covered in and rounded, for rough seas ; Whale'-boat. a Ion?, narrow boat used in the pursuit of whales; Whale' bone, a light flexible substance consisting of the baleen plates of the Arctic and allied whales. a<ij. made of whalebone. us. Whale'-calf, a young whale also Calf whale ; Whale'-fish'er, one engaged in whale-fishery or the huntinc; of whales ; Whale'-fish'ery ; Whale' -fish' -ing ; Whale'- line, strong rope used for harpoon-lines iii the whale-fishery ; Whale'-louse, a genus of Crustacea, parasitic on the skin of Cetaceans; Whale'-man, wnal'er, a person employed in whale-fishing ; Whale'-Oil, oil obtained from the blubber of a whale ; Whaler, Whale'ship, a ship employed in the whale - fishing ; Whalery, whaling. adj. Whal'ing, connected with whale-catrhing. n. the business of catching whales. us. Whai'ing-gun, a contrivance for killing whales by means of a projectile ; Whal'ing-mas'ter, the captain of a whaler ; Whal'ing - port, a port where whalers are registered. Whale's bone, ivory. Bull Whale, an adult male whale. [A.S. hivcel (Ice. /;.-.r/r, Ger. walfisch)', orig. unknown.]

Whale, hwal, v.t. (slang) to thrash. [Form of male.]

Whally, hwal'i, adj. wall-eyed. . Whall, wall-eye.

Whang, hwang, . a leathern thong. [Form of tk-.i-anz, thong.}

Whang, hwang, v.t. to flog : (Scot.) to cut in great slices, . a blow, bang: a large slice. [Prob. a variant of -.vhack.}

Whangam, hwang'gam, . a feigned name of some animal, invented by Goldsmith.

Wharf, hworf, . a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unlading vessels : (Skuk^) the bank of a river : pi. Wharfs, Wharves. v.t. to secure by a wharf: to place on a wharf. ns. Wharfage, the dues

paid for using a wharf: accommodation at a wharf; Wharf 'ing, material for making a wharf: wharfs ; Wharfinger (hworfin-jer), one who has the care of, or owns, a whan' ; Wharf '-rat, the common brown rat : a fellow who loafs about a wharf in the hope of picking up a chance job. [A.S. hwetf, a dam; prob. conn, with hweorfaii (Ice. h-<erfa\ to turn.]

What, hwot, ititerrog. pron. applied both to persons and things also used elliptically and as an inter-jection : (Shiik.) used to express a summons, or as a mere expletive. inlfrrog. adj. of what sort, how much, how great also used in an intensive manner. rel. pron. that which, such ... as : (Shak.) any, who, which. ituief. pron. some-thing : (S/>?>ts.) a portion, bit. adr. (obs.) why ? to what degree? conj. so much as: lhat, as in but what, that . . . not. us. What'aboutS, the things one is occupied about ; What'-d ye-call (-it, -'em), a word substituted for the name of a thing (or person) because of forgetfulness, or in contempt. adjs. What'en, What/ten (Scot.), what kind o(.frons. Whatever, Whate'er 7 , anything which: (coll.) what? adj. any or all that, no matter what. adjs. What'- like (coll.). of what kind; What'na (Scot.), same as Whaten. pron. Whatnot, whatever or whoever. adj. What SO, of whatever kind. -pron. whosoever. adjs. What-soev'er, Whatsoe'er", of whatever kind ; What-somev'er (cfll.), whatsoever. What an \i(Shak.\ what of; What else, could anything else be the case? What ... for (Shaft.), what kind of; What ho ! a loud summons ; What if, what would hippen if? What not, elliptical for 'what may I not say?' implying the presence or exist-ence of many other things ; What of, what conies of? what do you think of? What's What, the real or genuine thing ; What though, what matters it though, notwithstanding ; What time, at the very time when ; What With, by reason of. [A.S. hu'tpi, neut. of hiva, who; Ger. was, L. quid.}

Whatnot, hwot'not, . a piece of furniture with shelves for books, &c., so called liecause used to hold any-thing : anything, no matter what.

Whaup, hwawp, n. (Scot.) a curlew sometimes Great IV'iattp as opposed to Little Whaup, the whimbrel.

Wheal, hwel, . a wale, weal. v.t. to cause weals upon. [Prob. conn, with A.S. fauelati, to pine.)

Wheal, hwel, . a Cornish name for a mine.

Wheat, hwet, . the most valuable of all the cereal grasses, the grain furnishing a white flour for bread known as bearded, beardless, or bald, according to the presence or the absence of the awns or beard ; as white, red, or anther, according to colour ; and as spring, summer, autumn, or ivinter, according to the time of sowing. us. Wheat-bird, the chaffinch ; Wheat-ear, an ear of wheat ; Wheat-eel, a disease in wheat also Ear-cockle. adj. Wheat en, made of

wheat. ns. Wheat-field, a field of wheat ; Wheat-fly, name of several flies which destroy wheat e.g. the Hessian fly ; Wheat -midge, a dipterous which lays its egsjs in the flowers of wheat-heads, and
whose reddish larvs devour the kernels; Wheat-mil'dew, the rust which gathers on wheat at: :

Wheat'-moth, one of several small moths whose larva: devour stored wheat. Wheat -ear Stitch, a fancy stitch in embroidery. [A.S. fai>actrhwit % white ; Ger. tueizen ; allied to white, and named from its colour.]

Wheat-ear, hwet'-er, . a bird of the genus Chat, a common summer visitant of Britain, abounding on downs and fallow fields. [Corr. from White-arse.)

Wheedle, hweu'l, v.t. to entice by soft words : to flatter. . a coaxing person. n. Wheed'ler. adj.

Wheed'lesome, coaxing. . Wheedling. [Perh. from Ger. medeln, to wag the tail, as a dog tuedel, a fan, brush Old High Ger. weftan, to blow.]
Wheel, hwel, . a circular frame turning on an axle : an old instrument of torture : a steering-wheel : (_/ig-.) the course of events, from the wheel, one of the attributes of Fortune, the emblem of mutability :

(coll.) a bicycle or tricycle : circular motion : principle
of life or motion : (Shak.) a refrain : (//.) chariot : (staitg) a dollar. v.t. to cause to whirl: to convey on wheels : to turn. v.i. to turn round or on an axis : to roll forward : to change direction : to move in a circle : to change about : (coll.) to ride a bicycle or tricycle. us. Wheel'-an'imal, -animal'cule, a

rotifer ; Wheel'-baiTOW, a barrow supported on one wheel and two handles, and driven forward by one man ; Wheel'-boat, a boat having wheels, for use on water or on inclined planes ; Wheel'-carrlage, any kind of carriage moved on wheels ; Wheel' -Chalr, a chair moving on wheels. adj. Wheel'-CUt, cut, or ground and polished, on a wheel of glass. . Wheel' -CUt'ter, a machine for cutting the teeth on watch and clock wheels. p. adj. Wheeled, having wheels. us. Wheel'er, one who wheels : the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage : a maker of wheels; Wheel'-horse, one of the horses next the wheels in a team ; Wheel'-house, a box or small house erected over the steering-wheel in ships : a paddle-box ; Wheeling, the act of moving or conveying on wheels : a turning or circular movement of troops ; Wheel'-lock, a lock for firing a gun by means of a small steel wheel ; Wheel'man, a steersman : a cyclist j Wheel'-plOUgh, a plough the depth of whose furrow is regulated by a wheel ; Wheel'-race, the part of a race in which the water-wheel is fixed ; Wheel'-tax, a tax on carriages ; Wheel' -Win'dOW, a circular window with radiating tracery ; Wheel'-work, a combination of wheels and their connection in machinery ; Wheelwright, a wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages. adj. Wheel'y, like a wheel. Wheel and axle, one of the mechanical powers, in its primitive form a cylindrical axle, on which a wheel, concentric with the axle, is firmly fastened, the power being applied to the wheel, and the weight attached to the axis ; Wheel of life (see Zoetrope) ; Wheels Within Wheels, a complication of circumstances. Break a butterfly (fly, &c.) upon the

Wheel, to inflict a punishment out of all proportion ertions for insignificant ends. [A.S. teveol ; Ice. hjdl.]

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to the offence : to employ great exer

Wheen, hwen, . (Scot.) a small quantity : a quantity.

[A.S. hivxne hivdn, adv., a little.]
Wheeze, hwez, TM'. to breathe with a hissing sound :

to breathe audibly or with difficulty. n. Wheeze

also Wheez'ing. adv. Wheez'ily. v.i. Wheez'le,

to make wheezy sounds. adj. Wheez'y. [A.S. k'.vesan ; Ice, Inxesa, to wheeze, to hiss.]

Whelk, hwelk, n. a popular name for a number of marine Gasteropods, especially applied to species of Buccimon common on the coasts of northern seas. adjs. Whelked, ridged like a whelk ; Whel'ky, knobby, rounded. [Wrong form of luclk A.S. wiloi:, tufoluc, prob. from ivealcan, to roll.]

Whelk, hwelk, n. (Shak.) the mark of a stripe on the body, a wrinkle, an inequality or protuberance. {Weal, wheal.\

Whelm, hwelm, v.t. to cover completely: to plunge deep: to overburden : to ruin, destroy. v.i, to pass over in such a way as to submerge, [ft. E. luhelntea, whelven, to overturn (Ice. hviilfa, Ger. -ivolben)', allied to A.S. hwcalf, arched ; cf. Gr. kolpps, a gulf.]

Whelp, hwelp, . the young of the dog kind and of

lions, &c. : a puppy : a cub : a young man (in contempt). v.i. and v.t. to bring furtu young. [A.S. h-velf> ; Ice. hvelfr.)

Whenimle, hwem'l, Whummle, hwum'l, . an overthrow : (Scot.) confusion. v.t. to whelm, overthrow. [Freq. form of whelm.]

When, hwen, adv. and conj. at what time? at which time : at or after the time that : while. inter/. (Shak.) an exclamation of impatience, like what! conj. When'as(6'/4/t.), when : whereas. adv. and conj. Whence (also From whence), from what place : from which things : wherefore. adv. Whenceforth' (Spens.), whence. conjs. Whence-

SoeVer, from what place, cause, or source soever ; Whenev'er, Whene'er', at every time when ; Whensoever, at what time soever : whenever. [A.S. hu'ienne, hwontie (Ger. warm, wenn)\ orig. accus. of interrog.]>ron. Invil, who.]
Where, hwar, adv. and conj. at which place, at what

place? to what place, to which place? (Shak.) whence, whereas: wherever. . (Shak.) situation, place. adv. and conj. Whereabout', about which, about where : near what? also Where'abouts. . Where'abouts, one's present place. conjs. Where-against' (Shak.), against which ; Whereas', as or on account of which : since : when in fact : where. ad-'s. and conjs. Whereat', at which : at what 1 Whereby 1 , by which ; Where'fore, for which reason: for what reason? why? . the cause. ativs. and conjs. Wherefrom', whence ; Wherein', in which respect : in what ? Whereinsoev'er, in whatever place or respect ; Whereinto (hwar-in'tSo, in-too'), into what ? into which. . Where'ness, state of having place or position. advs. and conjs. Whereof, of which : of what ? Whereon', on which: on what? Whereout', out of which; Where'so, Wheresoe'er 1 , Wheresoever, in what

place soever : (Shak.) whencesoever ; Where-through', through which ; Whereto', to which : to

what? Whereuh'der, under which; Whereuntil' (Shak.), whereunto ; Whereunto', Whereun'to,

whereto : for what purpose? Whereupon', upon or in consequence of which ; Where'er', Wherev'er, at whatever place ; Wherewith', Wherewithal', with

which? with what. Where away? (naut.), a query uttered by the officer of the deck as to the direction of an object sighted by the lookout. The wherewith, wherewithal, means. [A.S. hivxr,

ItUHir ; from stem of who. Cf. There.}
Wherry, hwer'i, . a shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed : pi. Wherries. . Wherr'y-

man, one who rows a wherry. [Ely. dub. ; peril.

conn, with Ice. hverfr, crank hverfa, to turn/
from the pu
crab-apples.

Wherry, hwer'i, . a liquor made

pulp of

Whet, hwet, v.t. to sharpen by rubbing: to mnke keen : to excite : (pbs.) to preen : pr.p. whet'ting ; pa.t. and pa.p. whet'ted. n. act of sharpening : something that sharpens the appetite. j. Whet'-Stone, a stone for sharpening edged instruments : a stimulant ; Whet'ter. Whet on, or forward (Shaft.), to urge on. [A.S. hweilan h-wat, sharp ; Ger. ivetzen.]

Whether, hweM'er, interrog. and rel. pron. signifying which of two. conj. which of two alternatives. interrog. aitv. introducing the first of two questions, the second being introduced by or also conj. Whether or no (coll.), in any case, surely. |A.S. Irw&tker, from hit*ti. who, with the old comp. siiliix ther; cog. with Goth, h'tvathar, Ger. -weder ; also with L. nter, Gr. koteros, Sans, katara. Cf. Other and Alter.}

Whethering, hwe///'er-ing, n.(prov.) the retention of the afterbirth in cows.

Whew, Wheugh, hwu, interj. expressing wonder or dismay. . a whistling sound noting astonishment. v.i. to utter such a sound.

Whew, hwu, v.i. (prov.) to bustle about.

1123

Whey

fate, far ; m, her ; mine :

Whip

Whey, hwa, . the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese. adjs. Wheyey, Wheyish, of wliey : like whey. . Whey-face, a pale or white face, caused by fright.

aa'j. Whey-faced. ns. Whey'ishness ; Whey'-tub. [A.S. hwag; Low Ger. wey.]

Which, hwich, interrog. pron. what one of a number? also used ailjectively. rel. pron. (pbs.) who,

whom : now used of things only. proiis. Whlch-
ev er, Whichsoever, every one which : whether one or other. (pbs.) Which ... he, who ; Which . . . his, whose surviving in the vulgar use of which as a mere introductory word ; Which is Which? which is the one, which is the other? a common phrase denoting inability to decide between two or more things. The which(<?fo.), which. [A. S. hwtlc, hwelc, from hw(, instrumental case of hwd, who, and lie, like ; Goth, hwei-leiks, Ger. welch, UK-lcker ; L. y nalis. Cf. Stick and Each.]

Whid, hwid, n. (Scot.) a rapid movement. v.i. to move quickly, to whisk. v.i. Whid'der, to whiz. [Prob. conn, with W. clitvid, a jerk ; or pcrh. A.S. tni'i'Ha, a breeze.]

Whid, hwid, . (Scot.) a lie: (ofrs.) a word: (prov.) a quarrel. v.i. to lie. Cut boon Whids, to speak good words. [Perh. A.S. cuiide, a word cwetlian, to say.]

Whidah-bird. See Whydah.

Whiff, hwit, . a .-udden puff of air or smoke from the mouth : a slight blast : a light kind of outrigger boat: (prov.) a glimpse. v.t. to throw out in whiffs : to puff. v.i. to go out or off in a whiff. ns. Whiff' er ; Whiffet, a whipper-snapper. v.i. Whiff le, to veer about, blow in gusts : to be fickle : to prevaricate : to talk idly. . a fickle, light-headed person. as. Whiff'ler, a fickle person : a herald, usher, piper, leading the way in a procession ; Whiff'lery, levity ; Whift, a breath, snatch. [W. chwiff, a puff; imit.]

Whiff, hwtf, v.i. to fish with a hand-line. . Whiff'-ing. {Whip. }

Whiffletree, hwif'l-tre, . a swingletree. Also Whip'-pletree. [From whijie, to turn. Cf. 'iVhijf.)

Whig, hwig, . the name, since 1830 almost superseded by ' Liberal,' of one of the great English political parties : a Scotch Presbyterian, first so called in the middle of the lyth century: (CT.S.) one of those who in the colonial period were opposed to British rule : one of the survivors of the old National Republican party, first so called in 183411 died in 1852. adj. composed of Whigs also Whig'gish. . Whig'garchy, government by Whigs. a<h: WhigTgishly us . Whig'gism, Whig gery, Whig'-gishness, Whig'ship, Whig principles. [Prob.

short for whiggaiiiore.}

Whig, hwig, v.i. (Scot.) to jog along.

Whig, hwig, n. (prov.) sour whey, buttermilk.

Whlggamore, hwig'a-mor, . originally a person who came from the west and south-west of Scotland to Leith to buy corn : one of the 7000 Western Covenanters who marched on Edinburgh in 1648, sealing the doom of Charles I. : a Scotch Presbyterian, a Whig. [Traced by some to tahiggani, a sound used by the peasantry of the western Lowlands in driving their horses ; others derive from whig, sour whey. Not derivable from whig(i) and Gael, inor, great.)

Whigmaleerie, hwig-ma-le'ri, n. (,\cot.) a trinket, km k-knack : a whim. [Orig. uncertain.]

While, hwll, n. a space of time : trouble spent. adv. during the time that : at the same time that, as long as. v.t. to cause to pass without irksomeness (with atoay).conjs. While, Whilst, as Ion? as : at the same time that : (SAaA.) until ; Whiles (.), while, at the same time that. adv. (Sent.) at times (orig. gen. of A.S. hiu{l).advs. Whi'lom, Whi'-lome (Milt.\ formerly, once (orig. dat. pi. of A.S. hivtt, time). Every once in a while, now and then ; The While (Shak.), in the meantime ; The

Whilst (Shak.), while : in the meantime ; Worth while, worth the trouble and time taken. [A.S. kwil; Goth, htueila, Ger. weile.]

Whllk, hwilk, pron. an obsolete form of which.

Whilly, hwil'i, v.t. (Scot.) to cajole. v.i. Whill'y-Whaw, to make wheedling speeches. a. cajolery. adv. smooth-tongued, wheedling. [Prob. a mixture of wile and wheedle.]

Whim, hwim, . a caprice : a fancy : a machine for raising ore, a mine. v.i. to turn round, to be seized witha whim. v.t. to cause to turn. adj's. Whim'my, Whim'sical, full of whims, odd, fantastical. MS.

Whimsicality, Whim'sicalness. adv. Whim'si-cally. us. Whim sy, Whim sey, a whim, freak. adj. full of whims, changeable. . W Him -wham, a ridiculous notion or thing, a freak, an odd device. [Ice. hviina, to have the eyes wandering.]

Whimbrel, hwim'brel, n. a bird of the family Scolopacida, allied to the curlew and like it in form, plumage, and habits, but smaller, and having a shorter bill. Also Wim'brel. [Prob. imit.]

Whimper, hwim'per, v.i. to cry with a low, whining voice. . a peevish cry. us. Whim'perer, one who whimpers; Whim'pering, peevish crying. adv.

Whim'peringly. Be on the whimper, to be peevish and ready to cry. [Scot, luhiminer ; Ger. wimmern ; perh. from the root of whine.]

Whimple, hwim'pl (Speiis..). Same as Wimple.

Whin, hwin, . gorse, furze. u. Whin'-chat, a bird very similar in appearance, esp. when it assumes its duller autumn plumage, to the Stone-chat, a summer visitant of Britain. adj. Whin'ny, abounding in whins. [W. clruiyn, weeds.]

Whin, hwin, . See Whinstone.

Whine, hwin, v.i. to utter a plaintive, shrill cry : to complain in an unmanly way. . a plaintive cry : an affected nasal tone of complaint. ns. Whi'ner ; Whi'ning. adv. Whiningly. [A.S. h-.uiiiaii, to whine ; Ice. hvina.]

Whinge, hwinj, v.i. (Scot.) to whine. [Whine.]

Whinger, hwing'er, n. a dirk. Also Whin'iard and Whin'yard. [Prob. a corr. of hanger. }

Whinnock, hwin'ok, n. (prov.) the smallest pig in a litter : a milk-pail.

Whinny, hwin'i, v.i. to neigh: pa.t. and pa. p. whinn'ied. n. a neigh. [Freq. of whine.}

Whinstone, hwin'ston, . a popular name in Scotland for any hard and compact kind of stone, as distin- guished from sandstone or freestone and rocks of slaty structure. Also Whin. [Perh. corr. from whernstone, quemslotu, stone suitable for querns.]

Whinyard. See Whinger.

Whip, hwip, n. that which whips : a lash with a handle for punishing or driving : a driver, coachman : one who enforces the attendance of a political [inrty : a whipper-in, the person who manages the hounds : a call made on members of" parliament to be in their places against important divisions : a simple form of hoisting apparatus, a small tackle consisting of a single rope and block. v.t. to strike with a lash : to drive or punish with lashes : to lash with sarcasm : (coll.) to beat, outdo : to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c. : to keep together, as a party : to fish with fly : to overlay, as one cord with another, to enwrap, lay regularly on : to sew lightly : to overcast, as a seam : to move quickly, snatch (with up, away, out). v.i. to move nimbly : to make a cast in fishing with fly :/-./. whip'ping ; pa.t. and pa./>. whipped, whipt. ns. Whip'-and-der'ry, a hoisting apparatus same as whip above ; Whip'oat, a tailor ; Whip'COrd, cord for making whips. adj. Whip'cordy, tough like whipcord. v.t. Whip'-graft, to graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock. us. Whip'-hand, the hand that holds the whip : advantage over ; Whip' -handle, the handle or stock of a whip : an advantage ; Whip'jack, a poor whining seaman who never was at sea ; Whip lash,

WMppet

mote ; mute ; mOSn ; then.

Whistle

the lash of a whip ; Wllip'per, one who whips : an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping ; Whip'-per-in, one who keeps the hounds Irom wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase : one who enforces the discipline of a party ; Whip'per-snap per, a pretentious but insignificant person ; Whip'-ping, act of whipping : punishment with the whip or lash : a defeat : a binding of twine, as at the end of a rope : in bookbinding, the sewing of the edges of single leaves in sections by overcasting the thread also Whip'-stitch'ing ; Whip'ping-boy, a boy formerly educated along with a prince and bearing his punishments for him ; Whip'ping-Cheer(.S",4.), chastisement ; Whip'ping - post, a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped : the punishment itself; Whip'-saw, a saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons. v.t. to cut with a whip-saw : to have the advantage of a person at every point. >is. Whip'-snake, a name given in North America to various species of the genus Masticophis (esp. Jlf. Jlagelliformis, the coach-whip snake, four to five feet long, slender, and harmless), as also to species of Philodryas, of Passerita, &c. ; Whip'-SOCk'et, a socket to hold the butt of a whip; Whip' -Staff, the handle of a whip ; Whip'ster (Shak.), same as Whipper-snapper ; Whip'-stitch, a kind of half-

ploiighiiig raftering: a hasty composition : a tailor ; Whip -Stock, the rod or handle of a whip. adjs. Whip'-tail, -tailed, having a long, slender tail. Whip and spur, with great haste ; Whip the cat,

to practise small economies : to work by the day as a dressmaker going from house to house. [M. E. whippen ; prob. a form of tvippen Old Dut. iinppen, to shake, conn, with Old High Ger. wipph, swinging motion (Ger. iveifen, to move), and akin to L. I'ibrare, to tremble.]

Whippet, hwip'et, . (obs.) a kind of dog, a cross between a greyhound and spaniel.

Whippletree. See Whiffletree.

Whip-poor-will, hwip'-poor-wil', n. a species of goat-sucker, a native of North America. [So named from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words whip poor IV ill.]

Whippy, hwip'i, adj. (Scot.) active, nimble. . a pert young woman.

Whir, hwer, . a sound from rapid whirling. v.t. to whirl round with a noise. v.t. (Shak.)\.o hurry-away with a whizzing sound \-pr.p. whir'ring ; fa.t. and pa.p. whirred. . Whir'ring. [Dan. hvirre, to whirl ; ult. imit.]

Whirl, hwerl, . a turning with rapidity : anything that turns with velocity. v.i. to revolve rapidly. v.t. to turn round rapidly : to carry away rapidly, as on wheels. >is. Whirl' -about', anything that turns round rapidly ; Whirl'-bat (obs.), the ancient cestus ; Whirl'-blast, a whirling blast of wind ; Whirl' -bone, the knee-cap ; Whirl'er ; Whirligig, a child's toy which is spun or whirled rapidly round : a merry-go-round : anything that revolves rap.dly : an ancient instrument of punishment, consisting of a pivoted wooden cage in which the prisoner was spun

round ; Whirring ; Whirl'ing-der'vish, one of an order of Mohammedan devotees who dance or spin round the Mevlevis or dancing dervishes, founded in 1273 ; Whirling-table, -machine', a machine exhibiting the effects of centripetal and centrifugal forces : an instrument used by potters ; Whirl'pool, a circular current in a river or sea, produced by opposing tides, winds, or currents: an eddy; Whirl'Wind, a vioVent aerial current, with a whirling, rotary, or spiral motion and wild circling rush. [Skeat explains M. E. whirlen as a contraction for an assumed ivhirf-le, a freq. of Ice. hvirfia, to whirl, freq. of hverfa (pa.t. Avar/), to turn round ; Ger. wirbeln, to whirl.]

Wnirret, hwir'et, . (obs.) a blow. v.t. to give a box on the ear to : to vex. Also Whirr'ick.

Whirry, hwer 7 !, v.i. (Scot.) to fly rapidly.

Whish. hwish, r.i. to move with the whizzing sound of lapid motion. [Imit.J

Whish, hwish, inter j. hush ! also Whisht. adj. (obs.) silent.

Whisk, hwisk, v.t. to move with a quick motion: to sweep or stir rapidly. v.i. to move nimbly and rapidly. . a rapid sweeping motion : a small bunch of anything used for a brush : a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs. ns. Whis'-ker, he who, or that which, whisks : the hair on the sides of a man's face (esp. in//.) : the bristle on the face of a cat, &c. ; Whiskeran'do, a whiskered person, in allusion to Don Ferolo H'hiskrramios in Sheridan's Critic. adjs. Whiskeran'doed, Whis-kered, Whiskery, having whiskers; Whis'king, moving briskly ; Whis'ky-lris'ky, flighty. [Scand., Ice. visA, a wisp of hay ; Sw. visfta, to wipe, Ger. U'ischen ; prob. conn, with wash.]

Whisk, hwisk, . whist. [So called from the rapid action of sweeping the cards off the table after a trick has been won.]

Whisket, hwis'ket, . (proa.) a basket.

Whisky, Whiskey, hwis'ki. . a spirit made by the distillation of the fermented extract from malted and unmalted cereals, potatoes, or any starch-yielding material the best qualities made either from malted barley alone, or from a mixed grist of barley-malt and dried barley and QMS. adjs. Whis'-kified, Whis'keyfied, intoxicated. ?/. Whis'ky-liv'er, cimiusis of the liver, from too much whisky. Whisky insurrection, an outbreak against the ex-cise regulations which occurred in Western Pennsyl-vania in 1794 ; Whisky toddy, toddy having whisky for its chief ingredient. [Gael, iiisge beatltauisge, water, beatha. life ; cf. L. vita, Gr. bios, life.]

Whisky, Whiskey, hwis'ki, . a light gig.

Whisky -jack, hwis'ki-jak, . the gray or Canada jay. Also Whis'ky-john. [Anier. Ind. vjtss-ka-tjan.)

Whisper, hwis'per, v.i. to speak with a low sound : to speak very softly: to plot secretly. v.t. to titter in a low voice or under the breath. . a low, hissing voice or sound : cautious or timorous speaking : a secret hint : a low rustling sound. ns. Whis'perer, one who whispers : (H.) a secret informer ; WhiS'pering, whispered talk : insinuation. adj. like a whisper. . WhiS'pering-gaU'ery, a gallery or dome so constructed that a whisper or slight sound is carried to an unusual distance. arfvs. Whis'peringly, in a whisper or low voice ; Whis'perously, in a whisper. [A.S. hiuisprian ; Ger. ivispern, Ice. hv(skra ; allied to whistle.]

Whist, hwist, adj. hushed : silent. v.i. to become silent. v.t. (Speas.) to hush or silence. interj. hush ! silence ! be still ! [Akin to hist !]

Whist, hwist, . a well-known game at cards, played with the whole pack, by two against two. us. Whist'-play, play in the game of whist ; Whist'-play'er. Dummy whist (see Dummy) ; Five point Whist, whist played without counting honours ; Long whist, a game of ten points with honours counting ; Short whist, the game of five points, without honours. [Orig. whisk. Cf. Wlnsk.}

Whistle, hwis'l, v.i. to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted : to make a like sound with an instrument : to sound shrill : to inform by whistling, to become informer. v.t. to form or utter by whistling : to call by a whistle. . the sound made in whistling : a small wind instrument : an instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signalling on railway-engines, steamships, &c. at/j. Whis'tle-drunk (ots.), too drunk to whistle. ns. Whis'tle-fish. a rockling ; WhiS'tler, one who, or that which, whistles : a kind of marmot : a broken-winded horse ; Whis'tling. adv. Whis'tllngly. . Whis'tling-shop (slang), a shebeen, the keeper being called a whistler. Whistle down the Wind, to talk to no purpose ; Whistle for, to

summon by whistling ; Whistle for a Wind, a superstitious practice of old sailors during a calm ; Whistle Off, to send off by a whistle : (SJuik.) turn loose. Go Whistle (Skat:.), to go to the deuce ; Pay for one's whistle, to pay highly for one's caprice ; Pigs and Whistles, an exclamation equivalent to 'The deuce !' or the like also in phrase, 'To make pigs and whistles of anything ' = to make a sad mess of it ; Wet one's Whistle (coll.), to take a drink of liquor ; Worth the Whistle, worth the trouble of calling for. [A.S. hwistlian ; Sw. hvissla ; cf. Whisper.]

Whit, hwit, n. the- smallest particle imaginable : a bit. (By-form of wight, a creature.]

White, hwit, adj. of the colour of pure snow : pale, pallid : colourless : pure : unblemished : purified from sin : bright : burnished without ornament : transparent and colourless, as of wine : pertaining to the Carmelite monks: gracious, favourable: (U.S.) reliable, honest. . the colour of snow: anything white, as a white man, the mark at which an arrow is shot, the albuminous part of an egg. v.t. to make white. ns. White'-alloy', a cheap alloy used to imitate silver ; White'-ant, a termite. adj. White'-backed, having the back white or marked with white. ns. White'bait, the name by which the fry of the herring and sprat are known in the market, and when served for the table, esp. in London ; White'-bass, a silvery serranoid fish of the American Great Lake region. <K/J. White'-beaked, having a white beak. ns. White' -bear, the polar bear; White'-beard, an old man. adjs. White'-beard'ed ; White' -bell'ied ; White'-billed. ns. White'boy, a member of an association of Irish peasants first formed in County Tipperary about 1761 wearing white shirts long noted for agrarian outrages ; White'boyism, the principles of the Whiteboys ; White'-brass, an alloy of copper and zinc. adj. White' -breast' ed. .//. White'caps (U.S.\ the name given to a self-constituted committee of persons who generally commit outrageous acts under the guise of serving the community. ns. White'chapel-cart, a light two-wheeled spring-cart much used by London butchers, grocers, &c. ; White'-copp'er, a light-coloured alloy of copper. aiijs. White'-crest'ed, -crowned, having the crest or crown white of birds. .//. Whlte'-crops, grain, as barley, rye, wheat. ns. White'-damp, carbonic oxide, a poisonous but not inflammable gas found

in coal-mines in the after-damp ; White' -el'ephant (see Elephant). adjs. White'-faced, having a face pale with fear or from illness : with white front, fore-headalso White' - front'ed ; White'- fa' voured, wearing while favours. ns. White'-feath'er (see Feather); White'fish, a general name for sucli fish as the whiting, haddock, menhaden, &r. : the largest of all the Coregoni or American lake whitefisli ; White'friar, one of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their white dress. adj. White' - hand'ed, having white hands unstained with guilt. ns. White'-haSS (Scot.), nn oatmeal and suet pudding ; Whlte'head, the blue-winged snow-goose : a breed of domestic pigeons, a white-tailed monk ; Whlte'-heat, the degree of heat at which bodies become white ; White' -herr'ing, a fresh or uncured herring ; White'-hon'eysuckle, the Clammy azalea; White' - horse, the name applied to a figure of a horse on a hillside, formed by removing the turf so as to show the underlying chalk the most famous in Berkshire, at Umngton, traditionally supposed to commemo-rate Alfred the Great's victory of Ashdown (871) periodically 'scoured* or cleaned from turf, &c. atij. White'-hot. us. White'-i'ron, pig-iron in which the carbon is almost entirely in chemical combination with the iron ; White'-la'dy, a spcotiul figure which appears in many of the castles of Ger-many, as at Ansbach, Baireuth, Altenburg, &c., by

night as well as by day, particularly when the death of any member of the family is imminent ; White'-land, land with a stiff clayey soil white when dry ; White'lead, a carbonate of lead used in painting white ; White'-leath'er (see Leather) ; White' - leg, an ailment of women after parturition also Milk-leg: White' -lie (see Lie); White' - light, ordinary sunlight; White'-lime, whitewash. adjs. White' -limed, whitewashed ; White'-list'ed, having white lists or stripes on a darker ground ; White' - liVered, having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a white liver : cowardly : malicious ; White'ly (Shak.), coming near to white, white - faced. ns. White' - meat, food made of milk, butter, eggs, &c. : the Mesh of poultry, rabbits, veal, &c. ; White'- met' al, a general name for alloys of light colour. i>.t. Whi'ten, to make white : to bleach. v.i. to become or turn white. ns. Whit'ener ; White'-ness ; White' -pot, a Devonshire dish of sliced rolls, milk, eggs, sugar, &c. baked ; White'-precip'itate, a white mercurial preparation used externally; White' - pyri'tes, marcasite ; White'-rent, the tinner's poll -tax of ei^htpence to the

Duke of Cornwall : rent paid in silver. adj. White'-rumped. ns. Whites (see Leucorrhraa) ; White'-salt, salt dried and calcined; White'-smith, a worker in tinned or white iron : a tin-smith ; White'-squall (see Squall) ; White'stone, granulite ; White' - swelling, a disease of the joints, esp. the knee, in winch the synovial mem-brane passes into pulpy degeneration ; White'-thorn, the common hawthorn ; White'throat, a bird of the same genus as the Blackcap, having the breast and belly of a brownish-white ; Whito'-vit'riql, sulphate of zinc ; White'wash, slaked quicklime, reduced to the consistency of milk by means of water, used for colouring walls and as a disinfectant : a wash lor the skin : false colour-ing. z>./. to cover with whitewash : to give a fair appearance to. ns. Whito'washer, one who white-washes ; White'-Wa'ter, shoal water near the shore, breakers : the foaming water in rapids, &c. ; White'-wax, bleached beeswax : Chinese wax, or pela ; White'-Wine, any wine of clear transparent colour, as hock, &c. ; White'wing, the velvet scoter, scurf-duck : the chaffinch. adj. White'-winged. MS. White'WOOd, a name applied to a large number of trees or their timber the American tulip-tree, white-wood cedar, cheesewood, c. ; Whi'ting, a small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour : ground chalk free from stony matter and other impurities, extensively used as a size-colour,

&c. also White'nine;, and Spanish white, Paris

White (the finest) ; Whl'ting-time (Ska it.), bleach-ine-time. m1j. Whi'tish, somewhat white. ns. Whl'tishness ; Whit'Ster (Shak.), a bleacher of cloth or clothes. adjs. Whl'ty, whitish ; Whi'ty-

brown, white with a tinge of brown. White-headed eagle, the North American bald eagle ; White horse, a white-topped wave ; White House, a popu-lar name of the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington ; White of an egg, the albumen, the pellucid viscous fluid surrounding the yolk ; White Of the eye, that part of the ball of the eye which surrounds the iris or coloured part. China White, a very pure variety of whitelead also Silver white and French white ; Pearl white,

thr basic nitrate of bismuth used as a cosmetic ; Zinc White, impure oxide of zinc. Mark With a White

stone (see Stone) ; Show the white feather (see Feather). [A.S. hivlt ; Ice. /mitr, Ger. weiss.]

Whither, hwiM'er, ,1,17'. to v,!,at place? to which ph. e : to what: whithersoever. adv. Whither-

SOeVer, to whatever place. No Whither, to no place. [A.S. hwider, from the stem of who. Cf. Tliitker, There.]

Whitleather, hwit'IeM-ir, . leather dressed with

Whitlow

mGte ; mute ; mSun ; Men.

Wicked

alum, white leather : the paxwax or nuchal ligament of the ox.

Whitlow, hwit'Ifi, . a painful inflammatory affection of the fingers, almost always proceeding to suppuration, paronychia. n. Whitlow-grass, a small British saxifrage: the small Draba verna of America. [A corr. of ivhick-Jiaw = quick -flaw. Cf. Quick and Flaw.}

Whit-Monday, hwit'-mun'dii, . the Monday following Whitsunday.

Whitsour, hwit'sowr, . a kind of summer apple.

Whitsun, hwit'sun, adj. pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide. ns. Whit'SUn - ale, a festival formerly held at Whitsuntide ; Whit'SUnday, Whit'suntide, the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive Church wore white robes : in Scotland, one of the term-days (May 15) on which rents, annuities, &c. are payable, the Whitsunday removal terms in towns being fixed as May 28 ; Whit'suntide, the season of Pentecost, comprising the week following Pentecost Sunday ; Whit'SUn-Week, the week beginning with Whitsunday.

Whittaw, hwit'aw, n. (J>rov.) a saddler. Also Whitt'awer.

Whittie-whattle, hwit'i-hwot'i, v.i. (Scot.) to mutter,

__whisper. n. language intended to deceive.

Whittle, hwit'l, v.t. to pare or cut with a knife : to cut to an edge. v.i. to cut wood aimlessly: (obs. slang) to confess at the gallows. . a small pocket-knife. [M. E. tkwitel A.S. thiuttan, to cut.]

Whittle, hwit'l, n. (prov.) a woollen shawl : a blanket. [A.S. hivttel, a white mantle htvff, white.]

Whiz, hwiz, v.i. to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air : p"-p- whiz'-zing; pa.t. and pa.p. whizzed. . a hissing sound. us. Whiz'zer; Whiz zing. adv. Whiz'zingly. flmit.; cf. Wheeze, Whist, and Hiss.]

Who, hoo, pron. (both rel. and interrog.) what person?
which person. pron. Whoev'er, every one who : whatever person. Who but he, who else? he only. As Who Should say, as if one should say. The Who (Shak.), who. [A.S. hiud; cog. with Goth. hivas, Ice. hver, Ger. wer; also with Sans, kas, Gr. fos, L. yuis.]

Whoa, hwo, infer/, stop !

Whole, hsl, adj. sound, as in health (so in />.) : unimpaired : containing the total amount, number, &c. : all: not defective: complete: in mining, as yet unworked. . the entire thing : a system or combination of parts. adz', wholly. adjs. Whole'-col'oured, all of one colour ; Whole'-foot'ed (coll.), unreserved; Whole' - heart'ed, -SOUled, noble: hearty, generous; Whole' -hoofed, having undivided hoof; Whole' -length, giving the whole figure, as a portrait : full-length. . a portrait or statue giving the whole figure.

ns. Whole'ness ; Wholesale, sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity. adj. buying and selling in large quantities : extensive. . Whole'-saler, one who sells by wholesale. adjs. Whole'-Skinned, having an unbroken skin : unhurt : safe in reputation ; Whole'some, healthy : sound : salutary : (Shaft.) prosperous. adv. Whole' SOmely.

wj.'Whole'someness ; Whole'-stitch, a lace-making stitch used in filling. adv. Wholly (hO'li), completely, altogether. n. Wholth, wholeness, soundness. Whole number, a unit, or a number composed of units, an integral number. Upon, On, the whole, generally speaking, to sum up. With Whole Skin, safe, unscathed. [A.S. hal, healthy; Ice. heill, Ger. heil. By-form hale (i).]
Whom, ho5m, pron. objective case of -who.prons.

Whomever, Whomsoever, objective ~ase of who-

ever, -whosoever. [A.S. favtim, whi h was orig. dat. of hwd, who, and replaced in the izth and i3th centuries the older accus. hwone.]

Whommle, hwom'l, Whomble, hwomb'l, v.t. (J>rov.). Same as Whemmle.

WhOObub, hSo'bub, n. (Shak.). Same as Hubbub.

Whoop, hwOop, or hoSp, . a loud eager cry. v.i. to give a clear, sharp cry : to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c. v.t. to insult with shouts. interj. (Shak.) ho ! us. Whoop'er, one who whoops : a species of swan; Whoop'ing-cough, Hoop'ing-COUgh, an infectious and epidemic disease, mostly attacking children under ten, esp. in spring and autumn, its characteristic sign a cough occurring in paroxysms consisting of a series of short expiratory pufts followed by a deep inspiration of air through the contracted cleft of the glottis. [O. Fr. honper, to shout ; cf. Houp ! Houp-la ! Perh. of Teut. origin, cog. with Goth, ivdpjan, to crow.]

WhOOt. See Hoot.

Whop. Whap, hwop, v.t. (coll.) to whip. v.i. to flop on the ground. . Whop'per, one who whops : anvthine very large, esp. a monstrous lie. adj. Whop'ping (slang), very large. [Whip.}

Whore, hor, n. a woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute, harlot, strumpet, hence any unchaste woman. v.i. to practise lewdness. v.t. to corrupt by lewd commerce. ns. Whore'dom, unlawful sexual intercourse : idolatry ; Whore'-house, a brothel ; Whore'master (Shak.), a pimp. adj. Whore'masterly, libidinous. ns. Whore'-monger, a lecher : a pander ; Whore'son (Shak.), a bastard.^ adj. mean, scurvy. adj. Who'rish. adv. Who'rishly. . Who'rishness. [Ice. luSra, an adulteress, fern, of h6rr, an adulterer. The word was confused with A.S.)wru (Old High Ger. horo), dirt. There is no connection with hire.]

Whorl, hworl, n. a number of leaves in a circle round the stem : a turn in a spiral shell : a volution e.g. in the ear : the fly of a spindle. p.adj. Whorled, having whorls : arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls. [By-form of whirl.]

Whortleberry, hwor'tl-ber-i, . a widely - spread heath plant with a purple edible berry, called also the Bilberry in Scotland, Blaeberry sometimes abbrev. Whort. [A.S. wyrtil, a shrub (Ger. zuurzel, root), dim. of wyrt, root, and berie, berry ; confused rather than conn, with A.S. heart bcrge, berry of the buckthorn.]

Whose, hooz, pron. the possessive case of who or which. pron. Whosesoev'er (B.), of whomsoever. [M. E. hiuns A.S. hiutes., gen. of hvjd, who.]

WhOSO, hoo'so, Whosoever, hoO-so-ev'er, indef. reL pron. every one who : whoever.

Whot, hwot, adj. (Sptns.). Same as Hot.

Whummle, a form of tvhcinmle.

Whunstane, a form of whinstone.

Why, hwT, adv. and conj. for what cause or reason ? on which account : wherefore. interj. used as an expletive or exclamation. . Why'-not (0Ay.)i a dilemma. Why, SO (Shak.\ an expression of unwilling consent. The cause why ; The reason Why, the reason why a thing is, or is to be done ; The why and wherefore, the whole reason. [A.S. h-i'f. Invy, instrumental case of Awa, who.]

Whydah, Whidah, hwid'a, . a genus of birds of the Weaver family, natives of the tropical parts of Africa, often brought to Britain as cage-birds. [From the country of Whydah in Dahomey.]

Wick, wik, . a creek. [Ice. vik, a bay. Cf. Viking.)

Wick, wik, v.t. in curling, to strike a stone in an oblique direction. [Prob. A.S. wfcan, to bend.]

Wick, wik, . the twisted threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which draws up the inflammable liquid to a flame. [A.S. tveoca; allied to weak A.S. tudc.)

Wick, wik, adj. (prov.) quick, alive. . a lively person.

Wick, wik, . a village or town, as in 'Berwick, Green--,1'ich. [A.S. tvfc L. vicus, a village.]

Wicked, wik'cd, adj. evil in principle or practice:

deviating from morality : sinful : ungodly : mischievous : (frov.) active, brisk. . (B.) a wicked person, (//.) wicked persons collectively. Wr. Wick'edly. . Wick'edness. Wicked Bible, an edition printed in 1632 in which the word 'not' was omitted in Exodus xx. 14. The Wicked one, the devil. [Orig. a pa.p. with the sense ' rendered evil ' from ivikken, to make evil, wikke, bad; A.S. wicca, wizard.]

Wicken, wik'n, . the mountain-ash or rowan-tree. Also Wick'y.

Wicker, wik'er, . a small pliant twig or osier : wickerwork. adj. made of twigs or osiers. adj. Wick'ered, made of wicker : covered with wickerwork. . Wick'erwork, basketwork of any kind. [M. E. toiker A.S. wicen, pa.p. oiivictin, to bend.]

Wicket, wik'et, . a small gate : one of three upright rods bowled at in cricket : a batsman's stay at the wicket : the ground where the wickets are placed. us. Wick'et-door, -gate, a wicket; Wick'et-keep'er, in cricket, the fieldsman who stands immediately behind the wicket. [O. Fr. ivikft (Fr. guicnet), a dim. form, prob. from Ice. vik-inn, pa.p. of v(kja, to move; cf. A.S. wican, to bend.]

Widdershins, Widershins, &c. See Withershins.

Widdy, wid'i, provincial form of widow and of withy (see Withe).

Wide, wld, adj. extended far : having a considerable distance between: broad: distant: bulging, expanded : deviating, errant, wild. . wideness : in cricket, a ball that goes wide of the wicket, counting one to the batting side. advs. Wide, Widely. a<ij. WIde'-awake', fully awake : on the alert : ready. . a kind of soft felt hat. . Wlde'awake-neSS. adj. Wide' -Chapped, wide-mouthed. v.t. and v.i. Wi'den, to make or grow wide or wider : (Shak.) to throw open. ns. Wide'ner, one who, or that which, widens : a kind of tool ; Wide'ness, width. adjs. Wide'-spread, diffused ; Wide'-stretched (Shak.\ large ; Wide' - wa'tered, bordered or covered by wide waters. . Width, wideness, breadth. [A.S. w(d', Ice. vfthr, Ger. weit.}

Widgeon, Wigeon, wij'on, . a genus of Ducks having the bill shorter than the head, the legs short, the feet rather small, the wings long and pointed, and the tail wedge-shaped : a fool. [O. Fr. vigeon L. vifi'T, vipionis, a small crane.]

Widow, wid'6, . a woman who has lost her husband by death. v.t. to bereave of a husband : to strip of anything valued : (Shuk.) to endow with a widow's right : to be widow to. ns. Wid'OW - bench, a widow's share of her husband's estate besides her jointure ; Wid'OW - bewitched', a grass - widow ; Wid'OW - bird, a corruption of Wliydalt - bird; Wid'ower, a man whose wife is dead ; Wid'ower-hood ; Wid'owhood, state of being a widow, or (rarely) of being a widower : (Shak.) a widow's right ; Wid'OW-hun'ter, one who seeks to marry a widow for her money ; Wid'ow-ma'ker, one who bereaves women of their husbands ; Wid'OW's-Cham'ber, the apparel and bedroom furniture of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was entitled ; Wid'OW-wail, a dwarf shrub with pink, sweet-scented flowers, native to Spain and southern France. Widow's lawn, a fine thin muslin ; Widow's man, a fictitious person ; Widow's silk, a silk fabric with dull surface, for mournings ; Widow's weeds, the mourning dress of a widow. [A.S. widwe, iv tiduwe ; Ger. ivittwe, L. vidua, bereft of a husband, Sans, vidhava.]

Wield, wgld, i>. t. to use with full command : to manage : to use. adj. Wiel'dable, capable of being wielded. ns. Wiel'der ; Wiel'dinesS. adjs. Wield'lOSS (Sfiens.), not capable of being wielded, unmanageable ; Wiel'dy, capable of being wielded : manageable : dexterous, active. Wield the sceptre, to have supreme command or control. fA.S. ge-weaidan ; Goth, waldan, Ger. waiten.]

Wiery, we'ri, adj. (obs.) wet, marshy, moist. [A.S. it'ier, a pond.]

Wife, wif, it. a woman : a married woman : the mistress of a house, a hostess olten in this sense ' goodwife." n. Wife'hOOd, the state of being a wife. adjs. Wifeless, without a wife ; Wife'-like,

Wife'ly. [A.S. wif; Ice. v(f, Ger. tveib ; not conn, with weave.]

Wig, wig, n. an artificial covering of hair for the head,
worn to conceal baldness, formerly fopfashion's sake, as in the full-dress full-bottomed form of Queen Anne's time, still worn by the Speaker and by judges, and the smaller tie-wig, still represented by the judge's undress wig and the barrister's or advocate's frizzed wig : a judge. (For Bag-Wig, see Bag.) . Wig'-block, a block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on. a<//'. Wigged, wearing a wig. 11. Wig'gery, false hair : excess of formality. adj. Wigless, without a wig. . Wig'-ma'ker, a maker of wigs. [Short for periwig.}

Wig, wig, v.t. (foil.) to scold. n. Wig'ging, .-. scolding. [Prob. derived from ' to snatch at one's wig,' to handle roughly.]

Wigan, wig'an, . a stiff canvas-like fabric for stiffening shirts, borders, &c. \Wigan, the town.]

Wigeon. See Widgeon.

Wiggle, wig'l, v.i. (frov.) to waggle, wriggle. . a wiggling motion. . Wiggler, one who wriggles.

Wight, wit, . a creature or a person used chiefly in sport or irony. [A.S. wiht, a creature, prob. from ii'tgan, to move, carry; Ger. wicht. Cf. Whit.}

Wight, wit, adj. swift, nimble : courageous, strong. aa-\ Wight'ly, swiftly, nimbly. [Ice. vigr, warlike-CTfc-, war(A.S. wig).}

Wigwag, wig' wag, v.i. to twist about, to signal by means of flags. adj. twisting. adv. to and fro.

Wigwam, wig'wam, . an Indian hut. [Eng. corr. of Algonkin word.]

Wild, wild, adj. frolicsome, light-hearted : being in a state of nature : not tamed or cultivated : uncivilised : desert : unsheltered : violent : eager, keen : licentious : fantastic : wide of the mark. . an uncultivated region : a forest or desert. ns. Wild'-ass, an Asiatic or African ass living naturally in a wild state ; Wild' -boar, a wild swine or animal of the hog kind. adj. Wild' -born, born in a wild state. n. Wfld'-cat, the undomesticated cat. adj. (U.S.) haphazard, reckless, unsound financially. us. Wlld'-Cherr'y,any uncultivated tree bearing cherries, or its fruit ; Wild'-dUCk, any duck excepting the domesticated duck. v.t. Wilder (wil'der), to bewilder. v.i. to wander widely or wildly. aiiv. Wil'deredly, in a wildered manner. ns. Wil'dering, any plant growing wild, esp. one that has escaped from a state of cultivation ; Wil'derment, confusion ; WIT-derness, a wild or waste place : an uncultivated region : a confused mass : (S/iaJc.) wildness ; Wlld'-fire, a composition of inflammable materials : a kind of lightning flitting at intervals: a disease of sheep; Wlld'-fOWl, the birds of the duck tribe : game-birds ; Wild'-fowl'ing, the pursuit of wild-fowl ; Wild'-gOOSe, a bird of the goose kind which is wild or feral ; Wlld'-goose-chase (see Chase) ; Wild'-hon'ey. the honey of wild bees ; Wild'ing, that which grows wild or without cultivation : a wild crab-apple, adj. uncultivated, adj. Wfld'ish, somewhat wild. . Wild'-land, land completely uncultivated. adv. Wildly. ns. Wlld'nOSS ; Wild'-oat, a tall perennial Old World grass. adj. Wild'-WOOd, beloncing to wild uncultivated wood. . a forest. Wild animals, undomesticated animals ; Wild birds, birds not domesticated, esp. those protected at certain seasons under the Act of 1880 ; Wild hunt, the name given in Germany to a noise sometimes heard in the air at night, mostly between Christmas and Epiphany, as of a host of spirits rushing along, accompanied by the shouting of huntsmen and the baying of dogs the ' Seven

Whistlers ' and ' Gabriel's Hounds ' of our own north country ; Wild Shot, a chance shot. Run Wild, to take to loose living : to revert to the wild or uncultivated state ; Sow Wild oats (see Oat). [A.S. wild; prob. orig. ' self-willed," from the root of will; Ger.

wiU.}

Wild, wild, a variety of weald.

Wildgravo, wllu'grav, K. a German noble, whose office was connected with hunting. [Ger. wild, game, gra/, count.]

ile, wll, n. a trick : a sly artifice. v.t. to beguile. inveigle : coax, cajole : to make to pass easily or pleasantly (confused with -while). adj. Wile'ful, full of wiles. [A.S. tull, wile; Ice. vel, val, a trick. Doublet gvile.\

Will, wil, . power of choosing or determining : volition : choice or determination : pleasure : command : arbitrary disposal : feeling towards, as in good or ill will : disposition of one's effects at death, the written document containing such. v.i. to have a wish, desire : to resolve, be resolved : to be accustomed, certain, ready, or sure (to do, &c.) used as an auxiliary, esp. in future constructions : to exercise the will : to decree : (B.) to be willing. v.t. to wish, desire : to determine : to be resolved to do : to command : to dispose of by will : to subject to another's will, as in hypnotism : f>a.t. would. adj. Wil'ful, governed only by one's will : done or suffered by design : obstinate : (Sluik.) willing. ad-: Wil'fully. . Wil'fulness. adj. Willed, having a will : brought under another's wilL . Will'er, one who wishes, one who wills. adjs. Will'ing, having the will inclined to a thing : desirous: disposed: chosen; Will'ing -hearted, heartily consenting. aii-s. Willingly. n. Will'-ingness. adj. Will'yard (Scot.), wilful: shy. us. Good' -Will (see Good) ; Hl'-WiU (see 111). At Will, at pleasure ; Conjoint, Joint, Will, a testamentary act by two persons jointly in the same instrument ; Have one's Will, to obtain wh^t one desires ; Tenant at Will, one who holds lands at the will of the owner ; With a Will, with all one's heart ; Work one's Will, to do exactly what one wants. [A.S. ivilla, will witian, -.lyllan, to wish; Goih. wiljan, Ger. wollen, L. velle.]

Willet, wil'et, . a North American bird of the snipe family, belonging to the tattler group also Stone-ctirlew.

Williewaught, wil'i-waht, . (Scot.) a deep draught of liquor.

Will-O'-the-wisp, wil'-o-the-wisp', . the ignis-fatuus : any deluding person or thing.

Willow, wil'O, . any tree or shrub of the genus Salijc, having slender, pliant branches : the wood of the willow : a cricket-bat. v.t. to beat with willow rods, as in cleaning cotton, &c. atij. Will'owed, abounding with, or containing, willows. n. Will'ow-herb, a perennial herb (Epilobium) of the evening primrose family also Rest-bay, Bay-willmv, Fremk or Persian wilUr.v. atij. Will'OWi'sh, like a willow, slender and supple. us. Will'OW- machine', a machine for extracting dirt from hemp, cotton, &c. also Will'OW ; Will'OW-moth, a common British night-moth; Will'ow- war'bler, -wren, a small European sylviine bird ; Will'OW- weed, one of various species of Polygonnm or knot- weed : the purple loose-strife. adj. Wlll'owy, abounding in willows : flexible, graceful. . Weep'ing-Will'OW, a very ornamental species, a native of the East, much 'planted in Britain on account of its beautiful pendent twigs. Bedford Willow, a species whose bark is especially rich in salicin and in tannin ; White, or Huntingdon, Willow, the largest of British species, reaching a height ot" eighty feet. [A.S. welig ; Low Ger. Tviiee, Dut. wilg.]

Will-Worship, wtf-wur'ship, H. (B.) worship that is self-invented, superstitious observance without divine authority.

Willy. wil'i, n. (frov.) a willow basket.

Willy-nilly, wil'i-nil'i, adz: willing or unwilling. <i<//. vacillating. [W^iV/and ///.]

Wilt, wilt, v.i. to droop, lose energy. v.t. to render limp or pithless. [Cf. Welk;s.t. Ger. welk, withered.]

Wilt, wilt, zd pers. sing, of will.

Wily, wi'li, adj. full of wiles or tricks : using craft or stratagem : artful : sly. adv. Wi lily. . Wl'li-ness, cunning.

Wimble, wim'Ol, . an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. v.t. to bore through with such. [Scand., Dan. vimmel, auger; conn, wiih Old Dut. areme, a wimble, and wetnelen, to whirl.]

Wimble, wim'bl, adj. (Spens.) active, nimble. [Sw. viniinel, giiidy - ima., to be giddy ; allied to whim.)

Wimple, wim'pl, . a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dres>) : a flag. ;./. to hide with a wimple : (Shak) to hoodwink : to lay in folds. v.i. to ripple : (Spens.) to lie in folds. [A.S. vjinipel, a neck-covering ; cf. Ger.

wimpel, a pennon, Fr. gnintpe, a nun s veil, Eng. gi'"P, a thin cloth for trimming.]

Win, win, v.t. to get by labour : to gain in contest : to allure to kindness, to gain : to achieve, effect : to attain : to induce : in mining, to sink down to a bed of coal : to obtain the favour of. v.i. to gain the victory : to gain favour : (prov.) to make one's way, to succeed in getting :pr.p. win'ning ; pa.t. and pa.p. won (wun). . a victory, success. us. Win'-ner ; Win'ning, the act of one who wins : that which is won (usually in //.) : a shaft or pit to open a bed of coal. adj. influencing : attractive. ativ. Win ningly. ns. Winningness : Win'ning-post,

the goal of a race-course. Win by a head, to win very narrowly ; Win in a canter, to win easily, as it were at an easy gallop ; Win on, upon, to gain upon, to obtain favour with ; Win, or Gain, one's Spurs, to earn one's knighthood by valour on the field, hence to gain recognition or reputation by merit of any kind. [A.S. n-inuan, to suffer, to struggle ; Ice. vinitti, to accomplish, Ger. gewinnen, to win.]

Win, win, v.i. (Scot.) to dry by exposure to the wind.

Wince, wins, r.i. to shrink or start back : to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm : to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider. . Win'cer, one who winces. [O. Fr. gvinckir, ganchir, to wince Old High Ger. wenkan (Ger. wanketi), to wince. Allied to Eng. wink, and Ger. winken, to nod.]

Wincey, Winsey, win'si, . a cloth, plain or twilled, usually with a cotton warp and woollen filling s.i me as linsey-woolsey (q.v.).

Winch, winsh, . the crank of a wheel or axle : a kind of hoisting machine : a dyer's reel suspended horizontally by the ends of its axis over the vat, so as to allow the cloth to descend into either compartment of the bath according as it is turned on the right or left. Also Wince. [A.S. wince, prob. orig. 'a bent handle,' and so akin to Eng. tuirik.]

Wind, wind (poet, wind), . air in motion: breath: flatu-
lence : anything insignificant : the wind instruments in an orchestra : air impregnated with scent : a hint or suggestion of something secret, publicity : (slang) a part of the body near the stomach : a disease of sheep in which the inflamed intestines are distended by gases. r./.(wlnd)to sound or signal by blowing : to scent : (wind) to expose 10 the wind : to drive hard, so as to put out of breath : to allow to recover wind : pr.p. wlnd'ing and wind'ing ; pa.p. wind'ed and wound. ns. Wind'age. the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell : the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile ; Wind'bag, a person of mere words adjs. Wind' -bound, hindered from sailing by a contrary wind; Wind'-bro'ken. affected with convulsive

breathing of a horse ; Wind'-Chang'ing. firkle.-
*s. Wind'-chart, a chart showing the direction <

the wind ; Wind'-Chest, the box or reservoir that supplies compressed air to the pipes or reeds of an organ ; Wind'-drop'sy, tympanites ; Wind'-egg, an addle-egg, one soft-shelled or imperfectly formed ; Wind er. one who sounds a horn : one who, or that which, winds or rolls ; Wind'fall, fruit blown off a tree by the wind : any unexpected money or other advantage. cuij. Wlndfall'en, blown down by wind. ns. Wind'-flow er, the wood-anemone ; Wind' -furnace, any form of furnace using the natural draught of a chimney without aid of a bellows ; Wind'-gall, a puffy swelling about the fetlock joints of a horse ; Wind'-gauge, an instrument for gauging or measuring the velocity of the wind : an appliance fixed to a gun by means of which the force of the wind is ascertained so that allowance may be made _for it in sighting ; Wind'-gun, air-gun ; Wind'-ho'ver, the kestrel. adv.

Wind'ily. us. Wind'lness ; Wind'-in'strument,

a musical instrument sounded by means of wind or by the breath. adj. Windless, without, wind. ns. Wind/mill, a mill for performing any class of work in which fixed machinery can be employed, and in which the motive-power is the force of the wind

acting on a set of sails ; Wind'pipe, the passage for the breath between the mouth and lungs, the trachea. adj. Wind'-rode (naui.), riding at anchor with head to the wind. us. Wind'rose, a graphic representation of the relative frequency of winds from different directions drawn with reference to a centre ; Wind'rOW, a row of hay raked together to be made into cocks, a row of peats, &c., set up for drying ; Wind'-sail (itaut.), a wide funnel of canvas used to convey a stream of air below deck. adj. Wind'-sha'ken, agitated by the wind. ns. Wind'-Side, the side next the wind ; Wind'-SUCk'er, the kestrel : a critic ready to fasten on any weak spot, however small or unimportant. adjs. Wind -swift, swift as the wind ; Wind'-tight, air-tight. uih\ Wind'ward, toward where the wind blows from. atij. toward the wind. . the point from which the wind blows. adj. Wind'y. A capful of wind, a slight breeze ; Before the wind, carried along by the wind ; Between wind and water, that part of a ship's side which is now in, now out of, the water owing to the fluctuation of the waves : any vulnerable point ; Broken Wind, a form of paroxysmal dyspnoea ; Cast, or Lay, an anchor to windward, to make prudent provision for the future ; Down the Wind, moving with the wind ; Fight windmills, to struggle with imaginary opposition, as Don Quixote tilted at the windmill ; Get one's Wind, to recover one's breath ; Get the Wind Of, to get on the windward side of ; Get to Windward Of, to secure an advantage over ; Get Wind of, to learn about, to be informed of; Have the Wind Of, to be on the trail

of; How the wind blows, or lies, the state of the wind : the position of affairs ; In the Wind, astir, afoot ; In the wind's eye, In the teeth of the Wind, right against the wind ; Sail close to the Wind, to keep the boat's head near enough to wind as to fill but not shake the sails : to be almost indecent ; Second Wind, new powers of respiration succeeding to the first breathle>sness ; Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind, to act wrongly and receive a crushing retribution. [A.S. voittd: Ice. vindr, Ger. wind, L. vent us, Gr. aetes, Sans, vdta, wind.]

Wind, wind, v.t. to turn : to twist : to coil : to haul or hoist, as by a winch : to encircle : to change : (Sfleus.) to weave. T.I. to turn completely or often : to turn round something ; to twist : to move spirally : to meander : to beat about the bush :pr.f. wind'-ing ; fia.t. and pa.p. wound. . Wlnd'er. one who winds : an instrument for winding : a twisting plant. cuij. Wlnd'lng, curving, full of bends : twisted. ft. a turning: a twist. . Wind'ing-en'gine, a machine for hoisting. adv. WInd'iagly. ns. Wind'ing-machine', a twining or warping machine; Wind'ing-sheet, a sheet enwrapping a corpse : the dripping grease which clings to the side of a candle ; Wind'-up, the close. Wind a Ship, to turn her about end for end ; Wind up, to come to a conclusion : to tighten, to excite very much : to give new life to : to adjust for final settlement : (SJiitk.) to restore to harmony. [A.S. windan ; Ger. winden t Ice. -viiida, Goth, windan. Cf. \Vcnd, U'ander.]

Windlass, wind'las, . a modification of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder. v.i. to use a windlass. v.t. to hoist by means of such. [Skeat explains as a corruption, due to confusion with the succeeding word, of M. E. it'indas, a windlass Ice. vinddss vinda, to wind ; Dut. windas.}

Windlass, wind'las, n. (Skak.) indirect, crafty action. v.i. to take a round-about course. [For wind-lace, a winding course ; from wind (n.) and lace, a twist.]

Windle, win'dl, . an engine for turning : a dry measure. [A.S. ivindel windan, to turn.]

Windlestraw, win'dl-straw, . the stalk of various grasses. [A.S. svindel, a woven basket, stredw, straw.]

Window, win'do, . an opening in the wall of a building for air and light : the frame in the opening : a cover, lid. v.t. to furnish with windows : (SAaJk.) to make rents in : (Sftak.) to place in a window. ns. Wind'OW-bar, a wooden or iron bar fitted into a window for security : (SJtaJt.) lattice-work across a woman's stomacher ; Win'dow-blind, a blind or screen for a window ; Win'dow - bole (same as Bole, 3) ; Win'dOW-CUr'tain, a curtain hung over a window, inside a room. adj. Win'dowed, having a window or windows. its. Win'dOW-frame, a frame or case which surrounds a window ; Win'dow - gardening, the cultivation of plants indoors before a window, or in boxes fitted on the outside sill ; Win'dow -glass, glass suitable for windows. adj. Win'dowless, having no windows. ns. Win'doW-pane, a square of glass set in a window; Win'dOW-sash, a light frame in which panes of glass are set ; Win'dow -screen, any device for filling the opening of a window ; Win dow-seat, a seat in the recess of a window ; Win'dow - Shade, a sheet covering the window when pulled out ; Win'dow-Sill, the flat piece of wood at the bottom of a window-frame. Window

tax, till 1851 a tax in Great Britain levied on windows of houses. Blind window, a window space blocked up with masonry. [M. E. u-iadowt Ice. vindavra vittdr, wind, anga, eye.]

Windring, wlnd'ring, adj. (SftaA.) winding.

Windsor, win'zor, adj. pertaining to \l~indisr, as in Wind'SOr-chair, a kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood ; Wind'SOr-SOap, a kind of perfumed brown toilet-soap.

Wine, win, . the fermented juice of the grape : a liquor made from other fruits: {fig.) intoxication! a wine-drinking, a wine-party. its. Wine' bag, a wine-skin : a tippler ; Wine'-bibD'er, a bibber or drinker of wine: a drunkard; Wine' - bibb'lng ; Wine - bis'cuit, a sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine ; Wine' -cask, a cask for holding wine : Wine'-cell'ar, a cellar for storing wine. a<1j. Wine' -COl' Oured, of the colour of red wine. ns. Wine'-COOl'er, a receptacle for cooling wine in bottles about to be served at table ; Wine'-fat, the vat receiving the liquor from a wine-press ; Wine-glass, a small s;Iass used in drinking wine ; Wine'-

glass'ful ; Wine'-grow'er, one who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine ; Wine' - meas'UTe, an old English liquid measure, its gallon j of the gallon in beer-measure, containing 231 cubic inches the standard United States gallon ; Wine'-mer'chant, a merchant who deals in wine, esp. at wh Wine' -party, a drinking - party ; Wine'-press, a machine in which grapes are pressed in the manu-

facture of wine; Wlne'-skln, a skin for holding wine; Wine'-stone, crude argol ; Wine'- taster, one whose business it is to sample wines ; Wine - Vault, a vaulted wine-cellar : (//.) a place where wine is tasted or drunk. Adam's wine, water ; Rhine, Rhenish, wine, wine produced on the banks of the Rhine, esp. hock ; Spirit of wine, alcohol ; White Wine, Chablis, Sauterne, the wines of Germany formerly Madeira and sherry. [A.S. ivfn ; Goth, tvein, Ger. u-ein ; all from L. vintim ; cog. with Gr. oinos.]

Wing, wing, . the organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies : flight, means of flying : anything resembling a wing, any side-piece, the side of a building, &c. : one of the longer sides of crown-works or horn-works in fortification : the flank corps or division of an army on either side : the ships on either extremity of a fleet ranged in line :

tection. -u.t. to furnish or transport with wings : to lend speed to : to supply with side-pieces : to bear in flight, to traverse by flying : to wound on the wing, to wound a person in arm or shoulder. r./. to soar on the wing. adv. Wing'-and-wing', the condition of a ship sailing before the wind with studding sails on both sides. n. Wing'-case, the horny case or cover over the wings of some insects, as the beetle. adj. Winged, furnished with wings : swift : wounded in the wing : lofty, sublime : alate, abounding in wings. tidr. Wing edly, on or by wings. aiijs. Wing'-fOOt'ed, having wings on the feet, aliped ; Wingless, without wings. ns, Winglet, the bastard wing or alula of a bird : the pterygium of a weevil ; Wing'-shell, a stromb : an aviculoid bivalve, a hammer-oyster : a wing-snail ; Wing'-shoot'ing, the act or practice of shooting flying birds ; Wing'-shot, a shot at a bird on the wing : one who shoots flying birds. adj. shot in the wing, or while on the wing. adj. Wing'y, having wings : soaring on wings. Winged bull, a common form in Assyrian sculpture, symbolic of domination. Make, Take, wing, to depart ; On, Upon, the Wing, flying, in motion : departing ; On the wings of the wind, with the highest speed ; Under one's Wing, under one's protection. [Ice. zizngr, awing; Sw. rtngf.]

Wink, wingk, v.f. to move the eyelids quickly : to give a hint by winking : to seem not to see, connive at (gener. with at): to flicker, twinkle, sparkle. . to close and open quickly. . :ict of winking : a hint given by winking. ns. Wink'-a-peep, the scarlet pimpernel ; Wink'er, one who winks : a horse's blinkers : (Shak.) an eye : the winking membrane of a bird's eye, the winking muscle : a small bellows in an organ, regulated by a spring, controlling variations of wind - pressure ;

Winking, the act of winking. adv. Wink'ingly.
- Forty winks (coll.'), a short nap; Like winking (sla?tg), very rapidly ; Tip one the Wink, to wink to one as a sign of caution, or of mutual understand- -t'incian (Ger. winken) ; akin to A.S. ivancol, wavering.]

Winkle = Perminkie^.\).

Winna. win'a, a Scotch form for mill not.

Winning, win'ing, adj. and . . Win'ner. adv. Win'ningly. ['<]

Winnock, win'olc, n. (Scot.) a window. Also Win'-dock.

Winnow, win'S, v.t. to separate the chaff from the grain by wind : to fan : to examine : to sift : to blow upon : (Mill.) to set in motion : (rare) to flap, flutter. v.i. to separate chaff from grain. . a fan for winnowing. >is. Winn'ower ; Winn'OW-ing ; Wtnn'owing-fan, -machine', a fan, machine, for winnowing. [A.S. wimturifBt, to winnow.]

Winsey = Wincey (q.v.).

Winsome, win'sum, adj. cheerful : pleasant : attractive. rtdV.Win'somely. w.Win'somenoss. [A.S.

tvyn-ium, pleasant tvyn, joy (Ger. wonne).]

Winter, win'ter, . the cold season of the year: a year : any season of cheerlessness : the last corn of the harvest, a harvest festival. adj. wintry. v.i. to pass the winter. v.t. to feed, or to detain, during winter. us. Win'ter-app'le, an apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter ; Win'ter-bar'ley, a kind of barley which is sown in autumn. adj. Win'ter-beat'en (Sfeus.), beaten or injured by the cold of winter. ns. Win'ter-berr'y, a name given to several shrubs of the genus Ilex, growing in the eastern parts of North America ; Win'ter-bloom, the witch-hazel ; Win'ter-bqurne, an intermittent spring in the chalk -districts ; Winter-cherry, one of the Solanacetz, a plant with edible red berries also called in the United States Strawberry - tomatoes : the Balloon - vine, having lar^e triangular, inflated fruit. adj.

Win'ter-clad, warmly clad. ns. Win'ter-clov'er,

the partridge-berry ; Win'ter-cress, a cruciferous plant, cultivated for winter salad ; Win'ter-crop, a crop that will endure the winter, or that yields fodder in winter- time. adj. Win'tered, having seen many winters: exposed to winter: (Shak.) worn in winter. ns. Win'ter-fall'OW, a fallow made in the winter; Win'ter -gar den, an ornamental garden for winter; Win'ter -green, a plant of genus Pyrola, also of Chimaphila : a plant of genus Gualtfteria, whose oil is an aromatic stimulant, used chiefly in flavouring confectionery and syrups. v.t. Win'ter-ground (Shak.), to protect,' as a plant, from the inclemency of winter. ns. Win'ter-lodge, -lodg'ment. the hibernacle of a plant. adj. Win'terly, cheerless. .//. Win'ter -quarters,

the quarters of an army during winter : a winter residence. ns. Win'ter-sett'le, an old word for a winter dwelling ; Win'ter-tide, winter ; Win'ter-Wheat. wheat sown in autumn ; Win'trinesS. adjs. Win'try, Win'tery, resembling, or suitable to, winter: stormy. [A.S. -winter; Ger. winter ; of uncertain origin ; not conn, with ivind.]

Winter, win'ter, . an appliance for fixing on the front of a grate, to keep warm a tea -Kettle or the like.

Winter'S-bark, win'ters-bark, . a stimulant, aromatic, and tonic bark, named from Captain Winter, who first brought it from the Strait of Magellan in 1579-

Wintle, win'tl, r.r. (Scot.) to stagger. . a stagger.

Winy, wi'ni, adj. having the qualities of, or resembling, wine : influenced by wine.

Winze, winz, . (Scot.) a curse. [Wish.}

Winze, winz, . in mining, a small ventilating shaft between two levels. [Prob. related to tcinumu.}

Wipe, wTp, v.t. to clean by rubbing (with away, off", out) : cleanse, clear away : to apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather : (coll.) to beat. . act of cleaning by rubbing : a blow : a scar : (slang) handkerchief. ns. Wi'per ; WI'ping, the act of wiping : a thrashing. [A.S. w{pian; cf. Low Ger. wiep, a wisp.]

Wire, wTr, . a thread of metal : the metal thread used in telegraphy, &c. : the string of an instrument : the slender shaft of the plumage of certain birds : a telegram : (slang) a clever pickpocket : (Shak.)ti\<z lash, scourge. adj. formed of wire. v.t. to bind, snnre,

or supply with wire : to keep the ends of a broken bone together with wire : to send by telegraph. v.i. to telegraph. . Wire' -bridge, a suspension-bridge. atij. Wired, having wiry feathers. . Wire'-dan'cer, a performer on a tight wire. v.t. Wire-draw, to draw into wire : to draw or spin out to a great length : to strain or stretch the meaning of anything, ns. Wire'drawer; Wire' drawing.

adj. Wlre'drawn, spun out into needless fine distinctions. ns. Wire'-gauze, a kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire ; Wire'-grass, a kind of fine meadow-grass; Wire'-guard, wire-netting placed in front of a fire ; Wire' -heel, a defect or

disease of the foot ; Wire' -man, one who puts up or takes care of wires ; Wire'-net'ting, Wire'work, a texture of wire woven in the lonn of a nei ; Wire'-pull'er, one who exercises an influence felt but not seen, as if the actors were his puppets and he pulled the wires that move them : an intriguer ; Wire'-

pull'ing ; Wi'rer, a snarer ; Wire'-rope, a rope of twisted iron or steel. adj. Wire'-sewed, -stitched, sewed with wire instead of thread. us. Wire'way, transportation by means of wires ; Wire'work, articles made of wire; Wire'worker ; Wire work-Ing ; Wire'-worm, a name given to the larvae of click-beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness, very injurious to root, grain, and fodder crops. adj. Wire'WOVO, denoting a fine glazed oiiality of writing-paper. adv. Wi'rily. . WTriness, the state of being wiry. adj. Wl'ry, made of, or like, wire : flexible and strong. Wire away, or in, to act with vigour. Pull the wires (see Wire-puller above). [A.S. wtr ; Ice. vfrr ; perh. conn, with L.viri&, bracelets.]

Wis, wis, v. (in the form / mis) erroneously used as ' I know.' [/ wis is the M. E. adv. i-wis A.S. ge-ivis, certainly ; cf. Ger. ge-wtss.)

Wisard, wiz'ard, . Same as Wizard.

Wisdom, wiz'dum, . quality of being wise : judg-ment : right use of knowledge : learning : (B.) skilfulness, speculation, spiritual perception : the apocryphal Book of the Wisdom of Solomon (see Apocrypha). . Wis' dom- tooth, a large double back-tooth, so called because it appears late, when people are supposed to have arrived at the age of wisdom. [A.S. wfsdtfm, wisdom. Cf. Wise.]

Wise, wlz, tuij. having wit or knowledge : able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet : learned : skilful : dictated by wisdom : containing wisdom : pious, godly. aiijs. Wise'-hearted, having wisdom : prudent ; Wise' -like (Scot.), sensible, judicious : looking as if capable of playing one's part well. . Wise'ling, one who pretends to be wise. adv. Wisely. . Wise'ness. Wise woman, a witch: (Scot.) a midwife. Never the wiser, still in ignorance. [A.S. w(s ; Ger. weise ; from root of wit.]

Wise, wlz, v.t. (Scot.) to guide in a certain direction, to incline.

Wise, wiz, . way, manner. In any Wise, In no Wise, in any way, in no way ; On this Wise, in this way. [A. b. wise, orig. wiseness ; Ger. weise ; akin to wise (i) and wit. Doublet guise.]

Wiseacre, wl'za-ker, . one who pretends to wisdom without grounds, a simpleton quite unconscious of being such. [Perh. through the medium of Dutch from Ger. weissager, a soothsayer, weissagen, to foretell Old High Ger. wlzago, a prophet.]

Wish, wish, v.i. to have a desire : to long (so in B.) : to be inclined. v.t. to desire or long for : to ask : to invoke : (S/ui/t.) to recommend. . desire, longing : thing desired : expression of desire. . Wish'er. adj. Wish'ful, having a wish or desire: eager. adv. Wish'fully. >ts. Wish'fulness ; Wish'ing-bone, WiSh'-bone, the furcula or merrythought of a fowl ; Wish ing-cap, a cap by wearing which one obtains everything he wishes. [A. S. wyscaa wusc, a wish; Ger. wilnschen, Sw. onska.]

Wishtonwish, wish'ton-wish, . the North American t>rairie-dog. [Amer. Ind.]

Wish-wash, wish'-wosh, . (coll.) anything wishy-washy. adj. Wish'y-wash'y, thin and weak, diluted, feeble. [Formed from -uash.}

WiSket, wis'ket, n. (prov.) a basket.

Wisp, wisp, . a small bundle of straw or hay : a small broom : will-o'-the-wisp : a disease affecting the feet of cattle. v.t. to rub down with a wisp. aitj. WiS'py, like a wisp. |M. E. wisp, wips , conn

ith wipe ; cf. Low Ger. wiep, Norw. vippa, a wisp.) 'ist, WIM, ,'./<./. (/>'.) knew. [A.S. wiste, pa.t. of witan, 3<j pers. sing. pr.t. wdt, to know. Cf. Wit.]

Wistaria, wis-ta'ri-a, . a genus of leguminous plants, some of the species amongst the most magnificent ornamental climbers known in English gardens, named Irom the American anatomist, Caspar Wistar (1761-1818).

Wistful, wist'fODl, adj. hushed : full of thought : thoughtful : earnest : eager, wishful, longing. ad?'.

Wistfully. . Wist'fulness. adv. Wist'ly (SJtak.), silently, earnestly. [Most prob. for wkist-ful, ivhistly i.e. silently ; and not conn, with wish. Skeat, however, makes it a substitution for wishful, confused with -wuly = certainly Ice. -viss, certain (distinct from, yet allied to, vfss, wise).]

Wistiti = Oids tit i (q.v.) WiS'tit (obs.).

Wit, wit, v.i. to know : pr.t. ist pers. sing. Wot ; ad, Wost (erroneously Wot'test) ; ^d, Wot (erroneously Wot'teth : //. ist, 2d, sd, Wot) ; pa.t. Wist (erroneously Wotted); pr.p. Witting, Weet'ing (erroneously Wotting) \Ja.p. Wist. -To do to Wit, to cause to know; To Wit, that is to say the A.S. gerund td witaitite. [A.S. witan, to know (pr.t. ic wdt, J>u wast, he wdt, pi. witon ; pa.t. wiste also wisse, pi. wistoii, pa. p. wist); Goth, witan, Ger. wissen; cf. L. videre, Gr. idein.]

Wit, wit, . understanding : a mental faculty (chiefly in//.) : the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect, the result of this power : ingenuity : (rare) imagination : (obs.) information. adj. Witless, wanting wit or understanding : thoughtless. adv. Wit lessly. ns. Wit'lessness ; Witling, one who has little wit : a pretender to wit ; Wit-mong'er, a poor would-be wit ; Wit' -snap'per (.SVuil.), one who affects wit or repartee. adj. Wit'ted, having wit or understanding. . Witticism (wit'i-sizm), a witty remark : a sentence or phrase affectedly witty. ad-<. Wittily. . Wit'tiness. adv. Wittingly, knowingly : by design. adj. Witty, possessed of wit : amusing : droll : sarcastic : (.) ingenious : (SJtak.) wise, discreet. v.i. Wit'wanton, to indulge in irreverent wit. At one's wits' end, utterly perplexed ; Live by one's Wits, to live in a haphazard manner by any shift ; The five wits, the five senses. [A.S. wit, from the verb above.]

Wit, wit, . a person of understanding or judgment, esp. a person who has a keen perception of the ludicrous and can express it neatly. [Perh. a use of the preceding word ; others trace through A.S. wita, geiuita, a counsellor witan, to know.]

Witan, wit'an, n.pl. members of the Witenagemot. (PI. of A.S. wita, a man of knowledge. See preceding words.]

Witch, wich, . a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power and knowledge through compact with the devil or some minor evil spirit : a ha^, crone : (coll.) a fascinating young girl : (SJtak.)a.
wizard. v.t. to bewitch, to effect by means of witchcraft. ns. Witch' Craft, the craft or practice of witches: the black art, sorcery : supernatural power ; WitCh'-dOC'tor, a medicine-man ; Witch'ery, witchcraft : fascination ; Witch'es'-broom, a popular name for the broom-like tufts of branches developed on the silver-fir, birch, cherry, &c. by means of an tiredineous fungus ; Witch'es'-butter, a dark-brown fungus (see NostOC) ; Witch' es'-thim'ble, the sea-campion ; Witch'-find'er, one whose business w.-is to detect witches. adj. Witch'ing, weird : fascinating. adv. Witch'ingly. ns. Witch'-knot, a knot, esp. in the hair, tied by means of witchcraft; Witch' -meal, the inflammable pollen of the club-moss. adj. Witch'-rldd'en, ridden by witches. . Witch'-Wlfe. a wom.tn who practises witchcraft. [M. E. ivicche (both masc. and fern.) A.S. wicca (masc.), wicce (fern.), wizard, witch ; prob. reduced from ivdcga, wftiga, wit fa, a seer (Old High Ger. wizago) a supposed adj. witig, seeing w#<, to see, allied to witan, to know. For the change, cf. Orchard A.S. ortgeard. Cf. WUvoA Wicked.)

Witch, Witch-elm, wich, wich'-elm, n. the comm?u

Wit-cracker

mOte ; mute ; moon ; Men.

wild elm also Witch' -hazeL . Witch'en, the mountain-ash or rowan. [A.S. mice, the service-tree U'fcan, to bend.]

Wit-cracker, wit'-krak'er, n. (SAa&.) a joker, jester.

WHe, wit, v.t. (Spens.) to blame, to reproach. . (Spots.) blame, reproach. cuij. Wite'less (Spens.), blameless. [A.S. w{tan, to punish, fine (Ice. vita); ult. conn, with witan, to know.)

Witenagemot, wit'e-na-ge-mOt', n. the supreme council of England in Anglo-Saxon times, composed of the bishops, the ealdormen of shires, and a number of the king's friends and dependents, the king's thanes. It was thus purely a council of royal officers and territorial magnates, not at all resembling the representative House of Commons. [A.S. witeua gemdt ivita, a wise man, geinot, a meeting.]

With, . Same as Withe.

With, wiM, prep, denoting nearness, agreement, or connection : by : in competition or contrast : on the side of: immediately after : among: possessing: in respect of, in the regard of: like : by, by means of, through: showing, using: from. adv. Withal', with all or the rest : likewise : moreover. prep, an emphatic form of ivith. With that, thereupon. [A.S. WO; Ice. vitS, Ger. wider. It absorbed the A.S. mid, with (Ger. tnit).]

Withdraw, wiM-dnV, v.t. to draw back or away : to take hack : to recall. v.i. to retire : to go away. ns.

Withdrawal, Withdraw'ment ; Withdraw^ ; Withdraw'ing-rooni, a room used to retire into : a drawing-room. [Pfx. with-, against, and draw.]

Withe, with, or wi//, Withy, with'y, . a flexible twig, esp. of willow : a band of twisted twigs : an elastic handle to a tool to save the hand from the shock of blows : a boom-iron. adj. Withy (with'i or v/Vt/ti), made of withes : like withes, flexible. [A. S. wit At/if, a form of withig, a withy ; Ice. vidhir, Ger. weide, willow.]

Wither, wi/A'er, v.i. to fade or become dry : to lose freshness: to shrink: waste. v.t. to cause to dry up : to cause to decay, perish, waste. adj. With'ered, dried up. . With'eredness. adj.

With'ering, blasting, blighting, scorching. . With ering-floor, the drying-floor of a malt-house. adv. With'eringly. [A.S. wedriau, to expose to weather.]

Withers, wiM'erz, n.pl. the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse and behind the root of the neck. adj. With'er-wrtmg, injured in the wither-. [A.S. wither, against, an extension of with, against.]

Withershins, Widdershins, wiM'-, wid'er-shinz, adv. (Scot.) in the contrary direction to the left, contrary to the course of the sun, in the wrong way. Also Widd'ersins, Widd'ersinnis. Cf. the Gaelic deiseil, to the right, going round in the way of the sun. [11'i.ufer- is the Ice. vitkra, against (A.S. wither, Ger. wiedtr, Dut. ivtder) ; Sitis is the adverbial genitive, from Ice. sinni, walk, movement, originally journey, cog. with A.S. s(th, Goth, sintiis, journey, Old High Ger. situ/.]

Withhold, wi/A-hold', v.t. to hold back : to keep back.
-.. to stay back :fa.t. and pa. p. Withheld' (,I/Y/I. pa. p. Withhol'den). ns. Withhol'der ; Withhold ment. |Pfx. -vi:k-, against, and hold.)

Within, wiM-in', prep, in the inner part : inside : in the reach of: not going outside of. ad-', in the inner part : inwardly : at home. Within call, hail, not too far to hear a call, hail. [A.S. widnnan)/0, against, with, innau, in.]

Without, wi/A-owt', prep, outside or out of: beyond : not with: in absence of: not having: except: all but. adv. on the outside: out of doors. conj. except. adj. Without -door (Shak.), being out of d.'ors. prep. Without' en (Spens.), without. Without hook, on no authority ; Without distinction, indiscriminately. From Without, from the outside. [A.S. wtGutun m/8, against, utan, outside.]

Withstand, wiM-stand', v.t. to stand against : to oppose or resist: pa.t. and pa.p. Withstood.'.

n. Withstand'er.

Withwind, with'wind, . the bindweed.

Witloof, wit'lOf, . a kind of chicory with large roots [Dut.]

Witness, wit'nes, . knowledge brought in proof:

testimony of a fact : that which furnishes proof : one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing : one who attests. v.t. to have direct knowledge of: to see : to give testimony to : to show : (Shak.) to foretell.?'./, to give evidence. ns. Wlt'neSS-bOX, the enclosure in which a witness stands when giving evidence in a court of law ; Wlt'nesser. With a Witness (Shak.), to a great degree. [A.S. witnes, testimony witan, to know.]

Wittol, wit'ol, . one who knows his wife's faithlessness, and submits to it. adj. Wltt'Olly (Shak.). like a wittol or contented cuckold. [Formerly also initial, wittold, a particular use of ivitoval, the popinjay ; cf. the similar allusions to the cuckoo, from which grew the word cuckold.}

Witwal, wit'wawl, . the popinjay, or green woodpecker, the greater spotted woodpecker. [Var. of woodwale, a woodpecker.]

Wive, wlv, v.t. to take for a wife : to provide with a wife. v.i. to marry. . WiveTlOOd (Spfns.), wifehood. [A.S. wf/iati {/, wife.)

Wivern, wfvern, . Same as Wyvern.

Wives, wlvz, pi. of wife.

Wizard, wizard, . one who practises witchcraft or magic: (obs.) a wise man. adj. with magical powers. adv. Wil'ardly, like a wizard. . Wiz'ardry, sorcery. [O. Fr. guiscartlct. vizkr (for vitskr), from vita, to know.]

Wizen, wiz'n, Wizened, wiz'nd, adj. dried up : thin : shrivelled. v.i. and v.t. to become dry, to make dry. aiij. Wiz'en-faced, having a thin, shrivelled face. [A.S. wisniau, to wither; cog. with Ice. visinn, wizened, visua, to wither.]

Wizier = Vizir.

Wo. Same as Woe.

Woad, wod, . a genus of cruciferous plants, whose few species are mostly natives of the countries around
the Mediterranean Dyer's Woad yields a good and very permanent dye, but is now largely superseded by indigo. adj. Woad ed, dyed blue with woad. [A.S. wiid; Ger. waid ; L. vitr-tii,]

Wobble, Wobbler, Wobbling. See Wabble.

Woden, wo'den, . the Anglo-Saxon form of the Norse Odin. . Wo'denisra, the worship of Woden.

Woe, Wo, wO, . grief : misery : a heavy calamity : a curse : an exclamation of grief. adj. sad, wretched. adjs. Woe'begone, Wo'begone, beset with woe (see Begone) ; Woe'ful, Wo'ful, Woe'some (Scot. Wae'some), sorrowful : bringing calamity : wretched. a,ivs. Woe'fully, Wo'fully. ns. Woe fulness, Wo' fulness. <//>. Woe'-wea'ried, -worn, wearied, worn, with woe. Woe worth the day (see Worth). In weal and woe, in prosperity and adversity. [A.S. (interj.) via; Ger. weh ; L.. va, Gr. ouai. Cf. WaiL}

Woiwode. See Voivode.

Wold, wold, . an open tract of country. [A.S. weala, uiald, a wood, perh. ultimately conn, with wealdan, to possess, wield.]

Wolf, \voolf, . the common name of certain species of
the genus Cants including the ravenous Common Wolf, the Abyssinian Wolf, the Antarctic Wolf, the Maned Wolf, and the Prairie Wolf or Coyote : anything very ravenous : a greedy and cunning person : (obs.) a tuberculous excrescence : (mus.) a harsh discord heard in the organ, &c. : pi. Wolves. v.i. to hunt for wolves. v.t. (slang) to devour ravenously. ns. Wolf'-dog, a dog of large breed kept to guard sheep, esp. against wolves ; Wol'fer, one who hunts wolves; Wolf '-fish, a fierce and voracious salt-water fish called also Sta-woij and

file, far ; m, her ; mine :

: WoiT-homid (see Bonof) : WoMtag, the

of orvcs for their skins, tuijs. Wol fintl.
lite a wolf either in form or quality :

-:_--. w::ss-;- - -..u-^ics w .2-

I _-_- -.-. . W.J-s-iaie :..:r .Wolfs -
-da*, the club-moss Lycopodixr*

Ger.

nWboy who cried 'Wolf

and was not beneved when there was one ; Have a

wolf ty the ears, to be m a very dimcok situation ;

- . /-.-" Keep i^e *-:.-' :-:=. tie ixr. : . , ~L
oat hanger; See & w*tf, to lose era *
aBnsisa to an old !*-. I it'sai [A.S.
aw//.- L. &> : Gr. /jr-eat-]
Fotftaa, wool'fi-an, <#. pertaining to, or
with, the name of the German embryologist K_ F.
Wflf (1733-94) applied to the primordial renal
organs in the embryo cf the higher
_ the fmutmm of kidneys rill
the trmc r perannoot ladneys.

wOoTfi-an, adj. pertaining to the philosophy

T ^* r 6 ^: I , 75 t^_ He r

. .*araeq the philosophy of

.'-'-,- -z :L ~" '..^ ~7'--~^" t'.^l _-. '.t:. ^>

y^rf-^i^y and ^ytffm > ^** Tl which

r "r c.^: -_-.-j .

, wOOTii n, <*^f. pertaining to, or associated
with, the name of Friedrica August MV
(824), Ac moat gifted classical scholar and first
critic of his age appijro 1 esp. to his theory that
(he Odyssey and Iliad are OBsapOjad of ntunerens

' j4-^JCM**- , * | 1 -- -

07 cLTBeRx flHBStPCi&, KruBA* tugetoGr m a
f tMty by Wsqutsn efers.

a oative r<pi.n^ of Cmtg-
aate of iroB ad giiii n [Ger.]
WotmH, Wolrvtlft, wool-ve-ren', . a name giym
to the American gintton or carcajon, from its rape-
city. [Extension of wo^C]

Wnkan, woom'an, . the female of man, am adult
female of the truuum race: the femaJe sex, women
eeMectrvely : a female attendant : //- WOBMU
(wim'enX v./. to cause to act like a woman, to
(both 5*o.): to call a person
'

m^Mmm^j . *^*. w V^H ^uv^i^mwv , WOBm AA*

Wont'enktad, women taken together: the
e sex. <*#'. WoB'aB-llke. Uke a
dj. Worn aaly, like ,

female me-
killer of women ; W
tbe exercise of the electoral franchise by
+djt. WoM'ma-toB* (5A*fc-X ben-pecked ;
Tf a*, wearing women's clothes.

ef fbe lam, a whore; Womma of tte
of fashion. -Woken, righto, the

towards pcitortal and pro-
-Play Q*B voman, to grre

gjve

way to weakness. [A. S. nrtmman, -art/man, a ccmi-
pOfBftd of o^j a "wofxtan, mx, nan.]
roHrt, waon, K. the uterus, the organ in wf:
y^ong ot msratais are oe^uoped and k - *
birth : (5%**.) the msniih : the place where any-
tfnag k produced : any deep canty. p./. (Skat.)
to contain. 0^7 Womby r.^/ii.j,

i. an Australian marsupial ntam-

~me.J

Won, wun, T.i. to dwell : to abide : to IK
accustomed.
. a dwellmg : an abode. n. Won ing. dwelling.
[A.S. Tttottan, Dut. Tvonrn, Ger. it>ok.nfn, to dwell.]
on, won, pa-t. and p&.p- of ?.
onder, -wun'oer. . the state of mind produced by
something new, unejcpected, or extraordi:
strar .. cigy : a sweet fried cake ai*o

Cmter. T.i. to :eei wonder: to be amazed (with

:o speculate expectantly. f.adj. Won'dered (.iAo^.), having performed, or able to perform,

wonders. . Won derer. adj. Won'derfal, full of wonder: excrtm:; wonder: strange: (B.) v

-ad--. Won'derfolly. i. Won derfulness ; Won'darl^f. mJr. Won deringly, with * us. Won derland a land r.f wonders : Won'der-

MBt, surprise. adjs. Won deroiiS (same at Won-

; Won aer-Btruck, -stricfen. stru or astonishment. m. Won'der work, a : thaumaturgy : Won'der- worker ; Ing. atfji. ' Won'der - wound ed (Sk*k. J, wonder-stricken ; Won drous. such as may -vonder : strange. adr. Won'drotisly. as. Won'droBsneM. Bird, of wonder the phceniz ; Kn0 days' wonder, something th^

->r the moment : Seven wonders of

the "world (see Seven). [A.S. -arundar: Ger.

Ofundrr, Ice. uttdr.]
Vmt>\\ !,, wBg'ga-wong>a, . the large Anstra-

lian white-faced pigeon a taiile delicacy.
font, wunt, ^'. used or acctistomed. n. habit.

v.i. to be accustomed. actj. Won ted. accustomed : . Wontedness. adj. Wont less (S^e.),

.;. pa. p. of zvori, to

; Ger.

not. [Contr. of M. E. -wind.]
Woo, wC5, z.i. to ask in order to marriage : to court ; to solicit eagerly, to seek. T.I. to court or make love: to ask. **. Wooer ;Woo'ing. ULS.Mfete,

tO WOO TBfg , TDblt,

Wood, wood. *. the soiid part of trees : trees cut or sawed: timber: a collec: gi .:ig trees: the

cask or barrel, as distinguish^
(print.) a woodblock. v.t. to reppry woo
Wood' -acid, wood-vinegar, impure a -
the distillation of wood; Wood'-anem CL-
wind-flower, a little woodland plant, bloon
early spring, with a single white flower purp':

side; WOOd'-ant, a large forest-dv white ant infesiing the wood of old buildings. ./Z.
- . ' '

planes ihe source of many potatoon
WoodTrtn*. Wood-ntBd, the booeysnc

also to other (.rintbeis, snch a-
the Virginia-creeper, &c. ; Wood'-Urd
hves in die woods ; Wood bloc-.-:
on wood tod rcstd'y' to furntsn npc in
woodcot.^^i. Wood'-*6ring: Woo
in the woods. MX. Wood'-car'ving t
carving in wood ; Wood' Chat
withstanding its name, i* not a specie

~ike; Wood' Chttck, the green
Wood'-OOal, coal like wr,od (i:
fiftutc Or UTOWTI c r
afiiedto the !

... . . .

sion from it : Wood'-CsTT

: ' - ' '*''

ployment of cuitiug woo

-..' .....

beavy, stupid : clumsy, w
engri'Tlng, the ar:

ver: Wood-
ns oo wood,

Wood

mflte ; mute ; mfi^n ; Aten.

Woo!

differing from copper and steel plate engraving by
having tne parti intended to print on the paper in re-
lie : an engraving on or taken from wood ; Wood en-
head, a blockhead, stupid person- adj. Wooden-

headed, stupid. . Wood en -head ednes*,
Wood enly. *i. Woodenness, wooden

. r expression.

Wood'-e'ViL, red-water: severe con.-tipat!
catrie, often occuning after eating fre- ;

of trees; Wood'-flbre
derived from wood; Wood'-fret ter, _
or wood -eater ; Wood'-gOd. a -

Wood' -grouse, t: : ; Wood' -hoi*, a

* here wooci . Wood -honey

: Wood' -horse, a

Wood -I'bia (see Tantalus) ; Wood in-. .

Woodland

covered with woixi ; Wood lander, a
: woods; Wood lark:.

near woods, singing ch . - *"ing ',

WoOd-lay'er. a young oak, &c-, laid down in a

Woodless, without wood. ;;.. Wood -

lessness; Wood' -loose. .1 isopod of

the family O'lisciiiz the Scotch suiter, common
under stones, &c. : a termite or white ant : ar
of tiie pieudo-neuropterous fan

-cs ; Wood man.

small insider winch makes a ticking sound in the

woodwork of a hoose, the death-wat.n ; Wood -

niiihilir variety of cassiterite. or tin-stone;

'^x ^%e Wood-acid;: Wood'^
woodpecker, esp. the green woodpecker, Yafile
uncird ; Wood' -warbler, tiie >e,lo wiliow-
wartiler or woodwren : an AmericaD warhier, esp.
of the beautiful genus Dettdrxca ; Wood'ward,
ncer to guard the woods ; Wood wort a
of wood;

-* a in~:~j wood ;

low-wren {
-

ti&urix) nritbfr
Wood'y, abocnd-
woods :

an

a trees : a forest officer : a huntsman ;

Wood' -mite, a beetle-mite ; Wood -napa tha

mixture . from wood ; WOOC

(see Pyroxylie,) ; Wood' -night st; gr

ie ; Wood -note

- i ~, Wood'-

.:. a nymph or goddess of the wo.xls : ir.

.ed on the altar ;

Wood - 6 pal. Wood' -owl.

.-. brown owl ; Wood'-pa per. paper

. od ; Wood pecker Woodchack

(Pit:ida) of birds :~ Picaria. re.

r.odifi cation

in adaptation to its use as an axe, and :
long flexible tongue, which is -
insect - - and crevices of trees ; Wood -

pig'ei'.r. :ve; Wood-pulp,

-jduced to a pulp, used in making
paper ; WoOd'-reeTe, the overseer of a
Wood'mff. a gtmus of rubiaceous plan:-

<ves and a funnel-shaped corolla
send-

mf up erect stems, and small white sVraus ;
when dried it has a very 3 iZiaoce

like vernal-grass (o6s.) Wobd'-rOOf ; WOOC

od germander : Wood -sand' piper, a .!

tan tattler. , ink ; Wood -

SCTe"^ of wood or

Wood' shed.
"Wood -shock

Wood'-skin, a G . s canoe. in_

the baric of the uurple heart-tree : Woods toan.
Wood -soot, soci wood;

Wood -sorr'el, a plant of the ger

Wood -spirit (same as Pyroxylic spirif); Wood'-

pan of ar. isade

wonn, a

wrer.

copu*

v - wren (

;Hy

wood . Woody-nightshade (see Wood-
nigfttghade) Wooden horse, or Timber- m*re
(see Horse) : Wooden leg, an artificial leg nude
of wood ; Wooden spoon, a spoon of wood pre-
sented to the person who stands lowest for tie
year t hemaiical tripos list at Cam-

bridge ; Wooden type, urge type cut in wood.

Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a de-
-nt of government having charge of tbe

- woods anc .'. with

*-, wood ; akin to \i.JiodJi, timber.]
Wood. wood. adj. (Skak.) mad, furious.*. Wood'-
S. void; Ice. AJ*T, Goth. rj. frannc,

'

ood ber-i-tip, . a

. -: . _ ~

spite, tne green
stamp, a stamp made of
Wood
Wood -s wall' ow, .-,:-

the ii \ - -rjjnui*

shrike the -

ably closer than t:

"" >3d'sy.

teristic of, woods. J. ^1
from the dry distillation o

Wood

-tamping

petrified wood ;

lame for any of

.

c:r- :---
rp-r^ra X

obtained

for the prodactioa of wooL <r>".

of, or pertaming to, wool ; dad in ool, rusoc.

)ods of the

:h Biade of wooL *s. Wa""'
ribbed i:e all of

Wood -Uck, any tick of the taouly /nmtrf.r ; a

draper, one who deals in woollen goods; Wooi -
Bness, A/-.T. Wool ly. .ursisliag of, or likr. wooi :
dothed with wol; Woony-S^x**, -keaded.

of riaT, it may he said

a dealer

wool ; Wool'-miH," a building far the niiiniija of
wool and the wearing of woollen cloth ; Wool -

Jt, . the marmoC [Cocr. fisom
-ier. Inrl name.]

J"r.) the gallows. [A form of
vnddy, -milky. \

having tbe hair like wooL-.
a kind of red orpiment : W

Woof, woof, *. same as Weft (q.i .\-adj . Woof y.
dense. [A.S- tmtf, ftasekaaeefdi, to wea
prefix, a^/, to weave.]
WOOingly, woC'ing-li, otiv. io a wooiag or
persuasive

pars', the p i:li jg
done up for

.imulus c.oud ;
pick AT a aiachice for

inswi ;
done up for sale : a ImniHi weigaiag 24

soft, curly hair of sheep

air : any light, fleecy sub-
IE wool .-. Wool' -bah. a hall of
wool, such as is al ^" <!'" found in a sheep 5
stomach. adj. Wool'-bear'iBtg, bearing or yield-
ing wooL MS. Wool - card IBg, the process of
separating the fibres of wool preparatory to
spuming; Wool'-COBler, one
comb wool in order ti
straighten out the fibres ; Wool'-
driver up wool far a market

-.V. . : .. iT ; -.V .
cleaning wool ; Woof-

iiia

Woold

'Vxjl-dyed, dyed before '.jii iiini or weav-

a. Wool fat," lanolin : Woolft.l
with the Wool -gath'eriag,

fate, far ; me, her ; mine ;

iBdulger.cc of idle fancies. adj. dreamy
less. - Wool' - grWer, one who raises sheep
[he prodactioa of wooL -fjj- WoellBB, sade

Work

Sack, the seat of the Lord Chancellor in the

House of Lords, being a l;rge square sack of wool covered with scarlet ; Wool'sey, a material made of cotton and wool. n.pl. Wool -Shears, shears used in shearing sheep. its. Wool -Sort' er. one who sorts wool according to quality. &c. ; Wool -Sta'ple. the fibre or pile of wool ; Wool -Sta pier, a wool-factor : a wool-sorter. adv. Wool'ward (Shak.), in wool, as a penance. ns. Wool'-Wind er, one who bundles wool for packing ; Wool' work, needlework imitative of tapestry. Wool-sorters' disease (see Anthrax). Angora WOOl, the wool of the Angora goat ; Berlin wool, a kind of fine-dyed wool used for worsted work. [A.S. lonlt ; Goth, tutilla, Ger. ivoile, L. villus.]

Woold. woold, v.t. to wind about. adj. Wool'ded. ns. Wool der, a stick used in woolding a mast or yard, or a pin in a rope-maker's top ; Wool'ding.

Woom, woTJm, . beaver fur.

Woon, wSOn, . a governor of a province. [Burmese.]

Woon. w<50n, r.i. (S/-e>is.). Same as Won (i).

Woorali. woo'ra-li, . a South American poison for arrows. Also Woo'rara, WoU'rall, the same as Curari (q.v.).

Wootz. wools, . steel made by fusing iron with carbonaceous matter. [Perh. the Canarese ukkii, steel.]

Wop. wop, v.t. See Whop.

Word, wtird, ._an oril or_writfen sign expressing an idea or notion : talk, discourse : signal or sign r message: promise: declaration: a pass -word, a watch-word, a war-cry : the Holy Scripture, or a part of it: (/*/.) verbal contention. v.t. to express in words: (Shak.) to flatter. v.i. to speak, talk. ns. Word'-blind'ness, loss of ability to read ; Word-book, a book with a collection of words : a vocabulary.
atij. Word'-bound, unable to find expression in words. . Word' -build'ing, the formation or composition of words. adj. i^or'ded, expressed in words. ativ. Wor'dily. ns. Wor'diness ; Wor 1 -ding. act, manner, or style of expressing in words. adj. Wor'dish (obs.), verbose. - . Wor'dlshness. adj. Wordless (Shak.), without words, silent. ns. Word'-mem'ory, the power of recalling words to the mind ; Word'-palnt'er, one who describes vividly; Word'-palnt'ing, the act of describing anything clearly and fully by words only ; Word'-pic'ture, a description in words which presents an object to the mind as if in a picture. adj. Wor'dy, full of words : using or containing many words. Word for word, literally, verbatim. Break one's word, to fail to fulfil a promise ; By word of mouth, orally; Good word, favourable mention, praise ; Hard words, angry, hot words ; Have a word With, to have some conversation with ; Have words with, to i)uarrel, dispute with ; In a word. In one word, in short, to sum up ; In word, in speech only, in profession only ; Pass one's word, to make a promise ; The Word, the Scripture : (theol) the second person in the Trinity, the Logos. [A. S. luord ; Goth, tvattrd. Ice. orth, Ger. wort : also conn, with L. verbnnt, a word, Gr. cirein, to speak.)

Wordsworthian, wurds-wur'thi-an, adj. pertaining to the style of the sovereign poet of nature, William Wordsworth. (1770-1850). . an admirer of Wordsworth.

Wore, w5r, f>a.t. of wear.

Work, wurk, . effort directed to an end : employment : the result of work : that on which one works : anything made or done : embroidery : deed : effect : a literary composition : a book : management : an establishment for any manufacture, a factory (gener. in //.) : (physics) the product of a force by the component displacement of its point and application in the direction of the force : (//., fort.) walls, trenches, &c. : (theol.) acts performed in obedience to the Divine law : a manufactory, workshop, place of work (esp. in //.): mechanism e.g. of a watch. v.i. to make efforts to attain anything : to perform : to be in action : to be occupied in business or labour : to produce effects, to make progress with difficulty, to strain or labour : to ferment : to be agitated, to seethe : to embroider. v.t. to make by labour : to bring into any state by action : to effect : to carry on operations in : to put in motion : to purge : to influence : to manage : to solve : to achieve : to cause to ferment : to provoke, agitate : to keep employed : to embroider : pa.t. and pa.p. worked or wrought (rawt). ns. Workability, Workableness, adjs. Work'able, that may be worked ; Work'aday, work-d.iy, toiling, plodding. ns. Work' -bag, -bas'ket, a bag, basket, for holding materials for work, esp. needlework ; Work'-DOX, a lady's box for holding materials for work ; Work' -day, a day for work : a week-day. adj. pertaining to a work-day. ns. Work'er, a toiler, performer : among insects, the neuter or undeveloped

female ; Work'-fell'OW, one who is engaged in the same work with another. $.//. Work'folk, Work'-folks, persons engaged in manual labour. adj. Workful, industrious. ns. Work'girl, a girl or young woman employed in some manual labour ; Work'house, a house where any work or manufacture is carried on : a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work ; Work'ing. action, operation : fermentation : (//.) the parts of a mine, &c., where actual operations are in hand. adj. active : labouring : connected with labour. us. Wprk'ing-beam, the oscillating lever of a steam-engine connecting the piston-rod and the crank-shaft, a walking-beam ; Work ing-Class, manual labourers (often in //.); Work'ing-day. a day on which work is done, as distinguished from the Sabbath and holidays : the period of actual work each day. adj. laborious : plodding, ns. Work'lng-draw'ing, a drawing of the details of a building by which the builders are guided in their work ; Work'ing-house (Shak.), workshop ; Work'ing-par'ty, a group of persons who do some work in common, or who meet periodically for such a purpose ; Work'man. Working-man, a man who works or labours, e.sp. manually : a skilful artificer. adjs. Work'man-like, like a workman : becoming a skilful workman : well performed ; Work'manly, becoming a skilful workman. adv. in a manner becoming a skilful workman. us. Work'manship, the skill of a workman : manner of making : work done ; Work'-mas'ter, a skilled or directing workman, esp. in some great undertaking. n.fil. Work'-peO'plO, people engaged in labour. ns. Work'room. a room for working in ; Work'shop, a shop where work is done. adj.

Work'some, industrious. /. Work'-ta'ble, a small table used by ladies at their needlework ; Work'-woman. a woman who makes her living by some manual labour. Work of art, a production in one of the fine arts ; Work double tides, to work through continuous tides, night and day ; Work in, to intermix, to make to penetrate ; Work into, to make way gradually into : to change, alter; Work off, to separate and throw off, to get rid of, circulate : to produce as by work, esp. to print ; Work on, <>r upon, to act or operate upon, to influence ; Work one's passage, to give one's work on board in place of passage-money ; Work out, to effect by continued labour: to expiate: to exhaust: to solve or study anything fully out ; Work up, to excite, rouse : 10 create by slow degrees, to expand, elaborate : to use up, as material : (naut.) to set at an irksome or needless task : Work With, to strive to influence by appeals, &c. Board Of Works, the body which h.<s the management and control of public works and buildings, of which the expenses are defrayed from the crown revenues or parliamentary grants ; Have one's work cut out, to have one's work prescribed : to have a difficult task before one ; Make short work of (see Short) ; Out of work, out of working order : without employment ; Set to work, to employ in some work : to engage in some work ; Seven Works of Corporal Mercy, to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbour strangers, bury the dead of Spiritual Mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. [A.S. weorc; Ice. verk, Ger. iverk ; further conn, wifli Gr. ergon.}

World, wurld, . the earth and its inhabitants : the system of things : present state of existence : any planet or heavenly body : public life or society : an organic whole : business : the public : a secular life : course of life : a very large extent (if country, as the ' New World : ' very much or a gre.it deal, as 'a world of good:' time, as in the phrase 'world without end ' = eternally : possibility, as in 'nothing in the world:' (B.) the ungodly, -adjs. Worl'ded, containing worlds ; World'-har'dened, hardened by the love of worldly things. j. Wprld'-lang'uage, a universal language ; World'liness ; World' -llng, one who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions. aiijs. World'ly, pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come : devoted to this life and its enjoyments : bent on gain also adv. ; World'ly-mlnd'ed, having; the mind set on the present world. . Worid'ly-mind'-

edness. adjs. World ly- wise, wise in this world's

affairs ; World'-old, exceedingly ancient ; World'-

wea'ried, -wea'ry, tired of the world ; World'-Wide, wide or extensive as the world. All the world, everybody : everything ; All the World and his Wife (coll.), everybody : also, an ill-assorted mass ; A world, a great deal : Carry the World before one, to pass to success through every obstacle ; For all the world, precisely, entirely ; Go to the world (Shak.), to get married ; In the world, an intensive phrase, usually following an interrogative pronoun or adverb. The New World, the western hemisphere, the Americas; The Old World, the eastern hemisphere, comprising Europe, Africa, and Asia; The Other world, the non-material sphere, the spiritual world ; The Whole world, the sum of what is contained in the world ; The world's end, the most distant point possible. [A.S. ivoruld, iforld, weorold, (lit.) 'a generation of men,' from Tver, a man, and yldo, sig. an age ; Ice. verold. Old High Ger. ivemlt (Ger. welt).]
Worm, wurni, M. a term destitute of scientific precision,
but often applied to any one of the members of numerous classes of invertebrate animals which are more or less earthworm-like in appearance, the earthworm, a grub, a maggot : anything spiral : the thread of a screw : the lytta or vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue : the instrument used to withdraw the charge of a gun : a spiral pipe surrounded by cold water into which steam or vapours pass for condensation in distilling : anything that corrupts, gnaws, or torments : remorse : a debased being, a groveller : (pi.) any intestinal disease arising from the presence of parasitic worms. v.i. to move like a worm, to squirm : to work slowly or secretly. v.t. to effect by slow and secret means : to elicit by underhand means: to remove the lytta or vermiform cartilage of a dog's tongue. . Worm'-cast, the earth voided by the earthworm. adjs. Worm'-eat'en, eaten by worms : old : worn-out : Worm'-eating, living habitually on worms ; Wormed, bored by worms : injured by worms. us. Worm'-fence, a zigzag fence formed of stakes : Worm'-fe'ver. a feverish condition in children ascribed to intestinal worms ; Worm'-gear, a gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm or shaft on which a spiral is turned, an endless screw; Worm

gearing; Worn -grass, pink-root ; a kind of stone-

crop ; Worm'-hole, the hole made by a worm. adj. Worm -holed, perforated by worm-holes. ns.

Worm'-pow'der, a vermifuge ; Worm'-seed, santonica : the treacle mustard ; Wonn'-wheel, a wheel gearing with an endless screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. adj. Wor'my, like a worm : grovelling : containing a worm : abounding with worms: gloomy, dismal, like the grave. [A.S. -iL-yrw, dragon, snake, creeping animal ; cog. with Goth, -waurms, a serpent, Ice. ormr, Ger. vjurm ; also with L. vermi's.]

Wormian, wurm'i-an, adj. associated with the name of the Danish anatomist Olaus Worm (1588-1654), applied esp. to the supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull.

Wormwood, wurm'wood, K. the bitter plant A rtemisia
absinthium: bitterness. [A.S. iverntid (Ger. uuermittk), wormwood ; perh. lit. ' keep-mind,' in allusion to its medicinal (anthelmintic and tonic) properties werian, to protect (Ger. wehreii), mdd, mind.]

Worn, wOrn, pa. p. of wear.

Worn-out, worn'-owt, adj. much injured or rendered useless by wear : wearied : past, gone.

Worricow, wur'i-kow, . (Scot.) a hobgoblin : the devil : anything frightful or even only grotesque.

Worry, wui'i, v.t. to tear with the teeth : to harass : to tease : (Sect.) to choke. v.i. to trouble one's self : to be unduly anxious : to fret :pa. t. and pa.p. worr'ied. . act of worrying : trouble, perplexity, vexation. ns. Worr'ier, one who worries himself or others ; Worr'iment (coll), anxiety. adj. Worr'isome,

causing trouble. v. Worr"it (slang), to worry. it. (slang) annoyance. adj- Worrying, harassing. adv. Worr'yingly. Worry down, to swallow with a strong effort. [A.S. ivyrgan, found in compound d-wyrgan, to hnrm ; cf. Dut. ivorgen, Ger. tviirgen, to choke ; A.S. tuearg, werg, a wolf.]

Worse, \vurs, adj. (used as camp, of bad) bad or evil in a greater degree: more sick. adv. bad in a higher degree: less: (Shak.) with more severity. v.t. (obs.) to worst. v.i. Wor'Sen, to grow worse. T'./. to make worse. adr. Wor Ser, a redundant comparative of ivorse. The Worse, defeat, disadvantage. [A.S. U'yrsa, from wifrs-sa from tvirsiza (Goth, irairsiza), formed with comp. suffix -zz from a

Teut. root wers, found in Ger. ver-wirren, to confuse.]

Worship, wur'ship, . religious service : fervent esteem : adoration paid to God : a title of honour in addressing certain magistrates, &c. : submissive respect. v.t. to respect highly: to treat with civil reverence : to pay divine honours to : to adore or idolise. v.i. to perform acts of adoration : to perform religious service: pr.p. worshipping ; pa.t. and pa.p. wor' shipped. adjs. Wor'shlpable, Wor'shipful, worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect. adv. Wor'shipfully. . Wor shipfulness. adj. Wor'Shipless. destitute of worship or worshippers./;. Wor 'shipper. House, or Place, of worship, a church or chapel. [A.S. weorthscipe weorth, vjurth, worth, affix -scipe, -skip.}

Worst, wnrst, adj. bad or evil in the highest degree. adv. to a very bad or very evil degree. . the highest degree of badness : the most evil state. 7'.). to get the advantage over in a contest : to defeat. v.i. (ots.) to grow worse. [A.S. ii-yrst, wvrrfst, vyrresta, from the same source as tvorse.]

Worsted, woost'ed, or woorst'ed, . twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool : woollen yarn for ornamental needlework. adj. made of worsted yarn. K. Worsted-work, needlework done with worsted. [From Worsttaii, a village near Norwich in England.)

Wort, wurt, . a plant of the cabbage kind. fA.S. ti'yrt ; Ger. ivurz, imirzel, a root.]

Wort, wurt, . new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation: the sweet infusion of malt. [A.S, wyrte, new beer (Ice. vir(r)~-ivyri, root. See preceding word.]

Worth

(ate, far : mi, her ; mine :

Wrench

Worth, vrurth, . value : possessions : that quality which renders a thing valuable : price : moral excellence : importance. adj. equal in value to : having a certain moral value : deserving of. adj. Worth'ful. oth: Worth'ily (tk), in a worthy manner : justly: truly. . Worthiness (M). ad'j. Worth' -less. of no worth or value : having no value, virtue, excellence, &0. : useless. -adr. Worthlessly. n. Worth'lessneSS. adj. Worthy (wur'Mi), having worth : valuable : deserving : suited to : (.) deserving (either of good or bad). . a man of eminent worth : a local celebrity: (SAaJk.) anything of value : _//. Wor'thles. v.t. to make worthy. Worthiest Of blood, male, as opposed to female of inheritance. Nine worthies. Hector, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar ; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus ; Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon. [A.S. zwnrtk, wurtk (Ger. wert), value.)

Worth, wurth, v.i. to be, happen, a* in the phrase Woe Worth = woe be to (with the noun in the dative). [A.S. wear than, to become; cf. Ger. werden.)

Wot, wot, Wotteth. wot'eth, v.t. (B.)pr.t. of obsolete wit. to know, [tftt.]

Would, wood, pa.t. of ivill. adj. Would' -be, aspiring, trying, or merely professing to be. . a vain pretender. [A.S. wolde, pa.t. of Tuilla.it.]

Woulfe-bottle, woolf-borM, n. a form of thre Aecked bottle, generally arranged in a series known as ll'oulfe's apparatus, used for the purpose of purifying gases, or of dissolving them in suitable solvents from the name of the London chemist, Peter Woitlfe (1727-1806).

Wound, wownd,^i7./. and /<*./. of wind.

Wound, wSOnd, n. any division of soft parts, including the skin, produced by external mechanical force whether incised, punctured, contused, lacerated, or poisoned: any cut, bruise, hurt, or injury. -\f. to make a wound : to injure. adj. Woun'dable, capable of being wounded. . Woun'der. adv. Woun'dily (coll.), excessively.?/. Woun'dlng. adj. Wound'less, exempt from being wounded, invulnerable : harmless. . Wound'WOrt, a name applied to several plants of popula- repute as vulneraries, as the kidney-vetch, &c. : a plant of genus Stackys, the marsh or clown's woundwort. adj. Woun'dy, causing wounds : (coll.) excessive. [A.S. w/W(Ger. wunde, Ice. uttd) A.S. wuitd, wounded; prob. orig. pa.p. of A.S. tuinnan, to fight, strive.]

Wourall. See Woorall

Wove, Woven, pa.t. and /<*./. of weave.

Wow, wow, v.i. (Sptiu.) to woo.

Wow. wow, intrrj. an exclamation of wonder.

Wowf, wowf, adj. (Scot.) crazy.

Wow-WOW, wow-wow, n. the gibbon of Sumatra.

Wox. Woxen(-S><wj.), /a./, and/a./. cAtvax.

Wrack, Rack, rak, . a term loosely given to various seaweeds, esp. to the Futaceof, common on British shores, long valuable as a source of kelp, and utilised as manure : shipwreck : ruin. adj. Wrack'-ful, de>tructive. [Lit. 'something cast ashore,' A.S. wrtrc, exile, misery wrecan, to drive, urge. Wrack is a doublet of wreck.]

Wrack, rak, by-form of torcck.

Wraith, rath, . a spectre : an apparition in the exact likeness of a person seen before or soon after his death. [Cf. dial, form warth, an apparition ; prob. orig. having the sense of 'guardian spirit' Ice. vortkr, a guardian.]

Wrangle, rang'gl, v.i. to make a disturbance : to dispute : to dispute noisily or peevishly. . a noisy dispute. us. Wrang'ler, one who wrangles or disputes angrily : (Ska*.) a stubborn foe : in the University of Cambridge, one of those who have attained the first class in the public mathematical honour examinations ; Wrang'lershlp. a-tf. Wrang'le-some, given to wrangling. . Wrangling. Senior wrangler, the student taking the_first place in the class mentioned, the second being called

Second wrangler, and so on in the same way. [A freq. of luring.]

Wrap, rap, r.t. to roll or fold together: to enfold: hide: to cover by winding something round (often with up) : p>'.p. wrap' ping ; pa.t. and pa. p. wrapped. . a wrapper, as a shawl, &c. its. Wrap page, act of wrapping : things used as wrappers ; Wrap'-per, one who, or that which, wraps : a loose outer garment of a woman ; Wrap ping ; Wrap'-ras'cal, a loose greatcoat worn about 1740 (a humorous term). Wrapped up in, bound up in : engrossed with: comprised in. [A form of warp M. E. ivrappen, also it'lappen. Cf. Lap (v.t. to wrap) and Envelop.]

Wrap. Same as Rap.

Wrasse, ras, . a genus of bony fishes representative of the large family Labridte, and including many species on European and North African coasts. Common British species are the batlati-itrrasse, the red wrasse, and ihegitteus ti'ratse. [Perh. the W. %-tvrachen.]

Wrath, rath, . violent anger : holy indignation : heat. adj. violently angry. a,ij. Wrath'fttl, full of wrath : very angry : springing from, or expressing,

wrath. adv. Wrath fully, n. Wrath'fulness. .i<rV. Wrath'ily. a<ljs. Wrath'less ; Wrath'y, apt to wrath. [Old Northumbrian wr&C&o A.S. rcr.jS, adj. wroth ; Ice. reithi.]

Wrawl, raw 1, v.i. (Sfens.) to cry as a cat, to caterwauL
[Imit.]

Wraxling, raksling, . wrestling.

Wreak, rek, r.t. to inflict : avenge. . Wreak'er ailjs. Wreak'ful. revengeful : angry ; Wreak'less, unpunished. [A.S. wrecan, orig. 10 drive, and so to punish, avenge ; Ice. reka, to drive, pursue, Ger. riicken ; conn, with L. itrgire.]

Wreak, rek, r.i. (Shot.). Same as Reck.

Wreath, reth, . a chaplet : a garland : anything long and circular: a defect in glass. r.f. Wreathe (re/A), to form by twisting : to form into a wreath : to twine about or encircle. v.i. to be interwoven. adj. Wreath'en (M), wreathed. . Wreath'er (th\ adjs. Wreath less ; Wreath'y. [A.S. wreedk, 'a

twisted band' wrlthan, to writhe.]

Wreck, rek, . destruction: destruction of a ship: ruins of a destroyed ship : remains of anything ruined : shipwrecked property. v.t. to destroy or disable: to ruin. v.i. to suffer wreck or ruin. us. Wreclr/age, the act of wrecking : wrecked material ; Wreck'er, a person who purposely causes a wreck or who plunders wreckage : one who lures a ship on to the rocks for purposes of plunder : one who criminally ruins anything : a per-on employed by the owners in recovering disabled vessels or their cargo. atij. Wreck'ful, causing ruin. a. Wreclf/-mas'ter, a person taking charge of a disabled ship and its cargo. Wreck 'commissioners, a tribunal which inquires into shipping disasters. Receivers

Of wrecks, wreck-masters. [A.S. -ivrtrc, expulsion wrecan, to drive, Low Ger. wrak. Dut iirrak. Ice. reki, a thing drifted ashore ; a doublet of wrack.]

Wreck, rek, . (SJfns.) same as Wreak. v.t. (Mitt.) to wreak.

Wren, ren, n. a genus (Troglodytes) and family (Troglodytidtr) of birds, having a slender, slightly curved and pointed bill, the wings very short and rounded, the tail short and carried erect, the legs slender and rather long. *. Wren'nlng, the stoning of a wren to death on St Stephen's Day, December a6th Wrennin^ Day once practised in the North Country ; Wren' -tit, a Californian bird (Chanura fasciata), of dubious relations, at once resembling the wren and the titmouse. [A.S. H'Tfntia, wrynna tonene, lascivious.]

Wrench, rensh, v.t. to wring or pull with a twist : to force by violence: to sprain. v.i. to undergo a violent wrenching. . a violent twist : a sprain : an instrument for turning bolts, &c. : in coursing, bring-

1133

Wrest

mute ; mute ; moon ; tncn.

Wrong

ing the hare round at less than a right angle half a point in the recognised code of points for judging. [A.S. turencan (Ger. renken)iarenc, fraud ; root of Hiring:]

Wrest, rest. v.t. to twist from by force : to twist from truth or from its natural meaning. . violent pulling and twisting : distortion : an instrument, like a wrench, for tuning the piano, &c. . Wrest er. [A.S. turxstan wrist, firm, from wrdtn, pa.u of writ hnn, to writhe; Dan. vriste.)

Wrestle, res'l, z:i. to contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down : to struggle : to apply one's self keenly to: (Scot.) to pray earnestly. '.{. to contend with in wrestling. n. a bout at wrestling : a struggle between two to throw each other down. ns. Wrestler ; Wrestling, the sport or exercise of two persons struggling to throw each other to the ground in an athletic contest governed by certain fixed rules catch-hold, ground-wrestling, catch-as-catck-can, back-hold, &c- [A.S. wrxstUiin ; a freq. of '^vrxstan, to wrest.]

Wretch, rech, . a most miserable person : one sunk in vice : a worthless person : body, creature (in pity sometimes admiration). adj. WretCh'ed, very miseraole : distressingly bad : despicable : worthless. ad--. Wretch edly. . Wretch edness.

[A. S. wrecca, an outcast zurcrc, pa.t. of turecan, to drive.]

Wrethe, reth, v.t. and v.i. (Spent.). Same as Wreathe.

Wrick, rik, v.t. (prav.) to twist, turn. [Low Ger. ~,vrikke'i, to turn.]

Wriggle, rig'i. r.i. to twist to and fro: to move sinuously : to use crooked means. v.t. to cause to wriggle. *, the motion of wriggling. us. Wriggler, one who wriggles : one who uses trickery ; Wriggling. [A freq. of obs. wr/c. to move about, itself a variant of wrick, M. E. wriKHcn, to twist ; cf. Dut. wriggelen, to wriggle.]

Wright, rlt, . a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-Tov^A/, &.C.). [A.S.uyrAia wyrht t a. work :<; -rout, to work.]

Wring, rinc, -./. to twist : to force, or force out, by :ng : to force or compress : to pain : to extort : to bend out of its position. r./. to writhe : to twist : - and /a./*, wrung, (A'.)wringed. ns. Wring' -bolt, a bolt with a ring or eye, used to secure a ship's planks asainst the frame till they are permanently fixed in place ; Wring'er, one who wrings : a machine for forcing water from wet clothes also Wring' ing -machine', adj. Wring/ing-wet, so

; at water can be wrung out. n.pl. Wring' -Staves. strong pieces of wood used in applying wring-bolts. Wring from, to extort; Wririg'off, to force off by wringing ; Wring out, to squeeze out by twisting ; Wring the hands, to maniiest grief by convulsive clasping of the hands. [A.S. n'riiifaM, to twist ; Dut. wringen, Ger. ringen. Cf. Wreak, Wry.}

Wrinkle, ring'kl, n. (coll.)a. tip, valuable hint. [Perh. from A.S. wrmc, a trick Cf. Wrench.}

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *. a small ridge on a surface caused by twisting or shrinking : unevenness. contract into wrinkles or furrows : to make rough. -:i. to shrink into ridges. adj. Wrink'ly, full of wrinkles : liable to be wrinkled. [M. E. tortitkel, conn, with A.S. ivringan, t^ twist ; prob. related to Sw. rynva, Dan. rytikt, a wrinkle.]

Wrist, rist, . the joint by which the hand is united to the arm : a stud or pin projecting from the side of a crank. nt. Wristband, the band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist ; WriSt'-drop. inability to extend the hand, often caused by lead-poisoning ; Wristlet, an elastic band used to confine the upper part of a glove to the wrist : a bracelet : (slang) a handcuff; Wrist'-plate, an oscillating plate bearing wrist-pins for the connection of rods or pitmans, as on Uie cut-on gear of an engine ; Wrist -pin, an

pin connecting a pitman to a cross-head ; Wriaf -shot, in golf, a short stroke usually played with an iron, from the wrist, without swinging the club over the shoulder. [A.S. wrist writhan, to twist ; Ger. rist.]

Writ, rit, obsolete pa.t. and pa.p. of write.

Writ, rit, , a writing : (law) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something : a formal document, any writing. Holy Writ, the Scriptures. Serve a writ on, to deliver a summons to.

Write, rit, v.t. to form letters with a pen or pencil : to express in writing : to compose : to engrave : to record : to communicate by letter. v.i. to perform the act of writing : to be employed as a clerk : to compose books : to send letters : to practise the art ot writing : to work as an author : to compose a letter : pr.p. wrT'ting ; pa.t. wrote ; pa.p. writ'ten. ns. Wri'ter, one who writes : a professional scribe or clerk : an ordinary legal practitioner in Scotch country towns : an author : a petty officer in the United States navy who keeps the watch-muster aud other books of the ship usually Ship^writer : fern. Writeress (rare); Wri'ter's-cramp (,-ee Cramp); Writership, the office of a writer; Wri'ting, the forming letters with a pen or pencil : that winch is written : literary production ; Writing-book, a book of paper for practising penmanship ; Writing-case, a portable case containing materials for writing ; Wri'ting-cham'ber. a room fitted for writing : a law office ; Wri ting-desk, a desk with a sloping top for writing upon : a portable writing-case ; Wri ting-ink, ink suited for writing with ; Wri ting-mas ter, a master who teaches the art of penmanship : the yellow -bunting ; Wri ting-pa per, paper finished with a smooth surface, for writing upon ; Wri'ting-SChool, a school for penmanship ; Wri'ting-ta'ble, a table fitted or used for writing upon. adj. Written, reduced to writing

opposed to Oral. Writers to the Signet, an ancient society of solicitors in Scotland who formerly had the exclusive right to prepare all summonses and other writs pertaining to the supreme court of justice, and still have the exclusive privilege of preparing crown writs, which include all charters, precepts, and writs from the sovereign or prince of Scotland. Write down, to put down in written characters: to condemn in writing; Write off, to cancel by an entry on the opposite side of the account ; Write out, to transcribe : to exhaust one's mental capacity by too much writing ; Write Up. to put a full description of in writing : to praise something in writing above its merits. [A.S. mirftaa ; Ice. rfta ; the original meaning being 'to scratch' (cf. the cog. Ger. reissen, to tear).]

Writhe, i~\th, v.t. to turn to and fro : to twist violently : to wrest : (obs.) to extort. r.i. to twist. n. (rare) a contortion, adr. Wri'thingly. [A.S. ivrfthaM, to twist ; Ice. rltha, Cf. Wreath, Wrest, Wrist.}

Writhle, rith'l, -: t. (Spent.) to wrinkle : (Shak.) to shrivel.

Wrizzled, riz'ld, adj. (Spens.) wrinkled.

Wroke, rOk, Wroken, rOk'n, obsolete /o->. ofwrtak.

Wrong, ron;;, adj. not according to rule or right, deviating from what is correct or suitable : perverse : not fit or suitable : incorrect : not right or true. n. whatever is not right or just : any injury done to another : an erroneous view. adv. not rightly. r.t. to do wrong to : to deprive of some right: to injure. ns. Wrong 7 -do'er, one who does wrong: one who injures another ; Wrong -do ing. evil or wicked action or conduct ; Wronger, one who wrongs. adj. WrongTul. wrong : unjust: injurious.

adT. Wrongfully. n. Wrong fulness. adj.

Wrong' -head'ed. obstinately ;md perverse

adj. Wrongf -mind'ed, having erroneous views. . Wrong'ness. adj. WrongTous, unjust, illegal. adv. Wrong ously. adj. Wrong'-timed, inopportune. Go WTOng, to fail to work properly : to stray from virtue ; Have wrong, to be wrong : to suffer injustice ; In the wrong, holding an erroneous view or unjust position ; Private wrong, a violation of the civil or personal rights of an individual in his private capacity ; Put In the wrong, to cause to appear in error. [A. S. wrung, a wrong ; most prob. Scand., Ice. rangr, unjust, Dan. vrang, wrong. Skeat explains A.S. ivrang as from wrang, pa.t, of wringan, to wring, like Fr. tort, from L. tortus, twisted.]

Wrote, r5t,pa.t. of write.

Wroth, rOth, adj. wrathful. [A.S. wrath, angry wrath, pa.t. of wrfthan, to writhe; cf. Ice. reithr.}

Wrought, rawt, pa.t. and pa.p. of work. n. Wrought' -i'ron, malleable iron. [A. S. worhte, gf-worht, pa.t. and pa.p. otwyrcan, wircan, to work.]

Wrung, rung, pa.t. and pa.p. of wring.

Wry, rl, adj. twisted or turned to one side : not in the right direction. . (prov.) distortion. v.i. (Shak.)io go astray. v.t. to give a twist to, pervert. n. Wry'bill, a New Zealand plover with bill bent sideways. ad-u. Wryly. adj. Wry. mouthed, having a crooked mouth, unflattering. . Wry'-neck, a twisted or distorted neck : a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which twists round its head strangely when surprised. adj. Wry' -necked. n. Wryness. Make a wry face, or mouth, to pucker up the face, or mouth, in sign of disgust or pain. [A.S. wrigian, to drive, bend. Ult. conn, with wriggle and writhe.}

Wull, wul, v.i. (Spens.). Same as Will.

Wuther, wuM'er, v.i. (prov.) to roar sullenly. n. a low roaring. [Perh. traceable to A.S. with, a cry.)

Wuzzent, wu/ent, adj. (Scot.) wizened.

Wuzzle, wuz'l, v.t. (U.S.) to jumble.

Wych-elm, . See Witch elm.

Wyclifite, Wycliffite, wik'lif-It, adj. pertaining to the English reformer and translator of the Bible, John Wycliffe (1325-84). . a follower of Wycliffe : a Lollard.

Wykehamist, wik'am-ist, . a student, or former student, of Winchester College, founded by William of liykehain, Bishop of Winchester (died 1404).

Wylie-coat, wfli-kot, . (Scot.) a flannel undervest or petticoat.

Wynd, wind, n. (Scot.) a lane: narrow alley in a town. (Same as Wind ().)

Wyvern, wl'vrn, . (her.) a. fictitious monster allied to the dragon and the griffin, and having its two legs and feet like those of the eagle. [O. Fr. wizrre, a viper L. viferu.}

i

the twenty-fourth letter in our alphabet, having in modern English the value of ks, which it had in Anglo-Saxon except at the beginning of a word, where it is pronounced like z. Asji numeral X stands for ten, X for a thousand, X for ten thousand ; X as an abbreviation represents the word Christ Xian, Xmas ; x in algebra is the first of the unknown quantities ; and the use of X, XX, and XXX on barrels of stout is a well-known way of indicating the quality. X-rays, the name given by RSntgen of Wurzburg in 1895 to those dark or invisible rays emitted, under the influence of an

electric current, from a glass-bulb highly exhausted of air through an aluminium window into a close box, and which when passed through the hand or other part of the body imprint a shadow-picture of the bones on a sensitive photographic plate a discovery of high value in surgery, enabling a bullet, &c.. embedded in the flesh to be carefully, localised.

Xantheine, zan'the-in, . the yellow colouring matter of flowers. [From Gr. xanthos, yellow.]

Xanthian, zan'thi-an,rt<^;. pertaining to Xanthiis, the capital of ancient Lycia, in Asia Minor.

Xanthin, zan'thin, . a name given to the yellow colouring matter of various flower*, to a principle in madder, and to a deposit of urine. . Xan'-thate, a salt of xanthic acid. a,ij. Xan'thic. [Gr. xanrlios, yellow.]

Xanthium, zan'thi-um, n. a weedy plant of the aster family. Also Cockle-bur, Clot-bur.

Xanthochroi, zan-thok'roi, n.pl. one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites. H. Xanthochrol a, a yellow discolouration of the skin. adjs. Xanthochro ic, Xanthoch'roous. [Formed through L. from Gr. xanthos, yellow, chroa, skin.)

Xanthoma, ran-thO'ma, . a skin disease consisting of a growth of flat or tuberculated yellowish patches, often on the eyelids. adj. Xanthom'atous. [Gr. xanthos, yellow.]

Xanthomelanous. zan-thri-mel'a-nus, adj. applied to a type of men with black hair and yellow or olive skins. [Gr. xanthos, yellow, melas, -anos, black.]

Xanthophyll, zan'thO-fil, . any one of certain yellow pigments contained in leaves.

Xanthopsy, zan'thop-si, n. a kind of colour-blindness "i which everything looks yellowish.

Xanthusis, zan-thu'sis, /;. the furin.itioa of a yellowish

pigment in the areolar or muscular tissue, discolouring the skin esp. in cancerous tumours.

Xanthous, zan'thus, adj. yellow. [Gr. xanthos, yellow.]

Xanthoxylum, zan-thok'si-lum, . a genus of the Rutacctr, comprising over one hundred species, of which many are found in Brazil and the West Indies the Prickly Ash or Toothache-tree. [Formed from Gr. xanthos, yellow, xylon, wood.]

Xanthura. zan-thu'ra, . a genus of American jays, with yellow tail. [Gr. xanthos, yellow, aura, tail.]

Xantippe, zan-tip'e, . a scold, shrew. [Wife of Socrates.]

Xebec, ze'bek, . a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp. , Turk, sumbakl.}

Xema. ze'ma, . the genus of fork-tailed gulls.

Xenarthral, zen-arth'ral, aiij. peculiarly jointed, as dorso-lumbar vertebrae. [Gr. xenos, strange, arthron, a joint.]

Xenial, ze'ni-al, adj. of or belonging to hospitality. [Gr. xenos, a guest.]

Xenium, zeni-um, . a present made to a guest, stranger, or ambassador. [Gr.)

Xenodochy, ze-nod'o-ki, . reception of strangers. . Xenodoche'um, a building for the reception of strangers : an inn in modern Greece.

Xenogamy, zen-og'a-mi, . (hot.) cross-fertilisation. [Gr. xenos, strange, gatnos, marriage.]

Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'e-sis, . the generation of something altogether and permanently unlike the parent. adj. Xenogenet'ic. [Gr. xenos, a stranger, genesis, birth.)

Xenomania, zen-O-ma'ni-a, n. an inordinate attachment to things foreign. [Gr. jcenos, foreign, mania, madness.]

Xenomenia, zen-5-me'ni-a, . vicarious or supplementary menstruation. [Gr. xenos, strange, mciiiaia, menses.]

Xenomorphic. zen-0-mor'fik, adj. not having its own proper form, but an irregular shape impressed by adjacent minerals. [Gr. xenos, straii'je, inorphe, form.)

Xenops, ze'nops, . a genus of South American tree-creepers, with short turned-up bills. [Gr. xenos, strnnee, dps, face.]

Xenurus, ze-nu'rus, n. a genus of armadillos. adj. Xenu'rine. [Gr. xenos, strange, oura, tail. I

Xeransis, zii-ran'sis, . siccation. Als<5 Xero sis.

XerantiC, ze-ran'tik t adj. drying up, exMixunt.

Xerasia, ze-ra'si-a, n. a morbid dryness of the hair.

Also Xero'SiS. [Or. xeros, dry.]

Xeroderma, ze-ro-der'ma. . a morbid state of dryness of the skin due to diminished secretion of the sebaceous glands.

Xerodes, ze-r5'des, . any tumour attended with dryness.

Xeromyrum, ze-rom'i-rum, . a dry ointment.

Xerophagy, ze-rof'a-ji, >i. the habit of living on dry food. [Or. xeros, dry, phagein, to eat.]

XerophiloUS, ze-rofi-lus, adj. (hot.) loving dryness.

Xerophthalmia, ze-rof-thal'mi-a, . a dry form of conjunctivis.

Xerostomia, ze-ro-sto'mi-a, n. abnormal dryness of the mouth.

Xerotes, ze''r5-tez, . a dry habit of body. adj. Xerot'ic.

Xerotlibia, ze-rO-trib'i-a, . dry friction. Also Xerotrip'sis.

Xiphoid, zif'oid, adj. resembling the sword-fish.

Xoanon. zo'a-non, . a primitive statue, fallen from heaven, originally of wood, later overlaid with ivory and gold. [Gr.]

X-rays. See under X.

Xylanthrax, zl-lan'thraks, n. wood-coal.

Xylem, zl'lem, . the woody part of vegetable tissue opposed to \.\ie phloem, or bast part.

Xylobalsamum, zl-lo-bal'sa-mum, . the dried twigs of the balm-of-Gilead tree.

Xylocarp, zi'Jo-karp, . a hard and woody fruit. a,//. Xylocar'pous.

Xylography, zi-log'ra-fi, . the art of engraving on wood. HS. Xylograph, an impression or print from a wood block : an impression of the grain of wood for surface decoration ; Xylog'rapher. adjs. Xylograph'ic, -al. [Gr. xylon, wood, graphein, to write.]

Xyloid, zl'loid, adj. woody, ligneous.

Xyloidine, zi-loi'din, . an explosive like gun-cotton, prepared by the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre. [Gr. xylon, wood, eidos, form, appearance.]

Xylol, zl'lol, . any of the metameric dimethyl benzenes. [Gr. xylon, wood, L. oleum, oil.]

Xylonite, zl'lO-nit, . a kind of celluloid (q.v.). [Gr. xylon, wood.]

Xylophagan, zi-lof'a-gan, . one of the Xyloph'aga, a genus of boring bivalves.

XylophagOUS, zl-lof'a-gus, adj. wood-eating.

Xylophilous, zl-lof'i-lus, adj. fond of wood, living upon wood.

Xylophone, zT'lo-f5n, . a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, which are rested on straw, and are struck by wooden hammers. [Gr. xylon, wood, phone, a voice.]

Xylopia, zl-lo'pl-a, . a genus of plants, natives of the tropics, chiefly in America. [Gr. xylon, wood, pikros, bitter.]

Xylopyrography, zI-lO-pT-rog'ra-fi, . poker-painting.

Xyst, zist, . a covered portico used by athletes for their exercises. Also Xyst'OS, Xyst'US.

Xyster, zis'ter, . a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

the twenty -fifth letter of our alphabet =150; =150,000. us. T' -level, an engineers' spirit-level, so called because of the telescope formerly resting on 'Y's,' capable of being rotated at will now substituted by the 'dumpy-level' also Wye-level; Y'-moth, the gamma, a destructive noctuid moth, with a silvery Y-shaped mark on the upper wings ; Y' -track, a short track laid at right angles to a railway-line, connected with it by two switches resembling a Y, used instead of a turn-table for reversing engines.

Yacca. yak'a, . a kind of evergreen in the West Indies.

Yacht, yot, . a sailing or steam vessel, elegantly fitted up for pleasure-trips or racing, or as a vessel of state. v.i. to sail in a yacht. adj. Yacht' -built, built on the model of a yacht. ns. Yacht' -Club. a club of yachtsmen ; Yacht'er, one engaged in sailing a yacht ; Yacht ing, sailing in a yacht ; Yachts'man. one who keeps or sails a yacht ; Yachts'manship, the art of sailing a yacht. [Dut. jagt (formerly jacht), from jagen, to chase = Old High Ger. jagon, Ger. jagen t to hunt.)

Yaff, yaf, T.i. (Scot.) to bark like a snarling dog.

Yaffingale, yaf'mg-gal, . (7>.) the green woodpecker. [From Prov. Eng. yaffle (and under the influence of nightingale), from the sound.]

Yager, ya'ger, . formerly one of various bodies of light infantry in German armies, largely recruited from foresters, now one of various corps of infantry or cavalry, generally riflemen. Also Ja'ger. [Ger. jiis;er, a huntsman.]

Yagger, yag'er, n. (Scot.) a. peddler, a stroller. [Dut. , a huntsman -jagen, to hunt.]

YahOO, ya-hoo', . a name given by Swift in Gulliver's Travels to a class of animals which have the forms of men but the understanding and passions of the lowest brutes : a despicable character.

Yahveh, ya-va' = JeluK<ah.n. Yah'Vist = Jehovist.

Yak, yak, . a species of ox found in Tibet, and domesticated there, covered all over with a thick coat of long silky hair, that of the lower parts hanging down almost to the ground. [Tibetan.]

1141

Yakut, ya-kSSt', . a member of a mixed Turkish race in Siberia, in the Lena district.

Yald, Yauld, yald, adj. (Scot.) active, supple.

Yam, yam, . a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [Port, inhame.}

Yama, yam'a, n. in Hindu mythology, the first mortal progenitor of the human race. [Sans.]

Yamadou, yam'a-dOO, n. an oil from the yellow-nutmeg.

Yammer, yam'er, v.i. to lament, wail : to whine. . Yamm'ering. fA. S. gedmerian geomor, sad.]

Yamun, ya'mun, . the office and residence of a mandarin. [Chin.]

Yank, yangk, v.t. to carry, move with a sudden jerk (with out, over). . (Scot.) a blow, buffet. . Yank'er (Scot.), a rap : a big lie. adj. (Scot.) active : (U.S.) pulling, jerking. . Yank'ie (Scot.), a scold : an impudent woman. [Scand., Sw. prov. jakka, to rove about, Ice. jaga, to move about.]

Yankee, yang'ke, . a citizen of the New England States in America : an inhabitant of the United States also Yank (coll.). us. Yank'eedom, the country inhabited by Yankees : Yankees generally ; Yank'ee-Doo'dle, a Yankee, from a popular air also adj. adj. Yank'eefied. . Yank'eeism, Yankee characteristics. [Peril, a corr. of English, or of Fr. Anglais, by the North American Indians.]

Yap, yap, v.i. (prov.) to yelp, bark constantly. . a yelp : a cur. . Yap'ster, a dog.

Yapok, yap'ok, . the South American water-opossum. Also Yap'OCk. [From the river Oyapok, between Brazil and French Guiana.]

Yapon, ya'pon, . a bushy evergreen shrub of the holly family, native to the South Atlantic coasts of the United States, its leaves yielding the medicinal ' black drink ' of the Indians. Also Yau'pon, Yu'pon. [Most prob. Amer. Ind.]

Yard, yard, . an English measure of 3 feet or 36 inches : a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails : the penis. ns. Yard'-ann, either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the centre to the end ; Yard'stick, a stick 3 feet long, any standard of measurement also Yard' Wand. [A.S. gyrd, gierd, a r.>cl, measure; Dm. garde, Ger. gcrte ; further conn, with Goth. ga.zds, a stick, L. kasta, a spear.]

Yard

f.Ue, far ; m, her ; mine ;

Yearn

on, as uncK-yaru, wooa-yara, aocic-yara, navy-yard:' a garden. v.t. to enclose in a yard. us. Yard'age, the use of a yard, or the charge made for such : the cutting of coal at so much per yard ; Yard' -land, the amount of land held by a tenant in villeinage, in older English usage, varying from 15 to 40 acres ; Yard man, the person having special charge of a farm-yard : one employed in a railway-yard in making up trains, &c. ; Yard'-mas'ter, one who has the special oversight of a railway-yard. [A.S. geard, hedge, enclosure; Ger. garten ; conn, with L. hortus, Gr. clu>rtos.\

Yare, yar, adj. ready : dexterous : quick : easily handled, manageable. adv. Yare'ly (JShak.), promptly: dexterously: skilfully. [A.S. gearu, gearo, ready, prompt ; Dut. gaar, dressed, Ger. gar, wholly.]

Yarn, yarn, . spun thread : one of the threads of a rope : a sailor's story (spun out to some length), a story generally. v.i. to tell stories. [A.S. gearn, thread ; Ice. and Ger. garn.\

Yarpha, yarTa, . peaty soil in Shetland.

Yarr, yar, n. (prov.) the corn spurry.

Yarrish, ySr'isn, (iilj. (firov.) having a rough, dry taste.

Yarrow, yar' 6, . the plant milfoil. [A, S. gearuwe ; Ger. garbe.]

Yashmak, yash'mak, . the double veil worn by Moslem women in public, the eyes only being uncovered. [Ar.]

Yasht, yasht, . in the Zend-Avesta, one of a collection of hymns and prayers.

Yataghan, yat'a-gan, . a long Turkish dagger, without guard, usually curved. [Turk.]

Yate, yat, . (Spens.) a gate.

Yaud, yad, . Scotch form of jade.

Yaup, yap, n. {prov.) the blue titmouse.

Yaup, yap, v.t. (Scot.) to be hungry. adj. hungry.

Yaw, yaw, v.t. to move unsteadily : (naut.) to deviate temporarily or to turn out of the line of her course, as a ship. . a deviation from the course. [Scand., cf. Norw, gaga, to bend back, Ice. gagr, bent back.]

Yawl, yawl, v.i. to howl. [Cf. Gou>l.\

Yawl, yawl, . a ship's small boat, generally with four or six oars : a small fishing-boat : a small sailing-boat with jigger and curtailed mainboom. [Dut. jot. Cf. Jollyboat.}

Yawn, yawn, v.i. to open the jaws involuntarily from drowsiness: to gape : to gape with astonishment. . the opening of the mouth from drowsiness. -adj. Yawn'ing, gaping: opening wide: drowsy. . act of opening wide or gaping : a modification of the ordinary movements of respiration, in which the inspiration is deeper than usual, accompanied by a kind of spasmodic contraction of the muscles which depress the lower jaw, and by a great elevation of the ribs and to some degree of the shoulder-blades. adv. Yawn'ingly. [A.S. gdnian, to yawn ginan, pa.t. gtiii, to gape widely ; Ice. gfna, to gape, Gr. chainein, to gape.]

Yaws, yaws, . a tropical epidemic and contagious disease of the skin also Frambasia, Button scurvy, Verruga^Penwiana, Bnba or Boba, Patta, Tetia, &c. adj. Yaw'ey, pertaining to the yaws. [African

yaiu , a raspberry.]

Y-clad, i-klad', an obsolete form of clad, pa. p. of clothe.

Yclept, or Ycleped, i-klept', pa.fi. (obs.) called. [Ctepe.]

Ye, ye, pron. the nom. pi. of the ad person in old English ye was always used as a nominative, and you as a dative or accusative, as in the English Bible. [M. E. ye, 7>e, nom. ; your, fyur, gen. ; you, ten, yow, dat. and accus. pi. A.S. ge, nom. ye ; fthver, gen. of you ; eifw, to you, you, dat. and accus.]

Yea, ya, adv. yes: verily. adj. (/?.) true. . an affirmativ vote. [A.S. fed; Dut. aud Ger. t'a, Ice.

jd. cf. r.j

Yead, YedO, yed, v.i. (Sfens.) to go: to march: pr.p. yead'ing ; pa. p. yode. [A.S. eode, went, pa.t. of gdn, to go.]

Yean, yen, v.t. to bring forth young.;/. Yean'ling (Skak.), the youn? of a sheep : a lamb. [A.S. eanian, to bring forth eacen, pregnant.]

Year, yer, . a period of time determined by the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and embracing the four seasons, popularly a period beginning with ist January and ending with 3151 December, consisting of 365 days (excepting every fourth year, called ' bissextile ' or ' leap-year,' in which one day is added to February, making the number 366) the

Calendar, Civil, or Legal year : a space of twelve calendar months : (//.) period of life, esp. age or old age..r. Year'-book, a book published annually, containing reports of judicial cases, or of discoveries, events, &c. ; Year'ling, an animal a year old. ad/, a year old. adj's. Yearlong, lasting a year; Yearly, happening every year : lasting a year. adv. once a year : from year to year. Year of Grace, or Of our Lord, date of the Christian era.

Anomalistic year (see Anomaly) ; Astronomical year, the interval between one vernal equinox and the next, or one complete mean apparent circuit of the ecliptic by the sun, or mean motion through 360 of longitude 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49-7 seconds called also the Equinoctial, Solar, or Tropical year ; Canicular year- the ancient Egyptian counted from one heliacal rising of Sirius io the next (the Canicular Cycle was the cycle of 1461 years of 365 days each, or 1460 Julian years, also called the Sothiac period) ; Ecclesiastical year, the year as arranged in the ecclesiastical calendar, with saints' days, festivals, &c. ; Embolismic year, a year of thirteen lunar months or 384 days, occurring in a lunisolar calendar like that of the Jews ; Hebrew year, a lunisolar year, of 12 or 13 months of 29 or 30 days in every cycle of nineteen years the 3d, 6th, 8th, nth, 141)1, lyth, and igth having thirteen months instead of twelve ; Julian year, a period of 365 1 days, thus causing an annual error of about n minutes corrected by dropping io days in 1582 under Pope Gregory XIII. not adopted in England till 3d September 1752, which became September 14 (see Style) ; Legal year, the year by which dates were reckoned, which till 1752 began in England on 25th March, that date being originally chosen by Dionysius Exiguus as being the Annunciation exactly nine months before Christmas. In Scotland the year began on ist January since 1600. The most common New Year's Days were these four (a) 25th December ; (K) asth March ; (c) Easter ; (d) ist January. Thus England used both the first and second from the 6th century to 1066 ; the fourth till 1155 ; then the second till the day after 3151 December 1751, which was called ist January 1752. Scotland used the second till 1599, when the day after 3ist December 1599 was called ist January 1600. France under Charlemagne used the first, and afterwards also the third and second till 1563 ; Lunar year, a period of twelve lunar months or 354 days ; Platonic year, a cycle of years at the end of which the heavenly bodies are in the same place as at the

Creation also Great, or Perfect, year ; Sabbatic, -al, year (see Sabbath) ; Sidereal year, the period required by the sun to move from a given star to the same star again affected by Nutation only, one of the most in variable quantities which nature affords us,
having a mean value of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minnt'-s, 9-6 seconds. In years, advanced in age. [A.S. gtar,gfr; Qcr.j'akr, Ice. dr, Gr. hdra, season.]

Yearn, yern, v.i. to feel earnest desire: to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity. . Yearn'ing, earnest desire, tenderness, or pity. adj. longing. adv. Yearn'ingly. [A.S. giernan. giernian, to desire georn, desirous, eager ; cf. Ger. to long for.]

Yearn, yern, v.i. and v.t. (Shak.) to grieve. [M. E. erinen A.S. ynnan, to vex farm, poor.]

Yearn, yern, i'.t. (Spcns.) to earn.

Yearn, yern, ?./. to curdle, as milk also Earn. ;/. Yearn'ing, rennet.

Yeast, yest, . the froth of malt liquors in fermentation : the vegetable growth to which fermentation is due, of value in brewing, baking, &c. : (Shaft.) spume or foam of water. v.i. to ferment. its. Yeast'iness, the state of being yeasty or frothy ; Yeast'-plant, a small plant causing alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids ; Yeast'-pow'der, a baking powder. adj. Yeast'y, like yeast : frothy, foamy : unsubstantial. [A~S.fUt,gyst; Ger. gdscht, gisckt.]

Yeld, yeld, adj. (Scot.) barren, not giving milk. [A variant of geld.]

Yeldring, yel'dring, . the same as Yowley. Also Yel'drock.

Yelk. Same as Yolk.

Yell, yel, v.i. to howl or cry out with a sharp noise: to scream from pain or terror. v. t. to utter with a yell. . a sharp outcry. . Yell'lng. v.i, Yell'OCh (Scot.), to yell. . a yell. [A.S. gcllan, gyllan; G^r. gellen; conn, with A.S. galan, to sing.)

Yellow, yel'5, adj. of a bright gold colour. . a bright golden colour : (//.) the peach-yellows (see Peach): (ShaJc.) jaundice in horses. v.t. to make vellow. -./. to become yellow, adjs. Yell'OW-

backed, -bell'ied, -'billed, -breasted, -covered, -crowned, -eyed, -foot'ed, -front'ed, -head'ed, -horned, -legged, -necked, -polled, -ringed, -rumped, -shoul'dered. -spotted, &c. as. Yell'ow-

bird, one of various birds of a yellow colour the golden oriole, summer-warbler, &c. ; Yell'OW-boy, 1 coin : a mulatto or dark quadroon \feni. Yell'ow-girl ; Yell'ow-bunt'ing, the yellow-hammer ; Yell'OW-earth, a yellow oclire sometimes used as a pigment ; YeU'ow-fe'ver, a pestilential contagious fever of a continuous and special type, presenting at least two well-defined stages, the first occupying 36 to 150 hours, marked by a rapid circulation and high temperature ; the second being characterised by general depression and black vomit also known as Ytllow Jack, Bronze John, El y omit a, and Voinito Prieto or Votnito Ama- : Yell'OW-flag, a flag of a yellow colour, displayed by a vessel in quarintine or over a military hospital or ambulance ; Yell'ow-gum, the melaena or black jaundice of infants ; YeUow-hamm'er, -anun'er, a song-bird, so named from its yellow colour : the common yellow-bunting. adj. Yell'OW-ish, somewhat yellow. us. Yell'owishness ; Yell'OW-met'al, a brass consisting of sixty parts copper and forty parts zinc ; Yell'OWnesS ; Yell'OW-
root, an American herb whose root-stock yields berberine also Orange-root, Goldenscal; Yell'OW-soap, common soap composed of tallow, resin, and soda; Yellow-wash, a lotion consisting of a mixture of mercuric chloride and lime-water ; Yell'ow-weed, weld; Yell'ow- wood, a name given to Fustic and many other trees e.g. satin-wood, and various kinds of podocarpus, rhus, xanthoxylum, &c. ; Yell'ow-wort, an annual of the gentian family also Yell'OW-Cen'taury.

atlj. Yellowy, yello'wish. ns. Yell'ow-yol'dring, -yor'llng, or -yowley, the European yellow-hammer. Yellow berries, Persian berries. [A.S.g-eoto; Ger. gelb : cog. with L. heluus, light bay.]

Yelp, yelp, v.i. to utter a sharp bark. . a sharp, quick cry or bark. n. Yelp'er. [A.S. gilpan, to boast, exult ; Ice. gidlpa, to yelp.]

Yen, yen, . a Japanese gold or silver coin, used as the monetary unit since 1871, a.'d equivalent to about 4$. zd. of our money. [Jap., Chin, yuen, round, a dollar.]

Yeoman, yo'man, . in early English history, a common menial attendant, but after the fifteenth century, one of a class of small freeholders, forming the next

grade below gentlemen : a man of small estate, any small farmer or countryman above the grade of labourer : an officer of the royal household : a member of the yeomanry cavalry : (Shak.) a journeyman, assistant : a gentleman in a royal or noble household, ranking between a sergeant and a groom. adj. Yeo'manly, of yeoman's rank : humble and honest. adv. staunchly, bravely. . Yeo'manry, the collective body of yeomen or smaller freeholders : a cavalry volunteer force in Great Britain, formed during the wars of the French Revolution, its organisation by counties, under the lords-lieutenant, raised and drilled locally, the men providing their own horses and uniform. Yeomen Of the guard, a veteran company of picked soldiers, employed in conjunction with the gentlemen-at-arms on grand occasions as the sovereign's bodyguard constituted a corps in 1485 by Henry VII., and still wearing the costume of that period; Yeoman' S service, powerful aid, such as came from the yeomen in the English armies of early times. [M. K. yoinan, yemen, doubtless from an A.S. gdman, not found, but seen in Old Frisian gaman, villager go., a village (Ger. gait, district), man, man.]

Yerba, yer'ba, . the Paraguay tea or mate. [Sp., L. hcrba.]

Yerk, yerk, v.t. to throw or thrust with a sudden, quick motion, to jerk : (obs.) to beat, rouse, excite (Scot.) : to bind or tie with a jerk. [Akin to

Yes, yes, ad';', ay : a word of affirmation or consent.

[A.S. gise, gesfged, yea, sy, let it L>e.]
Yester, yes'ter, adj. relating to yesterday : last. .

Yes'terday, the day last past. adv. on the day

last past. ns. Yes'tereve, -n, Yes'terevening, the evening last past ; Yes'termorn, Yes'termorning, the morning last past ; Yes'ternight, the night last past ; Yes'teryear, la^t year. adv. Yestreen' (Scot.), last evening, contracted from yestetc~'f>i. [A. S. geostran-, giestran- (only in compounds) ; Ger. gestern; cf. L. hesternus, Gr. clithts.\

Yet, yet, ad-', in addition : besides : at the same time : up to the present time : hitherto : even : however. coiij. nevertheless : however. _K.^>.git,gita; Get. jest.]

Yett, yet, n. (Scot.) a gate, door another form of yate, itself a dialectal form of gate.

Yeve, yev, v.t. to give \-pa.p. (Spens.) Yev'en.

Yew, u, . a tree of genus Taxus natural order Taxacetx, itself a suborder of Conifertg -widely diffused over the whole northern parts of the world, with narrow lanceolate or linear leaves (in Europe long planted in graveyards), yielding an elastic wood good for bows : its wood. adj. Yew'en (Spens.), made of yew. . Yew"-tree. [A.S. tw, eovj, eoh; Ger. eibt, Ir. iubliar.]

Yex, yeks, v.i. (prov.) to hiccup. . a hiccup.

Yggdrasil, ig'dra-sil, n. (Scand. myth.) the ash-tree binding together heaven, earth, and hell, and extending its branches over the whole world and above the heavens according to Vigfusson and Powell, not a primitive Scandinavian idea, but originating after the contact with Christianity, and so a corruption of the cross. [Ice. Yggdra Sylt ; cf. Yggr, Uggr, a surname of Odin, syli, sill. Magnusson explains as 'Odin's horse," Ice. slcipner, horse.]

Yiddish, yid'ish, . a strange compound of very corrupt Hebrew and ancient or provincial German spoken by the commoner Jews extensively in the East End of London. its. Yid, Yidd'iSher, a Jew. [Ger. judisch, Jewish.]

Yield, yeld, v.t. to resign : to grant : to give out : to produce : to allow. v.i. to submit : to comply with : to give place. n. amount yielded : product. adj. Yield' able, that may be yielded : inclined to yield.

ns. Yield' ableness ; Yield'er. adj. Yield'ing, inclined to give way or comply : compliant. aJ-.'. Yield ingly. . Yield'ingness. Yield up the ghost (see 'Give up the ghost,' under Give). [A.S.

gieldati, gildan, to pay, gtlten, Ice. gjalda..\

YU1, yil, n. (Scot.) ale. [Ale.}

Yite, yit, n. (proi 1 ^) the yellow-bunting. Also Yoit.

Y-level, Y-moth. See Y.

Yo, y6, interj. expressive of effort, &c. Yo-ho, in order to call attention.

Yodel, Yodle, yO'dl, v.t. and v.i. to sing, changing frequently from the ordinary voice to falsetto and back again after the manner of the mountaineers of the Tyrol. . a song sung in this fashion also Jo'del. us. Yo'deler, Yo'dler. [Ger. a\a\. jodehi.]

Yoga, yO'ga, . a system of Hindu philosophy showing the means of emancipation of the soul from further migration*. ns. Yo'gi, a Hindu ascetic who practises the yoga system, consisting in the withdrawal of the senses from external objects, long continuance in unnatural postures, &c. ; Yo'gism. [Hind, yoga Sans, yoga, union.]

Yoicks. yO'iks, interj. an old fox-hunting cry. v.t. Y6 ick, to urge on by this cry.

Yojana, yo'ja-na, . an Indian measure of distance, usually about five miles. AUo Yo'jan.

Yoke, y6k, . that which joins together : the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing together : any similar frame, as one for carrying pails : (prov.) a chain of hills: a stretch of work e.g. from meal-time to meal-time : a mark of servitude : slavery : a pair or couple. v.t. to put a yoke on : to join together : to enslave. v.i. to be joined : to go along with. us. Yoke'-devll (Shak.), a companion devil ; Yoke'-fell'OW, -mate, an associate : a mate or fellow. adj. Yoke'-toed, pair-toed. . Yok'ing, as much work as is done at a stretch. [A.S. geoc, iuc, ioc ; Ger. jock: \^.jugnm, Gr. zygon.\

Yokel, yO'kl, . a country bumpkin. adj. YoTielish. [Ety. dub. ; but cf. Gawk and Gomk.}

Yolding, Yoldring. Same as Yowley.

Yolk, yOk, Yelk, yelk, . the yellow part of an egg : the vitellus of a seed: wool-oil. adjs. Yolked, having a yolk; Yolk'y, like yolk. [A.S. geoloca, gfolecageolo, yellow.)

Yon, yon, Yonder, yon'der, adv. at a distance within view. adj. being at a distance within view. [A.S. geon ; Goth. jains(ma.sc.),jaina (fern.), Ger.jeti-er, that.)

Yond. yond, adj. (Spens.) furious, mad apparently a mere coinage from the foregoing.

Yoni, yO'ne, . the pudendum iituliefrre, the symbol un.ler which Sakti is worshipped in India.

Yonker=: You>ikrr(a.\.).

Yoop, yoop, . a word imitative of a sobbing sound.

Yore, yOr, . in okl time. [A.S. gedra, formerly, gen. pi. of far, a year.]

Yorker, york'er, n. a term in cricket applied to a ball pitched to a point directly under the batsman's bat formerly called (ice from entice. [Prob. from Yorkshire, but history quite unknown.]

Yorkish, york'ish, adj. pertaining to the county or city of York: adhering to the House of York in the Wars of the Roses. . York 1st, one of this party. Yorkshire grit, a grit from Yorkshire used for polishing ; Yorkshire pudding, a pudding made of unsweetened batter, and baked under meat so as to catch the drippings.

You, ii, pron. 2d per*, pron. pi., but also used ns singular. -pron.pl. YOU'-UTIS. a provincial form for you, you ones. You 're another, the vulgar form of tu yuoyue, effective in vituperation, but not an argument. [\.S.eou>, orig. only dat. and accus. Cf. Ye.]

Young, ynng, adj. not long born : in early life : in the first part of growth : vigorous : relating to youth : junior, the younger of two persons having the same name : inexperienced : newly arrived in Australia.

. the offspring of animalsr ndjt< Young' -eyed

(Shak.), with the bright eyes of youth ; Youngish, somewhat young. n. Young'ling, a young person or animal. adj. youthful, young. adv. Young'ly. as. Young'riess ; Young'ster, a young person : a lad; Youngth (Spens.), youth. tuij. Youngth ly (Spens.\ youthful. Young blood, fresh accession of strength ; Young England, the name applied, during the Corn-Law struggle (1842-45), to a little band of young Tory politicians, who hated Free Trade and Radicalism, and professed a sentimental attachment to earlier forms of social life in England ; Young England, America, &c., the rising genera

tion in England, America, &c. ; Young Ireland, a group of Irish politicians who broke away from O'Conneil about 1844, because of his rooted aversion to physical force ; Young Italy, an association of Italian republican agitators, active about 1834, under the lead of Mazzini ; Young person, Mr Podsnap's phrase for youth generally, considered as too in-experienced to hear about some matters within the range of adult human experience from Dickens's Our Mutual Friend ; Young Pretender, Prince Charlie, as distinguished from his father the Pre-tender or Old Pretender. -With young, pregnant. [\.S.gfong; Ger. jung; also conn, with 1*. juveiiis, Sans, ytivait, young.]

Younker, yung'ker, H. a young person : (Shak.) a simpleton : (S/>e>ts.) a young gentleman or knight. [Old Dut. joncker (Dut. joiiker), from junk-heer, ' young master ' or ' lord ; ' Ger. junker.}

Your, ur,/r<7.poss. of you: belonging to you : (Shak.) used to denote a class or species well known, the use implying something of contempt. Yourn (prov.), yours. [A.S. efrwer. Cf. Ye.]

Yours, urz, /on. poss. of you, not followed by a noun : used in many idiomatic senses, as e.g. 'you and yours,' your family, property, ' yours of yesterday,'

your letter, &c. Yours faithfully, sincerely, truly, &c., Yours to command, &c., are forms used in letters just before the signature, as phrases of conventional politeness, for the most part : also sometimes used by a vulgar speaker in alluding to himself.

Yourself, fir-self ', pron. your own self or person : pi. Yourselves'.

Youth, yooth, . state of being young : early life ' a young person : young persons taken together T (Shak.) recentness, freshness. adj. Youth'ful, per-taining to youth or early life : young : suitable to youth : fresh : buoyant, vigorous. adv. Youth'-

fully. ns. Youth'fulness : Youth'head, Youth' -

hOOd (ol>s.\ youth. a,#r. YoUth'lyO'/^xi.), young, youthful ; Youth'some, youthful ; Youth'y, young. [A.S. geogoth geoitg, young: Ger.jugend.]

Yowl, yowl, v.i. to cry mournfully, as a dog : to yell, bawl. . a distressed cry. . Yowling, a howling. [M. E. yoivlen Ice. gaula, to howl ; cf. Scot, goivl and Eng. yell.]

Yowley, yow'li, >i. the yellow-bunting. Also Yel'-drlng, Yel'drock, Yor'ling, &c. [A.S. geolu, yellow.)

Y-pOinting, i-point'ing, adj. (Milt.) pointing, looking up into the air. [An erroneous formation, as the prefix y- was confined to the past participle, and then, too, only or nearly always to words of Anglo-Saxon origin.)

Y-ravish, i-raVish, v.t. (Shak.)\o ravish. [An erro-neous formation. Cf. Y-pointiiig.]

Yslaked. an obsolete pa.p. of slake.

Y-track. See Y.

Ytterbium, i-ter'bi-um, n. an element discovered by Marienac in gadolinite.

Yttrium, it'ri-um, . a rare metal obtained as a blackish-gray powder, and contained in a few minerals in which there ^re usually also present compounds of one or more other rare metals, such as cerium, didymium, erbium, and lanthanum. . Ytt'ria, its

oxide, a yellowish-white powder, <*<#>. ~

Yucca

mOte ; mute : mOon ; Men.

Zeal

Yttrif 'erous ; Ytt'rlous. us. Ytt'ro-ce'rite, a vio-let mineral found embedded in quartz, a fluoride of yttrium, cerium, and calcium; Ytt'rO-COl'umbite, tan'talite, a brownish mineral found at Ytterby, a tantalate of yttrium, uranium, and iron, with calcium. [From Ytterby, a town in Sweden, where it was first discovered.]

Yucca, yulc'a, . a genus of plants of natural order Liliaceie, natives of Mexico, &c., some cultivated in gardens on account of the singularity and splen-dour of their appearance. Yucca gloriosa, a native

of Virginia, but quite hardy in England, ths stem two or three feet high, its upper part producing a great tuft or crown of large sword-shaped evergreen leaves, each terminating in a sharp black spine. From the centre of this crown of leaves rises the flower-stalk, three feet high, branching out into a large panicle, the flowers white with a purple stripe. [West Indian name.]

Yuck, yuk, v.i. (prov.) to itch. n. the itch. adj. Yuck'y, itchy.

Yucker, yuk'er, . the American flicker or golden-winged woodpecker.

Yufts, yufts, . Russia leather.

Yuga, yoo'ga, . one of the Hindu ages of the world. Also Yug. [Sans.J

Yulan, yoo'Tan, n. a Chinese magnolia, with large white flowers. [Chin.]

Yule, yool, . the season or feast of Christmas. . Yule'tide, the time or season of Yule or Christmas. Yule log, the block of wood cut down in the forest, then dragged to the house, and set alight in celebration of Christmas. [A. S. giol, yule, se xrra geola, December ; Ice. jil. Not conn, either with Ice. hjdl, wheel, or M. E. youlen, yolien, to cry out or yawl.]

Yunx, yungks, . the wry-neck.

Y-wls, i-wis', adv. (Spens.) certainly, truly. [Cf. Iivis.]

the twenty-sixth and last letter in our alphabet, is derived through the Greek zeta, from sayiu, the seventh Semitic letter its sound a voiced sibilant, either a voiced s as in ' zeal,' or a voiced sA as in 'azure.' The cedilla (f) is a 'little zed,' as is implied by the Italian name zediglia, from zeticulu.

Zabian, za'bi-an, adj. and . the same as Sabian. ns. Za'baism, Za'bism, the doctrines esp. of the Pseudo-Zabians, or Syrian Zabians (in Hauran, Edessa, Bagdad), remnants of the ancient Syrian but Hellenised heathens, from about the gth to the izth century. Under the name Zabians used to be grouped several peoples distinct in origin and by no means alike in religion. The medieval Arabic and Jewish writers called nearly all those heathens or Sabcrans who were neither Jews or Christians, nor Mohammedans or Magians. Now the name Sabaatis denotes strictly the ancient inhabitants of southern Arabia, who were but little modified by Babylonian influences ; the Zabiatts of the Koran were originally non-Christian Gnostics the ancestors of the still existing Mandxans (q.v.) or Joannes' Christians.

Zabra, za'bra, n. a small vessel on the Spanish coast. [Sp.]

Zabrus, zfi'brus, . a large genus of caraboid beetles. [Gr. zabros, gluttonous]

Zadkiel, zad'ki-el, . the name assumed by Richard James Morrison (1794-1874), the compiler of a popular astrological almanac, a retired commander in the royal navy, a Hebraist, mathematician, astronomer, and a real believer in his pseudo-science.

Zaffre, Zaffer, zaf'er, . the impure oxide obtained by partially roasting cobalt ore previously mixed with two or three times its weight of fine sand. [Fr. zafre, of Ar. origin.]

Zalophus. zal'0-fus, n. a genus of otaries or eared seals. [Gr. za-, intens., kphos, a crest.]

Zambomba, tham-bom'ba, . a simple Spanish musical instrument made by stretching a piece of parchment over a wide-mouthed jar and inserting a stick in it which is rubbed with the fingers.

Zamia, za'ini-a, . a genus of palm-like trees or low shrubs of the order Cycadaceie some species yield an edible starchy pith. [L. zuitiia, a dead fir-coae Gr. zemia, damage.]

Zamindar = Zemindar (q.v.).

Zamouse, za- moos', . the short-horned buffalo of West Africa.

Zampogna, tsam-po'nya, . the Italian bagpipe. [It.]

Zander, zan'der, . the European pike-perch. Also San der and Zant. [Ger.]

Zanella, za-nel'a, . a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

Zanje, than'he, n. an irrigating canal. . Zanje ro, one who superintends the distribution of such water. [Sp. Amer.j

Ibp. /

Zante, zan'te, n. the same as Zan'te-WOOd, the wood of the smoke-tree, from Zante, one of the principal Ionian Islands : satin-wood. . Zan'tiote, a native of Zante. Zante currant, the small seedless fruit of a Zante grape.

Zany, za'ni, . a merry-andrew : a buffoon. v.t. to play the zany to. . Za'nyism, condition or habits of a buffoon. [Fr. zani It. zani, a corr. of Giovanni, John. Cf. the similar use of the names John and Jack.]

Zaporogian, za-po-rO'ji-an, adj. pertaining to those Little Russian or Ukraine Cossacks who dwelt near the Porogi or falls of the Dnieper. . one of the foregoing.

Zapotilla, zap-o-til'a, . the same as Sapodilla.

Zaptieh, zap'ti-a, n. a Turkish policeman. Also Zab'tieh.

Zarape, za-ra'pe, n. the same as Serape.

Zarathustrian, zar-a-thoos'tri-an, adj. and . = Zoroastrian. Zarathus trianism, Zarathus trism^

Zoroastrianistn ; ZarathUS trie = Zoroastric.

ZaratitO, zar'a-tit, . a hydrous carbonate of nickel, found usually as an incrustation on chromite. [From Zarate, a Spaniard.]

Zareba, zfi-re'ba, . in the Soudan, a stockade, thorn-hedge, &c. against wild animals or enemies, a fortified camp generally. Also Zaree ba, Zere'ba, Zeriba.

Zarf, zarf, . an ornamental holder for a hot coffee-cup. Also Zurf. [Ar. zarf, a vessel.]

Zarnich, zar'nik, n. a native sulphide of arsenic, orpiment, realgar. Also Zar'nec. [Ar. zernikh Gr. arsenikon, arsenic.]

Zarzuela, thar-thOO-ala, n. a kind of operetta or vaudeville named from the royal residence of La Zarzuela in Spain.

Zastniga, zas-trOS'ga, n, one of a series of long parallel snow-ridges on the open wind-swept plains of Russia. [Russian.]

Zati, za'ti, . the capped macaque of India and Ceylon.

Zax, zaks, . a slaters' hammer. Also Sax (q.v.).

Zea, ze'a, . a species of cereal having monoecious flowers, from which maize or Indian corn is produced. [Gr.]

Zeal, zel, . boiling or passionate ardour for anything : enthusiasm. n. Zeal ant (Bacon), a zealot or enthusiast. adj. Zeal'less, wanting zeal. ns. Zealot (zel'ot), one full of zeal : an enthusiast : a fanatic : one of a fanatical Jewish party whose restless opposition to the Roman domination finally brought about the ruin of Jerusalem in 70 A.D. ; Zealotism(zel'-), the character of a zealot ; Zealotry (zel'-). adj. ZealOU3 (zel'-), full of zeal : warmly

engaged or ardent in anything. adv. Zealously (zel' -). Zealousness (zel'-). [O. Fr. zek L. zelitsGr. zelos, zeein, to boil. Cf. Yeast.\

Zebec, Zebeck = Xebec (q. v.).

Zebra, ze'bra, . a generic name given to the group of striped EquieUe all of which are peculiar to the African continent and thus including the Dauw or Burchell's Zebra, the Quagga, and the true or Mountain Zebra. . Ze'bra-WOOd, the hard and beautifully striped wood of a Guiana tree. adj. Ze'brina, like the zebra. [Of African origin.]

Zebu, ze'bii, n. the humped domestic ox of India (or Brahminy bull), a kind of ox very nearly allied to the common ox, diffused over India, China, the east coast of Africa, &c. [Fr. zebu, the whimsical name taken by Buffon from the exhibitors of such a beast at a French fair as if African.]

Zebub, ze'bub, . an Abyssinian fly hurtful to cattle, similar to the tsetse. [Ar. zubab, a fly.]

Zecchino, tsek-ke'nO, . a Venetian gold coin, the same as the sequin (q.v.).

Zechstein, zek'stln, . a deposit of calcareous rock which covers the Kupfer-schiefer. [Ger., zeclie, a mine, stein, a stone.]

Zed, zed, n. the letter Z, also called zee and izzard: a bar of metal of form similar to the letter Z.

Zedoary, zed'o-a-ri, . certain species of curcuma, natives of India, China, &c., whose root-stocks (rhizomes) are aromatic, bitter, pungent, and tonic, and used for similar purposes with ginger a powerful sudorific. [Ar. Jedwar.}

Zein, ze'in, . a proteid found in Indian corn. [Zea.]

Zeitgeist, tslt'glst, . the spirit of the age. [Ger.]

Zel, zel, . a form of Oriental cymbal. [Pers. zil.}

Zelotypia, zel-0-tip'i-a, . morbid zeal in the prosecution of any project or cause. [Gr. zelotypia, jealousy, zelos, zeal, typtein, to strike.]

Zemindar, zem-in-dar*, n. under the Mogul emperors of India, the farmer of revenue from land held in common by the cultivators, as responsible for the revenue now the actual native proprietor paying revenue direct, and not to any intermediate superior also Zamindar'. . Zem'indary, the jurisdiction of a zemindar, the system of land-tenure and taxation under such also Zam'indarl, Zem'indari, &c. [Pers. zemindar, a landholder.]

Zemstvo, zems'tvO, . in Russia, a district and provincial assembly to which the administration of the economic affairs of the district and the province was committed in 1866, but whose rights were much curtailed in 1890. [Russ.]

Zenana, ze-na'na, . the apartments in which Indian women are secluded, corresponding to the harem in Arabic-speaking Moslem lands. Zenana mission, a mission to Hindu women, necessarily conducted by women. [Pers. zanana zan, a woman.]

Zend, zend, . the ancient East-Iranian and purely Aryan language, in which the Zend-Avesta was long orally preserved and at last written closely related to the Vedic Sanskrit. Zend-Avesta, the ancient sacred writings of the Parsees, including works of widely differing character and age, collected into their present canon under Shah-puhar II. (Shahpur II.; 309-338 A.D.). [A word meaning 'commentary' (zend = zand, from Sa.ns.jiiA, to know).]

Zendik, zen'dik, . an unbeliever in revealed religion in the East, one who practises magic. [Ar. zendiq.)

Zenith, zen'ith, . that point of the heavens which is exactly overhead i.e. in line with the spectator's position and the centre of the earth (it is thus the upper pole of the spectator's horizon, as the nadir is the under pole) : greatest height, summit of ambition, &c. adj. Zen'ithal. >is. Zen'ith-dis'tance, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith ; Zen'ith-SOC'tor, an instrument for measuring zenith-distances. [Fr., through Sp. zenit, from Ar. satnt, short for samt-ur-ras, lit. 'way of the head.']

Zeolite, ze''0-lit, n. the common name of a large group of minerals often called the Zeolitic family they are all soluble in acids, and most of them gelatinise in acids in consequence of silica being set free. adjs. Zeolit'io ; Zeolit iiorm. [Gr. zeeiti, to boil, lithos, a stone.]

Zephyr, zef'ir, . the west wind : a soft, gentle breeze : thin light worsted or woollen yarn, also a close-fitting jersey or undergarment made of such : anything very light and fine of its kind. Zephyr cloth, a thin, finely spun woollen cloth for women's gowns. [Cr. zephyros zophos, darkness, the dark quarter, the west.]

Zerda, zer'da, . a small African fox, a fennec.

Zereba = Zareba (q.v.).

Zero, ze'ro, . cipher : nothing : the point from which the reckoning begins on scales, such as those of the barometer, &c. [Fr., Ar. sifr. Doublet cipher.}

Zerumbet, ze-rum'bet, . an East Indian drug, the cassumunar sometimes for the round zedoary.

Zest, zest, n. something that gives a relish : relish. [Fr. zeste, skin of an orange or lemon used to give a flavour L. schistus Gr. schistos, cleft, divided schizein, to cleave.]

Zeta, ze'ta, n. a small closet or parlour, the sexton's room over the porch of a church. [Gr. diaiia, a dwelling.]

ZetetiC, zS-tet'ik, adj. proceeding by inquiry. . a seeker, the name taken by some of the Pyrrhonists. [Gr. zetetikos zetein, to seek.]

Zeuglodon, zug'lO-don, . a fossil whale-like mammal,
so named by Owen from the yoke-like double-rooted formation of its cheek teeth. adj. and . Zeuglo-dont. ~n.pl. Zeuglodon'tia, a suborder of Cetacea, represented by the zeuglodonts. [Gr. zengle, the strap or loop of the yoke, odons, -ontos, a tooth.]

Zeugma, zug'ma, . (gram.) a figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote, whether grammatically corresponding or not. adj. Zeugmat'ic. [Gr., zeugnunai, to yoke.]

Zeus, zus, n. the greatest of the national deities of Greece, son of Cronos (Saturn) and Rhea, brother of Poseidon (Neptune), Hades (Pluto), Hestia (Vesta), Demeter (Ceres), and Hera (Juno). His consort was Hera ; his supreme seat, Mount Olympus in Thessaly. [Gr.]

Zeuxite, zuks'It, . a ferriferous tourmaline. [Gr., zeuxis, joining zeugnunai, to yoke.]

Ziamet, zi-a'met, n. a large military fief under the Turkish feudal system. [Turk.]

Zibellne. zib'e-lin, adj. pertaining to the sable. . the fur of the sable. [Sable.}

Zibet, zib'et, . an Asiatic or Indian civet. [Civet.}

Ziganka, zi-gan'ka, . a Russian country-dance, the music for such, usually quick, with a drone bass. [Russ.]

Zigzag, zig'zag, . a short, sharp turning. adj. having short, sharp turns, bent from side to side. v.t. to form with short turns : pr.p. zig'zagging ; pa p. zig'zagged. adv. with frequent sharp turns also Zig'zaggy. . Zigzag'gery, angular crookedness. adj. Zig'zaggy, zigzag. [Fr. zig-zag Ger. zick-zack, zacke, a sharp point.]

Zillah, zil'a, . the technical name for the administra-tive districts into which British India is divided, each of which has in the older provinces a Collector (or Collector and Magistrate combined), a Sessions judge, &c., and in the newer provinces, such as the Punjab and British Burma, a Deputy Commissioner. [Properly Ar. (in Indian pronunciation) zila, 'a rib, 1 thence ' a side," ' a district.']

Zlmb, zimb, . an Abyssinian dipterous insect, like the tsetse, hurtful to cattle. [Ar. zimb, a fly.)

Zimbi. zim'bi, . a money-cowry. [East Ind.]

Ziment-water, zi-mciit'-wa'-ter, . water found in copper-mines.

Zimocca, zi-mok'a, . a fine quality of bath-sponge.

Zinc, zingk, . a bluish-white metal, breaking with a crystalline fracture when chemically pure it is malleable and ductile at ordinary temperature, but ordinary zinc is so only at temperatures above 212 Fahr. v.t. to cover with zinc. us. Zinc'-am'yl, a colourless transparent liquid, composed of zinc and amyl ; Zinc' -blende, sphalerite, native sulphide of zinc ; Zinc' -bloom, hydrozincite ; Zinc'-COl'ic, a colic caused by the slow poison of zinc-oxide ; Zinc'-e'thyl, a colourless volatile liquid, composed of zinc and the radical ethyl. adjs. Zinciferous, Zinkif erous, containing or producing zinc. its. Zincite, a native oxide of zinc, britile, translucent, deep red ; Zinckifica'tion, Zinkifica tion, the pro-cess of coating or impregnating an object with zinc. rs.t. Zinck'ify, Zink'ify, to cover or impregnate

with zinc. adjs. Zinck'y, Zink'y, pertaining to zinc: looking like zinc. . Zinc -meth'yl, a mobile stinking liquid, spontaneously inflammable, resembling zinc-ethyl. adj. Zinc'oid, like zinc. ns. Zincol'y-SiS, a mode of decomposition caused by an electric current ; Zinc olyte, a body decomposable by electricity ; Zinc'Otype, a zincograph. adj. Zinc'OUS, pertaining to zinc. ns. Zinc'-White, zinc oxide used as a pigment ; Zinc'-work'er. [Ger. zink, prob. allied to zinn, tin.]

Zincali, zin'ka-li, K. a name in Spain for the Gipsies, akin to Zingaro (q.v.).

Zinckenite, zingTcen-It, . a grayish mineral consisting of the sulphides of antimony and lead. [Named from the German metallurgist Zincken (1790-1862).]

Zinco, zing ko, H. a familiar abbreviation for zincograph. v.i. to produce a plate for printing by the zincogrnphic process.

Zincode, zing'kod, . the negative pole of a voltaic battery : the anode of an electrolytic cell.

Zincography, zing-keg 7 ra-fi, . a process of etching on
zinc (or copper) by which black and white pictures of all kinds can be reproduced as surface-blocks for printing by the ordinary letterpress process in the etching the whites, and not \\\e black lines as in the ordinary etching, are eaten away. ns. Zinc'Ograph. a plate or picture produced by zincography ; Zincog'-rapher, one who makes zincographic plates. adjs* Zincograph ic, -al. [Zinc, Gr. graphein, to write.]

Zingaro, zing'ga-ro, . a name in Italy for the Gipsies : pi. Zing'afi, Zing' ane. Also Zing'anp. [Cf. the Ger. Zigeuner, Czech Cingdn or Cigdn, Magyar Cigdny.]

Zingel, zing'el, . a fish of the perch family, found in the Danube. [Ger.]

Zingiberaceae, zin'ji-be-ra'se-e, n.pl. a natural order of about 470 species of perennial tropical herbs, with horizontal thickened root-stock and cone-like inflorescence the typical genus Zin' giber. adjs. Zingibera'ceous, Zinzibera'ceous. [L. zingiberGr. zingibcris, ginger.]

Zinke, tsing'ke, K. an old wind instrument like a cornet,
of wood or horn, with seven finger-holes. [Ger.]

Zion, zl'on, . Jerusalem: the Israelitish theocracy: the Christian Church : heaven. adv. Zi'onward, heavenward. [Gr. Zion Heb. tsiyon, a hill.]
Zip, zip, . the ping or sound of a bullet striking anything or whizzing through the air. [Imit.]
ZiphiinaB, zif-i-I'ne, n.pl. a subfamily of Physterid<r, the ziphioid or ziphiiform cetaceans the typical genus ZiphiUS. ti.pl. Ziphii'da, the ziphiinaia.lcA as a family apart from Physteridee, and divided into Ziphiintf and Atutrnacinte. otijs. Ziphil form ; Ziph ioid. [Gr. xiphios, the sword-fish xiphos, a sword.]

Zirconium, zir-ko'ni-um, . the metallic constituent of the earth Zirco nia, which is found in association with silica in the minerals Zir'COn and hyacinth, and is obtained only in Ceylon, one district of the Ural, and southern Norway. . Zir conite, a variety of ircon. {Ar. zarkiin, vermilion Pers. zargiin,

gold-coloured.]

Zither, zith'er, . the cithern, the modern representative of the ancient cithara, a popular and common instrument in Tyrol a flat stringed instrument, having a wooden frame and flat sounding-board with from twenty-nine to forty-two strings, placed on a table or on the knees, the strings played by the right hand, the thumb being armed with a metallic plectrum. Also Zith'ern. [Ger.]

Zizania, zl-za'ni-a, a. a genus of tall aquatic grasses, of tribe Oryzete wild, water, or Indian rice. [Gr. zizanion, darnel.]

Zizel, ziz'el, . a European ground squirrel, type of a genus mainly American. Also Suslik.

Zizyphus, ziz'i-fus, n. a genus of shrubs or trees of the
buckthorn family, mostly native to tropical Asia and America the jujube-tree. [L., Gr. zizyphos.}

Zoantharia, zo-an-tha'ri-a, n.pl. a division of Actinozoa, including the sea-anemones, &c. adj. and n. Zoantha'rian.

Zoanthropy, zo-an'thr5-pi, . a form of mental delusion in which a man believes himself to be a beast the devout divine, Simon Browne (1680-1732), under this belief devoted himself to the making of a dictionary ' I am doing nothing,' he says, ' that requires a reasonable soul : I am making a dictionary.'

adj. Zoanthrop ic. [Gr. zoon, an animal, anthrd-
pos, a man.]

Zoanthus, zo-an'thus, . the typical genus of ZOOM-
t/iidte, a family of hexacoralline actmozoans. [Gr.
zoon, an animal, anthos, a flower.]

Zoarium, zo-ii'ri-um, . the colony of the polypides of
a
polyzoan. [Gr. zoarion, dim. of zoon, an animal.]

ZobO, zo'bo, u. a name used in the semi-Tibetan
tracts
of the Himalaya for hybrids between the yak bull
and the ordinary hill cow, much used in transport and
agriculture. Also Zh6 bo, Dso'mo. [Tibetan.]

Zocco, zok'6, n. a socle. Also Zocc'olo. [It., L.
soccus, a sock.]

Zodiac, zO'di-ak, . an imaginary belt in the heavens,
having as its mesial line the ecliptic or apparent
path of the sun, and containing the twelve constella-
tions, called signs of the zodiac. The constellations,
with the appropriate symbols of the corresponding
signs, are as follows : Aries (Rain), Cp ; Taurus
(Bttlfy, y ; Gemini (Twins), II ; Cancer (Crab), 55 ;
Leo (Lion), & ; Virgo (Virgin), TtJJ ; Libra (Bal-
ance), =0: ; Scorpio (Scorpion), V\. ; Sagittarius
(Archer), f; Capricornus (Goat), \$ ', Aquarius
(Water -bearer), % ; Pisces (Fishes), ^.adj.
Zodiacal. Zodiacal light, a singular appearance
seen after sunset or before sunrise, at all seasons of
the year in low latitudes, but rarely in Great Britain,
except in March, April, and May in the evenings,
and six months later in the mornings. [Fr. zodiaqite
L. zodiacnsGr. zodiakos, belonging to animals
zddion, dim. of zoon, an animal, zaein, to live.]

Zoe'a, zo-e'a, . a larval stage of certain decapod
crustaceans also called the copepod stage preced-
ing the megalopa stage also ZOOB'a : pi. Zoe 03.

adjs. Zoe'al, Zooaal; Zoeform. [Gr. zdon, an
animal.]

ZoetiC, z5-et'ik, adj. vital. [Gr. zf?, life.]

Zoetrope, zO'e-trop, . a scientific toy by which
several
pictures of objects or persons in various positions are
combined into one visual impression, so as to give
the appearance of movement or life the Thnnma-
trope and Praxinoscope are variations. adj. Zoe-
trop'iC. [Gr. zoe, life, tropes, a turning trrpein, to
turn.]

Zolatrla. zo'-i-at'ri-a. vetennarj" surgery. [Gr. zoon,
an animal, iatrtia, healing.]

Zoic, zo'ik, ittij. pertaining to animaJs : containing
evidences of life in fossils of rocks. [Gr. zSikos, of

animals zoon, an animal.]
Zoilism, 7-'i-lizm, /.-. cnrpine and unjust criticism.
adj. Zoil'ean, tliaractcristic of Zoihts, a Greek

grammarian who flourished in the time of Philip of
Macedon, and assailed Homer with such asperity
that his name became proverbial for a captious and
malignant critic. n. Zo'ilist, a carping cntic.

Zoisite, zoi'slt, . a mineral closely allied to epidote.
[Baron von Zois.}

Zoism, zO'izm, . the doctrine that life originates from
a specific principle. n. Zo'ist, one who maintains
this theory. [Gr. zot, life.]

Zolaism, z5'la-izm, n. the literary principles and prac-
tice of the industrious French novelist Emile Zola
(1840-1002) an attempt at a so-called realism
claimed to be a proper scientific view of human
nature and human life. In effect Zola's books are
dull and dirty, and his realism is not reality.

Zollner'S lines, rows of parallel lines appearing to be
not parallel through the optical effect of oblique
intersecting lines. Also Zollner'S pattern.

Zollverein, zoTve-rTn, . a union of the German
states,

under the leadership of Prussia, so as to enable them in their commercial relations with other countries to act as one state. [Ger., zoll, duty, verein, union.]

Zonda, zon'da, . a dry, hot, and dusty wind blowing from the Andes in the vicinity of San Juan, Argentine Republic, during July and August.

Zone, z5n, n. a girdle, a belt, a stripe of different colour or substance round anything : one. of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided : any continuous tract with particular characteristics. v.t. to encircle, as with a zone. . Zo'na, a term in anatomy, &c., for a belt: herpes zoster. adjs. Zonal, like a zone, arranged in zones : pertaining to the somites of an articulate or annulose animal ; Zo'nary, resembling a belt or girdle ; Zo'nate, marked with zones, belted ; Zoned, wearing a zone, having zones ; Zone'lOSS, wanting a zone or belt. . Zd'nic, a girdle. cidjs. Zoniferous, zoned ; Zo'noid, like a zone. . Zo'nula, a small zone. adj. Zo'nular, like a zone or zonule. ns. Zon'ule, Zon'Ulet, a little girdle. [L. zona Gr. zone, a girdle zdnnynai, to gird ; akin to join, yoke.}

Zonotricnia, zo-n5-trik'i-a, n. a genus of American finches, the crown-sparrows. [Gr. zonl, a girdle, thrix, trichos, hair.]

Zonurua, z5-nu'rus, . the typical genus of Zonuridce, a South African family of lizards. [Gr. zdnl, a belt, oura, a tail.]

Zoo, zdo, n. the Zoological Gardens in London : any similar collection of animals.

Zooblast, zO'0-blast, n. an animal cell. [Gr. zoon, an animal, blastos, a germ.]

Zoochemistry, z5-o-kem'is-tri, . the chemistry of the constituents of the animal body. adj. Zoochem ical. [Gr. zoon, an animal, chemistry.}

Zoodynamics, zO-o-dt-nam'iks, . the science that treats of the vital powers of animals, animal physiology. [Gr. zoon, an animal, dynamics.}

Zoracium, zo-e'si-um, . one of the cells forming the investment of polyzoans : -pi. ZoOQ'Cia. [Gr. zdon, an animal, oikia, a house.]

Zoogamous, zS-og^a-mus, adj. pertaining to zoogamy. . Zoog/amy, sexual reproduction. [Gr. zdon, an animal, gainos, marriage.]

Zoogeny, z5-oj'e-ni, . the doctrine or the process of the origination of living beings also Zotig ony. adj. Zoogen'iC. [Gr. zdon, an animal, geneia, production.]

Zoogeography, zo-6-je-og'ra-fi, . the science of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe, faunal geography. n. Zoogeog'rapher, a student of fauna! geography. adjs. Zoogeograph'ic, -aL [Gr. zdon, an animal, geography.}

Zoogloea, zO-C-gle a, . the term applied to the resting, motionless stage of the Bacteria, in which they are embedded in gelatinous material. adjs. ZooglOB 1C ; Zooglca old. [Gr. zion, an animal, gloios, a sticky substance.]

IHo

Zoograft, z5'6-graft, . a piece of tissue taken from the living body of an animal to supply a part wanting in the human body, by being grafted on it. [Gr. zdon, an animal, graft.}

Zoography, zo-og'ra-fi, . descriptive zoology. . Zoographer. adjs. Zoograph'ic, -al. . Zopg'raphist. IGr. zdon, an animal, graf>hein, to write.]

ZoogyroSOOpe, zo-o-jl'rO-skop, n. a development of the zoetrope by means of which an appearance of an object in motion is thrown on a screen. [Gr. zdon, an animal, gyroscope.}

Zooid, zo'oid, adj. having the nature of an animal, having organic life and motion. . a term applied to each of the individuals which make up a compound organism. [Gr. zdon, an animal, eidos, form.]

Zooks, zSSks, interj. a minced oath same as Gadzooks.

Zoolatry, zo-ol'a-tri, . the worship of animals, us. Zodl'ater, one who worships animals ; Zoola tria, zoolatry. adj. Zool'atrous. [Gr. zoon, ail animal, latreia, worship.]

Zoolite, zo'o-llt, . a fossil animal also Zo'Olith. adjs. Zoolith'iC, Zoolit'iC. [Gr. zdon, an animal,

lit has, a stone.]

Zoology, zo-ol'o-ji, . the science of animal life included along with Botany within the science of Biology. The various departments of zoological study are the Morphological, Physiological, Historical, and the jEtiological.adj. Zoological. aih'. Zoologically. . Zool'Ogist, one versed in zoology. Zoological gardens, a place where wild animals are kept for public exhibition. [Gr. ZOOM, nn animal, logia Ugein, to speak.]

Zoomagnetism, zo-o-mag'ne-tizm, n. animal magnetism. adj. Zoomagnet'iC. [Gr. zoon, an animal, magnetism.}

Zoomancy, zO'5-man-si, . divination by observation of animals. adj. Zooman'tiC. [Gr. zoon, an animal, manteia, divination.]

Zoometry, zo-om'e-tri, . comparative measurement of the parts of animals. adj. Zoomet'ric. [Gr. zoon, an animal, metron, a measure.]

Zoomorphic, zo-o-mor'fik, adj. pertaining to zoomorphism : representing animals in art. n. Zoomor'-phism, the representation or the conception of a god or a man in an animal form, the attributing of human or of divine qualities to beings of animal form also Zoomor'phy. [Gr. zdon, an animal, morphe, form.]

Zoon, zO'on, . a morphological individual, the total product of a fertilised ovum : //. Zo'a, Zo'ons. adjs. Zo'onal, like a zoon; Zoon'lC, relating to animals. . Z6 onite, one of the segments of an articulated animal. adj. Zoouit'iC. [Gr.]

Zoonomy, zO-on'o-mi, . animal physiology also

Zoono'mia. adj. Zoonom'ic. . Zoon oniist.

[Gr. zoon, an animal, nomos, law.]
ZoonOSiS, z5-on'o-sis, n. a disease communicated to

man from the lower animals, as hydrophobia, &c. :

//. Zodn'oses. [Gr. zdon, an animal, nosos, disease.]
Zoopathology, zo-O-pa-thol'5-ji, . the study of disease

in animals. [Gr. zdon, an &ri\ma.\, pathology.}
Zoopathy, z5-op'a-thi, . animal pathology. [Gr.

zoon, an animal, pathos, suffering.]
Zoopbaga, z5-of'a-ga, n.pl. the carnivorous animals

collectively. n. Zooph'agan, a carnivorous animal.

adj. Zooph'agOUS. [Gr. zdophagos, flesh-eating,

zdon. an animal, pkagein, to eat.]
ZoophiliSt, zO-of'il-ist, . a lover of animals. .

Zooph'lly, love of animals. [Gr. zdon, an animal,

philos, dear.]

Zoophorus, z5-of'o-rus. . a continuous frieze sculptured in relief with figures of men and animals.

adj. Zoophor 1C. [Gr. zdon, an animal, pheretn, to

bear.]
ZoophysiCS, zo-6-fiz'iks, n. the study of the structure

of animal bodies, comparative anatomy. [Gr. toon,

an animal, physics.}

Zoophyte

mote ; mute ; m53n ; Men.

Zygobranchiate

Zoophyte, zo'5-flt, . a term employed by Cuvier in his earlier attempts at classification to designate numerous simple animals, sedentary in habit, often with a superficial resemblance to plants now restricted to hydroid colonies. adjs. Zoophyt'iC, -al ; Zob'ph'ytoid; Zoophytolog'ical. us. Zoophytol'o - gist ; Zoophytol'ogy ; Zooph'yton : //. Zooph'yta. [Gr. zoon, an animal, phyton, a plant.]

Zooplastic, zo-o-p!as'tik, adj. pertaining to the operation of transplanting living tissue from one of the lower animals to man. LGr. ZOOM, an animal, plassein, to form.]

Zoopraxinoscope, z3-o-prak'si-no-sk5p, . a mechanical
toy by means of which images of animals are made to go through motions on a screen. [Gr. zoon, an animal,

praxis, doing, skopcin, to view.]

Zoopsycttology, z5-o-sT-kol G-ji, . the psychology of the lower animals. [Gr. zoon, an animal, psychology.}

ZoOSCOpy, zo'0-sko-pi, . a form of mental delusijn in
which one sees imaginary animals, esp. snakes. adj. Zooscop 1C. [Gr. zoon, an animal, skapein, to view.]

Zoosperm, zo'o-sperm, . the sperm-cell, or male seed-cellalso Zoosper'mium. adj. Zoospermat'ic. [Gr. soon, an animal, sperwa, seed.]

Zoospoi'6, zo'o-spor, n. a spore capable of moving

about, adjs. Zoospor ic : Zoosporif erous. [Gr. zoon, an animal, spora, a seed.]

Zootaxy, zO'O-tak-si, . the science of the classification of animals, systematic zoology. [Gr. zoon, an animal, taxis, arrangement.]

ZootQChny, zo'0-tek-ni, . the science of the breeding and domestication of animals. Also Zootecll'nics. [Gr. zoon, an animal, techne, art.]

Zoothapsis, zO-o-thap'sis, . premature burial. [Gr. zoo-, living, tliaptein, to bury.]

Zoothecium, zo-C-the'si-um, . the_ tubular sheath of certain infusorians. adj. Zoothe'cial. [Gr. zoon, an animal, thekion, a casket.]

Zootheism, zo'o-the-izm, K. the attribution of divine qualities to an animal. adj. Zootheis'tiC. [Gr. zoon, an animal, theism.'}

Zootherapy, zo-O-ther'a-pi, . veterinary therapeutics. [Gr. zoon, an animal, therapeia, service.]

ZootOCOlOgy, zo-O-to-kol'5-ji, . the biology of animals.
[Gr. zoi'tokos, viviparous, iegein, to speak.]

Zootomy, zo-ot'o-mi, . the dissection of animals : comparative anatomy. adjs. Zootom'ic, -al. adv. Zootom'ically. . Zootomist, one who dissects the bodies of animals : an anatomist. [Gr. zoon, an animal, temnein, to cut.]

Zootrophic, zO-0-trof'ik, niij. pertaining to the nourishment of animals. [Gr. zoon, an animal, trophos, food.]

ZOOZOO, z5o'z6T5, . (prov.) the wood-pigeon. [Imit.]

ZopilOte, zo-pi-lS'te, . one of the smaller American vultures, the turkey-buzzard, an urubu. Also Tzopilotl. [Mex.]

Zopissa. zo-pis'a, n. an old medicinal mixture of pitch and tar scraped from the sides of ships. [Gr. zopissa.]

Zoppo, tsop'pO, adj. (inns.) alternately with and without syncopation. [It.]

Zorgite, zor'glt, . a metallic copper-lead selenide, found at Zorge, in the Harz Mountains.

Zoril, Zorille, zor'il, . an African sknnk-like carnivore : an American skunk. . Zoril'la, a genus of African skunk-like quadrupeds, representing the Zorilliiuf, an African subfamily of Aliistelidac. [Fr. zorille Sp. zorilla., dim. of zorra, a fox.]

Zoroastrlanism, zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, n. the ancient religion founded or reformed by Zoroaster- the Greek pronunciation of Zarathushtra set forth in the Zend-Avcsta (q.v.), and still held by the Guebres and Parsees in India. . and adj. Zoroas'trian.

Zorra, zor'a, . a South American skunk. Also Zorrino (zo-re'ns). [Sp.]

Zorro, zor'o, . a South American fox-wolf. [Sp.]

Zoster, zos'ter, . an ancient Greek waist-belt for men : herpes zoster or shingles. [Gr. zoster, a girdle.]

Zotheca, zO-thg'ka, . a small living-room, as distinguished from a sleeping-room : an alcove. [Gr. zotheke.}

Zouave, zwav, . one of a body of troops wearing a quasi-Moorish dress in the French army, which derives its name from the Ztvava, a tribe of Kabyles in the Algerian province of Constantine. These Kabyles had long been employed as mercenaries by the deys of Algiers ; and after the conquest in 1830 the French took them into their service.

Zounds, zowndz, inter/, an exclamation of anger and astonishment. [A corr. of God's -wounds, referring to Christ's sufferings on the cross.]

Zucchetta, tsuk-ket'ta, ft. the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure : a form of helmet worn in the i6th century. [It., dim. of zucca, a gourd.]

ZufolO, zoo'fo-lo, . a small flute or flageolet used in training singing-birds. Also Zuf folo. [It.]

Zulu, zoo'loo, . a branch of the great Bantu division of the human family, belonging to South Africa, conspicuous for physical and intellectual development. adj. pertaining to the Zulus, their language, &c. [South African.]

Zumbooruk, zum'boo-ruk, n. a small cannon mounted on a swivel, carried on the back of a camel. Also Zum'booruck, Zomboruk, Zam'boorak. [Hind. zambiirak Turk, zatnviirak Ar. zatnbur, a hornet.]

Zuni, zoo'nye, . one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians living in large communal houses near the Zuni river in IS'ew Mexico. adj. and . Zu'nian.

Zupa, zu'pa, . a confederation of village communities

f)verned by a Zu'pan, in the early history of Servia, c. [Servian.]

Zurf. See Zarf.

Zurlite, zurl'It, n. a white or green Vesuvian mineral.

Zuz, zooz, n. a coin or money of account in New Testament times.

Zwanziger, ts\van'tsi-ger, n. an old Austrian silver coin, equivalent to twenty kreutzers. [Ger., zittanzig, twenty.]

Zwieback. zvTbak, . biscuit rusk, or a sweet spiced bread toasted. [Ger.]

Zwinglian, zwing'- or tswing'gli-an, adj. pertaining to the Swiss reformer Huldreich Zwingli (1484-1531), or his doctrines, esp. his divergence from Luther in the doctrine of the Eucharist. Zwingli rejected every form of local or corporeal presence, whether by transubstantiation, impanation, or consubstantiation, assailing every form, however subtle, of the old Capernaitic (John vi. 51-53, 59) conception of a carnal presence and carnal appropriation. . a follower of Zwingli.

Zygadite, zig'a-dlt, . a variety of albite found in thin twin crystals at Andreasberg, in the Harz Mountains. [Gr. zygaden, jointly zygon, a yoke.]

Zygaena, zi-je'na, . a genus of moths, typical of the family Zyg&nidce : a genus of sharks, the hammer-heads, now sphyrtia. tuijs. Zygae'nid, Zyg88'nine, ZygSB'noid. [Gr. zygaina, a shark.]

Zygal, zT'gal, . pertaining to a zygon, formed like a letter H- [Zygon.}

Zygantrum, zl-gan'trum, . a fossa on the posterior face of the arches of each of the vertebrae of the Lacertilia, into which the zygosphenc of the succeeding vertebra fits. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, antron, a cave.]

Zygapophysls, zl-ga-pof 'i-sis, n. one of the yoke-pieces or articulations of the vertebrae :pl. Zygapoph'yses. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, apophysis, process.]

Zygite, zl'glt, . a rower in the second tier of a Greek trireme. [Gr. zygites zygon, yoke.]

Zygobranchiate, zl-go-brang'ki-at, aeij. having paired gills or ctenidia, as certain molluscs : belonging to the Zygobranchla'ta, an order or suborder of Geutropoda. \\<-,o Zy'gobranch. [Gr. zygon, yoke, brangc/iia, gills.]

Zygocardiac

fate, far ; me, her ; mine :

Zyxomma

Zygocardiac, zl-g5-kar'di-ak, adj. yoke-like and cardiac, as an ossicle of the stomach of some Crustacea. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, kardia, the heart.]

Zygodactyl, zl-go-dak'til, adj. having the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as certain birds also Zygodactyl ic, Zygodac'tylous. . Zygodac tylism. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, daktylos, a finger.)

Zygodont, zfgO-dont, adj. pertaining to molar teeth
whose cusps are paired, possessing such molars. [Gr.
zygon, yoke, odous, odontos, a tooth.]

Zygoma, zl-gO'ma, . the arch formed by the malar
bone and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone
of the skull. tut/. Zygoma t'ic. Zygomatic fossa,
the lower part of the fossa bridged over by the zygo-
matic arch ; Zygomatic muscles, two muscles (major
and minor) arising from the zygomatic arch. [Gr.
zygdma zygon, a yoke.)

ZygOmorphOUS, zl-gO-mor'fiis, adj. yoke-shaped of
flowers divisible into similar halves in one plane only
also Zygomor / phic. >is. Zygomor'phism, Zygo-
mor'phy. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, morphe, form.]

Zygomycetes, zl-g5-ml-se'tez, n.pl. a group of fungi
marked by the production of zygospores the com-
monest type Mucor tnucedo, the common white
mould of dead organic matter, as horse -dung.
adj. Zygomyce'tous. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, mykis,
mykitos, a mushroom.]

Zygon, zfgon, . a connecting bar: an H - shaped
fissure of the brain. [Gr., a yoke.]

Zygophyllaceffl, zl-go-fil-a'se-e, n.pl. a natural order
containing about 100 species of herbaceous plants,
shrubs, and trees, chiefly natives of subtropical
countries the bean-caper family the typical genus
Zygophyllum. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, phyllon, a leaf.]

Zygophyllum, zl-gO-fil'um, . a genus of plants,
natural order Zygophylleie, of the bean - caper
family.

Zygophyte, zt'gS-fTt, . a plant in which reproduction
takes place by means of zygospores. [Gr. zygon, a
yoke, fkyton, a plant.]

Zygopleural, zI-go-plS3'ral, adj. bilaterally sym-
metrical. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, pleura, the side.]

ZygOSiS, zT-gO'sis, n. (tot.) conjugation, the coales-
cence of two distinct cells : the sexual intercourse
of protoplasmic bodies. . Zy'goite, an organism
resulting from zygosis. adj. Zy'gose, pertaining to
zygosis. [Gr. zygosis, a joining.]

Zygosphene, zl'go-sfen, . a process on the anterior
face of each of the vertebral arches in the Lacertilia,
which articulates with the zygantrum of the pre-
ceding arch. [Gr, zygon, a yoke, spken, a wedge.]

Zygospore, zi'go-spor, . a spore produced by the
union of buds from two adjacent hyphae in the pro-
cess of conjugation by which some fungi multiply
the same as Zy'gOSperm and ZygOte. [Gr. zygon,
a yoke, spora, seed.]

Zylonita = Xylonite (q.v.).

Zymase, zi'mas, . the same as Enzym. [See Zyme.]

Zyme, zlm, . a ferment : a disease-germ the sup-
posed specific cause of a zymotic disease. .
Zymase, enzym, any of the unorganised fer-
ments. adj. Zy'mic, relating to fermentation.
ns. Zy'mite, a priest using leavened bread in the
Eucharist ; Zy'mogen, a substance capable of de-
veloping by internal change into a ferment. adjs.
Zymogen'ic ; Zy'moid, like a ferment ; Zymo-
log 1C, -al, pertaining to zymology. .r. Zymol 0-
gist, one skilled in zymology ; Zymol'Ogy L the
science of fermentation ; Zymol'ysis, Zymo SIS,
fermentation of any kind ; Zymom eter, Zymo-
Sim'eter, an instrument for measuring the degree
of fermentation ; Zy'mophyte, a bacterioid fer-
ment capable of liberating fatty acids from neutral
fats. adjs. Zymotech'nic, -al, producing and
utilising fermentation. . Zymotech H10S, the art
of managing fermentation. a</j. Zymot'ic, per-
taining to fermentation. adv. Zymot'ically.
Zymotic disease, a term for diseases caused by
the multiplication of a living germ introduced from
without into the body. [Gr. zyine, leaven, ymosis,
fermentation.]

Zymome, zl'mOm, . an old name for the part of
gluten
insoluble in alcohol.

Zymurgy, zl'mer-ji, n. that department of techno-
logical chemistry which treats of wine-making, brew-
ing, distilling, and similar processes involving fer-
mentation. [Gr. zynte, leaven, ergon, work.]

Zythepsary, zl-thep'sa-ri, . (obs.~) a brewery.

Zythum, zl'thum, . a kind of beer made by the
ancient Egyptians much commended by Diodorus.
[Gr. zytltos.]

Zyxomma, zik-som'a, . a genus of Indian dragon-
flies, of family Libellulidie, with large head and
eyes and narrow face. [Gr. zeujca, a joining,
o>nia, eye.]

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

The best account of these is to be found in Keilner's edition of Dr Morris's Historical Outlines of English Accidence (1895), and especially in Professor Skeat's Principles of English Etymolog) First Series (2d ed. 1892), chaps, xii.-xiv. ; Second Series (1891), chap, xviii. To these books the following lists are largely indebted. _^__^_^_^___^_^___

PREFIXES.

A- (A.S.) represents :

(1) A.S. an, on, on, as abed, aboard, afoot, ashore, asunder, now-a-days, twice-a-week, nlive, among, about, a-fishing.

(2) A.S. and-, over against, in reply to, to, as along (from A.S. and-lang, i.e. over against in length); appearing also as e- in Hope, as am- in ambassador, and as em- in embassy ; the same as un- in verbs. See Un- (2). [Cog. with Goth, and-, Ger. mt-, ant-, L. ante-, Gr. anti-.]

(3) A.S. d-, an intensive prefix to verbs, out, out from,
as in arise (from A.S. drfsan, to rise out of or up); or sig. ' very,' as in aghast. Cf. abide, arcurse, a/fright, amaze, arise, arouse, ago. [Cog. with Ger. er-, Goth, ns-, itr-.]

(4) A.S. of, of, from, as in odown (from A.S. ofdiine, 'from the height'), anew, akin; or from of-, intensive, as athirst.

(5) A.b. gf-,y-, as aware (A.S. ge-wacre), afford.

(6) at, old sign of inf., as ado. [A Northern idiom, due to Scand. influences, as in Ice., Sw., &c.]

A- (L. and Gr.) represents : (i) L. Ab-, as in avert ; (2) L. Ad-, as achieve ; (j) L. E- or EX-, as in abash, amend ; (4) Gr. A- (for Ail-), as in abyss. See these prefixes.

A-, Ab-, AbS-, As- (L.), away from, as avert, absent, absolve, attract ; and also ossoil and az-aunt through French. Indeed, this prefix appears as a-, adV-, av-, V-, as in avert, aaVance, ai-aunt, z/an-guard, &.C. [L. a, ab, abs (oldest form a/); cog. with Gr. apo-, Sans, apa, Ger. ab, Eng. off.]

Ab-. See Ad-
Ac-. See Ad-
Ad- (L.), to, at, as ao'here, aa'apt. It appears as a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-, as in achieve, abbreviate, accede, admire, a/"fix, aggregate, a/lot, anex, a/prove, arrive, assign, a/tract. The words achieve, agree, amerce, amount, acquit, acquaint, avow, &c. show the same prefix, derived through the medium of Old French. [L. ad; cog. with Sans, adhi, Goth, and Eng. at, Celt, ar-.]

Af-. See Ad-.

After- (A.S.), as o/?<rr-growth, after-math, afterwards. [A.S. after-.]

Ag-. See Ad-.

Al- See Ad-.

Al- (Ar.), the also as a-, ar-, as-, el-, 1-, as apricot, artichoke, assagai, et\x\r, /ute.

All- (A.S.), all, as a/mighty, a//-wise. In Early English a/- = quite is added (i) to past participles, as a/-brent = quite burnt, a/-heled = quite concealed ; (2) to verbs preceded by to, as a/-to-brenne = to burn up entirely. In Elizabethan and later writers ail-to = altogether, quite the original meaning of to having been lost sight of. Cf. Milton's * ail-to ruffled,' &c. [A.S. tail-.}

Am-, (i) the Fr. em L. int for in, as ambush : see In- (2) ; (2) the Gr. an-, as in Ambrosia : see An- (2): (3) the same as An- (i), as in ambassador.

Ambi-, Amb-, Am- (L.), round about, both, as ambidexter, ambition, amputate. [L. ; cog. with Gr. amphi-, Sans, abfii, around.]

Amphi- (Gr.), round about, both, as a//^/theatre,

a;////bious. [Cog. with L. ambi-, amb-.]

An- (A.S.), against, in return, as aswer. See A-

(A.S.) (2), above. [A.S. and-, Ger. ant-, Goth.

a wo 1 -.]
An-, A-, Am- (Gr.), not, without, as anarchy, atom,

ambrosia. [Gr. ; cog. with Sans, an-, a-, L. in-,

Eng. un-, in-, not.]

An- (Fr. en L. in), as in anoint. See In- (2).
An-, as in ancestor ; see Ante- (below).
An-. See Ad-.
Ana-, An- (Gr.), up, back, as analyse, anatomy,

rteurism. [Cog. with Goth. aa, Eng. on.]
Ante-, Anti-, Anci-, An- (L.), before, as a/^cedent,

a//cipate, awient, ancestor (for L. antecessor).

[L. ante, old form anti ; conn, with anti- ; Fr.

and-, an-.]
Anti- (Gr.), opposite to, against, as ar>pathy, anti-

podes ; as ant- in antagonist, and anth- in anthem.

[Gr. ; conn, with L. ante-. Sans, ant:-, facing, Ger.

ant- in Ant-wort, Eng. an- (for and-) in answer (see

Diet.). Cf. A - (A. S.) (2), above.]
Ap-. See Ad-.
Apo- (Gr.), off, from, away, as a/tostle ; as aph- in

o/5/jelion, a//:seresis. [Cog. with L. ab-.]
AT-. See Ad-.
Arch-, Archi-, Arche- (Gr.), first, chief, as a7cAbishop,

architect, archetype.
As-. See Ad-.
At-. See Ad-.
At- (En:;.), denoting nearness, as atone ; against, as

/wit (A.S. tft-ivftan, to blame). [A.S. at.]
Auto-, Auth- (Gr.), self, as autocrat, awfograph,

autopsy, authentic.
Av-. See Ab-.

Be-(A.S-), the most fertile of all English prefixes, is the weak form of by. The original meaning was ' about.' (i) It forms derivative verbs, with the sense of 'around,' 'on all sides,'' 'in all directions,' as &blear = to blear all over, ^girdle, ^jumble, Arpaste, ^smudge ; (2) it forms intensive verbs, with the sense of ' thoroughly,' ' soundly,' as Arbreech = to breech soundly, 3<rdaub, ^welcome ; (3) it renders intransitive verbs transitive by adding a prepositional relation, as ^chatter = to environ with chattering, oegaze = to gaze at, rsmile = to smile at, fcspeak ; (4) it forms transitive verbs of adjectives and substantives, as Mbul = to affect with foulness, eedim = to make dim, MJew = to cover with dew, ^friend.

Bis-, Bi-, Bin- (L), twice, double, as biscuit, &'ennial,
fa'ttocular ; as ba- in balance. [Corr. of a'uis, ablative of du^>, two.)

Cata-, Oath-, Cat- (Gr.), down, downwards, according to, thoroughly, as cataract, caMolic, ra/echism. [Gr. *a/a,]

Circum-, Circu- (L.), round about, as circumscribe, circuit. [Properly accusative of circus, a circle. See Circle in Diet.]

CIS- (LA on this side, as rwalpine.

Com-, Con-, Co- (L.), together, with, as owinect,

where, collect, correct, council. In /iy. this prefix has been attached to O. Fr. roi, order ; often intensive, as commotion ; foadmire, co-enjoy, co-actor, f^-believer. [Com- is the old form of L. cum, with ; cog. with Gr. syn. Sans. sam. The root, originally signifying 'one,' is seen in L. sim-iil, together, Gr. ham-a, together, Eng. simple (which see in Diet.).]

Contra-, Contro-, Contr-, Counter- (L.), against, as contradict, controvert, contra\lo, counteract. [L. contra (whence Fr. centre), from Con-, and -tra, from root tar, to cross, seen also in trans.]

De- (L., or Fr. L.), down, from, away, occurs in words derived either directly from L., as deduce ; or through the_ Fr. from L., in which case De-, Di-, represents either (i)O. Fr. ties- from L. dis-, asunder, not, as in defeat (O. Fr. des-fait), or (2) Fr. L. de-, as describe [lit. ' write doom '], decompose. This prefix de- is negative and oppositive in destroy, desuetude, deform, or intensive in declare, desolate,

desiccate.

Demi- (Fr. L.), half, as demigod, </m/quaver. [Fr. deini L. dimidium, half.]

Dl- (Gr.), double, as (//lemma, dialogue.

Dia- (Gr.), through, as diameter ; shortened to dl- in (//aeresis, and appearing as de-, dea-, in devil, deacon. [Gr. dia, from dyo, two.]

Dif-. See Dis-.

Dis- (Gr.), two, twice, as aVssyllable, oYcotyledonous.
[From dieis, from root of two.]

Dis-, Di- (L. ; in O. Fr. des-), in two, asunder, as dispart, differ, disperse ; negative, as <&Vrelish ; privative, as dislodge. Thus variously di-, dif-, dis-, des-, de-, and even &-, as in jpend. [Dis for dais, from L. duo, Gr. dyo, Sans, dvi, Goth, and Eng. two.}

Dys- (Gr.), ill, difficult, as dysentery, dyspepsy. [Cog.
with Sans, dus, Goth, ins, Ger. zer-, A.S. to-, Eng. two.]

B-. See Ex-.

B- = A.S. gc-, in enough (A. S. geiidh, Ger. genug).

E-, as in elope. See A-(A.S.) (2), and also An-(A.S-).

E-, a purely phonetic addition, of French origin, as in esquire, estate, eschew, especial, escutcheon.

EC- or Ex- (Gr.), out of, from, as ecstasy, exodus ; also
as el- in ellipse. [Gr. ex, cog. with L. ex, out.]

Edd-, in tddy. [A.S. ed-, back.]

Ef-. See Ex-.

E1-, in ellipse, &c. See EC- or Ex-.

Emb-, in ember days. [A.S. ymb-ryne, a circuit.]

En- (Gr.), in, on, as energy, endemic, emphasis sometimes extended to Endo-, within, as endogen.

En-, Em- (Fr. L.), in, into, as enli>t ; to make, as enlarge, enact, endure ; before 6 and /, Em-, as embark, embolden. [Fr. en L. I'M. See In- (L.), in, into.]

Enter- (Fr.), between, among, as entertain. [Fr. entreL. inter-.]

Epi-, Ep-, Eph-(Gr.), on, as e/itaph ; during, as epoch, e///emeral. [Gr. eft; Sans, api, L. ob-.]

Es- (Fr. or Sp. L.), out, as cape, esplanade. [0. Fr. or Sp. es L. ex-.]

ESO- (Gr.), in, into, as eitfteric. [From Gr. eis, into, whose form was prob. orig. ens, a strengthened form ofn-(Gr.).)

Eu- (Gr.), well, as euphony, eulogy ', as ev- in evangelist. [Gr. eu, eus, good, for an assumed es-us, real.]

Ex- or E- (L.), from, out of, as expel, eject, e/flux ; by assimilation, appearing as a-, e-, ef-, es-, ex-, iSS-, 8-, as amend, enormous, effect, escape, extend, issue, j.implc. It is French influence which has disguised it in such words as affray, amend, escape, escheat, essay, &c. Ex- has a privative sense in ejr-emperor, e-r-mayor. [L ex-, e-; O. Fr. es-, Fr. /-. ex. I

Ex-, out of. as in ejrodus. Exo-, outride, as exotic.

[Gr. ex, out of, exff, outside.]
Extra- (L.), on the outside, beyond, as extramural,

extraordinary, extra-work as Stra- in Grange.

[Contr. of exterii (parte being understood), abl. fern.

of extents, beyond, a comp. form, from E.r- (L.).]

For- (A.S.), in place of, as^&rasmuch. [A.S. prep,

for.]

For- (A.S.), through, thorough, away, so as to be non-existent, or to be destroyed, as forswear, y2>rbid, forego (better Sorgo). [A..S.for-; Ger. ver-, Goth. fra-, conn, with far and from.]

For- (Fr. L.), as in_/yreclose,_/0rfeit. [Fr. 'L.foris, lit. ' out of doors," used in the sense of ' outside,' ' beyond,' 'amiss.']

Fore- (A. S.), before, as foretell, forebode ; /predated, foresaid, foretold ; forecastle, y^rtfather, foresight.

[A.S. fore-; Ger. vor.]
Forth- (A.S.), forth, only in forthwith.
Fro- (A.S.), from, as ./reward. [A.S. fro Scaud., Ice. fra.]

Gain- (A. S.), against, as fainsay. [A.S. gegit. See Against in Diet.]

Hemi- (Gr.), half, as /<?;/sphere shortened to me- in

wt'grim. [Gr. ; cog. with L. semi-, Sans, siimi-.]
Hetero- (Gr.X other, as heterodoxy. [Gr. Aeteros,

other.]

HolO- (Gr.), entire, as holograph. [Gr. holos, entire.]
Homo(Gr.), same lengthened to Homceo-, as liotnoeo-

pathy. [Gr. homos, same.]
Hyper- (Gr.), over, above, beyond, as hypi-rboiean,

hypercritical. [Cog. with super- and crtv--.]
Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp-, (Gr.), under, as //y/otenuse,

hyphen, /n/allage. [Cog. with L. sub-, Goth, uf,

Sans. itpa.\

I-, in tgnoble. See In- (i), negative.

I-, Y-, as in 7-wis, .yclept, hand-j'-work. This prefix appears as a- in aware, as 0- in dutch, and as 6- in e nou gh. [A. S. ge-, sign of the past participle passive.]

H-, as in r/lude. See In- (2^

H-, as in /'/legal. See In- (i).

In-, Im-(L.), not, as inconvenience, /'//cautious, rfirm. Before / the changes to tn, as impudent ; before /, m, and r it is assimilated to those consonants, as //legal, immature, irregular. This prefix thus appears as en-, i-, 11-, im-, in-, ir-, as enemy, ignoble, i/legal, /'//mortal, /nrin, irregular. [L. ; cog. with Gr. an-, Eng. nit-.]

In- (L.), in, into, as infuse, t'/lumine, impel, irrigate. It becomes //- before /.- im- before 6, m, and/; ir- before r. This prefix thus appears as am-, an-, em-, en-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, as ambush, aoint, embrace, enclose, i/lnde, immure, include, irritate.

In- (A.S.), in, on, as ///come, inward, ///land, ///sight ; to make, as ////bitter, lit. to put into a state of bitterness ; as /';//- in imbed, impark, &C.

Inter- (L.\ in the midst of, between, as interval, intellect, intermarry. [A compar. form ; cog. with Eng. under, and Sans, on tar, within.]

Intra- (L.), in the inside of, within, as intramural. [Contr. of intera, ablative feminine of interns, inward Inter-.]

Intro- (L.), into, within, as introduce. [Contr. of intero, ablative masculine of interns Inter-.]

Ir-, as in irritate. See In- (2).

Ir-, as in irregular. See In- (i).

las-, as in issue. See Ex- (i).

Juxta- (L.), near, as y.r/aposition. [Superl. form, from root oi\^.ju)igere, to join.]

L-, as in /one ; an abbreviation of all.
L-, as in /ouver. See A1-.
L-, as in lute. See A1-.

Male-, Mali-, Mai-, Mau- (L.), badly, ill, as

malefactor, malcontent, malediction, malevolent ;

through French, manges = notwithstanding. [L.

male, badly.]
Meta-, Meth-, Met- (Gr.), among, with ; after, as

method (lit. ' way after ') ; often implies change, as

n*to,morphose, meteor, metonomy. [Gr. meta ;

cog. with A.S. mici, Goth, mith, Ger. mit.}
Mid- (A. S.), with, as midwife. [A.S. mid-, together

with.]
Mis- (A.S.), wrong, ill, as w/sbehave, ;/sdeed, mis-

lead. [A.S. mis-; Ice. mis-, Goth, missa-, Ger.

miss-. Cf. Mis- in Diet.]
Mis- (Fr. L.), as in mischief, misalliance, /Mischance.

[Fr. mis-, for O. Fr. mes-, from L. minus, less.]
Mono-, Mon- (Gr.), single, as >oograph, monologue,

mon\a, and minster. [Gr. monos, alone.]
Multi-, Mult-, many, as in multiply, multeity. [L.

multus, much, many.]

N-, as in newt, nickname, due to the of the article in an ewt, an ekename. In nuncle the origin is mine uncle ; in ' for the nonce,' M. E. for the nones, mis-written for then ones, for the once.

N- (A.S.), no, not, as never; or L. H8-, as in null. [A.S. tie ; cog. with Goth. ni, L. tit. Sans, na.}

Ne- (Gr.), not, as nepenthe ; Ne-, Neg- (L.), not, as ttrfarious, neuter, negative, neglect. [L. ne, nee, a contr. of neqne, from ne, not, qne, and.]

Non- (L.), not, as nonsense, onage. It appears as mil- in ;pire = numpire. [From ne itnmn, not one.]

Ob- (L., by assimilation, 0-, ob-, OC-, Of-, op-, also OS-),
in front of, against, in the way of, as obstruct, omit, occur, offer, oppose, ostentation. [Cog. with Gr. epi, Sans, dpi.]

OC-, as in occur. See Ob-.

Of-, as in offer. See Ob-.

OS- (A.S.), off, from, away, as offal, offshoot, offset. [A form of Of. There is the same relation between 0/and of as between be and by ; A.S. of has been differentiated into the stressless or weak form of, and the stressed or strong form off. Cf. A-, Ab-.)

On- (A.S.), on, as oset, olooker. [See On in Diet.]

Op-, as in of press. See Ob-.

Or- (A.S.), out, in ordeal. [A.S. or-; cog. with Dut. oor-, Ger. ur-, Goth, us-, away, out of.]

OS-, as in ostensible. See Ob-.

Out-(A.S.), out, beyond, as outlaw, outbid, outside, o/<rcast. [A.S. lit.]

Over- (A.S.), over, above, as overarch, overseer. [A.S. ofer.]

Pa-, as in/.-iIsy. See Para-.

Palin-, Palim- (Gr.), again, as palingenesis, palimp-sest. [Gr. palin, again.]

Pan-, Panto- (Gr.), all, as/<zacea, pantheism, panto-mime.

Para-, Par- (Gr.), beside, as /arable ; beyond, wrong, as paralyse. It appears as pa- in palsy, par- in parody. [Gr. para.]

Pel-, as in /<r/lucid. See Per-.

Pene- (L.), almost, as/fninsula.

Per- (L.), through, zs permit ; thoroughly, zs perfect ; also appearing as par-, pel-, pil-, as in /<7>-son, par-don, pellucid, pilgrim. In perjure, perish, it has a destructive force, equivalent to Eng. for- in for-swear (for-, A.S.). [Akin to Gr. para-, beside, TLng.for-, Ger. ver.]

Peri- (Gr.), round, as perimeter, periphrasis. [Gr. psri ; Sans, pari, also allied to Gr. para.}

Pol-, Por- (L.). as /o/lute, portend. [From Old L. port-, towards ; cf. Ger. pros, Eng. forth.}

Poly- (Gr.), many, as /o/_j'gamy.

Por-, as in portrait. See Pro- (2).

Post- (L.), after, backwards, behind, as /osrdate, post-script, postpone.

Pour-, Pur- (Fr. L.), as portray, purvey. [Fr. L. /'*-.]

Pre-, Praa- (L.), before, as predict, prefer, prearrange, pmtor ; also in prison and provost. [L. pra akin to L. pro.\

Preter- (L.), beyond, as preterit, preternatural, pre-lermit. [L. prater prce, with comp. suffix -ter.}

Pro- (Gr.), before, as prologue, programme, prophet. [Gr. pro ; cog. with L. pro-, Sans, pra, Eng. for (prep.).]

Pro- (L.), forth, forward, before, instead, as project;

instead of, from the idea of being before, as pronoun, proconsul. Appearing also as por-, pour-, pr-, prof-, pur-, and as prod- in /rorfigal. Of Fr. origin, proceed, purchase, purpose, pursue, purvey. [Cog. with pro- (Gr.), which see.]

Pros- (Gr.), towards, as proselyte, prosody.

Proto-, Prot-(Gn), first, as prototype, protoxide. [Gr. protos, first.]

Pur-. See under Pour-.

Re-, Red-, Ren- (L.), change of place or condition, as in remove, reunion (an assemblage of things or persons formerly apart) ; hence, change of motion from one direction to the opposite = ' back,' 'again,' as retract, resound, redeem, redolent. It appears as ren- in render, &c. ; as r- in rally, rampart ; as ra- in ragout. In rebuild, remind, &c. it has been prefixed to English words.

Retro- (L.), back, backwards, as retrospect, retrograde. Of Fr. origin, rerev/ard, arrear, &c.

S- for Se-, as in sure ; for Dis-, as in spend ; for Ex-, as in sample ; for Sub-, as in sombre.

Se-, Sed- (L.), without, as secure ; aside, as seduce, secede, sedition ; appearing as S- in sure, sober.

Semi- (L.), half, as s*v/circle. [L. ; cog. with Gr. lie mi.}

Sine- (L.), without, as sinecure.

So-, as in sojourn. See Sub-.

SO-, as in sober. See Se-.

SOVT-, Sopr-. See Super-.

Su-, as in suspect. See Sub-.

Sub- (L.), by assimilation, before c , f, g, m, p, r, s SUC-, SUf-, SUg-, Sum-, sup-, BUT-, BUS- ; under, from under, after, as s;<oject, sspect, s7/fceed, suffuse, suggest, summon, support, surprise, suspend also as S- in sombre and SO- in sojourn. Of Fr. origin, swcour, swwmon ; Eng. formations, swolet, Stto-kingdom, s-worker. [L. sub (which in O. Fr. became so-).]

Subter- (L.), under, as subterfuge. [From Sub-, and compar. suffix -ter, meaning motion.]

Sue-, Suf-, SUg-, Sum-, Sup-. See Sub-.

Super- (L.), over, above, beyond, as s/<rrstructure, SK/tematnral. Of Fr. origin, s;/Hace, sarfeit, surpass, surprise ; Eng. compounds, sw/terabundant, supercargo, s/V>-critical. [L. ; cog. with Sans. upari, Gr. hyper.}

Supra- (L.), over, above, as sw/ramundane. [Contr. of ablative fern, of superus, above, from Super-.]

Sur- (Fr.), over, as srmount. [Fr., from L. super.]

Sur-, as in srrogate. See Sub-.

SUS-, as in suspend. See Sub-.

Syn-, Sy-, Syl-, Sym-(Gr.), together, with, as s>-tax, si'stem, syllable, s^wbol, s_j'/metry. [Cog. with Coin-.]

T-, in /wit, for at; in tawdry = Saint A-wdry, the t being the final letter of saint ; in tautology, representing the Greek article to.]

Thorough- (A.S.), through, as thoroughfare. [A.S. t3urA, through.]

To- (A.S.), in ro-day, together, toward, here-to-fore, is the prep. to. [A.S. id.}

To- (A.S.), asunder, as in to-brake. [A.S. to- ; cf. Ger. zer-, Gr. dys-.}

Trans-, Tra-, Tran-, Tres-, Tre- (L.), beyond, across,

Suffixes.

as transport, traverse, transcend, trespass, and treason (through French).

Tri- (L.), thrice, as in triple, treble.

Twi- (A.S.), double, as in twilight. [A.S. t-wt-, double, twd, two.]

U- (Gr.), no, not, as Utopia. [Gr. ou, not.]

Ultra- (L.X beyond, as #ramarine. The French

form outre appears in outrage and in utterance.

[From niter (stem of ulterior), ul- being from root

ofL. iUe.}

Um-, in w*pire. See Non-.

Un- (A.S.), negative prefix, not, as happy, un-
truth, wKcouth. [Cog. with Gr. an- and L. tn-

(negative).]
Un- (A.S.), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an

action, as lock, unbind, undo, wwind. [A.S.

on-, un- ; cf. Dut. ant-, Ger. ent-, Goth. and-.

See A- (A. S.) (2).]

Un-, Uni- (L.), one, as unanimous, uniform. [L.
nrius, one.]

Under- (A.S.), under, below, as undergrowth, under-
wood, underprop, undersell. [See Under in Diet.)

Up- (A.S.), up, as /land, ?</start. upright, uphill, up-
braid, upset. [A.S. up, upp; Ger. an/.]

Ve-(L.), apart from, as z^tibule. [L. ue, apart from;

prob. allied to ti- and duo, two.]
Vis-, Vice- (Fr. L.), in place of, as zvVcount, viceroy.

[Fr. vis-, from L. vice, instead of.]

Wan- (A.S.), wanting, as wanton. [See ll'anlon in
Diet.]

With- (A.S.), against, back, as withstand, withdraw ;
with, near, as witnin (this meaning is very rare as
prefix). [A. S. with ivttner. See With in Diet.]

Y-. See under I-.

SUFFIXES.

able, adj. suffix, capable of, as portable, laughable ;
cf. also comc-a.t-able, get-at-aiM?. [L., according to
the stem-ending, -abilis, -ebilis, -ibilis, -ubilis.)

ac, adj. suffix, pertaining to, as elegiac; also used as
noun suffix, as maniac. [L. -acus, Gr. -akos.]

aceous, having the qualities of, as herbaceous. [L.
ace us.]

-acious, full of, as audacious. [L. -ax, -act's.]

-ade, noun suffix, the L. -ata, which in popular French
words appears as -/#, becomes -ade in words bor-
rowed from the Provencal, Spanish, Portuguese,
and even Italian, as in accolade, gasconade. Also
we have ambassaoV, ambuscoa>, balustro<te, bri-
gade, cascade, &c, from French words in -ade.
Examples of words formed in imitation of these in
English itself are blockade, orangeade.

Age, ending of abstract nouns, as homage; marks

Clace where, as vicarage; of English formation,
ondage, brewage, parsono^tf. [L. -aticum ; Fr.
-age.]

-ain, -an, -en, -on, noun suffixes, as villa;*, pagan,
ward<r, surgeo. [L. -anus.]

al, adj. suffix, as annual, legal, mortal, cardinal;
of English or French formation, circumstantia/,
cordio^ national. Noun suffix, as approval, de-
nial, removal, betrothal. Latin nouns in -alia
(neut. pi.) which survived into Old French became
aille (fern, sing.), adopted in Middle English as
aylU, -aille, later -aile, -al, as Latin sponsa//<<,
O. Fr. espousa/V/, M. E. spousa/7fc, spousa/; L.
battalia, O. Fr. bataille, M. E. bataille, batail,
battle. On this analogy, -aille, -ail, -al, became
a formative of nouns of action on verbs of French
or Latin, and even of Teutonic, origin. [L. -alis ;
Fr. -al, -el.]

an, -ain, -ane, adj. suffix, as human, certain, humane ;
of English formation, Anglica, suburba. Noun
suffix [L. -anus; Fr. -ain, -en], as publica, vetera.
[L. -anus; Fr. -ain, -en.]

ana, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes,
&c., as Johnsomaua, Bumsiana. [L. neut. pi. of
adjs. in -anus. See -an.]

ance, -ence (L. -antia, -entia, Fr. -ance), noun suffix, as in arrogance, repentance, experience, penitence.

-ancy, -ency, a modern English differentiated form of the earlier -ance, expre'iing more distinctly the sense of quality, state, or condition, often belonging to Latin substantives in -ntia, as in elega//a, ' elegantness,' as distinct from the sense of action or process, regularly expressed by the French form ance, as in aldance, guidance. The modern tendency is to confine -nee to action, and to express quality or state by -ncy ; cf. compliaH**, pliancy, Annoyance, buoyancy.

-and, -end, noun suffix, as viand, legend. [L. -andut, -endits, gerundial suffix.]

-aneous, belonging to, as extraneous. [L. -aneta.]

-ant, -ent, adj. suffix, as repenta*, patient. Also noun suffix, sometimes denoting the agent, as instant, sergeant, student, innocent. [L. -ans, -ant-is, or -ens, -e>it-is, suffix of pr.p.]

-ar, adj. suffix, belonging to, as angular, popular. [L. aris ; Fr. -ier or -aire.]

-ar, -ard, -art. See under -er (marking the agent).

-ar, -er, -or, noun suffixes, marking place where, as cellar, larder, manor [L. -ariunt] ; denoting the agent, as vicar, treasurer, chancellor. [L. -arius.]

-ard, intensive, as drunkard, coward, sluggard, wizard. [O. Fr. -ard, -art; Ger. -hard, strong.]

-ary, noun suffix, marking place where, as seminary [L. -ariuin] ; the agent, as secretary, antiquary [L. -arius]. Adjective suffix [L. -arius, Fr. -aire], as contrary, necessary, secondary.

asm. See under -ism.

-ass, -ace, as cuirorj, outlaw, meno^, pinnae. [L. aceus, -acius ; It. -accio, Fr. -as.)

-aster, dim. and freq. (often implying contempt), as poetaster. [Fr. -artre (It. astro) L. -as-ter.]

-ate, -ete, -ite, -ute, -t, forming adjectives all adapted forms of the endings of past participles in Latin according to the conjugation of the verbs from which they are formed, as accurate, desolate; complete, replete; contrzte, exquisite; absolute, minte; abject, elec^.

-ate, verbal suffix, as navigate, permeate. A<ij., as above. Noun, as legate, advocate. [Norm. Fr. at L. -dtus, suffix of pa. p.]

We. See -able.

-ble, -pie, fold, as double, treble, quadruple. [L.

-f-lits, lit. ' full.']
-bund and -CUnd, as moribund, rublcunti. [L. -bundus

and -cumins', Fr. -bond and -cond.]

CO. See under -s, adverbial suffix.

celli, -cello, dim., as vermicelli, violoncello. [It.,

from L. -culus.}

-Ch, dim., as blotci. [See -ock.]
-Cle, -CUle, dim., as in partifte, animalcule, from L.

culus, which also gives (through It.) -Celli, -Cello.

[See under -1.]
-Craft, noun suffix, as in bookcro/?, priesU'ro/?. [A.S.

croft, skill.]
cy, -sy, noun suffix, denoting being, or state of being,

condition, rank, as clemency, bankruptcy, curacy,

minstrelsy. [L. -tin, as in constant, constancy, or

tio, as in conspiratio, conspiracy.]

d, -t, or -ed, pa.t. suffix, as loved. The e in -ed is the connecting vowel, omitted when the verb ends in e. [A.S. -de, 'did,' from di-de, pa.t. of do.]

-d, pa. p. suffix of weak verbs, as loved; in nouns

(with passive meaning), as deed, see*/; in adjectives formed from nouns, as connoting the possession of the attribute or thing expressed by the substantive, as booterf, feathered, wooden/; in the form -th (or -t), in abstract nouns from adjectives and, later on, from verbs, as death, flight, swift, (with euphonic -s-) Au-s-t, bla-s-t. [Orig. -tft, as in uncouth, and from the root of the, that ; seen also in the L. suffix -tu-s, as in ne-tu-s, Sans, jna-ta-s, and in the Gr. suffix -to-s.}

dom, noun suffix, denoting dominion, power, as king-
i/ffin ; state, as freedom ; act, as martyrdom. New words, as fiunlieydow, can be coined. [A.S. dim, judgment, Ger. -t&uin.]

dor, -dore, noun suffix, as in corridor, matadore, stevedore, batiledoor. [Sp. -dor, L. -tor.]

ed. See -d.

-ee, noun suffix, one who or that which is (passive), as trusts, legatee. In such words as absentee, devote, the old function of -ee is entirely lost ; refuge is adopted from Fr. refugie, grander from Sp. grande. [Fr. / L. -dins, suffix of pa.p.]

eer, -ier, one who, has frequentative meaning, as charioteer,- also -er, -ar, as in carpenter, \icar. [Fr. -ier L. aritis.]

-el, dim., as dams^/. [See under -1.]

-OH, dim., as chicks, maid?. [A.S. -en.]

-en, fem. suffix, now found only in vixen. [A.S. -en, -n : Ger. -in. Gr. -ine, L. -ina.]

-en, added to noun-stems to form adjectives chiefly indicating the material of which a thing is composed. From the i6th century onwards there has been a tendency to discard these adjectives for the attributive use of the substantive, as in 'a gold watch ; ' only a few words are still familiarly used in their literal sense earth?;/, wheate, wood, wool-\en. [A.S. -en; Goth, -en, -an, Ger. -en, -tin, Sans, -urn; a genitive suffix, as in mi<-.]

-6D, pa.p., as wow, bor<-, sworn. [A.S. -n,-ne, -en; conn, with -a>tt, -ent.]

-en, pi. suffix, as oxen, Itine (for M. E. kyen A.S. cy, pi. of cii, a cow). [A.S. -an.}

-en, to make, as dark^w, moists/, strengths/, whit<.

-en, -in, -ene, belonging to, as a\\en, vermin, terrene. [L. -enns, -enu, -einnn.}

-ence. -ency. See -nee, -ncy.

-ent, belonging to, as differenf. [L. -ens, -ends. See -ant.]

-OOUS, in righteous, corr. of -wise (which see) ; in courteous, from O. Fr. -tis (from L. -ensis.)

-OOUS, same as in -ous, as ligneous. [L. -ens.]

-r, freq. and intens., as glimmer, flutter.

er, infinitive suffix, as cover, encounter. [Fr, -re, -ir, from L. pres. infin. -are, -ere, -ere, -ire.}

er marks the agent, designating persons according to their occupation, as writer, singer, hatter, leader, sometimes changed to -ar, as \\ar ; with /' or -y- prefixed, as c\oth-i-er, lavt-y-cr (where the A.S. primitive substantive ends in 3) ; with excrescent -t or -d, as bragg-ar-t. Note that in the words auger, heifer, shelter, what looks like the suffix -er is really an independent substantive. [A.S. -ere ; Goth, -arja, Ger. -er.]

-Or, more, used in compar. of adjs., as greater, more. [Aryan compar., suffix -ra.]

-er, noun suffix, as matter, gutter. [Fr. -it-reL. -eria.]

-erel, dim. suffix, as macVerel. [See under -I.)

-eiie, place where, as menagerie. [Fr., from L. -arinin. See -cry.]

-erly, direction to or from, as souther/)'. [From -ern and -ly.]

-em, adj. suffix sig. direction, as souther* [A.S.

er-n] ; adj. suffix, sig. belonging to, as modern [L.

-emus] ; noun suffix, as cistern [L. -erna].
ery, noun suffix, as brewery, witchery, cutlery.

[Noun suffix -y added to nouns in -Or (marking

agent). See -ary, -erie, -ory.]
-OS or -S, pi. suffix, as foxes, hats. [A.S. -as. -8 is a

general pi. suffix, as L. and Gr. -es.]
-escent, adj. suffix, denoting growing, becoming, as

convalescent. [L. -esco, -isco, -asco, Gr. -askd, suffix,

implying becoming, beginning.]
-ese, adj. suffix, belonging to, as Japanese. [L.

-ensis ; O. Fr. -et's, mod. Fr. -ois, -ais.}
esque, adj. suffix, partaking of the quality of, as

picturesque, grotesque, Turneresyue. [Fr. esqe (It.

esco) L. -iscus, a by-form of -tens (see -ic), and

conn, with -ish, adj. suffix.]
-OSS, fem. suffix of nouns, as lionr, goddwj. [Fr.

-esse, L. -issa.]
-ess, -ice, -ise, as prowess, justice, merchandise. Note

that riches was mistaken for a plural, being really

M. E. ric/iesse Fr. richesse. [L. -itia, -ities, Late

L. -icia, Fr. -esse.}
-6St, as in harvest, earnest.
OSt, suffix of zd sing, in verbs, as bring^. [A.S.

-ost, -est ; L. -es, -isti; Gr. -si, -sthon. -8 or -st

= 2d pers. pron. , Gr. sy (sn), L. tit, Eng. thou.]
-est, super), suffix, formed from the compar. by adding -t, as small*. [A.S. -est (in adjectives), -ost

(in adverbs) ; L. -issimns, Gr. -istos, -stos, -tatos.

Sans, -ishta.]
-et, -ete, noun suffix, marking the agent, as prophet,

poet, athlete. [L. -eta, Gr. -etes.}
-et, -ette, -ot, dim., as cygnet, billet, etiquette, ballot.

See also -let. [Norm. Fr. -et, -ot ; Fr. -et, -ette.}
-eur. See under -or.
-ever, at any time, as whoever, every one who. [See

Ever in Diet.]

fare, way, as in welfare, chaffer. [See Fare in

Diet.]
fast, adj. suffix, as in steadfast, shamefaced (A.S.

scamfast). [A.S.f&st, firm, fast.]

fold, adj. suffix, as fourfold, manifold. [A.S. -feald.]
-ful, full of, as delight/7//. [A.S. -full.]
-fy, a verbal suffix signifying to make, as purify. [Fr.

-fiei L. -ftc-are, forfac-ere, to make.]

-head, -hood, noun suffix, denoting state, nature, as God/lead, manhood, livelihood, hardihood. Note that livelihood was in A.S. Itfldd^Uf, life + Idd, way ; the second part ceased to be understood, and thus -lihood took its place. [From A.S. hdd, Ger. -heit, state ; changed into Hood.]

1, pi. suffix of nouns in -us, as in literatz [L. -// conn.

with Ger. -ai, -oi] ; also pi. suffix of nouns borrowed

from It., as banditti [It. L.].
-Ian, adj. suffix, as Arab/aw, Christian. See -an.

[L. -ianus ; Fr. -ten.]
-ible, adj. suffix, as possible, fiexiele. [From L.

-ibilis, another form of -abilis. See -able.]
-1C, adj. suffix, of or belonging to, as gigantic, public,

voltaic. Also largely used as noun suffix, as fabric.

[L. -icns, -ica, -icnm, Gr. -ikos ; Fr. -ic, -igne.]
-leal, adj. suffix, belonging to, as cubical, whims/at/.

[-ic and -al.]
-ice, noun suffix, as chalice [Fr. L. -ex, -ids] ; novice

[Fr. L. -ictus]. [See another -ice under -ess, -ice,

-ise, -icism. See -ism.]
ics, lit. things that belong to a science, as mathe-

mau'r.?. [In imitation of Gr. -ika, neuter pi. of adjs.

in -ikos. See -ic.]
id, noun suffix, as Nere/W; also used in coining

chemical words, as chloride, oxide, bromide [L. -id-,

Gr. -id-, Fr. -ide]. Also adj. suffix, as tepid, acid,

morbzW [L. -idits].
-ie, -y, dim., as lass/?. [From -ick, a weakened form of

-ock.]

Suffixes.

ler, noun suffix, one who, as cavn\itr, clothier, brazier, hosier. [Fr. -ier ; usually appears in form eer.]

iff. See -ive.

-11, -lie, able, as civ/7, ductile. [L. -ilis, from verbal roots, -Ilis, from noun-stems ; to be distinguished from -He (below). See -able.]

lie, belonging to, as Gentile. [L. -ill's.]

-1m, pi. suffix, as cherubi/n. [Heb. tm.]

-Ina, fern, suffix, as czarina. [See -en, fern.]

ine, fern, suffix, as heroine. [See -en, fern.]

-ine, -in, noun suffix, as ravine, medicirie, cousin; much used in chemical compounds, as iodin*, glycerine, bromine. Also adj. suffix, as adamantine, divine. [L. -inns, -inn; Fr. -in.]

Ing, suffix of present participles (often used as adjectives), as loving-, charming". [Corr. of A.S. -etide, which, as also -unite, it replaced. See -nd, also ant, -ent.]

Ing, noun suffix, forming nouns of action from verbs, as living-, dwelling-; these often acquire a concrete sense, as learning". [A.S. -ung, -i"g; Ger. -ung.]

-ing, representing Teut. ingoz (masc.), with several functions (i) -ing-(A.S. -ing), patronymic ofieling (the son of a noble), cyning (lit. 'son of a king,' cyne = king), Elising (the son of Elisa). This suffix is preserved in proper names, as Harding", Manning ; esp. in place-names, as Billingsgate, Reading. (2) -ing is also found in name* of animals, as in herring, whiting, (3) -ing in names of coins has also a sense of diminution, as in farthing- (the fourth part, viz., of a penny), shilling-.

-ion, -slon, -tion, -son. -som, being, state of being, as opinion, rebellion, religion, tension, poison, ransom, reason, season, creation. [L. -to, -do, -sio ; Fr. -ion, -sion, -tion.]

lor, more, term, of comp. degree, as superior. [L. -ior. See -er, more.]

-ique, belonging to, as antiqwe. [Fr. L. -iquns ; conn, with -ic, L. -icus. See -ac.]

ise, -lie. verbal suffix, signifying to make, as equalir*.
[L. -izdre, from Gr. -izein ; Fr. -iser.]

ise, noun suffix. See -ice.

-ish, adj. suffix, ethnic, as \risk; signifying somewhat, as brownish, oldisA; sometimes implying depreciation, as outlandiM, childirA. [A.S. -ise.]

-ish, verbal suffix, signifying to make, as establir/t. [From Fr. pr.p. suffix -ist-ont ; chiefly used in words from the Fr. The Fr. -iss- is from L. -esc-, inceptive.]

4sk, dim., as asterisk. [Gr. -iskos : conn, with -isA, little. See -ock.]

-ism, -asm, -icism, forming abstract nouns sig. condition, system, as egoism, deism, Calvinism, laconist, pleonasm: Anglicism, witticism. [L. -ismus, asmus Gr. -ismos, -asmos.}

-1st, denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practises an art, as Calvinist, chemist, novelist, artist, royalist, nihil/. [L. -ista Gr. -istit.]

-ite, -it, noun suffix, born in, belonging to, as Israeli/*,
JesuiV. [L. -ita Gr. -itfs.]

-itade, noun suffix, as fortitude, multitude. [L. -ituffo.]

ive (-iff), forming nouns, orig. an adjectival suffix, as bailiff", captive, native, plainti^; forming adjectives (L. -irtis), as active, extensive, furtive.

ix, fern, suffix, as testatrir. [L. -ijc, -ids. Conn, with -ess, fern, suffix.]

-ize, to make, same as -ise.

k, a verbal suffix, freq. or intens., as hark, lurk, talk, wait.

kin, dim., as bumpkin, fir/tin, lambi, manni/iin, napkin ; also in proper names, as Jen/tins (John).

Perkins (Peterkin), \Vi\kins (William). [A.S. -cen very rare, the currency of the suffix being due to words adopted from Dutch or Low German ; Ger.

etc*.]

-kind, noun suffix, kind, race, as mankind, womankind. [See -km above.]

1, -le, -Ol (after v, th, cA,), represents A.S. -el, -ela, -ele, and serves to form agent-nouns, instrumental substantives, and diminutives, as nai/, sail; beadle, fiddle, sickle, apple, bramble, bundle, icicle, nettle; runnel, -al is sometimes from A.S. -els from isli, as bridle, ridd/*, burial. -1, -le, as a verbal suffix, gives to the root the sense of frequency, repetition, diminution, as knee/, drizzle, nestle, sparkle.

-ledge. See -lock (i).

lence, -lency, forming abstract nouns. [L. -l-entia, from -lens. See -lent.]

-lent, adj. suffix, full of, as violent, virulent. [L. -lentus.]

-less, adj. suffix, free from, wanting, as guilt/Ifw, god-
less. [A.S. -Mas, Ger. -tos, Goth, -laus.]

-let, dim., as bracelet, leaflet, streamlet. [From -1 and -et, dim. in certain words formed with -et on substantives ending in -el.]

like, like, as godlike. [See Like in Diet.]

-ling, dim., hence expressing affection, as darling (A.S. d^orling), duck/ing-, gosling; sometimes implying depreciation, as hireling, groundling', underling-, world/ing-. [A.S. -ling.]

-ling, -long, adv. suffix, as dark/ing", side/og; [A.S. -lung a, -/inert.]

lock, noun suffix, in wedlock and knowledge. It is the A.S. lac, the same as lac, sport

-lock, -lick, noun suffix, being a weakened form of A.S. ledc, a leek, as in hemlock, garlic, charlock.

-ly, adj. and adv. suffix, as manly, only, wickedly. [The adj. suffix is from A.S. lie, Eng. like ; adv. is from Ifc-e, dat. of Uc.\

m, noun suffix, as blossom [A.S. tlostmo.]; fathow

[A.S. -ma, -m] ; as realw, regiie [Fr., L. -men].

-ma, noun suffix, as diorama, enema. [Gr.]

-meal, adv. suffix, as inchmeal, piecemeal. [A.S.

-m&hun.]

-men, that which, state, as regimen, z.cuien. [Only

in words borrowed from Latin. L. -men; Sans.

-man. See -ment, -mony.]

ment, noun suffix, as nourishww//, establishw//,

detriment ; of Eng. formation, acknowledgimiv/.

employment. [L. -mentiint, Fr. -merit. See -men.)

-mony, as testi;/;oy, parsiwo;y. [L. -mon-iu-m,

-mon-iu. [See -men.]

-most, suffix of superl. deg., as endmost. See Most

in Diet. [In most cases this suffix is not the word

most, the /// being part of the root, or an old superl.

suffix, and -ost, the superl. suffix, as in inmost = in-

m-ost. See -est, superl. suffix.]

-n, in participles, as broken, hewn ; in substantives,

as bair, beacon, burden, chin, corn, heave;/,

maiden.

-nee, -ncy, forming abstract nouns, as distance,

decency. [Fr. -nee L. -nt-ia.]

nd, as fiend (lit. ' hating '), friend (lit. ' loving ').

[A.S. pr.p. suffix.]

-ness, noun suffix, denoting abstract idea, as tender-

tiess, sweetness. [A.S. -ni>, -nes, cog. with Ger.

-HISS.]

OCk, dim., as hillock, bullock also in proper names, as Pollock (from Paul), &c. In stirk we see the simple suffix -k, the word being the diminutive of steer, A.S. stfor, whence styric, a stirk. [A.S. -Ufa Aryan -ka. See -ie and -ing, dim.]

-om, old dative suffix, now used as objective, as \\-hom;

in adverbs of time, as seldom. [A.S. -wwi.]

-on. -eon, -ion, noun suffix, as capon, mason, truncheon, onion, clarion. [Fr. L. -onem, ioiiciii.}

-OOn, noun suffix, often augmentative, as balloon, saloon. [Fr. -on, It. -ont.\

Or, -OUT, -er, denoting the agent, sometimes directly from L. (see -tor), but mostly through O. Fr. -or, -our (mod. Fr. eur), as emperor (old spelling emperour, Fr. empereur L. imperatorein) ; in others, Eng. -er has supplanted -eur, -our, as preachfr (Fr. prfcheur L. pmdicatoreni), while -or is at times affixed to Eng. roots, as sailor. In certain abstract nouns from L. -or, Fr. -eur is still represented by -our, as colour, labour, honour, and in a few cases directly retained, as in grander. The words demeanor and behaviowr are English formations with -our.

-Ory, belonging to, as prefatory [L. -orius] ; place where, as purgatory [L. -orium.}

-086, full of, as bellicose, moroi<r, verbose. [L. -osous.
See -ous.]

Ot, dim., asballo/. [See -et, dim.]

OUT. See -or.

OUS, adj. suffix, as religion, delirio7, curious [L. -osits] ; dubious, aiudMM [L. -us]. In righteoi
the ous has replaced wts, A.S. riktwte,

OW, noun suffix, as shadow [from A.S.] ; swallow [from A.S. -ewe] ; marrow [from A.S. //]. Also adj. suffix, as narrow [from A.S. -w].

-pie. See -ele, fold.

I, noun suffix, marking the instrument, as stair, timber; adj. suffix, as bitter.

-re, place, as her^. [A.S. -r, -ra, orig. a locative suffix.]

-red, noun suffix, denoting manner, state, as hatred, lcindm^(in A.S. cyuren, a shortening of cyun-ryne, in M. E. the meaningless -ren being supplanted by -red). [A.S. -rxdcn ; cog. with Ger. -rath. See Read in Diet.]

red, in hundred. This is cog. with Ice. hundraft, Ger. hunder/, the suffix implying number, reckoning.

-ric, noun suffix, formerly an independent word denoting dominion, power, region, as bishopric. [A.S. rice, power.]

-right, as upright, downr^pl/, [A.S. ri&t.]

-ry, noun suffix, originally with a collective meaning, as cheva/erie, 'body of knights;' now expressing action or quality, as bigotry, pedantry, sorcery; condition, as outlawry, slavery; trade, as carpentry, heraldry/ the place of action or occupation, as laundry, nursery/ the result or product of action, as poetry, tapestry; forming collective nouns, as infantry, yeomanry. [Fr. rie = er + if.]

S, adverbial suffix, as needs, always, once, hence, thence, whil-s-t, betwi-jr-t. [A.S. -es, gen. suffix.]

'8, is the present genitive suffix. [Short for A.S. - t 's Aryan -s or sya, orig. a demons, pron. The (') is prob. due to a false notion that this -s was a relic of Ais.

8, -36, verbal suffix, making transitive verbs from adjectives, as cleanse (A.S. clxnsitin), rinse (Ice. hreinsa hreinn, pure). It also occurs in clasp, grasp, put for clap-s, grap-s.

Bhlp, -scape, noun suffix, as friendship, stewardship, worship, landscape (earlier \andskip, the Dut. landschap). [A.S. scipe, shape, form scapan ; cog. with Ger. -scha/t.)

-Sis, action or state, as thesj's. [Gr.]

-Some, adj^. suffix, full of, as gladsome, bturow (orig. 'pliable,' 'good-natured,' A.S. b:ihsutn, lissome, from

bt'tgan, to bow, bend). [A.S. -sum, Ger. -sain; a

by-form of same.]
SOU, son, as Johnson.

-SOU, in arson, reato, treasott, the same as -lion
(q.v.).
St. ?ee -est, suffix of zd sing.
-Ster marks the agent, as maltster, and in the personal

names (orig. trade-names) Ba.r/Vr, Brews/^r, Web-

sfer; often with depreciation, as gamester, punster.

[A.S. -estre, a fern, suffix, which now keeps this

sense only in spinster.]

-Stress, fern, suffix, as songstress. [From -ster, orig.

fern, suffix, with the addition of L. -ess.]
SJ, state, as pleurisy. [Same as -sis.]

-t. See -d.

-t, -te, adj. and noun suffix, as convent, fact, chaste,

tribute. [L. -lus, pa. p. suffix ; cog. with -d, pa. p.

suffix.]
-teen, ten to be added, as fourteen. [A.S. -tyne. Cf.

ty, ten to be multiplied.]
ter, noun suffix, as character. [Gr. -ter, L. -tor,

Sans, -tri ; pern, conn, with -ster.]
-ter, -ther, as in af/Vr, hither. [A.S. -der, -ther, old

comp. suffix.]
-th, order, as sixth. [Becomes also -d ; conn, with L.

tus, -tins, as in L. quar/s, fourth.]
th, suffix of 3d pers. sing, of verbs, now for the most

part softened to -s. [A.S. from root -to., which ap-
pears in L. -t, Gr. -ti, -si, -tai, -to.]
th, -t, noun suffix, as in streng/A, heigh/; see under

-d (pa.p. suffix),

-ther, denoting the agent, as father, mother. [Cf.

-tor.]

ther. See -ter, -ther.
-tor, the agent, as conductor. See -ther, and cf. -or,

our, -er.
-tor-y, -sor-y, noun suffix, denoting place, as dormi-

tory.

-tude forms abstract nouns, as gratitude. [L. -tudo.]
-ty, being or state of being, as dignity; quality, as

hones/y. [L. -tos, -tatem; O. Fr. -//.]
-ty, ten to be multiplied, as sixty. [A.S. -tig; cog.

with Ger. -zig. Cf. -teen.]

-ule, little, dim. [from L. -ultis, -ula, -ulum], as in
globu/e, pustu/e ; also -CUle [L. -culus, -cula,
culum], as animalcu/e, or [through Fr.] -de, as
article. A different Latin suffix -culnm, forming
substantives from verbs, is represented in the form
-de in several words adopted through French, as
miracle, oracle, spectaf/<f.

-tun, neuter term., as medium. [L. -urn, Gr. -on.]

-uncle, little, dim., as peduncle. [L. -u>t-cu-lus, A.S.
-incle; conn, with -en and -cule, diminutives.]

ure, noun suffix, denoting act of, as capture; state of
being, as verdure. In leisure and pleasure, -ir has
been replaced by -ure, O. Fr. leisj'r, plais/r. [L.
-urn ; Fr. -ure.]

Urnal, belonging to, as diurnal. [L. -urn-us and -all
conn, with -ern (in modern).]

-ward, -wards, forming adjectives from substantives,
adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions, as eastward,
homeward, homewards ; downward, forward, in-
ward, toward. [A.S. -weard, gen. -weardes, cog.
with Ger. -warts ; conn, with A.S. weorthan, to be,
and L. versus vertere, to turn.]

-way. -ways, adv. suffix, sig. manner, direction, as
ahyay, always, straighta/ny. [Cf. -wise.]

-Wise, way, manner, as likewise, also righteous.
[A.S. -wfse, manner; Ger. -iviss.]

-worth, adj. suffix, as staluwM, stalrjr/. [A.S.
weorV, o/wrtJ.]

-y, adj. suffix, as spongy [from L. -iosus] ; as joll> [Norm. Fr. -if from L. -ivus; cf. -ive\; as silly, dirty, any [A.S. -ig; cog. with Ger. -if, Goth, -ha, -ga, L. -CH-S, Gr. -ko-s].

-y, noun suffix, as story, family, Italy [Fr. -ie, L. -ta] ; as augury,]oy, remedy [from L. -turn] ; as ally, clergy, deputy, treaty [from L. -alus, Fr. -/] ; as progeny [from L. ~ies] ; as arm^', country, entry [from L. -ata, Fr. te\\ as bod^ [from A.S ; -ig} ', and perhaps the modern Eng. in forming diminutives or words of contempt, as puppy, baby, lasst>, from pup, babe, lass; Billy from Bill; Bets.y, Lizz;V, KC.

yer, as in lawyer. See -er, noun suffix.

ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES OF PLACES, &c.

A(A.S. ed, Ice. -an), 'a stream;' as Crete, Rothtf, Thurstf (' Thor's stream '), Laxay (' salmon stream ').

Abad (Pers. and Sans.), ' a dwelling ; ' as Hyderabad, PMahabad.

Aber (Celt.), 'a confluence,' 'an embouchure;' as Abetie\dy, Aberdeen, A&eryslvthh, Yarmouth, Aberbrothwick. or Arbrozth, Yochabers, Lochaber, Applecross, for Aber-Crossan. [Synonymous with Inver.]

Ain (Heb.), 'a fountain ;' as Engedi.

Ak (Turk.), 'white ;' as Ak-serai, 'white palace.'

All (Gael.), 'wliite;' Al-ian, 'white water,' so the rivers Allen, Ellen, Ain, Lime, Alliuen, Eltvin.

Alt (Gael.), 'a stream;' as Alirive, Altnaharra, Gar \ a Id.

AT, Ara, found in many river-names ; as Aire, Ayr, Aar, Aray, fryine, Arno, Arve. [Perh. conn, with Sans, ara, 'swift, 1 'flowing.']

Ard (Celt.), 'high;' as Ardoch, Airdrie, Ardrossan, Ardg\ass, Arden, Ardennes.

Ath (Ir. and Gael.), 'a ford;' as A /Alone, AfAtrmm (now Trim), At&ole. The Gael, abh, 'water,' appears in ^4^oyne, Awe.

Auch (Gael.), Agh (Ir.), 'a field;' as Anchm\eck, Agh'mver, Ag-Aadoe.

Auchter (Gael.), 'summit;' as Anchterarder, Atich-termuchty.

Avon (Celt.), 'a river;' as Avon, Aven, Aisne, Inn, Ain, Vienne ; also in Devon, Evan, Gu:\diana, Punjaub.

Ay. SeeEr..

Baha r-el-azrak .

Bala(Turk.), 'high;' as 5rt//a-hissar, Balkan.

Balloch (Gael.), 'a pass;' as Ballochmyle, Ballagh-more.

Bally (Ir. and Gael.), 'a village' or ' town ;' as Bally-mote, Balbriggan, fa/moral, Ball&Mrae, Bal-quhidder.

Ban (Celt.), 'white;' as Banna., Banon, Banchory ; the rivers Ben, Bann, Bandon, Banney, &c.

Beck(Scand.), Bach (Ger.), 'a brook;' as Hol&r/t, LaMerbacft. [See Beck in Diet.]

Bedd (\V.), ' a grave ; ' as Beddgelert.

Beer (Heb.), 'a well ;' as Beershebu, Bf front.

Beg, Bihan (Celt.), ' little ; ' as Bally^, MorbiAan.

Ben (Gael, and Ir.), 'mountain,' Pen (W.), 'headland,' ' hilltop ; ' as Ben Nevis, Ben Lomond, The Twelve Pins, Baudot ; Pen, Pennigant, Pe/izance, Pennine Alps, Apennines, /Vdus.

Berg, Borough (A. S. beorh), ' a hill ;' as \nx\eborongh, FlamboroMgA Head, Erowberg- Hill, Konigs*?^, Bjnvm. [From the same root as Burgh, (below).]

Beth (Heb.), 'a house ;' as Bethe\ (house of God).

BettWS (W.), 'a dwelling ;' as Bettivs-y-coeA.

Blair (Gael.), 'a plain,' 'a battlefield;' as Blair-

Athole, B/airgovfTie.
Boca (Sp.), 'a mouth ;' as Awvz-grande.
Bor (Slav.), 'wood;' as fiorovsk, Rati^r.
Bottle or Battle, Btittel (Teut.), ' a dwelling ; ' as

Newbattle, Buittle, More6att/r, Vfotfenbfitfel.

Broad (F.ng.), as Braddon, Bradshzw, Bradford.
Brunn (Ger.), ' a spring ; ' as Salzfirunn, P&dertorn.

Bryn (W.), ' a hill-ridge ; ' as .5n?w-WilIy.

Buen (Sp.), ' good ; ' as Bttenos-Ayres (' good breezes ').

Burgh, Borough, Bury (Teut.), 'a fortified place,' 'a

town;' as Edinburgh, Peter6ori>ug/i, Shrewsferx,

Hani^K^, Cherbourg; Carisbrook, Burgos. [A.S.

burg, burh (see Borough in Diet.), Ger. burg;}
Burn (Northern Eng. and Scotch, A.S. bttrna), 'a

brook;' as Burnfoot, Blackr, Tyburn, East-

bourne.
By(Scand.), 'a dwelling,' 'a town ;' as Der^y, Rug^x,

Whitby, \L\bceuf. [Cf. Bylaw in Diet.]

Caer, Cader(\V.). Oaher(Ir.), 'fortified enclosure;'

as Caerleon, Caernatvon, Cardigan, Carlisle, Cueier-

Idris, SanfiiAar, CrtHingford.
Cam (Celt.), 'crooked ;' as Cam, C;beck, Cawbus-

kenneth, aiortcambe Bay, C/brai.
Carrick (Gael, and Ir. carraig), Carreg (W.), ' a sea-

cliff,' 'rock;' as CVimc/tfereus, C<irrick-on-S\i\r,

Caster, Chester, Cester (L. castra), 'a camp,' as

Doncasfer, Chester, Winchester, Leicester.
Ceann (Gael.), 'a head,' 'promontory;' as A'/tyre,

A7xghorn, AVmore.

Cefn (Celt.), ' a ridge ; ' as Cefncoed, Chevin, Keyn-

ton, C/tevington, Cheviot, Cevennes.
Cheap and Chipping (A.S. ceap\ ' price,' ' a market ; '

as C/ti/'ping-^io'clon, CV/^/stow, C/ieafoide, Copen-

hagen (Dan. Kjoben-havn, 'merchants' haven').

[See Cheap in Diet.]
Civita(It.), CiUdad(Sp.), 'a city ;' as Civita Vecchia

(' old city ') ; Ctudad Rodrigo (' city of Roderick ').

[From L. civitas.}
Clach, Cloch, Clough (Gael.), ' a stone ; ' as Clack-

mannan, Clogfter, Auclinac/(y, C/onMhy.
Clachan (Gael.), 'a village,' often also 'church.'

There are perhaps twenty clachans in Scotlan I.
Cluan, Cloon (Gael.), ' a meadow ; ' as Clitme, Clon-

mel, Clontarf, Clynder.
Clyd (Celt.), ' warm,' Clyth (Celt.), ' strong ; ' as Chvyd

most prob. not Clyde.
Cnpc (Gael.), 'a knoll,' 'hill,' as A"W<rmeledown.

Sir Herbert Maxwell (Studies in the Topography of

Galloway, 1885) gives 220 Knocks in Galloway alone.
Coed (Celt.), 'a wood;' Cotswold Hills, C//rt/moss.
Coin (from L. colonia), 'a colony ;' as Lincoln, Colne,

Cologne (/Coin). [See Colony in Diet.]
Combe (A.S.), Cwm or Cum(Celt.), ' a hollow between

hills;' as \Vycoibe, Campion, The Coombs, Como.
Craig, Crag (Celt.), 'a rock;' as Craigie, Crath'ie,

Carrick, Crick, Crick\ade, Croagh-Palr\c\i. See

Carrick (above).
Croft (A.S.), 'an enclosed field ;' as Cro/ton, Thorny-

croft.

Dagh (Turk.), ' mountain ; ' as Kara^i<V'.

Dal (Scand.), Thai (Ger.), Dail and Dol (Celt.), 'a dale,' 'a field;' as Liddewfajfc, 'R.ydttl, Kendal, Arundel, Kheinf/ial ; (in Celtic names prefixed) Dairy, Z)/kcith, Dolse\\y. [See Dale in Diet.]

Dar (Ar.), 'a dwelling,' 'district;' as Zterfur, Diarbekr.

Den or Dean (Teut.), 'a deep wooded valley;' as Tenterden, Sonthdean, Haze\dean, Denholm.

Dorf. See Thorpe.

Dour (Celt.), 'water; 1 as the Dour, Adour, Douro,

Etymology of Names of Places, &c.

Dare, Thur, Dora, Adder, ZVrwent, Dai\\\n.
Darent, Dart, Dorchester, Z?ordogne.

Drum and Drom (Celt.), 'a backbone,' 'a ridge;' as Dromore, Dntmmond, Aughrim, Lehrim.

Du (Celt.), 'black;' as >ougl.\s ; the rivers >las, Dou\a.s ; DubVai (' dark pool ').

Dum, Dun (Gael.), Dinas, Din (W.), 'a hill-fortress ;' as Dunmore, Dunblane, Z>keld, Z>7/;L>arton, Dumfries, /)ttstable, >mow, Ztotv/patrick, Donegal, Mal<&, Verdun, Leytfen, Dina.s-ia.vir, Dinan, Denbigh. [See Down, a hill, in Diet.]

Dysart (Celt. L. desertum), 'a hermitage;' as Dysart, Dysertmore.

Ea, Ey (A.S. tf, Ice. ey, Norw. and Dan. f), 'an island ; ' as Swans/M, .ton, Jersey, Romnry, Sheppey, Rnthesoy, , StaffVi, Farae. [See Island in Diet.]

Eccles, Egles (like Fr. fglise, through L., from Gr. ekklesia), 'a church;' as Eccleston, Eccleiech^n,

am, Ter-

Elf, Elv (Goth.), 'a river ;' as Elbe.

Ermak (Turk.), ' a river ; ' as Kizi\-erinak.

Esk (Gael, and Ir. easg fobs.] or uisge, W. ivysg), 'water;' as the Esie, Usk, Ise, Oise, JZaseburn, AsJtbourne, /z, /sis, E.xe, Ux, Ouse, Wtsbeach, H^is, Ischia, fsere, Aisne, Ausonne.

Eski (Turk.), 'old,' as s&i-djuma ('old ditch ').

Fair, Fuhr (Teut.), 'way,' 'passage;' as Fahrenbach, Campvere, Queensferry, Conne\- Ferry.

Fold, or Veld (Teut.), 'plain,' 'field;' as Huddersfield, lAchjield, Spitaljf*/aV.

Fell (Old Norse f jail, fell), 'a mountain;' as Carterfell, Goatfell, Snae/*//.

Fin, Finn (Gael.), 'fair,'' white ;' as Fi/idon, Finlry, /Ycastle, Knock_^.

Fiord, Fjord (Scand.), 'a creek,' 'inlet of the sea;' as li.axfiard, Vfalerford, \\'exfoni

Fleet (Scand. Jlj6t, a stream), ' a small river ' or ' channel ; ' as Pur/ieft ; found in Normandy as fleur, as Harjlettr, Barjleur.

Folk (A.S.), 'people;' as Norfolk ('north people'), Suf/&/& (' south people ').

Ford (A.S.), 'a shallow passage over a river,' as Chelms/fcro', Hereford, Stamford.

Fors, Foss (Scand.), 'a waterfall;' as High Force, Vfilberforee, Foston.

Garth (Scand.), 'yard;' Gorod, Grod, Grade, Gratz (Slav.), 'enclosure,' 'town ;' as Stuttgart, Novgorod (= Newton), Grodno, Belgrade (= Whitton), Konig-gratz (= Kingston).

Garw (Celt.), 'rough;' hence Garonne, Garioch, }"rt?TOw, }'air, possibly Garry.

Gate (1 cut.), 'a passage' or 'road;' as Canongate,

Gebel, Jebel (Ar.), 'a mountain ;' as Gibraltar, febel-Mukattam.

Gill (Scand.), 'a ravine ;' as Butter^?'//, Orms^/7/.

Glen (Gael.), Glyn (W.), ' a narrow valley ; ' as Glen-

coe, Glengarry, Glynneath, Glamorgan.
Gorm (Gael.), ' green ' or ' blue ; ' as Cairngorm.
Guada, the name given to the rivers in Spain by the

Moors, from the Ar. tuadl, ' a ravine ;' as in Guadnl-

quivir (Wadl-'l-kebir, 'the great river 1), Guadi..na.
Gwen (Celt.), ' white ; ' as Denatnt, Ventnor, Corwsn ;

Gwent (Celt.), 'a plain;' Latinised into venta, as

Venta Belgarum (now Winchester), formerly Caer-

gwent.
Gwy. See Wy.

Hall (Teut.), 'a stone house ;' as EcclesAa//, Wals*//;

(in Germany) a jo//-work, as Halle, Hallstadt.

(See Hall in Diet]
Ham (A.S., Ger. heini), 'a home;' as Bucking/4m,

Clap//, HexAam, Trond/i/rw, HMesJieim, Hoch-

henn, Edna;/;, Edrow, Houna/w.

Har, Haer (Teut.), ' the army ; ' as Harwich, Hersta\\, //arbottle.

Haugh, Heugh, a particular Scotch form and use of //rt7ti(A.S. hagd), perhaps due to the Ice. form hagi, a pasture. The meaning is generally a low-lying meadow between hills or on the banks of a stream, and it is noticeable that in Scotch use How and Hope have frequently the same sense. A Hope, however, is properly a hollow, esp. the upper end of a narrow mountain valley, while a How is a low hill (Ice. haugr, ' a mound '). Cf. HobkirV, HovrwooA, //tton, Fox How.

Hay, Haigh (Teut.), a place surrounded by a ' hedge; ' as Rothweli Haigh, Hague.

Hissar (Turk.), ' a castle ;' as Karz-Aissar.

Hithe (A.S.), 'haven;' as Hythe, LamfatA = Loam-hithe (the ' clayey haven ').

Ho (Chin.), 'river;' as Pei/w.

Hoang, Whang (Chin.), 'yellow;' as Hoang-\\o,

Holm (Scand., &.C.), 'an island in a lake or river,' 'a plain near a river ; ' as StockA/;, FlatA<7//, Lang-holin.

Holt (Teut.), ' a wood ; ' as Bags/W, Alders/wtf, Hoi-stein. [See Holt in Diet.]

Horn (Teut.), ' a peak ; ' as SchreckAorw, Matter&-K.

Hurst (A.S. hyrsf), 'a wood ;' as LyndAars/.

Ing(A.S-), a suffix denoting son, in pi. 'a family' or ' tribe ; ' as Warriw^-ton (' the town of the Warrings \ Hadd'Vtg'ton. [See -ing in list of suffixes.]

InniS or EnniS (Celt.), Inch in Scotland, an island ; as htchco\m (' the island of St Columba ') : En>iiskil\en, Ennismore, 7/rfallen, in Ireland.

Inver (Gael.), ' the mouth of a river ; ' as Inverness, Inveraiay, fanerleithen. This is supposed to be the Gaelic form (inbhir) corresponding to the Bry-thonic aber- ; and it is at any rate certain that in Wales there are scores of abers-, but of inrers- not a solitary one ; while on the west coast of Scotland and north of Inverness aber- barely exists.

Kalat. Kalah(Ar.), 'acastlej'asA'^/W, CVi/rthorrah.

Kara (Turk.), ' black ; ' as AVzrrtkum (' black sand '), Kara Hissar (' black castle ').

Kenn (Gael.), Kin (Ir.), 'a head ;' as AVmore, Caw-tire, KinnairA, Kinross, AVwsale, Kent. Kin or Cin, older find, is really a survival of the old dative or locative of Gael, ceann (W. penn). 'head,' 'pro-montory,' as in AVwaldie, AVwbuck, AVwglassie, Kin-
loch, A'/ngussie, AYwwoul. See Ceann.

Kil (Gael, till, really a survival of the old dative of ceall, a hermit's cell L. cella, then a church, esp. a parish church the proper form is seen in Locn-nan-ceal, 'loch of the churches,' in Mull); as Kil-bride, AiVchaltan, AV/donan, A^//marnock ; Icolmkill,
' the island (/) of Columba of the church.'

KU (Gael, coil), 'a wood,' 'a corner;' as in Kil-drummy, AV/ham.

Kirjath (Heb.), GadT (Phoenician), ' an enclosure,' 'a fortified place ; ' as Kirjath- Arba, Oinhage, Codes or Cadiz.

Kirk (North Eng. and Scand.), Kirche (Ger.); as SeU/V/fe, A7r/frwall, AVrAcudbright, AVrcAheim, fun(kirchen. [See Church in Diet.]

Kizil (Turk.), ' red.'

Knock. See Cnoc.

Lax (Scand. ; Ger. lochs'), * a salmon ' ; as Loch LOJC-
ford in Sutherland ; the Lnjczy in the Hebrides and in Man ; Z.<i.rweir on the Shannon.

Leamhan (Ir. and Gael. ; pron. larawn), 'the elm-tree ;' as in Leven, Lennox, Laurie.

Lea, Lee, Ley (A.S. ledh), 'a meadow;' "RaAleigh, Water/<o.

Linn (Celt.), 'a waterfall;' as Lynn Regis in Nor-folk ; Ros//, ' the promontory (ross) at the fall ;] Linlithgow, Lintou.

LiS (Celt.), 'an enclosure,' 'a fort,' 'a garden;' as Lisraore (' the great enclosure ' or ' garden ').

Llan (W.), 'an enclosure,' 'a church;' as Lla>ia.a.K (' the church on the Taff').

Llano (Sp.), 'a plain.'

Loch, Lough (Gael.), ' a lake.'

Low and Law (A. S. hldiu, /itorzv), ' a rising ground ; '
as Hounstow, Lud/ozf, and numerous Jaws in Scot-land. [Cog. with Goth, hlarw, a mound, and perh. allied to L. divas, a slope.]

Magh (Celt.), 'a plain ;' as Armagh, Maynooth.

Mark (Teut.), 'a boundary;' 'Denmark, Merda, Murcia.

Markt (Ger.), 'a market ; ' as BibertM^.

Medina (Ar.), 'city;' as Medina, Medina- < s\A.on\z..

Mere, Moor (A. S.), 'a lake' or 'marsh;' as Mersey,

'BlucV.more.

Minster (A.S), Miinster (Ger.), 'a monastic founda-tion ; ' as Westminster, Neumiinster.

Mor (Celt.), 'great;' Kenntore (' great mountain').

Mor (Celt.), 'the sea;' as Moray, Armories, Mor-laix, Glajwrgan, Morbihan.

MuU (Gael.), ' a headland ; ' as Mull of Galloway.

Nagy (Hungarian), 'great;' as N<igy-K.oros, Nagy-

Nant (Celt.), ' a brook,' ' valley ; ' as Nantvt\c\\, Nattt-glyn.

Ness or Naze (Scand. ; see Diet.), 'a nose' or 'pro-montory ; ' as Caithxjtt.r, Sheer^w, Cape GrisHez ; the Naze.

Ochter. See Auchter.
Oe. See Ea.

Old, Eld, Alt (Teut.), 'old;' as AHhorp, Elton, //ham, Atdbury, Abury. [See Old'm. Diet.]

Patam (Sans.), ' a city ; ' Seringa/a/a;, Patna.

Peak, Pike (Celt., conn, with Ger. spitz, Fr.//<: and P H y\ ' p?int ; ' as the Peak, the Pikes in Cumber-land, .S^/Vzbergen, Pic du Midi, Pay de Dome.

Peel (Celt.), 'a stronghold;' as Peel in Man, and numerous feels on the Border of Scotland.

Pen. See Ben.

Polls (Gr.), ' a city ; ' as Grenoble, tJaolous, Na//, Sebasto/W.

Pont (L.), ' a bridge ; ' as Pontehact, liegropant.

Poor, Pore, PUT (Sans, pura), ' a town ; ' as Nag/r, Cavmjore, Singapore.

Port (L. portns), 'a harbour;' as /Vrrpa trick, South-pori.

Ras (Ar.), ' a cape ; ' as .ff<K-al-had.

Bath (Ir.), ' a round earthen fort ; ' as .tfaMmore, Rathbeg, KatAo, Rattray.

Rhe, Rea, Ri, a root found in many languages, as L. rivui, a stream, Sans, rina, flowing, A.S. rftA, a

stream, Sp. and Port, rio, a river, meaning ' to flow ;' as Rh\ne, Rhone, Rha., Reno, Rye, Ray, Rkee, Wrey. Roe, Roe ; Rio de Janeiro, /?w-Negro.

Ridge, in Scotland Rigg(A.S. hrycg, Ger. rttcken), 'a back ; ' as .ff */gate, Ruge\ey, 'Longridge.

Rin (Celt.), ' a point of land ; ' Rkinns of Galloway ; fcnrhyn in Wales, R send near Dublin.

Ros, ROSS (Celt.), 'a promontory;' Kinnw, Res-neath, Rose\\ea.ny, Xossdhu, Ros\\n ; in S. Ireland, a wood, as Roscommon, Rosskeen. The -rot in Melrose is more probably the equivalent of Cornish ros, a moor ; thus Melrose = the Celt, mool-ros, ' bare moor.'

Sail (Ger.), ' salt ; ' as .SWzburg.

Scale (Scand.), 'a hut' (Scot, shieling; Ice. skali) ;

Portinwo&, and possibly Shields, Ga\asAiels, Sel-

kirk.

Scar (Scand.), 'a cliff;' Scarborough, the Skerries.
Schloss (Ger.), ' a castle ; ' as MarieoroiAw.

ueo

Serai (Turk.), ' a palace ; ' as feosna-serat or SeraicvO.
Set (A.S.), 'a seat,' 'a settlement;' Dorset, Somer-

set, Ambleside, Seid\\iz.
Sex, 'Saxons;' as Essex ('East Saxons'), Su&s*r

(' South Saxons ').
Sierra (Sp. L. serra), 'a saw ;' or from Ar. sehrak,

'an uncultivated tract.'

Slievh (Ir. ; allied to L. clivus, a slope), 'a moun-tain ; ' as Slievh Beg.
South, found in -Stt/Tolk, Sussex, Southampton,

Sut/ier\and, Satlon, Sutfbury, Sudley.
Stadt. See Stead.

Stan (Per.), 'a land ;' Hindiuto, Afghani^*.
Staple (A. S.), 'a store;' T)\\vstable, BaxnstaAle.
Stead (A.S.), Stadt (Ger.), 'a town ;' as Hamiw/W,

NeiuW/, Wysted.

Ster (Scand. stadltr), 'a place;' as Ulster.
Stoc, Stoke, and Stow (A.S.), 'a stockaded place;'

as Brujtow or 'Brisfof, Tavistocfc, Stockholm, Stow.
Stone (A.S.), Stein (Ger.), 'a stone,' 'a rock;' as

Statiton, Statues, JLddystone, Stemtis, Franken-

stein.
Strath (Gael.), 'a broad valley;' as StratAmore,

Stratkblzne, Strathza.rn.
Street (L. stratum), 'a Roman road;' as Stratford,

Stratton, Streatham. [See Street in Diet.]
Su(Turk.), 'water;' as Karar.

Tain (Gael.), 'a river;' as the Ty>te, prob. a form of Don.

Tam (Celt.), 'still,' 'smooth;' as the TAamcsis ('smooth Isis'), the Tenta, Tame, Tamar, Toy.

Thing (Scand.), 'a legislative assembly,' also 'the place where it is held;' as in Dingwall, 7Vwald, Tj wwald Hill, Tain.

Thorpe (Norse), Dorf (Ger.), Dorp (Dut.), 'a village; ' asBurnham-7'^>y>^, ''Heyt/torfe, Dussekfor/'', Middle-dorp.

Thwaite (Scand.), ' a clearing ;' as Cros&hwaite.

Tobar (Gael.), 'a fountain;' as TV^rmory.

Toft (Dan.), 'an enclosure ;' as Lowes/0/?, Ivetot.

TOH(A.S.), 'enclosure,' 'town;' the most common of English local suffixes.

Tor (Celt.), 'a tower-like rock;' as TVrbay, Tor-phichen, TurriK, 7>rbolton, Kintort, Torridon. [From L. turn's, ' a tower,' and its derivatives are 7Vrr-Npvas and 7orr-Vedras in Portugal, 7>w.rillo in Spain, Tourcoing in France.]

Tre (\V.), ' a dwelling ; ' as TVctown, Coventry ('con-vent dwelling '), Oswes/rj', \Jchi\trt.

Uchel(\V.), 'high;' Uachter (Gael.), 'a height;' as the Ochil Hills, Ochihree, Aucbterarder.

Var, Varad (Hungarian), 'a fortress;' as Nagy-
varad.

Varos (Hungarian), 'a town ;' as Uyvaros.

Ville (Fr., L. villa), Villa (It., Sp., Port.), Well (Eng.), ' an abode ; ' as Tankers iile, YeowV, Potts-ville, Kettletwr//, Bradzw//, Maxaw//town.

Wady (Ar.), ' a river-course,' ' a river.' See Guad.
Wall, found in many names of places on the Roman

wall from Newcastle to Carlisle ; as Wattscnd,

ffW/head.
Weald, Wold (Ger. wald), 'a wood;' H-W/ham,

Waldcn, the Cotswolds; Schwarzzfo/</ ('Black

Forest ').

Whang. See Hoang.
Wick, WTich (A.S. tvfc), 'a village;' as in Berwick,

\\'anufck, GreenJf/VA, Sandw/V/j.
Wick (Scand., Ice. vtk, 'a creek') ; as Wick in Caith-ness.
Worth (A.S.), 'a farm' or 'estate; 1 as TamwortA,

KenihwrM, BoswortA, Worthing, Po\wartA, Jed-

burgh = Jedward 1 .
Wy or Owy (W.), 'water;' as the Wye; used as

affix to many streams, as Conwoy, Mcdtvajr.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS,

TOGETHER WITH SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN MEDICINE AND MUSIC.

A. Amateur ; Academician.

a. Accepted ; acre ; active ; afternoon ; annns, year ;

ante, before.

a or aa, in prescriptions, of each a like quantity.
a. or ans. Answer.
Al. First-class (of ships).
A.A.C., anno ante Christum = In the year before

Christ.

A A.Q.M.G. Acting Assistant Quartermaster-general.
A.A.S., Americana Antiquarians Societatis Socius,

Fellow of the American Academy.
A.B. Able-bodied seaman.

A.B., Artium Baccalaureus Bachelor of Arts.
Abb. Abbess ; Abbot ; Abbey,
abbr. or abbrev. Abbreviated, or Abbreviation.
Abd. Abdicated.

A.B.F.M. American Board of Foreign Missions,
ab init., ab initio = From the beginning,
abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop,
abr. Abridged ; Abridgment.
A.B.S. American Bible Society,
abs., absol. Absolutely.
abs., abstr. Abstract.

abs re., absente reo, the defendant being absent.
A.C. , ante Christum = Before Christ.
aCC. Accusative.

Acc.. Acct. Account (also~a/C); Accountant.
AC. P. Associate of the College of Preceptors.
A.D., anno Domini = In the year of our Lord,
a.d. After date ; ante diem, before the day.
ad. Advertisement.
AD.C. Aide-de-camp,
ad fin., ad fine 111 = At or to the end.
ad h.l., ad hunc locum = At this place,
ad inf., ad infinitmn = To infinity,
ad init., ad initium = At or to the beginning,
ad int., ad interim = In the meantime,
adj. Adjective.

Adjt. Adjutant; Adjt.-gen.. Adjutant-general.
ad lib. , ad libitum = At pleasure.
ad loc. , ad locum = At the place.
Adm Admiral.
Adolph. Adolphus.
Adv. Advent ; Advocate.
adv. Adverb ; adversus = Against,
ad val., ad valorem = According to value,
advt. Advertisement.
SB., 89t., trtatis = Aged (so many years).
A.F.A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
AF.B.S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
Aff. Affectionate ; Affirmative.
A.O. Adjutant-general.
Ag., argentum = Silver,
agr., agric. Agriculture.

Agt. Agent.
A.H., anno Hegim = In the year of Hegira i.e.

from the flight of Mohammed (622 A.D., I3th Sept.).
A.h.l., ad hunc locum = At this place.
a.h.V., ad hunc vocem = At this word.
A.H S. , Anno humanct salutis = In the year of human

salvation.

A.I. A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.C.E. Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

1161

A.K.C. Associate of King's College, London,

Al., Ala. Alabama.

Alban. Of St Albans.

Aid. Alderman.

Alex. Alexander.

Alt Alfred.

alg. Algebra.

Algy. Algernon.

alt. Alternate ; Altitude ; Alto.

A.M., Artium Magister = Master of Arts; Ante meridiem = Before noon ; Anno mundi = In the year of the world ; Annul mirabilis = The wonderful year (1666) ; Ave Maria = Hail Mary.

Am., Ainer. America or American.

A.M.A. American Missionary Association.

amt. Amount.

an., anno = In the year ; anonymous ; answer ; ante = before.

anal. Analysis ; Analogy.

anat. Anatomy or Anatomical.

anc. Ancient, Anciently.

And. Andrew.

Ang. , Anglicf = In English.

Ang.-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.

Anon. Anonymous.

ans. Answer.

ant., antiq. Antiquities.

A.O.F. Ancient Order of Foresters.

aor. Aorist.

Ap., Apl., Apr. April.

A.P.D. Army Pay Department.

Apo. Apogee.

Apoc. Apocalypse ; Apocrypha, Apocryphal.

app. Appendix ; Apprentice.

A. P. B.C., Anno fast Romam conditam = In the year after the building of Rome (753 B.C.).

aq., aqua = Water.

A.R. , anno regni = In the year of the reign.

Ar., Arab. Arabic.

ar., arr. Arrive or Arrives, Arrival.

A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.

arbor. Arboriculture.

Arch. Archibald.

arch. Archaic.

archaeol. Archaeology.

arch., archit. Architecture.

Archd. Archdeacon ; Archibald.

arg., argent urn = Silver.

A.R.H.A Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

arith. Arithmetic or Arithmetical.

Ark. Arkansas.

Arm. Armenian ; Armoric.

A.R.R., anno regni regif or rcgiiue = In the year of the king's or queen's reign.

A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy ; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts.

AR.S.L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.

AR.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

A.R.S.S., Antiquariontm Regies Societatis Socius = Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

art. Article ; Artillery.

A.S. Anglo-Saxon; Anno salutis In the year of salvation ; Assistant Secretary.

List of Abbreviations, &c.

Asaph. Of St Asaph,

A.S.E. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Ass., Assoc. Association.

Asst. Assistant.

astr., astron. Astronomer ; Astronomy.

astroL Astrology.

ats. At suit of.

Alt., Atty. Attorney.

Alt. -gen. Attorney-general.

at. Wt. Atomic weight

All (L. auruiit), gold.

tL.\3.G. y an>iourbiscondita, or ai urbe ctmditd = In the year from the building of the city Rome (753 B.C.).
Aug. August
aug. Augmentative.
Auth. Ver. Authorised Version.
A.V. Authorised Version ; Artillery Volunteers ;

Annas vixit = Lived [so many] years.
Av. Avenue ; Average.
Ave. Avenue.
Avoir., Avdp. Avoirdupois.
Ax. Axiom.

b. bom.

b., bk. Book.

B., Brit. British.

B.A., Baccalaureus A rtiu m = Bachelor of Arts;

British America ; British Association,
bach. Bachelor.

B. & F.B.S. British and Foreign Bible Society,
bal. Balance.
Bap., Bapt. Baptist,
bap., bapt. Baptised,
bar. Barometer ; Barrel.
Bar. Barrister.
Bart.Bt. Baronet,
bat., batt. Battalion ; Battery.
B.B.O. Baseball Club,
bbl. Barrel.
B.C. Before Christ; Board of Control; British

Columbia.

B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
bd. Bound,
bds. Boards,
b.e. Bill of exchange.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
bef. Before.
Belg. Belgian, Belgic.
Ben., Ben]. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B, 08 L., Bachelier is Lettres (Fr.) = Bachelor of

Letters.

bet. Between.
Bib. Bible,
bibl. Bibliotheca.

bibliog. Bibliographer, Bibliography,
blog. Biographer, Biography,
biol. Biology, Biological,
bis. Bissextile.
bk. Book ; Bank ; Bark,
bkg. Banking,
bkt. Basket.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
bL Barrel ; Bale,
b.l. Bill of lading,
bldg. Building.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine ; Beata Mentoritt = Of

blessed memory ; British Museum.
B.Mus. Bachelor of Music.
Bn. Karon,
bn. Battalion.

b.O. Branch Office ; Buyer's Option.
B.O. A. British Optical Association.
B.O. A.F.G. British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners.
Boh. Bohemia, Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
Bomb.C.S. Bombay Civil Service.

Bomb.S.C. Bombay Staff Corps.

bor. Borough.

bot. Botany, Botanical.

Boul. Boulevard.

Bp. Bishop.

b.p. Bill of parcels ; Bills payable ; Birthplace (also

bpl.); Boniim publicuin = The public good.
B.P. British Pharmacopoea.
B.Q., Bene qniescat = May he (or she) rest welL
bque. Barque.
Br. or Bro. Brother,
br. Brig.

Br. Am. British America.
Braz. Brazil ; Brazilian,
b.rec. Bills receivable.
Bret. Breton,
brev. Brevet, Brevetted.
Brig. Brigade, Brigadier ; Brig. -gen., Brigadier-

general.

Brit. Britain ; Britannia ; British ; Briton.

Bro. Brother; Bros., Brothers.
b.S. Bill of sale.
B.S.C. Bengal Staff Corps.
B.Sc. See Sc.B.

B.S.L. Botanical Society of London.
Bt. Baronet.

Bu. . Bus. Bushel, Bushels.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Bulg. Bulgaria ; Bulgarian,
burl. Burlesque,
bush. Bushel
B.V., Beata Virgo = Blessed Virgin ; also Bene vale

= Farewell.
B.V.M. The Blessed Virgin Mary.

B. W.T. A. British Women's Temperance
Association.
b. & 8. Brandy and soda-water.

C. Centigrade ; Catholic ; Consul ; Court ; Congress ;
Church ; Chancellor ; Conservative.

C. , cap., caput = Chapter.

C. Centime.

C., Ct., Cent., centum = A hundred.

C.A. Chartered Accountant ; Chief Accountant ;

Commercial Agent ; Confederate Army.
Ca. Calcium.

ca. Cases ; Centare ; circa = About.
Ca.,Cal. California.
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
Can. Canon ; Canto.
Cant. Canterbury ; Canticles.
Cantab., Cantabrigitniis = Of Cambridge.
Cantuar., Cantuaria = Canterbury ; Caiiiuaritnsis

= Of Canterbury,
cap., caput = Capital ; Chapter; Capitulum Head;

Capiat = Let him (or her) take.
Cap., Capt. Captain,
caps. Capitals.
car. Carat.
Car., Carolus = Charles,
Card. Cardinal.
carp. Carpentry.
Cash. Cashier,
cat. Catechism ; Catalogue.

Cath. Catherine; Catholic.
Cav. Cavalry.
C.B. Companion of the [Most Honourable Order of

the] Bath ; Confined to barracks.
C.B.S. Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.
C.C. Caius College ; Circuit Court ; County Council ;

County Clerk ; Cricket Club ; Catholic Clergyman.
CC. Chapters.
C.C.C. Corpus Christ! College ; Christ's College,

Cambridge.

C.C.C.S. Colonial and Continental Church Society.
C.D. Acts. The Contagious Diseases Acts.
C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service

Order.
C.d.V. Carte-de- visile.

O.E. Civil Engineer ; Canada East.
Cel. CffttKt (scale of i.e. Centigrade).
eel. Celebrated.
Celt. Celtic,
cen. Central ; Century.
Cent., centum = A hundred.
Centig. Centigrade,
cert., certif. Certificate; Certify.
Cestr., Cestrensis = Of Chester,
cet. par, ctttris paribut Other things being equal.
Of., confer = Compare ; Calf.
C. f. & i. Cost, freight, and insurance.
Cg. Centigram.

C.Q. Captain-general; Captain of the Guard ; Coast-guard ; Commissary-general ; Consul-general.
C. G. H. Cape of Good H ope.
C.O.S. Centimetre, Gramme, Second the units of

length, mass, and time.
C.H. Custom-house ; Court-house.
Ch. Charles; Chief; China; Church.
Ch. Chaldron ; Chapter ; Child.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chal., Chald. Chaldee, Chaldaic.

Chamb. Chamberlain.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap. Chaplain ; Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Ch.C., Ch.Ch. Christ Church.
Ch. Clk. Chief Clerk.
Chem. Chemistry ; Chemical.
Ch. Hist Church History.
Chin. China, Chinese.
Ch.J. Chief-justice.
Chr. Christ ; Christian ; Christopher.
Chron. Chronicles ; Chronology.
C.I. [Imperial Order of the] Crown of India (for ladies).
CiC. Cicero.

Cicestr, Cicestrtnsis = Of Chichester.
C.I.E. Companion of the [Most Eminent Order of

the] Indian Empire.

Cir., otio., circa, circiter, circum = About.
cit. Citation ; Citizen.
CiV. Civil ; Civilian.
O.J. Chief-justice.
01. Clergyman ; Chlorine ; Claudius.
Class. Classical ; Classification.
Clk. Clerk.

C.L.S.C. Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
C.M. Certificated Master ; Corresponding Member ; Common Metre ; Chirurgice Magister = Master in Surgery.
CDl. Centimetres.

C.m., causa mortis By reason of death.
C.M.G. Companion of the [Most Distinguished] Order of St Michael and St George.

C.M.S. Church Missionary Society.

C.O. Colonial Office ; Commanding Officer ; Crown Office ; Criminal Office.

Co. Cobalt ; Company ; County.

C/0. Care of.

Coad. Coadjutor.

COCh., cochL, cochUar = a spoon, spoonful ; coch. amp., cochlear amphtm = a tablespoonful ; COCh. mag., cochlear magnum = a large spoonful ; COCh. mod., cochlear medium a dessert-spoonful ; COCh. parv., cochlear parvum = a teaspoonful.

Cod. Codex.

C.O.d. Cash (or collect) on delivery.

COg. Cognate.

Col. Colonel ; Column ; Colossians.

COll. College ; Colleague ; Collector ; Colloquial.

COllat. Collateral.

collect. Collective.

COlloq. Colloquially.

Com. Commander ; Commodore ; Committee ; Commissioner ; Commonwealth.

com. Common ; Comedy ; Commerce ; Commune.

comm. Commentary ; Commander.

Comniissr. Commissioner ; Commy., Commissary.

column. Commission.

comp. Comparative ; Compositor ; Compare ; Compound or Compounded.

compar. Comparative ; Comparison.

Com. Ver. Common Version.

Con. Consul.

con., contra Against ; conjux = Consort ; Conclusion ; Conversation.

Cong. Congress ; Congregation.

COnj. Conjunction.

Conn, or Ct. Connecticut.

Cons. Consonant.

con. sec. Conic Sections.

Consols. Consolidated Funds.

contr. Contracted ; Contraction.

contr. bon. mor., contra bonos mores = Contrary to good manners.

Cop., Copt. Coptic.

Cor. Corinthians ; Coroner.

Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.

Corn. Cornish ; Cornwall.

corr. Corrupted ; Corruption.

Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.

C.O.S. Charity Organisation Society.

COS. Cosine.

COSmog. Cosmography.

Coss., consules = Consuls.

Cot. Cotangent.

CD. Compare.

C.P. Clerk of the Peace ; Common Pleas ; Carriage Paid.

C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.

C.P.S., Custos Privati Sigtlli = Keeper of the Privy Seal.

C.R., Carolus rex King Charles; Civis Romanus = a Roman citizen ; Custos Rotulorutn = Keeper of the Rolls.

Or. Credit ; Creditor ; Crown,

CranioL Craniology.

ores. Crescendo.

crim. con. Criminal conversation, or adultery.

C.S. Court of Session ; Clerk to the Signet ; Civil Service ; Chemical Society.

C.S. A. Confederate States of America.

C.S.I. Companion of the [Most Exalted Order of the] Star of India.

C.T. Certificated Teacher ; Commercial Traveller.

Ct. Cent.

C.T.C. Cyclists' Touring Club.

Cu., cuprum = Copper.

CU., cub. Cubic.

cur., curt. Current this month.

C.V. Common Version.

C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

C.W. Canada West.

C.W.O. Cash with order.

cwt. A hundredweight c for centum, a hundred, and U't for weight.

Cyc., Cyclo. Cyclopaedia.

Cym. Cymric.

d., dele = Delete ; Dead or Died ; Deserted ; Degree;

Denarius or denarii = A penny or pence ; Duke
Dan. Daniel ; Danish,
dat. Dative,
dau. Daughter.
Dav. David.
D.C , Da Capo (It.) = Repeat from the beginning;

District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D.D., Difinitatis Doctor = Doctor of Divinity.
D.d. . Deo detit = Gave to God.
D.D.D. , dat, dicat, dedicat = He gives, devotes, and

dedicates ; Dona dedit dcdicavit = He gave and

dedicated as a gift.

Dea. Deacon.

Deo. December.

dec. Declaration ; Declension.

deoid. Deciduous.

deed. Declension.

dot Defendant ; Definition.

deft. Defendant.

deg. Degree, Degrees.

Del Delaware; Delegate.

del., delt., delineavit = 'He drew it,' put after the draftsman's name on an engraving.

demon. Demonstrative.

Dent. Dental, Dentist, Dentistry.

Dep. Department (also Dept.) ; Deputy.

dep. Deposed.

der. Derivation.

Deut. Deuteronomy.

D.P. Defender of the Faith ; Dean of the Faculty.

dft. Defendant ; Draft.

D.G., Dei gratiA = By the grace of God.

d-h. , das heisst (Ger.). That is.

dial. Dialect.

diam. Diameter.

Diet. Dictator ; Dictionary.

DiT. Director.

disc. Discount ; Discoverer.

diSS. Dissertation.

dist. Distance ; Distinguish.

div. Divide ; Divine.

D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.

D.Lit. or Litt. Doctor of Literature.

D.L.O. Dead-letter Office.

do. , ditto = The same.

dols. Dollars.

D.O.M., Dto optima maxima = To God, best and greatest.

Dom. Dominion.

dom. Domestic.

Dor. Doric.

doz. Dozen.

D.P.H. Department of Public Health.

D.P.O. Distributing Post-office.

Dpt. Department.

Dr. Debtor ; Doctor.

dr. Dram ; Drawer.

D.SC. See Sc.D.

D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order ; District Staff Officer.

d.S.p., decessit sine prole = Died without issue.

D.T. Doctor of Theology.

d.t. Delirium tremens.

Dunelm., Dnnelmensis = Of Durham.

D.V., Deo volente = God willing, If God will.

d.V.p. , decessit vita patris = Died in his father's life-time.

dwt. Pennyweight d for denarius, penny, and ivt for weight.

E. East; English.

ea. Each.

Eben. Ebenezer.

Ebor. , Eboracum York ; Eboracensis = Of York.

E.G. Eastern Central ; Established Church.

Eccl., Eccles. Ecclesiastes, Ecclesiastical;

EcclesioL, Ecclesiology.
E.C.U. English Church Union.
Ed. Editor.

ed., edit. Edited ; Edition.
Ed., EdW. Edward.

Edenburgen., Edenburgensis = Of Edinburgh.
Ed., Edin. Edinburgh.
E.D.S. English Dialect Society.
E.E. Errors excepted.
E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society,
e.g., ex. gr, exempli gratiA = For example.
E.L East Indies ; E.I.C.S., East India Company's

Service,
ejusd., tjHsdent = Of the same.

Elis.,Eliz. Elizabeth.

Elz. Elzevir.

Emp. Emperor ; Empress.

Ency. , Encyc. Encyclopaedia.

E.N.E. East-north-east.

eng. Engineer ; Engraver ; Engraving.

Ens. Ensign.

ent. , entom. Entomology.

Ent. Sta. Hall. Entered at Stationers' Hall

Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.

e.O.d. Every other day.

Ep. Epistle.

Eph. Ephesians.

Epiph. Epiphany.

Epis., EpiSC. Episcopal.

epit. Epitaph ; IJpitome,

eq. Equal ; Equivalent.

E.S.E. East-south-east.

esp.,espeo. Especially.

Esq., Esqr. Esquire.

Est. Established.

et aL, et alibi = And elsewhere; or et alii or alia

= And others.

etc., &C.,et ceteri 'or cetera = And others, and so forth,
et seq. , sq., or sqq., et sequentes or seqiientia = And

the following,
ety. , etym. Etymology.
E.U. Evangelical Union.
Euph. Euphemia.
Eur. Europe ; European,
ex. Examined ; Example ; Exception ; Excursus ;

Executive ; Export.
Ex., Exod. Exodus.
Exo. Excellency.
0X0. Except ; Exception.

ex div., extra dividendum = Without dividend,
ex. g., ex. gr. exempli gratia = For the sake of

example.

Exon. , Exonia = Exeter ; Exoniensis Of Exeter,
exp. Export,
exr. Executor.
Ez. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E. & O.E. Errors and Omissions Excepted.

f. Following ; Farthing ; Feminine ; Fathom ; Foot ;

Forte.

F.,Fahr. Fahrenheit,
fam. Familiar ; Family.
F.A.M. Free and Accepted Masons.
F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Arts ; Fellow of the
Antiquarian Society.
F.B. Fenian Brotherhood.
F.B.S. Fellow of the Botanical Society ; F.B.S.E.,

Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C. Free Church [of Scotland].
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.
fcp. , fcap. Foolscap.
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D., Fidei Defensor = Defender of the Faith.
Feb. February.
feo.,feci(= He did it.
F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of

Scotland,
fem. Feminine.

F.E.S. Fellow of the Ethnological or of the Entomological Society.
feud. Feudal.

Ff. The Pandects, prpb. by corr. of Greek IT.
ft.,ftcerunt = They did it or made it ; Folios.
F.F. A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.8. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and

Surgeons (Glasgow).

F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.I. A, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
flct. Fiction.
Fi. fa., fieri facias = That you cause to be made (a

writ of execution).

flg. Figure, Figuratively.

fin , adfinem = At the end.

F.K.Q.C.P.L Fellow of the King's and Queen's

College of Physicians in Ireland.
ft., floruit = Flourished ; Florin.
Flor., Fla., Fa. Florida.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnaean Society.
F.M. Field-marshal.

fta. Fathom.

F.O. Field-officer ; Foreign Office ; Full Organ,
fo. , fol. Folio.
f.O.b. Free on board.
F.P. Fire-plug.

F.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France, French ; Friar ; Friday,
fr. Fragment ; Franc ; Frequently.
F.R.A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society;

Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
fTCS. Francs.

F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

of Edinburgh.
F.R. C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

of Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

of London.
Fred. Frederick.

F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Frl. Friday.
F.R.I.B.A, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British

Architects.
F.R.Met.S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological

Society.

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. R. S. S. A. Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts ; Fellow of the

Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A. Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of

Scotland.

F.S.S. Fellow of the Statistical Society,
ft. Foot, Feet ; Fort.

F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin,

fth. , fthm. Fathom.
fllT. Furlong.
fut. Future.

F.W.B. Free-will Baptist.
fz. Forzando or Forzato.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

g. Genitive ; Gramme.

G.A. General Assembly.

Oa., Geo. Georgia.

Gael. Gaelic.

GaL Galatians.

gal. Gallon ; gall., gallons.

gam. Gamut.

gaz. Gazette.

G.B. Great Britain ; G.B. and I., Great Britain and Ireland.

G.C.B. [Knight] Grand Cross of the [Most Honourable Order of the] Bath.

G.C.H. [Knight] Grand Cross of Hanover.

G.C.I.E. [Knight] Grand Commander [of the Most Eminent Order] of tlie Indian Empire.

G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

g.C.m. Greatest common measure.

G.C.M.G. [Knight] Grand Cross of [the Most Distinguished Order of] St Michael and St George.

G.C.S.I. [Knight] Grand Commander of the [Most Exalted Order of the] Star of India.

G.C.V.O. [Knight] Grand Cross of the [Royal] Victorian Order.

Gen. General ; Genesis.

Gen., Genl. General.

gen. Gender ; Genitive ; Genus.

gent. Gentleman, Gentlemen.

Geo. George.

geog. Geography.

geol. Geology.

geom. Geometry.

ger. Gerund.

G.F.S. Girls' Friendly Society.

Gk. or Gr. Greek.

gin. Gramme.

G.M.T. Greenwich Mean Time.

G.O. General Order; Grand Organ.

G.O.M. Grand Old Man (W. E. Gladstone}

GOT. Government, Governor.

G.P. General Practitioner ; Grateful Patient ; Gloria

patri = Glory to the Father.
G.P.O. General Post-office.
gr. Grain ; Grammar ; Gross.
K3. Guineas.

G.S.P. Good Service Pension.
Gu. Guinea; Gules,
gain. Guinea.

h., hr. Hour.

Hab. Habakkuk.

nab. Habitat.

Hag. Haggai.

Hants. Hampshire.

Har. Harold.

H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

H.C. Heralds' College ; House of Commons ; Holy

Communion.

H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty,
h.e., hie est = This is ; hoc est = That is.
Heb. Hebrews.

H.E.I.C.S. Honourable East India Company's Service.
her. Heraldry ; Herts = Heir,
hf. Half; hf.-bd., half-bound; hf.-Cf., half-calf.
H.G. Horse Guards ; His Grace.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness,
hhd. Hogshead.

H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness,
hist. Historian, History.
H.J., hie jacet Here lies; H.J.S., hie jacet sepid-

tits = Here lies buried.
H.K. House of Keys (Isle of Man).
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.

H.M.C. His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.I.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

H.M.P., hoc monntnentuni posuit = Erected this monu-
ment.

H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Sen-ice.

ho. House.

Hon. Honourable, Honorary.

hor. Horizon ; Horology.

hort, hortic. Horticulture, Horticultural.

Hos. Hosea.

H.P. High-priest; Half-pay.

h.p. Horse-power.

H.R. House of Representatives ; Home Rule.

hr. Hour.

H.R.E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empire.

H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.

H.R.I. P., hie requiescit in pace = Here rests in peace.

H.S., hie situs = Here lies ; H.S.E., hie sepnltiis (or situs) est Here is buried (or laid).

H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.

H.S.S., Historic Soct'eiatis Soctiis = Fellow of the Historical Society.

Hy. Henry.

la. Iowa.

la., Ind. Indiana.

lb., ibid., ibidem = In the same place.

I.C.E. Institute of Civil Engineers.

ich., ichth. Ichthyology.

loon. Iconography, Iconographic.
I.O.S. Indian Civil Service.
Id., idem = The same.

I.D.B. Illicit Diamond Buyer (in Cape Colony).
I.D.N., in Dei tiomine = In the name of God.
1.8., /<// = That is.
i.h.p. Indicated horse-power. _
I.H.S., for the Greek capitals IHC (the C a form of Greek 2), the first three letters of the name Jesus, often misread as Jesus Hominum Salvator Jesus Saviour of Men.
111. Illinois.

ill. Illustration, Illustrated.
I.L.P. Independent Labour Party.
Imp. Imperial ; Imperator = Emperor.
imp. Imperfect; Imperative; Imprimatur = Let it

be printed.

I.M.S. Indian Medical Service.
in. Inch, Inches,
inc., incorp. Incorporated.

incog., incognito (It.). Unknown, avoiding publicity.

Ind. Indiana.

I.N.D. Same as I.D.N. (q.v-X
ind., indie. Indicative.
Indecl. Indeclinable,
indef. Indefinite.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Inf., infra = Below ; Infantry ; Infinitive,
infra dig., infra dignitatem = Beneath one's dignity,
inlt. , initio = In the beginning.

in lim., iii limine = On the threshold, at the outset.
in lOO., in loco = In its place ; in 100. Cit., in loco

citato In the place cited,
inpr., in frirtcipio = In the beginning.
I. N.R.I., Jesus Nazarenus Rex Jndtrorinn Jesus of

Nazareth King of the Jews,
inst. Instant the present month ; Institute.
Inst. Act. Institute of Actuaries.
Inst.C.E. Institute of Civil Engineers,
int. Interest; Interior; Interpreter,
interrog. Interrogation, Interrogatively.
In trans., in transit it = On the passage.

Intro. , introd. Introduction.

inv., izvn/V=He designed it; Inventor, Invented; Invoice.

I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.

I.O.O.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.

I.O.U. I owe you.

I.P.D., in prersentiA Dotninornm In presence of the Lords (of Session).

i.q., idem quod = The same as.

I.B.B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Is., Isa. Isaiah.

IS., Isab. Isabella.

I.S.O. Indian Staff Corps.

It. Italian.

I.T. Idaho Territory ; Indian Territory.

s Christ ;

Jan. January.

Jas. James.

J. 0. , Juris Consultus = Jurisconsult ; Jesu

Justice Clerk.
Jer. Jeremiah.

J.H.8. The sameasI.H.8. (q.v.).
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.

Jos. Josiah ; Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.

J3Ur. Journal.
.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr Jun., Junr. Junior.

J.U.D., Juris Utrinsque Doctor Doctor both of

Canon and of Civil Law.
Jud., Judg. Judges.
Jul. July.
June. Junction.
Jurisp. Jurisprudence.

noe

Kal., Kalend* = Calends.

Kan., also Ks. Kansas.

K.B. Knight of the Bath ; King's Bench.

K.O. King's Counsel ; King's College.

K.C.B. Knight Commander of the [Most Honourable

Order of the] Bath.

K.C.H. Knight Commander of [the Order of] Hanover.
K.C.I.E. Knight Commander of the [Most Eminent

Order of the] Indian Empire.

K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of [the Most Distin-
guished Order of] St Michael and St George.

K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the [Most Exalted

Order of the] Star of India,
K.C. V.O. Knight Commander of the [Royal] Victorian

Order.

kg. Kilogram.
K.Q. Knight of the [Most Noble Order of the]

Garter.

K.G-.C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H. Knight of Hanover,
kilo. Kilogramme.
Kit. Christopher.

K.K.. Kaiserlich, KViiigleich = Imperial, RoyaL
K.K.K. Ku Klux Khan.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Km. Kingdom,
km. Kilometre.
Knt., Kt. Knight.
K. of L. Knight of Labour.
K.P. Knight of [the Most Illustrious Order of St]

Patrick,
kr. Kreutzer.

K.S.I. Knight of the Star of India.
K.T. Knight of [the Most Ancient and Most Noble

Order of] the Thistle.
Kt. Bach. Knight Bachelor.
K.t.l., kai to. leipomena (Gr.) = And the rest, And

so forth.
Ky. or Ken. Kentucky.

L. Lake ; Latin ; Liberal ; Libra (pound).

1. Latitude ; League ; Longj.

L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.

L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

Lam. Lamentations.

lang. Language.

lat. Latitude ; Latin.

lib., libra = A pound.

1.0. Lower-case (in printing) ; Loco citato In the place cited ; Left centre ; Letter of credit.

L.O. Lower Canada ; Lord Chancellor ; Lord Chamberlain.

L.C.B. Lord Chief-baron.

L.C.C. London County Council.

L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.

L.O.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.

Ld. Lord ; Ldp., Lp., Lordship.

L.D. Lady Day ; Light Dragoons.

L.D.S. Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

Lect. Lecture.

Leg. Legal ; Legate ; Legislature.

Leip. Leipzig.

Lev., Levit. "Leviticus.

Lex. Lexicon.

Leyd. Ley den.

l.h. Left hand.

L.I. Long Island ; Light Infantry.

lib., liber = Book ; lib. oat., Library catalogue.

Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.

Linn. Linnaean, Linnaeus.

llq. Liquid.

lit. Literally ; Literature.

litt. Litterateur.

L.L.A. Lady Literate in Arts.

LL B..^ Legvtn Baccafaureus = Bachelor of Laws.

T.T. TV Ltgttm Doctor = Doctor of Laws.

L.M. Long Metre.

L.M.S. London Missionary Society.

loc. Oit, , vu citato = At the place quoted.

log. Logarithm.

Ion., long. Longitude.

Lend. London.

loq. , /.\j:nrnr = Speaks.

LOU.. La. LouiMan.l.

L.P. Lord Provost.

L.R.C.P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

L.R.O.P.B. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

L.R.C.S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

L.S. Linnzan Society ; LKO iifilii= In the place of the Seal.

1.8. Left side.

L.S.A. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

L.S.D., libra, sotuii, dtnarii = Pounds, shillings, pence.

Lt. Lieutenant.

TiXX Septuagint Version.

M . milte = A thousand.

m. Married : Mainline ; AfrriJieut = Noon ; Metre.

M, Mons., .Ifoitsifur (Kr.\ Mr or Sir ; -MM., Mtssifxrs, Gentlemen o:

MA. Master of Arts. See A.M.

M.A.B.Y.S. Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.

Maa.Maoa Maccabees.

mach. Machinery.

Mad. Madam.

Mag. Magazine.

Maf. M

Mai. MalachL

Mar. March.

marg. Margin. Marginal

Marg. , Mrgt. Margaret.

Marq. Marquis.

mas., masc. Masculine.

Mass. .Massachusetts.

Math. Mathematics.

Matt. Matthew.

M.B. Mark of the Beast, as in ' M.B. waistcoat'

MB., .'.'f.:i.in<r BaccalaurtMS = Bachelor of Medicine.

M.B., Musi ftr BttftalaxrtHS = Bachelor of M

M.O. Member of Congress ; Master of Ceremonies ; Member of Council.

MC.C. Member of the County Council ; Marylebone Cricket Club.

M.C.P. Member of the College of Preceptors.

M.C.S. Madras Civil Ser\-ice.

Md. Maryland.

MD . .'.',:i :.-IH* Doctor = Doctor of Medicine.

Mdlle., Mile.. M.i<itiMeistllt(Vi.). Miss.

Mdm. Madam.

MR Most Excellent ; Methodist Episcopal ; Middle . sh ; Mining Engineer.

Me. Maine.

ME.C. Member of the Executive Council.

mod. Medical, Medicine ; Mediaeval.

Mem. Memorandum ; Mtmentu = Remember.

Messrs, .V/trrlFr.)i Sirs, Gentlemen.

met., metaph. Metaph>-sics,

meUL, metalL Metallurgy.

meteor. Meteor :

mfd. Nfanufacturcd : mfrs. . Manufacturers.

MF.H. Master of Foxhounds.

M. ft., mistitrajlat = Let a mixture be made.

Mgr. Monseigneur.

MH.O. Middle Hi ? h German.

M.H.R Member of the House of Representative*.

MLC.B. or M.Inst.C.B. Member of the losiiluic of Civil Engineers.

Mia Micah.

Mich. M ichigan.

min. Mineralogy.

Minn Minnesota.

Mis. Missouri.

misc. Miscellaneous, Miscellany.

nul. . milit. Military.

Miss.. Mis. Mississippi.

M.L.A. Memltr oi Legislative Assembly.

M.L.C. Mcmtx-r ol Legislative Council.

Mile. Madcm

M.M. (Thr. . Martyrs.

Mme., Matiame (Fr.X Madam : j>i. MmeS.

M.N.S. Member of the Numumatical Society.

Mo. Missouri.

mo. Month.

mod. Modem.

mol. wt. Molecular weight.

Mons. Monsieur.

Monsig. Monsignor.

morn. Morning.

mos. Months.

M.P. Member of Parliament.

M.P.S. Member of the Philological Society.

M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

M.R, Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Master or Mister.

M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

M.R.C.O. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.

M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College ol I'-.e-ceptors.

MR.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

M.R.O.S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.

M.R.I. Member of the Royal Institution.

M.R.I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mrs. M

MS. Manuscript ; MBS., Manuscripts.

M.S. Master in Surgery; Mtweria Safnun-
Sacred to the Memory.

m.S. Months (after) sight

MS.C. Madras Staff Corps.

m.S.l. Mean sc.vlevel.

M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.

nit. Mount ; mts. , Mountains.

nuh Montli.

Mus. Music ; Museum.

Mus.B. Bachelor of Music.

MusD. , Doa, Doct. Doctor of Music.

M V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.

Myst. Mysteries.

myth. Mythology.

N. North, Northern ; Nitrogen,
n. Name ; AVt/w = Born ; Neuter ; Noon.
N.A. North America.
Na Nebraska.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Naooleon.
Nat. National.
Nat hist. Natural History,
nat. ord. Natural order.
naut. Nautical,
nay. Naval ; Navigation.

N.B. North Britain, North British ; New Rrunswick.
N.B., Hfltn bff = Note well, or take notice.
N.C. North Carolina ; New Church,
n.d. No date. Not dated.
N.Dak. North Dakota.
N.E. Norn-r.ixt ; New England,
Neb.,Nebr. Nebraska,
neg. Negative.
Neb. Nchemiah.

n.e.l., nan rst inrmtus m Is not found,

nem. oon., ntmim contr+dietntt = No one contra-
dicting.

nem. diSS., nentine dissentiente = No one dissenting.

Nep. Neptune.

Neth. Netherlands.

Neut. Neuter.

Nov. Nevada.

New M. New Mexico.

N.F. Newfoundland ; Norman French.

N.H. New Hampshire.

Ni. pri., nisi prtus. See Nisi in Diet

N. J. New Jersey.

n.l., nan licet = It is not permitted ; non liquet = It

is not clear ; non longe = Not far.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
N.O. New Orleans ; Natural Order.
No., numero = Number ; Nos., Numbers.
non-con. Non-content.
non Obst., nan obstante = Notwithstanding.
non pros., iion prosequitur = He does not prosecute.
non Seq., nan seqiiitur = It does not follow.
n.O.p. Not otherwise provided.
Northmb. Northumberland.
Norvic., Norvicensis = Of Norwich.
NOS. Numbers.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.

N.P. Notary Public ; New Providence.
N.S. New Style.
N.S. Nova Scotia.
n.S. Not specified.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
N.T. New Testament.
n.U. Name unknown.
Num., Numb. Numbers.
numis. , numlsm. Numismatics.
N.V. New Version.
N.V.M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W. North-west.

N.W.P. North-west Provinces (India),
N.W.T. North-west Territories.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. New Zealand.
N. & Q. Notes and Queries.

O. Ohio ; Oxygen.

0/ft. On account of.

ob. , obiit = Died.

Ob., Obad. Obadiah,

Obdt. Obedient.

Obi. Object, Objective.

obi. Oblique ; Oblong.

obs. Observation ; Obsolete.

obstet. Obstetrics.

00. Ocean.

O.C.R. Order of Corporate Reunion.

Oct. October.

O.D. Ordnance Data.

O.E. Old English.

O.F. Odd Fellow ; Old French.

Off. Official.

O.H.O. Old High German.

O.H.M.S. On His (or Her) Majesty's Service.

O.K. All correct (prob. a humorous spelling of this).

Old Test. Old Testament.

O.M. Old Measurement.

omn. hot., omni hora * Every year.

onomat. Onomatopoeia.

0/n. Per cent.

O.P. Old Price ; Ordinis Preedicatorutn = Of the

Order of Preachers (or Dominicans).
O.p. Out of Print.
Op. Opera.

op. Opposite ; Opus = Work.
Op. Cit., opere citato = In the work cited.
ord. Ordained ; Order ; Ordinary ; Ordnance.
Or. Oregon.
0.8. Old Style.

O.S. A., Ordinis Sancti Augustini = Of the Order of

St Augustine.
O.S.B., Ordinis Sancti Benedicts = Of the Order of

St Benedict.
O.S. P., Ordinis Sancti Francisci = Of the Order of

St Francis.

O.T. Old Testament.
Oxf. Oxford.

Oxon., Oxonia = Oxford ; Oxoniensis = Of Oxford.
OZ. Ounce.

p. Page; Participle; p. a., Participial adjective.
Pa. , also Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pac. Oc. Pacific Ocean,
paint. Painting.
Pal. Palestine ; Palaeontology,
pam. Pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.

par. Paragraph ; Parallel ; Parish.
Pat., Pk. Patrick.
Pat. Off. Patent Office.

P.O., Pat res Conscripti = Conscript Fathers; Privy
Councillor ; Police Constable ; Post Commander.

?. C. Postal-card.
. C. S. Principal Clerk of Session.

pd. Paid.

P.B. Protestant Episcopal.

P.E.I. Prince Edward Island.

Pen. Peninsula.

Penn. Pennsylvania.

Pent. Pentecost.

per. Period ; Person.

per an. , per- annum = Per year, By the year.

per cent., per Ct., per centum = By the hundred.

pers. Person.

Petriburg. , Petriburgensis = Of Peterborough.

Pg. Portugal.

Phar., Pharm. Pharmaceutical; Pharmacopoeia :
Pharmacy.

Ph.B. , Philosophies Baccalaureus = Bachelor of
Phil-
osophy.

Ph.D., Philosophic Doctor = Doctor of Philosophy.

Phil. Philippians ; Philemon ; Philadelphia ; Philip.

Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.

phon., phonet. Phonetics.

phonog. Phonography.

phot. Photography.

phr. Phrase.

phys. Physiology ; Physics ; Physician.

pinx. , pxt. , pinxit He (or she) painted it.

P.M. Past Master ; Post meridiem = Afternoon ;
Post-master ; Post mortem.

pm. Premium.

P.M. G. Postmaster-general.

p.n. Promissory note.

P.O. Post-office ; Postal Order.

po. Pole.

P.O.C. Peninsular and Oriental Company.

p.O.d. Pay on delivery.

P.O.O. Post-office Order.

pop. Population.

pos., posit. Positive.

P.P. Parish Priest.

pp. Pages.

P. P.O. , pour prendre 6Mjf/(Fr.) = To take leave.

P.P.S. Postscript additional.

P.R. Prize-ring ; Porto Rico.

P.B., Populus Romania = The Roman people.

pr. Pair ; Per ; Present ; Price ; Pronoun ; Prince ; Priest ; Provensal.

P.R. A. President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Preb. Prebend, Prebendary.

pref. Preface.

Pros. , Preses. President.

P.R.LB.A. President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

p.r.n., pro renata=For special business arising.

Pro. Professional.

Prof. Professor.
PTOt. Protestant.

pro tem. , pro tempore = For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs,
prox., proximo = Next.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.R. S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.R.S.E. President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

P.S../M/ scriptum = Postscript, written after.
Ps., Psa. Psalms,
pseud. Pseudonym.
P.T. Pupil Teacher,
p.t. Post-town.
P.T.O. Please turn over.
Pub. Doc. Public Document.
P.W.D. Public Works Department,
pwt. Pennyweight.
P. & 0. Peninsular and Oriental Company.

a., quadrans = Farthing ; Query ; Quintal.

Q. , Qu. Query; Question.

Q.A.B. Queen Anne's Bounty.

Q.B. Queen's Bench.

Q.C. Queen's Counsel ; Queen's College.

q.d. , quasi tiicat = As if he should say.

q.O., quod est = Which is.

q.e.d. , quod erat demonstrandum = Which was to be demonstrated.

q.e.f., quod e rat faciendum = Which was to be done,
q.e.i. , quod erat inveniendum = Which was to be found out.

q.l., quantum /lift = As much as you please.
Q.M. Quartermaster.
qm., quomodo = In what manner ; How.
Q.M.G. Quartermaster-general.
qr. Quarter.
Q.S. Quarter-Sessions.
q.S. , Quantum SMS., quantum stifficit = A. sufficient quantity.

qt. Quantity ; Quart ;qtS., Quarts.
Qu. Queen ; Question,
qu., quar. Quart, Quarter, Quarterly.
q.V. , quod vide = Which see; quantum vis = As

much as you will.

R., rex, rcgina King, Queen.
R. , recipe = Take.

R., Reau. Reaumur's thermometric scale.
R.A. Royal Academy or Academician ; Royal Artillery.

Rabb. Rabbinical.
R.A.C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad. Radical,
rad. , radix = Root.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society.
r.C. Right centre.
R.C. Roman Catholic ; Red Cross.
R.C.M. Royal College of Music.
R.C.P. Royal College of Preceptors.
R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D. Rural Dean; Royal Dragoons.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Recipe,
reed. Received,
recpt. Receipt.
Rect. Rector; Rectory.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regt. Regiment.

Rep. Representative ; Republic ; Report, Reporter,
rept. Receipt,
retd. Returned.

Rev. Revise, Revision ; Revelation.
Rev., Revd. Reverend ; Revs., Reverends.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version.

R.G.GK Royal Grenadier Guard*.

R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.

r.b_ Right hand.

R.H. Royal Highness ; Royal Highlanders.

R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery ; Royal Hibernian

Academy,
rhet. Rhetoric.
R.H.G. Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S. Royal Humane Society ; Royal Horticultural

Society ; Royal Historical Society.
R.I. Rhode Island.

R.I.B.A. Royal Institute of British Architects.
B.I.P., requiescat in pace = May he (or she) rest in

peace.

R.M. Royal Mail ; Royal Marines.
R.M.A. Royal Military Asylum ; Royal Marine

Artillery.

R. M.L.I. Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.M.S. Royal Mail Steamer ; Royal Microscopical

Society.

R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Rob., Robt. Robert.
Roffen. Of Rochester.
Rom. Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.P. Reformed Presbyterian ; Regius Professor.
R.R. Right Reverend.
R.R.C. Royal Red Cross (for ladies).
R.S. Royal Society.
R.S.A. Royal Society of Antiquaries ; Royal Scottish

Academy or Academician.
R.S.D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L. Royal Society of London.
R.S.M. Royal School of Mines.
R.S.O. Railway Sub-office ; Railway Sorting Office.
R.S.S., also S.R.S., Regia Societatis Socius = Fellow

of the Royal Society.
R.S.V.P., Repondez, s'il vous plait (Fr.) = Reply, if

S3U please.
OH. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. W. , Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
R.V. Rifle Volunteers ; Revised Version.
R.W.D.G.M. Right Worshipful Deputy Grand

Master.

R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand Master.
R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R.W.G.T. Right Worthy Grand Templar; Right

Worthy Grand Treasurer.

R.W.G.W. Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
R.W.S.G.W. Right Worshipful Senior Grand

Warden.

Rx. Tens of rupees.
Ry. Railway.

S. South ; Sabbath ; Saint ; Seconds ; Society ; Sun.
S.A. South Africa ; South America ; South Australia.
Sa. Saturday.
3. a., secundutn artem = According to art ; sine anno

= Without date.
S.A.I., Son Altesse Jmperiale (Fr.). His Royal

Highness.
Sam. Samuel.
Sarum. Of Salisbury.
S.A.S., Societatis Antiqnariontm Socius = Fellow of

the Society of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
S.C. South Carolina ; Senatus Consiietum = A decree

of the Roman Senate.
S.C., s. caps., sm. caps. Small capitals.
SC., SCll., scilicet = To wit, Namely, Being understood.
SO. . SCUlp. , SCUlpt. , sculfsit = He (or she) engraved it.
Sc.B., Scientist Baccalaureus = Bachelor of Science.

Sc.D., Scientia Doctor - Doctor of Science.

BCh., SOhT. Schooner.

ScL fa., scire facias = That you cause to know.

S.C.L. Student of the Civil Law.

Scot. Scotland, Scotch.

Script. Scripture.

S.D. South Dakota ; Senior Deacon.

S.D., salittem dicit = Sends greeting.

S.d., sine die = Without day.

S.D.U.K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Know-ledge.

S.E. South-east.

sec. Second ; Section.

Sec., Secy. Secretary.

sec. leg., secundnm legem = According to law.

sec. reg., secundnm regulain = According to rule.

sect. Section.

Sem. Seminary ; Semitic.

Sen. Senator ; Senior.

Sep., Sept. September; Septuagint.

seq., seqjientes or sequent ia = The following.

ser. Series ; Sermon.

Serg., Sergt. Sergeant ; Serj., Serjt., Serjeant.

Sess. Session.

Sfz. Sforzando.

S.GK Solicitor-general.

S.g. Specific gravity.

S.H. School-house.

sh. Shilling.

S.h.V. , sub hoc verbo or sub hoc voce = Under this word.

S. J. Society of Jesus.

S.L. Solicitor at Law.

8.1., 8. lat. South latitude.

Bid. Sailed.

8.1. p., sine legitima prole Without lawful issue.

S.M. Short 'Metre.

S.M., Sa Majestf. His (or Her) Majesty.

Smith. Inst. Smithsonian Institution.

S.M. Loud. Soc., Societatis Mediae Londiniensis Socius = Member of the London Medical Society.

S.M.M., Sancta Mater Maria = Holy Mother Mary.

S.m.p., sine mascula prole = Without male issue.

S.n., secundnm naturam = According to nature.

S.O. Sub-office.

8.0. Seller's option.

SOC. Society.

sol. Solution.

Sol., Solr. Solicitor.

Sol. -gen. Solicitor-general.

Sop. Soprano.

sp. Spelling.

8. p., sine prole Without issue.

S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

S.P.C.K. Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge.

S.P.OK Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

sport. Sporting.

S.P.Q.R., SenatusPopulmque Romania = The Senate and People of Rome.

S.p.S., sine prole superstite = Without surviving issue.

apt. Seaport.

sq. Square.

sq., sequens = The following.

Sr. Senior ; Sir.

S.R.I., Sacrum Romanunt Imperium = Holy Roman Empire.

S.R.S., Societatis Regice Socius = Fellow of the Royal Society.

S.S. Sabbath School.

Ss. Saints.

8.8. Steamship ; Screw steamer.

SS.O. Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scot-land) ; Societas Sancti Cruets = Society of the Holy Cross.

1170

SS.D. , Sanctissiinus Dominus = Most holy Lord (the Pope).

S.S.E. South-south-east.
S.S.W. South-south-west.
St. Saint ; Strait ; Street.
Stdy. Saturday.

Ste., Sainte (Fr.). Fern, of Saint.
ster., stereo. Stereotype.
Ster., Stg. Sterling.
S.T.P., Sane to: Thcologia: Professor = Professor of Theology,
str. Steamer.
Su. Sunday.
SUb. Subject ; Suburb.
SUbj. Subject ; Subjunctive.
SUbst. Substitute.
SUf., suff. Suffix.

sup. Superfine ; Superior ; Superlative ; Supreme.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court ; Supreme Court.
SUpp. Supplement.
Supr. Supreme.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon, Surgery.
SUTV. -gen. Surveyor-general.
S.V., Sancta Virgo = Holy Virgin ; Sanctitas Vestra

= Your Holiness.

S.V., sub voce Under the word or title.
S.W. South-west ; Senior Warden,
sym. Symbol,
syn. Synonym,
synop. Synopsis,
syst. System.

tal. qual., talis qualis = Just as they come, Average

quantity.
Tam. Tamil,
tan. Tangent,
tc. Tierce.

T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Te. Tellurium.

tech. Technically ; Technology,
tel. , teleg. Telegram, Telegraph,
temp. Temporal ; tempore = In the time of.
ten. Tenor.
Ten., Term. Tennessee.
Ter. , Terr. Territory,
term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Tout. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.

Text. Rec. , Textus receptus = The Received Text,
t.f. Till forbidden,
theat. Theatrical,
theol. Theology, theologian,
theor. Theorem,
theos. Theosophy.
therap. Therapeutics.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho. , Thos. Thomas.
T.H.W.M. Trinity High-water Mark.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.

T.O. Turn Over ; Telegraph-office,
tom. Tome or Volume.
tp. Township.

Tr. Transactions ; Translator ; Trustee,
trans. Transitive,
transf. Transferred.
Treas. Treasurer.
T.R.H. Their Royal Highnesses,
trig. Trigonometry.
Trin. Trinity,
trop. Tropic.

Truron., Truronensis = Of Truro.
T.S.O. Town Sub-office.
T.T.L. To take leave.
Tu., Tues. Tuesday,
typ. , typo. Typographer, Typography.

List of Abbreviations, &c.

TJ.C. Upper Canada.

U.F.C. United Free Church [of Scotland].

U.K. United Kingdom.

U.K.A. United Kingdom Alliance.

Ult., ultimo = Last.

Unit. Unitarian.

Univ. University ; Universalist.

U.P. United Presbyterian.

Up. Upper.

UiS. United States ; United Service.

U. 8. , nt snpra = As above.

U.S.A. United States of America; United States

Army.

U.S.C. United States of Colombia.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.S. United States Ship or Steamer.
USU. Usually.

U.S.W'., und so weiter (Ger.) = And so forth.
Ut diet. , ut dictum = As said,
tit sup., ut supra = As above.

UZ., uxor= Wife.

7. , versus = Against ; vide = See ; Verb ; Ver=e ;

Volume ; Viscount
V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (for

ladies).

V.A. Vicar Apostolic.
Va. Virginia.
vaL Value,
var. Variant.

var. lect., varui lectio = Varying reading.
Vat. Vatican.
Vb. Verb.

V.C. Vice-chancellor; Vice-consul; Victoria Cross.
V.D. Volunteer [Officers'] Decoration.
T.d. Various dates.
V.D.M., Verbi Dei Minister = Preacher of God's

Word.

Ven. Venerable.
Venet. Venetian.
Vert. Vertebrata.
Ves. Vessel
Vet., Veter. Veterinary ; Vet. Surg., Veterinary

Surgeon.

V.G. Vicar-general.
V.g. , verbi gratia For example.
Vic. Vicar ; Vicarage.
Vid., vide = See.
VU Village,
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
V.irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., ViSC. Viscount.
Viz. , videlicet = Namely.
V.n. Verb neuter,
voo. Vocative.
VOCab. Vocabulary.
VoL Volunteer,
vol. Volume; vols., volumes.
Vole. Volcano.
V.P. Vice-president.

V.B., Victoria Regina = Queen Victoria.
V.r. Verb reflexive.
V.R.I., Victoria Regina et ImperatrLx = Victoria,

Queen and Empress.
V.S. Veterinary Surgeon.

Vt. Vermont.
V.t. verb transitive.
VUl. Vulgar.
VuL, Vulg. Vulgate.
W.H., var it? lectiones = Various readings.
V.y. Various years.

W. West ; Warden ; Week ; Welsh.

W.A. West Africa ; West Australia.

Wai. Walloon.

Wash. Washington.

W.B. Water Board ; Way-bill

W.C. Water-closet ; Western Central ; Wesleyafl

Chapel.

W.C.T.U. Women's Christian Temperance Union.
We., Wed. Wednesday.
W.f. Wrong font.
W.I. West Indies.

Winton.. Wintoniensis = Of Winchester.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wk. Week.
Wm. William.

W.M.S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W.N.W. West-north-west.
Wp., Wpfl. Worshipful.
W.R. West Riding.
Wr.,Wlr. Walter.
W.S. Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W. West-south-west.
Wt. Weight.

X. or Xt. Christ. (Jf. = Gr. Ch.)
Xm... Xmas. Christmas.
Xn., Xtian. Christian.

y., yr. Year,
y., yd. Yard.
Y e . The (the Knot being a K, but as representing the

Anglo-Saxon)>).

Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
yr. Your ; Younger.
Y'. That (Y as in Y*).
Y.W.C.A, Young Women's Christian Association.

Zn. Zinc.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zr. Zirconium.

&, et = And.

&C., et cetera = And so forth.

SYMBOLS USED IN MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

5 Scruple ; Qi, one scruple ; ^ij, two scruples ;

yss, half a scruple ; Qiss, a scruple and a half.
Q Dram or drachm ; 3'> one dram ; 3'Ji two drams ;

5ss, half a dram ; 5' ss i a dram and a half.
Ounce ; 3', one ounce ; 5'J) two ounces ; Jss, half

an ounce ; 5' ss i an ounce and a half.
HI A minim ; a drop,
aa (Gr. ana), of each a like quantity.
$ (L. recipe), take.

The above symbols are employed almost always in medical prescriptions. A prescription consists of the following parts: (i) The Superscription; (2) The Inscription ; (3) The Subscription ; (4) The Signature. The Superscription, which consists of the letter $, is a relic of the days of astrology. It originally was used to represent the symbol of the planet Jupiter. By common consent it is now regarded as representing the imperative mood of the Latin verb recipere, to take. The Inscription is a statement of the names of the substances to be used, with their quantities. The Subscription is made up of the directions for the guidance of the dispenser. The Signature includes the directions to the patient. This part of the prescription should be written in English ; the other parts are in Latin. Sometimes the signature also is in Latin.

The body or prescription contains the following : the Basis, or principal active ingredient ; the Adjuvattt, or Auxiliary, to assist its action ; th^ Corrective, to correct or diminish some undesirable quality ;
the Velticlc, or Excipient, to give a suitable form for administration.

PRESCRIPTION.

D in D z ! Divide in partes divide into equal
" (aequales parts.
Exhib. Exhibiatur let it be given.
F. or ft Fiat let it be made.
F. h. Fiat haustus make a draught.
F F'

F. pil. Fiat pilula make a pill.
Gutt. Gutta or gutta drop or drops.
Habt. Habeat let him have.

"nTed. 1 "^ } H -"is { "hourf med ' ate
H. s. Hora somni at bedtime.
Ind. Indies daily.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti to the painful side.
Mit. Mitte send.

^ipt^Modoprxscripto j 1 "^ "'
O. m. Omni mane every morning.
Omn. bih. Omni bihora every two hours.
Omn. hor. Omni hora every hour.
O. n. Omni nocte every night.
P. or pt. Perstetur continue.
Part. aeq. Partes aequales equal parts.
P. r. n. Pro re nata when required.

Q.I. Quantum libet | as "! u . ch is *-
(quisite.
Q. s. Quantum sufficit a sufficient quantity.
<H>. \. Quantum volueris at will.
^. Recipe take.
Rep. Repetatur let it be repeated.
Sing. Singulorum of each.
J Sumat or sumen- let him take or let it
um ' | dum betaken.
T. d. Ter in die three times a day.

(Basis) Pot. Acet 5 V \

(Adjuvant) ..Tinct. Digitalis 5j Li^^

(Corrective)..Syr. Aurantii Jj j-Iibcnption.
(Vehicle) .... Dec. Scopar. ad Jviij . . }

Cpt. Cochl. mag. ii. 413. q.q. hora ex

WITHOUT ABBREVIATIONS OR CONTRACTIONS.

Recipe.
Potassii Acetatis drachmas quinque.
Tincturae Digitalis drachmam unam.
Syrupi Aurantii unciam unam.
Decoctum Scoparii ad uncias octo.
Misce, fiat mistura.
Capiat cochlearia duo magna quarta quaque hora ex paululo aquae.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

Take thou (the dispenser).
Five drachms of acetate of potassium.
One drachm of the tincture of digitalis.
One ounce of syrup of orange-peel.
Decoction of broom up to eight ounces.
Mix, let a mixture be made.
Let him (the patient) take two large spoonfuls at each fourth hour, out of (in) a little water.

LIST OF LATIN PHRASES COMMONLY USED IN THE WRITING OF PRE-SCRIPTIONS.

aa. Ana of each.
Ad. Adde add.

Ad lib. Ad libitum , (to the f desired
(amount.

Ad us. Ad usum according to custom.
K*\. ^Equates equal.
Aq. Aqua water.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens boiling water.
Aq. dest. Aqua destillata distilled water.
Bib. Bibe drink.
Bis ind. Bis indies twice a day.
Bis in 7 d. Bis in septem diebus twice a week.
C. Cum with.
Cap. Capiat let him take.
C. m. Cras mane to-morrow morning.
C m. s. } Cras mane sumen ' to be taken to-mor-
(dus row morning.
C. n. Cras nocte to-morrow night.
Cochl. Cochleare spoonful.
Cochl. ampl. Cochleare amplum a table-spoonful.
Cochl. infant. Cochleare infant is a tea-spoonful.
Cochl. mag. Cochleare magnum a table-spoonful.
Cochl. mod. Cochleare modicum a dessert-spoonful.
Cochl. parv. Cochleare parvum a tea-spoonful.
Contin. Continuetur l et it be continued.
M>t- Capiat let him take.
LJ- Cujus of which.
Jf v - Cras vespere to-morrow evening.
Cyath. _ Cyathus a glassful.
Cyath. vinos. Cyathus vinosus a wine-glassful.
*' Dosis a dose.
d. Da give.
D. d. in d. De die in diem from day to day.
Del. Detur let it be given.
Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis on alternate days.
Dim. Dimidius one-half.
Div. Divide divide.
11

MUSICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Signs denoting time or relative value of sound :
B - b^e! M ^ m - Crotchrt. Q'-er. q ^ r D "

M * - V ^-f*_Mp-gfri|-

1 1 [, _!_ ji_

Each of these notes represents twice the duration of sound to that which comes next in order. The sign to the right of each note indicates a rest or silence equal to its sound duration.
B

Accel. Accelerando. Gradually increasing the speed.
Adsf or Aif. Adagio. Slow ; also name given to a slow movement or piece.
Ad lib. Ad libitum. Passages so marked may be rendered at the will of the performer.
And. Andante. Moderately slow : graceful ; sometimes used as the name of a movement or piece.
Anim". Animato. Animated : with soul.
A (tin. A tempo. In time.

f l l

D |

II J

Bar. Double Ban.
Bar. A line drawn perpendicularly across the stave, separating the notes into measures of equal length ; also the music comprised within two such lines.
Double Bar. The former of the two signs is used to mark the larger divisions of a piece or movement ; in psalm tunes, hymns, chants, &c., to mark

List of Abbreviations, &c.

the end of a verse or sentence. The latter sign denotes the end of a composition.

s~ ^ | | Bind or Tie. Placed over two or

more notes in the same position on the stave, to show they are to be played as one.

ifc A ' Breath-marks. In vocal music, signs used to show where breath should be taken.

~r Denoting common time ; the former indicat-

f3 C5 ing four crotchets to the bar, the latter

^>^ two minims to the bar.

Cal. Calando. Gradually slower, and with decreasing volume of tone.

O or Treble Clet C. Alto and Tenor Clefs. F or Bass Clet
Clef. The sign placed at the beginning of a stave,

determining the absolute pitch of the notes that

follow it.

~ == ^IZ___ Crescendo. Gradual increase of tone.

(') Dash. When placed over or under a note,

implies a very detached (staccato) style.
D.C. Da capo. From the beginning; indicating

that the performer must return to the beginning

of the movement, and conclude at the double bar

marked fine.

^^^= Decrescendo. Gradually softer and

slower.

Dim. Diminuendo. Gradual decrease of tone.
() Dot. When added to a note or rest, lengthens it

by one-half. When placed over or under a note,

means that its duration should be cut short.

V Flat. The sign which lowers the pitch of a note one semitone.

77 Double Flat. Used before a note already fiat, lowering it another semitone. It is contradicted by a flat and a natural.

_/C Forte. Loudly : strongly.

_ff. Fortissimo. Very loud.

fff. Fortissississimo. As loud as possible.

Leg. Legato. In a smooth and gliding manner.

Lo. Loco. Indicating to return to the proper pitch after having played an octave higher.

nif. or niff. Mezzo-forte. Moderately loud.

////. Mezzo-piano. Moderately soft.

MAHC. Mancando. Dying away, decreasing.

Miirc. Marcato. In a marked manner, emphasised.

M.M. Maelzel's metronome.

(Denoting that the beat of a crotchet is
equal to the pulse of the pendulum
of Maelzel's metronome, with the
weight set at 80.

U Natural. Restores a note, which has been raised

H by the sharp or lowered by the flat, to its original

pitch.

Ott., O, 8 = Ottava. An octave as 8 alta =
ottava alta, (to be played) an octave higher ; 8
AM. = ottava bassa, an octave lower.
/. Piano. Softly.
P.P. or pf. Piano-forte. Soft, then loud.

//. Pianissimo. Very soft.

ppp. Pianississimo. As softly as possible.

^~"~^ P au ? e or Corona. When placed over a note
or
rest, indicates that it must be held longer than its
natural length. When over a double bar, indicates
where the piece is to be concluded after a repeat.

Pizz. Pizzicato. A direction to violinists to twang
the string with the finger instead of using the bow.

Quintuplet. A group of five
notes played in the time of
four.

4 tl Quartette.

5 e Quintette.

Rmidol. Raddolcendo. Gradually softer and sweeter.

Roll. Rallentando. Becoming gradually slower.

Repeat. When placed at the
beginning and end of a passage
or movement, indicates that
the portion so marked is to be
played over again.

Rit. Ritardando. Retarding, holding back the time.

j> Segno. The sign as Al Segno, to the sign;
Dal Segno, from the sign.

Sent., Setup. Sempre. Always, throughout as
semprc legato, smooth throughout ; setnpre ritar-
dando, continually slackening the time.

7"* Septet

6 Sextet, or Sestet.

A V > Sforzando. Denoting emphasis applied to
a particular note or notes. Abbreviated sf.,rf., r/z.
:> Sforzato-piano. A sudden forte followed by a
diminuendo or piano. Abbreviated sfp., sfz.p.

Sharp. The sign which raises the pitch of a note
one semitone.

X Double Sharp. Used before a note already sharp,
raising the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted
by a natural and a sharp.

" "~~^ Slur. Showing that the notes over

which it is placed must be played in a smooth
(legato) manner.
Sos., Sos*. Sostenuto. Sustained ; prolonging the

tone for the full duration of time indicated.
Spir. Spiritoso. In a spirited or lively manner.

Stave or Staff. The horizontal

r I and parallel lines on which the

notes are placed, used to indi-

I 1 cate their relative position as

regards pitch.

Trem. Tremolando. With trembling or wavering ; a
note or chord played with great rapidity so as to
produce such an effect.
3 Trio.

Triplet. A group of three notes
performed in the time of two.

T.S. Tasto solo. One key alone : a direction to
play a part in unison.

CORRECT CEREMONIOUS FORMS OF ADDRESS.

THE following are the correct ceremonious modes of addressing and beginning
letters to persons of title or holding offices :

Ambassador, British Address : ' His Excellency

fin other respects according to his rank], H.B.M.'s
- - ._..

I

when resident abroad, is sometimes, but not very correctly, designated 'Your Excellency.'

Archbishop ' His Grace the Lord Archbishop of .'

Begin : ' My Lord Archbishop.' Refer to as ' Your Grace." In formal documents the Archbishop of Canterbury is addressed as ' The Most Reverend Father in God, Frederick, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan ; ' the Archbishop of York as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan.' But an Irish Archbishop appointed since 1868 is only

'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ,' unless

he happen to be a temporal peer, in which case he is 'The Right Hon. and Most Rev.'

Archdeacon 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of .' Begin: 'Venerable Sir. '

Baron ' The Right Hon. Lord ,' or ' The

Lord .' Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as

' Your Lordship.'

Baron's Daughter If unmarried, 'The Hon.' [Christian name and surname] ; if married, ' The Hon. Mrs' [husband's surname]. Begin : 'Madam.' If married to a Baronet or Knight, 'The Hon. Lady ' [husband's surname]. Begin: 'My Lady." If the wife of a peer, or of the son of a Duke or Marquess, address as such.

Baron's Son 'The Hon.' [Christian name and surname]. Begin: 'Sir.' But the eldest sons of Barons in the Peerage of Scotland are usually addressed as ' The Hon. the Master of [peerage title].

Baron's Son's Wife 'The Hon. Mrs' [husband's surname], or, if necessary for distinction, the husband's Christian name should also be used. Begin : 'Madam.' If the daughter of an Earl, Marquess, or Duke, address as such.

Ladyship.

Baronet 'Sir [Christian name and surname], Bart.' Commence : ' Sir.'

Baronet's Wife ' Lady ' [surname]. Begin : ' Madam.' Refer to as ' Your Ladyship.'

Bishop, Colonial As Scottish bishop.

Bishop, English' TRe Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London,' or 'The Lord Bishop of London.' Begin: 'My Lord Bishop.' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.' In formal documents a Bishop is 'The Right Rev. Father in God, John, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Salisbury."

Bishop, Irish, consecrated before 1868 As English Bishop.

Bishop, Irish, consecrated since 1868-' The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory," or in case of the Bishops of Meath and Tuam, 'The Most Rev.' Begin: ' Right Rev. Sir,' or ' Most Rev. Sir.'

Bishop, Retired' The Right Rev. Bishop .' or

'The Right Rev. , D.D.' Begin : ' Right

Rev. Sir. 7

Bishop, Scottish ' The Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh,' or ' The Right Rev. Bishop Dowden.' The Bishop who holds the position of Primus is

generally addressed, 'The Most Rev. the Primus.' The use of ' Lord Bishop ' and ' My Lord ' is incorrect.

Bishop Suffragan ' The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of Bedford.' Begin : ' Right Rev. Sir.'

Bishops' Wives and Children have no titles.

Clergy 'The Rev.' [Christian name and surname]. Begin : ' Rev. Sir.' If son of a Duke or Marquess, 'The Rev. Lord' [Christian name and surname]. If the son of an Earl, Viscount, or Baron, ' The Rev. the Hon." [Christian name and surname] is beginning to supersede 'The Hon. and Rev.' It is usual, although erroneous, to style the Moderator of the Church of Scotland during his year of office ' Very Rev. ; ' but it is quite improper to use this of ex-moderators.

Companion of an Order of Knighthood The initials, C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I., or C.I.E., as it may be, are subjoined to the ordinary form of address.

Consul, British' , Esq., H.B.M.'s Agent

and Consul-General," ' Consul -General,' 'Consul,' or 'Vice-Consul,' as it may be.

Countess' The Right Hon. the Countess of .'

Begin : ' Madam.' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Dean' The Very Rev. the Dean of .' Begin :

' Very Rev. Sir.'

Doctor The initials D.D., M.D., LL.D., Mus.D., are placed after the ordinary form of address, as 'The Rev. John Davidson, D.D.,' ' David Patrick, Esq., LL.D.' But 'The Rev. Dr Davidson,' ' Dr David Patrick,' are also frequently used.

Dowager On the marriage of a peer or Baronet, the widow of the previous holder of the title becomes ' Dowager,' and is addressed, ' The Right Hon. the

Dowager Countess of ,' 'The Dowager Lady

.' As more than one Dowager may hold the

same title, the term is less used than formerly, and the Christian name is instead coming to be employed as a distinction e.g. ' The Right Hon. Helen

Countess of .'

Duchess ' Her Grace the Duchess of .' Begin:

' Madam.' Refer to as ' Your Grace.'

Duke 'His Grace the Duke of .' Begin: 'My

Lord Duke.' Refer to as ' Your Grace.'

Duke's Daughter' The Right Hon. Lady ' [Christian name and surname], or ' The Lady ' [Christian name and surname], the surname being that of her husband if married. Begin : ' Madam.' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship." If married to a peer, she is addressed according to her husband's rank only. This, however, does not hold in the case of peers by courtesy ; and a Duke's daughter married to the eldest son of an Earl, after the prefix ' Lady,' sometimes takes her own Christian name, followed by her husband's courtesy title.

Duke's Eldest Son and his Children The courtesy title is treated as if it were an actual peerage ; his eldest son taking the grandfather's third title, and being addressed as if a peer.

Duke's Eldest Son's Wife As if her husband's courtesy title were an actual peerage.

Duke's Younger Son 'The Right Hon. Lordj [Christian name and surname], or ' The Lord J [Christian name and surname]. Begin : ' My Lord.' Refer to as ' Your Lordship.'

Duke's Younger Son's Wife ' The Right Hon. Lady,' or ' The Lady ' [husband's Christian name and surname]. Begin : ' Madam,' Refer to as 'Your Ladyship."

Earl 'The Right Hon. the Earl of ,' or 'The

Earl of .' Begin : ' My Lord.' Refer to as

'Your Lordship."

Earl's Daughter As Duke's daughter.
Earl's Eldest Son, and Earl's Eldest Son's Wife

As if the courtesy title were an actual peerage.

Earl's Younger Son and his Wife As Baron's son

and his wife.
Governor of Colony ' His Excellency [ordinary

designation], Governor of .' Begin according

to rank, and refer to as ' Your Excellency.'
Judge, English or Irish 'The Hon. Sir ,'

if a Knight, or 'The Hon. Mr Justice .' Begin:

'Sir.' On the bench only he is addressed as 'My

Lord,' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.'
Judge of County Court' His Honour Judge .'

When on the bench, referred to as ' Your Honour."
Judges, Scottish See Lord of Session.
Justice of Peace in England (not Scotland)' The

Right Worshipful." Referred to when on the bench

as 'Your Worship."
ZING 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin :

' Sire," or ' May it please your Majesty," or ' Lord

presents his duty to your Majesty." Refer to

as 'Your Majesty.'

King's Counsel Append K.C. to ordinary address.
Knight Bachelor As Baronet, except that the word

' Bart." is omitted.
Knight of the Bath, of St Michael and St George,

Or Of the Star of India' Sir ' [Christian name and

surname], with the initials G.C.B., K.C.B., K.M.G.,

or K.S.I, added. Begin : 'Sir.'
Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, or of St

Patrick The initials K.G., K.T., or K.P., as it

may he, are to be added to the address.
Knight's Wife, whether wife of Knight Bachelor,

of the Bath, of St Michael and St George, or of

the Star of India As Baronet's wife.
Lord Advocate of Scotland' The Right Hon. the

Lord Advocate.' Usual beginning : ' My Lord,"

though ' Sir' is said to be more correct.
Lord Chancellor' The Right Hon. the Lord Chan-
cellor." Begin and refer to according to rank.
Lord Chief-Justice ' The Right Hon. the Lord

Chief-Justice of England,' or 'The Right Hon. Sir
, Lord Chief-Justice of England." Begin,

if a peer, according to his degree ; otherwise as

under Judge.
Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly

'His Grace the Lord High Commissioner." Begin

according to rank as a peer. Refer to as ' Your Grace.
'
Lord Justice-Clerk ' The Right Hon. the Lord

Justice-Clerk." Begin: 'My Lord." Refer to as

'Your Lordship."
Lord Justice-General of Scotland ' The Right

Hon. the Lord Justice-General." Begin: 'My

Lord.' Refer to as ' Your Lordship.'
Lord Justice of Appeal' The Right Hon. the Lord

Justice ,' or The Right Hon. Sir .'

Begin and refer to as a Judge.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland' His Grace,' if a

Duke ; otherwise, ' His Excellency the Lord Lieu-
tenant.' Begin and refer to according to rank as a

peer.
Lord Mayor of London, York, or Dublin 'The

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London,' or 'The

Right Hon. , Lord Mayor of London.'

Begin : ' My Lord.' Refer to as ' Your Lordship.'
Lord Mayor's Wife 'The Right Hon. the Lady

Mayoress of .' Begin :' Madam.' Refer to as

'Your Ladyship.'
Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and his Wife As Baron

and Baroness. Their children have no title.
Lord of Session in Scotland' The Hon. Lord .'

Begin: 'My Lord.' Refer to as ' Your Lordship.'

His wife has no title.
Lord Provost 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of

Edinburgh, ' ' The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glas-

gow,' ' The Lord Provost of Aberdeen ' or of ' Perth.'

Begin: ' My Lord Provost," or 'My Lord.' Refer

to as 'Your Lordship." The Lord Provost's wife

has no title.
Maid of Honour 'The Hon. Miss .' Begin:

' Madam. '
Marchioness ' The Most Hon. the Marchioness of

.' Begin : ' Madam." Refer to as ' Your

Ladyship."
Marquess' The Most Hon. the Marquess of .'

Begin: 'My Lord Marquess." Refer to as 'Your

Lordship."

Marquess's Daughter Like Duke's daughter.
Marquess's Eldest Son Like Duke's eldest son.
Marquess's Younger Son Like Duke's younger son.
Mayor 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of .'

Begin : ' Sir.' Refer to as ' Your Worship.'
Member of Parliament Add M.P. to the usual

form of address.

Minister Resident' , Esq. [or according

to rank], H.B.M.'s Minister Resident, .'

Officers in the Army and Navy The professional
is prefixed to any other rank e.g. ' Admiral the

Right Hon. the Earl of ,' 'Lieut. -Col. Sir

, K.C.B.' Officers below the rank of Captain

in the Army or Commander in the Navy are more
generally addressed by their social, not professional
rank, followed by the name of the regiment, R.A.,
R. E., or R. N., as may be.

Premier According to his rank.

Prince If a Duke, ' His Royal Highness the Duke

of .' If not a Duke, ' His Royal Highness

Prince ' [Christian name]. Begin, in either case,
'Sir.' Refer to as 'Your Royal Highness.'

Princess If a Duchess, ' Her Royal Highness the

Duchess of .' If not a Duchess, ' Her Royal

Highness the Princess ' [Christian name]. Begin :
' Madam.' Refer to as 'Your Royal Highness."

Principal of a Scottish University When a clergy-
man, 'The Very Rev. the Principal of Aberdeen,"
or 'The Very Rev. Principal' [Marshall Lang].

Privy Councillor ' The Right Hon.,' followed by
name or title. Begin and refer to according to rank.

QUEEN 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty/
Begin : ' Madam,' or ' May it please your Majesty. 1

Otherwise, ' Lord presents his duty to your

Majesty.' Refer to as 'Your Majesty.'

Queen's Counsel Append Q.C. to ordinary address.

Secretary of State' Her Majesty's Principal Secre-
tary of State for the Department."

Serjeant-at-Law ' Serjeant ,' or ' Mr Serjeant

Sheriff of London 'The Right Worshipful.'_
Vice-Chancellor As a Judge. Begin : ' Sir.'

dress on the bench as ' My Lord.'
Viscount' The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount ,'

or 'The Lord Viscount .' Begin: 'My Lord.'

Refer to as ' Your Lordship. '
Viscountess ' The Right Hon. the Viscountess ,'

or ' The Viscountess .' Begin : ' Madam.' Refer

to as 'Your Ladyship."
Viscount's Daughter, Son, and Son's Wife As

Baron's daughter, son, and son's wife.

Ad-

ceremonious than our ancestors a few generations ago,
when letters to the nearest relatives and most intimate friends were begun and ended in the most formal

manner. Designations like ' Mrs General ,' ' Mis

Captain ,' ' Mrs Dr ,' which were fifty years

ago not uncommon, were always improper. Persons holding offices other than those enumerated are addressed in the usual form, ' Sir,'' ' Dear Sir,' or ' My dear Sir,' according to the more or less formal terms on which the writer may be with his correspondent. A firm is addressed ' Gentlemen ' or ' Dear Sirs. '

1175

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE
PROPER NAMES.

[This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables and dissyllables, the latter

eing always accented
idicate the sound of s ;

on the first syllable. Ch has the sound of k, and so has c, except when marked f, to
g is hard, except when marked otherwise.]

A-bad'don.

Am'mon-ite.

Ba-al-ze'bub.

Ched-or-la'o-mer (or

Em'ma-us (or Em-

Ab'a-na.

Am'o-rlte.

Ba-al-ze'phon.

-ia-0').

ma').

Ab'a-rim.

Am-phip'o-lis.

Ba'a-sha.

Chem'a-rims.

En-eg-la'im.

A-bed'ne-g5.
A-bel-Me-hO'lah.

Am'ra-phel.
An'a-kims.

Bab'y-lon.
Ba-hu'rim.

Cher'eth-Ites.
Chin'ne-reth.

En'ge-dl (or -ged').
En-rO'gel.

A-bel-Miz'ra-im (or

A-nam'me-lech.

Ba-rab'bas..

Cho-ra'zin.

Ep'a-phras.

ra').

An-a-nl'as.

Bar'na-bas.

C h u-s h a n-r i s h-a-

E-paph-ro-dftus.

A-bel-Shit'tim.

An'a-thoth.

Bar'sa-bas.

tha'im.

Eph'e-sus.

A-bl'a.

An-dro-nT'cus.

Bar-thol'o-mew.

Ci-lic'i-a (si-lish'i-a).

E'phra-im.

A-bT'a-thar.
A-bi-e'zer.

An'ti-och.
An'ti-pas.

Bar-ti-mae'us.
Bar-zil'la-I.

Cin'ne-roth (sin').
Clau'di-a.

Eph'ra-tah.
Ep-i-cu-re'ans.

Ab'i-gail.

An-tip'a-tris.

Bath-she' ba (or

Clau'di-us.

E-ras'tus.

A-bT'hu.

A-pel'les ('lez).

Bath').

Cle'o-phas.

E-sar-had'don.

A-bl'jah.

Ap-ol-lO'ni-a.

Be-el'ze-bub.

Co-los'se.

Es-dra-e'lon.

A-bl'jam.

A-pol'los.

Be-er-la-hai'roi.

Co-nl'ah.

Esh'ta-ol.

Ab-i-le'ne.

A-pol'ly-on.

Be-e'roth.

Cor-ne'li-us.

E-thi-5'pi-a.

A-bim'e-lech.

Ap'pi-I Fo'rum.

Be-er'she-ba (or

Cy-re'ne (sT-).

Eu-nT'^e.

A-bin'a-dab.

Aq'ui-la (ak'wi-)i

-she').

Cy-re'ni-us (sT-).

Eu-0'di-as.

A-bl'ram.

Ar'a-rat.

Be'he-moth.

Eu-phra'tes ('t5z).

Ab'i-shag.

A-rau'nah.

Be'li-al.

Dal-ma-nu'tha.

Eu-roc'ly-don.

A-bish'a-T.

Ar-che-la'us.

Bel-sha/zar.

Dal-ma'ti-a ('shi-).

Efi'ty-chus.

Ben-ha'dad.

A' bra-ham.

Da-rl'us.

Arc-tu'rus.

K-ze'ki-el.

Bel-te-sha/zar.

a-kT'a).

Dam'a-ris.

Ar-i-ma-the'a.

E-vil-me-ro'dach (or

Ben'ja-min.

Ab'sa-lom.

Deb'o-rah (or -bO').

Ar-e-op'a-gus.

E-zi-on-ga'ber.

Be-na'iah ('ya, or

A-dl'no (or Ad'i-nO).

Da-mas'cus.

A'ri-och.

-mer').

Be-re'a.

A-5el'da-ma.

De-cap'o-lis.

Ar'e-tas.

A-do-ni-be'zek.

-nt'a).

Ar-is-tar'chus.

Dan'i-el.

Ber-nT'ge.

Ex'o-dus.

Del'i-lah (Heb. De-

A-cha'ia ('ya, or

For-tu-na'tus.

A'ri-el.

Ad-o-nfjah.

Ar-is-to-bu'lus.

Be-rS'dach-bal'a-dan.

ll'lah).

Ad-o-nT'ram.

Ar-ma-ged'don.

Beth-ab'a-ra.

De-me'tri-us.

Gab'ba-tha.

A-do-ni-ze'dek.

Ar-me'ni-a.

Beth'a-ny.

Dl-an'a.

Ga'bri-el.

A-dram'me-lech.

Ar'o-er.

Beth-ar'bel.

Dl-o-nys'i-us (-nish').

Gad'a-renes.

Ad-ra-myt'ti-um.

Ar'te-mas.

Beth-a'ven.

Dl-ot're-phes (-fez).

Ga-la'ti-a (-la'shi-ai

A'dri-a.

A-ru'mah.

Be-thes'da (-thez').

Dru-sil'la.

Gal'e-ed.

A'dri-el.

As'a-hel.

Beth-ho'ron.

Gal-i-le'an.

A-dul'lam.

As'e-nath.

Beth'le-hem.

JE-bed-me'lech.

Gal'i-lee.

Ag'a-bus (or -g5').

Ash'ke-naz.

Beth-ma'a-chah.

Kb-en-'zer.

Gal'li-o.

A-grip'pa.

Ash'ta-roth.

Beth-pe'or (or

E'dom-ite.

Ga-ma'li-el.

A-has-u-e'rus.

Ash-tS'reth.

Beth').

Ed're-T.

Ged-a-ll'ah.

A-ha-zT'ah.

A'st-a (a'zlii-a).

Beth'pha-gS (-je).

El-e'a-leh.

Ged'e-roth.

A-hfjab,

As'ke-lon.

Beth-sa'i-da.

El-e-a'zar.

Ge-hu'zl.

A-him'3-az.

As-syr'i-a.

Beth-she'mesh (or

El-e-lu'he-Is'ra-el.

Gem-a-rl'ah.

A-him'e-lech.

Ath-a-lT'ah.

Beth').

El-hfi'nan.

Gen-nes'a-ret.

A-hin'o-am.

At-ta-ll'a.

A-hol'i-bah.

Be-thu'el (or Beth').

E-II'ab.

E-lI'hu.

Gen'e-sis (Jen').

ri/zim).

A-hith'o-phel.

Aj'a-lon.

Au-gus'tus.

Bfi'al-ah.

Be-zal'e-el.

Ca'ia-phas(ka'ya- or

E-lT'a-kim.

E-lT'jah.

Ge-nu'bath.

Geth-sem'a-ne.

A-hl'tub.

Al-ex-an'dri-a.

Az-a-rl'ah.

Ba-nl-be'rith.

Bi-thyn'i-a.

ki'a-).

E-lI'a-shib.

E-lim'e-lech.

Ger'ge-senes.

Gib'be-thon.

A-hO'li-ab.

Al-phse'ns (-fe').

A-zO'tus.

Ba'al-gad.

B5-a-ner'ges ('jez).

Cal'va-ry.

El-i-e'zer.

El'i-phaz.

Ger-i-zim (Heb. Go-

Gib'e-ah.

Al-tas'chith.

Ba-al-ha'zor.

C5'naan-Ite.

E-lfsha.

Gib'e-on.

Am'a-lek.

Ba-al-her'mon.

Can'da-je.

E-lish'e-ba(0--sh6').

Gid'e-on.

Am'a-lek-Ite (or A-

Ba-al-m5'on.

Ca-per'na-um.

El'ka-nah.

Gil-bO'a.

mal').

Ba-al-pS'or.

Cap-pa-dO'ci-a('shi-).

El'la-sar.

Gil'e-ad.

Am'a-na, A-ma'na.

Ba-al-per'a-zim.

Car'che-mish.

El'na-than.

Gir'gash-Tte.

Am'a-sa, A-ma'sa.

Ba-al-shal'i-sha (or

Cen'chre-a (sen').

E-lO'T.

Gol'go-tha.

Am-a-zT'ah.

\f).

Cs-a-re'a.

El'y-mas.

Go-ll'ath.

A-min'a-dab.

Ba-al-ta'mar.

Chal-dS'an.

E'ne-as.

Go-mor'rah,

Hab'ak-kuk.

Son'a-dab.

M4-theg-am'mah.

Phi-lip'pi.

SO'pa-ter.

Hach'i-lah.

on'a-thaa.

Me-thu se-lah.

Ph.l'is-tine (-tinX

SO-s.p'a-ter.

Had-ad-e'zer.

osh'u-a.

Ml-cai'ah (-kl'a or

Phin'e-has.

Sos'ihe-nes (-n5z).

Had-ad-rim'mon.

o-^I'ah.

-ka'ya).

Phryg-i-a (frij').

Steph'a-nas.

Ha'gar-enes.

oz'a-char.

Ml'cha-eL

Pl-tia-hl'roth.

Suk'ki-ims.

Hag'ga-I.
Ha-nan'e-eL

Ju-de'a.
Ju'li-us.

Ml-chai'ah (-kl'a or
-ka'ya).

Pir'a-thon.
Pi-sid'i-a.

Su-san'na (-zan').
Sy-c'ne.

Ha-na'ni.

Ju'pi-ter.

Mid'i-an-Ite.

Ple'ia-des('ya-dez or

Syn'tv-ch6.

Han-a-nrah.

Mi-le'tus.

pll'a-).

Syr'a-cuse.

Har'0-sheth(0r-r<3').

Kad'mon-Ttes.

Mir'i-am.

Pot'i-pliar.

Syfi-a.

Hav'i-lah.

Ked'e-inoth.

Mit-y-le'ne.

Po-tiph'e-rah.

Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-an

Ha-voth-ja'ir.

Ken'niz-zites.

Miz'ra-im.

Pri-^il'la.

(-nisli'i-an).

Haz'a-el (or Ha').

Ke'ri-oth.

MO'ab-Ttc.

Procli'o-rus.

Heph'zi-bah.

Ke-tu'rah.

Mor-de-ca'T, Mor'-

Ptol-e-ma'is (tol-).

Ta'a-nach.

Her-mog'e-nes

Kib-roth-hat-ta'a-

de-cai (-kl).

Pub'li-us.

Tab'e-rah.

(-moj'e-nez).

vah.

Mo-rl'ah.

Pu-te'o-li.

Tab'i-tha.

He-rO'di-ans.

Kir-he'res.

Mys-i-a (niizh'i-a).

Ta-liap'a-nes (-nz).

He-rO'di-as.

Kir-jath-a'im.

Ra'a-mah.

Tah'pan-he> (-hz).

He-rO'di-on.

Kir-jaih-ar'ba.

Na'a-man.

Ra-am^esCsSz).

Tah'pe-nes (-nez).

Hez-e-kT'-ah.

Kir-jath-hu'zoth.

Nai'oth (nf or na'-

Rab'sha-keti (-ka).

Tap-pu'ah.

Hid'de-kelfcr-dek').

Kir-jath-je'a-rim.

yoth).

Ra-gu'cl.

Te haph'ne-hes

Hl-e-rap'o-lis.

Na'o-mT or Na-0'ral.

Ra-niath-a'im.

Na/a-reth.

(-hez).

Ra-moth-gil'e-ad.

Hig-gai'on ('gi- or

Tliad-dse'us.

La-hai'roi (-hi').

Ho-she'a.

Naph'ta-Il.

Leb'a-non.

Ra-math-le'hT.

Naz'a-rlte.

Te-kO'ah.

Re-bek'ah.

gayon).

The-oph'i-lus.

La-od-i-je'a.

Hy-me-nae'us.

Na-than'a-el.

Leb-be'us.

Ra-me'ses ('sez or

Ne-ap'o-lis.

Ter'ti-us ('shi-us)t

Re'chab-I tes (or

Hil-kfah.

1 lies-sa-lo-nl'ca.

La-se'a.

Naz'a-rene.

Lem'u-el.

Rani').

Ne-bai'oth (-hi", or

Tcr-tul'lus.

Reel/).

Ho-se'a (-ze').

Thy-a-tTra.

La/a-rus.

Ich'a-bod.

Le-vi'a-than.

Ne-ba'yoth).

Re-ho-bO'am.

Tt-I.e'ri-as.

[cO'ni-um.

Lib'er-tlnes.

Neb-u-chad-nez'zar.

Re-ho'lx)th.

Tl-bc'ri-us.

Id-u-me'a.

Lib'y-a.

Neb-Q-zar'a-dan.

Reph'a-im.

Tig-lath-pi-le'ser

Il-lyr'i-cum.

LO-am'mT.

Neg'i-noth.

Reph'i-dim.

('zer).

Im-man'u-el.

LO-ru'ha-mah (or

Ne-hc-ml'ah.

Rhe'gi-um (re'ji-).

Tim-nath-he'res

I-sai'ah (I-zi'a or I-

-ha').

Ne'hi-loth.

('rez).

za'ya).

Lu'gi-fer.

Ne-hush'tan.

Sa-ba'oth.

Tim-naih-se'rah.

Is-car'i-ot.

Lu'-ci-ns (lu'shi-us).

Neth'i-nims.

Sa-be'..ns.

Tiin'o-thy.

Ish'bo-sheth (pr-\^T).

Lyc-a-0'ni-a.

Nl-ca'nor.

Sal'a-mis.

Tir'ha-kah.

Ish'ma-el.

Lyc-i-a (lish'i-a).

Nic-o-de'mus.

Sal-m5'n6.

TiKha-nah.

Ish'ma-el-Tte.

Lyd'i-a.

Nic-o-la'i-tans.

Sa-lO'nie.

Tir'sba-tha(^-sha').

Is'ra-el (iz').

Ly-sa'ni-as.

Nic'o-las.

Sa-ma'ri-a.

To-bi'ah.

Is'ra-cl-Ite (iz 1).

Lys-i-as (Hsh'i-asX

Nl-cop'o- lis.

Sa-mar'i-ian.

To-bi'jah.

Is'sa-char.

Nin'e-veh.

Sam-o-ihra'ci-a

To-gar'mah.

Ith'a-mar.

Ma'a-cah.

(-thra'shi-a).

Trach-o-nT'tis.

It'ta-I.

Mag-e-dO'ni-a.

O-ba-dT'ah.

Sam'u-el.

Tro-gyl'li-um (-jil'>

It-u-re'a.

Mach-pe'lah (or

O-l>ed-e'dom.

San-bal'laL

1 roph'i-nius.

Mach').

O'me-ga.

Sap-phi'i a (saf-f I').

Try-phe'na.

a-besh-gil'e-ad.

Mag' da-la.

O-ne'si-mus.

Sa-rep'ta.

Try-ph<5'sa.

ab'ne-el.

Ma'ha-lath.

On-e-siph'o-rus.

Scyth'i-an (sith').

Tu'bal-cain (-kan>

a'ir-us.

Ma-ha-na'im.

O-rT'on.

Sc-cun'dus.

Tych'i-cus.

eb'u-sTtc.

Ma-her-sh al-al-

Oth'ni-eL

Se-leu'ci-a ('shi-a or

Ty-ran'nus.

ec-o-nl'ah.

hash'baz.

Sc-Ieu-97'a).

ed'u-thun.

Mak-ke'dah.

Pa-dan-a'ram.

Sen-nach'e-rib.

U-pha/sin (u-).

e-gar-sa-ha-du'tha.

Mal'a-chl.

Pal'es-tTne.

Seph'a-rad.

U-ri'ah (u-X

e-ho'a-haz.

Man'a-en.

Pam-phyl'i-a.

Seph-ar-va'im.

U-ri'jali (u->

e-liO'ash.

Ma-nas'seh.

Par'me-nas.

Ser-ai'ah (-T'a or

Uz-zi'ah.

e-hoi'a-chin.

Ma-n5'ah.

Par'thi-ans.

-a'ya).

e-hoi'a-da.

Mar-a-nath'a.

Par-va'im.

Ser'ci-us ('ji-).

Zac-chst'us.

e-hoi'a-kim.

Ma-re' ^hah (or

Pat'a-ra.

Shal'i-sha.

Zach-a-rl'ah.

Je-hon'a-dab.

Mar').

Pek-a-hi'ah,

Sha!-ma-ne'scr

Pe-nu'el.

Zach-a-ri'as.

Shem'i-nith.

Je-ho'ram.

Zar'e-tan.

Mat-ta-nT'ah.

"e-h0-vah-nis'sl.

Pel-a-trah.

Med'e-tw.

('zer).

Per'a-zim.

Zal-mun'na.

Sheph-a-tT'ah.

Je-hosh'a-phat.

Zcb'e-dee.

Mai-thl'as (Math-

Je-hO-vah-sha'lom.

Pe'lcth-Ttes.

Me-gid'do.

Sha-re'zer.

PS-rez-uz'zah.

Zam-zum'mims.

Shesh-baz'zar.

Je-liosh'e-ba.

Ze-boi'im.

thfasX

Jer-e-mT'ah.

Pe-nT'el.

Mel-chiz-e-dek.

Shem-ai'ah (-I'a).

Per'ga-mos.

Zar'e-ph.uh.

She'thar-boz'na-T.

Ife-hO-vah-jI'reh.

Ze-bO'im.

Maz'za-roth.

|rer'i-chO.

Mel'i-ta.

Per'iz-zlte.

Shig-gai'on (-gT'on).

Zeb'Q-lun.

jero-bo'am.

Men'a-hem.

Per'-sio (per'shi-a).

OU- 1 -

onim c-i.

Zech-a-ri'ah.

Jc-rub'ba-al (<?r-ba').

Me-phib'o-sheth (or

Phal'ti-el.

Sho-shan'nim.

Zcd-e-kT'ah.

,fe-m'sa-Iem.

Me-phi-boO-

Pha-raOh-hoph'ra

Shu'lnm-Tte.

Ze-IO'phe-had.

] esh'i-mon.

Mer'a-rT.

(fa'rO- or fa'ra-S-).

Si-l5'am.

Zem-a-ra'im.

Jesh'u-run.

Mer-a-tha'im.

Ph-.-rae5h-ne'choh.

Sil-va'nus.

Zeph-n-nT'ah.

Jez'e-bel.

Mer'i-hnh.

Phe-nl'i;e.

Sim'e-on.

Zepb'a-'hah.

Jez're-eL

Me-r5-dach-bal'a-

Phe-ni<-'i-a (-rush 7).

SiKi-on.

Ze-ntb'ha-bel.

Jo-an'na.

dan.

Phil-a-del'phi-a.

Sis'e-ra.

Zer-u-Vah.

, ^och'e-bed (or -eb').

Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a.

Pnl-le'mon.

Sod'om-Ttes.

Zip-pC'rah.

,'o-ha'nan (or J5').

Mes-sfah.

Phl-le'tus.

Sol'o-mou.

38

THE MORE COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING.

See especially Miss Yonge's History of Christian Names (2 vols. 1863).

Aaron (Heb.). lofty, mountaineer. Ar. Harun, Haroun.

Abel (Heb.), breath, vanity.

Abiathar (Heb.), father of excellence or plenty.

Abigail (Heb.), father of exultation. Dims. Abby, Nabby.

Abihu (Heb.), father [is] he [God].

Abijah, Abia (Heb.), the Lord is a father.

Abner (Heb.), father of Ner, or light, or the father [is] a lamp.

Abraham, Abram (Heb.), father of a multitude, high father. Dims. Abe, Aby.

Absalom (Heb.), father of peace.

Ada. See Edith.

Adalbert (Teut.), nobly bright.

Adam (Heb.), man, earth, red earth. Scotch dims. Edie, Yiddy.

Adeline, also Adaline, Adela, Adelaide, Adelia, Adelina (Teut.), of noble birth, a princess. Dim. Addy.

Adolphus (Teut.), noble wolf. Fr. Adolphe, It. Adolfo or Udolfo, Ger. Adolf.

Adrian. See Hadrian.

./Eneas, Eneas (Gr.), commended. Fr. Enfe.
Agatha (Gr.}, good, kind.
Agnes (Gr.), pure, sacred, chaste. Dims. Aggie,

Aggy.

Aileen, Eileen, an Irish form of Helen (q.v.), thus

meaning light.
Ailie, a Scotch dim. of Alison, also of Alice, or of

Helen.

Alaric (Teut.), noble ruler.
Albert (Teut.), nobly bright. Dims. Bert, Bertie.

L. Albertus, Fr. Albert, Sp. and It. Alberto, Ger.

Adalbert, Albert, Attrechi.Fem. Alberta.
Alethea (Gr.), truth.
Alexander (Gr.), a helper of men. Dims. Aleck,

Alick, Eck, Ecky, Sanders, Sandy, Sawnie.

Fr. Alexandre, It. Alessandro. Fern. Alexandra,

Alexandrtna.
Alfred (Teut.), elf in counsel i.e. good counsellor.

Dim. Alt L. Alfredus, Aluredns, Fr. Alfred, It.

and Sp. Alfredo.
Algernon (O. Fr.), with moustaches prob. from the

usual title, ' William als Gemons,' applied for this

cause to William de Albini, the second husband of

Henry I.'s widow, Alix of Louvaine. Dim. Algy.
Alice, Alicia (Teut.), noble cheer closely related to

Adeline above. Dims. Ally or Allie, Elsie.
Alison, a Scotch form of Aloyse, Eldise, Heloise, from

Hlodovicia, a name of Teut. origin meaning holy

fame. Dim. Elsie.
Allan, Alan, a name first found in early Breton

history, referred by Miss Yonge to Hilaritis

(' cheerful "), confused with ./Elianus ; more prob.

Celt., meaning harmony.

Alpheus (Heb.), exchange.
Amabel (L.), lovable whence Mabel.
Amaziah (Heb.), the Lord is strong.

Ambrose (Gr.), immortal, divine. L. Ambrosi-us, Fr.

Ambroise, It. Ambrogio, Sp. Ambrosia,
Amelia (Teut.), toiling, energetic. Fr. Amelie, It.

Amelia, Amalia.

Amos (Heb.), strong, one who bears a burden.
Amy (L.), beloved. L. Amata, Fr. AimSe, It.

Amata.
Andrew (Gr.), manly. Dim. Andy. L. Andreas,

Fr. Andre, It. Andrea, Sp. Andres.
Angelica (Gr.), angelic, lovely.
Angelina (Gr.), angel.
Angus (Celt.), excellent virtue.
Ann, Anna, Anne (Heb.), grace the same as

Hannah. Dims. Annie, Nancy, Nanny, Nina,

Nan, Annette.
Annabel, Annabella, Annaple, made up of Anna

(Heb.), grace, as above, and Bella (L.), fair; or

probably the early Celtic name Aine, meaning joy,

praise, Anglicised. It may be, however, a variant

of A rabella, earlier Arnhilda (Teut.), eagle heroine.
Anselm (Teut.), divine helmet. Fr. Ansehne, It.

and Sp. Anselmo.
Anthony, Antony (L.), worthy of praise. Dim.

Tony. L. Antonius, Fr. Antoine, It. and Sp.

Antonio, Ger. Antoniiis, Anton. Fein. Antonia.
Antoinette, the French form of Antonia, Antonina,

the fern, of Anthony. Dim. Net, Netty.
Arabella (L.), a fair altar, or an Arabian woman

perh. Teut., meaning eagle heroine. Dims. Bella,

Bel, Belle. See Annabel above..
Archibald (Teut.), very bold, or holy prince. Dims.

Archy, Baldie. L. Archibaldus, Fr. Archani-

bault, It. Arcibaldo.
Arnold (Teut.), strong as an eagle.
Arthur (Celt.), high, noble. L. Artkurns, ft.Ariur,

Artiis, It. Arturo.
Asa (Heb.), [the Lord is] a healer.
Athanasius (Gr.), immortal. Fr. Athanase, It.

Atanasio.

Athelstan (Teut.), noble stone.
Aubrey (Teut.), elf-ruler, ruler of spirits.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin (L.), belonging to

Augustus. L. August inus, Fr. Auguttin, It.

Agostino, Ger. Augustin.
Augustus (L.), exalted. Dims. Gus, Gussie, GustUS.

Fr. Aitgi4ste, Ger. August. Fern. Augusta.
Aurelius (L.), golden. Fem. Aurelia.
Asaph (Heb.), a collector, [God] gathereth.

Baldwin (Teut.), prince-friend. L. Balduintts, Fr.

Bnndonin, It. Baldovino, Balduino, Ger. Balduin.
Baptist (Gr.), a baptiser. Fr. Baptiste, Batiste, It.

Battistn. Ger. Baptist.
Barbara (Gr.), foreign. Dims. Bab, Babbie.
Bardolph (Teut.), bright wolf or distinguished helper.

Fr. Bardolphe, It. Bardolfo.
Barnabas, Barnaby (Heb.), son of exhortation.
Bartholomew (Heb.), son of one's own brother (i.e.

friend). Dims. Bart, Bat. L. BartkoloMUHU,

Fr. Bartolotnte, Barthe'lemi, It. Bartolomeo, Ger.

Bartholomdus, Barthel.
BaniCh (Heb.), blessed [by God].
Basil (Gr.), kingly. L. Basilius, Fr. Basile, It. and

Sp. Basilio.

Bathsheba (Heb.), prob. daughter of the seven, or of

an oath.

Beatrice, Beatrix (L.), making happy.
Benedict (L.), blessed. Dim. Bonnet. L. Bent-

dictus, Fr. Benolt, It. Benedetto, Bettino, Sp. Bene-

dicto, Benito, Ger. Benedict. zm. Benedicta.
Benjamin (Heb.), son of the right hand (i.e. of good

fortune). Dims. Ben, Benny. It. Beniamino.
Bernard (Teut.), bold as a bear. Dim. Barney. L.

Bernaridus, Fr. Bernard, Bernardin, It. Bernardo,

Bernardino, Sp. Bernardo, Bernal, Ger. Bemhard,

Bar end, Berend.
Bertha (Teut.), bright. Dims. Bertie, Berty. Fr.

Berthe, It. and Sp. Berta.
Bertram (Teut.), bright raven. Dim. Bert. Fr.

Bertrand, It. Bertrando, Sp. Beltran.
Bessie, Betsy, a dim. of Elisabeth (q.v.).
Blanche (Teut.), white. Fr. Blanche, It. Bianca,

Sp. Bianca.

Boniface (L.), a benefactor. L. Boni/acius, It. Boni-
facio, Bonifazio, Sp. Bonifacio.
Brian (Celt.), strong. It. Briano.
Bridget (Celt.), strength. Dim. Biddy. Fr. Brigitte,

It. and Sp. Brigida, Ger. Brigitta.

Cadwallader (W.), arranger of battle.

Caesar (L.), hairy, or blue-eyed, or born under the

Caesarean operation. Fr. Cisar, It. Cesare, Ger.

Casar,

Cain (Heb.), artificer, smith.
Caleb (Heb.), a dog.
Calvin (L.), bald. L. Calvinus, Fr. Calvin, Cauvin,

Sp. Calvo.
Camilla (L.), an attendant at a sacrifice. Fr.

Cainille.
Caroline, a French form of the fern, of Carolus, the

Latin of Charles. Dims. Carrie, Caddie.
Casimir (Slav.), show forth peace. Dim. Cassia.
Cassandra (Gr.), she who inflames with love.
Catherine, also Catherina, Catharine, Katharine,

Katherine (Gr.), pure. Dims. Casy, Kate, Kathleen, Katie, Cathie, Kathie, Katrine, Kit, Kitty.

Fr. Catherine, It. Caterina, Sp. Catalina, Ger.

Katharine.
Cecil (L.), blind.
Cecilia, Cecily, fem. of Cecil. Dims. Sisely, Sis,

CIS, Cissy. Fr. Cecile, It. Cecilia.
Charles (Teut.), strong, manly. Dims. Charley,

Charlie. L. Carolus, Fr. Charles, It. Carlo,

Sp. Carlos, Ger. Carl, Karl. Fem. Caroline,

Charlotte.
Christian (L.), belonging to Christ. Dims. Christie,

Christy. L. Christianus. Fr. Chrestien, Chretien,

It. and Sp. Cristiano. Fem. Christiana, Christina.
Christina, fem. of Christian. Dims. Chrissie,

Teenie, Tina, Xina.
Christopher (Gr.), bearing Christ. Dims. Kester,

Kit, Chris. L. Christophorus, Fr. Christofihc, It.

Cristoforo, Sp. Cristoval, Ger. Christoph.
Cicely, a form of Cecilia (q.v.).
Clara (L.), bright. Dim. Clare. Fr. Claire, It.

Chiara, Sp. Clara.

Clarence (L.), illustrious.

Claribel (L.). brightly fair.

Clarice, Clarissa, derivatives from Clara.

Claud. Claudius (L.), lame.

Claudia, fem. of Claudius.

Clement (L.), mild, merciful. L. Clemens, It. and

Sp. Clemente, Fr. Cltment, Ger. Clemens. Fem.

and dim. forms are Clementina, Clementine.
Conrad (Teut.), bold in counsel, resolute. L. Conradns, Fr. Conrade, It. Conrado, Corrode, Ger.

Konrad.

Constance, a fem. form of Constant. D\m. Connie.

L. Constantia, Fr. Constance, It. Costanza.
Constant (L.), firm, faithful. L. Constans, Constantius, It. Costante, Costanzo, Sp. Constancio,

Ger. Constanz.
Constantino (L.), firm. L. Constantinus, It. Costantino, Sp. Constantino, Ger. Constantin.
Cora, Corinna (Gr.), maiden. Fr. Corinne.
Cordelia (L.), warm-hearted. Fr. Cordelie.
Cornelius, prob. related to L. cornu, a horn. Fr.

Cornflius (fem. Cornelie), It. and Sp. Cornelia.

Fem. Cornelia.
Crispin, Crispian, Crispus (L.), curly haired. L.

Crispinus, Crispianus, Fr. Crispin, Crfyitt, It.

Crispino, Crispo, Ger. Crispus.
Cuthbert (A.S.), well-known splendour.
Cynthia (Gr.), of or from Mount Cynthus.
Cyprian (Gr.), of Cyprus. L. Cyprianus.
Cyril (Gr.), lordly.-L. Cyrillus, Fr. CyrilU, Sp.

Cirilo, Ger. Cyrill.
Cyrus (Pers.), the sun.

Daniel (Heb.), God is judge. Dims. Dan, Danny.

Darius (Pers.), preserver.

David (Heb.), beloved. Dims. Davy, Dave. Fr.

David, It. Davide, Davidde, Ger. David, Fem.

Davida, Vida.
Deborah (Heb.), a bee.
Delia (Gr.), of Delos.
Demetrius (Gr.), belonging to Demeter or Ceres.

Fr. Demetrius, It. Detnetrio.

Denis, Dennis, Denys, a French form of Dionysius.
Derrick, a corruption of Theodoric.
Diana (L.), goddess. Dims. Di, Die.
Dinah (Heb.), judged.
Dionysius (Gr.), belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus.

Fr. Denys, Denis, It. Dionigio, Dionigi, Dionisio,

Ger. Dionysius, Dionys.
Dominic (L.), Sunday child. L. Dominicus, Fr.

Dominique, It. Domenico, Sp. Domingo,
Donald (Celt.), proud chief.
Dora, a dim. of Dorothea (q.v.).
Dorcas (Gr.), a gazelle.
Dorothea, Dorothy (Gr.), the gift of God. Dims.

Dol, Dolly. Fr. Dorothee, Dorette, It. and Sp.

Dorotea.

Dougal (Celt.), black stranger.
Drusilla (L.), strong.
Duncan (Celt.), brown chief.

Ebenezer (Heb.), the stone of help.
Edgar (A.S.), rich spear. L. Edgarus, It Edgaro.
Edith (A.S.), rich gift. L. Editha, It. Edita.
Edmund (A.S.), rich protection. Dims. Ed, Ned.

L. Edmundiis, Fr. Edtnond, It. Edmondo, Sp.

Edmundo.

Edna (Heb.), pleasure.
Edward (A.S.), rich guard. Dims. Ed, Eddy, Ned,

Neddy, Ted, Teddy. L. Edvardus, Fr. Edouard,

It. Eduardo, Edoardo, Sp. Eduardo, Ger. Eduard.
Edwin (A.S.), rich friend. Dims. Ed, Eddy.-L.

Edvinus, It. Eduino.
Eme, a dim. of Euphemia (q.v.).
Egbert (A.S.), terribly bright. L. Egbertus, It.

Egberto, Ger. Eckbert, Egbert.
Eldred(A.S.), terrible.
Eleanor, Elinor (Gr.), light the same as Helen.

Dims. Ella, Ellen, Nell, Nellie, Nora. It. Elto-

nora, Ger. Eleonore, Fr. Alienor.
Eleazer (Heb.), God is a help.
Eli (Heb.), going up, or my God.

Eliab (Heb.), God is his father.
Ellas, the same as Elijah (q.v.).
Elihu (Heb.), God the Lord.
Elijah (Heb.), God is the Lord.-L. Elija, Fr. Elie,

It. Elia, Ger. Elias, Elia.
Elisabeth, Elizabeth. Eliza (Heb.), God of the oath.

Dims. Bess, Bessie, Bessy, Beth, Betsy, Betty,

The More Common English Christian Names.

Elaie, Lii, Lixzie, Libby, Lisa, Liza. Fr. Elisabeth,

Elise, It. Elisabetta, Eiisa, Ger. Elisabeth, Elise,
Elisha (Heb.), God of salvation. L. EUseus, Fr.

Eltsee, It. and Sp. Eliseo.
Ella. Ellen, dims, of Eleanor.
Elspeth (Heb.), God of the oath a Scotch form of

Elisabeth. Dims. Elspie, Elsie.
Eineline, Emmelme, Emily (Teut.), industrious,

energetic. Fr. Emilie, It. and Sp. Emilia, Ger.

Emiae.
Emma, the same as Emetine. Dims. Emm, Emmie.

Fr. Emma, It. Emma, Sp. Ema.
Emmanuel. Immanuel (Gr. from Heb.), God with

us. Fr. Emmanuel, It. EmintniueU, Sp. Manuel,

Ger. Emanuel.
Enoch (Heb.), consecrated.
Ephraim(Heb.), fruitful.
Erasmus (Gr.), lovely, deserving love. Fr. Erasme,

It. and Sp. Erasmo.
Erastus (Gr.), lovely. Fr. Eraste.
Erie (A.S.), rich, powerful. L. Ericus.
Ernest (Ger.), earnest. Fr. Ernest, It and Sp.

Ernesto, Ger. Ernst. Fern. Ernestine.
Ernestine, fern, and dim. of Ernest.
Esau (Heb.), hairy.
Esther (Pers.), a star, good fortune. Dim. Essie.

Fr. Esther, It. Ester, Esterre, Sp. Ester, Ger.

Esther.

Ethel (A. S.), noble.
Ethelinda (TeutX noble snake.
Eudora (Gr.), good gift. Fr. Eudore.
Eugene (Gr.), well bom, noble. L. Eugenius, Fr.

Engine, It. Eugenia, Sp. Eugenia, Ger. E "genius,

Eugen.fem. Eugenia.
Eugenia, fern, of Eugene. Dim. Genie. Fr. Enghtie,

It. and Sp. Eugenia.

Eulalia (Gr.), fair speech. Fr. Eulalie, It. Eulalia.
Eunice (Gr.), happy victory.
Euphemia (Gr.), of good report. Dims. Effie,

Euphie, Phemie, Phamie. Fr. Euphimie, It. and

Sp. Eufetnia,
EusebiUS (Gr.), pious. Fr. Eusebe, It. and Sp.

Ensebio.
Eustace (Gr.), healthy, firm. L. Eustachius, Eus-

tathius, Fr. Eustache, Eustathe, It. Eustazio,

Rnstiickio, Ger. Eitstathius.
Eva. Eve (Heb.), life. Dims. Evelina, Eveline,

Evelyn. Fr. Eve, It. and Sp. Eva, Ger. Eva.
Evan (W.), young warrior.
Evangeline (Gr.), bringing glad news.
Everard (Teut.), strong as a wild boar. Fr. Evraud,

It. Everardo, Eberardo, Ger. Eberhard, Ebert.
Ezekiel (Heb.), God will strengthen. Dim. Zeke.

Fr. Ezfchiel.
Ezra (Heb.), help. L. Ezra, Ezdr.ts, Fr. Esdras.

Faith (L.), faith.

Faustina, Faustine (L.), fortunate. Fr. Faustine,

It. Faustina.
Felicia (L.), happiness. Fr. FflicU, Ftlidte, It.

Felicia, Sp. Felicidad.
Felix (L.), happy Fr. Fflix, It. Felice, Sp. Felix,

Port. Feliz, Ger. Fttix.^tm. Felicia.
Ferdinand (Teut.), brave. Fr. Ferdinand, Ferrand,

It. Ferdinando, Ferrando, Sp. Hemando, Fer-
nando, Ger. Ferdinand.

Festus(L.) joyful.
Fidelia (L.), faithful.

Flora (L.), flowers. Fr. Flore, It. Flora.
Florence (L.), blooming. Dims. Flo, Flossie, Floy.

L. Florentia.
Frances, fern of Francis. Dim. Fanny. L. Fran-

cisctt, Fr. Franfoise, Francisque, It. Francesca,

Sp. Francisca, Ger. Franziske.
Francis (Fr.), fre* dim. Frank L. Franciscus. Fr.

Fran fait, It. Francesco, Franco, Sp. Francisco,

Her Franciscus, Franz. Fern. Frances dim.

Fanny.

Frederic, Frederick (Teut.), peace ruler. Dim*.

Fred, Freddy. L. Frtdericas, Fr. Frtdtric, It.

Frederigo, Frederico, Sp. Federico, Ger. Friedrich,

Fritz. Fern. Frederica.
Frederica, fern, of FrtJerie.JXm. Freddie. Fr.

Frederique, It. Frederica, Sp. Federica, Ger.

Friederike.

Gabriel (Heb.), hero of God. Dim. Gabe. Fr.

Gabriel, It. Gabriello.
Gamaliel (Heb.), God is a recompenser.
Geoffrey, the same as Godfrey.
George (Gr.), a husbandman dims. Georgie, Geordie

L. Georgius, Fr. Georges, It. Giorgio, Sp. Jorge,

Ger. Georg. Fern. Georgiana, Georgina dim.

Georgie.
Gerald, Gerard (Teut.), spear-power. L. Geraldus,

Gerardus, Fr. Gerard, Gfraud, Giraud, Giranld, It.

Gerardo, Giraldo, Ger. Gerhard. Fern. Geraldine.
German, Germaine (L.), German. L. Germanus,

Fr. Germain, It. Germane.
Gertrude (Teut.), spear-maid. Dims. Gertie, Trudy.

Fr. Gertrude, It. Gertrude, Geltruda, Sp. Gertrudes, Ger. Gertraud, Gcrtrud.
Gideon (Heb.), a hewer down.
Gilbert (Teut.), bright pledge. Dim. GiL L. Gilbertus, Fr. Guilbert, Gilbert, It. and Sp. Gilberto, Ger. Gilbert, Giselbert.
Giles (Gi.\ with the aegis, or a kid. L. sEgidius, Fr. Gilles, jtgide, It. Egidio, Ger. Egidius.
Godfrey (Teut.), God's peace. L. Godefridus, Galfridus, Fr. Godefroi, Geoffroi, It. Godofredo, Go/-fredo, Giotto, Sp. Godofredo,Gofredo, Ger. Gottfried,
Godwin (A. S.), divine friend.
Grace (L.), grace.
Gregory (Gr.), watchman. L. Gregoriiis, Fr. Grfgoire, It. and Sp. Gregoiro, Ger. Gregoriiis, Gregor.
Griffith (\V.), ruddy.
Griselda (Teut.), stone heroine. Dim. Grissel.
GustavUS (Teut.), Goth's staff. Fr. Gustave, It. and Sp. Gustavo, Ger. Gustav.
Guy (Fr.), a leader, or Celt, meaning sense. L. Guide, Fr. Guy, It. and Sp. Guido.
Hadrian, Adrian (L.), of Adria, a town in Picenum, whence also Adriatic Sea. L. Hadrianus.
Hannah (Heb.), grace, the same as Anna (q.v.).
Hannibal (Punic), grace of Baal. So L., Fr. Hannibal, Annibal, It. Annibale, Sp. Anibal.
Harold (A.S.), warrior power. Fr. Harold, It. Aral do, Aroldo,
Harriet, Harriot, fern, and dim. forms of Harry, Henry. Dim. Hatty.
Helen, Helena (Gr.), fight. Dims. Nell, Nellie. L. Helena, Fr. Hetene, ft. Elena, Sp. Helena., Elena, Ger. Helene.
Henrietta, a French dim. form of Henry. Dims. Etta, Hetty, Nettle. Fr. Henriette, It. Enrighetta, Sp. Enriqueta, Ger. Henriette.
Henry (Teut.), home ruler. Dims. Harry, Hal, Hen, Henny. L. Henricus, Enrictis, Fr. Henri, It. Enrico, Sp. Enrique, Ger. Heinrich, Dut. Hendrik.fem. Henrietta, Harriet.
Herbert (A. S.), glory of the army. L. Herbertits, Fr. Herbert, It. Erberto, Sp. Heberto, Ger. Herbert.
Hercules (Gr.), lordly fame. So L., Fr. Hercule, It Erco'.e.
Herman (Teut.), a warrior. L. Arminius, It Ermanno, Ger. Hermann.
Hester, Hesther, the same as Esther.
Hezeklah (Heb.), the Lord is strength. Fr. Eztchias, It. Ezechia, Sp. Ezeqiiias, Ger. Hiskia.
Hilary (L.), cheerful. L. Hilaritis, Fr. Hilaire, It Ilario, Sp. Hilario, Ger. Hilarius. ftm. Hilaria.
Hilda (Teut.), battle maid.
Hiram (Heb.), noble.
Homer (Gr.), a pledge. L. Homerus, Fr. Hontirt, It. Onifrp, Ger. Homerus,

The More Common English Christian Names.

Honora, Honoria (L.), honourable. Dims. Norah, Nora.
Hope (Eng.), hope.
Horace, Horatio (L.). L. Horatius, Fr. Horace, It. Orazio, Sp. Horatio, Ger. Horatius, Horazo. Fem. Horatia.
Hortensia (L.), a gardener. Fr. Hortense, It. Ortensia, Ger. Hortensia.
Hosea(Heb.), help, deliverance.
Hubert (Tetit.), mind bright. L. Huberlus, Fr. Hubert, It. U her to, Sp. Hater to, Ger. Hubert, Hngibert.
Hugh, Hugo (Teut.), mind, soul. Dims. Hughie, Hughoc, Huggin. L. Hugo, Fr. Hugues, It. Ugo, Ugolino, Sp. Hugo, Ger. Hugo.
Huldah (Heb.), a mole, a weasel.

Humphry, Humphrey (A.S.), support of peace.

Dim. Humph. L. Humphredus or Hutitfridus,

Fr. Onfroi, It. Onofredo, Ontfredo, Sp. Hunfredo,

Ger. Humfried.

Ian, the Gaelic form of John.

Ichabod (Heb.), inglorious, the glory has departed.

Ida (Teut.), happy.

Ignatius (Gr.), fiery. Fr. Ignace, It. Ignazio, Sp.

Ignacio and Inigo, Ger. Ignaz.
Increase (Eng.), increase (of faith).
Inez, the Portuguese form of Agnes.
Ingram (Teut.), a raven.
InlgO. See Ignatius.
Ira (Heb.), a watcher.
Irene (Gr.), peace. Fr. Irene, It. Irene.
Isaac, Izaak (Heb.), he laugheth. Dims. Ik, Ike.

L. fsacus, Fr. Isaac, It. Jsacco, Ger. Is<iak.
Isabella, Isabel, Isobel, Isabeau, the same as Etisa-

eetk.Dims. Isa, Bel, Bella, Tib, Tibbie. Fr.

Isabeau, Isabelie, It. Isabella, Sp. Isabel, Ger.

Isabelle.

Isaiah (Heb.), the Lord is salvation. L. Isaias.
Israel (Heb.), God fighteth.
Ivan, the Russian form of John.

Jabez (Heb.), sorrow.

Jacob (Heb.), he taketh hold of the heel, or followeth

after, a supplanter. Dim. Jake. L. Jacobus, Fr.

Jacob, It. Giacobbe, Sp. Jacobo, Ger. Jakob.
James, the same as Jacob. Dims. Jeames, Jem,

Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy. -L. Jacobus, Fr. Jacques,

It. Jacofio, Jachimo, Giacomo, Sp. Jacobo, Diego,
Jago, Jaime, Port. Javtite, Diogo, Ger. Jakob.

Fem. Jamesina, Jaqueline.
Jane, the fem. of John (q.v.). Dims. Janet, Jean,

Jeanie, Jeannie.

Janet, a dim. of Jane (q.v.), hence ' grace of the

Lord.' Dims. Jen, Jennie, Jenny.
Japheth (Heb.), he extendetli widely.
Jaqueline, the French form of the (em. of James.
Jared (Heb.), descent.
Jason (Gr.), a healer.
Jasper (Pers.), prob. treasure-master. Fr. Gaspard,

It. Caspar o, Gasparro, Sp. Caspar.
Javan (Heb.), clay.
Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette, French forms of Jane or

Joan.

Jedediah (Heb.), beloved of the Lord.
Jemima (Heb.), a dove.
Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy (Heb.), the Lord layeth

the foundation. L. Jeremias, Fr. Jerfmie, It.

Geremia, Sp. Jeremias, Ger. Jeremias.
Jerome (Gr.), holy name. L. Hieronynrus, Fr.

Jfrdtne, It. Geronimo, Girolamo, Sp. Jeronitno,

Jeromo, Ger. Hieronymus.
Jessie, a Scotch form of Janet, hence ' grace of the

Lord.' Dim. Jess.
Joab (Heb.), the Lord is a father.
Joan, Joanna, Johanna, fem. forms of John. L.

Johanna, ft. Jeanne, jeantittte, It. Giovanna, Sp.

J-uana, Ger. Johanna.

Job (Heb.), repentant, or one persecuted.

Joel (Heb.). the Lord is God.

John (Heb.), the Lord graciously gave, the gracious
gift of God. Dims. Johnny, Jack, Jock. L.
Johannes, Joannes, Fr. Jean, It. Giovanni, Gian,
Gianni, Sp. Juan, Port. Joao, Ger. Johann,
Johannes, Hans, Dut. Jan, Kuss. Ivan. Fem.
Joanna, Joan, Jane.

Jonas, Jonah (Heb.), a dove.

Jonathan (Heb.), the Lord hath given.

Joseph (Heb.), may he add (children)! he shall add
dims. Joe, Joey L. Josephus, Fr. Joseph, It.

Giuseppe, Sp. JosC, Josef, Port. Jost, Joze, Ger. Joseph. Fem. Josephine dims. Jo, Jozy, Pheny Fr. Josephine, It. Giuseppina, Sp. Josefitia, Port. Josephina, Ger. Josephine.

Joshua (Heb.), the Lord is welfare. Dim. Josh. L. Josua, Fr. Josue, Ger. Josua.

Josiah, Josias (Heb.), the Lord healeth.

Joyce (L.), sportive.

Judah (Heb.), praised.

Judith (Heb.), praised. Dim. Judy. Fr. Judith, It. Giuditta, Ger. Judith.

Julian (L.), sprung from Julius. Dim. Jule. Fem. Juliana. L. Julianus, Fr. Julien, It. Giuliano. Sp. Julian, Port. Juliao, Ger. Julianus, Julian.

Julius (Gr.), downy-beardeddim. Jule Fr. Jules. It. Giulio, Sp. Julio, Ger. Julius. Fem. Julia, Juliet Fr. Julie, It. Giulia, Sp. Julia, Ger. Julie.

Justin (L.), just. L. Justinus, Fr. Justin, It. Giustino, Sp. Justine, Ger. Justin. Fem. Justina Fr. Justine, It. Giustina, Sp. Justina, Ger. Justine.

Justus (L.), just. Fr. Juste, It. Giusto, Sp. Juste, Ger. Justus, Just.

Kate, dim. of Catherine.

Katharine, Katherine, the same as Catherine.

Kenelm (A.S.), defender of his kindred.

Kenneth (Celt.), comely, or a leader.

Keturah (Heb.), incense.

Kezia (Heb.), cassia.

Laban (Heb.), white.

Lambert (Teut.), country's brightness. Fr. Lambert,

Lanbert, It. Lamberto, Ger. Lambert, Landbert.
Lancelot, Launcelot (Fr.), servant, or a little lance.

Fr. Lancelot, It. Lancilotto.
Laura (L.), a laurel also Laurinda. Fr. Laure, It.

Laura.

Laurence, Lawrence (L.), crowned with laurel.

Dim. Larry. L. Laurentius, Fr. Laurent, It.

Lorenzo, Sp. Lorenzo, Ger. Lorenz.
Lavinia (L.), of Latium.
Lazarus (Heb.), God helpeth. Fr. Lazare, It.

Lazaro, Sp. Lazaro, Lazarillo, Ger. Lazarus.
Leander (Gr.), lion-man. Fr. Landre, It. Leandro.
Lebbeus (Heb.), a man of heart or courage.
Lemuel (Heb.), unto God.
Lena, dim. of Helena or Magdalene.
Leonard (Teut.), strong as a lion. L. Leonardus,

Fr. Leonard, It. Lionardo, Sp. Leonardo, Ger.

Leonha rd.

Leohidas(Gr.), lion-like.

Leonora, the same as Eleanor. Ger. Lenore.
Leopold (Teut.), people's prince. Fr. Lfopold, It.

and Sp. Leopoldo, Ger. Luitpold, Lenpold, Leopold.
Letitia, Lettlce (L.), happiness. Dim. Lottie. L.

Ltrtitia, It. Letisia.
Levl (Heb.), wreathing or adhesion.
Lewis (Teut.), famous warrior. Dim?. Lewie, Louie,

Lew. L. Ludflvicus, Fr. Louis, It. Lodovico,

Luigi, Sp. Clodoveo, Luis, Port. Luiz, Ger. Lud-

wig.Vcm. Louisa, Louise.
Lilian, Lilly, Lily (L.), a lily.
Lionel (L.), youne lion. It. Lionello.
Llewellyn (W.), lightning.
Lois (Gr.), good.

Lorenzo, the Italian form of Laurence.

Lorinda, a variant of Laurinda.

Louis, the French form of Lewis.

Louisa, Louise, fem. of Louis. Dims. Lou, Louie.

Fr. Louise, Lisette, Htloise, It. Luisa, Eloisa, Sp.

Luisa, Port. Luiza, Ger. Luise, Ludovica.
Lucas. See Luke.
Lucia, the Italian form of Lucy; Lucinda (L.), the

same as Lucy.
Lucian (L.), pertaining to Lucius. L. Lucianus,

Fr. Lucien, It. Luciano.
Lucifer (L.), light-bringer.
Lucius (L.), born at daybreak. Fr. Luce, It. Lucio,

Sp. Lucio. Ferns. Lucia, Lucy.
Lucretia, Lucrece (L.), gain, or light. L. Lucretia,

Fr. Lucrece, It. Lucrezia.
Lucy, fem. of Lucius. Fr. Lucie, It. Lucia, Sp.

L ucia.

Ludovic, LodOWlC, the same as Lewis (q.v.).
Luke. L. Lucas, Fr. Luc, It. Luca, Sp. Lucas,

Ger. Liikas.
Luther (Teut.), famous warrior. L. Lutherus, Fr.

Lothaire, It. Lotario, Sp. Clotario, Ger. Luther.
LycurgUS (Gr.), wolf-driver.
Lydia (Gr.), a native of Lydia.

Mabel (L.), lovable, worthy of love, inspiring love a contraction of Amabel (<\.\.).

Madeline, the French form of Magdalene (Heb.), belonging to Magdala. Dims. Maud, Maudlin.
Fr. Magdelaine, Madeleine, Madeloii, It. Madda-Una, Sp. Magdalena, Madelena, Ger. Magdalene.

Madoc (W.), beneficent.

Malachi (Heb.), messenger of the Lord, or my messenger.

Manasseh (Heb.), forgetting, one who forgets. L. Manasses.

Marcellus, dim. of Marcus. Fem. Marcella.

Marcus, Marcius, Mark (L.), a hammer, or sprung from Mars L. Marcus, Fr. Marc, It. Marco, Sp. Marcos, Ger. Markus. Fem. Marcla Fr. Marcie, It. Marcia, Marzia.

Margaret (Gr.), a pearl. -Dims. Margie, Margery,

Marjory, Madge, Mag, Maggie, Meg, Meggy,

Peg, Peggy, Meta, Gritty. Fr. Marguerite, It.

Margherita, Sp. Margarita, Port. Margarida, Ger.

Margarethe, Crete lien.
Maria, the Latin form of Mary.
Marianne, a compound of Mary and Anne so

Marian, Maryann. Fr. Mariane, Marianne, It.

Marianna, Sp. Mariana, Ger. Marianne.
Marion, a French form of Mary. Dim. Mamie.
MarmadUke (prob. Celt., last syllable L.), sea-leader,

or mighty leader.
Martha (Heb.), lady. Dims. Mat, Matty, Pat,

Patty. Fr. Marthe, It. and Sp. Marta, Ger.

Martha.
Martin (L.), of Mars, warlike. L. Martinus, Fr.

Miii-tin, Mertin, It. and Sp. Martina, Port. Mar-

tinho, Ger. Martin.
Mary (Heb.), prob. related to Mara, Marak, bitter.

Dims. May, Moll, Molly, Mamie, Pol, Polly.

L. Maria, Fr. Marie, Marian, It. and Sp. Maria,

Pol. Marya.
Matilda, Mathilda (Teut.), mighty battle maid.

Dims. Mat, Matty, Maud, Patty, Tilda. Fr.

Mat/tilde, It. Matilda, Ger. Matilde.
Matthew (Heb.), gift of the Lord. Dim. Mat. L.

Maththttus, Fr. Mathieu, It. Matteo, Sp. Mateo,

Ger. Matthaus.

Matthias, the Greek form of 'Matthew.
Maud, a contraction of Matilda or of Magdalene.
Maurice (L.), Moorish, dark-coloured. L. Mauritius, Fr. Maurice, It. Maurizio, Sp. Mauricio,

Ger. Moritz.
Maximilian (L.), the greatest vEmilianus. L. Maxi-

tnilianus, Fr. Maxitnilien, Port. Maximilias, Ger.

Maximilian.

May, the month of May, or a contraction of Maty.
Melicent, Milicent (L.), sweet singer, or (Teut)

strength. Sp. Melisenda.

Melissa(Gr.), a bee. Fr. Melisse, Mflite, It. Melissa.
Mercy (Eng.), Mercy.
Micah (Heb.), who is like the Lord?
Michael (Heb.), who is like God? Dims. Mike,

Micky. Fr. Michel, It. Michele, Sp. and Port

Miguel, Ger. Michael.

Mildred (Teut.), mild threatener. L. Mildreda.
Miles (L.), soldier.
Minnie (Teut.), remembrance sometimes for Mina,

a contraction of \Vilhelmina; sometimes put for

Mary.

Miranda (L.), admirable.
Miriam (Heb.), the same as Mary.
Morgan (W.), seaman.
Moses (Heb.), he that draws out, but more probably

an Egyptian name. Dims. Mose, Mosey. So L.,

Fr. Mo'ise, It. Moise, Sp. Moises, Ger. Moses.

Fem. Mosina.
Myra (Gr.), she who laments.

Naaman (Heb.), pleasant.

Nahum (Heb.), consolation, a consoler.

Nancy, a familiar form of Anne, not properly of

Agnes. Dims. Nan, Nance, Nina.
Naomi (Heb.), pleasant.
Napoleon (Gr.), of the new city. Fr. Napoleon, It.

Napoleone.
Nathan (Heb.), he hath given ; Nathanael,

Nathaniel, gift of God.
Nehemiah (Heb.), the Lord comforteth.
Neil, Neal (Celt.), chief.

Nellie, Nelly, a dim. of Ellen, Helen, or Eleanor.
Nicholas, Nicolas (Gr.), victory of the people. Dim.

Nick. L. Nicolaus, Fr. Nicolas, Nicole, It. Nicola,

Nicola, Sp. Nicolas, Port. Nicolao, Ger. Nikolaus.
Noah (Heb.), rest.
Noel (Fr. L.), Christmas, born on that day. Fr.

Noel, It. Natale, Sp. and Port. Natal.
Nora, Norah, a contraction of Honora, Leonora, and

Eleanor.
Norman (Teut.), Northman.

Obadiah (Heb.), servant or worshipper of the Lord.

L. Obadias.

Obed (Heb.), a worshipper (of the Lord).
Octavlus. Octavus (L.), the eighth born dims.

Tavy, Tave L. Octavius, Octavianus, Fr. Octa-

vien, It. Ottaviano, Ottavio. Fem. Octavia Fr.

Octavie, Octave, It. Ottavia, Sp. Octavia, Ger.

Octavia.
Oliver (L.), an olive-tree. Dims. Nol, Nolly. L.

Oliverns, Fr. Olivier, It. Oliviero, Uliviero, Sp.

Olivcrio, Port. Oliveiro, Ger. Oliver. Fem. Olive,

Olivia.
Olympia(Gr.), heavenly. Fr. Olympe, It. Olimpia,

Ger. Olytnpie.

Ophelia (Gr.), serpent. Fr. Ophflie.
Orlando, the Italian form of Roland.
Oscar (Celt.), bounding warrior. L. Oscarus.
Osmond, Osmund (Teut.), divine protection. Fr.

Osntont.

Oswald, Oswold (Teut.), divine power.
Owen (CeltA lamb, or young warrior.
Ozias (Heb.), the Lord is strength = Uzziah.

Patience (L.), patience.

Patrick, Patricius(L.), noble. Dims. Pat, Paddy.

L. Patricias, Fr. Patrice, It. Patrizio, Sp. Patricia,

Ger. Patrizius.Yem. Patricia.
Paul, Paulus, Paulinus (L.), little L. Paulus, Fr.

Paul, It. Paola, Sp. Pablo, Port. Paulo, Ger.

Paul. Fem. Paula, Paulina, Pauline Fr.

Paule, Pauline, It. Paola, Paolina, Sp. Paula,

Ger. Pauline.
Penelope (Gr.), weaver.

The Mere Common English Christian Namee.

Peregrine (L.), a stranger. L. Ptrcgrinus, Fr. Perf-

grin, It. Pellegrino, Sp. Peregrine, Ger. PUigrim.
Persia (Gr.), a Persian woman. Fr. Perside, It.

Persida, Sp. Perside, Ger. Persis.
Peter (Gr.), a rock. Dims. Pete, Peterkin. L.

Petrus, Fr. Pierre, It. Pietro, Sp. and Port. Pedro,

Ger. /Vter, Petrus.
Phebe. See />A<fc.
Philander (Gr.), a lover of men.
Philemon (Gr.), loving.
Philip (Gr.), a lover of horses. Dims. Phil, Pip. L.

Pkilippus, Fr. Philippe, It. Filippo, Sp. Felipe,

Ger. Pkilifp.Ycm. Philippa.
Philippa, fem. of Philip above. Fr. Philippine, It.

Filippa, Filippina, Sp. Felipa, Ger. Philippine.
Phineas, Phinehas (Heb.), oracle more probably an

Egyptian word meaning negro.
Phoebe, Phebe (Gr.), shining. It. Febe.
PhilllS. See Phyllis.
Phyllis, PhilliS (Gr.), a green bough.
PiUS(L-), pious, dutiful. Fr. Pie, It. Pie.
Pliny, PliniUS (L.), the meaning doubtful.
Polly, a familiar dim. of Mary.
Polycarp (Gr.), much fruit.

Prisoilla (L.), somewhat old.
Prudence (L.), prudence. Dims. Prue, Prudy.
Ptolemy (Gr.), mighty in war.

Quintin, Quentin (L.), the fifth. L. Quintus, Quin-
tianus.

Eachel (Heb.), a ewe. Fr. Rachel, It. Rachele, Sp.

Raquel, Ger. Rahel.
Ralph (pron. rafX See Rodolph.
Randal (Teut.), house wolf.
Raphael (Heb. rephael), God hath healed. Fr.

Raphael, It. Raffaello, Raffaele, Ger. Raphael.
Raymond. Raymund (Teut.), wise protection. Fr.

Raymond, It. Raimondo, Sp. Raimundo, Ger.

Raimund.

Rebecca, Rebekah (Heb.), a noose. Dims. Beck,
Bex, Becky. L. Rebecca, Fr. Rebecca, Ger. Re-
bekka.

Reginald (Teut.), powerful judgment. "L.Reginaldus,
Fr. Regnauld, Renaud, Regnault, It Rittaldo,
Sp. Reynaldos, Ger. Reinwald, Reinald.

Reuben (Heb.), behold, a son !

Reynold, the same as Reginald.

Rhoda (Gr.), a rose.

Richard (Teut.), stem king. Dims. Dick, Dicky.
DiCken, Dickon. L. Ricardus, Fr. Richard, It.
Riccardo, Sp. Ricardp, Ger. Richard.

Robert (Teut.), bright in fame. Dims. Bob, Bobby,
Dob, Dobbin, ROD, Robbie, Robin. L. Robertas,
Fr. Robert, It. Roberto, Ruterto, Ruperto, Ger.
Robert, Rupert, Rudbert, Ruprecht.

Roderick, Roderic (Teut.), famous king, or rich in
fame. Fr. Rodrigiie, It. Rodrigo, Sp. Rodrigo,
Ruy, Ger. Roderick, Russ. Rurik.

Rodolph, Rodolphus (Teut.), wolf of fame. L.
Rodolphus, Fr. Rodolphe, Raoul, It. Rodolfo,
Ridolfo, Sp. Rodolfo, Ger. Rudolf.

Roger (Teut.), spear of fame. Dims. Hodge. Hodg-
kin. L. Rpgerus, Fr. Roger, It. Ruggiero, Rogero,
Sp. Rogerio, Ger. Riidiger.

Roland, Rowland (Teut.). fame of the land. - L. Rotlandus, Rolandus, Fr. Roland, It. Orlando, Sp. Roldan, Port. Rolando, Roidao, Ger. Roland.

Rosa (L.), a rose ; Rosabel, Rosabella, a fair rose ; Rosalia, Rosalie, a little rose ; Rosalind, beautiful as a rose. Dim. Rosie.

Rosamond (Teut.), horse-protection, or famous protection. Fr. Rosemonde, It. Rosmonda, Sp. Rosattitinda.

Roxana (Pers.), dawn of day. Dim. Roxy. Fr. Roxane.

Rudolph, RudolphtLS, the same as Rodolph, Rodolphus above.

1183

RufttS (L.), red, red-haired.

Rupert, the same as Robert. L. Rupertia.

Ruth (Heb.), friend.

Sabina (L.), a Sabine woman. Fr. Sabine, Ger. Sabine.

Sabrina (L.), the river Severn.

Salome (Heb.), peaceful. Fr. Salami, Ger. Salome.

Samson, Sampson (Heb.), of the sun, solar. Fr. Samson, Sp. Sanson, Port. Sans'ao.

Samuel (Heb.), heard of God, name of God. Dims. Sam, Sammy. Fr. Samuel, It. SamueU, Ger. Samuel.

Sarah, Sara (Heb.), princess, queen. Dim. Sal, Sally. Fr. Sara, It. and Sp. Sara, Ger. Sara.

Saul (Heb.), asked for.

Sebastian (Gr.), venerable. L. Sebastianus, Fr. Sebastien, It. Sebastiano. Sp. Sebastian, Port. Stbastiao, Ger. Sebastian.

Selina (Gr.), the moon.

Sereno, Serenus (L.), peaceful. Fem. Serena.

Seth (Heb.), set, placed.

Shadrach, Aramaic name of Hananiah (Heb.), the Lord is gracious.

Sibyl, Sibylla (Gr.), a prophetess. Fr. Sibylle, Ger. Sibylle.

Sigismund (Teut.), conquering protection. Fr. Sifts-tnond, It. Sigismondo, Sismondo, Sp. Sigisntundo, Ger. Sigismund, Signtund.

Silas, Silvanus (L.), living in a wood Fr. Silvain, It. Silvano, Silvio, Ger. Silvanus, Siivan. Fem. Sylvia.

Silvester, Sylvester (L.), rustic. Dims. Vester, Vest. Fr. Silvestre, Gr. Silvester.

Simeon, Simon (Heb.), famous, that hears. Dim. Sim. Fr. Simian, It. Simone, Sp. Simon, Port. Siniao, Sime&o, Ger. Simeon, Simon.

Sophia (Gr.), wisdom. Dim. Sophy. Fr. Sophie, It Sofia, Ger. Sophia.

Sophronia (Gr.), of sound mind.

Solomon (Heb.), peaceable. Dim. SoL Fr. Salomon, It. Salomone, Ger. Salomo.

Stella (L.), a star. Fr. Estelle, Sp. Estella.

Stephen (Gr.), a crown. Dims. Steenie, Steve, Stevie. L. Stephanus, Fr. tienne. It. Stefano, Sp. Estcvan, Esteban, Port. Estevao, Ger. Stephan.

Stephana, fem. of Stephen. Fr. Stfphanie, Ger. Stephanie.

Swithin (A.S.), strong friend.

Susan, Susanna, Susannah (Heb.), a lily. Dims. Sue, Suke, Suky. Susie, Susy. Fr. Susanne, It. Susanna, Sp. Susana, Ger. Susanne.

Sylvester, same as Silvester.

Sylvia, fem. of Silvanus.

Tabitha (Aramaic), a gazelle.

Thaddeus (Aramaic), strong. L. Thaddtfus, It.

Taddeo, Sp. Tadeo, Ger. 7haddaus.
Theobald (Teut.), people's prince. Fr. Thibaut,

It. Teobaldo, Sp. Jheudebaldo, Ger. Dietbold.
Theodora, fem. of Theodore. Dim. Dora. It. Teo-

dora, Ger. Theodora,
Theodore (Gr.), gift of God. L. Theodorus, Fr.

Theodore, It. Teodoro, Ger. Theodor, Russ.

Feodor.

Theodoric (Teut-X people's rule. L. Theodoricus.
TheodOSius (Gr.), divinely given. It. Teodtata, Ger.

Theodosia.fcm. Theodosia.
Theophilus (Gr.), a lover of God. Fr. Thfophile, It.

Teoftlo, Ger. Theophilus, Gottlieb.
Theresa (Gr.), carrying ears of corn. Dims. Terry,

Tracie. Fr. Thfrese, It. and Sp. Teresa, Ger.

Therese, Thertsia.
Thomas (Heb.), a twin. Dims. Tom. Tommy, Tarn,

Tammie. Fr. Thomas, It. Tomaso, Sp. Tomas,

Ger. Thomas. Fem. Thomasa, Thomasina, Thorn-

asine. Tomina.
Tib, Tibbie, a Scotch dim. of Isabella (q.v.).

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

Timothy (Gr.), honoured of God. Dim. Tim. L.

Timotheus, Fr. Timothee, It. Timoteo, Sp. Timoteo,

Ger. Timotheus.
Titus (prob, L. tutus), safe. Fr. Tite, It and Sp.

Tito.
Tobiah, Tobias (Heb.), the Lord is good. Dim.

Toby. L. Tobias, Fr. Tobie, It. Tobia, Sp. Tobias,

Ger. Tobias.

Tristam, Tristram (Celt.), a herald.

Tryphon(Gr.), dainty. Fem. Tryphena.
Tryphosa (Gr.), dainty.
Tybalt, a form of Theobald.

Ulrica (Teut.), noble ruler. Fr. Ulrique, It Ulrica,

Ger. Ulrike.
Ulysses (Gr.), a hater.
Urania (Gr.), heavenly. Fr. Uranie.
Urban (L.), of the town, courteous. L. Urbanits, Fr.

Urbain, It. Urbano, Ger. Urbanus, Urban.
Uriah (Heb.), the Lord is light.
Uriel (Heb.), God is light
Ursula (L.), a she-bear. Fr. Ursiile, It. Orsola, Sp.

Ursola.

Valentine (L.), strong. L. Valentinia,fr. Valentin,
It. Valentino, Sp. Valentin, Ger. Valentin.

Valeria, fem. of Valerius^.), healthy. Fr. Valerie,
It. Valeria, Ger. Valerie.

Victor (L.), a conqueror. Fr. Victor, Ger. Victor.

Victoria, fem. of Victor. Fr. Victoire, It. Vittoria,
Ger. Victoria.

Vida, a fem. form of David.

Vincent (L.), conquering. L. Vincens, Fr. Vincent,

It. Vincenzio, Sp. Vincente, Port. Vicente, Ger.

Vincenz.
Viola (L.), a violet. Fr. Violette, It. Viola, Sp.

Violante, Ger. Viola, Viole.
Virginia (L.), virgin. Fr. Virginie, It. Virginia,

Ger. Virginia.
Vivian (L.), lively. Fr. Vivien, Ger. Vivian.

Walter (Teut), powerful warrior. Dims. Wat,
Watty. L. Gualterus, Fr. Gatithier. Gautier, It
Gnaltiero, Sp. Gualterio, Ger. IVaitner.

Wilfred (A.S.), resolute peace.

Wilhelmina, fem. of Wilhelm, the German form of
IVilliam (q.v.). Dims. Wilmett, Wilmot, Mina.
Minnie, Minella. Fr. Guillelmine, Guitletnette,
It. Guglielma, Sp. Giiillelmina, Ger. IVilhelminf.

William (Teut), helmet of resolution. Dims. Will, Willy, Bill, Billy. L. Gnilielmus, Gulielmus, Gr. Guillaume, It. Gugliclnto, Sp. Gnillermo, Port. Guilkerme, Ger. IVilhelm.Ytm. Wilhelmina.

Winifred, Winfred (Teut.), friend of peace. Dim. Winnie.

Zabdiel (Heb.), God endoweth.
Zaccheus (Heb.), pure.

Zachariah, Zechariab (Heb.). the Lord hath re-membered. Dims. Zach, Zechy.
Zadok(Heb.), just.

Zebadiah, Zebedee (Heb.), the Lord has bestowed.
Zedekiah (Heb.), the Lord is righteousness.
Zenobia (Gr.), having life from Zeus. Fr. Zinobie.
Zephaniah (Heb.), the Lord hideth.
Zoe (Gr.), life.

WORDS AND PHRASES IN MORE OR LESS CURRENT

USE FROM LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

See especially the Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases, edited by Dr C. A. M. FENNELL

(Cambridge, 1892).

Aasvogel (Ger.), a carrion-bird.

ab absurdo (L.), from absurdity.

ab asterno (L.), from eternity.

ab ante (L.), from before.

a bas (Fr.), down, down with !

a batons rompus (Fr.), by fits and starts.

abattu, fem. abattue (Fr.), cast down, dejected.

a bene placito (It), at pleasure.

ab extra (L.), from without.

abiit, excessit. evasit, erupit (L.), he is gone, he is off, he has escaped, he has broken away (Cicero, In Catilinam, II. i. i).

ab imo pectore (L.), from the bottom of the heart.

ab incunabulis (L.), from the cradle.

ab initio (L.), from the beginning.

ab intra (L.), from within.

ab officio et beneficio (Late L.), from office and benefice of a clergyman suspended.

a bon chat, bon rat (Fr.), to a good cat, a good rat-tit for tat

a bon droit (Fr.), with justice.

a bon marchd (Fr.), at a good bargain, cheap.

abonnement (Fr.X subscription.

ab origlne (L.), from the origin or beginning.

Abort (Ger), a privy, water-closet

ab OVO (L.), from the egg : from the beginning.

ab ovo usque ad mala (L.), from the egg to the

apples of a Roman banquet : from the beginning

to the end.

a bras ouverts (Fr.), with open arms,
abrege (Fr.), abridgment,
absence d'esprit (Fr.), absence of mind,
absens heres non erit (L.), the absent one wit! not

be the heir out of sight, out of mind,
absente TOO (L.), the defendant being absent
absit (L.), lit. 'let him be absent 'leave to pass one

night away from college.

absit dicto invidia (L.), to be said without boasting.
absit omen (L.), may there be no ill omen (3-. in .1

word just used) !

absolvi meam animam (L.), I have relieved my

mind,
abuna, the primate of the Abyssinian Church : a

Nestorian priest.
ab uno disce omnes (L.), from one learn all : from

one example you may know the rest
ab urbe condita (L.), from the founding of the city

i.e. Rome, 753 B.C.
abusus non tollit usum(L.), abuse does not do away

with use i.e. an abuse does not forfeit the legiti-
mate use of a thing,
a capite ad calcem (L.), from head to heel.

accabld (Fr.), depressed, overwhelmed.

accessit (L.), he came near.

accueil (Fr.), reception, welcome.

acedia (Late L.), sloth, indifference.

ac etiam(L.), 'and also' the name of a clause added

to a complaint of trespass in the Court of King's

Bench,
a chaque saint sa chandelle (Fr.), to every saint his

candle : to every patron his meed of service,
acharnd (t'r.), furious, desperate (esp. of battles).
Acherontis pabulum (L.), food for Acheron of a bad

person.

a cheval (Fr.), on horseback,
a compte (Fr.), on account : in part-payment,
a contrecoeur (Fr.), reluctantly,
a corps perdu (Fr.), desperately, with might and

main.

a COUVert (Fr.), under cover : protected,
acroama, acroasiS (Gr.), oral teaching, anything

rhetorical or otlierwise pleasant to listen to.
Actaeon (Gr.), the hunter who surprised Artemis

bathing, and so, being changed into a stag, was torn

in pieces by his own hounds : a cuckold,
actionnaire (Fr.), shareholder,
actualit^ (Fr.), real existence : appropriateness,
actum est de republica (L.), it is all over with the

republic.
actum ne agas (L.), do not do over again what is

done i.e. do a thing and have done with it.
acushla (Irish), darling,
ad aperturam [libri] (L.), as [the book) opens,
ad arbitrium (L.), at pleasure,
ad astra (L.), to the stars,
a dato (L.), from date,
ad Calendas Graacas (L.), at the Greek Calends i.e.

never, as the Greeks had no Calends,
ad captandum vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble,
ad clerum (L.), to the clergy,
ad crumenam (L.), to the purse,
adelantadp (Sp.), a grandee of high rank, the
governor

of a province.

a deml (Fr.), by halves, half.
a Deo et rege (L.), from God and the king,
a dessein (Fr.), on purpose,
ad eundem [gradum] (L.), to the same [degree] of

the admission of a graduate of one university to the

same degree at another without examination.
a deux (Fr.), of two, between two, two-handed,
a deux mains (Fr.), with both hands.
ad extra (Late L.), in an outward direction oppo-
site of ad infra.

ad extremum(L.), to the extreme,
ad finem (L.), to the end, toward the end.
ad gustum(L.), to taste,
ad hoc (L.), for this [object],
ad hominem (L.), to the man, personal,
adhuo sub judice lis est (L.), the dispute is still

undecided.

ad hunc locum (L.), on this passage.
ad idem (L.), to the same [point],
a die (L), from that day.
adieu paniers, vendanges sont faites (Fr.), farewell

hampers, the vintage is over good-bye to our hopes !

all is over.

ad infinitum (L.), to infinity,
ad inquirendum (Late L.), for making inquiry name

of a writ.

ad interim (Late L.), for the meantime,
ad internecionem (L.), to extermination.
a Dio (It.), to God ; addio ! adieu !
a discretion (Fr.), at discretion : without restriction.
ad libitum (L.), at pleasure,
ad litem (L.), for a suit.
ad majorem Dei gloriam (L.), for the greater glory

of God the Jesuit motto,
ad manum (L.), at hand, ready,
ad misericordiam (L.), to pity of an argument, &c.

Also used adjectively.

ad modum (L.), after the manner of.

admonitus locorum (L.), local associations.

ad nauseam (L.), to the pitch of producing disgust.

Adonai (Heb.), the Lord the name substituted for

Jakveli or Jehovah in reading the Old Testament ;

lit. ' my lords.'

ad patres (L.), gathered to his fathers, dead,
ad referendum (L.), to be further considered.
ad rem (L.), to the point : to the purpose,
a droite (Fr.), to the right ; a droite et a gauche

(Fr.), right and left.

adscriptus glebae (L.), bound to the soil of serfs,
adsuml (L.), I am present, here !
ad summum (L.), to the highest point,
ad unguem (L.), to the nail : nicely,
ad unum omnes (L.), all to a man.
ad utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either case,
ad valorem (L.), according to value,

ad verbum (L.), to a word, verbally,
ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or till fault i.e.

till some misconduct be proved,
ad Vivum (L.), to the life, like-life.
advocatus diaboli (L.), devil's advocate, a person

appointed to contest before the papal court the

claims of a candidate for canonisation ; hence any

adverse critic,
aegrescitque medendo (L.), and he becomes worse

from the very remedies used.
SBgri somnia (L.), a sick man's dreams.
A.E.I.O.U. (Austria est imperare orbi universe),

it is Austria's part to command the whole globe,
.ffiolus, EolUS (L.), the god of the winds : a kind of

ventilator.

aequabiliter et diligenter (L.), equably and dili-
gently,
aaquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem

(L.), remember to keep a calm mind in difficulties,
sequanimiter (L.), composedly,
aequitas sequitur legem (L.), equity follows law.
aequo animo (L.), with an equable mind,
aerarium (L.), the public treasury of ancient Rome

under the charge of the jErarii.
83S alienum (L.), debt, lit. 'copper money Jjelonging

to another."
JEsculapius, EsculapiUS (L.), the god of the healing

art, representative of physicians.
SBS triplex (L.), triple brass, a strong defence,
asstuarium (L.), an estuary : a vapour-bath.
asstUS (L.), efflux, passionate glow.
aetatiS suaa (L.), of his [or her] age.
aavum (L.), the same as ^Eon (q.v. in Diet.),
afer (L.), the south-west wind, lit. ' the African.'
affaire d'amour (Fr.), a love affair,
affaire de cceur (Fr.). an affair of the heart,
affaire d'honneur (Fr.), an affair of honour.
Affenthaler (Ger.), a kind of hock,
affiche (Fr.), a notice, placard, advertisement ;

affichti, posted up, published.
affreux (Fr.), frightful,
afin de (Fr.), in order to.
afin quo (Fr.), to the end that.

a fond (Fr.), to the bottom : thoroughly,
a forfait (Fr.), by contract, by the job.
a fortiori (L.), with stronger reason,
agacant, fem. agacante (Fr.), provoking, alluring ;

agaperie, allurement,
agallochum (L.). See under Aloe in Diet.
Agamemnon (Gr.), the leader of the Greeks in the

Trojan war, king of Mycenae : a generic name for

a king.
Aganippe (Gr.), a fountain on Mount Helicon sacred

to the Muses, supplying poetic inspiration : poetic

genius generally,
agar-agar (Malay), an edible seaweed, used in the

East for jelly and glue and for dressing silks.

agathodaemon (Gr.), a good genius or minor divinity,
a gauche (Fr.), to the left,
a genouz (Fr.), on the knees.

age quid agas (L.), do what you are doing i.e. with all your powers.

agerasia (Gr.), a hearty and healthy old age.

agger (L.), a mound, rampart.

a giorno (It), like daylight.

agnus castU3(L.), the cnaste-tree or Abraham's balm, a species of vitex.

agonothetes (Gr.), one who managed public games in ancient Greece.

a grands fraiS (Fr.), at great expense.

agrements (Fr.), graceful courtesies, charms, blandish-
ments.

a haute volx (Fr.), aloud.

Ahriman, the principle of evil and darkness in the Old Persian mythology the opposite of Onttuzd (q.v. in Diet.).

a huis ClOS (Fr.), with closed doors.

aide (Fr.), an assistant, a helper, a mate.

aide de camp (Fr.), an aide-de-camp (q.v. in Diet.).

aide-memoire (Fr.), an aid to the memory, a reminder,
a memorandum-book.

aide toi, le ciel t'aidera (Fr.), help yourself and Heaven will help you.

aidos (Gr.), shame, modesty.

aigre-doux, fern, -douce (Fr.), sourish, rather bitter ; aigreur, sourness ; aigri, soured, embittered.

ailes de pigeon (Fr.), pigeon's wings powdered side-curls (of hair).

aine, fem. aine"e (Fr.), elder, senior opposed to fntinf or cadet = younger.

air noble (Fr.), an air of distinction.

a jamaiS (Fr.), for ever.

Ajax (L., Gr.), the Greek hero next to Achilles in the Trojan war : a privy, by a pun on a Jakes.

a 1 abandon (Fr.), at random, left uncared for.

a la belle dtoile (Fr.), in the open air.

a la bonne heure (Fr.), in good or favourable time well and good, very good, that is right.

& la braise (Fr.), braised, half-baked and half-stewed.

a 1'abri (Fr.), under shelter.

a la campagne (Fr.), in the country.

a la carte (Kr.), according to the bill of fare.

a la deYobee (Fr.), by stealth.

a la Fran9aise (Fr.), after the French mode ; a la Parisienne (Fr.), in the Parisian style.

a la Grecque (Fr.), in the Greek style.

a la hauteur (Fr.), on a level with, abreast of.

alalagmos (Gr.), war-cry, cry of alula.

a la lanteme (Fr.), to the lamp(-chain) of the murders by the mob in the French Revolution, when the victims were seized and hanged on the chains from which hung the street lamps.

a la main (Fr.), in hand, ready : by hand.

a la maitre d'hotel (Fr.), in the style of a house-steward, of a hotel - keeper : in major domo fashion.

alambique" (Fr.), over-elaborated, hyper-refined.

a la militaire (Fr.), in military style.

a la mode (Fr.), according to the custom : in fashion.

a la mort (Fr.), to the death.

a 1'Anglaise (Fr.), in the English style.

a 1 antique (Fr.), in antique style.

a la Romaine (Fr.), in Roman style.

a la BUSSO (Fr.), in Russian fashion of dinners the courses of which are served from side-tables.

a la Tartuffe (Fr.), like Tartuffe, hypocritically.

a latere, ab latere (L.), lit. ' from the side,' in intimate association with, confidential of legates sent by the Pope.

alaternus (Late L.), a species of blackthorn (Rham~ nus).

a la vlctlme (Fr.), in the fashion of a victim.

a la volee (Fr.), on the flight of any quick return.

albergo, alberge (It.), an inn, auberge.

Albion (L.), an old name of Great Britain usually said to be from the white (L. albui) cliffs of Kent.

albricias (Sp.), a reward to the bearer of good news.

album Grsecum (Late L.), the dried dung of dogs, once used for inflammation of the throat.

alcaiceria (Sp.), a bazaar.

alcarraza (Sp.), a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

alcazar (Sp.), a palace, fortress, bazaar.

Alcides (L., Gr.), a patronymic of Hercules, from Alcjeus, the name of the father of his mother's husband.

al conto (It.), a la carte. See a la. carte above.

alcorza (Sp.), a kind of sweetmeat.

aldea, aldee (Sp.), a village, hamlet.

alea belli incerta (L.), the hazard of war is uncertain.

alea jacta OSt, or rather jacta tst alea (L.), the die is cast (said by Caesar on crossing the Rubicon).

Alecto (Gr.), one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes.

alectryon (Gr.), a cock.

a 1'envl (Fr.), emulously.

alepine, alapeen, a mixed stuff of wool and silk or of cotton and mohair named from Aleppo.

alere flammam (L.), to feed the flame.

alexipharmacon (Gr.), an antidote, counter-poison.

a 1'exte'rleur (Fr.), on the outside, abroad.

a 1'extre'mite' (Fr.), to the end of one's resources, to extremes, at the point of death.

alfaqui (Sp.), a lawyer.

alferes, alferez (Sp.), standard-bearer.

alforja (Sp.), a saddle-bag: the cheek-pouch of a baboon.

algarroba (Sp.), the carob tree and bean: a South American mimosa.

a I'improviste (Fr.), on a sudden, unawares.

a 1'interieur (Fr.), in the inside, at home.

aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus(L.), sometimes the good Homer nods the brightest genius is some-times dull.

aliquid haeret (L.), something sticks.

aliunde (L.), from another place.

alia Franca (It.), in the French style.

Allah il Allah, a corr. of Ar. ia ildha ilia 'Uafi = there is no God but the God the Moslem war-cry.

alia vostra salute (It.), to vour health.

alle'e (Fr.), an avenue, a walk or garden-path.

allez VOUS enl (Fr.), away with you ! begone !

alHiim (L.), the genus to which the leek and onion belong.

allceostropha (Gr.), arranged in irregular strophes.

aliens (Fr.), let us go : come on : come.

allure (Fr.), mien, gait, air.

alma (It.), soul, essence.

alma mater (L.), benign mother applied by old students to their university.

Alnaschar, a figure in Galland's Arabian lights who, having no basis but a basket of glass-ware for sale, dreams of making a fortune and marrying a princess, but in his pride kicks the princess of his dream, and so destroys the real foundation of his fortune hence any one whose illusions of good fortune are disastrously dispelled.

alopecia (L., Gr.), fox mange : a skin disease, which destroys the hair.

a 1'OU trance (Fr.), erroneously written for a out ranee
(q.v.).

alparca, alpargate (Port., prob. from Basque), a hempen shoe or sandal.

al pasto (It.), according to a fixed rate of meals in a restaurant.

alpeen (Ir.), a cudgel.

al piu (It.), at most.

al segno (It.), to the sign a direction to the per-former to go back to and repeat from the place marked thus '.f

alsirat (Ar.), the bridge across mid-hell to the Moham-
medan paradise.

alter ego (L.), one's second self: a friend, a repre-sentative.

use

Oltor idem (L.), another precisely similar.

alter ipse amlCUS (L.), a friend is another self.

alternis vicibus (L.), in alternative turns.

alterum tantum (L.), as much more.

altesse (Fr.), highness ; alteza (Sp.) ; altezza(It-).

althing (Norse), the former supreme court of Iceland.

altum silentium (L.), profound silence.

amabilis insania (LA a pleasing delusion,

amadavat, avadavat (Anglo-Ind.), an Indian song-bird, of family Fringillidtt,

a main annee (Fr.), by force of arms, with mailed fist.

a majori [ad minus] (L.), from the greater [to the less].

Amalthaea (Gr.), the goat which suckled Zeus. See Cornucopia in Diet.

amant, fem. amante (Fr.), a lover.

amantes : amentes (L.), lovers : lunatics.

amantium iraa amoris integratio est (L.), lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love.

amare simul et sapere ipsi JOT! non datur (L.), to be in love and to be wise at the same time is not granted even to Jupiter.

amari aliquld (L.), somewhat bitter.

amata bene (L.), well loved (fem.).

a maximiS ad minima. (L.), from the greatest to the least.

amazone (Fr.), a lady's riding-habit.

ame damne'e (Fr.), lit. 'damned soul,' any one's tool or agent blindly devoted to one's will.

ame de boue (Fr.), a soul of mud, a low-minded person.

a mensa et toro (L.), from bed and board.

ame perdue (Fr.), lit. 'lost soul,' a desperate character.

a merveille (Fr.), wonderfully, perfectly.

amicizia (It.), friendship, an intrigue.

amlCUS curia (L.), a friend of the court: a disinterested adviser, not a party to the case (wrongly, a friend in high quarters).

amlcus humani generis (L.), a friend of the human

race.

amicus Plato, aruicus Socrates, sed magls arnica

veritas (L.), Plato is dear to me, Socrates is dear,

but truth is dearer still
amiCUS usque ad aras (L.), a friend even to the altar

i.e. to the last extremity.
ami de GOUT (Fr.), a court friend,
amie (Fr.), a mistress fem. of ami, a friend.

a minor! [ad majus] (L.), from the less [to the

greater].

ami tie (Fr.), friendship.
a moitid (Fr.), half, by halves,
amomum (L. , Gr.), an aromatic plant, once loosely

used, now applied to a genus of Zingiberacece,
a mon avis (Fr.), in my opinion,
amorino (It.), a cupid.
amorosa, pi. amorosl, fem. of amoroso (It.), a

mistress.

amor patriaa (L.), love of country.

amor sceleratus habendi (L.), the accursed love of

possessing,
amortissement (Fr.), amortisation. See Amortise in

Diet.

amor vincit omnia (L.), love conquers all things,
amphigouri (Fr.), any nonsensical rigmarole,
ampoule", fem. ampoule'e (Fr.), bombastic,
amtman, amptman, also amman (Eng., Ger.), a

district magistrate, a civil officer in charge of an

ami, a steward or bailiff.
ana, written aa, 5. (Low L. , Gr.), used in recipes to

mean throughout, in equal quantity or proportion

(of each ingredient) ; hence sometimes as noun, ' an

equal quantity' or 'number. 1
Anak, pi. Anakim (Heb.), a race of giants,
ananke (Gr.), necessity.

anathema sit. let him be accursed (i Cor. xvi. 22).
a natura rel (L.), from the nature of the case,
anax (Gr.), a prince.

'anch.' io son pittore' (It.), 'I, too, am a painter 1
[said by Correggio with pride on looking at Raphael's picture of St Cecilia].

ancien regime (Fr.), the old order of things [esp. before the French Revolution] ; ancienne noblesse, the nobility of the foregoing.

ancile, pi. ancilia (L.), the shield which fell from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, on the safety of which the prosperity of Rome depended.

angekok, an Eskimo conjurer.

Angllce (L.), in English.

anguis in herba (L.), snake in the grass.

amcut, annicut, a Tamil name for a dam or weir across a river.

animal bipes (L.), the two-footed animal, man; animal implume, featherless ; animal rationale, rational ; animal risibile, able to laugh.

anima mundi (L.), the soul of the world a Platonic conception.

animo et fide (L.), by courage and faith.

animula vagula (L.), little soul flitting away beginning of a poem ascribed to the dying Hadrian, translated or paraphrased by Prior, Pope, Byron, and Dean Menvale.

anno retails suffl (L.), in the year of his [or her] age.

anno Christ! (L.), in the year of Christ.

anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord.

anno mundi (L.), in the year of the world.

anno salutis (L.), in the year of redemption.

anno urbis conditaa (L.), in the year the city [Rome] was built (753 B.C.).

annus mirabilis (L.), year of wonders.

anonyma (Gr.), a showy woman of light fame whom one is not supposed to know.

Antar, the hero of an Arabian romance based on the exploits of Antara ben Shaddad ; 'anteri (pi. 'anatira), a reciter of romances in Egypt.

ante Agamemnona. See vixere fortes.

ante bellum (L.), before the war.

ante lUCOm (L.), before light.

ante meridiem (L.), before noon.

Anteros (Gr.), a deity capable of resisting Eros or love.

antibarbarus (Late L.), a name applied to a collection of words and locutions to be avoided in the classical usage of a language.

antlchthon (Gr.), a counter-earth, placed by Pythagoreans on the opposite side of the sun its inhabitants the antichthones, hence antipodeans generally.

Anticyra (Gr.), a town of Phocis in ancient Greece, abounding in hellebore, reported a cure for insanity hence naviget A nticyram = let him sail to Anticyra (i.e. he is mad).

antipasto (It.), a whet before a meal.

antiquarium (L.), a collection of antiquities.

anziano, pi. anziani (It.), an elder, magistrate.

a OUtrance (Fr.), to excess, furiously, with a vengeance, to the bitter end : rapturously, to the echo [of applause] : furious, desperate.

apage, Satana, get thee behind me, Satan (Matt. iv. io).

a paribus (L.), from equals.

a parte ante (L.), on the side before opp. to a forte post, on the side after.

a pas de gdant (Fr.), with a giant's stride.

a perte de vue (Fr.), till beyond one's view.

a peu pres (Fr.), nearly.

Apfel-Strudel (Ger.), a wafery paste made of flour, butter, and warm water, covered with buttered bread-crumbs, raisins, sugar, allspice, and apples, and rolled up.

a piacdre (It.), at pleasure.

a pled (Fr.), on foot.

a pieds joints (Fr.), with feet joined.

a plaisir (Fr.), at pleasure.

cl point (Fr.), to a point : exactly right.

apollinarii, an alkaline mineral water containing car-

bonate of soda, derived from the Apollinaris Spring in the valley of the Ahr, in the Rhine province,

Apollo, the Greek sun-god, a representative of youthful manly beauty.

apologia (Gr.), an apologetic writing.

apophyge, apophygis (Gr.), the curving out of the top or bottom of a column from the capital or base.

apophysis, pi. apophyses, a process of a bone.

apoproegmena (Gr.), things rejected opp. to proegmena, things preferred,

aporia (Gr.), in rhetoric, a professed doubt of what to say or to choose.

aporrheta (Gr.), esoteric doctrines.

h, porte'e (Fr.), within reach or range.

a posse ad esse (L.), from the possible to the actual.

apostolicon (Gr.), apostles' ointment, a sovereign salve.

appalto (It.), farm : monopoly.

appartement (Fr.), a set of rooms in a house for an individual or a family.

appel au peuple (Fr.), a plebiscite.

appel nominal (Fr.), call of the names call of the House.

appUi(Fr), prop, support.

apres (Fr.), after ; apres coup, too late.

apres moi le deluge (Fr.), after me the deluge : then the deluge may come when it likes.

a prlma vista (It.), at first sight.

a propos de bottes (Fr.), apropos of boots i.e. without real relevancy.

a propos de Tien (Fr.), apropos of nothing.

aqua(L.X water; aqua Cffllestis, a sovereign cordial ; aqua fontana, spring water.

ct quatre (Fr.), of or between four : four together.

a quatre e'pingles (Fr.), lit. 'with four pins,' with the most careful neatness.

a quatre mains (Fr.), for four hands.

a quatr' occhi (It.), lit. 'to four eyes,' face to face, tete-a-tete.

aqua vitas (L.), water of life.

aquila npn caplt muscas (L.), an eagle does not catch flies.

a quo! bon '/ (Fr.), what 's the good of it?

a ravir (Fr.), in ravishing style.

arbiter elegantiarum (L.), a judge in matters of tnste.

arbitrium (L.), power of decision.

Arcades ambo (L.), Arcadians both, both alike.

arcana caelestia (L.), celestial mysteries.

arcana imperil (L.), state secrets.

arc de triomphe (Fr.), triumphal arch.

arc-en-ciel (Fr.), rainbow.

ArchaBUS (Late L. from Gr.), a personification by Paracelsus of animal and vegetable life.

ardentia verba (L.), words that burn, glowing language...

areb (Hind. arV), a sum of 10 crore, or 100,000,000.

argala (Hind, hargila), the Indian adjutant-bird or

ritic crane.

argent comptant (Fr.), ready money.

argumentl causa. (L.), for the sake of argument.

argumentum ab inconvenient! (L.), argument from the inconvenient.

argumentum ad crumenam (L.), argument to the purse.

argumentum ad rem (L.), argument to the purpose.

argumentum baculinum (L.), the argument of the stick, club-law the ultimate appeal.

Aristides (Gr.), an embodiment of justice, from the figure in ancient Greek history.

Arlstippus (Gr.), an embodiment of self-indulgence, from the founder of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.

ariston men hydor (Gr.), nothing like water.

ariston metron (Gr.), the middle course is the best : the golden mean.

arrectls auribus (L.), with ears pricked up.

arrtere-garde (Fr.), rear-guard.

arriere pense'e (Fr.), a mental reservation,
ars est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art
ars longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life short.
Artium baccalaureus (L.), Bachelor of Arts.
Artium Magister or Magister Artium (L.), Master of Arts.

a salt! (It.), by fits and starts,
asbestos gelOS (Gr.), inextinguishable laughter.
Asherah, the sacred tree erected beside Canaanite altars, wrongly translated in the A.V. as 'grove.' See Grove in Diet.

Ashtaroth (//.), Ashtoreth (//.), Astarte, the chief Canaanite goddess, female counterpart to Baal, corresponding to the Assyrian Ishtar.
asinus ad lyram (L.), an ass at the lyre, one ignorant of music.

askesis, asccsis (Late L. Gr.), training : the monastic life, asceticism.

Asmodeus, Asmoday, an evil spirit of Semitic mythology, whose functions are seen in Le Sage's story, Le D table Boiteux.

Aspasia, a gifted Athenian courtesan, mistress of Pericles any charming and accomplished woman of easy morals,
assez bien (Fr.), pretty welL
assiette (Fr.), plate, course of meat,
assonancia, assonancy (Sp.), assonance,
assora (Ar. al-sura), a chapter or section of the Koran.

astatki (Turk.), refuse petroleum.
Astolfo, Astolpho, the name of one of Charlemagne's paladins,
astra castra, numen lumen (L.), the stars my camp, God my lamp.

Astraea. the goddess of justice in Greek mythology who lived on earth during the Golden Age, but fled from man's impiety.

atabek, an ancient Turkish title of honour.
Atalanta, a fleet-footed Arcadian maiden who raced her suitors defeated by Hippomedon by means of the stratagem of letting fall three golden apples.
Atalantis, Atlantis. See under Atlantean in Diet,
atalaya (Sp. Ar.), a watch-tower,
ataraxia (Gr.), the indifference to circumstances aimed at by the Stoic.
a tatons (Fr.), groping.

Athanasius contra mundum (L.), Athanasius against the world : one resolute man facing universal opposition.
Athene, Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, the Roman Minerva.

athetesiS(Gr.), rejection of words, &c., as spurious,
atmaidan (Turk.), a hippodrome,
a tort et a travers (Fr.), at random,
a tOUte force (Fr.), by all means, absolutely.
\ tout hasard (Fr.), at all hazards,
a, tout priX (Fr.), at any price,
atra cura (L.), black care,
a travers (Fr.), across, through.
Atreus, son of Pelops, who served up the flesh of

Thycstes' children to their father.
Atropos, one of the Fates of Greek mythology, who

cut the destined thread of life.

at spes non fracta (L.), but hope is not yet crushed.
attap, atap, palm-fronds used for thatch by the

Javanese.

attar-gul (Ar. , Pers.), essence of roses.
attelage (Fr.), team,
attentat (Fr.), attempt,
attirail (Fr.), apparatus,
au bout de son Latin (Fr.), at the end of his Latin,

at the end of his knowledge, at his wits' end.
au clnquieme (Fr.), on the fifth [story], in the attics,
au contraire (Fr.), on the contrary,
au COurant (Fr.), fully acquainted with matters,
auctor pretiosa facit (L.), the giver adds value to

the gift,
audace (Fr.), daring.

audaces fortuna Juvat (L.), fortune favours the daring.

audacter et sincere (L.), boldly and sincerely.

audax et cautus (L.), bold and cautious.

au ddsespoir (Fr), in despair.

audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side.

audiencia (Sp.), court of justice.

audienza (It), audience.

audita querela (L.), the suit having been heard name of a writ.

auditque vocatus Apollo (L.), and Apollo listens when invoked.

au fait (Fr.), well acquainted with a matter : expert.

aufgeschoben 1st nicht aufgehoben (Ger.), put off is not given up.

au fond (Fr.), at the bottom.

auf wiedersehen ! (Ger.), till we meet again, good-bye !

au grand sdrieux (Fr.), in all seriousness.

au gratia (Fr.), after the style of grtitin, i.e. brown fish cooked in this way being covered with bread-crumbs and browned in an oven, &c.

aujourd'hul roi, domain rien (Fr.), to-day king, to-morrow nothing.

au jour le jour (Fr.), from day to day, from hand to mouth.

au levant (Fr.), towards the east.

au mieux (Fr.), on the best of terms.

aumoniere (Fr.), a purse carried at the girdle.

au naturel (Fr.), in the natural state : cooked plainly.

au pied de la lettre (Fr.), close to the letter, quite literally.

au pis aller (Fr.), at the worst.

au plaisir de vous revoir (Fr.), till I have the plea-sure of seeing you again.

au poids de 1'or (Fr.), at the weight of gold, very dear.

au premier (Fr.), on the first [floor).

au quatrieme (Fr.), on the fourth [floor].

aura popularis (L.), the breeze of popular favour.

aurea mediocritas (L.), the golden or happy mean.

au reste (Fr.), as for the rest.

aureus [nummus] (L.), golden [coin] the standard gold coin of ancient Rome, equal to 100 sesterces, worth about i, js- : a weight of ij drachms.

au revoir (Fr.), adieu until we meet again.

auribus teneo lupum (L.), I am holding a wolf by the ears.

auriga (L.), a charioteer.

auri sacra fames (L.), accursed hunger for gold.

au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois (Fr.), in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings.

aurum fulminans (Late L.), an explosive precipitate of chloride of gold.

aurum omnes, yicta jam pletate, colunt (L.), all worship gold, piety being overthrown.

aurum potabile (L.), potable gold.

au second (Fr.), on the second [floor].

au secret (Fr.), in close custody or confinement.

ause'rieUX(Fr.) 1 seriously.

auspex, pi. auspices (L.), an augur in ancient Rome ; auspicium, pi. auspicia, an observation made by an au^ur.

auspicium meliorls aevi (L.), augury of a better age.
aussitot dit, aussit6t fait (Fr.), no sooner said than

done,
aut amat aut odit mulier, nihil est tertium (L.),

a woman either loves or she hates, there is no third

course for her.
autant d'hommes (or de tStes), autant d'avls (Fr.),

so many men, so many minds.

aut Caesar aut nullus (L.), either Csesar or nobody,
aut insanit homo aut versus facit (L.), either the

man is mad or he is making verses,
aut Inveniam viam aut faciam (L.), I shall either

find a way or make one.
aut non tentaris aut perfice (L.), either do not

attempt or else achieve.

auto (Sp.), an act : a drama : an auto-da-fe".

aut prodesse volunt autdelectare poetae (L.), poets

seek either to profit or to please.

autrefois acquit (law French), previously acquitted,
autrefois convict (law French), previously convicted,
aut regem aut fatuum nasci oportet (L.), it behoves one to be born either king or fool,
autres temps, autres moeurs(Fr.), other times, other

manners.

au trolsieme (Fr.), on the third [floor],
aut vincere aut mori (L.), either to conquer or to

die.

aux absents les OS (Fr.), to the absent the bones.
aUX armes ! (Fr.), to arms !
aux grands maux les grands remedes (Fr.), to

desperate evils desperate remedies,
auxilium ab alto (L.), help from on hi^h.
ayania, avaria, avenia (It.), au extortionate Turkish

impost.

avant-COUreur (Fr.), a forerunner,
avant-gout (Fr.), a foretaste,
avant propos (Fr.), preliminary matter : preface,
avec permission (Fr), by consent,
ave, imperator, morituri te salutant ! (L.), hail, emperor, men doomed to die salute thee ! [said by gladiators].

avenir (Fr.), future, prospects.
aventUTier, fern, aventuriere (Fr.), an adventurer or

adventuress.

a verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.
AvernUS (L.), the infernal regions, any abyss from

Lake Avernus in Campania.
a vieux comptes nouvelles disputes (Fr.), old

accounts breed new disputes.

a vinculo matrimonil (L.), from the bond of matrimony,
avi numerantur avorum (L.), ancestors of ancestors

are counted [to me].
aviso la fin (Fr.), weigh well the end.
avito viret honors (L.), he flourishes upon ancestral

honours,
avocat consultant (Fr.), consulting lawyer, chamber

counsel.

avoira, awara, a South American palm, also its fruit.
avoir la langue de"lie"e (Fr.), to have the tongue

unbound, to be glib of speech.
a VOlonte" (Fr.), at pleasure,
a vqstro beneplacito (It.), at your pleasure, at your

will.

a votre santo" (Fr.), to your health.
avou6 (Fr.), attorney, solicitor.
avoyer (Fr.), formerly the chief magistrate in some

Swiss cantons.

a vuestra salud ! (Sp.), to your health !
awocato, awocado (It.), an advocate, barrister;

awocatO del diabolo (see advocatus diaboli).
awogadore (It.), an official criminal prosecutor in

Venice.

axioma medium (L.), a generalisation from experience.

aymer loyaulte" (O. Fr.), love loyalty,
ayuntamiento (Sp.), municipal council.

bacallao (Sp-X cod-fish.

baccah (Ir.), a cripple.

baccbius (L. Gr.), a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables preceded or followed by a short syllable.

Bacchus (L. Gr), the god of wine.

badaud (Fr), a lounger, a simpleton.

badmash, budmash (Hind.), a rascal.

bael, bel (Anglo-Ind.), the Bengal quince, also its fruit.

bagasse, bagass (Fr.), refuse products of sugar manufacture.

bagne (Fr.), a bagnio.

bahar, bhar (Ar), a measure for heavv weight in India, &c., varying from two cwt. upwards.

bahi (Gipsy), fortune.

babut (Fr.), a trunk, chest.

baUli(Fr.), a magistrate ;bailliage, the jurisdiction of such.

bain-marie (Fr.), a flat vessel containing boiling water.

bajoccho, pi. bajocchi (It.), copper coin worth id.

bajra, bajri (Hind.), a kind of Indian millet.

bakal, bakhal (Ar.), a storekeeper.

balachong, blachong (Malay), a condiment of prawns,
shrimps, &c. , fermented, salted, and spiced.

baladiere (Fr.), a ballad singer.

baladin, baladine (Fr.), a public dancer : a mountebank.

balagan (Tartar), a booth of branches, &c.

bala-kbanab (Pers.), an upper room.

balalaika (Russ.), a popular musical instrument.

ballet d'action (Fr.), a ballet combining action with dancing ; ballet divertissement, a ballet entertainment.

balliadera, balliadere, the same as Bayadere (q.v. in Diet.).

ballon d'essai (Fr.), an experimental balloon sent up : a ' feeler ' of any kind.

balneum (L.), bath ; balneum marise, the same as bain-marie above.

bal pare" (Fr.), a dress ball.

balzorine, balzerine (Fr.), a light stuff of wool and cotton mixed.

banalite* (Fr.), triviality.

banco regis (L.), on the king's bench.

bandalero (Sp.), a robber.

banderilla (Sp.), a dart with which the banderillero annoys the bull in a bull-fight.

bandy (Telegu), a carriage, cart.

bangy, bangby (Hind.), a shoulder yoke with its suspended load.

banquette (Fr.), the front bench of a diligence.

bansuli (Hind.), a flute.

Barataria, the island government committed to Sancho
Panza in Don Quixote.

barathrum (L. Gr.), an abyss : an insatiable extortioner.

barba tenus sapientes (L.), sages as far as the beard i.e. with an appearance of wisdom only.

barca (It.), a boat, barge ;barca-longa, a large Spanish fishing-boat.

barcelona (Sp.), a coloured neckerchief.

barranca, barranoo (Sp.), the bed of a torrent.

bas-bleu (Fr.), a blue-stocking : a literary woman.

basilicon (Gr.), lit. 'royal,' a title applied to various ointments of repute also basilicum.

basistan, bazestan (Turk.), a market.

basocbe (Fr.), a tribunal for disputes between the clerks of the French parliament.

basso profondo (It.), a deep bass voice, or a person possessing such.

basta ! (It.), enough ! no more !

bastide (Fr.), a French country-house.

basto (Sp.), the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

bat (Fr.), a pack-saddle only in composition, as in bathorse, batman, batmoney, &c.

baton for re" (Fr.), a staff shod with iron, an alpenstock.

battant, pi. battans CFr.), the leaf of a table or door.

batterie de cuisine (Fr.), set of utensils for cooking.

battre la campagne (Fr.), to scour the country, to beat about the bush.

battuta (It.), beating [time].

bavardage (Fr.), idle talk.

Bayard, a gentleman of perfect courage and spotless honour, from the Chevalier Bayard (1476-1524), sans feur et tans reproche.

bayer aux corneilles (Fr.), to gape at the crows, to

stare vacantly.

beat memoriae (L.), of blessed memory.
beati pacific! (L.), blessed arc the peacemakers,
beatus llle qui procul negotiis . . . paterna rura

bobUS exercet SUiS (L.). happy he who, far removed from city cares, . . . tills with his own oxen the fields that were his father's,
beau gargon (Fr.), a handsome man.
beau JOUT (Fr.), fine day, good times,
beau sabreur (Fr.), a dashing cavalry soldier,
beaute dU diable (Fr.), that overpowering beauty for

the sake of which men fling everything away,
beaux yeux (Fr.), fine eyes : a pretty woman,
be'casse (Fr.), a woodcock, an idiot,
beccaccia (It.), a woodcock,
be'chamel (Fr.), a kind of sauce made with a little

flour in cream,
beegah, began, beegba (Hind.), a Hindoo square

measure, varying from 1 to acre.
bel air (Fr.), fine deportment.

bel esprit (Fr.), a fine genius: a person of wit or genius ; //. beaux esprits, men of wit : gay spirits.

bel dtage (Fr.), the best story, the first floor,
bella gerant alii, tu, felix Austria, nube (L.), let others wage wars ; do thou, lucky Austria, make marriages.

bella, horrida bella ! (L.), wars, horrid wars!
bellaque matribus detestata (L.), and wars abhorred by mothers.

belle amie (Fr.), a female friend, a mistress.
belle assemble (Fr.), a fashionable gathering,
belle-mere (Fr.), mother-in-law.
belle passion (Fr.), tender passion,
belle VUe (Fr.;, fine prospect,
bellum internecinum (L.), a war of extermination,
bellum lethale (L.), deadly war.
bellum nee timendum nee provocandum (L.), war is neither to be feared nor provoked,
bel sangue (It.), gentle blood.
belta e follia vanno spesso in compagnia (It.), beauty and folly often go together,
belua multorum capitum (L.), monster with many heads the irrational mob.
bene decessit (Late L.), he has left well a leaving certificate given to a schoolboy, curate, &c.
be'ne'ficiaire (Fr.), the person receiving a benefit,
beneficium accipere libertatem est. vendere (L.), to accept a favour is to sell one's liberty.
bene merentibus(L.), to the well-deserving ; bene merit! (ace. -tOS), having well deserved.
bene orasse est bene studuisse (L.), to have prayed well is to have endeavoured well,
beneplacito (L.), by your leave,
bene qui latuit bene vixit (L.), he has lived well who has lived obscure.
bene vobis ! (L.), health to you !
benigno numine (L.), with favouring providence,
benj, the same as Bhang (q.v. in Diet.),
ben trovatO (It.), cleverly invented.

ben venuto (It.), welcome.

berceau (Fr.), a cradle : a covered walk ; berceau-nette (pseudo- French), a bassinette.
Berenice's hair. See Coma Berenices.
bergere (Fr.), a kind of easy-chair,
besoin (Fr.), need, want, desire,
beso las manos (Sp.), I kiss your hands,
bete (Fr.), brute, stupid person ; b6te noire, a black beast : a bugbear ; bfitise, stupidity.
Bethesda (Heb.), a healing pool at Jerusalem often applied to a Nonconformist church.
Beulah (Heb.), a land of rest a name for Isiael in its future condition, in Isa. Ixii. 4.
beVue (Fr.), an oversight, a blunder,
bbat, bnaut, bawt (Hind.), a professional bard,
bheesty, bhisti (Pers. tihistt), a water-carrier,
bibelot (Fr.), a trinket.
bibere venenum in auro (L.), to drink poison from a cup of gold,
bibliotheca (L., Gr.), a library : a bibliographer's catalogue : a series of books,
bidet (ir.), a nag, a cob.

bien (Fr.), well ; bien-airoe', well beloved ; Wen chausse (km. chausse'e), well shod, with neat boots ; bien entendu, of course, to be sure ; Wen gante, with neat gloves.

bionnium (L.), a period of two years.

bien perdu, bien connu (Fr.), blessing flown is blessing known.

bieaseance (Fr.), propriety in pi. the proprieties.

biffe" (Fr.), erased, cancelled.

biga(L.), a chariot-and-pair.

bijouterie (Fr.), jewellery.

billet d amour (Fr.), love-letter.

biondo, fem. bionda (It.X blonde.

bis (L.), twice : repeated : encore.

bis dat qui cito dat (L.), he gives twice who gives promptly.

bis peccare in bello non licet (L.), in war one may

not blunder twice.

bis pueri senes (L.), old men are twice boys,
blagueur (Fr.), one given to blague (see Blagut in

Diet).

blanchisseuse (Fr.). a laundress.
blandse mendacia linguae (L.), falsehoods of a smooth

tongue.

blanquette (Fr.), a variety of pear,
bleuatre (Fr.), bluish.

bluette (Fr.), a production of bright and witty character.
Blut und Eisen. See Eisen und blut, the correct

form.

bocca (It.), one of the mouths of a glass-furnace,
bock (Fr.), a strong kind of German beer, drunk in

May from Eimbockbier Einbeck in Prussia : now

often a glass or mug of any beer.
bona(L.), goods; bona mobilia, movable goods;

bona peritura, perishable goods ;-bona vacantia,

unclaimed goods,
bon accueil (Fr.), good reception, due honour: bon

ami good friend ; bon camarade, good comrade ;

bon diable, good-natured fellow ; bon ^enfant,

good fellow, pleasant companion ; bon gout, good

taste.

bona fides (L.), good faith,
bonagh, bonough (Ir.), a regular soldier ; bonaght.

a subsidy to Irish chiefs for a supply of soldiers,
bona Si sua norint (L.), if only they knew their own

blessings.

bonasus (L.), a bison or aurochs,
bon avocat, mauvais voisin (Fr.), a good lawyer is a

bad neighbour,
bon-chre'tien (Fr.), ' good Christian 'a kind of pear,

the William.

bon gre", mal gre" (Fr.), willing or unwilling,
bonhomie (Fr.), good nature.
Bonhomme (Fr.), a French peasant,
bonis avibus (L.), under good auspices,
bonjour (Fr.), good-day : good-morning,
bon jour, bonne oeuvre (Fr.), the better day the

better the deed,
bon marche' (Fr.), ' good bargain :' cheapness : cheap :

a large ready-money drapery shop,
bon mot, pi. bons mots (Fr.), a witty saying,
bonne bouche (Fr.), a choice morsel,
bonne compagnie (Fr.), good society.
bonne et belle (Fr.), good and fair.
bonne foi (Fr.). good faith.

bonne fortune (Fr.X good luck, success in an intrigue.

bonne grace (Fr.), good grace, gracefulness.
bonne mine (Fr.), good appearance, pleasant looks,
bonnes nouvelles adoucissent le sang (.Fr.), good

news sweetens the blood,
bonsoir (Fr.), good-evening,
bon ton (Fr.), the height of fashion,
bon Vivant (Fr.), a jovial companion: one who lives

too well [bonne vivante is not according to

French usage] ; bon Viveur, a free or fast liver,
bon voyage ! (Fr.), a good journey to you !

booza (Ar.), a drink made in Turkey and Egypt by

fermenting millet or barley,
bordereau (Fr.), a memorandum.
boreen(Ir.X a narrow road,
borgen macht sorgen (Ger.), borrowing makes

sorrowing.

borghetto (It.), a big village.
born< (Fr.), limited, narrow-minded,
botte (Fr.), a pass or thrust in fencing,
bouche (Fr.), the staff of cooks in a large house,
bouderle (Fr.), pouting, sulking,
bouffde (Fr.), puff, whiff.

bouillon (Fr.), soup ; bOUilli, boiled or stewed beef,
bouillonne" (Fr.), provided with puffs.
bOUillotte (Fr.), a game at cards for five players,
boule (Fr.), anything round like a ball,
bouleverse" (Fr.), upset ; bouleversement, an over-
turning.

bouquetiere (Fr.), a flower-girl.

bourgeois, fem. bpurgeoise (Fr.), a townsman, trader
(adj.)of the middle class, commercial ; bourgeois
gentilhomme, the tradesman-gentleman,
boursier (Fr.), a foundation-scholar : a speculator on

'Change.

boutez en avant (Fr.), push forward,
boutique (Fr.), a shop, tradesman's stock,
boutonniere (Fr.), a flower made up for the button-
hole, &c.

bowery (Dut.), a farm, plantation,
brachium civile (L.), the civil arm ; braohium

seculare, the secular arm.
brava ! (It.), well done !
brevet d'invention (Fr.), a patent,
brevete" (Fr.), patented.

brevi manu (L.), with a short hand, off-hand.
brevis esse laboro, obscurus no (L.), in labouring to

be brief I become obscure,
brial (Sp.), a rich skirt,
bride (Fr.), the string of a woman's bonnet,
brillant (Fr.), brilliancy,
briller par son absence (Fr.), to be conspicuous by

its absence.

brindisi (It.), a rhymed toast,

brinjaul (Port, beringela), the egg-plant,
brioche (Fr.), a bun : a blunder, mistake,
brochette (Fr.), a small spit or skewer.
Brodstudien (Ger.), bread studies, those by means of

which one earns his living,
brouillerie (Fr.X disagreement,
bruler la chandelle par les deux bouts (Fr.), to

burn the candle at both ends,
brulot (Fr.), an incendiary,
brune (Fr.), fem. of brun, brown, a dark girl or

woman.

brutum fulmen (L.), an ineffectual thunderbolt.
bucellas (Port.), a Portuguese white wine.
budgerOW (Hind.), a heavy keelless barge,
buen principio, la mi tad es hecha (Sp.), well begun

is half-done.

bulse (Port, bolsa), a package of diamonds or gold-
dust.

bund (Hind.), an artificial embankment.
Bundesrath (Ger.), the Federal Council in the German

Empire.

buneeya, bunya (Hind.), a grain-dealer,
buona mano (Sp.), small gratuity,
buono StatO (It.), good state [of affairs),
buontempo (It.), good time, pleasure.
burgO (It.), a market-town.

Bursch. pi. Burschen (Ger.), a comrade, a student ;
Burschenschaft, an association of German students,
buvette (Fr.), a taproom,
buxee, buzie (Hind.), a military' paymaster.

cabana (Sp.), an exporting house : a kind of cigar,
cabaya (Malay), a long tunic of cotton, &c.
caboceer (Port.), a West African chief,
cacafuego, cacafogo (Sp.), a spitfire.

cachinntis '. L-X a loud laugh.

i

*

Fr.X

!t "

KAr.X

caimach (GaeLX a bag.
aira<Fr.X 'that sfeafl p>
&UBOOS song of the Frenc
amtali, I *! ( ),aai iiiiiir i
aataaam (L.), a hot batik.

L (So.), the crater of a i

taw sky, not their and,
Pot] milk : cafe noir.

tt(LXwhi

Z. ^~ -"" 1 7. '- E7. Vf-.~".t r^~'-

about 500 pounds

s in the AngH-
HO, sing to the
Lord.

. pi CtttM (LX a corner of the eye.

(L-X the ptatB-Kng or canto-fermr : a
:.. al

OaaaaaaaT* (FtV, a asMate eaaaaav-heeaec.
OapnclDtf* (Ger.X cofiee with a Brie aafc.

eapttfL-X. head: chapter.

KUXworthlMi]

- - . ..-
let awattarr aatboriry yield to cmL

(Fr.). that will come.
oelni qul vent, oelni-ii pent (rr.), who has the will,

he has the stilL
oemonda est pteln de fons (Fr.), this world is full

C'en est fait de In! (Fr.). it is all over with him.
e'en *t qne to premier pas qin ooate (Fr.X it is
only the first step that is difficult.

nonna (L.). censor of n.

(L.X a hundred.

en quia impossfljile est (L.), it is certain

ie h is impossible.

e'wt-4-dire (Fi.). that is to say.

egal (Fr.). it 's all one [to me] : it makes no odds.
10 ooBDMBMnmi de la fin (Jr.). it is T b^
of the end.

malE ce n'ert pas la guerre (Fr.),
that is magnificer.t.. but it is not war [said at Bala-
klava. by a French general watching the charge of
the Light Brigade].
c'est fire [fbuj qnlm crime, c est une faute (Fr.).

rse than a crime, it is a blunder.

C'est Belon (Fr.), that is according to circumstances.
C est unfi autre chose (Fr.), that is quite another

desrmt (L.X the rest is awanting.

(L-X other things being equal
} (L.), but I think [saic of perasteot
obctmction, like *t" of Citci].
tacnn MB gofct, k chacun son gout (Fr.), every
one to his taste [ohafam a son go&t is net

(Fr.X during war, the sounding of a trumpet

or drum to ask s. parley,
iambre i noartmr (Fr.), a bedroom,
hamps Eyseee (F I fields name of a

pc-Tri i' PaTav

brae, chapean de brae, a crush-hat [coined
French, not real French J.
bas! (Fr-X hats off!

irdenie (Fr.). a chapel or chamber in which
a ujrpat Kes in state before burial, surrounded by

~ BXpiataire (Fr.X a chapel built in expiation,
on the site of one's sin.
(FV.). charming woman.

(Fr.X castles in Spain, castles

h*f flidatee, or merely chef (Fr.), male head-cook.
aflamtB de far (Fr.X the iron way, r:

(Fr.), a dear male friend : chore amie, a
friend. Cheii fern, chene. beloved.

! (Fr), seek for the woman!
there 's a woman at the bottom of it ! [the phrase is

(IuX what will be win be.

knight of industry :
by persevering fraud.
BMEDltatO (It.), a free church in a
free Kate ICavonr's recipe for 1
Chi taOe eotfeeca (It.) he who keeps silence con-

(Fr X before this, former, heretofore.
rrAbaefcc.

(L.X the girdle of Venus,
m (L.), a circuraiocmioB,
in probando (L.), arguing in a circle, using
the conclusion as one of the arguments.
CltO (L.X quicklv.

Clarior e tenebris rL.). the brighter from the darkneK.
(L.), an ubaatrious and

I (Fr.), the well-off classes.

CCBlebB quid agam (L.), being a bachelor, what am I
to doT

HM

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

Ccena Domini (L.), the Lord's Supper.

OOgito, ergo sum (L.), 1 think, therefore I am

[Descartes' fundamental basis of philosophy],
coiffeur (Fr.), a hairdresser.

collectanea (L.), passages collected from authors.
Coma Berenices (L.), an asterism between Bootes and

Leo, representing the amber hair of Berenice, wife

of Ptolemy Euergetes.
Comedie Francaise, La (Fr.), the official name of the

subsidised Theatre Francais.
comedie humaine (Fr.). the name applied to the

collection of Balzac's novels, plating to form a

complete picture of contemporary society.
COmitas inter gentes (L.), international comity.
COmme il Taut (Fr.), as it should be : correct : ap-ed by the fashionable world, genteeL
commune bonum (L.), common good,
communibus annis (L.), on the annual average,
communi consensu (L.), by common consent.
Compagnon de voyage (Fr.), travelling companion,
compos mentis (L.), or sound mind, sane,
compte rendu (Fr.), an account rendered : report,
comptoir (Fr.), counter : counting-room.
con amore (It.), with love : very earnestly,
concio ad Clerum (L.), discourse to the clergy.
COncours (Fr.X contest, competition.
con dHigenza (It.), with diligence,
conditio sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.

con dolore (It.), with grief,
confer (L.), compare.

conjunctis viribus (L.), with united powers.
conquiescat in pace (L.), may he [or she] rest in

peace.

conscia mens recti (L.X a mind conscious of recti-
tude.

conseil d'e"tat (Fr.), a council of state,
conseil de famille (Fr.). a family consultation,
consensus facit legem (L.), consent makes law or

rule.

Consilio et a-Tiimia (L.), by wisdom and courage,
consilio et prudentia (L-X by wisdom and prudence.
COn SpiritO (It.X with spirit.

constantia et Vtrtute (L.), by constancy and virtue.
consuetude pro lege servatur (L.), custom is held

as a law.
COQSUle Planco (L.), when Plancus was consul,
when

I was a young man.
contra bonos mores (L-X against good manners or

morals.

copia verborum (L.X plenty of words, fluency,
coram domino rege (L.X before our lord the king.
CO ram nobis (L.), bet ore us, in our presence.
COram populo (L.). in the presence of the public,
cordon sanitaire (Fr.X a sanitary cordon, a line of

sentries posted so as to keep contagious disease

within a certain area.

Corpus delicti (L.). the substance of the offence,
corpus juris canoniCi (L.X body of the canon law;

corpus juris CiviliS (L.X body of the civil law.
corruptio optimi pessima (L.X the corruption of the

best is the worst of all.
COrSOtiere (Fr.). a maker of corsets.
COSi fan tutte (It.X so do they all : they 're all like

that [of women].

COtelette (Fr.), a cutlet, a chop,
coup de bonheur (Fr.). stroke of good hick,
coup de chapeau (Fr.), a touching of the hat.
coup de hasard (Fr.X lucky chance.
COUp de soleil (Fr.), sunstroke.
Coup de vent (Fr.), a gust of wind, a gale.
COUpe-jarret (Fr.X a cut-throat, ruffian,
coup manque (Fr.X an abortive stroke, a failure.

coute que coute (Fr.X cost what it may.
COUtunere (Fr.X a dressmaker.
couvre-pied (Fr.X a coverlet or rug fix- the feet,
crambe repetita (L.X caold kail bet again cold

cabbage-broth warmed up.

credat Judaeus Apella : (L.X let the Jew Apella

believe that [if he '.
Credo quia absurdum (L.), I believe it because it is

absurd,
creme de la creme (Fr.X cream of the cream : the

very best.

crepe" (Fr.), frizzed.

cresdt eundo (L.X it grows as it goes.
creve-CCBUr (Fr.), deep sorrow, bean-break.
Criard. fern, criarde (Fr.), crying, discordant.
Crimea falsi (L.), crime of perjury.
uinaii lassas majestatis (L.). high treason.
CroquiS (Fr-X an outline or rough sketch,
croustade (Fr.), a kind of rissole with hard crust.
Cruz Criticorum (L.), a puzzle for the critics,
cucullus non facit monachum (L.X the cowl does

not make the monk.
CUi bono? (L.X for whose benefit is it! who is the

gainer?
cuilibet in arte sua credendum est (L.X every

person is to be trusted in his own art.
culpa levis (L.) a slight fault,
cum bona venia (L-X 'wi'h your kind indulgence.
CUm grano sails (L.), with a grain of salt Le. with

some allowance.

Cum multis aliis (L.), with many other things,
cum notis variorum (L.), with the notes of various

[critics].

tmm. priTilegiO (L.), with privilege.
01 1 ha felicitas (L.X nice felicity of ejrpression that

is the fruit of pains,
currente calamo (L.), with a running pea, with the

pen of a ready writer,

custos rotulorum (L-X keeper of the rolls.

d accord (Fr.). agreed, in tune.

da deztram mlsero (L.X give the right hand to one unhappy.

da locum melioribus (L. X give place to your betters.

dame dlionneur (Fr.X maid of honour.

rtimiH de la halle (Fr.X market-women.

Hamnn-m absque iujuria (L.X loss without injury.

dardanariUS (L.). a speculator in grain.

das ETBig-Weibliche (Ger.X the eternal feminine.

das heiSSt, or simply d.h, (Ger.), that is.

date et accepta (L-X expenditures and receipts.

date ObOlum BlisariO (L X give a penny to Bdisarias [the appeal ascribed to the great general when reduced to mend ic,

Davus sum. non (Edlpus (L.), I am only Darns, not CEdipus a plain man, and BO piophet.

debito justitia (L-X by debt of Justice.

de bon augure (Fr.X of good omen.

d* bonne grace (Fr.X with good grace: willingly.

jMttofalinn (Fr.X forfeiture.

de die in diem (L.X from day to day.

de facto (L.X from the fact : really : actual.

degage\ fern, degagee (Fr.X easy and uacoostiaiaed.

degOUt (Fr.X distaste.

de gusutai non ect dlspatudum (L.), there is no disputing about tastes.

de haul en bsu (Fr.X from top to bottom: conteKptnously.

Dei gratia (L. X by the grace of God.

de integro (L.X anew.

imiMIIIII (Fr.X i France, a late meal with meat and wine ; in Engli<. more specifically, dejeuner a la breakfast with meat.

de jure (L.), in law : by right : rightful.

delassement (Fr X relaxation.

de 1'audace. encore de 1'audace. et toujours de laudace (Fr.X to dare, sr.li to dare, and ever to dare [Damon's famous phrase).

delenda est Carthago (L.X Carthage most be destroyed [a saying constantly repeated by CatoJ.

de BUl en pU (Fr.X from bad to worse.
(Fr X dwelling.

"Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

demi-jpur (Fr.). half-light, twilight, subdued light.
de minimis non curaMex (L.), the law does not concern itself about very small matters,
de mortuis nil nisi bonum (L), say nothing but good of the dead,
de nihilo nihilum. in nihilum nil posse revert! (L.), from nothing nothing, into nothing nothing can return,
de novo (L.), anew.
Deo date (L.), give ye to God.
Deo favente (L.). with God's favour.
Deo gratias (L.), thanks to God.
de omni re scibili et quibusdam aliis (L.), about all things knowable, and some others.
Deo volente. or D. V. (L.), God willing : by God's will,
ddpeche (Fr.), despatch, message,
de pis en pis (Fr.), worse and worse.
de profundis (L.), out of the depths, a dirge.
de retour (Fr.), back again, returned.
der grosse Heide (Ger.), the great heathen or Pagan [Heine's name for Goethe],
de rigueur (Fr.), strictly required : indispensable : obligatory : compulsory : latest,
dernier ressort (Fr.), last resort, last resource,

desagre'ment (Fr.), something disagreeable,
desipere in loco (L.), to jest at the proper time,
riesobligeante (Fr.), a carriage for two.
desoriente" (Fr.), having lost one's bearings, confused,

bemuddled.

desuetudo (L.), disuse.

desunt cetera (L.), the remainder is wanting,
de te fabula narratur (L.), the parable is told about

you yourself; thou art the man.
ddtenu, fern, detenue (Fr.), a prisoner.
de trop (Fr.), too much, or too many, superfluous,

intrusive.
detur digniori (L.), let it be given to the more

worthy ; detur pulchriori (L.), let it be given to

the fairer.

Deus avertat ! (L.), God forbid !
Deus dot ! (L.), God grant 1
deus ex machina(L.), a god [let down] out of the

machine [in theatrical apparatus] : a too obvious

device in an author's plot,
deus nobis haac otia fecit (L.), it is a god that hath

given us this ease.

Deus VObiSCUm ! (L.), God be with you !
Deus VUlt ! (L.), God wills it ! [the Crusaders' cry],
dextro tempore (L.). at a lucky moment.
dicamus bona verba (L.), let us speak words of good

omen.

Dichtung und Wahrheit (Ger.), fiction and truth,
dicta probantia (L.), proof texts,
dictum de dicto (L.), hearsay report,
dictum sapient! sat est (L.), a word to the wise is

enough,
diem perdldl (L.), I have lost a day [said by the

emperor Titus].
dies fasti or profesti (L.), days on which judgment

could be pronounced, on which courts could be held

in ancient Rome, lawful days,

dies faustus (L.), lucky day.
dies festi or feriffl (L.), days of actual festival,
dies InfaustUS (L.), unlucky day.
dies irffl (L.), day of wrath : the day of judgment
dies nefasti (L.), days on which judgment could not

be pronounced or assemblies of the people be held,

in ancient Rome.

dies non (L.), a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu avec nous (Fr.), God with us.
Dieu defend le droit (Fr.), God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit (Fr.), God and my right.
Dieu vous garde ! (Fr.), God guard you !
digito monstrarl (L.), to be pointed out with the

finger : to be famous,
di grado in grado (It.), by degrees,
di majorum gentium (L.). the divinities of supe-
rior rank i.e. the twelve greater gods of classical

mythology.

di penates (L.), household gods.
dis aliter visum (L.), the gods have adjudged other-
wise.

di SaltO (It.), at a leap.

disjecta membra (L.), the scattered members.
distingue 1 , fern, distingue^ (Fr.), distinguished:

striking.

distrait, fem. distraite (Fr.), absent-minded.
dit (Fr.), called.

divertissement (Fr.), amusement : sport,
divide et impera (L.), divide [your opponents], and

so rule them,
divisim (L.), separately.

docendo diSCitur (L.), one learns in teaching,
dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing : pleasant

idleness,
doli capax(L.), capable of committing a wrong opp.

of doli incapax.
Domine, dirige nos ! (L.), Lord, direct us ! the

motto of London.

Dominus illuminatio mea (L.), the Lord is my

enlightening,
domus et placens uxor (L.), a home and a pleasing

wife.

donna e mobile (It.), woman is changeable,
donnerwetter ! (Ger.), thunderstorms! [as an ejacu-
lation].

dorer la pilule (Fr.), to gild the pill,
dormitat Homerus (L.), Homer nods.
dos moi pou sto kai ten gen kineso (Gr.), give me
where to stand, and I will move the earth [attributed
to Archimedes].

double entente (Fr.), double meaning, equivocal
sense,
do Ut des (L.), I give that you may give,
dramatis personae (L.), characters of a drama,
droit au travail (Fr.), right to labour,
droit des gens (Fr.), international law.
drole (Fr.), a rogue, a knave,
dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to play

the fool on occasion.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.), it is

sweet and glorious to die for one's country,
dulce, 'Domum!' (L.), sweet strain, 'Homeward!'
from a Winchester school sons sung before holidays.
dum Spirp, spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope,
dum vivimus, vivamus (L.), while we live, let us

live.

d'un seul jet (Fr.), at one effort,
durante bene placito(Late L.), during good pleasure,
durante Vita (Late L.), during life.
dux femina facti (L.), a woman was leader of the
deed.

eau be*nite (Fr.), holy water.

eau sucr6e (Fr.), sugared water.

dbauche (Fr.), a sketch, drawing in outline.

dboulement (Fr.), a landslip.

ecce ! (L.), behold!

ecce Signum ! (L.), behold the sign or the proof!

ecco ! (It.), here is ! there ! look there !

e'clairciSSement(Fr.)) an explanation.

dcole (Fr.), school ; <cole de droit, law school ;

foole de me'decine, school of medicine ; ^colc

militaire, military school ; dcole polytechnique,

polytechnic school.

e contra (Late L.), contrariwise, conversely.
COntrariO (Late L.), on the contrary.
e COnverSO (Late L.), conversely, by logical
conversion,
ecrase" (Fr.), crushed ; dcraser, to crush ; e"crasez

1'infame ! crush the abominable [superstition] out of

existence ! [motto of Voltaire against the Roman

Catholic Church of his time],
dcreviSSO (Fr.), crayfish.
OC-rin (Fr.), casket, jewel-case,
dcru (Fr.), unbleached, raw.
edax rerum (L.), devourer of [all] things,
edition de luxe (Fr.), a splendid and expensive

edition of a book.

editlo prlncepS(L.), original edition [especially of a

work till then only known in MS.],
dgalite" (Fr.), equality,
egarement (Fr.), confusion, bewilderment.
Egeria, the nymph who instructed the ancient Roman

king Numa Pompilius, hence any woman who gives

a man his inspiration,
egesta (Late L.), excrements, faeces,
ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king [Cardinal

Wolsey].
eheu fugaces . . . labuntur a.nni ; (L.), alas ! the

fleeting years slip away.
Eile mit Welle (Ger.), speed with heed, make haste

leisurely. Cf.festina iente.
ein mal, kein mal (Ger.), just once counts nothing.
Eisen und Blut (Ger.), iron and blood a famous

phrase of Bismarck's,
elusdem generis (L.), of the same kind,
ek parergou (Gr.), as a by-work,
elan (Fr.), dash, eagerness to advance.
e"le"gant, fern. e"le"gante (Fr.), a person of fashion.
e"leve (Fr.), pupil.

e"lite (Fr.), choice, pick.

embarras de (du) choix (Fr.), embarrassment in

choice, a perplexing number of objects from which

to choose,
embarras de(s) richesses (Fr.), a perplexing amount

of wealth or abundance of any kind.
e"meute (Fr.), a riot ; e"meutier, a rioter,
dmigre", fern, emigree (Fr.), an emigrant, esp. one of

those royalists who fled from France during the

great Revolution.
Emir-el-Hajj (Ar.), chief of the great caravan of

pilgrims to Mecca.

empressd, fem. empresse'e(Fr.), eager to show good-will or civility ; empressement, warmth of manner,

cordiality.

en ami (Fr.), as a friend.
en arriere (Fr.), behind, in the rear,
en attendant (Fr.), in the meantime, while waiting

for.

en avant ! (Fr.), forward !
en badinant (Fr.), roguishly, with badinage,
en barbette (Fr.), on a breastwork or platform for

ordnance which is fired over a parapet and not

through embrasures also of a ship's guns fired over

the bulwarks and not through ports.
en beau (Fr.), as fair or handsome, in flattering style,

en caballo (Sp.), on horseback.
en cavalier (Fr.), in a cavalier manner,
en chemise [de nuit] (Fr), in night-dress,
encomienda (Sp.), a commandery ; Encomendero.

its commander.

en croupe (Fr.), on the crupper, on a pillion,
en cuerpo (Sp.), in close-fitting dress ; sometimes

erroneously for ' stark naked,' the Spanish for which

is en cue r os.

en de'shabille' (Fr.), in undress, in careless costume,
en eflet (Fr.), in effect,
en Evidence (Fr.), conspicuously, conspicuous, before

the public view,
en famille (Fr.), amongst the family, as at a family

gathering, at home,
enfans perdus, enfants perdus (Fr.), lit. 'lost

children : ' forlorn hope,
enfant de la maison (Fr.), child of the house, quite

at home.

enfant gate", fem. gate"e (Fr.), spoilt child,
enfant terrible (Fr.), lit. ' terrible child,' a precocious
. child whose indiscreet prattle puts his elders to the

blush.

enfant trouvd (Fr.), foundling.
en fSte (Fr.), in festivity, keeping holiday,
en garcon (Fr.), like a bachelor, in bachelor's style,
en grande tenue (Fr.), in full dress,
en 1'air (Fr.), in the air, being discussed or expected,
enlevd (Fr-X carried away, kidnapped,
en masse (Fr.), in a body, universally.

en militaire (Fr.), as a military man.

en passant (Fr.), in passing: by the way.

en plein jour (Fr.), in broad day.

en prince (Fr.), in princely style.

en pure perte (Fr.), to mere loss, to no purpose.

en queue (Fr.), like a tail, in a string or line.

enrage", fem. enrage"? (Fr.), desperate : a lunatic.

en rapport (Fr.), in direct relation : in sympathy with.

en regie (Fr.), in due order : according to rules.

en retraite (Fr.), in retirement, on half-pay.

en revanche (Fr.), in revenge.

en route (Fr.), on the road : let us go ! march !

en spectacle (Fr.), as a spectacle.

ens per accidens (Late L.), that which exists only as

an accident of ens per se i.e. a substance,
ens rationis (Late L.), an entity of reason opposed

to ens reale.
en suite (Fr.), in succession [the sense ' to match '

is not French].

entame", fem. entame'e (Fr.), broached, entered upon,
entente (Fr.), understanding; entente cordials,

cordial understanding between nations.
entdte", fem. entetde (Fr.), infatuated.
en tout (Fr.), in alj : wholly.
en tout cas (Fr.), in any case or emergency,
entrain (Fr.), heartiness ; entrainement (Fr.), enthusiasm.

en train (Fr.), in progress,
entrechat (Fr.), caper.

entrecote(Fr.), meat between the ribs, a kind of steak,
entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves.

entrepreneur (Fr.), contractor : builder.

entrez (Fr.), come in.

en Ville (Fr.), in town, 'not at home.'

00 nomine (L.), by that name, on that claim.

epea pteroenta (Gr.), winged words.

eperdu, fem. e"perdue (Fr.), distracted ; e"perdu-

ment amoureux, desperately in love,
ephphatha (Aramaic), be tliou opened,

dpicier (Fr.), a grocer.
e piuribus unurn (Late L.), one out of many motto

of the United States.
Spouse (Fr.), wife, bride.
e pur si muove ! (It.), but it does move, though !

[attributed to Galileo, after recanting his doctrine

that the earth goes round the sun],
dpris. fem. dprise (Fr.), captivated, smitten.
epuise 1 , fem. e'puise'e (Fr.), worn out.
equestrienne (an English-coined word in imitation

French), a horsewoman, a female circus-rider.
Erd Geist (Ger.), earth-spirit.
e re nata (Late L.), from the circumstance arisen,

according to the exigencies of the case,
ergo bibamus ! (L.), therefore let us drink !
ergon (Gr.), work, business.
Enn(n)ys, pi. Erin(n)yes (Gr.), the Furies.
Eros (Gr. X the Greek god of sensual passion, miscalled

love.

errare est humanum (L.), to err is human,
escalier (Fr.), staircase ; escalier de"robe", private

staircase.

escamotage (Fr.), juggling.
Eschscholtzia (Latinised from name of German

botanist Eschscholtz), a Californian poppy with

showy yellow flowers,
escribano (Sp.), a notary,
escroc (Fr.), a swindler.
espada (Sp.), a sword : a matador,
esprit follet (Fr.), a mischievous goblin,
esse quam videii (L.), to be, rather than to seem.
estancia(Sp.), a mansion : in Spanish America, alaree

grazing farm or landed estate ; estanciero, the

owner or overseer of such,
est modus In rebus (L.), there is a proper mean in

[all] things.

esto perpetua ! (L.), may she be lasting !
est qufflдam flere voluptas (L.), there is in weeping

a certain pleasure.

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OStro (It.), enthusiasm, height of poetic inspiration.
e"tage (Fr.), floor, story [Del e'tage, best story, first floor, is not a French usage],
dtagere (Fr.), an ornamental stand of shelves for flowers, articles of virtu, &c.
e'tang (Fr.), pond,
e'tape (Fr.), a storehouse : a halting-place : a day's march : rations : forage.
e"tat (Fr.), state, rank ; dtat-major, the staff of an army, regiment, &c.

Etats Ge"neraux (Fr.), the States-General,
et ego in Arcadia (L.), I, too, was in Arcadia : I know as much about it as anybody,
et hoc genus omne, et id genus omne (L.), and everything of this, or of that, sort,
ethos (Gr.), permanent character : in literature and art, the chief characteristics of a work as affecting the intellectual and moral faculties, as opposed to pathos, which appeals to the emotions,
dtoile (Fr.), star.

e'tourderle (Fr.), heedlessness, stupid blundering.
dtourdi, fern. e"tourdle (Fr.), giddy, foolish, light-headed.

Stranger, fem. dtrangere (Fr.), strange : a foreigner,
e'trennes (Fr.), New Year's gift or gifts,
et sequences (L.), and those that follow,
et sequentla (L.), and what follows,
et sic de ceteris (Late L.), and so about the rest,
et sic de similibus (L.), and so of the like,
et tu, Brute ! (L.), you too, Brutus ! [Caesar's exclamation when he saw his much-loved Brutus amongst his murderers.]
OUge ! (L.-Gr.), well done !
Eureka [Heureka] ! (Gr.), I have found it !
euripus (L. Gr.), a strait, channel,
eventus stultorum magister (L.), the result is the schoolmaster of fools.
ex abundant! (L.), superfluously; ex abundant! cautela, from excessive caution,
ex abusu non arguitur ad usum (L.), from the abuse no argument is drawn against the use.
ex accident! (Late L.), accidentally, as opposed to essentially.

ex 88quo (Late L.), equally, equitably,
examen (L.), examination,
ex animo (LA from the mind, earnestly.
ex auctorltate mlhi commissa (L.), by the authority entrusted to me.
ex cathedra (Late L.), from the chair of office, esp. the pope's throne in the Consistory, or a professor's chair, hence authoritatively, judicially,
excelsior (L.), higher: [erroneously] upwards !
exceptio confirmat [probat] regulam (L.), the exception proves the rule,
exceptis excipiendis (Late L.), excepting what is to be excepted, with proper exceptions.
excerpta(L., pi. otexerrjtwm), extracts, selections,
ex concessis, ex concesso (Late L.), from what has been conceded.

ex consequent! (Late L.), by way of consequence,
ex converse. See e converse.

excrementa (L.,~pl. of excre-mentiim), refuse matter,
ex curia (L.), out of court,
ex deblto jUStitiffl (Late L.), from what is due to justice.

ex delicto (Late L.), owing to a crime,
ex dono (Late L.), by gift, as a present from,
exeat (L.), let him go out formal leave, as for a student to be out of college for more than one night,
exegl monumentum are perennius (L.), I have reared a monument more lasting than brass,

exempla sunt Odiosa (L.), examples are hateful,
exempli gratia (L.), by way of example, for instance

often abbreviated e.g.
exeunt omnes (L.), all go out, or retire.
ex hypothesl (Late L.), from the hypothesis.
OX improvise (Late L.), in an unforeseen manner,

suddenly.

exitus acta probat (L.), the issue or event proves the

acts.
ex librls (Late L.), from the books followed by the

owner's name in the genitive written in the volumes

or on the bookplates of a library.
ex mero motu (L.), from his own impulse.
ex natura rel (Late L.), from the nature of the case ;

ex natura rerum, from the nature of things,
ex nihilo [niloj nihil [nil] fit (L.), out of nothing

nothing comes.

ex officio (L.), by virtue of his office.
ex opere operate (Late L.), by virtue of a work done.

See Opus in Diet.

ex parte (L.), on one side, as a partisan,
ex pede Herculem (L.), [we recognise] Hercules from

his foot,
experientia docet stultos (L.), experience teaches

fools.
experimentum crucis (L.), the experiment of the

cross 3. crucial test*
experto credo (L.), trust one who has tried, or had

experience.
expertUS metuit (L.), having had experience, he

fears.

ex post facto (L.), retrospective,
expressis verbis (L.), in express terms.
ex professo (L.), avowedly,
ex propriis (L.), from one's own resources.
OX proprio motu (Late L.), of his own accord.
6X quOCUnque capita (L.), from whatever source.

ex re nata (Late L.), according to a circumstance

that has arisen,
ex tacito (L.), silently.

extinctUS amabitur idem (L.), the same man [ma-
ligned living], when dead, will be loved.
OXtrait (Fr.), an extract,
extra judlclum (Late L.), out of court, extra-judi-

cially.

extra modum (L.), beyond measure, extravagant,
extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
ex ungue leonem (L.), [judge] the lion from his
claws,
ex uno disce omnes (L.), from one example learn
what

they all are.

ex utraque parte (L.), on either side.
ex VOtO (L.), according to one's prayer, by reason of
a

vow : votive : a votive offering.

faber est qulsque fortun suaa (L.), every man is

the fashioner of his own fortune.
fable convenue (Fr.), fable agreed upon Voltaire's

name for history,
facile est Inventis addere (L.), it is easy to add to

things invented already.
facile princeps (L.), obviously pre-eminent : an easy

first,
facilis descensus Averno (or Averni) (L.), descent to

Avernus (hell) is easy : the road to evil is easy,
facinus majorlS abollse (L.), the crime of a larger

cloak, i.e. of a deep philosopher,
facit indignatio versum (L.), indignation inspires

verse,
facon de parler (Fr.), way of speaking, a mere form

of words.

facta non verba(L.), deeds, not words,
factum est (L.), it is done,
fadaise (Fr.), silliness, nonsense.
fade (Fr.), insipid, colourless ; fadeur, dullness,

faex populi (L.), dregs of the people,
faire bonne mine (Fr.), to put a good face upon the

matter,
faire de la prose sans le savolr (Fr.), to produce

prose without knowing it which Moliere's M. Jour-

dain was surprised to find he had been doing all his

days in conversation,
faire 1'homme d'lmportanoe (Fr.), to assume the air

of importance.

faire mon devoir (Fr.), to do my duty,
faire sans dire (Fr.), to act without talking.

fait accompli (Fr.), a thing already done.

falsl crimen (Late L.), the crime of falsity, fraudulent

concealment, forgery,
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus (L), false in one

point, false in all.

fama clamosa (L.), a current scandal,
fama nihil est celerius (L.), nothing is swifter than

rumour,
fama semper vlvat ! (L.), may his [or her] fame live

for ever f

famllle de robe (Fr.), a legal family,
fantoccini (It.), puppets made to move by strings or

wires, a puppet-show,
far niente (It.), doing nothing,
farceur (Fr.), a wag, a joker,
farouche (Fr.), sullen, savage,
farrago libelli (L.), a medley of miscellaneous topics

for a little book [of satire],
fas est et ab hoste doceri (L.), it is right to be taught

even by an enemy.

Fata obstant (L), the Fates oppose it.
Fata viam invenient (L.), the Fates will find out a

way.

faute de mieux (Fr.), for want of better,
faux pas (Fr.), a false step : a mistake,
favete linguis (L.), favour me witii your tongues

keep a discreet silence.
fax mentis incendium glorias (L.), the passion for

nlory is a torch to the mind,
fecit (L.), [T. D.] made or executed [this],
fecund! calicos, quern non fecere disertum? (L.),

full cups, whom have they not made eloqu-nt ?
fe"e (Fr.), a fairy ; faerie, fairyland,
felicitas multos habet aruicbs (L.), prosperity has

many friends.

fellciter (L.), happily : successfully,
felo de SO (L.), a suicide, lit. 'felon of himself.'
femme (Fr.), woman, wife; femme couverte (old

law French), a married woman, as under her hus-
band's protection ; femme galante, a gay woman ;

femme incomprise, a woman misunderstood or

unappreciated ; femme savante, a learned woman,

a blue-stocking ; femme Sole (law French), a

single woman, a woman legally independent,
femme de chambre (Fr.), a lady's maid,
fendre un cheveu en quatre (Fr.), to split a hair in

quarters, to make over-subtle distinctions,
fermler general (Fr.), farmer-general, one who
farmed

certain taxes under the old French monarchy,
festina lente (L.). hasten gently,
fete champetre (Fr.), a rural festival, garden party.
FSte-Dieu (Fr.), Corpus Christi.
feu (pi. feux) d'artifice (Fr.), fireworks,
feu de joie (Fr.), a bonfire : in English (not in
French),

a firing of guns in token of joy.
feullletoniste (Fr.), one who writes for feuilletons.

See Feuilleton in Diet.

fiat experimentum in corpore vili (L.), let experiment be made on a worthless body.
fiat justitia, mat cralum (L.), let justice be done,

though the heavens should fall.
fiat lUX (L), let there be light,
fichu (Fr.), a triangular kerchief or wrap worn on a

woman's neck and shoulders,
fide et amore (L.), by faith and love,
fide et fiducia (L.), by faith and confidence,
fide et fortitudine (L.), by faith and fortitude,
fidei defensor (L.), defender of the faith,
fide non armis (L.), by faith, not by arms,
fiile, sed cui vide (L.), trust, but in whom take care,
fides et justitia (L.), fidelity and justice,
fides Punica (L.), Punic faith : treachery,
fi done ! (Fr.), for shame !

fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates : a true friend,
fidus et audax (L.), faithful and bold,
fieri facias (Late L.), cause to be done the name of a

writ commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant's goods.

r.), haughtiness, high spirit,
figurant, fem. figurante (Fr.), a supernumerary on

the stage ; figurante, pi. figurant! (It.), a ballet-dancer.

filius nullius (L.), son of nobody, a bastard,
filius populi (L.), son of the people,
filius terras (L.), son of the soil, one of mean birth,
fille de chambre (Fr.), chambermaid,
fille de joie (Fr.), a prostitute,
fille d'honneur (Fr.), maid of honour,
fils (Fr.), son.

fin de Siecle (Fr.), end of the [igth] century : decadent,
finis coronal opus (L.), the end crowns the work.
finlq Poloniaa ! (L.), the end of Poland! the Scotch

Chancellor Seafield's ' end o' an auld sang ' in 1707.
fin mot (Fr.), main point.
Fisolen (Ger.), beans,
flacon (Fr.), a smelling-bottle,
fiagrante bello (L.), while war is raging,
flagrante delicto (L.), in the very act.
flair (Fr.), scent, keen sense of smell,

fleeter e si nequeo superos, Acheron ta movebo (L.)

if I can't move the gods, I 'II stir up hell,
fleet!, non frangi (L.), to be bent, not to be broken,
fleuron (Fr.), a piece ot decorative flower-work,
flocculus, pi. flocculi (Late L.), a small flock or tuft

of wool or the like.
floreat (L), let it flourish.
florilegium, pi. florilegia (Late L.), a collection of

flowers i.e. of choice passages, an anthology,
flosculi sententiarum (L.), flowerets of wisdom,
foenum habet in cornu (L.), he has hay on his horn

[the sign of a dangerous bull].

foiblesse (Old French ; modern, faiblesse), a failing,
foie gras (Fr.), fat liver [of goose] made into p&te de

foie gras (vcfoies gras).

folatre (Fr.), sportive, frolicsome, fond of romping,
fomes. pi. fomites(L.), touchwood, a substance which

retains contagion,
fond (Fr.), ground, basis, fund ; fonds, ground, fund,

stock, capital,
fonda (Sp.), a tavern,
fons et origo (L.), the source and origin,
fons lacrimarum (L.), fount or source of tears,
force majeure (Fr.), superior power,
forensis strepitus (L.), the clamour of the forum,
formaliter (Late L.), formally, in respect of the formal

element.

forsan et base olim meminisse juvabit (L), perchance hereafter it will be delightful to remember

even these things.
Fors Clavigera the title assumed by Ruskin for his

series of periodical letters to British working-men.

Fors = fortune ; Claviger, the club-bearer, an epithet

of Hercules,
fort! et fidell nihil difficile (L.), to the brave and

faithful nothing is difficult,
fortis cadere, cedere non potest (L.), the brave man

may fall, he cannot yield,
fortiter et recte (L.), bravely and uprightly,

fortiter, fideliter, feliciter (L.), firmly, faithfully,

felicitously,
fortiter in re, suaviter in modo (L.), forcibly in deed,

gently in manner.

fortuna favet fatuis (L.), fortune favours fools,
fortuna favet fortibUS (L.), fortune aids the bold,
fortuna fortes adjuvat (L.), fortune aids the brave,
forum conscientiaa (L.), the court of conscience,
fourgon (Fr.), a wagon, cart,
fra (It.), brother, friar,
fraicheur (Fr.), freshness, coolness,
frais (Fr.), n.pl. expenses, charges,
francise', fem. francisee (Fr.), Frenchified,
franco (It.), post-free, franked,
frangas, non fiectes (L.), you may break, you shall

not bend.

Frankfurter (Ger) a small smoked sausage.
frappe", fem. trapped (Fr.), iced, artificially cooled.

1197

Words and Ph

Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

frato, pL fratt < It-X a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.
Pram (Ger.X dame, married woman, wife.

(Ger.X miss, unmarried woman, German

(L-X it is a fraud to con-

PrSulem

fraus

ceal a fraad.
ftamsnta(L.X a pious fraud.
fredaine (Fr.X escapade, nank.

(Fr.X dainty,

d'egttsa, churchmen ; gens de langnes. linguists ;
gens de lettres, men of letters; gens de lot,
lawyers; gens da meme farine. birds of a
feather ; gens de mer. seamen ; gens d'epee.
gams de guerre, military men; gens de peu,
of humble condition; gens de rote,
gem* dm monde, people of fashion.

g-tank of a bath-

fitted, fern, Maude

epicure.
ftfri.1- !(!-) the cold

cX French

i (Fr.X a frizerte, fringe of frizzled hair
above or on the forehead,
fritare (Fr.X frying: fried food: fry.
trondemr (Fr.X an adherent of the Fronde : any mal-

ftont a front (Fr.X front to front, face to face.
Fronttgnac. a sweet wine produced near Frontignan,
in

Herank, France [in modern French* Ff9ut\g * }.
frontiaaDa fides (L-X no rehance on the face, no

from-from (Frtx the delicate rnstling of women's

i ,
Grapery.

frow(eX fn(*X Angfirivd from Dot. vrmem, a """t^*
woman, wife * a siovenlv woman.

frmges rramrawn matt (L.X bom to consome the

fruits of the soil.

fUt bora (L.X the boar ffies.
(minus Ti

(L-X "e "re once Trojans,
fmtt Dtnm (L.X Troy has been Le. is no more.

i harmless thunderbolt.
X smoked fish.

(L-X having fulfilled aa office, out of

I (Late L-X ground of rda-

fonebre (Fr.X mournful.

fmremr (Fr.X extravagant admiiiliom.

^nUnbUtat(L-X rage snppBes arms.

(L.X a rape for speakmg.
(L.X poeoc frenzy.
(L-X a rage for writing.

r (Fr.X pledge of tore, lore-token.
T (Fr.X gaiety of heart.

gaillard, iem. galOarla (Fr.X E*dy, frolicsome,
galant. fen. galanta (Fr.X gr*en to illidt intrigue :
one of the parties in an amonr ; -galast hOBBM,

_ J|mT W *

Ul Ol WnHffH .

> (Sp-X a tortoise.

(Fr.X hotch-potch, hash. Anglicised as

Gallimaufry (q.r. in Dict-X

garde a eberal (Fr.X mounted guard.

garde Champetre (Fr.X rural guard, field-keeper.

gAlde dm &njfrm (Fr.X a bodyguard,
garde-fern (Fr.X fender,
earde-fon (Jr-X a parapet.

Fr-X a guard bable to general service.

^-^-d.

) (Fr.X national

garde royale (Fr.X royal gnard.
girder (Fr.X take care, be on your guard,
gardes Hem (Fr.X take good care,
gardes U fbl (Fr.X keep the faith.

1 IgJtmr (L-X kt os therefore rejoice.

(IX virtue rejoices in

I (L-X the defigbt of battle.

l Worte (Ger-X winged words.

KGer.Xices.
gendarme! (Fr.X *-/ armed police,
mtma loot (L.X the gemos of the pwce.
gens d-aflalres (Fr. X busines* men ; OBI d'armas.

"genTde nanillllOB, people of rank;

gens togata (L.X the toga-wearing nation i-e. the

bomme (FrA a nobleman : a gentleman.
intUbOe Tatum (Lx the irritable tribe of
peed.

Oennanioe (L-V in German.

OesuiiUt (Ger-X mixed in equal quantity with soda
water of wine.

gfbtar de potenca (Fr.X game for the gibbet, gallows-
bird, jail-bird.

gfcmne santo, diaTolo vecctio (It-X young saint,
old deriL

GinpesTlcBm (L.X Ipswich.

gtiano. fem. guana (Sp-X gipsy-

gu issenu L.- i iii:3 torti '..^. :- abs<r.: are b the
%*"rr T-C-

gloria in "* rf - (L.X glory to God in the highest.

gloria Patri (L.X glory be to the Father.

gloria TirluUs umbra (L-X glory [is] the shadow of

glttckUobe Raise ! (Ger.X prosperous journey to yon!

gndthl seamton (Gr-X know thyself.

gomttei gomtte (Fr.X drop by drop.

goareraante (Fr.X a governess.

grace i Dieu (Fr.X thanks to God.

gradm drrerso, via mma (L.X with different step on

the one way.
gradms ad Parnaanim (L-X a step to Parnassus, aid

in the composition of Latin or Greek verse.
grand* chore at beam feu (Fr.X ample cheer and a

fine fire.
grand* fortune, grand* servitude (Fr.X great

wealth, great slavery.

grand* narmra or toilette (Fr.X foil dress.
Ion (Fr.X a serious love-afiair.
(Fr.X many thanks.
iaonoUs(L.X Grenoble,
i nlaoamdl (L.X the delight of pleasing.

gratis dJCtum <L.X rr.-rc a=erti-n.

graTiora minent (L-X more giievou* things remain.

graTtoraqmjBd^unsnmtreniedUi>erloall>(L.X some

regrievoos than the perils.
graTis ira ragnm an semper (L.X the anger of kings

is always serious,
gregattm (L.X u> Bocks,
grax renalinm (L.X the herd of hirelings.

' Sttll (Ger.X great souls sufler

I (Fr.X hig head and little

m silence,
grossa t*t* at pen da i

(Fr.X

al COChino (Sp-X war to the knife.
gaerre a mort (Fr.X ar to the death.
gnai IB a entrance (Fr.X war to the uttermost, to the

Guryas (Hnng-X meat stewed with paprika or red

carat lantd*m(L.X the drop wears away the

i.

tee lege_(L.X_with this law, under this condition.

l(L.X

, __. .

we ask and grant this liberty torn about.
-* t ~' 1 ad portas ! (L.X Hamiihal at the gates!
bapax legomenon (Gr.X a word or phrase that occurs

bamd longhi tatenSis (L.X at no long intervals.

haat et ban (Fr.X great and good.

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages,

Heimweb. (Ger.X home-sickness.

hellUO librorum (L.). a devourer of books.

beu pietas : heu prisca fides : (L.), alas for piety :

alas for the ancient faith !
heureusement(Fr.X happily, fortunately.

hiatus valde deflendus (L-X a gap deeply to be

deplored.

hie et ubique (L-X here and everywhere.
hie finis fandi (L.X here [was] an end of the speaking.
hie jacet (L.X here lies,
hie labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is the labour, this

the toil.

hie sepultus (L-X here buried.
bine ilia lacrimse (L.X hence [proceed] these tears.
bine lucem et pocula sacra (L.). from this source

[we draw] light and draughts of sacred learning,
hoc age (L.X this do.
hoc anno (L.X in this year,
hoc erat in votis (L-X this was the very thing I

prayed for.

hoc genus omne (L.X and all that sort [of people}.
Hocb (Ger.X Itbe kock ! your health ! [in drinking).
hoc lOCO (L-X in this place,
hoc saxum posuit (L.), this stone [T. D.] placed,
hoc tempore (L.), at this time,
hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione volnntas (L.X

this I will, thus I command, be my will sufficient

reason.
hodie mihi, eras tibi (L.), to-day is mine, to-morrow

thine.
Hofrath (Ger.X an Aulic councillor : a complimentary

tide.

hoi polloi (Gr.X the many : the rabble : the vulgar.
Holmia (L.X Stockholm,
hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum (L-X full of men,

v of friends.

hominis est errare (L.), it belongs to man to err.
homme d'affaires (Fr.X business man : agent :

steward ; homme de bien. man of worth, good

man ; homme de cour, courtier ; homme de for-
tune, fortunate man : rich man ; homme de

lettres. man of letters : homme de paille, man of

straw ; homme d e'pe'e. military man ; homme de

robe, a lawyer : homme d esprit, a man of wit ;

homme d'etat, a statesman ; homme da monde,

man of fashion.

homo alien! juris (L.). one under control of another.
homo antiqua vlrtute ac fide (I_X a man of the

antique virtue and loyalty,
homo homini lupus (liX man is a wolf to man.
homo multarum Utterarum (I_X a man of many

literary accomplishments,
homo nullius coloris (L.), a man of no colour, one who

does not commit himself.

homo SUi juris (L.). one who is his own master,
homo sum : humani ninil a me alienum puto (L-X

I am a man : I count nothing human indifferent to

me. [Said by a Paul Pry in Terence, Hfattt. I. i. 23.]
homo trium Utterarum (L-X nian of three letters

i.e.yr = thief.

homo* unius libri (L.), a man of one book.
honl soit qui mal y pense (O. Fr.X the shame be his

who thinks ill of it the motto of the Order of the

Garter.

honneur et pa trie (Fr.X honour and native land.
honores mutant mores (L.), honours change [men's]

honoris causa [gratia] (Late L-X for the sake of honour, as honorary. ,

honor virtutis premium (L-X honour is the reward of virtue.

honos alit artes (L.X honour nourishes the arts.

honos habet onus (L-X honour has its burden.

horffl canonicae (L.), the canonical hours.

horse subsecivse (Late L.). leisure hours.

bora fugit (LA the hour flies.

boras non numero nisi serenas (L.X I number none but shining hours.

horresco referens (L.X I shudder in relating.

horribile dicta (L-X horrible to relate.

hors de combat (Fr.X unfit to fight, i;caMi

hors concours (Fr.X outside competition.

hors la lot (Fr.X in outlawry, outlawed.

hors de propOS(Fr-X aside from the purpose.

hors de saison (Fr.X out of season.

bonus siccus (L V - eofcoiM of Jr-leJ plm

hoetis hOOOli invldia (L-X an enemy's hatred is an

boDoar.

hostis humani ceneris < L. ^ -r.e-.y i :" :he h-.:-.i- - :e.
Hotel del Invalides (Fr.X Hospital for Invalids

the "am^ of a hospital for disabled soldiers to Paris,

founded in 1670.

Hdtel-Dtou (Fr.X the House of God, a hospitaL
hotel garni (Fr.X a furnished town house.
(Fr.l doorkeeper, usher : bailiff.
n an errare (L-X to err is

hurtar para dar por Wot (Sp-X to steal in order to give to God.

ibidem (LX in the sane place, thing, or case.

ich dien (Ger.X I serve.

lei (Fr.X here Le. here is a W.C

ici on parle francais (Fr.X here French is spoken.

idee fixe Fr.i. a bead UH, MMBMM.

idem (L-X the same.

idem sonans (L-X <w*"*K"g the same.

idem velle atque Idem noUe (L-X to Uke and to dislike the same things.

id est (L-X that is, often Le.

id genus omne (I_X all that class or kind.

lesus Haminom Salvator (L.X Jesus Saviour of men.

ignoratto elencai (L-X ignoring the point in question, the fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

Ignnratln legte nmntmnm ezcusat (1_X ignorance of

the law excuses nobody.
Ignott nnlla copido (L-X for a thing unknown there

is no desire,
ignotvm Mr ignottat (L-X the unknown by the still

more unknown*

igran dolori sono muti (It-X great griefs are mute-
11 a invente* ItJltoire (Fr.X he has invented history.
il a le diable an corpm (Fr.X the devil is in him.
U a lea d&aut de ses quaiites (Fr.X he has the

defects which go with the good qualities he has.
11 dold far nlenti (It-X the sweet state of co-nothing.
11 faut de 1 argent (Fr.X money is necessary,
il taut laver son linge sate en famOle (Fr.X one

should wash one's fool linen within the family, in

private, at home.

iliai malonrm (LX *n Iliad of woes,
ille crucem soeleris pretiuni tallt, hie diadema

(L-X that nan got a cross, this man a crown, as the

price of his crime.
ille terrarum mihi prater annas angolas ridet

(L-X that corner of the earth to me smiles sweetest

ofalL

illustrissimo (It.). r-..->: trioi s.
fl meglio a 1 inimico del bene (It.X the better is the

enemy of the weiL

il n'y a pas a dire (Fr.X there is nothing to be said.

il nV a pas qua le prMilnr pas qui ooftta (Fr.X it is

only the first step that is difficult.
fl pmSBTOao (It.X the pensive man.
fls n'ont rien appris ni rien oublia (Fr.X they have

learned nothing and forgotten nothing [said of the

French ntif^t, often of the Bourbons),
tmpar oongrassos AoUm (L.X uneqaauy matched

against Achilles.

impaste (Fr.X * cul-de-sac, an insoluble difficulty.
Unpayable (Fr.X invaluable,
impedimenta (L-X luggage in travelling : the baggage of an army.

Imperium et libertas (L.X empire and liberty.
imperium in imperio (L>X a government withic

another.
In abstracto (Late L-X in the abstract.

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

in artiCUlO mortis (L.), at the point of death.

in banco regis (Late L.), in the King's Bench.

in bianco (It.), in blank, in white.

in camera (Late L.), in a [judge's private] room.

in Capite (Late L.), in chiet, by direct grant from the

Crown,
incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Cliarybdim (L.),

you fall into Scylla trying to avoid Charybdis.
in commendam (Late L.). See under Commend in

Diet.

in contumaciam (Late L.), as an act of contumacy,
in deliciis (I..), as favourites,
in deposito (Late L.), for a pledge,
index expurgatorius (L.), a list of prohibited books,
in Domino (Late L.), in the Lord,
in equilibria (Late L.), in equilibrium.
in esse (Late L.), in being, in fact,

in excelsis (Late L.), in the highest, at the highest

point.

in extenso (Late L.), at full length,
in extremis (Late L.), at the point of death,
infima species (Late L.), the lowest species included

in a genus or class.

in flagrant! deliCtO (L.), in the very act of committing the crime.

in forma pauperis (L.), as a poor man.
in foro conscientiae (L.), in the court of conscience:

judged by one's own conscience,
infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity,
inge'mi, ingdnue (Fr.), a young man or woman of

exceptional simplicity,
in gremio (Late L.), in the bosom,
in hoc signo yinces (L.), in this sign thou wilt

conquer i.e. in the Cross [the motto of Constantine

the Great].

in limine (L.), on the threshold,
in loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent,
in magnis et voluisse sat est (L.), in great things

even to have wished to try is enough.
in malem partem (L.), in an unfavourable manner,
in medias res (L.), into the midst of things,
in memoriam (L.), to the memory of : in memory,
in nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
in pace (L.), in peace,
in partibus infidelium (L.), in unbelieving countries

where there are no strictly territorial Catholic

dioceses.

in petto (It.), within the breast : in reserve,
in posse (Late L.), in potential existence : in possibility.

in propria persona (Late L.), in person,
in purls naturalibus (Late L.), quite naked.
in re (L.), in the matter of.
in rerum natura (L.). in nature,
in secula seculorum (L.), for ever and ever,
in situ (L.), in its original situation,
instar omnium (L.), worth all the rest,
in Statu pupillari (Late L.), in a state of wardship,

in Statu quo (Late L.), in the former state.
Insula or Insulaa (L.), Lille,
integer vita scelerisque purus (L.), blameless in

life and clear of crime,
inter alia (L.), among other things ; inter alios,

among other persons,
inter arma silent leges (L.), amid wars laws are

silent.

InteYieur (Fr.), interior, home, inside,
inter nos (L.), between ourselves,
inter pocula (L.), over one's cups,
in terrorem (L.), as a warning,
inter se (L.), amongst themselves,
in toto (L.), in the whole : entirely.
Intra muros (L.), within the walls,
in transitu (L.), on the passage,
in usum Delphini (L.), for the use of the Dauphin :

toned down to suit the young person.
In Utrumque paratus (L.), prepared for either

alternative.

invenit (L.), [T. D.] devised [this].

in Vino veritas (L.), in wine the truth [comes out].

invita Minerva (L.), against the will of Minerva,

against the grain.

ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it : his mere word,
ipsissima verba (L.), the very words,
ipso facto (L.), in the fact itself: virtually,
ira furor brevis est (L.), rage is a brief madness.
Ispalis (L.), Seville.
Italia irredenta (It.), unredeemed Italy the parts of

Italy not yet freed from foreign domination South

Tyrol, Dalmatia, Trieste, &c.
Italice(L.), in Italian,
iterum (L.), again,
ivresse (Fr.), drunkenness.

jacta est alea (L.), the die is cast.

jam proximus ardet Ucalegon (L.), already [the

house of] our next-door neighbour, Ucalegon, is in

flames,
je n'en yois pas la ne"cessit6 ! (Fr.), I don't see the

necessity for that ! [said in reply to a man who

pleaded, ' But one must live somehow '].
je ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what,
jet d'eau (Fr.), a jet of water,
jeu de mots (Fr.), a play on words : a pun.
jeu d'esprit (Fr.), a witticism,
jeunesse dorde (Fr.), gilded youth, luxurious young

fops.

joci causa (L.), for the sake of the joke.
judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur (L.),

the judge is condemned when the guilty man is

acquitted.

Jungfernbraten (Ger.), roast-pork with juniper-
berries.
Jupiter PluviUS (L.), rain-bringing Jupiter : rainy

weather.

jure divino (L.), by divine law.
jure humano (L.), by human law.
juris utriusque doctor (L.), doctor both of canon and

of civil law.

JUS gladii (L.), the right of the sword,
juste milieu (Fr.), the just mean, the happy medium,
justum et tenacem propositi virum (L.), a man

upright and tenacious of purpose,
j'y SUiS, j'y reste ! (Fr.), here I am, and here I

stay ! [said by Macmahon at the Malakoff].

Kaiserfloiscli (Ger.), smoked sucking-pig.
Kaiserschmarn (Ger.), a pudding consisting of flour

and eggs fried in lard.
Knb'del (Ger.), a ball of dough made of bread, eggs,

flour, milk, and lard.
Kren(Ger.), horse-radish.

ktema es aei (Gr.), a possession [to be kept] for ever.
Kulturkampf (Ger.), the war of culture [said by

Virchow in 1873 of the conflict between Bismarck

and the Catholic Church J.

laborare est orare (L.), work is prayer.

labore et honoro (L.), by labour and honour.

labor improbus (L.), persistent, dogged labour.

labor ipse voluptas (L.), labour itself is pleasure.

labuntur et imputantur (L.), they [i.e. the moments] slip away and are laid to our account [on sundials].

Ifflsa majestas (L.), lese majestd (Fr.), injured majesty, treason.

la grande nation (Fr.), the great nation i.e. France.

I'afiegro (It.), the merry, cheerful, man.

langage des halles (Fr.), language of the market-places, billingsgate.

1'appe'tit vient en mangeant (Fr.), appetite comes as you eat : the more you get, the more you would have.

la propri^te* C'est le VOl (Fr.), property is theft [from Proudhon].

lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen.

lapsus linguffl (L.), a slip of the tongue.

lapsus memoriae (L.), a slip of the memory,
lares et penates (L.), household gods.
la reyne le veult (Norm. Fr.), the Queen wills it, the form expressing the Queen's assent to a bill.

lasciate ognl speranza, voi ch' entrate (It.), abandon hope, all ye who enter here [in Dante, the inscription over the gate of, hell].

laudator temporis acti (L.), one who praises past times.

laus Deo (L.), praise to God.

1'avenir (Fr.), the future.

le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world.

lector benevolo (L.), kind reader.

le gdnle c'est la patience (Fr.), genius is patience.

le grand monarque (Fr.), the great king i.e. Louis XI V.

leitmotif (Ger.), a representation theme used to indicate a certain person, attribute, or idea, in an opera, oratorio, &c.

le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle (Fr.), the game is not worth the candle.

1'empire C'est la paix (Fr.), the empire means peace [said by Louis Napoleon in 1852].

Leodicum (L.), Liege.

le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank.

le style est rhomme memo (Fr.), the style is the man himself [from Bnffon],

I'e'tat, C'est moi ! (Fr.), the state? I am the state ! [said by Louis XIV.].

lettre de cachet (Fr.), a sealed letter : a royal warrant for arrest and imprisonment,

lettre de Change (Fr.), a bill of exchange,

lettre de creance (Fr.), letter of credit,

lettre de marque (Fr.), a letter of marque or of reprisal.

lever le rideau (Fr.), to raise the curtain,

lex non scripta (L.), unwritten law i.e. the common law.

lex scripta (L.), statute law.

lex talioniS (L.), the law of retaliation,

liberavi animum meum (L.), I have cleared my mind.

libraire (Fr.), a bookseller,

licentia vatum (L.), poetical license,
limae labor (L.), the labour of the file, of polishing,
limbo patmm ; limbus infantum (Late L.). See

Limbo in Diet.
Lingua Franca (It.), the corrupt Italian once current

in the Levant : the mixed language spoken by

Europeans in the East.

lit de justice (L.), bed of justice. See Bed in Diet,
littera scripta manet (L.), what is written down is

permanent,
locum tenens (L.), one occupying the place : a deputy

or substitute.
lOCUS classicus (L.), the classical passage, the stock

quotation.
locus paenitentiae (L.), room for penitence : time for

repentance.
lOCUS Stand! (L.), a place for standing : a right to

interfere.

lUCTi causa (L.), for the sake of gain,
lucus a non lucendo (L.), the grove [tucus] [is so

named) from its not shining of a contradictory or

incredible explanation.

ludere cum sacris (L.), to trifle with sacred things.
Lugdunum (L.), Lyons. Lugdunum Batavorum,

Leyden.

lupui in fabula (L.), the wolf in the fable,
lusus naturae (L.), a sport or freak of nature.
Lutetia (L.), Paris.

ma Chore (Fr.), my dear (fern.).

ma foi (Fr.), upon my fait 5 .

magna est veritas et prsevaleWt (L.), truth is preat

and will prevail [bettT, et prevalet, and prevails].
magni nominis umbra (L.), the mere shadow of a

mighty name

magnum bonum (L.), a great good.

magnum opus (L.), a great work.

maison de ville (Fr.), a town-house.

maitre d 'hotel (Fr.), a house-steward, a hotel-keeper.

maladie dU pays (Fr.), home-sickness.

mala fide (L.), with bad faith : treacherously.

mal a propos (Fr.), ill-timed.

mal de mer (Fr.), sea-sickness.

malentendu (Fr.), a misunderstanding.

malgre* nous (Fr.), in spite of us.

mandamus (L.), we command: a writ or command
issued by a higher court to a lower.

mariage de convenance (Fr.), marriage from interest
rather than love.

MaSSilia (L.), Marseilles.

materfamilias (L-), the mother of a family.

materia medica (L.), medicines collectively : all sub-
stances used as remedies : the science of their pro-
perties and use.

materiel (Fr.), materials, esp. the baggage and muni-
tions of an army.

matinde (Fr.), a morning recital or performance.

matre pulchra filia pulchrior (L.), a daughter fairer

than her fair mother.

mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty, bashfulness.
mauvais sujet (Fr.), a bad subject : a worthless fellow
;

mauvais ton (Fr.), bad style, bad form.
maxima debetur puero reverentia (L.), the greatest
reverence is due to the boy i.e. to the innocence of
his at;e.

mea CUlpa (Late L.), by my own fault,
mea virtute me involVO (L.), I wrap myself in my virtue [as in a cloak].

meden agan ! (Gr.), [let there be] nothing in excess !
Mediolanum (L.), Milan,
medio tutissimus ibis (L.), thou wilt go safest in the middle.

mega biblion, mega kakon (Gr.), big lxx>k. great evil,
me judice (L.), I being judge, in my opinion,
melange (Fr.), a mixture : coffee with milk,
melee (Fr.), a confused scuffle : a hot debate,
memento mori (L.), remember that you must die,
memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered,
mens Sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body,
mens sibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.

meo periculo (L.), at my own risk,
merum sal (L.), pure salt, genuine Attic wit.
mesalliance (Fr.), marriage with one of lower station,
mesquin, fem. mesquine (Fr.), mean ; mesquinerie, meanness.

messieurs (Fr.), sirs, gentlemen,
meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine,
mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to tell.
mirabile Vlsu (L.), wonderful to see.
mirabilia (L.), wonders,
mise en scene (Fr.), the get-up for the stage,
modus (L.), manner, mode.

modus operand! (L.), plan of working : mode of operation ; modus Vivendi, a way or mode of living : an arrangement or compromise by means of which persons or parties differing greatly are enabled to get on together for a time.
Moguntiacum (L.), Mainz.
mon ami (Fr.), my friend,
mon Cher (Fr.), my dear,
monsieur (Fr.), sir, Mr.
mon t- de-pie' to (Fr.), a pawnbroking shop established by public authority. It. montc di pieta.
morceau (Fr.), a morsel : fragment : piece of music.
more Hibernlco (L.), after the Irish fashion.
more majorum(L.), after the manner of our ancestors,
more suo (L.), in his own way.
motivd (Fr.), supported by a statement of reasons.
motU proprlo (L.), of his own accord.
muet comme un poisson (L.), mute as a fish,
mnltum in parvo (L.), much in little.

multum non multa (L.), much, not many things,
mutatis mutandis (L.). with necessary changes,
mutato nomine (L.), the name being changed,
mutuus consensus (L.), mutual consent.

naissance (Fr.), birth.

natale solum (L.), natal soil.

naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret (L.), though you drive out nature with a pitchfork [i.e. with violence], yet will she always return.
Neapolis (L.), Naples.

nec cuplas, nee metuas (L.), neither desire nor fear,
ne cede malls (L.), yield not to misfortune,
ndcessalre (Fr.), a dressing-case, work-box,
necessitas non habet legem (L.), necessity has, or knows, no law.
nec scire fas est omnia (L.), it is not permitted to know all things.
ne'e (Fr.), born So-and-so : her maiden name being So-and-so, as Madame de Stael, nee Necker.
ne exeat (L.), let him not depart,
nemlne contradicente (L. ; often nem. con.), with-out opposition : no one speaking in opposition,
nomine dissentiente (L.), no one dissenting,
nemo me impune lacessit(L.), no one hurts me with impunity the motto of Scotland,
nemo repente fit turpissimus (L.), no one becomes utterly bad all at once.
ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further : the uttermost point or extreme perfection of anything.
ne quid nimis (L.), [let there be] nothing in excess,

nescis, mi fill, quantilla prudentia mundus

regatur (L.). you know not, 'my son, with what a

small stock of wisdom the world is governed,
ne sutor ultra crepidam (L.), let not the cobbler go

beyond his last.

nicht wahr? (Ger.), is it not true? isn't that so?
nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.
nihil tetigit quod non ornavit, or nullum quod

tetigit non ornavit (L.), he touched nothing with-
out adorning it.
nil admirari (L.), to wonder at nothing, to admire

nothing, to be superior and self-complacent,
nil desperandum (L.), never despair,
n'importe (Fr.), it matters not
nisi Dominus frustra (L.), unless the Lord [build the

house, they labour] in vain [that build it] the

motto of Edinburgh.
nisi prius (L.), unless previously a name [from the

first words of the writ] given to the jury sittings in

civil cases,
nitor in adversum (L.), I strive against adverse

circumstances.

noblesse oblige (Fr.), rank imposes obligations,
nolens VOlens (L.), whether he will or not.
noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.
nolle prosequl (L.), to be unwilling to prosecute,
nolo episcopari (LA I do not wish to be a bishop,
nom de guerre (Fr.), an assumed name : travelling

title : pseudonym [nom de plume is not French],
non compos mentis (L.), not of sound mind,
non est inventus (L.), he has not been found, he has

disappeared.

non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember,
non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things, but

much,
non Olet pecunia (L.), money does not stink-you

can t tell how the money has been acquired,
non omnia possumus omnes (L.), we cannot all do

everything.

non omnls mortar (L.), I shall not wholly die.
non tali auxilio (L.), not with such aid [should it be

done].

nosce teipsum (L.). know thyself.
Notre-Dame (Fr.), Our Lady,
nous avons Changs' tout cela (Fr.), we have changed

all that from Nloliere.
nous verrona (Fr.), we shall sc-

nouveaux riches (Fr.), persons who have but lately

acquired wealth, upstarts,
nulla dies sine linea (L.), no day without a line,

without writing a little,
nulla nuova, buona nuova (It.), no news is good

news.

nulli secundus (L.), second to none.
nullius addictus Jurare in verba magistri (L.),

bound to swear to the words of no master, to follow

no one blindly or slavishly,
nunc est bibendum (L.), now it is time to drink.

Obers (Ger.), cream.

Obiit (L.), he, or she, died.

obiter (L.), by the way, cursorily ; obiter dictum,

pi. obiter dicta, something said by the way, a

cursory remark,
obscurum per obscurius (L.), [explaining] the obscure

by means of the more obscure,
observanda (L.), things to be observed.
Obsta principiis (L.), resist the first beginnings,
octroi (Fr.), duties paid at the gate of a city,
oderint dum metuant (L.), let them hate so long as

they fear,
odl profanum vulgus (L.), I loathe the profane

rabble.
Odium theologicum (L.), the hatred of theologians

of theological controversy,
oeil de bceuf (Fr.), a bull's eye.
(Enipons (L.), Innsbruck.
OBUvres (Fr.), works,
olim meminisse juvabit (L.), it will sometime be a

pleasure to remember [these trials].
Olisipo, Ulyssipo, Ulyssipolis (L.), Lisbon,
omne ignotum pro magnifiCO (L.), everything un-
known [is taken to be] magnificent,
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci (L.),

he scored every point who combined the useful with

the sweet,
omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis (L.). all

things change, and we change with them,
omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori (L.),

love overcomes all things, and even we succumb to

love.

on dit (Fr.), they say, hence a flying rumour,
ora et labora (L.), pray and labour,
ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
ore rotundp (L.), with round, full voice.
O sancta simplioitas ! (L.), O sacred simplicity !
! Si Sic omnia (L.), O would that all [had been

done or said] thus !
O tempora ! mores ! (L.), O the times ! O the

manners! i.e. what sad times! what dreadful

doings !

Otia dint Vitia (L.), idleness begets vice,
otium cum dignitate (L.), dignified leisure,
ouvert, fern, ouverte (Fr.), open,
ouvrage (Fr.), a work.
OUVTiers (Fr.), operatives, workpeople.
Oxonia (L.), Oxford.

pace (L.), by leave of ; pace tua, by your leave.

pactum lllicitum (L.), an illegal compact.

padrone (It.), ruler : protector : master.

pallida mors (L.), pale death.

palmam qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won
the palm wear it.

panem et Clrcenses ! (L.), [give us] bread and circus-
games ! [the cry of the Roman populace] : beer and
skittles.

Paprika (Hung.), pepper.

parcere subjectis et debellare superbos (L.), to
spare the vanquished and put down the proud.

parergon (Gr.), something done by-the-bye.

par excellence (Fr.), by way of eminence.

par exemple (Fr.), for example.

parl passu (L.), with equal pace : together.

par nobile fratrum (L.), a noble pair of brothers.

particeps crlminis (L.). an accomplice,
parturiunt monies, nascetur ridiculus mus (L.).

the mountains are in travail, an absurd mouse will

be the outcome.
parvis componere magna (L.), to compare great

things with small.

pater patriaB (L.) L the father of his country,
pathemata mathemata(Gr.), sufferings [are] lessons,
pension (Fr.), board paid, a boarding-house,
per aspera ad astra (L.), to the stars by rough roads,

through bolts and bars.
pereunt et imputantur (L.), [the moments, hours]

pass away and are reckoned to our account,
per fas et nefas (L..), through right and wrong,
personnel (Fr.), the persons employed in any service

as distinguished from the matfritl,
per tot discrimina rerum (L.), through so many

crises of fortune.
Petropolis (L.), St Petersburg.
pia desideria (L.), pious regrets,
pia fraus (L.), pious fraud,
piece de resistance (Fr.), the substantial course at

dinner, the joint.

pied-a-terre (Fr.), temporary lodging,
pinxit (L.), [T. D.] painted [this],
pis aller (Fr.), the last or worst shift, a make-shift,
pleno jure (L.), with full authority,
poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not

made.

point d'appul (Fr.), point of support : prop,
populus vult decipi (L.), the people wish to be

fooled.

poscimur (L.), we are called on [to sing, &c.].
posse comitatus (L.), the power of the county [called

by the sheriff to quell a riot],
poste restante (Fr.), a department in a post-office,

in which letters so addressed are kept to be called

post hoc, ergo propter hoc (L.), after this, therefore because of this [a fallacious reasoning].

post mortem (L.), after death.

post Obitum (L.). after death.

pour faire rire (Fr.), to raise a laugh.

pour passer le temps (Fr.), to pass away the time.

pour prendre conge, or P.p.c. (Fr.), to take leave.

prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.

preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.

prima facie (L.), on the first view.

primo (L.), in the first place.

pro aris et focis (L.), for altars and firesides : for faitli and home.

profanum vulgus (L.), the profane rabble.

proh pudor ! (L.), oh, for shame I

projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.

pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.

pro patria (L.), for our country.

pro re nata (L.), for a special emergency, according to the circumstances.

pro tanto (L.), for so much.

pro tempore (L.), for the time being.

proximo aocessit (L.), he came next [to the prize-man].

publice (L.), publicly.

pulvis et umbra sumus (L.), we are dust and a shadow.

Punica fides (L.), Punic or Carthaginian faith i.e. treachery.

quaere (L.), inquire.

qusBritur (L.), the question is asked.

quali3 at inoepto (L.), as from the beginning.

quamdiu so bene gesserit (L.), during good be-haviour.

quantum mutatus ab illo ! (L.), how much changed from what he was !

que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere ? (Fr.), what the devil was he doing in that galley? [from Moliere's Ltt Feurbtritt de Scafin],

1203

quern deus perdere vult, prius dementat (L.),

whom a god wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.
que sals-je ? (Fr.), how do I know ? and what not.
quo voulez-vous? (Fr.), what would you have?
quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivl (L.),

whatever madness possesses the chiefs, it is [the com-

mon soldiers or people of) the Achaeans who suffer.
quid desiderio sit pudor aut modus? (L.), why

should there be shame or stint in regret for the loss

of one so dear ?

quid rides ? (L.), why do you laugh ?
quieta non movere (L.), things that are at rest not

to move to let sleeping dogs lie.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes ? (L.), who will watch

the watchers 1
qui s 'excuse s'accuse (Fr.), he who excuses himself

accuses himself.

quis separabit? (L.), who shall separate [us]T
qui tacet consentit (L.), who keeps silence consents,
qui va la? (Fr.), who goes there ?
quod avertat Deus ! (L.), which may God avert !
quod bonum, felix, faustumque sit (L.), may this

be right, happy, and of good omen,
quod erat demonstrandum (L.), or Q.E.D., which

was to be proved or demonstrated,
quod erat faciendum (L.), or Q.E.F., which was to

be done.

quod hoc sibl vult ? (L.), what does this mean ?
quod vide (L.), which see.
quo jure? (L.), by what right?
quorum pars magna fui (L.), in which I bore a great

share,
quot homines, tot sententiae (L.), as many men, so

many minds (Terence's Phorntio).
quousque tandem, O Catilina? (L.), to what length,

then, O Catiline, [are you resolved to go]? [from

Cicero's oration against Catiline].

rabat (in mod. Fr. ratals), reduction of price.

ragione (It.), a commercial company, a firm.

rara avis (L.), a rare bird, a prodigy.

rari nantes in gurgite vasto (L.), here and there

[some] swimming in a vast whirlpool.

Realschulen (Ger.), secondary schools in Germany,

giving a general practical training,
re'chauffe' (Fr.), warmed over, as food ; hence stale,

insipid.

reU (Fr.), received : receipt,
reculer pour mieux sauter (Fr.), to draw back to

take a better leap.

redolet lucerna (L.), it smells of the lamp,
re galantuomo (It.), the gallant king [said of Victor

Emmanuel].

Regiomontium (L.), KSnigsberg.
Reichstag (Ger.), the Imperial Diet of Germany.
relache(lT.), intermission: no performance:
relaxation,
religlo lOCl (L.), the religious spirit of the place,
rem acu tetlgisti (L.), you have touched the thing

with a needle : you have hit it exactly,
renomme'e (Fr.), renown,
rentes (Fr.), funds bearing interest : stocks,
rdponse, s'il vous plait, or R S.V.P. (Fr.), reply,

if you please, an answer will oblige,
requiescat in pace .' or R.I.P. (L.), may he [or she]

rest in peace !
res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at

home, poverty,
res gestse (L.), exploits,
respice finem (L.), look to the end.
rdsume' (Fr.), an abstract or summary,
resurgam (L.), I shall rise again,
revenons a nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to out-
sheep : let us return to our subject.
reVerbere (Fr.), a reflector, street-lamp,
rfiveur, fem. rSveuse (Fr.), a day-dreamer,
rifacimento fit.), restatement, recast,
risum teneatis. amid? (L.), could you keep from
laughing, friends?

Roma locuta, causa finita (L.), Rome has spoken,

the cause is ended.

Rotomagus (L.), Rouen.

ruat ccelum (L.), let the heavens fall.

rudis indigestaque moles (L.), a rude and shapeless mass.

ruit mole sua (L.), it falls by its own weight.

ruse contre ruse (Fr.), cunning against cunning, diamond cut diamond.

ruse de guerre (Fr.), a stratagem of war.

rus in urbe (L.), the country iii town.

Salle (Fr.), a hall.

salvo jure (L.), the right being safe.

sancta simplicitas (L.), holy simplicity, child-like innocence.

Sans ceYdmonle (Fr.), without ceremony,
sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and without reproach,
sans phrase (Fr.), without phrases [of courtesy], without formalities, without any more talk.
Sans SOUCi(Fr.), without care,
sapere aude (L.), dare to be wise,
sartor resartus (L.), the tailor done over.
Sarum (L.), Salisbury,
satis verborum (L.), enough of words,
sat sapient! (L.), enough for the wise : a nod to the wise.
sauve qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can devil take the hindmost.
Schnitzel (Ger.), a cutlet [of veal],
sculpsit (L.), [T. D.] sculptured [this].
secundum ordinem (L.), in order,
selon les regies (Fr.), according to the rules,
semper idem (L.), always the same,
semper paratus (L.), always ready,
se non e vero, e ben trovato (It.), if it is not true, it is cleverly invented.
gervus servprum Dei (L.), a servant of the servants of God [a title adopted by the popes].

Sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to the stars, to fame,
sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory.

Sic VOlO, Sic jubep (L.), thus I will, thus I command,
sic vos non vobis (L.), thus you [toil] not for yourselves.

silent leges. See inter anna.
similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are cured !>y like a hair of the do:; that bit one.
Si monumentum requiris, circumspice (L.), if you seek [his] monument, look round you [inscription for the architect Christopher Wren's tomb in St Paul's].
Bine ira et Studio (L.), without ill-will and without favour.

Siste. Viator ! (L.), stop, traveller!
si vis pacem, para bellum (L.), if you wish peace, be ready for war.

SOlventur riSU tabulae (L.), the bills will be dismissed with laughter you will be laughed out of court.
solvitur ambulandp (L.), [the problem] is solved by walking by practical experiment.
S'orienter (Fr.), to take one's bearings,
spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
splendide mendax (L.), splendidly false [for a good purpose] lying in state.
Sponte sua (L.), of one's own accord,
spretse injuria fonnaa (L.), the insult of beauty slighted.

stans pede in uno (L.), standing on one foot.
stat pro ratione voluntas (L.), my will stands in place of reason.

Status quo (L.) the state in which,
stet fortuna domus ! (L.), may the fortune of the

house long last !
Sturm und Drang (Ger.), storm and stress.

suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in

manner, resolute in deed.
SUb judice (L.), under consideration.
SUb pcena (L.), under a penalty.
SUb rosa (L.), under the rose : privately.
SUb specie (L.), under the appearance of.
SUb voce (L.), under that head,
succes d'estime (Fr.), a success of esteem or approval

[if not profit].

SUggestio falsi (L.), suggestion of something false.
SUi generis (L.), of its own kind, peculiar,
summum bonum (L.), the chief good,
sunt lacrimaa rerum(L.), there are tears for things

[unhappy].

sursum corda (L.), lift up your hearts [to God].
SUTtOUt, pas de zele ! (Fr.), above all. no zeal !
sutor ne supra crepidam judicaret (L.), let not the

cobbler venture above his last.
suum CUique (L.), to each his own let each have his

own.

tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.

tasdium Vitas (L.), weariness of life.

tacent, satis laudant (L.), their silence is praise

enough,
tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem (L.),

a task of such difficulty was it to found the Roman

race,
tantaene animis coalestibus iraa? (L.), are there

such violent passions in celestial minds?
tant mieux (Fr.), so much the better,
tantouberior (L.), so much the richer,
tant pis (Fr.), so much the worse.
Tarvisium (L.), Treviso.
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (L.),

the times are changed, and we with them,

tempus edax rerum (L.), time consumer of things,
tempus fugit (L.), time flies,
terra incognita (L.), an unknown country,
tertium quid (L.), a third something,
thalatta, thalatta ! (Gr.), the sea, the sea ! [the

exulting cry of Xenophon's soldiers on catching

sight of the sea],
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes (L.), I fear the

Greeks, even when bringing gifts,
tirage a part (Fr.), an off-print, or article reprinted

separately from the magazine, &c., in which it first

appeared the German Abdnick.
toga ViriliS (L.), the garb of manhood,
to kalon (Gr.), the beautiful : the chief good.
Tornacum (L.), Tournay.
totidem verbiS (L.), in just so many words,
toties quoties (L.), as often as.
toto coelo (L.), by the whole heavens : diametrically

opposite,
totus, teres, atque rotundus (L.), complete, smooth,

and round.
toujOUTS perdriX (Fr.), partridge every day there

may be too much even of a good thing.
tour de force (Fr.), a feat of strength or skill,
tout au contraire (Fr.), quite the contrary,
tout a fait (Fr.), entirely.
tout a VOUS (Fr.), wholly yours.
tout ensemble (Fr.), the whole taken together : the

broad or general effect,
tout est perdu hqrs 1'honneur (Fr.), all is lost but

honour [said by Francis I. at Pavia].
tout le monde (Fr.), all the world, everybody,
traduttore traditore (It.), a translator is a traitor or

betrayer : //. traduttori traditori.
Trajectum or Ultrajectum (L.), Utrecht.
Trecae or Civitas Tricassina (L.), Troyes.
tria Juncta in uno (L.), three in one.
Tridentum (L.), Trent,
tu quoque, Brute 1 (L.), and thou too, Brutus !

ubi bene, ibi patria (L.), where it goes well with me,
there is my fatherland.

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, and Modern Foreign Languages.

Ublque (L.), everywhere.

ultima ratio regum (L.), the last argument of kings [war].

ultima thulo (L.), the utmost boundary or limit,
ultimus Romanorum (L.), the last of the Romans,
ultra Vires (L.), beyond one's powers,
und SO welter (Ger.), or U.S.'W'., and so forth,
usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
USUS loquendl (L.), current usage of speech.
Utile dulci (L.), the useful with the agreeable,
ut infra (L.), as below,
ut supra (L.), as above.

vade in pace (L.), go in peace.

vade mecum (L.), go with me : a constant companion.

V89 victis ! (L.), woe to the conquered.

vale (L.), farewell.

valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant : a footman.

variaa lectiones (L.), various readings.

variorum notae (L.), the notes of various authors.

varium et mutabile semper femina (L.), woman is ever fickle and changeable,
vaurien (Fr.), a worthless fellow, a rogue,
vedi Napoli, e poi muori (L.), see Naples, and die.
veni, vial, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered,
vera incessu patult dea (L.), the true goddess stood revealed by her gait,
verbatim et litteratim (L.), word for word and letter for letter,
verbum sapient! sat est (L.), a word is enough for a wise man often abbrev. verb. saf>. and verb. sat.
veritas odium parit (L.), truth begets hatred,
versus or V. (L.), against : toward,
vestigia (L.), tracks: vestiges,
vestigia nulla retrorsum (L.), no footprints backwards [at the lion's den] : no going back,
vexata qusestio (L.), a disputed question,
via (L.), by way of.
Via media (L.), a middle course.
Via trita, via tuta (L.), the beaten path is the safe path.

Vice (L.), in the place of.
Vice versa (L.), the terms being exchanged,
videlicet (L.), to wit, namely ; usually shortened into viz.
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor (L.), I see the better course and approve it, I follow the worse.

Vi et armis (L.), by force and arms : by main force.
Vigilate et orate (L.), watch and pray,
vires acquirit eundo (L.), it gains strength as it goes.
Virgillum viol tantum (L.), I just saw Virgil [and no more].
Virginibus puerisque (L.), for maidens and boys for the young person.
virtus post nummos (L.), virtue after money i.e. money first.

Vlrtute offlcii (Late L.), by virtue of office.
Vis a tergo (L.), compulsion from behind.
Vis-a-vis (Fr.), opposite : facing,
vis comica (L.). comic power.

Vis inertias (L.), the power of inertia : passive resistance,
vita brevis, ars longa (L.), life is short, art is long.

vita patris (L.), or V.p., in the father's lifetime,
vita sine litterls mors est (L.), life without literature is death.

vlvat regina ! (L.), long live the queen !
Vivat rex ! (L.), long live the king !
viv VOCO (L.), by the living voice : by oral testimony.
Vive la bagatelle ! (quasi-French), long live folly !
Vive la re"publique ! (Fr.), long live the republic !
Vive 1'empereur ! (Fr.), long live the emperor !
Vive Ut Vivas (L.), live that you may live.
Vive, valeque ! (L.), life and health to you!
vixere fortes ante Agamemnona (L.), brave heroes

lived before Agamemnon.

vogue la galore ! (Fr.), forward, come what may !
VOila (Fr.), behold : there is, or there are.
voil& tout (Fr.), that is all.
voiture (Fr.), a carriage.
VOlage (Fr.), flighty, fickle, giddy,
volente Deo (L/), God willing.
VOlo, non valeo (L.), I am willing, but unable,
volto sciolto e pensieri stretti (It.), countenance open

and thoughts closed,
vous 1'avez voulu, George Dandln ! (Fr.), you would

have it so ! [from Moliere's George Datidin}.
VOX et prjBterea nibil (L.), a voice and nothing more.
VOX populi, VOX Dei (L.), the voice of the people is

the voice of God.
VUlgO (L.), commonly.

Wahrheit und Dlchtung (Ger.), truth and poetry.
Wanderjahre (Ger.), years of journeymanship.
Well, wely (Ar.), a Mohammedan saint.
Weltgeist (Ger.), the world-spirit.
Weltschmerz (Ger.), world-sorrow : sympathy with

universal misery : thorough-going pessimism.
Wiener Schnitzel (Ger.), a veal cutlet dressed with

bread-crumbs and eggs.

Xantbippe (Gr.), a shrewish wife from the wife of

Socrates,
xerafin, xeraphlm (Port.), a silver coin of Goa, worth

about is. sd.

Xeres (Sp.), wine of Xeres, sherry,
xystum, pi. xysta (L. Gr.), a covered colonnade in

a gymnasium, a shaded walk in the garden of a

Roman village.

yabOO (Pers.), an Afghan pony.

yagbourt, yaoort (Turk.), a kind of cream cheese.

zabeta (Ar.), a stated tariff.

zabtie, zaptieb (Turk.), a Turkish policeman.

zamarra, zamarro (Sp.), a shepherd's sheepskin coat.

zeccbin. See Seguin in Diet.

Zeitgeist (Ger.), spirit [and tendency] of the times.

Zeitvertreib (Ger.), a pastime.

zif (Heb.), a Hebrew month, same as fyar, which

begins with the new moon of April,
zikr (Ar.), a dervishes' circular dance.
Zollverein (Ger.), the German Customs-League.
ZOnam perdidit (L.), he has lost his purse, he is in

needy circumstances.

zonum SOlvere (L.). to loose the virgin zone,
zoon politikon (Gr.), a political animal [said of man],
zum Beispiel (Ger.), for example, often Z.B.

THE METRIC OR FRENCH SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The METRE, the unit of length, is the ten-millionth part of a line drawn from the Pole to the Equator.

M&tre = as above.

i Decimetre = ^th of a metre.
Centimetre = T i th n

Decametre = 10 metres.

Hectometre = 100 n

Kilometre = 1000 n

Myriametre = 10,000 u
The Greek prefixes (deca, Itecta, kilo, myrid) denote multiplication.
The Latin prefixes (fieci, cetiti, iitilli) denote division.

i Millimetre = T ,fonth

SQUARE MEASURE.

" The ARE, the unit of surface measure, is a square the side of which is ten metres
1-1 long.
% i Are = ioo square metres. i Declare = ,\,th of an are.

i Decare = 10 ares,
i Hectare = 100 n

Centiare = T j n th of an are,

or, metre carr^ (square metre).

fc MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

t The GRAMME, the unit of weight, is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled

a water at 4 Centigrade.

i Gramme = as above.

i Decagramme = 10 gram.

H i Hectogramme = ioo

i Kilogramme, or kilo = 1000

i Myriagramme = 10,000

i kilogramme is called a livre.

u

i Decigramme = ,\,th of a gram,
i Centigramme = T jl n th u
i Milligramme = T^, n th ,.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY, DRY AND LIQUID.
i The LITRE, the unit of the measures of capacity, dry and liquid, is the volume of

o a cubic decimetre.

i Litre = as above,

i Decalitre = 10 litres,
i Hectolitre = 100 M

i Franc = 100 centimes.

A franc = 5 grammes

(4-5 silver, and -5 alloy).

i Decilitre = ^th of a litre,
i Centilitre = T j} n th
i Millilitre = Tl ft, B th

MONEY.

i Ddcime = 10 centimes.

i Sou =

French.
LINEAL.

Millimetre

Centimetre

Decimetre

Metre

Hectometre

Kilometre . . .

FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES, &c. = BRITISH.

British.

0-0394 inch.

0-3937 or less than half an inch.

3-937 inches nearly 4 inches.

39-3708 i about 3 feet 3 inches.

0-0621 mile , .^thofamile.

0-6214 " 8 kilometres = 5 miles.

SQUARE.

Oentlare

Are

Hectare . . ,

1-196 square yard or ijth square yard.

3-954 pole* 40^ ares = i acre.

2-471 acres nearly aj acres.

1206

The Metric System continued.

British.
LINEAL.

Inch

Foot

Yard

Chain [22 yards]

Furlong [10 chains].. .
Mile

SQUARE.

Square Foot

Acre

Square mile

French.

Decigramme

Gramme

D< cagramme

Hectogramme

Kilogramme or kilo .

BRITISH LINEAL MEASURES, &c. = FRENCH.
French.

25-399 millimetres,
30-479 centimetres.
0-914 metre.
20-116 metres.
201-164 ii
1-609 kilometre. 5 miles = 8 kilometres, nearly.

9-29 square decimetres.

0-405 hectare or about 40 ares.

2-599 square kilometres too square miles = 260 sq. kilometre.

FRENCH WEIGHTS = BRITISH.
British.

1-543 grain

15-432 grains

0-353 ounce avoirdupois
3-527 ounces. .

. .or about i\ grains.
..28) grammes = i ounce avoirdupois.
. ..about J of an ounce avoirdupois.
...nearly | pound.

2-2046 pounds In trade, a kilo is reckoned at 10 per cent

more than 2 pounds.

British.

Grain

Ounce 'avoirdupois)...
Pound ii

BRITISH WEIGHTS = FRENCH.
French. British.

0064 gramme. Pound 'troy'

28^ grammes. Cwt (avoirdupois)

454 " Ton

French.

373 grammes.
50-8 kilos.
1015 ii

FRENCH LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES = BRITISH.
Ftench. British.

Litre I 1-76 pint (imperial) or about ij pints.

Hectolitre ! 22-01 gallons n 22gallons.

BRITISH LIQUID AND CORN MEASURES = FRENCH.

British.

Pint

Quart

Gallon

Peck

Bushel. .[8 gallons]

Quarter. . [8 bushels]. . .

French.

0-568 litre or more than J a litre.

1-136 ii about i } litres.

4-543 litres n 4 J litres

9-087 n n 9 litres.

36-348 ii 36J litres.

2-908 hectolitres 3 hectolitres.

n gallons.

= 50 litres.

MONEY.
English. French.

1 25 francs 22 centimes, or about 25 francs.

i -f I franc 26 centimes, n i J franc.

id 10 centimes.

\ d 5 centimes, or a ' sou.'

A franc is about gld. 100 francs = 4, nearly.

A milliard of francs (1,000,000,000) = .40,000,000, nearly.

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